



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mercher, 8 Chwefror 2012
Wednesday, 8 February 2012

Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynndi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad.

In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were
spoken in the Chamber. In the right-hand column, a translation has been included.

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) in the Chair.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Good afternoon. The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Prynawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

Ysgolion yn y Bandiau Is

Schools in Lower Bandings

I. Aled Roberts: *Pa drafodaethau sydd wedi cael eu cynnal gydag awdurdodau lleol ynghylch natur y gefnogaeth a fydd ar gael i'r ysgolion hynny yn y bandiau is.*
OAQ(4)0086(ESK)

I. Aled Roberts: *What discussions have been held with local authorities about the kind of support that will be available to those schools in the lower bandings.*
OAQ(4)0086(ESK)

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau trwyadl fel rhan o'r archwiliadau tymhorol rhwng yr uned safonau ysgolion a'r pedwar consortiwm am y math o gymorth sydd i'w gynnig i ysgolion bandiau 4 a 5. Caiff tua 75 ysgol eu cefnogi ac mae £480,000 ar gael eleni i'w cynorthwyo.

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): Rigorous discussions about the type of support to be offered to band 4 and 5 schools were held as part of the termly stock takes between the school standards unit and the four consortia. Around 75 schools are being supported and £480,000 is being made available this year for support.

Aled Roberts: Yn eich datganiad ddoe, nodwyd fod £480,000 wedi eu rhoi i'r consortia er mwyn ariannu'r cynlluniau gwella. A fydd y cynlluniau hynny a gytunwyd rhwng y consortia a'r adran ar gael i ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad?

Aled Roberts: In your statement yesterday, it was noted that £480,000 had been allocated to the consortia in order to fund the improvement plans. Will those plans agreed between the consortia and the department be available to us as Assembly Members?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n bwysig fod pobl yn gweld y cynlluniau, ac rwyf yn hapus i Aelodau eu gweld. Rwyf yn hapus hefyd i ofyn i'r consortia gyhoeddi'r cynlluniau hynny.

Leighton Andrews: It is important that people see the plans, and I am happy for Members to see them. I am also happy to ask the consortia to publish those plans.

Aled Roberts: Gwyddoch fod adroddiad Estyn yr wythnos diwethaf wedi bod yn eithaf beirniadol o'r gwasanaethau gwella ysgolion o fewn yr awdurdodau lleol. Pa gamau a gaiff eu cymryd cyn i'r consortia fod yn hollol weithredol ynghylch y sefyllfa o fewn yr ysgolion hynny ym mandiau 4 a 5?

Aled Roberts: You know that the Estyn report published last week was quite critical of school improvement services within local authorities. What steps will be taken before the consortia become fully operational in terms of the situation within those schools in bands 4 and 5?

Leighton Andrews: Mae pob consortiwm yn gweithio'n galed ar hyn o bryd i roi trefn ar y sefyllfa ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y cynlluniau sy'n cael eu datblygu. Disgwyliaf i'r gwasanaeth gwella ysgolion wella yn y dyfodol.

Leighton Andrews: Each consortium is working hard at present to sort this situation out, and I look forward to seeing the plans that are currently being developed. I expect to see the school improvement service improving in future.

Simon Thomas: Mae rhieni'n dweud wrthyf os ydynt yn codi perfformiad eu hysgol gyda'r awdurdod addysg, maent yn cael eu cyfeirio at y prifathro, ond os ydynt yn ysgrifennu at y prifathro ynghylch codi safle'r ysgol o un o'r bandiau is, mae'r prifathro yn eu cyfeirio yn ôl at yr awdurdod addysg. Yn y cyfamser, rydym yn aros i'r consortia gael eu sefydlu go iawn. Oni fyddai'n ddoeth i o leiaf ohirio cyhoeddi bandiau ysgolion cynradd hyd nes inni sicrhau bod y strwythur cefnogi yn ei le?

Leighton Andrews: The support is in place for the secondary schools that have been banded. There are 75 plans, as I said in my answer to the Liberal Democrat spokesperson earlier. Those plans are in place, and they can be interrogated. Those plans include, in a number of cases, support for additional staffing to enable schools to improve in specific subject areas, and it is now down to the local authorities and the consortia to implement them.

Simon Thomas: Thank you for that reply. Further to that, have you seen yesterday's comments by Professor Gareth Rees on the Institute of Welsh Affairs's website? He states that, in fact, one reason for poor attainment and the lower banding of many of our schools is the lack of attention to vocational training. Do you agree with those comments and, if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that vocational education is fully accounted for in the support for schools in the lower bands?

Leighton Andrews: If I have got this right, what Professor Rees has done is compare the scores of England and Wales in specific areas and reflect, in his assessment, the amount of weight given to certain kinds of vocational qualifications in the English league table system. Let me say that I am pleased that we in Wales have been able to double the number of vocational qualifications taught in the 14-19 learning pathways, as we discussed in committee just a week or so ago. There have been great strides in the teaching of

Simon Thomas: Parents tell me that, if they raise the performance of their school with the education authority, they are referred to the headteacher, but if they write to the headteacher about lifting the school from one of the lower bands, the headteacher refers them back to the education authority. In the meantime, we are waiting for the consortia to be fully established. Would it not be wise to at least defer the publication of primary schools banding until we ensure that the support structure is in place?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r gefnogaeth yn ei lle ar gyfer yr ysgolion uwchradd sydd wedi cael eu bandio. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i lefarydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gynharach, mae 75 o gynlluniau. Mae'r cynlluniau hynny yn eu lle, a gallant gael eu cwestiynu. Mewn nifer o achosion, mae'r cynlluniau hynny'n cynnwys cymorth ar gyfer cyflogi staff ychwanegol er mwyn galluogi ysgolion i wella mewn meysydd pwnc penodol, a chyfrifoldeb yr awdurdodau lleol a'r consortia yw gweithredu'r cynlluniau hynny erbyn hyn.

Simon Thomas: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Yn ychwanegol at hynny, a ydych chi wedi gweld sylwadau'r Athro Gareth Rees am wefan y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig ddoe? Mae'n nodi, mewn gwirionedd, mai un o'r rhesymau dros gyrhaeddiad isel a'r ffaith bod sawl ysgol wedi'u bandio'n isel yw'r diffyg sylw a gaiff ei roi i hyfforddiant galwedigaethol. A ydych yn cytuno â'r sylwadau hynny ac, os felly, pa gamau a gymerwyd i sicrhau bod addysg alwedigaethol yn cael ystyriaeth lawn yn y cymorth sydd ar gael i ysgolion yn y bandiau is?

Leighton Andrews: Os deallaf sylwadau yr Athro Rees yn iawn, yr hyn y mae wedi ei wneud yw cymharu sgoriau Cymru a Lloegr mewn meysydd penodol ac ystyried, yn ei asesiad, faint o bwyslais a roddir ar fathau penodol o gymwysterau galwedigaethol yn y system tabl cynghrair yn Lloegr. Gadewch i mi ddweud fy mod yn falch ein bod ni yng Nghymru wedi gallu dyblu nifer y cymwysterau galwedigaethol a addysgir yn y llwybrau dysgu 14-19 oed, fel y buom yn trafod yn y pwyllgor tua wythnos yn ôl.

vocational qualifications through the 14-19 learning pathways by schools as a result of the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009, and I pay tribute to the work done in the past by John Griffiths as the former Deputy Minister for Skills, now Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, and by Christine Chapman, who is now Chair of the committee and a former Deputy Minister in this area, and of course by my predecessors, Jane Hutt and Jane Davidson.

David Rees: Minister, many of the questions will be focused on the lower bandings, but can you tell me what guidance you will be giving to schools that are in the higher bandings? Given that the criteria being used in the bandings look at the rate of some of the improvements being made, and where improvement is being made, will it need to be slower than for the lower bandings?

Leighton Andrews: I think that sufficient guidance has been published. Clearly, this is a discussion that we are having with consortia and with local authorities about the support they are giving. The important issue here is that, whatever band it is in, a school continues to learn from best practice. I had discussions with the chief inspector of Estyn this morning about how we can ensure that best practice is widely circulated so that people have the opportunity to learn from it. I am confident that those schools that have found themselves in the upper bands know what they have to do to stay there and are working hard at it.

Mark Isherwood: Speaking with you previously, I have advised you that I have been advised that Welsh Government officials are told that the north-east Wales—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Move to your question straight away, Mark; we are running short of time.

Mark Isherwood: Is it correct that Welsh Government officials told the north-east Wales headteachers' conference that funding for schools in bands 1 and 2 will be reduced

Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd mawr wrth addysgu cymwysterau galwedigaethol drwy'r llwybrau dysgu 14-19 oed mewn ysgolion, o ganlyniad i Fesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009, a hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith y cyflawnodd y cyn-Ddirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, John Griffiths, sef Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy erbyn hyn, a Christine Chapman, sydd bellach yn Gadeirydd y pwyllgor ac yn gyn-Ddirprwy Weinidog yn y maes hwn, a fy rhagflaenwyr, Jane Hutt a Jane Davidson wrth gwrs.

David Rees: Weinidog, bydd llawer o'r cwestiynau yn canolbwytio ar y bandiau is, ond a allwch ddweud wrthyf pa ganllawiau y byddwch yn eu rhoi i ysgolion sydd yn y bandiau uwch? O gofio bod y meini prawf a ddefnyddir gyda'r broses bandio yn edrych ar pa mor gyflym caiff rhai o'r gwelliannau eu gwneud, a lle mae'r gwelliant yn cael ei wneud, a fydd angen iddynt fod yn arafach nag ar gyfer y bandiau is?

Leighton Andrews: Rwy'n meddwl bod digon o arweiniad wedi cael ei gyhoeddi. Yn amlwg, mae hon yn drafodaeth yr ydym yn ei chael gyda'r consortia a'r awdurdodau lleol am y cymorth y maent yn ei roi. Y mater pwysig yma yw, waeth pa fand y mae'r ysgol ynddi, ei bod yn parhau i ddysgu o arfer gorau. Ces drafodaethau gyda phrif arolygydd Estyn y bore yma am sut y gallwn sicrhau bod arfer gorau yn cael ei rannu'n eang er mwyn i bobl gael y cyfle i ddysgu ohono. Rwy'n hyderus bod yr ysgolion hynny sydd yn y bandiau uchaf yn gwybod beth sy'n rhaid iddynt ei wneud i aros yno a'u bod yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau hynny.

Mark Isherwood: Wrth siarad â chi o'r blaen, rwyf wedi rhoi gwybod i chi fy mod wedi cael ar ddeall bod swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael gwybod bod cynhadledd penaethiaid ysgolion gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Symudwch ymlaen i'ch cwestiwn yn syth, Mark; mae amser yn brin.

Mark Isherwood: A yw'n wir bod swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dweud wrth gynhadledd penaethiaid ysgolion gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru y bydd cyllid ar

in order to increase funding for those in lower bands? If so, what discussions have you had subsequent to your last response to me that regional school improvement services would provide appropriate support to schools in the upper bands to maintain their performance?

Leighton Andrews: Clearly, the local authorities and the consortia have a responsibility to support all of their schools. They may decide that they have to prioritise support to schools in lower bands to enable them to reach the floor targets they should be reaching. We certainly would not expect them to not provide advice and support to schools that are in higher bands.

Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

2. Keith Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg. OAQ(4)0091(ESK)W*

Leighton Andrews: Strategaeth hirdymor a chynhwysfawr yw'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae cynnydd yn cael ei wneud ar chwe phrif faes y strategaeth hon, ac yn y gwanwyn byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r ail adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynnydd a wnaed tuag at fodloni'r amcanion a'r targedau.

Keith Davies: Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn bwysig iawn i ni, ac rwy'n falch ein bod ni wedi sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol ar y Gymraeg. Rwy'n croesawu'r panel cynghori newydd, a'r cyngor partneriaeth, a'i rôl yn y gwaith o lunio dyfodol yr iaith. Pryd ydych yn rhagweld y bydd y cyngor partneriaeth hwn yn cael ei sefydlu?

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi hysbysebu'r penodiadau yn ddiweddar. Rwy'n disgwyl sefydlu'r panel yn y dyfodol. Rydym hefyd wedi cyhoeddi y bydd strategaeth newydd ar ddyfodol yr iaith yn cael ei chyhoeddi cyn y Pasg.

Angela Burns: Minister, in order to achieve the targets set in outcome 3 of the strategy, we need to ensure a sufficient number of

gyfer ysgolion ym mandiau 1 a 2 yn cael ei leihau er mwyn cynyddu'r cyllid sydd ar gael i ysgolion yn y bandiau is? Os felly, pa drafodaethau ydych chi wedi'u cael ar ôl eich ymateb diwethaf i mi y byddai gwasanaethau gwella ysgolion rhanbarthol yn darparu cymorth priodol i ysgolion yn y bandiau uchaf, i gynnal eu perfformiad?

Leighton Andrews: Yn amlwg, mae gan awdurdodau lleol a'r consortia gyfrifoldeb i gefnogi pob un o'u hysgolion. Efallai y byddant yn penderfynu bod yn rhaid iddynt flaenoriaethu cymorth i ysgolion mewn bandiau is i'w galluogi i gyrraedd y targedau gwaelodol y dylent fod yn eu cyrraedd. Yn sicr, ni fyddem yn disgwyl iddynt beidio â bod yn darparu cyngor a chymorth i ysgolion sydd mewn bandiau uwch.

Welsh-medium Education Strategy

2. Keith Davies: *Will the Minister give an update on the Welsh Medium Education Strategy. OAQ(4)0091(ESK)W*

Leighton Andrews: The Welsh-medium education strategy is a long-term and comprehensive strategy. Progress is being made on all six main aims of the strategy, and I shall be publishing the second annual report on progress against the objectives and targets in the spring.

Keith Davies: Minister, as you know, the Welsh language is important to us, and I am pleased that we have set up a cross-party group on the language. I welcome the new advisory panel, and the partnership council, and its role in forming the future of the language. When do you envisage the partnership council being set up?

Leighton Andrews: We have recently advertised the appointments. I expect to set up the panel in the future. We have also announced that a new strategy on the future of the language will be published before Easter.

Angela Burns: Weinidog, er mwyn cyrraedd y targedau sydd wedi'u nodi yng nghanlyniad 3 o'r strategaeth, mae angen inni sicrhau bod

teachers who are able to deliver education through the medium of Welsh. Currently, only 13% of secondary school teachers are able to teach other subjects through the medium of Welsh. What steps are you taking to tackle this issue?

Leighton Andrews: We have made very good progress with the sabbatical scheme, for example. Before Christmas, I was very pleased to celebrate the achievements of teachers in Cardiff who have come through the sabbatical scheme. There are celebrations planned for other teachers who have taken up that work. Of course, we allocated £10 million to the development of the Welsh-medium education strategy, and in the second annual report, we will be reporting on how that money is being used.

Angela Burns: Thank you for that, Minister. Of course, one way to increase the number of Welsh-speaking teachers is to increase the number of Welsh speakers, obviously. Do you agree that exposure to the language from an early age has the potential to increase the number of Welsh speakers, and do you agree that organisations such as Twf and *mentrau iaith* not only help children to develop language skills, but provide an opportunity for their children from poor backgrounds to become more socially mobile?

Leighton Andrews: Yes, I obviously want to support the work of Twf, Mudiad Meithrin and many other organisations, including *mentrau iaith*, which are working hard in this field. We have developed a strategy for the language, and when we publish it, you will see how it will work alongside the Welsh-medium education strategy.

