



Llywodraeth Cymru

Ymgynghoriad - Crynodeb o'r Ymatebion

Gwerthu Cŵn a Chathod Bach drwy Drydydd Parti

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Saesneg hefyd.
This document is also available in English.

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1. Ymarfer Ymgynghori

1.1 Gwybodaeth Gefndir

Ar hyn o bryd, gallwch brynu cŵn a chathod bach naill ai'n uniongyrchol gan fridiwr (trwyddedig neu anhrwyddedig yn ddibynnol ar faint o eist bridio a gedwir), drwy werthwr trydydd parti, neu o ganolfan achub/ailgartrefu. Nid oes cofnodion cenedlaethol i'w cael o nifer y cŵn a'r cathod bach a werthir drwy drydydd parti.

Gwerthwyr trydydd parti masnachol yw'r rheini sy'n werthwyr anifeiliaid anwes trwyddedig; yng Nghymru byddant yn dal trwydded dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951.

Ceir pryderon y gellid bod cysylltiad rhwng gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach yn fasnachol drwy drydydd parti ac amodau lles gwael i'r anifeiliaid dan sylw o'i gymharu â phan mae pobl yn prynu'n uniongyrchol gan y bridiwr. Er enghraifft, cyflwyno nifer o amgylcheddau newydd ac anghyfarwydd, a'r tebygolrwydd y bydd yn rhaid i'r cŵn neu'r cathod bach gael eu symud o gwmpas mwy gan gynyddu'r risg o afiechydon a gall y cŵn a'r cathod bach golli'r cyfle i gymdeithasu a chynefino.

Ar 19 Mehefin 2018 cyflwynodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig, Lesley Griffiths, Ddatganiad Llafar yn cyhoeddi ei hymrwymiad i archwilio'r dewisiadau i wahardd gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach yn fasnachol drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru. Ar 5 Tachwedd 2018 cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet y byddai ymgynghoriad yn cael ei lansio i gasglu gwybodaeth am y gadwyn gyflenwi a gweld lle byddai ymyrraeth y llywodraeth yn cael y mwyaf o effaith.

1.2 Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus

Lansiwyd yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus deuddeg wythnos ar Wahardd Gwerthu Cŵn a Chathod Bach drwy Drydydd Parti ar 19 Chwefror 2019 a daeth i ben ar 17 Mai 2019. Cyhoeddwyd yr ymgynghoriad ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru a rhoddwyd sylw iddo mewn cylchlythyron a thrwy'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol.

Edrychodd yr ymgynghoriad ar dystiolaeth ynghylch ar ba gam y dylai'r Llywodraeth ymyrryd mewn safleoedd bridio mawr a mynd i'r afael â phryderon ynghylch lles anifeiliaid.

1.3 Cwestiynau'r Ymgynghoriad

Gofynnwyd i ymatebwyr ystyried y 10 cwestiwn canlynol:

1. Yn eich barn chi, beth yw'r prif ystyriaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â bridio a gwerthu
 - a) Cŵn/cŵn bach
 - b) Cathod/cathod bach
2. Gofynnwn am eich safbwyntiau ynglŷn â sut gellid rhoi sylw i'r problemau a nodir yng nghwestiwn 1 drwy roi gwaharddiad ar werthu'n fasnachol drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru:
 - a) O safbwynt cŵn bach
 - b) O safbwynt cathod bach
3. A oes unrhyw fesurau, yn hytrach na gwaharddiad ar werthu trydydd parti masnachol, a allai roi sylw i'r problemau a nodir yng nghwestiwn 1?

4. A ydych chi'n meddwl y bydd gwaharddiad yn cael unrhyw effaith ar ganolfannau ailgartrefu? Os felly, sut? Ceisiwch fod yn benodol a/neu gyflwyno tystiolaeth ategol.
5. A ydych chi'n meddwl y bydd gwaharddiad yn cael unrhyw effaith ar fridwyr cŵn trwyddedig sy'n cyflenwi gwerthwyr trydydd parti ar hyn o bryd? Os felly, sut? Ceisiwch fod yn benodol a/neu gyflwyno tystiolaeth ategol.
6. Byddem yn croesawu eich barn hefyd am gwmpas unrhyw waharddiad ar werthu drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru. A ddylid ei gyfyngu i werthwyr masnachol yn unig (y rheini sydd wedi'u trwyddedu dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid 1951) ynteu i unrhyw un sydd eisiau gwerthu ci bach neu gath fach? Rhowch esiamplau o sefyllfaoedd lle teimlwch y dylai'r gwaharddiad fod mewn grym neu lle na ddylai fod mewn grym.

Y Gymraeg

7. Hoffem wybod eich barn am yr effeithiau y byddai gwahardd gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach drwy drydydd parti yn ei chael ar y Gymraeg, yn benodol ar y cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg ac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.
8. Beth, yn eich barn chi, fyddai'r effeithiau? Sut y gellir cynyddu'r effeithiau cadarnhaol, neu liniaru'r effeithiau negyddol?
9. Esboniwch hefyd sut yn eich barn chi y gallai'r polisi gael ei ffurfio neu ei newid fel ei fod yn cael effeithiau positif neu effeithiau mwy positif ar y cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, ac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg ac fel na fyddai'n cael dim effeithiau niweidiol ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg nac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.

GWYBODAETH YCHWANEGOL

10. Rydym wedi gofyn nifer o gwestiynau penodol. Os oes gennych unrhyw faterion cysylltiedig nad ydym wedi rhoi sylw'n benodol iddynt, defnyddiwch y gofod hwn i'w nodi:

2. Yr Ymatebion i'r Ymgynghoriad

Cafwyd 458 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad. Rydym wedi rhestru'r cyrff a'r sefydliadau a ymatebodd yn Atodiad A.

