

Lee Waters AS/MS
Dirprwy Weinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Rt Hon Stephen Crabb MP
Chair, Welsh Affairs Committee

10 December 2020

Dear Stephen

I am writing to you to provide evidence from the Welsh Government following your session for members of the Welsh Affairs Committee on broadband and mobile data connectivity in Wales.

As we point out in our evidence the importance of digital connectivity has become of critical importance in our response to the current pandemic whether this is to enable remote working, learning or tackling social isolation now more than ever access to fast and reliable connectivity is crucial.

I trust that you will find our evidence helpful.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee Waters', with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end.

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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Y Gwir Anrhydeddus Stephen Crabb AS
Cadeirydd, Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig

10 Rhagfyr 2020

Annwyl Stephen,

Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch i ddarparu tystiolaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn dilyn eich sesiwn ar gyfer aelodau'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig ar fand eang a chysylltedd data symudol yng Nghymru.

Fel y nodwn yn ein tystiolaeth, mae pwysigrwydd cysylltedd digidol bellach yn gwbl allweddol wrth i ni ymateb i'r pandemig presennol, boed er mwyn galluogi gweithio o bell, dysgu o bell neu i fynd i'r afael ag ynysigrwydd cymdeithasol. Mae mynediad at gysylltedd cyflym a dibynadwy yn gwbl allweddol.

Hyderaf y bydd ein tystiolaeth o ddefnydd i chi.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee Waters', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Lee Waters AS/MS
Dirprwy Weinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport

Welsh Government Written Evidence to the Welsh Affairs Committee

The Welsh Government appreciates this opportunity to provide evidence to the committee on broadband and mobile data connectivity in Wales and the effectiveness of programmes to bolster connectivity.

The importance of digital connectivity has become of critical importance in our response to the current pandemic whether this is to enable remote working, learning or tackling social isolation now more than ever access to fast and reliable connectivity is crucial.

Telecommunications is a non-devolved area but the Welsh Government has repeatedly had to step in to improve connectivity across Wales using devolved resources to deliver a non-devolved policy.

The Welsh Government Superfast Cymru programme has provided access to fast and reliable broadband to 733,000 premises across Wales. The programme fundamentally changed the broadband landscape in Wales. Around 95 per cent of premises in Wales now have access to superfast broadband compared to about 48 per cent before the programme began in 2013.

The Welsh Government continues to step in through its latest full fibre roll-out with Openreach that will provide access to full fibre broadband to a further 39,000 premises in Wales. This is funded by predominantly from the Welsh Government and EU with some additional funding from the UK Government. To date over 14,500 premises have been given access to fast and reliable broadband through the project. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2022.

It is clear, however, that there is more that needs to be done. An open market review process carried out last year identified that there are 79,000 premises in Wales without access to superfast broadband or that were not in either commercial or publicly funded plans to be given access in the next three years, co called 'white' premises.

The Welsh Government therefore continues to intervene to provide connectivity to communities across Wales.

A £10 million Local Broadband Fund was launched in November 2019 to provide funding to local authorities and social enterprises to connect entire communities that do not have access to fast and reliable broadband to ensure they are not left behind. The fund actively encourages innovation to tackle the hardest to reach premises for example through hybrid 5G and fibre solutions and TV white space connectivity, which uses unlicensed radio spectrum previously used for TV broadcasts, being deployed in rural Monmouthshire or supporting communities to deliver their own solutions as is the case in Michaelston y Fedw where the community have to come together to deliver their own fibre network. Following a delay caused by the current pandemic the first recipient communities will be announced shortly.

The Access Broadband Cymru grant scheme was introduced by the Welsh Government in January 2016 replacing the previous broadband support scheme.

This scheme provides grants to fund (or part-fund) the installation costs of new broadband connections to homes, SMEs and third sector organisations. The amount of funding available depends on the speed of the new connection: £400 for 10Mbps and above, or £800 for 30Mbps and above. The scheme provides connectivity to premises not included in wider roll-outs. To date around 5,000 premises have been given access to broadband under the scheme.