Bethan Jenkins: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod angen i'r awdurdodau addysg asesu'r galw o du rhieni am addysg Gymraeg trwy lunio cynlluniau strwythurol ar y Gymraeg mewn addysg, gan danlinellu sut maent yn bwriadu cyflawni canlyniadau a thargedau'r Llywodraeth yn y strategaeth benodol hon. Ym mis Mawrth y llynedd, fe fu ichi ddweud os nad oeddech yn hapus bod awdurdodau yn

nifer digonol o athrawon sy'n gallu darparu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 13% o athrawon ysgolion uwchradd sy'n gallu addysgu pynciau eraill drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn?

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da iawn gyda'r cynllun sabothol, er enghraifft. Cyn y Nadolig, roeddwn yn falch iawn o fod yn dathlu cyflawniadau athrawon yng Nghaerdydd a oedd wedi bod drwy'r cynllun sabothol. Mae dathliadau wedi'u cynllunio ar gyfer athrawon eraill sydd wedi cyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw. Rydym wedi dyrannu £10 miliwn i ddatblygu'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, wrth gwrs, ac yn yr ail adroddiad blynyddol byddwn yn adrodd ar sut y mae'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei ddefnyddio.

Angela Burns: Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Wrth gwrs, mae'n amlwg mai un ffordd o gynyddu nifer yr athrawon Cymraeg eu hiaith yw drwy gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg. A ydych yn cytuno bod potensial i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg drwy sicrhau bod plant yn clywed yr iaith pan fyddant yn ifanc iawn, ac a ydych yn cytuno nad dim ond helpu plant i ddatblygu sgiliau iaith mae sefydliadau fel Twf a'r mentrau iaith ond eu bod hefyd, yn cynnig cyfle i wella symudoledd cymdeithasol plant o gefndiroedd tlawd?

Leighton Andrews: Ydw, yn amlwg rwyf am gefnogi gwaith Twf, Mudiad Meithrin a llawer o sefydliadau eraill, gan gynnwys y mentrau iaith, sy'n gweithio'n galed yn y maes hwn. Rydym wedi datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer yr iaith, a phan fyddwn yn ei chyhoeddi, byddwch yn gweld sut y bydd yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Bethan Jenkins: You will be aware that education authorities need to assess parental demand for Welsh-medium education by drawing up structural plans on Welsh in education, plans which underline how they intend to achieve results and meet Government targets in this particular strategy. Last March, you said that if you were not happy that authorities were assessing demand

asesu'r galw yn ddigon effeithiol, y byddech yn deddfu yn y maes hwn. Bron i flwyddyn ers eich datganiad, a fydded chi'n ystyried deddfu ar y mater hwn, neu a ydych chi'n hyderus bod yr awdurdodau addysg yn gwneud eu gwaith yn ddigon effeithiol?

Leighton Andrews: In the autumn, I made a speech to the Rhieni dros Addysg Gymraeg conference, where I outlined our concerns as a Government that local authorities needed to be seen to take seriously the demand of parents for more Welsh-medium education. I made clear then the commitment we set out in our manifesto to make Welsh in education strategic plans statutory. We will be taking that forward, and that will give us an opportunity to legislate if we feel we need to do so.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Canol De Cymru

3. Andrew R.T. Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer rhanbarth Canol De Cymru dros y misoedd nesaf. OAQ(4)093(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: My priorities remain the same as those set out in the programme for government. These include raising standards across all education sectors, strengthening the use of the Welsh language in everyday life, raising skill levels and tackling youth unemployment.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A recent Conservative debate highlighted the considerable increase in the number of temporary exclusions of young children between years 6 and 7. I believe that, in recent years, the number has tripled, to more than 1,900 children. What actions are you and your officials taking to work with local education authorities and schools to try to gain a better understanding of that significant increase, but also to assist schools, and parents where possible, to ensure that the number comes down? There is a dramatic impact on individuals who are excluded, as well as on the wider school environment.

Leighton Andrews: Behaviour and attendance issues are obviously central to the

effectively enough, you would legislate in this field. Given that it is almost a year since your statement, are you considering legislating in this matter, or are you confident that the education authorities are doing their work effectively enough?

Leighton Andrews: Yn yr hydref, traddodais araith yng nghynhadledd Rhieni dros Addysg Gymraeg, lle amlinellais ein pryderon fel Llywodraeth ynghylch yr angen i awdurdodau lleol gymryd galwadau rhieni am fwy o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, o ddifrif. Eglurais bryd hynny'r ymrwymiad a nodwyd gennym yn ein maniffesto i wneud y Gymraeg mewn cynlluniau strategol addysg yn statudol. Byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â hynny, a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i ni ddeddfu yn ei gylch os byddwn yn teimlo'r angen i wneud hynny.

Priorities for South Wales Central

3. Andrew R.T. Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for the South Wales Central region in the coming months. OAQ(4)093(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy mlaenoriaethau yn aros yr un fath â'r rhai a nodwyd yn y rhaglen lywodraethu. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys codi safonau ar draws yr holl sectorau addysg, gwneud mwy o ddefnydd o'r Gymraeg o ddydd i ddydd, codi lefelau sgiliau a mynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Amlygodd dadl ddiweddar gan y Ceidwadwyr y cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y plant ifanc rhwng blynyddoedd 6 a 7 sy'n cael eu gwahardd dros dro. Credaf fod y nifer wedi treblu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf i dros 1,900 o blant. Pa gamau ydych chi a'ch swyddogion yn eu cymryd i weithio gydag awdurdodau addysg lleol ac ysgolion i gael gwell dealltwriaeth o'r cynnydd sylweddol hwnnw a, hefyd, i gynorthwyo ysgolion, a rhieni lle bo hynny'n bosibl, er mwyn sicrhau bod y nifer yn gostwng? Caiff effaith ddramatig ar yr unigolion a gaiff eu gwahardd, yn ogystal ag ar amgylchedd ehangach yr ysgol.

Leighton Andrews: Fel yr eglurais yn fy nghynllun 20 cam, mae materion ymddygiad

delivery of school improvement, as I explained in my 20-point plan. We have worked with local authorities and experts in the field, such as Professor Ken Reid, to address these issues. We have in place a suite of policies that support the development of activity at a local level. It is also important that we look at the work undertaken by the education welfare services alongside schools. However, at the end of the day, one of the key issues here is the need to raise literacy levels. We know that, if we can raise literacy levels in primary school, that will address disaffection and issues of behaviour and attendance later on.

Christine Chapman: I met recently with students here at the Senedd and asked them if they would want to set up their own business after finishing their education. I must say that I was disappointed that not one student indicated that they would be keen to do so. The recent report by the task and finish group on microbusinesses stressed the role that new and existing microbusinesses can play in driving economic regeneration. In the light of that point, what is the Welsh Government doing to ensure that entrepreneurship is a feature of the school and college curriculum?

Leighton Andrews: As the Member will be aware, I, along with the then Deputy First Minister, published the youth entrepreneurship strategy 18 months or so ago. That outlined a range of initiatives to support entrepreneurship education. Alongside that, there has been excellent work by a number of organisations in support of entrepreneurship education in schools, not least the Mid Glamorgan Education Business Partnership, which I know the Member for Cynon Valley is familiar with.

1.45 p.m.

Leanne Wood: There has been a lot of concern expressed here this afternoon about the issue of primary school bandings, with people across the sector concerned about the fairness of the system, especially when an estimated 40% of schools will not be

a phresenoldeb, yn amlwg, yn ganolog i'r gwaith o wella ysgolion. Rydym wedi gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac arbenigwyr yn y maes, fel yr Athro Ken Reid, i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Mae gennym gyfres o bolisiau ar waith i ddatblygu gweithgaredd yn lleol. Mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y gwaith a wneir gan wasanaethau lles addysg ar y cyd ag ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, un o'r prif bryderon yma yw'r angen i godi safonau llythrennedd. Os gallwn godi safonau llythrennedd yn yr ysgol gynradd, byddai hynny'n datrys problemau'n ymwneud â dadrithiad, ymddygiad a phresenoldeb yn nes ymlaen.

Christine Chapman: Cefais gyfarfod gyda myfyrwyr, yma yn y Senedd, yn ddiweddar a gofynnais iddynt a fyddent yn dymuno sefydlu eu busnesau eu hunain ar ôl cwblhau eu haddysg. Mae'n rhaid imi ddweud i mi gael fy siomi na wnaeth yr un myfyriwr nodi y byddent yn awyddus i wneud hynny. Roedd adroddiad diweddar y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar ficrofusnesau yn pwysleisio'r rôl y gallai microfusnesau newydd a microfusnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes ei chwarae i sicrhau adfywiad economaidd. O ystyried hynny, beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod entrepreneuriaeth yn rhan o gwricwlwm ysgolion a cholegau?

Leighton Andrews: Fel y bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod, fe gyhoeddais i, gyda'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar y pryd, y strategaeth entrepreneuriaeth ieuencid tua 18 mis yn ôl. Roedd y strategaeth honno'n amlinellu ystod o fentrau i hybu addysg entrepreneuriaeth. Ochr yn ochr â hynny, mae nifer o sefydliadau wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog i hybu addysg entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion, yn enwedig Partneriaeth Busnes Addysg Canol Morgannwg, a gwn fod yr Aelod dros Gwm Cynon yn gyfarwydd â'r bartneriaeth honno.

Leanne Wood: Mae llawer o bryder wedi cael ei ddatgan y prynhawn yma am fandio ysgolion cynradd, gyda phobl ar draws y sector yn pryderu am degwch y system, yn enwedig pan na fydd tua 40% o ysgolion yn cael eu cynnwys. A ydych wedi rhoi unrhyw

included. Have you given any consideration to postponing the introduction of a banding system for primary schools, so that all stakeholders can provide continued input to ensure that, if the system has to be introduced, it is done with as much consensus as possible? My colleague, Simon Thomas, asked you earlier whether or not you would postpone. A 'yes' or 'no' answer will do, Minister. Will you postpone?

Leighton Andrews: The banding system was a manifesto commitment of the incoming Government and it will be implemented. We have implemented the commitment in respect of secondary schools, and we will implement the commitment in respect of primary schools. I need to pick the Member up on what she said. Our current estimates are that possibly 30%, not 40%, of primary schools would not be covered by the primary banding, but that amounts to only 5% of pupils, so 95% of primary school pupils would be included in the primary banding system.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 4, OAQ(4)0088(ESK) has been withdrawn.

Cynhwysiant Cymdeithasol Ymhlith Pobl Ifanc

5. Mohammad Asghar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro sut bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwella cynhwysiant cymdeithasol ymhlith pobl ifanc sydd mewn addysg amser llawn yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(4)0094(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The Welsh Government is committed to ensuring that young people in all areas of Wales are supported through inclusive mainstream education and have access to a wide range of services and support, including non-formal, community-based learning, which will assist them to achieve their full potential.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you very much for that, Minister. According to the 2001 census, there are 2,358 young carers in South Wales East between the ages of five and 17,

ystyriaeth i ohirio cyflwyno system fandio ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd, fel y gall yr holl randdeiliaid barhau i roi mewnbwn i sicrhau, os bydd y system yn cael ei chyflwyno, fod hynny'n cael ei wneud gyda chymaint o gonsensws â phosibl? Gofynnodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Simon Thomas, ichi yn gynharach a fyddech yn gohirio. Gwnaiff 'byddwn' neu 'na fyddwn' y tro fel ateb, Weinidog. A fyddwch chi'n gohirio?

Leighton Andrews: Roedd y system fandio yn un o ymrwymadau maniffesto'r Llywodraeth cyn iddi ddod i rym a bydd yn cael ei weithredu. Rydym wedi gweithredu'r ymrwymiad mewn perthynas ag ysgolion uwchradd, a byddwn yn gweithredu'r ymrwymiad mewn perthynas ag ysgolion cynradd. Mae angen imi gyfeirio at yr hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod. Ein hamcangyfrifon ar hyn o bryd yw ei bod yn bosibl na fydd 30%, yn hytrach na 40%, o ysgolion cynradd yn dod o fewn y system bandio ysgolion cynradd, ond mae hynny'n gyfystyr â dim ond 5% o ddisgyblion, felly byddai 95% o ddisgyblion ysgolion cynradd yn cael eu cynnwys yn y system bandio ysgolion cynradd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae cwestiwn 4, OAQ(4)0088(ESK) wedi cael ei dynnu'n ôl.

Social Inclusion Among Young People

5. Mohammad Asghar: *Will the Minister explain how the Welsh Government will improve social inclusion amongst young people, who are in full time education in South Wales East. OAQ(4)0094(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pobl ifanc ym mhob rhan o Gymru yn cael eu cefnogi drwy addysg brif ffrwd gynhwysol ac yn cael mynediad at ystod eang o wasanaethau a chymorth, gan gynnwys dysgu anffurfiol yn y gymuned, a fydd yn eu cynorthwyo i i gyflawni eu potensial llawn.

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Yn ôl cyfrifiad 2001, mae 2,358 o ofalwyr ifanc yn Nwyrain De Cymru rhwng pump a 17 oed, a 10,741 yng

and 10,741 in the whole of Wales, who provide between one to 50 hours of care per week for their loved ones. Many young carers see their lives as normal and are reluctant to come forward as they fear that their families will be split up. A report by the Children's Commissioner for Wales found that 32% of young carers supported by young carers projects across Wales did not have any involvement with any social services departments. That figure is highly alarming. What steps is the Welsh Government taking in schools to ensure that more such young people can come forward and so receive support in their studies and home life, and what is the Welsh Government doing within schools to prevent the social exclusion of these young people, and discrimination against them, due to their caring responsibilities at home?

Leighton Andrews: We must pay tribute to the work that is done by many young carers throughout Wales. They adopt responsibilities that many of us would think are beyond their age in terms of what they have to address and cope with. It is important that not only the school system but social services are able to give them the support that they require. I would expect, within the pastoral arrangements that schools make, that they have an understanding of the positions of the individual young people who are facing those challenges. Should the Member have any examples of where he thinks there are specific problems that are not being attended to, I would invite him to write to me.

Lindsay Whittle: Will the Minister please state what efforts are being made by the Welsh Government to encourage schools to prepare secondary school pupils for when they leave school by making them aware of voluntary work here and overseas, internships and work experience opportunities? That will help to eradicate social exclusion and at least add to their curriculum vitae for when they are seeking to secure well-paid employment.

Leighton Andrews: Clearly, there are a

Nghymru gyfan, sy'n darparu rhwng un a 50 awr o ofal yr wythnos ar gyfer eu hanwyliaid. Mae llawer o ofalwyr ifanc yn ystyried eu bywydau yn normal ac maent yn amharod i siarad am ei sefyllfa gan eu bod yn ofni y bydd eu teuluoedd yn cael eu gwahanu. Canfu adroddiad gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru nad oedd gan 32% o ofalwyr ifanc a gefnogir gan brosiectau gofalwyr ifanc ledled Cymru gysylltiad ag adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n hynod frawychus. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n eu cymryd mewn ysgolion i sicrhau y gall mwy o bobl ifanc o'r fath siarad am eu sefyllfa ac, felly, gael cymorth gyda'u hastudiaethau a'u bywyd cartref, a beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud mewn ysgolion i sicrhau na fydd y bobl ifanc hyn yn wynebu allgáu cymdeithasol, a gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn, oherwydd eu cyfrifoldebau gofalu yn y cartref?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n rhaid inni dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith a wneir gan lawer o ofalwyr ifanc ledled Cymru. Maent yn mabwysiadu cyfrifoldebau y byddai llawer ohonom yn ystyried eu bod y tu hwnt i'w hoed o ran y pethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu hwynebu ac ymdopi â hwy. Mae'n bwysig bod nid yn unig y system ysgol, ond hefyd y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, yn gallu cynnig y gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt. Byddwn yn disgwyl, o fewn trefniadau bugeiliol yr ysgolion, fod ganddynt ddealltwriaeth o sefyllfa'r bobl ifanc unigol sy'n wynebu'r heriau hynny. Os bydd gan yr Aelod unrhyw enghreifftiau o ble y mae'n credu bod problemau penodol nad ydynt yn cael eu datrys, byddwn yn ei wahodd i ysgrifennu ataf.

