**Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yr Urdd Caerdydd a’r Fro, 2019**

**343. Cystadleuaeth Cyfieithu 19-25 oed**

**Cyfieithwch y darn isod i’r Gymraeg**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**With UN climate talks under way in Poland, pressure is on for nations to cut carbon emissions fast. The UK says it’s a leader in climate change – but is it?**

Ten years ago, the UK passed the Climate Change Act. This binds ministers to cutting at least 80% of emissions by 2050, and has inspired other governments from around the world by proving we can have strong economic growth whilst cutting emissions. But is it enough?

Environmentalists accept that the UK has been a leader in the past, but they argue that ambitions are too low and that ministers have made too many policy U-turns. Here are some of their complaints.

Onshore wind is our cheapest clean energy source, but in 2015, ministers decided to virtually block new onshore wind power in the UK after back-bench MPs said it was unpopular.

Ministers urge people to cycle to improve health and reduce pollution – yet local councils can’t afford to fill potholes. Meanwhile, £30bn has being spent on new trunk roads, and countless billions are being spent on high speed long distance rail services, while local commuter services are starved of funding.

According to the Committee on Climate Change, immediate action is needed on home insulation and low-carbon heating, low-cost renewables (including onshore wind), energy efficiency and electric vehicles.

The government also needs to kick-start new industries in carbon capture and storage and hydrogen. In the longer-term, the biggest challenges will be reducing emissions from aviation, industry, and agriculture.

*(Addasiad o erthygl ar wefan y BBC)*