The Welsh Government has been working to ensure that UK Government initiatives reflect the challenges of delivering digital connectivity in Wales. The value UK Government Rural Gigabit Connectivity vouchers do not adequately reflect the costs of providing full fibre connectivity in the harder to reach areas of Wales. Therefore, the Welsh Government has stepped again in to provide a top-up to the voucher doubling the amount of funding available to a maximum of £3,000 for residential premises and £7,000 for businesses. To help focus the funding on properties that need it most only 'white' premises are eligible. Initiated by Welsh Government the top-up idea has now been copied by the Scottish Government and 17 other local bodies in England.

The Welsh Government Public Service Broadband Aggregation (PSBA) network provides a Wales-wide managed network which connects over 110 public sector organisations in Wales to a private secure ICT network to nearly 5000 public sites across the country. Currently around 560 GP surgeries and more than 1,500 schools benefit from being on this fast, resilient and secure network.

The PSBA network has played an important role during the initial phases of the Covid 19 response providing high speed connectivity to the Red Dragon hospitals quickly and efficiently. As highlighted above the current situation has highlighted the importance and potential of homeworking including across the public sector. It has also underlined that some public sector homeworkers need a fast business grade connection to undertake their roles. In response PSBA has introduced a new product that will allow business grade connections to be routinely provided to homes of public sector workers where it is necessary.

The UK Government £5 billion commitment to provide gigabit capable broadband to every premises in the UK is welcome. The Welsh Government has long held concerns about the ability of the UK Government to meet the ambitious timeframes set out by the Prime Minister to provide all premises by 2025 and this has now been borne out following the change to the UK ambitions to provide only 85 per cent of premises in the same time frame.

The UK gigabit programme suffers from two competing and inherently incompatible drivers. First a desire to accelerate deployment to meet its ambitious goal of meeting ambitious delivery targets, second, a desire to focus public funding on the hardest to reach premises. The incompatibility between these two drivers is clear. Achieving the first requires delivery of large volumes of premises at pace, while achieving the second goal actively diverts public investment away from large volumes of premises towards sparse, low volume, distributed premises that are difficult, slow and expensive to reach. This tension has led to a noticeable shift in UK policy. The original timescale for delivery has reduced from 2033 to 2025 and the original UK

policy has shifted away from a focus on the final 10 per cent of premises to a focus on the final 20 per cent of premises.

The shift in UK focus away from the final 10 per cent of premises to the final 20 per cent opens the door to addressing slightly less sparsely populated areas and so towards driving additional volume and, potentially, reduces the scale of investment in Wales in a favour of other parts of the UK.

The UK Government has engaged with the Welsh Government on the Outside-In project and the wider gigabit programme which has been welcome but as yet details of how and when it will be delivered in Wales or which areas of Wales fall into the final 20 per cent have not been forthcoming.

The Welsh Government has long held concerns about the UK Government Universal Service Obligation. Setting a speed of 10Mbps was somewhat irrelevant in the context of very widespread availability of superfast broadband at 30Mbps across Wales and the UK as a whole. Setting the USO at superfast speeds would have been the most sustainable and meaningful outcome for those largely rural homes and businesses likely to rely on it. This approach would reduce the need for further intervention as the speed of the USO increases over time by raising the bar for the infrastructure required to deliver such speeds to these locations.

The USO cost threshold currently set at £3,400 constitutes a significant barrier to connecting premises in very rural areas. Evidence is now emerging of very high costs being applied to the first premises in an area to be connected due to the inclusion of network costs. This has resulted in costs running to tens of thousands of pounds. To become a genuinely universal offering the design of the USO needs to be revisited address additional burdens on rural communities helping to exacerbate the perception of a rural-urban digital divide.

A broadband universal service obligation needs to be truly universal where all premises have the right to a service replicating the postal service, without such a commitment the hardest to reach premises will always be at the back of the queue.