Lindsay Whittle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog nodi pa ymdrechion sy'n cael eu gwneud gan Lywodraeth Cymru i annog ysgolion i baratoi disgyblion ysgolion uwchradd ar gyfer yr adeg pan fyddant yn gadael yr ysgol, drwy eu gwneud yn ymwybodol o waith gwirfoddol yma a thramor, hyfforddiant galwedigaethol a chyfleoedd profiad gwaith? Bydd hynny'n helpu i ddileu allgáu cymdeithasol ac o leiaf yn ychwanegu at eu *curriculum vitae* i'w helpu pan fyddant yn ceisio sicrhau cyflogaeth sy'n talu'n dda.

Leighton Andrews: Yn amlwg, ceir nifer o

number of ways in which young people are made aware of work experience opportunities. We have a system through which Careers Wales is providing independent advice to young people through the investment that we make, which is a very significant investment. It employs nearly 1,000 people across Wales who work with schools and there are also the learning coaches. I am sure many Assembly Members have taken young people on for work experience in their own offices. There are issues about the question of internships, and I know that the National Union of Students has very strong views about the question of unpaid internships, and that is something that we may all want to pay attention to.

Gwaddolion Prifysgol Cymru

6. Julie Morgan: *Pa sicrwydd y gall y Gweinidog ei roi y bydd gwaddolion Prifysgol Cymru, a roddwyd ar sail Cymru gyfan, yn cael eu defnyddio yn y dyfodol ar sail Cymru gyfan. OAQ(4)0101(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: My officials are discussing with the University of Wales how to ensure the safeguarding of certain of the university's Welsh activities and assets, as well as endowments, for the benefit of the people of Wales.

Julie Morgan: I thank the Minister for that response. Following representations by constituents of mine about the implications of the merger of the University of Wales with Trinity Saint David and Swansea Metropolitan University, can the Minister tell me what will happen to the funding and the management of the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies at Aberystwyth, the Gregynog Conference Centre and the wonderful Gwasg Gregynog that is world famous for handcrafted printing?

Leighton Andrews: No, not at this point. However, I can say that my officials have had very recent conversations with the vice-chancellor. I want to pay tribute to the current vice-chancellor of the University of Wales, Professor Medwin Hughes, who has taken on a very difficult challenge in turning the situation around for that institution. Support

ffyrdd y mae pobl ifanc yn cael gwybod am gyfleoedd profiad gwaith. Mae gennym system lle y mae Gyrfa Cymru yn darparu cyngor annibynnol i bobl ifanc drwy'r buddsoddiad yr ydym yn ei wneud, sy'n fuddsoddiad sylweddol iawn. Mae'n cyflogi bron 1,000 o bobl ledled Cymru sy'n gweithio gydag ysgolion a cheir hefyd hyfforddwr dysgu. Rwy'n siŵr bod llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi cael pobl ifanc ar brofiad gwaith yn eu swyddfeydd eu hunain. Mae materion sy'n gysylltiedig â chwestiwn interniaethau, a gwn fod gan Undeb Cenedlaethol y Myfyrwyr farn gref iawn ynglŷn ag interniaethau di-dâl, ac mae'n bosibl bod hynny'n rhywbeth y bydd pob un ohonom am roi sylw iddo.

Endowments of the University of Wales

6. Julie Morgan: *What assurance can the Minister give that the endowments of the University of Wales, which were given on an all-Wales basis, will be used in the future on an all-Wales basis. OAQ(4)0101(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy swyddogion yn trafod â Phrifysgol Cymru sut i ddiogelu rhai o weithgareddau ac asedau'r brifysgol yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â'i gwaddolion, er budd pobl Cymru.

Julie Morgan: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Yn dilyn sylwadau gan rai o fy etholwyr am oblygiadau uno Prifysgol Cymru, Prifysgol y Drindod Dewi Sant a Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe, a all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthyf beth fydd yn digwydd i gyllid a rheolaeth y Ganolfan Uwchefrydiau Cymreig a Cheltaidd yn Aberystwyth, Canolfan Gynadledda Gregynog a'r ardderchog Wasg Gregynog, sy'n fyd-enwog am argraffu cain?

Leighton Andrews: Na allaf, ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ddweud bod fy swyddogion wedi cael trafodaethau'n ddiweddar iawn â'r is-ganghellor. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i is-ganghellor presennol Prifysgol Cymru, yr Athro Medwin Hughes, sydd wedi mynd i'r afael â'r her anodd iawn o drawsnewid sefyllfa'r sefydliad hwnnw.

to him from other higher education institutions would be particularly welcome at this time, particularly from some of the former member institutions of the University of Wales, which would have had it within their legal powers to ensure the safeguarding of some of these assets in the past.

Angela Burns: I want to pick up on that point, because I agree with you that there has been a remarkable transformation. I hope that the endowments that were left on an all-Wales basis would be administered in an all-Wales way by the new university. I would expect that that vice-chancellor would have the capability to do just that.

Leighton Andrews: These are actually quite complicated issues for us, because the University of Wales is a royal charter body. There are clear limits to what we as a Government can do. Our role is more of a persuading role in this regard. However, I am very clear that we want to see the assets of the University of Wales used for the benefit of the people of Wales, as they were originally intended, which means that quite a lot of work must be done to achieve that. However, I think that that work is being undertaken, and I hope to update Members in the near future on these issues.

Simon Thomas: Mae'n wir fod hon yn sefyllfa gymhleth. Serch hynny, mae'r rhain yn drysorau i'r genedl, a rhaid eu cadw a'u trysori. Wedi dweud hynny, mae trysorau weithiau'n costio mwy i'w cadw nag ydynt o werth. Felly, rhaid sefydlu system sy'n sicrhau bod y sector cyfan yn cael mynediad ac yn cael defnyddio'r sefydliadau pwysig hyn, beth bynnag yw'r penderfyniad yn y pen draw ynghylch perchnogaeth.

Leighton Andrews: I was wondering whether the Member was putting himself forward as a national treasure in the course of his question. [*Laughter.*] I appreciate that these are difficult issues. We have had recent conversations with the University of Wales and I hope to be able to update Members in the near future.

Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Addysg Uwch

Byddai cefnogaeth iddo gan sefydliadau addysg uwch eraill i'w chroesawu'n arbennig ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig gan rai o'r sefydliadau a oedd yn aelodau o Brifysgol Cymru gynt, a fyddai wedi meddu ar y pwerau cyfreithiol i sicrhau diogelwch rhai o'r asedau hyn yn y gorffennol.

Angela Burns: Rwyf am gyfeirio at y pwynt hwnnw, oherwydd rwy'n cytuno â chi fod newid trawiadol wedi digwydd. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddai'r gwaddolion a roddwyd ar sail Cymru gyfan yn cael eu gweinyddu ar gyfer Cymru gyfan gan y brifysgol newydd. Byddwn yn disgwyl y byddai gan yr is-ganghellor hwnnw'r gallu i wneud hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r rhain yn faterion eithaf cymhleth inni, mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd mae Prifysgol Cymru yn gorff a sefydlwyd drwy siarter frenhinol. Mae terfynau clir ar yr hyn y gallwn ni fel Llywodraeth ei wneud. Mae ein rôl ni'n ymwneud mwy â pherswadio yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n sicr ein bod am weld asedau Prifysgol Cymru yn cael eu defnyddio er budd pobl Cymru, fel y'u bwriadwyd yn wreiddiol, sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid gwneud cryn dipyn o waith i gyflawni hynny. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod y gwaith hwnnw'n cael ei wneud, ac rwy'n gobeithio rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y materion hyn i Aelodau yn y dyfodol agos.

Simon Thomas: It is true that this is a complex situation. However, these are national treasures, and they must be preserved and treasured. That said, treasures can sometimes cost more to keep than they are worth. Therefore, a system must be put in place to ensure that the whole sector has access and use of these important institutions, whatever the final decision on ownership.

Leighton Andrews: Tybed a oedd yr Aelod yn cynnig ei hun fel trysor cenedlaethol yn ystod ei gwestiwn. [*Chwerthin.*] Rwy'n sylweddoli bod y rhain yn faterion anodd. Rydym wedi cael trafodaethau'n ddiweddar â Phrifysgol Cymru ac rwy'n gobeithio y gallaf roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau yn y dyfodol agos.

Vision for Higher Education

7. Eluned Parrott: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd a wneir tuag at ei weledigaeth ar gyfer Addysg Uwch. OAQ(4)0097(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: We are making good progress towards securing a Welsh higher education sector that is financially sustainable, internationally competitive and responsive to the twenty-first century's social and economic challenges, as set out in our strategy, 'For Our Future'.

Eluned Parrott: In 2008, the then Minister for education, Jane Hutt, commissioned Professor Sir Deian Hopkin to write a report into the structure of higher education in Wales, which, as I understand it, came to the conclusion that the merger of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff, the University of Glamorgan and the University of Wales, Newport should not be pursued. I have checked in the Library, but there is not a copy there. Therefore, would you consider publishing that report, Minister, and, if not, why not?

Leighton Andrews: I am perfectly happy to publish almost any kind of report, as long as I am advised that I can legally do so. What I would say on this matter is that the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales provided advice to me on this matter and I made a statement in this Chamber before Christmas.

Russell George: Does the Minister agree that, in order to realise his vision for higher education, the role that part-time study plays will be crucial for some prospective students, particularly those who are unable to complete full-time study due to their personal circumstances? Can the Minister bring us up to date on where his thinking has reached on this important issue?

Leighton Andrews: We have made a significant commitment in respect of part-time students and I made a statement in the Chamber, if I remember rightly, in June or July, outlining our approach to this issue. Following representations from within the

7. Eluned Parrott: *Will the Minister provide an update on the progress being made towards his vision for Higher Education. OAQ(4)0097(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Rydym yn gwneud cynnydd da tuag at sicrhau sector addysg uwch yng Nghymru sy'n gynaliadwy'n ariannol, yn gystadleuol yn rhyngwladol ac yn ymateb i heriau cymdeithasol ac economaidd yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, fel y nodir yn ein strategaeth, 'Er Mwyn ein Dyfodol'.

Eluned Parrott: Yn 2008, comisiynodd Jane Hutt, sef y Gweinidog dros addysg ar y pryd, yr Athro Syr Deian Hopkin i ysgrifennu adroddiad ar strwythur addysg uwch yng Nghymru, a ddaeth i'r casgliad, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, na ddylid uno Athrofa Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd, Prifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd. Rwyf wedi edrych yn y Llyfrgell, ond nid oes copi yno. Felly, a fydech yn ystyried cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwnnw, Weiniog, ac, os na wnewch hynny, pam?

Leighton Andrews: Rwy'n berffaith fodlon cyhoeddi bron unrhyw fath o adroddiad, ar yr amod fy mod yn gwybod y gallaf wneud hynny'n gyfreithlon. Yr hyn a ddywedwn am y mater hwn yw bod Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru wedi rhoi cyngor imi ar y mater hwn a gwneuthum ddatganiad yn y Siambr hon cyn y Nadolig.

Russell George: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno, er mwyn gwireddu ei weledigaeth ar gyfer addysg uwch, y bydd y rhan y bydd astudio rhan-amser yn ei chwarae yn hanfodol i rai darpar fyfyrwyr, yn enwedig y rhai nad ydynt yn gallu cwblhau astudiaethau amser-llawn oherwydd eu hamgylchiadau personol? A all y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni ynghylch yr hyn y mae'n ei feddwl am y mater pwysig hwn?

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi gwneud ymrwymiad sylweddol mewn perthynas â myfyrwyr rhan-amser a gwneuthum ddatganiad yn y Siambr ym mis Mehefin neu fis Gorffennaf, os cofiaf yn iawn, yn amlinellu ein hymagwedd tuag at y mater

sector, we decided to defer the arrangements for part-time students for 12 months, to allow the system to bed down and to ensure that the effective mechanisms for student finance for part-time students could operate. I hope, in the near future, to bring forward a further statement to Members to explain precisely our timescale for that.

David Rees: Minister, many former colleagues of mine within higher education in Wales have recognised the need for greater collaboration for many years and welcome the opportunity that your vision brings. However, it is important to ensure that provision for students is not diminished nor missions diluted. Prior to any merger or collaboration being given the final approval, can you confirm that the Welsh Government will protect student provision and an institute's mission?

Leighton Andrews: Indeed. We have said throughout this process that we would expect the contribution of particular institutions to be respected. We would certainly not expect merger proposals to lead to fewer campuses or fewer students, although they may well lead to fewer vice-chancellors, as I have said before in this Chamber. Our objective is to strengthen the delivery of higher education in Wales, and that means respecting the positive attributes that many of our higher education institutions can demonstrate at the present time.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, rydych wedi cyfeirio at yr angen i sefydliadau o fewn y sector addysg uwch gydweithredu gyda'i gilydd er mwyn bod yn fwy effeithiol. A wnewch chi dderbyn bod gennych gefnogaeth yn y Siambr—gan y mwyafrif, o leiaf, os nad gan y Siambr yn ei chyflawnder—i gydweithredu gwirfoddol, ac mai ar sail yr egwyddor honno rydych chi'n ei gweithredu yn hytrach na chydweithredu gorfodol?

Leighton Andrews: As I said when we debated this matter before Christmas, we would certainly prefer to operate on the basis of voluntary collaboration. However, as I also

hwn. Yn dilyn sylwadau gan rai o fewn y sector, penderfynwyd gohirio'r trefniadau ar gyfer myfyrwyr rhan-amser am 12 mis, er mwyn caniatáu i'r system sefydlogi ac i sicrhau bod y mecanweithiau effeithiol ar gyfer cyllid myfyrwyr i fyfyrwyr rhan-amser yn gweithio. Rwy'n gobeithio cyflwyno datganiad arall i'r Aelodau, yn y dyfodol agos, i egluro ein hunion amserlen ar gyfer hynny.

David Rees: Weinidog, mae llawer o fy nghyn-gydweithwyr o fewn addysg uwch yng Nghymru wedi cydnabod yr angen am fwy o gydweithredu ers blynyddoedd lawer ac yn croesawu'r cyfle a ddaw yn sgîl eich gweledigaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig sicrhau nad yw darpariaeth i fyfyrwyr yn cael ei lleihau ac nad yw cenadaethau'n cael eu gwanhau. Cyn i unrhyw uno neu gydweithio gael cymeradwyaeth derfynol, a allwch gadarnhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn diogelu darpariaeth i fyfyrwyr a chenhadaeth sefydliadau?

Leighton Andrews: Gallaf. Rydym wedi dweud drwy gydol y broses y byddem yn disgwyl i gyfraniad sefydliadau penodol gael ei barchu. Yn sicr, ni fyddem yn disgwyl i gynigion ar gyfer uno arwain at lai o gampysau neu lai o fyfyrwyr, er efallai y byddant yn arwain at lai o is-gangellorion, fel yr wyf wedi dweud yn y Siambr eisoes. Ein nod yw cryfhau'r ddarpariaeth o addysg uwch yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny'n golygu parchu'r nodweddion cadarnhaol y gall llawer o'n sefydliadau addysg uwch eu dangos ar hyn o bryd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you have referred to the need for higher education institutions to collaborate in order to be more effective. Will you accept that you have support in this Chamber—from the majority, at least, if not the whole Chamber—for voluntary collaboration, and that it is on the basis of that principle that you are proceeding, rather than compulsory collaboration?