2.1 Cwestiwn 1 - Yn eich barn chi, beth yw'r prif ystyriaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â bridio a gwerthu:

- a) **Cŵn/cŵn bach**
- b) **Cathod/cathod bach**

Roedd ymateb 78% o'r ymatebwyr yn ymwneud â chŵn a 68% yn ymwneud â chathod. Roedd y rhan fwyaf yn mynegi pryderon ynghylch amodau bridio gwael, lles yr anifeiliaid a galw uchel.

- "The puppy market is in many respects, complicated and poorly understood. There is a high demand for puppies - in the region of 750,000 puppies per annum across the

UK and around 55,000 in Wales each year. To some degree the 'product' has a limited shelf life, with the majority of puppy buyers wanting to buy puppies from 8-12 weeks old. With a very significant, if not a majority, of these puppies being bred by low volume breeders who operate totally independently of each other and who sell from domestic premises.

The evidence that we have available to us is that irresponsible breeders and sellers do not undercut responsible suppliers (breeders) on price. In this sense the market is different to that of counterfeit goods or backstreet car dealers, whereby the purchasers of these products probably understand they are taking a risk on the quality of the product in exchange for cheaper prices. For fake cigarettes and backstreet cars etc, potential purchasers have clear avenues to bona fide suppliers which they will have knowledge of.

Another key difference is that puppies (and kittens) are live animals and therefore do not come with the same guarantees or predictability as other consumer 'products', such as a washing machine or pair of shoes. Puppy purchases are emotionally driven, people fall in love with a puppy and logic is left behind." (The Kennel Club)

Roedd y RSPCA yn adleisio'r pryderon hyn gan ei bod yn anodd canfod ffigurau pendant gan fod y galw mor uchel.

- "While many puppies are sold to the buyer directly from the puppy's place of birth, a proportion of puppies are sold via third parties including sellers operating legally with a pet shop licence as well as those selling illegally. Unfortunately, exact figures apportioning the different types of sale are not available. However, figures from Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA) Ltd in 2016, suggest there are 4 145 pet shop licence holders in Wales with 15 pet shop licence holders permitting sale of puppies. This equates to only 10.3% of pet shop licence holders being permitted to sell puppies and as such they are one of the least commonly sold pets via this method. Nonetheless, based on data from Carr (2016), it is estimated that as many as 80,000 puppies may be sold annually by pet shop licence holders in the UK; 5 figures specifically for Wales are unavailable. (RSPCA)."

Mynegwyd barn tebyg gan sawl ymatebwr:

- "The main areas of concern relate to commercial third-party sales of puppies and kittens where the overriding objective is commercial profit, resulting in breeding for maximum profit at the expense of animal welfare. There are few pet shops selling puppies now, but the volume of sales via third party trade is significant (suspected to be in the region of 80,000 puppies per annum). This includes puppies brought / imported by traders for sale alongside puppies bred on site. There are many issues associated with commercial third party sales, including the poor welfare conditions, trauma of transportation, premature separation from the mother, lack of socialisation, poor health and hygiene standards and lack of medical screening for breeding bitches and stud dogs. All these result in puppies potentially having debilitating inherited diseases and conditions, vulnerability to life threatening diseases, behavioural problems and lack of socialisation." (Anhysbys)
- "The issues concerning welfare of kittens is similar to that of puppies as set out in the previous question." (Institute of Licensing)

- “Dogs used for breeding are seen as money making machines instead of sentient beings. Too many puppy farms exist in Wales where the standard of care for the dogs is below what you would expect in a civilised country. I don't have enough knowledge to address the issues specific to the breeding of cats/kittens but I imagine the same applies as to dogs.” (Anhysbys)
- “The welfare of breeding bitches. The fact that dog breeding establishments will be open to the public means that breeder anonymity will no longer be a factor as the buyer will be able to view the puppies with their natural mother. However, breeders have expressed concern in relation to public safety as lobbyists posing as buyers could gain access to their premises. The proposed legislation will reduce stress to puppies in terms of transportation as the puppies will be purchased by the ultimate purchaser and taken home directly as opposed to going through a dealer. One matter worthy of consideration is making it a criminal offence to trade in cash transactions as is the case under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 thereby reducing the scope for money laundering as certain types of dogs can be very expensive to purchase.” (Anhysbys)
- “My experience when looking to buy is that the breeder's only intention is for profit and the dogs welfare is secondary. I have been alarmed at how many false adverts I have seen on internet sites.” (Anhysbys)
- “The big issue is that they have so many bitches that they keep in in such terrible conditions with no welfare for mums and dads, so they themselves are in such terrible health that the puppies are not in good health themselves. Vets do not visit these puppy farms to check on the animals themselves they look at the premises not the animal. The puppies are taken away too soon from the mums so they don't build up any defence to illness. They are sold too young and with no health checks. They are sold from the backs of vans and in parking lots with no thought to the long term health of the dogs. They are allowed to have too many breeding bitches that are kept in small confined spaces in the dark never socialised with people or other dogs. They can be kept in saw dust that causes terrible damage to their lungs, eyes and ears. They eat, sleep in their own mess that includes food and their toileting.” (Anhysbys)
- “Volume of puppies being sold does creates a significant issue for LA's trying to identify those that should be licensed and there is no resource to be able to prioritise this unless a complaint is received to identify a potential unlicensed breeder.

The significant sums of money that are now being charged/paid are making the problem worse and this in turn can have significant implications for those more vulnerable who fall foul to someone who is selling unfit/ill puppies with consequential losses to the purchaser.

Whilst not breeding or selling there are growing issues being reported with imported puppies/dogs, normally seen as 'Rescue Dogs' imported by charities

Growing use of online sales including social media that aren't regulated themselves making it very difficult to monitor for unlicensed dog breeders.

Traceability of 'Dealers' operating from all over the country coming into and out of counties almost undetected.