Turning to mobile connectivity our mobile action plan is creating the right conditions for investment in mobile phone infrastructure. Changes to planning regulations have allowed taller and wider mobile phone masts to be built under permitted development. Planning policies have been updated to put the emphasis on the economic benefits of improved mobile connectivity. The Welsh Government has also supported the introduction of 5G and Internet of Things technologies in Wales.

Introducing national non domestic rate relief on mobile infrastructure was explored through a call for evidence but discounted because evidence of direct benefits to mobile coverage in Wales were not forthcoming from the industry. Plans to invest public funding in mobile infrastructure were well developed but have been paused pending clarity on the extent of the deployment of the Shared Rural Network in Wales.

The Welsh Government welcomes the introduction of the Shared Rural Network although the original ambitions of the scheme to deliver 4G connectivity from all four

operators to 84 per cent of Wales has been scaled back to 80 per cent. The mobile industry has been keen to engage with Welsh Government and public bodies across Wales which is welcome. There is as yet, however, no detailed information about which areas of the country will benefit from the project.

During the oral evidence session a number of the committee members raised concerns they have regarding the current BT and Openreach restructuring exercise and the impact on the terms and conditions of their employees. The Welsh Government is strongly supportive of employers and trade unions working collaboratively and with mutual respect to make the workplace a better place for all. Critical to this is ensuring that any changes that impact the workforce are the product of full engagement, consultation and negotiation with the trade union representatives of the workforce.

Finally the Union Connectivity Review announced by the Secretary of State for Transport and chaired by Sir Peter Hendy does not include digital connectivity in its remit despite the ever growing importance of digital connectivity and particularly in light of the current pandemic.

Tystiolaeth Ysgrifenedig Llywodraeth Cymru i'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle hwn i gyflwyno tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor ar gysylltedd data symudol a band eang yng Nghymru ac effeithiolrwydd rhaglenni i wella cysylltedd.

Mae cysylltedd digidol wedi chwarae rhan hollbwysig yn ein hymateb i'r pandemig presennol, boed hynny er mwyn galluogi pobl i weithio o bell neu i ddysgu o bell, neu i fynd i'r afael ag ynysu cymdeithasol, felly mae cael cysylltedd cyflym a dibynadwy yn bwysicach nag erioed.

Nid yw telathrebu yn faes sydd wedi ei ddatganoli ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gorfod camu i'r adwy droeon er mwyn gwella cysylltedd ledled Cymru gan ddefnyddio adnoddau datganoledig i gyflwyno polisi sydd heb ei ddatganoli.

Mae rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cysylltiad band eang cyflym a dibynadwy i 733,000 o safleoedd ledled Cymru. Mae'r rhaglen wedi newid hanfod y dirwedd band eang yng Nghymru. Erbyn hyn, mae gan tua 95 y cant o safleoedd yng Nghymru gysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn, o gymharu â thua 48 y cant cyn i'r rhaglen gael ei chyflwyno yn 2013.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i gamu i'r adwy drwy ei phrosiect diweddaraf gydag Openreach i gyflwyno band eang ffeibr cyflawn, a fydd yn darparu cysylltiad band eang ffeibr cyflawn i 39,000 o safleoedd ychwanegol yng Nghymru. Ariennir y prosiect hwn yn bennaf gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r UE, gyda rhywfaint o gyllid ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth y DU. Hyd yma, mae'r prosiect wedi darparu cysylltiad band eang cyflym a dibynadwy i fwy na 14,500 o safleoedd. Bwriedir i'r prosiect gael ei gwblhau erbyn mis Mehefin 2022.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod angen gwneud mwy. Nododd adolygiad o'r farchnad agored a gynhaliwyd y llynedd fod 79,000 o safleoedd yng Nghymru nad oedd ganddynt gysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn neu nad oeddent yn rhan o unrhyw gynllun masnachol na chynllun wedi'i ariannu'n gyhoeddus i ddarparu cysylltiad o'r fath yn ystod y tair blynedd nesaf, sef safleoedd 'gwyn' fel y'u gelwir.

Felly, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ymyrryd er mwyn darparu cysylltedd i gymunedau ledled Cymru.