Leighton Andrews: Fel y dywedais pan wnaethom drafod y mater hwn cyn y Nadolig, yn sicr byddai'n well gennym weithredu ar sail cydweithio gwirfoddol.

said at the time, there is no point in an Assembly or a Welsh Government aspiring to have powers and then not being prepared to use them if that becomes necessary.

Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais ar y pryd, nid oes diben i'r Cynulliad neu Lywodraeth Cymru anelu at gael pwerau ac yna bod yn anfodlon eu defnyddio pan fo angen gwneud hynny.

Lleoedd Gwag mewn Ysgolion

8. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r arweiniad a gyhoeddwyd i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r her o leihau lleoedd gwag mewn ysgolion. OAQ(4)0090(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Welsh Government circular 21/2009 contains current guidance on school organisation, and refers to the management of surplus places. In short, local authorities should review provision where the surplus is excessive and, where feasible, make proposals for reorganisation. Local authorities should aim to retain no more than a 10% surplus overall.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, Minister. Would you consider taking more measures where local authorities do not follow that guidance?

Leighton Andrews: It is clear that we have an excess of surplus places in many parts of Wales. The review of the structure of education in Wales, which I published last year, looked in detail at how this was impacting on the provision of education services throughout Wales, and, I have said before in this Chamber, every surplus place is a tax on the head of a student already in the system. That needs to be borne in mind when we are planning provision in the future. Local authorities have legal duties; we expect them to carry those out.

Alun Ffred Jones: A derbyn yr hyn rydych wedi'i ddweud, a wnewch chi gadarnhau y byddwch yn barod i ystyried ceisiadau am arian cyfalaf ar gyfer codi ysgolion newydd lle mae'r adeiladau presennol yn ddiffygiol iawn ond lle nad yw lleihau llefydd gwag yn berthnasol i'r dalgyrch arbennig hwnnw?

Vacant Pupil Places

8. William Graham: *Will the Minister outline the guidance issued to local authorities to address the challenge of reducing vacant pupil places. OAQ(4)0090(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae cylchlythyr 21/2009 Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys y canllawiau cyfredol ar drefniadaeth ysgolion, ac mae'n cyfeirio at reoli lleoedd gwag. Yn gryno, dylai awdurdodau lleol adolygu'r ddarpariaeth lle y mae gormod o leoedd gwaga, lle y bo hynny'n ymarferol, gwneud cynigion ar gyfer ad-drefnu. Dylai awdurdodau lleol anelu at gadw dim mwy na 10% o leoedd gwag yn gyffredinol.

William Graham: Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. A fydddech yn ystyried cymryd camau pellach mewn achosion lle na fydd awdurdodau lleol yn dilyn y canllawiau hynny?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n amlwg bod gennym ormod o leoedd gwag mewn sawl rhan o Gymru. Mae'r adolygiad o strwythur addysg yng Nghymru, a gyhoeddwyd gennyf y llynedd, yn edrych yn fanwl ar yr effaith y mae hyn yn ei chael ar ddarparu gwasanaethau addysg ledled Cymru, ac, fel y dywedais yn y Siambr hon o'r blaen, mae pob lle gwag yn dreth ar ben myfyriwr sydd eisoes yn y system. Mae angen cadw hyn mewn cof pan fyddwn yn cynllunio darpariaeth yn y dyfodol. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswyddau cyfreithiol; rydym yn disgwyl iddynt gyflawni'r dyletswyddau hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: Given what you have said, will you confirm that you would be willing to consider bids for capital funding to build new schools where the current buildings are in bad repair but where reducing surplus places is not relevant to the particular catchment area?

Leighton Andrews: I have already made a statement on the twenty-first century schools programme, Deputy Presiding Officer, and I have nothing to add to that.

Peter Black: Minister, you will know that there is a rising birth rate in some areas and that the number of children aged under five is increasing. To what extent does the guidance take account of that in calculating surplus places, and to what extent can the 10% target be flexible to allow for future population growth?

Leighton Andrews: The guidance expects local authorities to look at future developments, including future housing developments, and population projections will form part of the evidence that local authorities examine when they make judgments in this regard. The problem with the 10% is that it is very flexible at present and very few people are getting near it. The problem is the excess over the 10%, not that it is a ceiling against which people are having to struggle.

2.00 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 9, OAQ(4)0089(ESK), has been withdrawn.

Gwella Addysg yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

10. Paul Davies: *Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella addysg yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. OAQ(4)0098(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Our priorities for education in Mid and West Wales are the same as those contained in the programme for government and will help everyone reach their potential, reduce inequality and improve economic and social wellbeing.

Paul Davies: Thank you for that response, Minister. I am sure that you will agree with me about the importance of vocational training, vocational education and

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf eisoes wedi gwneud datganiad am raglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ac nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu at hynny.

Peter Black: Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod cyfradd genedigaethau yn codi mewn rhai ardaloedd, a bod nifer y plant o dan bump oed yn cynyddu. I ba raddau y rhoddir ystyriaeth i hynny yn y canllawiau wrth gyfrifo lleoedd gwag, ac i ba raddau y gall y targed o 10% fod yn hyblyg i ganiatáu ar gyfer twf yn y boblogaeth yn y dyfodol?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r canllawiau yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar ddatblygiadau yn y dyfodol, gan gynnwys datblygiadau tai yn y dyfodol, a bydd amcanestyniadau poblogaeth yn rhan o'r dystiolaeth y mae awdurdodau lleol yn edrych arni pan fyddant yn gwneud penderfyniadau yn hyn o beth. Y broblem gyda'r 10% hwnnw yw ei fod yn darged hyblyg iawn ar hyn o bryd, ac ychydig iawn o bobl sy'n dod yn agos i'w gyrraedd. Y broblem yw'r hyn sydd dros ben y 10%, nid y ffaith ei fod yn derfyn uchaf y mae pobl yn gorfod ymladd yn ei erbyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 9, OAQ(4)0089(ESK), yn ôl.

Improving Education in Mid and West Wales

10. Paul Davies: *What is the Welsh Government doing to improve education in Mid and West Wales. OAQ(4)0098(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer addysg yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru yr un fath â'r rhai a geir yn y rhaglen lywodraethu, a byddant yn helpu pawb i gyflawni eu potensial, yn lleihau anghydraddoldeb ac yn gwella lles economaidd a chymdeithasol.

Paul Davies: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rwyf yn sicr y byddwch yn cytuno â mi am bwysigrwydd hyfforddiant galwedigaethol, addysg alwedigaethol a

apprenticeships for young people across Wales. Apprentices learn on the job, building up expert knowledge and developing key skills for the workplace that can be used across a range of jobs and industries. Will the Minister outline the support that the Welsh Government is giving to encourage local businesses to offer apprenticeships in constituencies like mine, especially given that Pembrokeshire is now the energy capital of Wales?

Leighton Andrews: We have invested very significantly in support for apprenticeships, which are the responsibility of my colleague, the Deputy Minister for Skills, who has been celebrating Apprentice Week over the last few days. In recognising the difficulties presented by the economic recession with regard to apprenticeships, we have been investing in the Pathways to Apprenticeships programme, with a £9 million investment per annum, which has supported 1,000 additional places and has been welcomed by employers as, in many cases, providing effectively the first year of an apprenticeship.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, mae Ysgol Dyffryn Teifi yn falch iawn y bydd yn elwa o gynllun ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain gydag ysgol newydd, ond bydd anghenion buddsoddiad cyfalaf digon sylweddol gan ysgolion eraill yn fy etholaeth yn ystod y ddegawd nesaf. Clywais eich ateb—neu ddiffyg ateb—i Alun Ffred Jones ynghynt y prynhawn yma. Pa gynlluniau gallwch eu rhoi ar waith dros y blynyddoedd i ddod, gyda llywodraeth leol, i roi rhywfaint o obaith i'r ysgolion hyn y gall cyfalaf ychwanegol ddod i mewn i'r system i gwrdd â'r galw mae'n amlwg fydd yn bodoli?

Leighton Andrews: The Member for Ceredigion is well aware that our capital programme has been savagely cut by the UK Government, with a reduction of roughly 40%. That limits our ability to do many of the things that we would like to do in terms of capital investment, not just in education, but in other areas of Government policy as well. We certainly expect local authorities to maximise the use of their borrowing powers

phrentisiaethau ar gyfer pobl ifanc ledled Cymru. Mae prentisiaid yn dysgu yn y swydd, gan gronni gwybodaeth arbenigol a datblygu sgiliau allweddol ar gyfer y gweithle—gwybodaeth a sgiliau y gellir eu defnyddio ar draws ystod o swyddi a diwydiannau. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r cymorth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei roi i fusnesau lleol i'w hannog i gynnig prentisiaethau mewn etholaethau fel fy etholaeth i, yn enwedig o gofio mai sir Benfro yw prifddinas ynni Cymru erbyn hyn?

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn cymorth ar gyfer prentisiaethau. Mae'r maes hwn yn un o gyfrifoldebau fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, sydd wedi bod yn dathlu Wythnos Prentisiaethau dros y dyddiau diwethaf. Wrth gydnabod yr anawsterau yn sgîl y dirwasgiad economaidd mewn perthynas â phrentisiaethau, rydym wedi bod yn buddsoddi yn y rhaglen Llwybrau at Brentisiaethau—buddsoddiad o £9 miliwn y flwyddyn—sydd wedi cefnogi 1,000 o leoedd ychwanegol ac wedi'i chrosawu gan gyflogwyr gan ei bod, mewn llawer o achosion, wedi darparu'r flwyddyn gyntaf o brentisiaeth, i bob pwrpas.

Elin Jones: Minister, Ysgol Dyffryn Teifi is very pleased that it will benefit from a new school as a result of the twenty-first century schools programme, but other schools in my constituency will have substantial capital investment needs over the next decade. I heard your response—or lack of one—to Alun Ffred Jones earlier this afternoon. What plans can you implement over the coming years with local government to give some hope to these schools that additional capital can be brought into the system to meet the demand that will obviously exist?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r Aelod dros Geredigion yn ymwybodol bod ein rhaglen gyfalaf wedi cael ei thorri'n llym gan Lywodraeth y DU, gyda gostyngiad o tua 40%. Bydd hyn yn cyfyngu ar ein gallu i wneud llawer o'r pethau yr hoffem eu gwneud o ran buddsoddi cyfalaf, nid yn unig ym maes addysg, ond mewn meysydd eraill o bolisi'r Llywodraeth hefyd. Yn sicr, rydym yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol wneud y

under prudential borrowing, but we are also open to looking at other flexible opportunities to produce investment that can develop new capital programmes for schools.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, in your written statement yesterday, you published a global figure that your Government has made available to support school improvement via the consortia. Will you outline specifically what assistance will be made available to the consortium that covers the county of Powys? Can you confirm whether your officials have been in contact with the secondary schools in my constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire that were recently placed in bands 4 and 5?

Leighton Andrews: The support provided to the consortia will be in the region of £120,000 initially, but we have also given general support to the consortia. Each of the schools in bands 4 and 5 should have a turnaround plan, if you like, developed for them. Certainly, as far as my officials are aware, each of the schools in Wales in bands 4 and 5 has such a plan and, in a number of cases, this plan will go into detail regarding the need for support for specific subjects. If the Member has any evidence that any of the schools in her constituency in bands 4 and 5 have not been informed of the support that will be available from the local authority or the consortium, I would want to hear about it.

Rhaglen Waith

11. Simon Thomas: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda chyflogwyr yng Nghymru ynglŷn â'r 'Rhaglen Waith'. OAQ(4)0092(ESK)

The Deputy Minister for Skills (Jeff Cuthbert): I thank the Member for that question. The Work Programme is a contracted programme of the Department for Work and Pensions and, as such, it is a reserved matter. However, my officials are in discussion with DWP to maintain an update on the issue. In terms of discussions with employers, that is being channelled via the

defnydd gorau o'u pwerau benthyca o dan y system fenthyca darbodus, ond rydym hefyd yn barod i ystyried cyfleoedd hyblyg eraill i ysgogi buddsoddiad a allai ddatblygu rhaglenni cyfalaf newydd i ysgolion.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, yn eich datganiad ysgrifenedig ddoe, cyhoeddasoch ffigur cyffredinol y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'i ddarparu er mwyn cefnogi ymdrechion i wella ysgolion drwy'r consortia. A wnewch amlinellu yn benodol pa gymorth a fydd ar gael i'r consortiwm sy'n cwmpasu sir Powys? A wnewch gadarnhau a yw eich swyddogion wedi cysylltu â'r ysgolion uwchradd a osodwyd yn ddiweddar ym mandiau 4 a 5 ac sydd wedi'u lleoli yn fy etholaeth, sef Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed?

Leighton Andrews: Ar y dechrau, darperir oddeutu £120,000 mewn cymorth i'r consortia, ond rydym hefyd wedi rhoi cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r consortia. Dylai pob ysgol sydd ym mand 4 neu 5 gael cynllun trawsnewid a ddatblygwyd ar ei chyfer. Yn sicr, cyn belled ag y mae fy swyddogion yn ymwybodol, mae gan bob un o'r ysgolion yng Nghymru sydd ym mand 4 neu 5 gynllun o'r fath. Mewn nifer o achosion, bydd y cynllun hwn yn darparu manylion ynghylch yr angen am gymorth ar gyfer pynciau penodol. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw dystiolaeth o'r ffaith na roddwyd gwybod i unrhyw un o'r ysgolion sydd wedi'u lleoli yn ei hetholaeth ac sydd ym mand 4 neu 5 am y cymorth a fydd ar gael gan yr awdurdod lleol neu'r consortiwm, hoffwn glywed am hynny.

The Work Programme

11. Simon Thomas: What discussions has the Minister had with employers in Wales regarding 'The Work Programme'. OAQ(4)0092(ESK)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau (Jeff Cuthbert): Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae'r Rhaglen Waith yn rhaglen contract gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ac, fel y cyfryw, mae'n fater a gadwyd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, mae fy swyddogion yn cynnal trafodaethau â'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau er mwyn cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y mater. O ran trafodaethau â chyflogwyr,

joint employment delivery board.

Simon Thomas: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Yn y gorffennol, mae eich Llywodraeth wedi mynegi pryder na fydd y Rhaglen Waith newydd hon yn rhoi'r gofal ehangach i bobl ifanc di-waith a roddwyd yn y gorffennol. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'n siŵr eich bod yn croesawu'r hyn sy'n cael ei wneud yn ardal cyngor Caerffili ar hyn o bryd, sef creu 150 o brentisiaid fel dewis amgen. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn cytuno y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud gwell *job* o redeg yr asiantaethau creu swyddi yng Nghymru, ac felly oni ddylid ystyried datganoli gwaith y canolfannau gwaith a'r cyllid cysylltiol fel y gallwch chi fod yn gyfrifol am hwn yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na Llywodraeth San Steffan?

Jeff Cuthbert: As I just said in reply to your main question, the Work Programme is the responsibility of the DWP, and we are obviously in discussions with it to ensure that there is no double funding and that we will not spend money on what it should be spending its money on. We will continue with our programmes to support young people and those who need upskilling through schemes such as Skills Growth Wales and Jobs Growth Wales. Also, the fact is that we regard apprenticeships as our gold standard. As my colleague the Minister for Education and Skills has just outlined, it is Apprenticeship Week and we will do all that we can to boost the skills and employability of young people.

Nick Ramsay: The Deputy Minister is aware, and has said, that this is not necessarily a devolved area. However, there are groups in Wales, such as Working Links, which I am sure that you are of, that have an important role in getting the long-term unemployed back to work in a sustainable way. Do you agree that as well as just finding jobs, it is important that people are well suited to those jobs? Do you agree that if you can support people in their new jobs, like Working Links does, and provide them with whatever reskilling is required, that will mean that their job is as sustainable as it

mae'r trafodaethau hynny'n cael eu llywio drwy'r cyd-fwrdd cyflenwirhaglenni cyflogaeth.