Wales is known to have the largest number of puppy farms that are largely unregulated and whilst attempts are made to deal with this until the supply chain is removed and licensing requirements strengthened legitimate business and the economy will continue to be harmed.” (Cyngor Sir Mynwy)

- “A key challenge of the current breeding and selling of dogs in Wales is the lack of traceability in the system because so many people selling puppies are outside of the current licensing system, which is why we advocate for an all-encompassing registration and licensing system. The inability of local authorities to properly inspect licenced breeding establishments because of a lack of resources and limited training compounds the issues of poor welfare breeding and allows unscrupulous sellers to make profit from selling unhealthy puppies. These puppies can also be poorly socialised and habituated because the staff to dog ratio is set too high which can prevent breeders from dedicating enough time to the social development of each puppy. The continued abuse of the Pet Travel Scheme also enables low welfare and often ill puppies to be sold to unsuspecting members of the public. All of these issues, among several others, must be addressed in conjunction with a ban on third party sales in order for the welfare of puppies to be properly protected during breeding and sale”. (Dogs Trust)

2.2. Cwestiwn 2 - Gofynnwn am eich safbwyntiau ynglŷn â sut gellid rhoi sylw i'r problemau a nodir yng nghwestiwn 1 drwy roi gwaharddiad ar werthu'n fasnachol drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru:

a) O safbwynt cŵn bach

b) O safbwynt cathod bach

Ar gyfer cwestiwn 2, roedd ymateb 77% o'r ymatebwyr yn ymwneud â chŵn a 63% yn ymwneud â chathod. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r farn y byddai gwahardd gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach drwy drydydd parti yn datrys nifer o broblemau o ran bridio mewn perthynas â chwestiwn 1. Fodd bynnag, roedd sawl ymatebwr, gan gynnwys sefydliadau, yn teimlo na fyddai'n datrys y broblem yn llwyr ac mae'r rhesymau am hyn yn amrywio.

- “A ban on the commercial third party trade in puppies will remove a market that perpetuates a culture of low welfare, high volume dog breeding, comparable to factory farming animals for the food chain. Breeders selling through third party agents must maximise the number of puppies produced, while at the same time keeping their overheads to a minimum. This method of breeding is wholly inappropriate for producing fit for purpose companion animals. A ban is imperative to ensure that the physical and psychological wellbeing of breeding dogs and puppies will no longer be compromised as a result of a market where profit is the only concern.” (DBRG)
- “Banning commercial third party sales of puppies and kittens would include the sale of kittens in pet shops. This would help to tackle the various welfare issues mentioned in question 1 that arise when kittens are sold in a shop environment. It would also discourage breeders from breeding high volume of kittens that they can pass to other traders or breeders who may pretend they are home-bred kittens.
- Cats Protection believes that the ability of local authorities to monitor and enforce a ban on the third party sales of kittens in physical pet shops would be relatively straightforward and would not pose an undue strain on the local authorities' resources. Checking for puppies and kittens in high street pet shops could be part of

normal licence inspections and also, with increased public awareness, local authorities may find the public report and assist in monitoring any ban. If the sale of puppies and kittens were to be banned in pet shops, the shops would not be prevented from selling other pets such as fish and reptiles. Therefore, the pet shops would still need a licence and would pay a licence fee to their local authority. Any fines that were levied on enterprises illegally conducting business involving puppies and kittens without a licence should go back to the local authority.

- The charity urges the Welsh Government to include reference to the importance of seeing kittens with their mother because the principle, and welfare issues, are exactly the same for kittens sold commercially as they are for puppies. Regulation of cat breeding would be the logical place to include this as a legal requirement and also, pending regulation, the encouragement should be part of the publicity campaign linked to a third party ban. Cat breeders should show kittens alongside their mother cat before a sale is made. Cats Protection's advice is that kittens must be at least 8 weeks of age before they are separated from the queen and this should be enshrined in Regulation as good cat breeding practice." (Cats Protection)

Roedd rhai ymatebion yn amrywio, ac mae enghreifftiau ohonynt isod:

- "The problem won't be fully resolved but there will be more control when the puppies have to be kept within their own environment and not had to travel in poor conditions. Poor breeding practices will be able to be stopped at the source. As above the problem won't be resolved but with the kittens not being shipped around higher welfare standards should be achieved." (Rachel Bull)
- "Purchasing a puppy from a responsible and ethical breeder or adopting from a rescue centre will ensure that new owners are made fully aware of the requirements of their new puppy. If purchasing they will be able to meet the pup's mother and see it in the surrounding of its birth. Accountability for the condition and health of the puppy will be transparent and there will be the ability to seek redress if the pup proves to have health problems the purchaser did not divulge. Purchasing kittens in pet shops means that there is no opportunity to discuss its breeding and future welfare with the breeder and to see the conditions and health of the mother." (Friends of the Animals)
- "In reality, Blue Cross does not believe a ban on third party sales will, as some have argued, be the one stop solution to deal with the problem of illegal importation and puppy farming. It is a fallacy to assume that all puppy farms sell through third party dealers or traders, we know that many consumers will buy direct from a puppy farm, particularly those smaller scale puppy farms that can easily disguise themselves as a family home. This was highlighted in the 2018 BBC 'Watchdog' programme which showed a case of a large scale breeder/dealer using multiple online identities to sell puppies to unwitting consumers. One of the key reasons he was able to get away with this was because he presented himself as a legitimate one off home breeder selling from a home environment.

As detailed above, enforcement agencies are currently struggling to deal with tackling the unlicensed trade and we don't agree that just introducing a ban on third party sellers will have any impact on those sellers that make large profits and choose to operate outside the licensing regime. We believe that before introducing a potentially knee jerk piece of legislation, the government must assess the scale of the third party trade in puppies and the impact any such ban would have on licensed large scale breeders. There are no accurate figures available to suggest how large or

small the trade is outside of those operating with a licence. We believe the sensible first step before drafting any new legislation is to first decide on what is the problem you are trying to solve. It seems to us that this is impossible to do without accurate figures on the scale of the unlicensed trade.