Lansiwyd Cronfa Band Eang Leol gwerth £10 miliwn ym mis Tachwedd 2019 i ddarparu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol a mentrau cymdeithasol i gysylltu cymunedau cyfan nad oes ganddynt gysylltiad band eang cyflym a dibynadwy, er mwyn sicrhau na chânt eu gadael ar ôl. Mae'r gronfa yn annog arloesedd drwy fynd i'r afael â'r safleoedd mwyaf anodd eu cyrraedd er enghraifft drwy ddatrysiaadau 5G hybrid a datrysiaadau ffeibr a chysylltedd gofod gwyn drwy deledu, sy'n defnyddio sbectrwm radio didrwydded a arferai gael eidddefnyddio ar gyfer darlledu dros deledu, i'w ddefnyddio yn ardaloedd gwledig Sir Fynwy neu gefnogi cymunedau i ddatblygu eu datrysiaadau eu hunain fel y mae Michaelston y Fedw wedi gwneud. Mae'r gymuned hon wedi dod ynghyd i ddatblygu eu rhwydwaith ffeibr eu hunain. Yn dilyn oedi a achoswyd gan y pandemig presennol bydd y cymunedau cyntaf i dderbyn cymorth yn cael eu cyhoeddi'n fuan.

Ym mis Ionawr 2016, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru gynllun grant Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn lle'r cynllun cymorth band eang blaenorol. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn darparu grantiau i gyllido (neu ran-gyllido) costau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd ar gyfer cartrefi, BBaChau a sefydliadau trydydd sector. Mae faint o gyllid sydd ar gael yn dibynnu ar gyflymder y cysylltiad newydd: £400 am 10Mbps ac uwch, neu £800 am 30Mbps ac uwch. Mae'r cynllun yn darparu cysylltedd i safleoedd nad ydynt yn rhan o gynlluniau ehangach. Hyd yma, mae'r cynllun wedi darparu cysylltiad band eang i tua 5,000 o safleoedd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio i sicrhau bod mentrau Llywodraeth y DU yn adlewyrchu heriau darparu cysylltedd digidol yng Nghymru. Nid yw gwerth talebau Cysylltedd Gigabit Gwledig Llywodraeth y DU yn adlewyrchiad digonol o gostau darparu cysylltedd ffeibr cyflawn yn ardaloedd anos eu cyrraedd Cymru. Felly, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi camu i'r adwy unwaith eto i ddarparu cyllid yn ychwanegol at y daleb, gan ddyblu'r cyllid sydd ar gael hyd at £3,000 ar gyfer safleoedd preswyl a £7,000 ar gyfer busnesau. Fel bod y cyllid yn cael ei roi i'r safleoedd mwyaf anghenus, dim ond safleoedd 'gwyn' sy'n gymwys. Mae'r syniad o ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol, a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, bellach yn cael ei wneud gan Lywodraeth yr Alban a 17 o gyrff eraill yn Lloegr.

Mae rhwydwaith Prosiect Cydgasglu Band Eang Sector Cyhoeddus Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu rhwydwaith a reolir ledled Cymru gyfan sy'n cysylltu dros 110 o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru â rhwydwaith TGCh diogel preifat sy'n cynnwys bron 5,000 o safleoedd cyhoeddus ledled y wlad. Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 560 o feddygfeydd a mwy na 1,500 o ysgolion yn elwa ar fod yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith cyflym, cadarn a diogel hwn.

Mae rhwydwaith Prosiect Cydgasglu Band Eang y Sector Cyhoeddus wedi chwarae rôl bwysig yn ystod camau cychwynnol yr ymateb i COVID-19, gan ddarparu cysylltedd cyflym i ysbytai Calon y Ddraig yn gyflym ac yn effeithlon. Fel y nodwyd uchod, mae'r sefyllfa bresennol wedi tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd a photensial gweithio gartref, gan gynnwys yn y sector cyhoeddus. Mae hefyd wedi pwysleisio bod angen cysylltiad lefel busnes cyflym ar rai pobl o'r sector cyhoeddus sy'n gweithio gartref er mwyn cyflawni eu rolau. O ganlyniad, mae Prosiect Cydgasglu Band Eang y Sector Cyhoeddus wedi cyflwyno cynnyrch newydd a fydd yn golygu bod modd darparu cysylltiadau lefel busnes i gartrefi gweithwyr sector cyhoeddus lle bo angen.