Simon Thomas: Thank you for that response. In the past, your Government has expressed concern that this new Work Programme will not give young unemployed people the kind of wider care that has been given in the past. In this context, I am sure that you welcome what is being done in Caerphilly council's area at the moment, that is, the creation of 150 apprenticeships as an alternative choice. However, do you agree that the Welsh Government would do a better job of running the job creation agencies in Wales, and is it therefore not time to consider the devolution of the work of the job centres and the associated funding so that you could be responsible for this in Wales, rather than the Westminster Government?

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel y dywedais wrth ateb eich prif gwestiwn, cyfrifoldeb yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau yw'r Rhaglen Waith. Yn amlwg, rydym yn cynnal trafodaethau â'r adran honno i sicrhau nad oes ariannu dwbl yn digwydd ac i sicrhau na fyddwn yn gwario arian lle y dylai'r adran honno fod yn gwario ei harian. Byddwn yn parhau i ddarparu ein rhaglenni ar gyfer cefnogi pobl ifanc a'r rhai sydd angen gwella'u sgiliau drwy gynlluniau fel Twf Sgiliau Cymru a Thwf Swyddi Cymru. Hefyd, mae'n ffaith ein bod yn ystyried prentisiaethau fel ein safon aur. Fel yr amlinellodd fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, mae'n Wythnos Prentisiaethau, a byddwn yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i hybu sgiliau a chyflogadwyedd pobl ifanc.

Nick Ramsay: Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol—ac wedi dweud—nad yw'r maes hwn, o reidrwydd, wedi'i ddatganoli. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn sicr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod grwpiau yng Nghymru, fel Working Links, sydd â rôl bwysig i'w chwarae o ran cael pobl sy'n ddi-waith yn y tymor hir i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith mewn modd cynaliadwy. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig sicrhau bod pobl yn dod o hyd i swyddi sy'n addas iddynt, yn ogystal â dod o hyd i swyddi yn y man cyntaf? Os gallwch gefnogi pobl yn eu swyddi newydd, fel y mae Working Links yn gwneud, a rhoi'r sgiliau

possibly can be?

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank the Member for Monmouth for that question. There are two providers working on this that have contracts with the DWP; they are Working Links and Rehab JobFit. As I have said, through the joint employment delivery board, we will do our best to co-ordinate the provision of those programmes, making sure that we will focus on the various schemes that we have already invested in. We are ahead of the game on that. However, clearly, we want to ensure that the best is done for people who need those opportunities.

Darpariaeth Cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer Plant ag Anghenion Arbennig

12. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei gynlluniau i ddatblygu darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer plant ag anghenion arbennig. OAQ(4)0100(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Fel rhan o'u cynlluniau ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, mae gofyn i awdurdodau lleol fynd ati i wella'r ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer dysgwyr ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Bydd y sylw ar estyn y ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig cyfrwng Cymraeg yn rhanbarthol, yn unol â'r diwygiadau arfaethedig.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Diolch am yr ateb. Rwy'n deall bod yr uned gefnogi ymddygiad yn ne sir Ddinbych yn gweithredu'n uniaith Saesneg, heb un cymhorthydd sy'n siarad Cymraeg, er ei bod yn gwasanaethu ysgolion, ac felly disgyblion, cyfrwng Cymraeg. Rwy'n tybio, yn seiliedig ar eich ateb, nad ydych yn teimlo bod hynny'n dderbyniol. Faint o amser bydd yn rhaid i rieni sydd â phlant ag anghenion cyfrwng Cymraeg aros nes iddynt gael y gwasanaeth y maent yn ei haeddu?

Leighton Andrews: The Member will be aware that we published the Welsh-medium education strategy just under two years ago,

newydd sydd eu hangen arnynt, a ydych yn cytuno y byddai'r camau hyn yn golygu bod eu swyddi mor gynaliadwy â phosibl?

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Fynwy am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae dau ddarparwr sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn sydd â chontractau gyda'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, sef Working Links a Rehab JobFit. Fel y dywedais, byddwn yn gwneud ein gorau i gydlynu darpariaeth y rhaglenni hynny drwy'r cyd-fwrdd cyflenwi rhaglenni cyflogaeth, gan sicrhau y byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar yr amrywiol gynlluniau yr ydym eisoes wedi buddsoddi ynddynt. Rydym ar y blaen yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, yn amlwg, rydym am sicrhau bod y gorau'n cael ei wneud ar ran y bobl sydd angen y cyfleoedd hynny.

Welsh-medium Provision for Children with Special Needs

12. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *Will the Minister outline his plans for developing Welsh-medium provision for children with special needs. OAQ(4)0100(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: As part of their planning for Welsh-medium education, local authorities are being asked to take action to improve Welsh-medium provision for learners with additional learning needs. The focus is on extending Welsh-medium additional learning needs capacity on a regional basis, in conjunction with the proposed reforms.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Thank you for that response. I am given to understand that the behavioural support unit in south Denbighshire operates entirely through the medium of English, without a single Welsh-speaking assistant, although it serves schools, and therefore pupils, in the Welsh-medium sector. Based on your answer, I suspect that you do not think that that is acceptable. For how long will the parents of children with Welsh-medium needs have to wait until they get the service that they deserve?

Leighton Andrews: Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi cyhoeddi'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ychydig

during the One Wales Government. We have set out our objectives to deliver that. He is the first Member to raise that specific issue with me; if there is a genuine issue there, I invite him to write to me and we will look at it.

yn llai na dwy flynedd yn ôl, yn ystod cyfnod Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Rydym wedi nodi ein hamcanion ar gyfer cyflawni'r strategaeth honno. Ef yw'r Aelod cyntaf i godi'r mater penodol hwn gyda mi; os oes mater gwirioneddol i'w drafod, hoffwn wahodd yr Aelod i ysgrifennu ataf, a byddwn yn ei ystyried.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru

13. Darren Millar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gogledd Cymru yn ystod gweddill 2012. OAQ(4)0095(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: My priorities remain the same as those set out in the programme for government. These include raising standards across all education sectors, strengthening the use of the Welsh language in everyday life, raising skill levels and tackling youth unemployment.

Darren Millar: I know that you are aware that Conwy County Borough Council has embarked on a programme for the modernisation of primary schools in the area. Conway Road Infants School in Colwyn Bay has been earmarked by the local authority for closure after a few years of falling school rolls. Unfortunately, one of the reasons for falling school rolls is the uncertainty about the future of the school as a result of its listing in a newspaper article some years ago. Clearly, that has given more weight to the argument for closing the school. Do you accept that it can be very unhelpful when such reports are leaked to the press? What is your Government going to do to ensure that accurate information is available to parents about a school when there is a hint of closure in the air?

Leighton Andrews: Deputy Presiding Officer, I make my usual statement that I will not comment on the specific circumstances of a school that is the subject of statutory closure proposals. However, with regard to information for parents, clearly, parents want information about the performance of schools. Some of the information available is in the form of Estyn inspection reports, which, of course, are publicly available. The

Priorities for North Wales

13. Darren Millar: *Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for north Wales for the remainder of 2012. OAQ(4)0095(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Erys fy mlaenoriaethau yr un fath â'r rhai a nodir yn y rhaglen lywodraethu. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys codi safonau ar draws yr holl sectorau addysg, cryfhau'r defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg mewn bywyd bob dydd, gan godi lefelau sgiliau a mynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc.

Darren Millar: Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy wedi dechrau rhaglen ar gyfer moderneiddio ysgolion cynradd yn yr ardal. Mae Ysgol Babanod Ffordd Conwy ym Mae Colwyn wedi'i chlustnodi gan yr awdurdod lleol fel ysgol i'w chau ar ôl ychydig flynyddoedd pan yw niferoedd disgyblion yr ysgol wedi bod yn gostwng. Yn anffodus, un o'r rhesymau am y gostyngiad hwn yw'r ansicrwydd ynghylch dyfodol yr ysgol, o ganlyniad i'r ffaith i'r ysgol gael ei rhestru mewn erthygl papur newydd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Mae'n amlwg bod hynny wedi cryfhau'r ddadl dros gau'r ysgol. A ydych yn derbyn nad yw o les o gwbl pan ddatgelir adroddiadau o'r fath i'r wasg? Beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wneud i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth gywir ar gael i rieni pan fydd si ar led fod ysgol yn mynd i gau?

Leighton Andrews: Ddirprwy Lywydd, gwnaf fy natganiad arferol, sef na fyddaf yn gwneud sylwadau ar yr amgylchiadau penodol sy'n berthnasol i ysgol sy'n destun cynigion cau statudol. Fodd bynnag, o ran gwybodaeth i rieni, yn amlwg, mae rhieni am gael gwybodaeth am berfformiad ysgolion. Mae rhywfaint o'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael ar ffurf adroddiadau arolygu gan Estyn. Wrth gwrs, mae'r adroddiadau hyn ar gael i'r

proposals that this Government will be introducing for the banding of primary schools will enable parents to have a much wider range of information on the performance of those schools as well.

Cyllid Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain

14. Mick Antoniw: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatgelu pa bryd y bydd cyllid yn dechrau cael ei ryddhau i Ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain ganrif yng nghyswllt prosiectau yn Rhondda Cynon Taf. OAQ(4)0087(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: My written statement issued on 5 December advised that funding for the twenty-first century schools programme would commence in the financial year 2014-15. However, the Welsh Government will seek to accelerate the programme and bring forward individual school projects as and when additional capital funds become available.

Mick Antoniw: Minister, I have already welcomed the projects with respect to the new Y Pant Comprehensive School and the new Welsh school in Tonyrefail in my constituency and other smaller projects. Is it your intention to issue statements periodically, with time lines, when you know more about the launch dates of certain projects?

Leighton Andrews: I am certainly open to doing that. There are further stages for each local authority to go through. We have looked at their strategic outline plans, but they will need to finalise their own business plans and attend, in some cases, to specific proposals relating to school organisation. Therefore, I anticipate further work needing to be done between my department and a number of local authorities. However, I would certainly be happy to give further statements as matters develop.

cyhoedd. Bydd y cynigion a gaiff eu cyflwyno gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer bandio ysgolion cynradd yn galluogi rhieni i gael ystod lawer ehangach o wybodaeth am berfformiad yr ysgolion hynny hefyd.

Twenty-first Century Schools Funding

14. Mick Antoniw: *Will the Minister indicate when 21st Century Schools funding will begin to be made available in respect of projects in Rhondda Cynon Taf. OAQ(4)0087(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Nododd fy natganiad ysgrifenedig a gyhoeddwyd ar 5 Rhagfyr y byddai'r broses o gyllido rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn dechrau yn y flwyddyn ariannol 2014-15. Fodd bynnag, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio cyflymu'r rhaglen hon a dwyn ymlaen brosiectau ysgolion unigol pan fydd arian cyfalaf ychwanegol ar gael.

Mick Antoniw: Weinidog, rwyf eisoes wedi croesawu'r prosiectau sy'n gysylltiedig ag Ysgol Gyfun y Pant a'r ysgol Gymraeg newydd yn Nhonyrefail yn fy etholaeth, yn ogystal â phrosiectau llai. Ai eich bwriad yw cyhoeddi datganiadau o bryd i'w gilydd, gan gynnwys llinellau amser, pan fyddwch yn gwybod mwy am ddyddiadau lansio rhai prosiectau?

Leighton Andrews: Yn sicr, rwyf yn barod i wneud hynny. Mae camau pellach i'w cymryd gan bob awdurdod lleol. Rydym wedi edrych ar eu cynlluniau amlinellol strategol, ond bydd angen iddynt gwblhau eu cynlluniau busnes eu hunain; mewn rhai achosion, bydd angen iddynt fynd i'r afael â chynigion penodol yn ymwneud â threfniadaeth ysgolion. Felly, rwyf yn rhagweld y bydd angen i'm hadran a nifer o awdurdodau lleol wneud mwy o waith. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i wneud datganiadau pellach wrth i faterion ddatblygu.

*Daeth y Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 2.12 p.m.
The Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 2.12 p.m.*

Mynediad ar gyfer Pobl Anabl mewn Ysgolion

Access for Disabled People in Schools

15. Jenny Rathbone: *Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod yr Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol yn mynd i'r afael â phroblemau mynediad ar gyfer pobl anabl yn ein hysgolion. OAQ(4)0099(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Local authorities are required by legislation to plan the accessibility of schools for disabled pupils. In addition, each school must have an accessibility plan detailing how they aim to improve access for disabled pupils. Where the Welsh Government makes capital investment in schools, we require compliance with all statutory requirements.

Jenny Rathbone: Last summer's Estyn report acknowledged that there had been some improvement across the board in terms of schools taking this issue seriously. However, individual parents have difficulty understanding which will be the best school for their disabled child. Estyn made various recommendations to try to address that. Minister, could you tell us how local education authorities are co-ordinating activities to bring all of their schools up to a minimum or consistent standard?

Leighton Andrews: Yes. My officials have written to directors of education to remind them of the duties that were placed upon schools and pupil referral units by the Disability Discrimination Act 2006, as well as the recommendations of the Estyn review. They have been asked specifically for the details of progress in a number of areas, including how they are working with schools to make appropriate adjustments, arrangements for monitoring disability equality schemes and provision of specialist equipment to schools. Therefore, the Estyn report helped trigger a wave of activity, which we hope will be demonstrated on the ground.

15. Jenny Rathbone: *What is the Minister doing to ensure that Local Education Authorities are addressing access issues for disabled people in our schools. OAQ(4)0099(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol, yn ôl deddfwriaeth, lunio cynlluniau hygyrchedd i ddisgyblion anabl yn eu hysgolion. Yn ogystal, rhaid i bob ysgol gael cynllun hygyrchedd sy'n cynnwys manylion am sut y mae'r ysgol honno am geisio gwella mynediad i ddisgyblion anabl. Pan fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud buddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn ysgolion, mae angen cydymffurfio â'r holl ofynion statudol hyn.

Jenny Rathbone: Roedd yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan Estyn yr haf diwethaf yn cydnabod bod rhywfaint o welliant cyffredinol wedi bod o ran sicrhau bod ysgolion yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. Fodd bynnag, mae rhieni unigol yn cael anhawster wrth geisio deall pa ysgol fydd yr ysgol orau ar gyfer eu plentyn anabl. Mae Estyn yn gwneud nifer o argymhellion o ran ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa honno. Weinidog, a allech ddweud wrthym sut y mae awdurdodau addysg lleol yn cydlynu gweithgareddau, gyda'r nod o sicrhau bod yr holl ysgolion yn cyrraedd safon ofynnol neu gyson?

Leighton Andrews: Gallaf. Mae fy swyddogion wedi ysgrifennu at gyfarwyddwyr addysg i'w hatgoffa o'r dyletswyddau a osodwyd ar ysgolion ac unedau cyfeirio disgyblion gan y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 2006, yn ogystal ag argymhellion adolygiad Estyn. Gofynnwyd iddynt yn benodol am fanylion ynghylch y cynnydd a wnaed mewn nifer o feysydd, gan gynnwys sut y maent yn gweithio gydag ysgolion i wneud addasiadau priodol, y trefniadau a wnaed ar gyfer monitro cynlluniau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl, a'r ddarpariaeth o offer arbenigol i ysgolion. Felly, helpodd adroddiad Estyn i sbarduno ton o weithgarwch, ac rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y gweithgarwch hwn yn dod i'r amlwg ar lawr gwlad.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau Questions to the Minister for Local Government and Communities

Blaenoriaethau

1. Paul Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gorllewin Cymru dros y 12 mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0097(LGC)

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): I thank the Member for Preseli Pembrokeshire. The programme for government outlines my key priorities for this Assembly term. These include improving our transport infrastructure, tackling poverty, improving public services and creating safer communities in west Wales and across Wales.