Blue Cross is of the opinion that the most effective way to tackle the many issues with the breeding and sale of dogs and cats is through the introduction of a comprehensive system of registration and licensing, a centralised database for enforcers, and significant investment by the government into an education and behaviour change campaign.” (Blue cross)

- “In working through the evidence for puppies, the RSPCA does not believe that ‘appropriate’ standards of animal welfare can be preserved when third party sales occur, given that ‘appropriate’ should be defined as standards that properly safeguard the welfare of animals at all times. For this reason we are supportive of a third party ban on the sale of puppies and kittens. However, it should not be assumed that buying direct from the place in which a puppy or kitten is bred offers greater protection as exposure to stressful events and health risks is reduced. As outlined by McMillan there are many factors²⁵ associated with the breeding environment and out with third party sales which can influence a puppy’s health and welfare and the resulting adult dog’s behaviour including: the selection of the breeding stock; the environment in which the brood bitch is kept during pregnancy; the breeding facility into which the puppies are bred and reared and the age at which they are then sold. As such, buying direct from the place in which a puppy is born improves but does not guarantee the welfare of breeding stock and offspring.” (RSPCA)

2.3 Cwestiwn 3 - A oes unrhyw fesurau, yn hytrach na gwaharddiad ar werthu trydydd parti masnachol, a allai roi sylw i'r problemau a nodir yng nghwestiwn 1?

Roedd 76% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn ac roedd nifer yr ymatebion yn amrywiol. Roedd sawl un ohonynt yn nod bod trwyddedu cŵn yn fesur yn hytrach na gwahardd drwy drydydd parti. Roedd gwahardd y gallu i hysbysebu cŵn a chathod bach drwy ffynhonnell ar-lein a microsglodynnu hefyd wedi codi sawl gwaith ynghyd ag ymddygiad prynwyr.

Rhannodd Grwp Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru (WAHWG) y sylwadau a ganlyn:

- “It is clear that buying a puppy is an emotional purchase. We therefore recommend that, in addition to buyers having access to good, easy to understand advice on how to responsibly buy a puppy, changes to legislation are supported by a campaign that seeks to influence change in behaviour i.e. this needs to be more than educational and considers the demand side of the issue. In terms of the welfare of breeding queens, although protected under the Animal Welfare Act there is no specific regulation to assist this. In summary, this is an opportunity to improve the welfare of animals, however potential loopholes must be addressed (statutory licensing of rehoming organisations, ensuring full traceability of all puppies bred or sold in Wales, addressing the rules and penalties associated with pet travel to deter illegal importation) to ensure it is robust and effective. It is necessary that if a ban is introduced it is monitored for effectiveness, with a review period included in the legislation. Due consideration must be given to how it can be reviewed for effectiveness. It is also important to have clarity of who will identify, investigate and enforce this legislation to better be able to understand how this could be achieved.” (WAHWG)

Mae'r Groes Las yn teimlo na fyddai gwaharddiad yn ateb. Fodd bynnag, cynllun trwyddedu a chofrestru cadarn fyddai'r ffordd orau ymlaen:

- “We are concerned that a ban on third party sales is being presented as the silver bullet which will make a huge difference to the way dogs are bred and sold in Wales - we do not believe this will be the case. Blue Cross is of the opinion that the most effective way to tackle the many issues with the breeding and sale of dogs and cats is through the introduction of a comprehensive system of registration and licensing, a centralised database for enforcers, and significant investment by the government into an education and behaviour change campaign.

Comprehensive System of Registration and Licensing As we have pointed out in previous answers, we believe the most effective way to deal with problems with the breeding and selling of dogs would be through the introduction of a comprehensive system of registration and licensing. This would make breeders and sellers more visible and traceable, improve animal welfare and offer greater protection for the public when buying a puppy.

We know through our conversations with local authorities that they would like to see a simple system which enable them to enforce the legislation more effectively. We believe a system which means all breeders and sellers of pets are either registered or licensed is the simplest option, there is no confusion as everyone will need a registration or licence number to sell and, if they don't have one, they will be in contravention of the law. The use of litter thresholds or bans on certain types of selling only compound the confusion for local authorities, and whilst hypothetically appealing in reality will do little to improve the welfare of animals bred or sold across Wales.” (Blue cross)

Mae enghreifftiau o rai ymatebion isod yn ymwneud ag awgrymiadau ynghylch gwerthu ar-lein, ymddygiad prynwyr, microsglodynnu a thrwyddedu:

- “Stop the advertising of dogs and cats on publications such as Gumtree and regulate the amount of times a bitch can be bred in a year. Make all breeders for dogs and cats have a veterinary health certificate prior to breeding and matched to a microchip to ensure bitches are healthy enough to be bred. Start a register relating to breeders and their commercial activity involving local authorities and veterinary practices for breeders. Tell potential buyers that they should inspect a veterinary health certificate for the bitch before purchasing puppies and also see the breeders license and proof of identity. Lastly, give some money across Wales to police any changes via local authorities. Don't just legislate for it, local authorities do not have the resources in certain areas.” (Karen Kerslake)
- “More monitoring and control over animals being offered on Facebook/Gumtree etc. Making microchipping of cats the law, as it is with dogs. Ensuring that animal microchips are checked, even when animals are killed on the road. Although it is not compulsory to chip cats, many cats are chipped. Cats are treated as second class citizens in many ways. The main reason is that they are classed as vermin and, therefore, of no consequence. This needs to change. Cats, whether dead or alive, should be checked for a microchip. If this does not happen, responsible pet owners who chip their cats are wasting their money and, in addition, will not have a chance of getting their pet back or of knowing if it is dead.” (Pauline Parker)

2.4 Cwestiwn 4 - A ydych chi'n meddwl y bydd gwaharddiad yn cael unrhyw effaith ar ganolfannau ailgartrefu? Os felly, sut? Ceisiwch fod yn benodol a/neu gyflwyno tystiolaeth ategol?