Mae ymrwymiad gwerth £5 biliwn Llywodraeth y DU i ddarparu band eang sydd â'r gallu i ddarparu cyflymderau gigabit i bob safle yn y DU i'w groesawu. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn pryderu ers tro am allu Llywodraeth y DU i fodloni'r terfynau amser uchelgeisiol a bennwyd gan y Prif Weinidog i ddarparu'r cysylltedd hwn i bob safle erbyn 2025, ac mae hyn bellach wedi'i gadarnhau yn dilyn y newid i uchelgeisiau'r DU i ddarparu'r cysylltedd i ddim ond 85 y cant o safleoedd o fewn yr un cyfnod o amser.

Mae dau sbardun croes ac anghydnaws eu natur yn llesteirio rhaglen gigabit y DU. Yn gyntaf, awydd i gyflwyno'r rhaglen yn gynt er mwyn cyflawni ei nod uchelgeisiol o gyflawni targedau uchelgeisiol ac, yn ail, awydd i sicrhau bod cyllid cyhoeddus yn

canolbwyntio ar y safleoedd mwyaf anodd eu cyrraedd. Mae anghydnawsedd y ddau beth hyn yn glir. Er mwyn cyflawni'r cyntaf mae angen darparu cysylltedd i nifer mawr o safleoedd yn gyflym, ac mae'r ail yn gofyn am ddargyfeirio buddsoddiad cyhoeddus i ffwrdd o niferoedd mawr o safleoedd tuag at niferoedd bach o safleoedd gwasgaredig sy'n anodd, yn araf ac yn ddrud eu cyrraedd. Mae'r tensiwn hwn wedi arwain at newid amlwg ym mholisi'r DU. Mae'r amserlen wreiddiol ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rhaglen wedi'i chwtogi o 2033 i 2025 ac mae ffocws polisi gwreiddiol y DU wedi newid o ganolbwyntio ar y 10 y cant olaf o safleoedd i ganolbwyntio ar yr 20 y cant olaf o safleoedd.

Mae'r newid yn ffocws y DU o'r 10 y cant olaf o safleoedd i'r 20 y cant olaf yn cynnig cyfle i fynd i'r afael ag ardaloedd ychydig yn fwy poblog ac felly ddarparu cysylltedd i niferoedd ychwanegol ac, o bosibl, leihau maint y buddsoddiad yng Nghymru o blaid rhannau eraill o'r DU.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth Cymru ar brosiect Outside-In a'r rhaglen gigabit ehangach, ac er bod hyn wedi'i groesawu, prin yw'r manylion a gafwyd hyd yma ynghylch sut a phryd y caiff y rhaglen ei chyflwyno yng Nghymru na pha ardaloedd o Gymru a fydd yn rhan o'r 20 y cant olaf.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn pryderu ers tro am Rwyngedigaeth Gwasanaeth Cyffredinol Llywodraeth y DU. Roedd gosod cyflymder o 10Mbps braidd yn amherthnasol yng nghyd-destun argaeledd eang iawn band eang cyflym iawn o 30Mbps ledled Cymru a'r DU gyfan. Cynnig band eang cyflym iawn o dan y Rhwyngedigaeth Gwasanaeth Cyffredinol fyddai wedi bod fwyaf cynaliadwy ac ystyrlon i'r cartrefi a'r busnesau hynny sy'n rhai gwledig yn bennaf a fyddai'n debygol o ddibynnu arno. Byddai gwneud hyn yn lleihau'r angen am ymyriadau pellach wrth i'r Rhwyngedigaeth Gwasanaeth Cyffredinol gyflymu dros amser, drwy godi'r bar ar gyfer y seilwaith sy'n ofynnol i ddarparu cyflymderau o'r fath i'r lleoliadau hyn.