2.15 p.m.

Paul Davies: Thank you for that response, Minister. As you just said, improving the transport network and the accessibility of public transport is a priority for my constituents. Last year, I raised the issue of train overcrowding with the First Minister because there are occasions when some of my constituents find it uncomfortable to travel between west Wales and other parts of the country by train. At that time, the First Minister confirmed in a letter to me that Arriva Trains Wales was doing some work to remodel west Wales's timetables in order to provide additional morning peak-time capacity eastwards. I would be grateful if the Minister could update us on this issue. Will he also tell us what the Welsh Government is doing specifically to improve the passenger experience from my constituency to other parts of the country?

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises an important point regarding passenger accessibility, and I recognise his commitment. He will be aware of the new train service that I launched from Fishguard and of the reopening of the Goodwick station in his constituency. As I am sure that he respects, I do not carry the Arriva timetable with me in Plenary. However, I will make a

Priorities

1. Paul Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for west Wales in the next 12 months. OAQ(4)0097(LGC)

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Diolch i'r Aelod dros Breseli Sir Benfro. Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu'n amlinellu fy mlaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer y tymor hwn yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gwella ein seilwaith trafndiaeth, mynd i'r afael â thlodi, gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a chreu cymunedau mwy diogel yng ngorllewin Cymru a ledled Cymru.

Paul Davies: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y dywedaso, mae gwella'r rhwydwaith trafndiaeth a hygyrchedd cludiant cyhoeddus yn flaenoriaethau i'm hetholwyr. Y llynedd, codais fater trenau gorlawn gyda'r Prif Weinidog, gan fod adegau pan fo rhai o'm hetholwyr yn ei chael yn anghyfforddus teithio rhwng y gorllewin a rhannau eraill o'r wlad ar y trê. Ar y pryd, cadarnhaodd y Prif Weinidog mewn llythyr ataf fod Trenau Arriva Cymru yn gwneud rhywfaint o waith aildrefnu ar amserlen y gorllewin er mwyn creu darpariaeth ychwanegol tua'r dwyrain yn ystod oriau brig y bore. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am y mater hwn. A wnaiff hefyd ddweud wrthym beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella profiad teithwyr rhwng fy etholaeth a rhannau eraill o'r wlad?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod yn codi pwynt pwysig o ran hygyrchedd gwasanaethau i deithwyr, ac rwy'n cydnabod ei ymrwymiad. Bydd yn ymwybodol o'r gwasanaeth trê newydd a lanswyd gennyf o Abergwaun ac o'r ffaith bod gorsaf Gwdig yn ei etholaeth wedi'i hailagor. Fel y bydd yn deall, yr wyf yn siŵr, nid wyf yn cario amserlen Arriva gyda mi yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag,

note of that and will write to the Member accordingly.

Bethan Jenkins: Minister, I appreciate that your colleague Jeff Cuthbert is in charge of apprenticeships, but you will know that the Plaid-led Caerphilly County Borough Council has pioneered a scheme of more than 30 trainees for the council and that it is planning to put many more in place. Have you assessed this scheme, and will you advise the Welsh Local Government Association to look into it, so that it can be rolled out across Wales, specifically in my area of South Wales West?

Carl Sargeant: I am not familiar with the scheme that the Member raises, but I will ask the directly elected Member for Caerphilly to have a discussion with me at some point.

Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

2. Peter Black: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ei bolisi ar gyfer hyrwyddo trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. OAQ(4)0099(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for South Wales West for that question. I am committed to a sustainable and integrated transport policy and to the delivery of my priorities in the national transport plan.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, Minister. You will know that the cut to the recent bus fuel subsidy has had a huge impact across Wales, with dire warnings of bus services being cut altogether, or the possibility of local authority subsidies going up. I understand why you had to make that cut to the budget, but I do not understand why the notice given to bus companies was so short and why they were not given a longer run-in to prepare for that cut. Will you provide an explanation for that, please?

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises a live issue regarding bus service operator grants and concessionary fares issues that I am well

gwnaf nodyn o hynny ac ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod.

Bethan Jenkins: Weinidog, rwy'n deall mai eich cyd-Weinidog, Jeff Cuthbert, sy'n gyfrifol am brentisiaethau, ond byddwch yn gwybod bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, o dan arweiniad Plaid Cymru, wedi cychwyn cynllun arloesol a chyflogi mwy na 30 o hyfforddeion i weithio yn y cyngor a'i fod yn bwriadu cyflogi llawer mwy. A ydych wedi asesu'r cynllun hwn, ac a wnewch gynghori Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i ymchwilio iddo, fel y gall y cynllun gael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru, ac yn fy rhanbarth i'n benodol, sef Gorllewin De Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r cynllun y mae'r Aelod yn sôn amdano, ond gofynnaf i'r Aelod a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol dros Gaerffili gael trafodaeth â mi rywbyrd.

Public Transport

2. Peter Black: *Will the Minister make a statement on his policy for the promotion of public transport. OAQ(4)0099(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i bolisi trafndiaeth cynaliadwy ac integredig ac i gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau sydd wedi'u nodi yn y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol.

Peter Black: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod bod y toriad yn y cymhorthdal tanwydd bws yn ddiweddar wedi cael effaith enfawr ledled Cymru, gyda rhybuddion enbyd am wasanaethau bysiau yn cael eu torri'n gyfan gwbl, neu fod posibilrwydd i gymorthdaliadau awdurdodau lleol godi. Rwy'n deall pam yr oedd yn rhaid ichi wneud y toriad hwnnw yn y gyllideb, ond nid wyf yn deall pam yr oedd cyn lleied o rybudd wedi cael ei roi i gwmnïau bysiau a pham na chawsant ragor o amser i baratoi at y toriad. A wnewch roi esboniad dros hynny, os gwelwch yn dda?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod yn codi mater cyfredol ynghylch grantiau gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau a materion ynglŷn â

aware of. We are fully committed to supporting bus services, over and above the £69 million a year in support that we already give the industry in concessionary fares. I have asked for an urgent meeting with local authorities, transport consortia and bus operators to establish a way through this difficult process for them and for us, in terms of the economic situation in which we find ourselves.

Mike Hedges: Does the Minister agree that the best method of promoting bus travel in Wales has been free bus passes for older people and the disabled? Will he give a commitment that this Labour priority will continue to be the priority of the Government?

Carl Sargeant: The Member for Swansea East raises an important issue. I give the Chamber my commitment that I certainly will not be making any changes to the all-Wales scheme on concessionary fares.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Minister, bus travel accounts for around two thirds of all passenger journeys and, yet, it remains a comparatively undervalued mode of transport. It is also a relatively small area of total expenditure, and one that pales into insignificance compared with other major transport projects in Wales. Mention has been made of the 25% cut to the bus service operator grants and the 27% cut to the local transport service grants. Will you make a statement on the Welsh Government's cuts to these grants?

Carl Sargeant: I will make a statement. I will ask the Member to stop passing the buck: it is your Government in Westminster that has stopped passing funding over to this Government in Wales. We are committed to supporting transport policies in Wales, and I will continue to do that, but you must take some part of the blame.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I remind you that it was your Government that left our country bankrupt. [*Interruption.*]

thocynnau teithio rhatach yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn ohono. Rydym wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i gefnogi gwasanaethau bysiau, yn ychwanegol at y £69 miliwn o gymorth y flwyddyn yr ydym eisoes yn ei roi i'r diwydiant drwy docynnau teithio rhatach. Rwyf wedi gofyn am gyfarfod brys gydag awdurdodau lleol, y consortia trafndiaeth a gweithredwyr bysiau i geisio canfod ffordd o ddatrys y broses anodd hon, iddyn nhw ac i ni, oherwydd y sefyllfa economaidd sydd ohoni.

Mike Hedges: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno mai'r dull gorau o hybu teithio ar fysiau yng Nghymru oedd drwy roi tocynnau bws am ddim i bobl hŷn a phobl anabl? A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi ymrwymiad y bydd y flaenoriaeth hon gan Lafur yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe yn codi pwynt pwysig. Rwyf yn ymrwymo gerbron y Siambr na fyddaf, yn bendant, yn gwneud dim newidiadau yn y cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach i Gymru gyfan.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Weinidog, mae teithiau bws i gyfrif am tua dwy ran o dair o holl deithiau teithwyr ac, eto, mae'n parhau'n ddull o deithio na roir digon o barch iddo i raddau. Mae hefyd yn rhan gymharol fach o gyfanswm y gwariant, ac yn un nad yw'n ddim o'i gymharu â phrosiectau trafndiaeth mawr eraill yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriwyd at y toriad o 25% yn y grantiau gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau a thoriad o 27% yn y grantiau gwasanaethau trafndiaeth leol. A wnewch ddatganiad am doriadau Llywodraeth Cymru yn y grantiau hyn?

Carl Sargeant: Gwnaf ddatganiad. Gofynnaf i'r Aelod beidio â thafu'r baich: eich Llywodraeth chi yn San Steffan sydd wedi rhoi'r gorau i roi cyllid i'r Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi polisïau trafndiaeth yng Nghymru, a byddaf yn parhau i wneud hynny, ond rhaid i chi dderbyn rhywfaint o'r bai.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hoffwn eich atgoffa mai eich Llywodraeth chi a adawodd ein gwlad yn fethdalwr. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I remind the Member that this is question time.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Minister, although cuts are proposed in England to a lesser degree, local councils and bus companies and, indeed, residents across the border have been given some 18 months in which to make preparations. However, in Wales, you have given just three months' notice. This will negatively impact the most disadvantaged sections of society, such as—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You really need to come to the question.

Janet Finch-Saunders: The poor, the elderly, the disabled—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can you move straight to the question?

Janet Finch-Saunders: It will hit rural communities the hardest. Will the Minister tell us what actions he is taking to help local authorities to mitigate the negative impact of these cuts and why—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry, but you are out of time.

Janet Finch-Saunders: The most disadvantaged in our rural communities—

The Presiding Officer: Order. When I ask you to stop, you will stop. Thank you.

Carl Sargeant: The Member seems to have the same speech writer as the Member for North Wales, Mark Isherwood. I would remind the Member that the level of support that we provide in Wales is still higher than the subsidy provided in England, despite the cuts that you refer to.

The Presiding Officer: I remind Members that this is question time.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Rwyf am drosglwyddo'r sylw o fysiau i'r rheilffyrdd. Mae'r gronfa syniadau Just Economics Research Cyf ac undeb yr RMT wedi

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelod mai sesiwn gwestiynau yw hon.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Weinidog, er bod toriadau yn cael eu cynnig yn Lloegr i raddau llai, mae cynghorau lleol a chwmnïau bysiau ac, yn wir, trigolion dros y ffin wedi cael tua 18 mis i wneud paratoadau. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru rydych chi wedi rhoi rhybudd o dri mis yn unig. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith negyddol ar rannau mwyaf difreintiedig ein cymdeithas, fel—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gwir angen ichi ofyn y cwestiwn.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Y tlawd, yr henoed, yr anabl—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A allwch symud yn syth at y cwestiwn?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Cymunedau gwledig fydd yn ei chael hi waethaf. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa gamau y mae'n eu cymryd i helpu awdurdodau lleol i liniaru effaith negyddol y toriadau hyn a pham—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae eich amser ar ben.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Y rhai mwyaf difreintiedig yn ein cymunedau gwledig—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Pan fyddaf yn gofyn ichi roi'r gorau iddi, byddwch yn rhoi'r gorau iddi. Diolch.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n ymddangos mai'r un awdur sy'n ysgrifennu areithiau'r Aelod hwn â'r Aelod dros Ogledd Cymru, Mark Isherwood. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelod fod lefel y gefnogaeth a ddarparwn yng Nghymru yn dal yn uwch na'r cymhorthdal a ddarperir yn Lloegr, er gwaetha'r toriadau yr ydych yn cyfeirio atynt.

Y Llywydd: Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau mai sesiwn gwestiynau yw hon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will shift the focus from buses to the railways. The Just Economics Research Ltd think tank and the RMT union have published a report saying

cyhoeddi adroddiad sy'n dweud bod sefyllfa'r rheilffyrdd ym Mhrydain yn waeth nag unrhyw le arall yn Ewrop. Eto i gyd, o ran Cymru, Arriva yw'r cwmni sy'n derbyn y cymhorthdal uchaf o blith yr holl gwmnïau. A ydych yn derbyn bod angen edrych ar y cytundeb hwnnw er mwyn gwella gwasanaethau i deithwyr yng Nghymru?

Carl Sargeant: The services that are provided in Wales must get better. We are considering the new franchise for 2018 and what that may, or may not, look like. I am very interested in exploring the not-for-profit dividend model and I am sure that the Member shares my view of that style of transportation and project. I would welcome his comments when we are developing that process.

David Rees: Minister, given the severe pressure on the Welsh Government budget arising from the Westminster coalition's cuts, as we have already heard today, will you be considering alternative ways of supporting public transport, including greater support for community transport?

Carl Sargeant: Of course, as the Member quite rightly states, the budget is being squeezed very hard in terms of transportation. That is a direct consequence of the settlement that we have received from Westminster. However, despite that, I have written to all the affected concessionary travel community groups today to advise them that I will be seeking further dialogue with them to see how we can have a successful outcome for the delivery of concessionary fares and services for the people of Wales.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog, wrth edrych ar y fframwaith trafndiaeth o fewn y cynllun cenedlaethol at y dyfodol, edrych ar yr angen i wella integreiddio rhwng trenau a bysiau, yn enwedig yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin? Yn dilyn buddsoddiad rhagorol y Gweinidog blaenorol, gwellwyd ansawdd seilwaith rheilffordd y Cambrian i'r graddau ei bod yn bosibl inni feddwl am gynyddu nifer y trenau. Byddai galluogi cysylltiad integredig rhwng trenau a bysiau, yn enwedig mewn lle fel

that the position of the railways in Britain is worse than anywhere else in Europe. However, as regards Wales, Arriva is the company that receives the highest subsidy of all. Do you accept that we need to look at that agreement in order to improve services for passengers in Wales?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n rhaid i'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir yng Nghymru wella. Rydym yn ystyried y fasnachfaint newydd ar gyfer 2018, a sut beth fydd hynny o bosibl. Mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb mawr mewn ymchwilio i'r model diddend di-elw ac rwy'n siŵr bod yr Aelod o'r un farn â mi am y math hwnnw o drafndiaeth a'r math hwnnw o brosiect. Byddwn yn croesawu ei sylwadau pan fyddwn yn datblygu'r broses honno.

David Rees: Weinidog, o ystyried y pwysau difrifol sydd ar gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru oherwydd toriadau'r glymblaid yn San Steffan, fel yr ydym wedi clywed eisoes heddiw, a fyddwch yn ystyried ffyrdd eraill o gefnogi cludiant cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys rhagor o gefnogaeth i drafndiaeth gymunedol?

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs, fel mae'r Aelod yn datgan yn gwbl briodol, mae'r gyllideb yn cael ei gwasgu'n galed iawn o ran trafndiaeth. Mae hynny'n ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r setliad yr ydym wedi ei gael gan San Steffan. Er hynny, heddiw rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at yr holl grwpiau cymunedol sy'n gysylltiedig â theithio rhatach yr effeithir arnynt i ddweud fy mod am drafod ymhellach â nhw i weld sut y gallwn gael canlyniad llwyddiannus ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau a thocynnau teithio rhatach i bobl Cymru.