Roedd 76% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb cwestiwn 4. Roedd llawer yn teimlo y byddai gwaharddiad ar werthu drwy drydydd parti ar ganolfannau ailgartrefu yn cael effaith gadarnhaol, gan y byddai llai o anifeiliaid ar gael yn gyffredinol o ffynonellau heblaw am gartrefi ailgartrefu eu hunain.

- "I think there would be a fallout when the ban comes in, unless adequate time is given for people to home the animals they have. But, after that I think the impact would lessen slightly as less animals are bred. I also think that more people may consider rescues if private sales lessen." (Anhysbys)
- "The better that breeding is regulated, the less animals will be available to people, less animals with health problems due to inbreeding, both of which are very costly and challenging for rehoming centres."(Anhysbys)
- "Rehoming centres wouldn't be under the enormous pressure they are currently under with very little funding." (Lisa Willis)
- I would hope it would ease congestion in these homes as people wouldn't be giving up animals who hadn't sold or owners dropping off animals too expensive for owners to take to the vets. (Anhysbys)
- A Ban would definitely help rehoming centres. It would cut down on the fashion breed intake i.e :-If you look at how many poor dogs i.e jugs pugs huskys etc they have due to being fashion dogs it is disgraceful due to health issues or fashion or t.v programs it is awful. It would allow the dogs they have to be rehomed a better chance of being rehomed. It would save them a lot of money on excessive vet Bill's to try and save a lot of badly bred dogs puppies lives (Anhysbys)
- "I think it will have a positive impact because the health issues will lessen meaning that less animals will be entering rescues. Puppy farmers often rely on rescues for when things go wrong and that's not fair on the rescue centres to have to pay for other people's responsibilities." (Bonnie Hubbard)
- "I think more people will look to rehome. Back street breeders are often cheaper than a rehoming centre." (Anhysbys)
- "It should reduce the numbers of animals that end up in shelters as responsible breeders will ensure they find suitable owners for their animals and should be willing to take them back for rehoming if for any reason it doesn't work out. Better breeding conditions will reduce chronic health problems, meaning less people surrendering pets they cannot afford vet treatment for." (Anhysbys)
- "It will take a massive burden off rescues as they are frequently the place where these puppies are dumped when the novelty wears off, or if the puppy is ill and the new owner doesn't want the hassle of dealing with the health problem." (Anhysbys)
- "If there is a reduction in places people can go to buy cats and dogs, then people would turn to rehoming centres which are currently overrun. The waiting lists for

rehoming centres would be reduced and stray cats and other needy cats would be helped more quickly.” (L.L)

- “It will hopefully reduce the number of pets ending up in rehoming centres. Rehoming centres are already full to the rim and the unlicensed breeding of pets is only adding to this.”(Anhysbys)
- “Unwanted puppies regularly take space in shelters across the UK. This peaks after Christmas and dogs/cats bred specifically for this purpose find themselves in shelters. The over production of puppies and kittens in the UK is constant throughout the year. Stopping backyard breeders from breeding their dogs and cats indiscriminately will help to stem the oversupply and reduce the pressure on rescues.” (Karen Kerlake)

Roedd sawl ymatebwr yn teimlo y byddai effaith o ran cynyddu nifer yr anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu gadael ac sydd angen eu hailgartrefu yn dilyn y gwaharddiad. Roedd llawer ohonynt yn teimlo y byddai angen cymorth ychwanegol gan canolfannau ailgartrefu pe bai gwaharddiad yn dod i rym, i helpu i ymdrin a'r cynnydd dros dro mewn anifeiliaid y bydd gwerthwyr trydydd parti yn rhoi'r gorau iddynt:

- “There will be an increase in animal abandonment due to the ban.” (Anhysbys)
- “There will be more to rehome as these barbaric people will abandon the dogs they can no longer make money from. If you speak to local animal charities it's happening now.” (Maureen Webber)
- “I think they will be swamped with extra animals but people taking them in for rehoming should be charged to help cover the cost.” (Anhysbys)
- “There will be a glut of abandoned dogs, like the ones found wandering after being abandoned in quiet country lanes. There will be lots of breeders handing over dogs to charities and the more unscrupulous ones will continue to kill the breeding parents, but that's nothing that doesn't go on every single day in this industry anyway.” (Anhysbys)
- “I would expect rehoming centres to have a temporary bigger influx of dogs/cats in need. As by then, the unlawful third-party sellers would be offloading what they would see as no longer a valuable resource. So an initial support grant to help cope with this should be provided for.” (Anhysbys)
- “I'm sure it will but the government have a responsibility to lead the way into providing more rehoming centres if needed. The priority should always be the welfare of the animals.” (Anhysbys)
- “They may be overrun so may need a funding injection for staffing, extensions and food etc.” (Anhysbys)
- “Initially rescue centres will have to deal with dumped animals. They should have financial support for the first year.” (Anhysbys)

- “It may for a time, but this is the only way to change peoples' attitudes towards getting a pet. If the right thing is done, people will embrace it. More help may be needed for these centres - let's make it so - spread the word and get people helping and adopting.” (Deborah Williams)

2.5 Cwestiwn 5 - A ydych chi'n meddwl y bydd gwaharddiad yn cael unrhyw effaith ar fridwyr cŵn trwyddedig sy'n cyflenwi gwerthwyr trydydd parti ar hyn o bryd? Os felly, sut? Ceisiwch fod yn benodol a/neu gyflwyno tystiolaeth ategol?

Roedd 71% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb cwestiwn 5. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr yn cytuno y byddai gwaharddiad ar werthu drwy drydydd parti yn cael effaith ar fridwyr trwyddedig ac yn teimlo bod hyn yn gam cadarnhaol.