Mae trothwy cost presennol y Rhwyngedigaeth Gwasanaeth Cyffredinol, sef £3,400, yn rhwystr sylweddol i gysylltu safleoedd mewn ardaloedd gwledig iawn. Mae tystiolaeth yn dod i'r amlwg bellach o'r costau uchel iawn a godir ar y safle cyntaf a gysylltir mewn ardal oherwydd costau rhwydwaith. Mae hyn wedi arwain at gostau o ddegau o filoedd o bunnau. Er mwyn bod yn wirioneddol gyffredinol, mae angen ailystyried dyluniad y Rhwyngedigaeth Gwasanaeth Cyffredinol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r baich ychwanegol ar gymunedau gwledig sy'n gwaethygu'r canfyddiad o raniad digidol rhwng ardaloedd gwledig ac ardaloedd trefol.

Mae angen i rwyngedigaeth o ran gwasanaeth band eang cyffredinol olygu bod gan bob safle hawl i wasanaeth a fydd yn efelychu'r gwasanaeth post. Heb ymrwymiad o'r fath bydd y safleoedd mwyaf anodd eu cyrraedd ar ei hôl hi yn barhaus.

Gan droi at gysylltedd symudol, mae ein cynllun gweithredu ar ffonau symudol yn creu'r amodau cywir ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn seilwaith ffonau symudol. Mae newidiadau i reoliadau cynllunio wedi golygu bod modd codi mastiau ffonau symudol talach a lletach fel datblygiadau a ganiateir. Diweddarwyd polisïau cynllunio er mwyn pwysleisio manteision economaidd gwell cysylltedd symudol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi cefnogi'r penderfyniad i gyflwyno 5G a thechnolegau'r Rhyngrwyd Pethau yng Nghymru.

Ystyriwyd cyflwyno rhyddhad ardrethi annomestig cenedlaethol ar seilwaith ffonau symudol drwy alwad am dystiolaeth, ond cafodd ei ddiystyru am na chafwyd digon o dystiolaeth gan y diwydiant o'r manteision uniongyrchol i signal ffonau symudol yng Nghymru. Roedd cynlluniau i fuddsoddi arian cyhoeddus mewn seilwaith ffonau symudol wedi'u datblygu'n dda, ond maent wedi'u hoedi hyd nes y cadarnheir i ba raddau y cyflwynir Rhwydwaith Gwledig a Rennir Cymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn croesawu'r penderfyniad i gyflwyno Rhwydwaith Gwledig a Rennir Cymru, er bod uchelgais wreiddiol y cynllun i ddarparu cysylltedd 4G gan bob un o'r pedwar gweithredwr i 84 y cant o Gymru wedi'i chwtogi i 80 y cant. Mae'r diwydiant ffonau symudol wedi bod yn awyddus i gydweithio â Llywodraeth Cymru a chyrff cyhoeddus ledled Cymru, ac mae hyn i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, hyd yma nid oes unrhyw wybodaeth fanwl am ba rannau o'r wlad a fydd yn elwa ar y prosiect hwn.

Yn ystod y sesiwn tystiolaeth lafar, cododd nifer o aelodau'r pwyllgor bryderon am ymarfer ailstrwythuro presennol BT ac Openreach a'r effaith ar delerau ac amodau eu cyflogeion. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o blaid gweld cyflogwyr ac undebau llafur yn cydweithio ac yn dangos parch at ei gilydd er mwyn gwneud y gweithle yn well i bawb. Rhan allweddol o hyn yw sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau sy'n effeithio ar y gweithlu yn destun gwaith ymgysylltu, ymgynghori a negodi llawn â chynrychiolwyr undebau llafur y gweithlu.

Yn olaf, nid yw'r Adolygiad o Gysylltedd yr Undeb, a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth ac a gadeiriwyd gan Syr Peter Hendy, yn cynnwys cysylltedd digidol yn ei gylch gwaith, er gwaethaf pwysigrwyd cynyddol cysylltedd digidol ac yn enwedig yn sgil y pandemig presennol.