Lord Elis-Thomas: Will the Minister, in looking at the transport framework within the national transport plan for the future, look at the need to improve integration between buses and trains, particularly in mid and west Wales? Following the excellent investment made by his predecessor, the quality of the Cambrian line infrastructure was improved to such an extent that we can think of increasing the number of trains. Enabling that integrated link between trains and buses, especially in places like Machynlleth, would mean that we

Machynlleth, yn golygu y byddai modd cysylltu bysiau a threnau yn llawer mwy effeithlon.

could link buses and trains much more effectively.

Carl Sargeant: The Member shares my wish to create a sustainable, integrated travel service right across Wales, including buses, trains, walking, cycling and all other modes of transport. It is this Government's vision to ensure that we succeed in taking forward the grand plans that the Member shares with me.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod, fel minnau, yn dymuno creu gwasanaeth teithio cynaliadwy, integredig ar draws Cymru, gan gynnwys bysiau, trenau, cerdded, beicio a phob dull arall o deithio. Gweledigaeth y Llywodraeth hon yw sicrhau ein bod yn llwyddo i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynlluniau mawreddog y mae'r Aelod yn cyd-fynd â mi ynglŷn â nhw.

Eithafiaeth Hiliol

3. Mohammad Asghar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gydag awdurdodau'r heddlu ledled Cymru i reoli eithafiaeth hiliol. OAQ(4)0096(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Following the publication of the revised UK Prevent strategy, I met with the police authorities last July, when we discussed the partnership approach being taken in Wales to combat extremism through CONTEST Board Wales.

Mohammad Asghar: Recently, there has been a surge in extremism in local mosques across Wales. I must commend Gwent Police for the superb job that it is doing so far in protecting places of worship. However, there is an ongoing threat among the Muslim communities in South Wales East that certain extremist groups are infiltrating mosques and trying to overturn the existing ruling bodies responsible for the mosque if they do not adhere to their extreme views. Recently in Cardiff, there was a raid in the mosques to stop these—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can you come to a question, please?

Mohammad Asghar: Has the Welsh Government put a plan in place for all the Welsh police authorities to ensure that religious extremism is curbed, as it is important to protect Muslims and non-Muslims from fanatics who give such a peace-loving faith a bad reputation in Wales?

Racial Extremism

3. Mohammad Asghar: *Will the Minister outline what discussions he has had with police authorities across Wales to curb racial extremism. OAQ(4)0096(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Yn dilyn cyhoeddi strategaeth ddiwygiedig Prevent y Deyrnas Unedig, cefais gyfarfod ag awdurdodau'r heddlu fis Gorffennaf y llynedd, pan fuom yn trafod y dull partneriaeth a ddilynir yng Nghymru i fynd i'r afael ag eithafiaeth, drwy fwrdd CONTEST Cymru.

Mohammad Asghar: Yn ddiweddar, mae cynnydd wedi bod mewn eithafiaeth mewn mosgiau lleol ledled Cymru. Mae'n rhaid imi ganmol Heddlu Gwent am y gwaith gwych y mae'n ei wneud hyd yn hyn i warchod manau addoli. Fodd bynnag, ceir bygythiad parhaus ymysg y cymunedau Moslemaidd yn y de-ddwyrain fod rhai grwpiau eithafol yn ymdreiddio i fosciau ac yn ceisio dymchwel y cyrff rheoli presennol sy'n gyfrifol am y mosg os nad ydynt o'r un farn eithafol. Yng Nghaerdydd yn ddiweddar, cynhaliwyd cyrch ar y mosgiau i atal hyn—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A wnewch ofyn cwestiwn os gwelwch yn dda?

Mohammad Asghar: A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi cynllun ar waith ar gyfer holl awdurdodau heddlu Cymru i sicrhau bod eithafiaeth grefyddol yn cael ei hatal, gan ei bod yn bwysig diogelu Mwslimiaid a'r rhai nad ydynt yn Fwslimiaid rhag eithafwyr sy'n rhoi enw drwg yng Nghymru i ffydd sydd mor heddychlon?

Carl Sargeant: The Welsh Government has invested heavily in programmes to support resilience in communities, preventing and tackling extremism. There is no place for extremism in Wales, and I will continue to work with all agencies, including the police authorities, to deal with this matter.

Leanne Wood: A citizens' inquiry into the riots in Tottenham over the summer has concluded this week that a combination of youth unemployment and toxic relations with the police was a major contributory factor in the extremely serious disorder seen there. Excessive use of stop and search with young people from minority ethnic backgrounds has been cited as a factor in the worsening relations between the police and locals. Since all but three Welsh counties include areas where over 12.5% of under-24s are seeking jobseeker's allowance, we have to be careful that relations with the police in Wales do not deteriorate, as they did in certain parts of England over the summer. Given your responsibilities over community safety and relations with the police, have you made any representations on the use of stop and search by the police in Wales?

Carl Sargeant: The Member should also recognise that, during the unfortunate riots that happened across England, there was no disorder in Wales, and I believe that that was because of good community links with the police and community organisations such as Communities First, which are working right at the heart of communities across Wales. I have not had any discussions with UK departments in terms of the matter around stop and search.

Cymunedau yn Gyntaf

4. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. OAQ(4)0101(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Communities First will move forward as a community-focused programme that will support the most disadvantaged people in our most deprived areas with the aim of contributing to alleviating persistent

Carl Sargeant: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi buddsoddi'n helaeth mewn rhaglenni i gefnogi gwrthsefyll, atal a mynd i'r afael ag eithafiaeth mewn cymunedau. Nid oes lle i eithafiaeth yng Nghymru, a byddaf yn parhau i weithio gyda'r holl asiantaethau, gan gynnwys awdurdodau'r heddlu, i ddelio â'r mater hwn.

Leanne Wood: Yr wythnos hon, daeth ymchwiliad dinasyddion i'r terfysgoedd yn Tottenham yn yr haf i'r casgliad mai cyfuniad o ddiweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc a chysylltiadau gwenwynig â'r heddlu oedd un o'r prif ffactorau a gyfrannodd at yr anhrefn difrifol iawn a welwyd yno. Nodwyd bod defnydd gormodol o stopio a chwilio pobl ifanc o gefndiroedd lleiafrifoedd ethnig wedi cyfrannu at waethygu'r berthynas rhwng yr heddlu a phobl leol. Gan fod pob un o siroedd Cymru, ac eithrio tair ohonynt, yn cynnwys ardaloedd lle y mae dros 12.5% o bobl o dan 24 oed yn cael lwfans ceisio gwaith, mae'n rhaid inni fod yn ofalus nad yw'r cysylltiadau â'r heddlu yn dirywio yng Nghymru, fel y gwnaethant mewn rhai rhannau o Loegr yn ystod yr haf. O ystyried eich cyfrifoldebau dros ddiogelwch cymunedol a chysylltiadau â'r heddlu, a ydych wedi gwneud unrhyw sylwadau am y defnydd o stopio a chwilio gan yr heddlu yng Nghymru?

Carl Sargeant: Dylai'r Aelod gydnabod, hefyd, nad oedd anhrefn yng Nghymru dros gyfnod y terfysgoedd anffodus a ddigwyddodd yn Lloegr. Rwy'n credu bod y diolch am hynny oherwydd y cysylltiadau da sydd gan y gymuned â'r heddlu a sefydliadau cymunedol fel Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, sy'n gweithio yng nghanol cymunedau ledled Cymru. Nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau ag adrannau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch stopio a chwilio.

Communities First

4. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *Will the Minister make a statement on Communities First. OAQ(4)0101(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Bydd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn symud ymlaen fel rhaglen sy'n canolbwyntio ar y gymuned a fydd yn cefnogi'r bobl fwyaf difreintiedig yn ein hardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig, gyda'r nod o

poverty. We will focus on the actions that have and can have the greatest impact on education, skills and economic and health outcomes.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae nifer o gynlluniau yn y gogledd wedi cael penawdau gwael: Plas Madoc, trafferthion yn y Rhyl, cwestiynau ynglŷn â'r berthynas â'r gymuned leol ym Mharc Caia ac yn eich gardd gefn chi yn sir y Fflint, lle mae cwestiynau ynglŷn â'r modd mae'r cynllun wedi cael ei redeg, sydd heb eu hateb yn ddigonol eto yn fy marn i. Sut fydd y cyfnod nesaf yn y rhaglen yn sicrhau goruchwyliaeth well o du Llywodraeth Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: I was expecting a more supportive statement from the Member, who I know has a big interest in Communities First. He focused on four partnerships out of 156 that do an excellent job in our communities. There are always some issues in schemes that are moving forward. In response to him on good governance, I share his concerns that, when we drive forward a new programme, it is essential that we have strong community involvement, and we measure these outcomes in partnerships through the cluster programme.

David Rees: Minister, you have said that the successor to Communities First will become operational. In my constituency, many successful schemes are operating, but they are looking at merging into clusters to ensure that they can deliver the three new strategic outcomes identified in the consultation document. When will the decision be made, and what is the timeframe for the approval of clusters and the grant recipient bodies, so that staff can be reassured and can continue to deliver the projects that they are delivering now?

Carl Sargeant: I welcome the constructive question from the Member from Aberavon. As he will well know, I visited Sandfields with him recently to see the good work that is happening in his community and the support

gyfrannu at liniaru tlodi parhaus. Byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar y camau sydd â'r effaith fwyaf—ac yn gallu cael yr effaith fwyaf—ar addysg, sgiliau a chanlyniadau economaidd ac iechyd.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Thank you for that response. A number of schemes in north Wales have hit the headlines for the wrong reasons: Plas Madoc, difficulties in Rhyl, questions about the relationship with the local community in Caia Park and also in your backyard in Flintshire, where questions have been raised about how the scheme has been run, which have not been adequately answered yet in my opinion. How will the next phase of the programme ensure better oversight from the Welsh Government?

Carl Sargeant: Roeddwn yn disgwyl datganiad mwy cefnogol gan yr Aelod, ac rwy'n gwybod bod ganddo ddi-ddordeb mawr yn y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Canolbwyntiodd ar bedair partneriaeth allan o 156 sy'n gwneud gwaith rhagorol yn ein cymunedau. Mae rhai materion yn codi, bob amser, mewn cynlluniau sy'n symud ymlaen. Mewn ymateb i'r Aelod ynglŷn â llywodraethu da, yr wyf finnau'n ymboeni ei bod yn hanfodol bod gennym gyfranogiad cymunedol cryf pan fyddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â rhaglen newydd, ac rydym yn mesur y canlyniadau hyn mewn partneriaethau drwy'r rhaglen clwstwr.

David Rees: Weinidog, rydych wedi dweud y bydd olynydd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn dod yn weithredol. Yn fy etholaeth, mae nifer o gynlluniau llwyddiannus yn cael eu gweithredu, ond maent yn edrych ar uno'n glystyrau er mwyn sicrhau y gallant gyflawni'r tri chanlyniad strategol newydd a nodwyd yn y ddogfen ymgynghori. Pryd y bydd y penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud, a beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer cymeradwyo clystyrau a'r cyrff sy'n cael grantiau, fel y gall staff gael eu sicrhau a pharhau i gyflawni'r prosiectau y maent eisoes yn eu cyflawni?

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n croesawu cwestiwn adeiladol yr Aelod o Aberafan. Fel y bydd yn gwybod yn iawn, ymwelais â Sandfields gydag ef yn ddiweddar i weld y gwaith da sy'n digwydd yn ei gymuned a'r cymorth y

that that group gives to many of his constituents. On the detail around moving forward into the next scheme, a transitional fund will be available from April 2012, and my officials have already started discussions on partnerships and clusters that are ready to move forward. Any applications received by 29 June will be given a decision by 30 September.

2.30 p.m.

Antoinette Sandbach: One issue that I have raised with you is the difficulties faced by those living in small pockets of deprivation in rural areas who are all but invisible in the Welsh index of multiple deprivation and who have missed out on years of Welsh Government support. Will you confirm what steps your Government is taking to develop a measure to identify rural deprivation—a virtual Communities First area, as it were—so that targeted support can address the needs of communities currently being overlooked by Welsh Government programmes?

Carl Sargeant: Tackling poverty, whether urban or rural, is a priority for this Government, and I recognise the issue of measuring and identifying deprivation, particularly in rural areas. Should the areas that you raise with me be identified as being poor and fall within the criteria of the new Communities First scheme, then I would be keen to move forward on that.

Peter Black: On the new structure for Communities First, will you publish a series of measurements by which we can assess the outcomes of the scheme and how you will get value for money in terms of raising the capacity of those communities affected by the scheme?

Carl Sargeant: Yes. Again, not measuring the effectiveness of the previous scheme was criticised, and I recognise that. I believe that we have set out clearly with the partnerships what is expected of them through the application process. I would be happy to share that process with the Members along

mae'r grŵp hwnnw yn ei roi i nifer o'i etholwyr. O ran y manylion ynghylch symud ymlaen i'r cynllun nesaf, bydd cronfa bontio ar gael o fis Ebrill 2012, ac mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi dechrau trafodaethau ar bartneriaethau a chlystyrau sy'n barod i symud ymlaen. Gwneir penderfyniad erbyn 30 Medi ynghylch unrhyw geisiadau a ddaw i law erbyn 29 Mehefin.

Antoinette Sandbach: Un mater yr wyf wedi sôn wrthy ch amdano eisoes yw'r anawsterau a wynebir gan y rhai sy'n byw mewn pocedi bychain o amddifadedd mewn ardaloedd gwledig sydd bron â bod yn anweledig ym mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru ac sydd wedi colli'r cyfle ers blynnyddoedd i gael cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru. A wnewch gadarnhau pa gamau y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i ddatblygu mesur i ganfod amddifadedd gwledig—rhith-ardal Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, fel petai—fel y gall cymorth wedi'i dargedu fynd i'r afael ag anghenion cymunedau sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu hanwybyddu gan raglenni Llywodraeth Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: Mae mynd i'r afael â thlodi, boed yn drefol neu'n wledig, yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth hon, ac rwy'n cydnabod mater mesur a chanfod amddifadedd, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Pe bai'r ardaloedd yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt yn cael eu nodi fel rhai tlawd ac yn dod o fewn meini prawf y cynllun Cymunedau yn Gyntaf newydd, yna byddwn yn awyddus i symud ymlaen ar hynny.

Peter Black: O ran y strwythur newydd ar gyfer Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a wnewch gyhoeddi cyfres o fesuriadau y gallwn eu defnyddio i asesu canlyniadau'r cynllun a sut y byddwch yn cael gwerth am arian o ran cynyddu gallu'r cymunedau hynny yr effeithir arnynt gan y cynllun?

Carl Sargeant: Gwnaf. Unwaith eto, beirniadwyd y ffaith na fesurwyd effeithiolrwydd y cynllun blaenorol, ac rwy'n cydnabod hynny. Credaf ein bod wedi nodi'n glir yr hyn a ddisgwylir gan y partneriaethau drwy'r broses ymgeisio. Byddwn yn fodlon rhannu'r broses honno â'r Aelodau ynghyd â

with the expectation of Government for the delivery of this new programme.

Peter Black: I look forward to seeing those documents. Clearly, there has to be a series of performance indicators relating to the money spent so that Assembly Members can scrutinise how effective this scheme is and whether it is achieving the desired outcomes. Will you produce anything in that format?

Carl Sargeant: Yes.

Trefi Teithio Cynaliadwy

5. Aled Roberts: *Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o lwyddiant y cynllun Trefi Teithio Cynaliadwy hyd yma, o gofio bod y cyllid wedi cael ei ymestyn am dair blynedd arall. OAQ(4)0104(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Sustainable travel centres are encouraging people to choose healthier and more sustainable means of travel.