- “Of course it will stop them in their tracks and not before time. Any breeder who ships off pups so young (and some underage) to be sold from who knows where and to anyone who has money should not be breeding dogs at all. A breeder should have the welfare of bitch and pups first and foremost at all times which means going from breeder premises to new home without all the stress of being carted all around the UK and being left alone in cages/shop windows with all and sundry poking about them. The development of pups at this age is crucial to their long term and live long temperament and health and must be undertaken seriously”. (Anhysbys)
- “If you bring in a ban on the sellers like any other sales business it will have an effect on the originator. Also if the ban is brought in it means that resources could be diverted to rooting out the breeders themselves rather than spending time on the third party sellers. Despite some awful conditions the breeders have to feed the animals they breed from so rely on income, Cut off their income they hopefully will not want to have as many pups or kittens. If a breeder looks after animals properly they have nothing to fear, however any ban must have enforcement behind it and punishments that actually have lasting effects on their ability to or desire breed. Seize their assets to help care for any animals that are taken into care from these individuals”. (Anhysbys)
- “Since evidence is (eg from the existence of third-party sellers, from analysis of licence reports, and investigations of welfare issues in licensed pet shops) that many low welfare breeders currently rely for distribution of their puppies by third-party sales routes, a ban can be anticipated to have a significant effect on licensed breeders currently supplying third-party sellers. **IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO RECOGNISE THAT LICENSED BREEDERS ARE OFTEN OF VERY POOR QUALITY AND KEEP DOGS IN VERY POOR CONDITIONS DESPITE AN OSTENSIBLE LICENSING REGIME.** Low licensing standards, poor enforcement, lack of local authority resources and training of officials, and low commitment to implementation and enforcement by certain authorities means that licensing is no guarantee whatsoever of adequate welfare standards. There are licensed breeders (mostly small scale) who operate well but which almost invariably sell direct to purchasers rather than via third-party sellers. Then there are licensed breeders (often but not always operating on a larger scale) with very little or no commitment to welfare who presume to sell via third-party sellers. The latter require to be tackled. It is to be hoped that in the event a third-party sales ban is implemented, that some such premises will cease to operate, and that others will need to significantly improve their practices in order to be able to sell directly to consumers”. (D.Grimsell)

- “Clearly it will impact on their operating model, though this is would be a desirable disruption. For larger, more commercial establishments it might impact on the speed in which they can sell their puppies. Whereas a third party seller may collect whole litters of puppies for onward re-sale, the overwhelming majority of the wider puppy buying public will only buy one puppy at a time. This is likely to result in the licence holder (staff) having to spend more time conducting puppy sales, which may reduce the available time to look after the other puppies and dogs at the establishment. Should a ban come into place, a short period of time should be provided for licence holders to make adjustments to their operating procedures to address this, in conjunction with their licensing authority.

Breeders who currently sell puppies via third parties may need to improve their ‘shop floor’, as third party sellers will have less concerns regarding the upkeep and standards of the breeder’s establishment, than someone looking for their next pet.

However, given the question is limited to licensed breeders, we must assume that these breeders should have nothing to fear from the public buying their puppies direct from their establishments. We know that the puppy buying public will travel significant distances to buy puppies, so a breeder who gains a good reputation will have no problem selling their puppies direct from their breeding establishment. The reduction in volumes of puppies being sold will be offset by the increased sales prices, as the third party seller will be a sizable cut of the eventual puppy sales price to cover their costs and generate their own revenue.” (The Kennel Club)

- “A ban on third party sellers will only remove a method of distribution. The majority of breeders previously selling through third party sellers will continue to have access to the market and in some cases this will be improved. The only exception will be breeders based in the Republic of Ireland and the continent. There would no longer be an outlet for commercially imported puppies bred outside the UK as all breeders would be required to sell directly from their premises”. (Canine Action UK)

Roedd rhai ymatebwyr yn teimlo y byddai hyn yn effeithio ar nifer y cŵn bach a gallai nifer yr eist bridio sy'n cael eu gadael leihau:

- “FOUR PAWS is extremely concerned by the abandonment rate of animals across the country (for example around 50,000 dogs were abandoned in the UK in 2015 according to Dogs Trust, this does not include those animals which have been relinquished to shelters) and in particular the costs to both local authorities and animal rescues in dealing with these animals. This abandonment rate suggests that people may be impulse buying.

The abandonment rate could be considerably reduced along with the reduction of impulse buying, if a third-party ban is introduced. For example, it would mean that buyers would only deal directly with breeders, they would need to visit the breeder and they could see the environment in which the puppy was bred and the mother.

Many unscrupulous dealers offer to deliver the puppy, resulting in a quick purchase. Quick purchases often mean that the buyer does not have time to consider the responsibilities involved in owning a puppy or kitten, and may result in resale, relinquishment or abandonment of the animal in the future. FOUR PAWS has been monitoring the sale of puppies online and is shocked to see the large number of animals being sold for a second time after only a few weeks or months in their new homes. Excuses such as lack of time or space are often mentioned as reason for no

longer being able to look after the puppy, indicating that the puppy was not a considered purchase".(Four Paws)

- "Our rescue has been taking in ex breeding dogs and sick, unsaleable, puppies for many years. Some of those come from licensed and others from illegal breeders without a license. Without the ability to sell their puppies to dealers they will either have to improve the standards of their premises as members of the public will be visiting to collect their puppy. This can only be a massive positive for the dogs currently living in squalor". (Friends of the Animals)

2.6 Cwestiwn 6 - Byddem yn croesawu eich barn hefyd am gwmpas unrhyw waharddiad ar werthu drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru. A ddylid ei gyfyngu i werthwyr masnachol yn unig (y rheini sydd wedi'u trwyddedu dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid 1951) ynteu i unrhyw un sydd eisiau gwerthu ci bach neu gath fach? Rhowch esiamplau o sefyllfaoedd lle teimlwch y dylai'r gwaharddiad fod mewn grym neu lle na ddylai fod mewn grym.

Roedd 72% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb cwestiwn 6. Roedd y mwyafrif llethol yn teimlo y dylai gwaharddiad gynnwys unrhyw un sy'n dymuno gwerthu ci neu gath bach ac mae rhai o'r ymatebion hyn wedi'u nodi isod:

- "If a ban was to be implemented it should apply to any person selling puppies from a family pet to a breeding establishment to avoid discrimination. Commercial sellers are already regulated and comply with the required regulations set out by the Welsh Government, private and un-licensed puppy breeders have no regulations to comply with at all". (Anhysbys)
- "I think a ban should include anyone wishing to sell a puppy or kitten. As above it will stop animals being sold in situations where the purchaser doesn't have prior information about the animals background or health. An example is a friend who bought a dog on Gumtree who has behavioural problems which she was not made aware of. The behaviours relate to the dogs aggressive nature in relation to other dogs". (Anhysbys)
- "For clarity to all involved it would be easier to impose a blanket ban. This would discourage people trying to find a way around any restriction". (Cyngor Sir Mynwy)
- "In an ideal world, a blanket ban on 3rd party sales would be welcomed. It would be easier to regulate and would discourage people trying to find a way around any restriction". (Cyngor Sir Rhondda Cynon Taf)
- "Consistency would be extremely beneficial across England and Wales as it will set a clear regime with the same requirements across the area". (Institute of Licensing)
- "Ban should be as strict as possible for sale by third party of dogs and cats whatever the age. Smaller animals third party sale should be banned also or stricter rules put on the third parties and their source (breeders) in regards to highest welfare standard for all those animals. Third parties could also rather get involved in rehoming process of small animals rather than purely money sale only". (Anhysbys)
- "In our opinion there should be a blanket ban with purchases only being allowed from the original breeder or licensed rehoming centres. Once dealers have been disposed

of there will be an ever increasing reliance on rehoming centres and if these form part of the ban, they will be unable to accommodate this”. (Anhysbys)

- “It is crucial there is a clear definition of what is in and out of scope for this legislation, we would support the view that anyone selling or transferring a puppy to be ‘in scope’ whether or not they are viewed as a commercial enterprise. However, if this is introduced as a singular measure as mentioned throughout, we would have real concerns that puppies could continue to be sold by third parties operating under the guise of a ‘rehoming’ organisation. Regulation of the rehoming sector is needed to ensure this does not happen.

As stated throughout this consultation, Dogs Trust fully advocates that anyone breeding or selling a litter of puppies should be registered with their Local Authority and anyone breeding or selling more than one litter of puppies should be licensed, to provide full traceability across the breeding and sale of dogs. In 2018, over 21,000 litters of puppies¹⁶ were advertised for sale on Gumtree, Preloved and pets4home, but there is no traceability to enable purchasers to verify these sellers within the current system”. (Dogs Trust)

- “Battersea would be supportive of a full ban on third party sales, so that the only legal option for the purchase of a puppy or kitten would be from a licensed breeder or a regulated rescue/rehoming centre.

In order for a full ban to be effective it is crucial to ensure that the enforcement is also appropriate. As previously stated, Wales currently only has fewer than 20 licensed third party sellers under the Animal Act 195. Therefore, all other third party sellers are currently under existing legislation operating illegally. The Welsh Government should ascertain what enforcement mechanisms can be used to clamp down on the current illegal sellers so that when the ban is brought into effect it fully stops the illegal sale of puppies and kittens and consequently puppy farms”. (Battersea Dogs and Cats Home)

- “A ban must apply to all commercial sellers and any breeders whether these are licensed or currently unlicensed. A ban should not apply to someone simply wishing to breed once, and only once, from their companion dog and who then sells the puppies to potential new owners who have been strictly vetted. In other words anyone who has not bred the puppy or kitten themselves must be banned from selling them on”. (Anhysbys)
- “The RSPCA believes the ban should extend to anyone selling puppies and kittens so that these animals are only available from a rescue or direct from a (preferably licensed only) breeder. If this was not to be the case the RSPCA believes a loophole for others to exploit will be opened. For reasons previously outlined the RSPCA also wishes to see the ban extend to dogs and cats of all ages so that it is easy for members of the public to understand what is or isn’t a legitimate sale/transfer of ownership”. (RSPCA)

Fodd bynnag, nid yw pob ymatebwr yn meddwl y byddai gwaharddiad cyffredinol yn effeithiol.

- The Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regs 2014 defines a puppy as a dog less than 6 months of age, BASC would seek clarification that this definition would be consistent in the proposed changes.

BASC does not believe the proposed ban should be expanded to include “anyone wishing to sell a puppy”.

BASC would highlight that that should the proposed ban be expanded, there could be unintended consequences for the welfare of a puppy when an owner’s circumstances change. This could mean they are no longer able to provide suitable home but are prevented from selling the puppy to a new owner.

Such a ban could also see implications for trainers of gundogs and other working dogs. Often these trainers will purchase more than one puppy with the view to ‘bringing them on’ to identify the best dog to progress with for more advanced training as a working dog. During this process some of these dogs might be sold on to a suitable home as a pet or for someone else to continue with the training process or indeed at a later stage as a fully trained working adult dog.

It is important to note that these trainers will be aiming to produce fit, healthy and well-adjusted working dogs. (BASC)

2.7 Cwestiwn 7 - Hoffem wybod eich barn am yr effeithiau y byddai'r cynigion hyn yn eu cael ar yr iaith Gymraeg, yn benodol ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, a hefyd yr effaith y byddent yn ei chael o ran peidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.

Roedd 70% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb cwestiwn 6. Roeddent yn teimlo na fyddai gwaharddiad ar werthu drwy drydydd parti yn cael unrhyw effaith ar y Gymraeg.

- “Most of our breeding contacts are done through the medium of Welsh. Certainly, if this ban is introduced, it will mean less commercial conversation is carried out in Welsh, but, more directly, it will deny many Welsh speakers of a significant income stream and may mean that future generations have less economic means, resulting in them moving away for work”. (Anhysbys)
- “I do not believe it will have any impact in respect of the Welsh language nor opportunities for people who use Welsh”. (Anhysbys)
- “I cant see how it could have any effect, other than providing legislation and licences in bilingual formats”. (Anhysbys)
- “I don’t think a ban would have an impact on Welsh speakers”. (Anhysbys)

2.8 Cwestiwn 8 - Beth, yn eich barn chi, fyddai'r effeithiau? Sut y gellir cynyddu'r effeithiau cadarnhaol, neu liniaru'r effeithiau negyddol?

Roedd 57% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb cwestiwn 8. Roedd rhai o'r ymatebwyr o'r farn y byddai effaith gadarnhaol ar y Gymraeg ond roedd y rhan fwyaf yn teimlo na fyddai'r gwaharddiad yn cael effaith gadarnhaol na negyddol ar y Gymraeg.

- “It has to have a positive effect”. (Anhysbys)
- “Effects would be minimal”. (Anhysbys)
- “Bilingual information should be available when applying for licence which I would assume it would be anyway. Possibly enforcement officer should be able to speak

Welsh in certain areas where the language is used more. This should not however, be mitigating factor as welfare should overrule language". (Anhysbys)

2.9 - Esboniwch hefyd sut yn eich barn chi y gallai'r polisi gael ei ffurfio neu ei newid fel ei fod yn cael effeithiau positif neu effeithiau mwy positif ar y cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, ac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg ac fel na fyddai'n cael dim effeithiau niweidiol ar gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg nac ar beidio â thrin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg.

Roedd 55% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn. Roedd bron pob ymatebwr o'r farn na fyddai unrhyw effaith.

2.10 - Rydym wedi gofyn nifer o gwestiynau penodol. Os oes gennych unrhyw faterion cysylltiedig nad ydym wedi rhoi sylw'n benodol iddynt, defnyddiwch y gofod hwn i'w nodi:

Roedd 34% o'r ymatebwyr wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn. Roedd llawer wedi manteisio ar y cyfle hwn i bwysleisio eu barn am wahardd gwerthu drwy drydydd parti. Roedd rhai ymatebwyr hefyd wedi manteisio ar y cyfle hwn i nodi manteision ailgyflwyno system trwyddedu cŵn.

- "We would like to be redundant but will never be unless all the breeders can be identified and made to stand up for their legal decisions. I would like to have proof that all puppies and kittens are raised in a knowledgeable home where their welfare is paramount and supported by veterinary practices". (Anhysbys)
- "Why aren't dogs and cats required to have licences anymore? Could this pay for enforcement if reintroduced? I am involved in animal rescue and see the results for animals of breeding for money and third party sales. Much more legislation is needed to introduce a framework for safeguarding the health and welfare of cats/dogs in Wales, not just banning of third party sales". (Anhysbys)
- "Introduction of a dog licensing scheme and compulsory scanning of microchips, alongside the proposed ban of third party puppy / kitten sellers would improve animal welfare, encourage responsible pet ownership, and increase traceability should an animal be lost / stolen / abandoned which should all have a positive impact on animals and rescue centres". (Anhysbys)
- "The other main related issue is the breeding of dogs and cats with in built genetic physical deformities such as the brachycephalic breeds. Now there is a hot potato regulating that".

The vast majority of breeders, rehoming centres etc. are doing a caring job to the best of their ability and perhaps the problem is not that great". (Anhysbys)

- "Strengthen laws, more monitoring of activity in this field. More prosecutions of offenders where animal cruelty is involved, with far stiffer sentences handed down. This includes clamping down on dog fighting. It is well known that Wales is a hotbed of law breaking in this respect". (Anhysbys)
- "There is a need to focus on the mass production of puppies and not the hobby breeder here so that needs to be remembered. The hobby breeder is often the type

that is already producing excellent puppies and homing responsibly. They are not the problem". (Anhysbys)

- "Unfortunately there are still many people who are more interested in the price of a puppy or kitten, than in knowing that the animal is healthy and has been bred responsibly. I don't know how to increase public awareness for responsible breeding, and I think banning third party sales will be a good start, but there will still be many problems and many people who break the rules". (Anhysbys)
- "I strongly believe that there is an urgent need for control of puppy farms, especially in Wales which has in many people's minds become synonymous with puppy farming and the sale of unhealthy and poorly raised and socialised puppies in particular, where litters are produced in often appalling conditions with no regard for the welfare of the mothers and sometimes also the fathers of these sad little babies. This reflects badly on breeders who raise their puppies in proper conditions and with the highest welfare considerations, and damages the reputation of this country". (Diana Grant)

3. Y Camau Nesaf

Mae pob sylw ac ymateb a ddaeth i law wedi'u dadansoddi. Byddwn yn ystyried y ymatebion i lywio datblygiad pellach y Gwaharddiad ar Werthu Cŵn a Chathod Bach drwy Drydydd Parti.

Atodiad A

Rhestr o'r cyrff a'r sefydliadau a ymatebodd

Battersea Dogs and Cats Home
Cymdeithas Saethu a Chadwraeth Prydain - BASC
Blue Cross
Cymdeithas Milfeddygon Prydain a Chymdeithas Milfeddygol Anifeiliaid Bach
Prydain - BVA a BSAVA
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili
Canine Action UK
Cats Matter
Cats Protection
Grŵp Lles Anifeiliaid Anwes Cymru - CAWGW
Countryside Alliance
Dog Breeding Reform Group - DBRG
Dogs Trust
Four Paws UK
Friends of the Animals
Hope Rescue
Institute of Licensing
The Kennel Club
Cyngor Sir Mynwy
Nature Watch Foundation
PDSA
Puppy Love Campaigns
CBS Rhondda Cynon Taf
RSPCA Cymru
Cyngor Sir Bro Morgannwg
Grwp Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru - WAHWFG