Aled Roberts: You will be aware that Sustrans is concerned that the scheme is not effecting behaviour change and, in fact, it has pointed out that the current scheme has no targets and very little monitoring. In England, an independent evaluation highlighted that their original programme had certain efficiencies and suggested best practice methodology for the future. You should also be aware that the Enterprise and Business Committee suggests that an independent evaluation be carried out as far as Wales is concerned. Do you regret that the scheme is being rolled out even further without that independent evaluation having occurred?

Carl Sargeant: I do not regret the scheme being moved forward. We are already seeing advances in terms of cycling in Cardiff, for example, which has increased by 10%. Bus journey times have been improved, with minutes taken off journey times. These may all sound like small improvements, but if we are talking about sustainable travel around the city and in other areas, these have to be seen as a positive step forwards.

disgwyliad y Llywodraeth ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rhaglen newydd hon.

Peter Black: Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y dogfennau hynny. Yn amlwg, mae'n rhaid cael cyfres o ddangosyddion perfformiad sy'n ymwneud â'r arian a wariwyd fel y gall Aelodau'r Cynulliad graffu ar effeithiolrwydd y cynllun hwn, ac a yw'n cyflawni'r canlyniadau a ddymunir. A wnewch baratoi unrhyw beth yn y fformat hwnnw?

Carl Sargeant: Gwnaf.

Sustainable Travel Towns

5. Aled Roberts: *What assessment has the Minister made of the success of the Sustainable Travel Towns initiative to date, given that the funding has been extended for a further three years. OAQ(4)0104(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Mae canolfannau teithio cynaliadwy yn annog pobl i ddewis dulliau iachach a mwy cynaliadwy o deithio.

Aled Roberts: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Sustrans yn pryderu nad yw'r cynllun yn achosi newid mewn ymddygiad ac, yn wir, mae wedi nodi nad oes gan y cynllun presennol dargedau ac mai ychydig iawn o fonitro sydd. Yn Lloegr, tynnodd gwerthusiad annibynnol sylw at y ffaith bod gan y rhaglen wreiddiol rai elfennau effeithlon ac awgrymodd fethodoleg arferion gorau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Dylech hefyd wybod bod y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes yn awgrymu y dylid cynnal gwerthusiad annibynnol cyn belled ag y mae Cymru yn y cwestiwn. A ydych yn gresynu bod y cynllun yn cael ei ymestyn hyd yn oed ymhellach cyn i'r gwerthusiad annibynnol hwnnw gael ei gynnal?

Carl Sargeant: Nid wyf yn gresynu bod y cynllun yn cael ei gyflwyno. Rydym eisoes yn gweld datblygiadau o ran beicio yng Nghaerdydd, er enghraifft, lle y cafwyd cynnydd o 10%. Mae amseroedd teithio bysiau wedi gwella, gyda munudau'n cael eu tynnu oddi ar amseroedd teithio. Efallai fod y rhain i gyd yn swnio fel petaent yn welliannau bach, ond os ydym yn sôn am deithio cynaliadwy o amgylch y ddinas ac

mewn ardaloedd eraill, rhaid i'r rhain gael eu hystyried yn gam cadarnhaol ymlaen.

Russell George: Sustainable rural transport is a real issue at the moment in Powys in light of the Government's cuts to the local transport services grant. Many communities in Montgomeryshire depend on community transport schemes like Dial-a-Ride in Newtown. They rely on the grant funding, and these cuts will have a devastating impact on them. Do you agree that your Government's cuts are undermining the progression of sustainable rural transport and are leading to transport poverty in rural Wales?

Russell George: Mae cludiant gwledig cynaliadwy yn broblem go iawn ar hyn o bryd ym Mhowys yn wyneb toriadau'r Llywodraeth yn y grant gwasanaethau trafndiaeth leol. Mae llawer o gymunedau yn sir Drefaldwyn yn dibynnu ar gynlluniau cludiant cymunedol fel y cynllun Galw'r Gyrrwr yn y Drenwydd. Maent yn dibynnu ar gyllid grant, a bydd y toriadau hyn yn cael effaith andwyol arnynt. A ydych yn cytuno bod toriadau eich Llywodraeth yn tansilio cynnydd cludiant gwledig cynaliadwy ac yn arwain at dlodi cludiant yng nghefn gwlad Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: You will not be surprised to hear that I do not agree with you, again. You come here every week with a shopping list of what you would like for your constituents, which is the right thing to do, but you do not tell me from where you would take the money needed. It would be better for you to focus your efforts on asking your colleagues in Westminster to fulfil their commitment to fully support funding for Wales and for the people of Wales who you claim to represent.

Carl Sargeant: Ni fyddwch yn synnu o glywed nad wyf yn cytuno â chi, unwaith eto. Rydych yn dod yma bob wythnos gyda rhestr siopa o'r hyn a hoffech i'ch etholwyr, sef y peth iawn i'w wneud, ond nid ydych yn dweud wrthyf o ble y byddech yn cael yr arian sydd ei angen. Byddai'n well ichi ganolbwyntio eich ymdrechion ar ofyn i'ch cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan gyflawni eu hymrwymiad i roi cefnogaeth lawn i gyllid ar gyfer Cymru ac ar gyfer pobl Cymru yr ydych yn honni eich bod yn eu cynrychioli.

Alun Ffred Jones: Following co-operation between Gwynedd Council, Network Rail and the One Wales Government, improvements to the bus connections and car parking at Bangor station have proved successful, but further developments in the city centre will probably create traffic congestion. Will the Minister consider plans for new cycle routes in the city centre to create a more sustainable transport network?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn dilyn cydweithio rhwng Cyngor Gwynedd, Network Rail a Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, mae gwelliannau i'r cysylltiadau bws a'r meysydd parcio yng ngorsaf Bangor wedi bod yn llwyddiannus, ond mae'n debyg y bydd datblygiadau pellach yng nghanol y ddinas yn creu tagfeydd traffig. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried cynlluniau ar gyfer llwybrau beicio newydd yng nghanol y ddinas i greu rhwydwaith trafndiaeth mwy cynaliadwy?

Carl Sargeant: I would certainly be interested in looking at any suggestions the Member may have. I also welcome his recognition of the investment we made collectively in the Bangor railway interchange and in the all-Wales travel entitlement card, which is being piloted in Bangor.

Carl Sargeant: Byddai gen i ddiddordeb, yn sicr, mewn edrych ar unrhyw awgrymiadau sydd gan yr Aelod. Rwyf hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith ei fod yn cydnabod y buddsoddiad a wnaethom ar y cyd yng nghyfnwidfa rheilffordd Bangor ac yn y cerdyn hawl i deithio Cymru gyfan, sy'n cael ei dreialu ym Mangor.

Camddefnyddio Cyffuriau ac Alcohol

Drug and Alcohol Misuse

6. Elin Jones: *Sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru*

6. Elin Jones: *How does the Welsh*

yn cefnogi pobl sy'n camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0094(LGC)

Government support people who misuse drugs and alcohol in Wales. OAQ(4)0094(LGC)

Carl Sargeant: The Welsh Government continues to invest over £50 million to implement the actions in the 10-year substance misuse strategy for Wales, 'Working Together to Reduce Harm', and to build upon achievements by, for example, improving access to, and the availability and quality of children and young people's services to tackle drug and alcohol misuse.

Carl Sargeant: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i fuddsoddi dros £50 miliwn i weithredu'r camau a nodir yn y strategaeth 10 mlynedd i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru, 'Gweithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Leihau Niwed', ac i adeiladu ar lwyddiannau drwy, er enghraifft, gwella mynediad at wasanaethau plant a phobl ifanc i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol, a gwella argaeledd ac ansawdd y gwasanaethau hynny.

Elin Jones: Mae'r Gweinidog wedi cytuno cwrdd â fi a phobl canolfan adferiad cyffuriau Rhoserchan, ac rwy'n falch iawn o hynny. Mae tua 50% o arian haen 4 ar gyfer adferiad preswyl yn cael ei wario ar welyau y tu allan i Gymru. A ydych yn cytuno â fi y dylid comisiynu gwelyau preswyl yng Nghymru yn gyntaf, os nad oes rheswm penodol dros beidio â gwneud hynny yn achos unrhyw unigolyn?

Elin Jones: The Minister has agreed to meet with me and the staff at the Rhoserchan drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre. I am pleased that he has agreed to that. Some 50% of the tier 4 funding for residential rehabilitation is spent on beds outside Wales. Do you agree with me that we should first commission residential beds in Wales, unless there is a specific reason for not doing that in the case of any individual?

Carl Sargeant: Without wishing to prejudice a decision made about an individual organisation, I would share the Member's concern that, if we are investing in services for the people of Wales, it would certainly be more advantageous, even on an economic basis, to make that investment in Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Nid wyf am ragfarnu penderfyniad a wneir am sefydliad unigol, ond rwyf finnau, fel yr Aelod, yn pryderu, os ydym yn buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau i bobl Cymru, y byddai'n sicr yn fwy manteisiol, hyd yn oed ar sail economaidd, gwneud y buddsoddiad hwnnw yng Nghymru.

Christine Chapman: Minister, we know that alcohol affects all age groups in society, and I know that the community safety partnership agencies in the Valleys have introduced a new and innovative campaign to raise awareness among young people. This one is called Wrecked Last Night.com, whose website aims to educate about the dangers of excessive and underage drinking. The campaign runs across a range of media that target young people. Would you join me, Minister, in welcoming this new strategy and ensure that we continue to support young people to make the right decisions?

Christine Chapman: Weinidog, rydym yn gwybod bod alcohol yn effeithio ar bob grŵp oedran mewn cymdeithas, a gwn fod yr asiantaethau partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yn y Cymoedd wedi cyflwyno ymgyrch newydd ac arloesol i godi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg pobl ifanc. Enw un ohonynt yw Wrecked Last Night.com, ac mae ei gwefan yn anelu i addysgu am beryglon goryfed o dan oed. Cynhelir yr ymgyrch ar draws ystod o gyfryngau sy'n targedu pobl ifanc. A fydddech yn ymuno â mi, Weinidog, i groesawu'r strategaeth newydd hon a sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i gefnogi pobl ifanc i wneud y penderfyniadau cywir?

Carl Sargeant: Of course, there is an awful lot of peer pressure, and the Member

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs, mae llawer iawn o bwysau gan gyfoedion, ac mae'r Aelod yn

recognises that, in order to combat some of these issues, we need to talk about them with the younger members of our communities. I value the contribution that people make, through, for example, campaigns like the one she has raised with me today. If the Member would like to write to me in more detail about that, I would be happy to view the programme and see where we can move forward in the future.

Darren Millar: Minister, you will be aware that many people with drug and alcohol problems who go through a process of rehabilitation unfortunately relapse into their addiction, and it is very sad to see that. However, there are some treatments that appear to have a better record of success with people who have substance misuse problems, one of them being abstinence-based residential services such as those provided at Touchstones12 in my constituency, in Colwyn Bay. What are you doing to extend people's ability to get into abstinence-based residential services?

Carl Sargeant: There are many ways of treating the illness of drug and alcohol misuse. I recently visited Brynawel House near Bridgend, which gave a very positive outlook in terms of its treatment. We have to look at what is suitable for the person involved and how they feel they wish to take rehabilitation forward. As I said, there are many different ways; I recognise what the Member has said, but we have to be focused on the person as opposed to the service end. We have to look at what is right for the person.

Rebecca Evans: How are you ensuring that the families of people who misuse drugs and alcohol are able to access the support and information they need?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Mid and West Wales for her question. The Welsh Government's substance misuse strategy, as I mentioned earlier, sets out what we are doing to support and protect families from the harm

cydnabod, er mwyn brwydro yn erbyn rhai o'r materion hyn, fod angen inni siarad amdanynt ag aelodau iau ein cymunedau. Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r cyfraniad y mae pobl yn ei wneud, drwy, er enghraifft, ymgyrchoedd fel yr un y mae hi wedi'i chodi gyda mi heddiw. Pe hoffai'r Aelod ysgrifennu ataf yn fanylach am hynny, byddwn yn barod i edrych ar y rhaglen a gweld sut y gallwn symud ymlaen yn y dyfodol.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod llawer o bobl sydd â phroblemau cyffuriau ac alcohol ac sy'n mynd drwy broses o adsefydlu yn anffodus yn llithro'n ôl i'w dibyniaeth, ac mae'n drist iawn gweld hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai triniaethau'n ymddangos fel petai ganddynt record well o lwyddiant gyda phobl sydd â phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau. Un ohonynt yw gwasanaethau preswyl sy'n seiliedig ar ymatal, megis y rhai a ddarperir yn Touchstones12 yn fy etholaeth, ym Mae Colwyn. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i ymestyn gallu pobl i gael gwasanaethau preswyl sy'n seiliedig ar ymatal?

Carl Sargeant: Mae sawl ffordd o drin y salwch hwn, sef camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol. Yn ddiweddar, ymwelais â Brynawel House ger Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a oedd yn cynnig rhagolwg cadarnhaol iawn o ran y driniaeth a gynigir yno. Mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar yr hyn sy'n addas ar gyfer yr unigolyn dan sylw a sut y maent yn dymuno bwrw ymlaen ag adsefydlu. Fel y dywedais, mae llawer o ffyrdd gwahanol; rwy'n cydnabod yr hyn y mae'r Aelod wedi ei ddweud, ond mae'n rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn yn hytrach na'r gwasanaeth. Mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar yr hyn sy'n iawn ar gyfer yr unigolyn.

Rebecca Evans: Sut yr ydych yn sicrhau bod teuluoedd pobl sy'n camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol yn gallu cael mynediad at y cymorth a'r wybodaeth sydd eu hangen arnynt?

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru am ei chwestiwn. Mae strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau Llywodraeth Cymru, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yn nodi'r hyn yr

of substance misuse. My substance misuse annual report, published in October 2011, summarises the progress made and the actions we have taken. The Member will also be aware of the introduction of the multidisciplinary integrated family support teams across Wales, whose main objective is to improve outcomes for vulnerable children and their families—a subject the Member often raises with me.

ydym yn ei wneud i gefnogi ac amddiffyn teuluoedd rhag niwed o ganlyniad i gamddefnyddio sylweddau. Mae fy adroddiad blynyddol ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2011, yn crynhoi'r cynnydd a wnaed a'r camau a gymerwyd gennym. Bydd yr Aelod hefyd yn gwybod bod timau integredig cymorth i deuluoedd—sy'n amlddisgyblaethol—wedi'u cyflwyno ledled Cymru, a'u prif nod yw gwella canlyniadau ar gyfer plant sy'n agored i niwed a'u teuluoedd—pwnc y mae'r Aelod yn ei godi gyda mi'n aml.

Gwerth Gorau am Arian

7. Mick Antoniw: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro rôl Llywodraeth Cymru o ran sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol Cymru yn cyflawni'r gwerth gorau am arian. OAQ(4)0091(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: There are clear duties upon local authorities to achieve best value for money in delivering and improving the services they are responsible for. To support this, I have provided a fair and realistic settlement in difficult financial circumstances and have introduced a new compact between the Welsh Government and local government in Wales.

Mick Antoniw: You will be aware of the pressure on local government capital budgets. Probably the largest private finance initiative project ever introduced in Wales was introduced by Plaid Cymru in my constituency. Can you confirm that this Welsh Labour Government will not be giving support to crippling PFI packages of this type in future?

Carl Sargeant: The Member will be aware of my non-support for PFI schemes. I believe that there are more cost-effective ways of using public money. We are already working closely with the Minister for finance in terms of how local government can develop innovative ways of financing capital projects. I look forward to working with her to ensure that local government can get best value for money.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Minister, I am sure

Best Value for Money

7. Mick Antoniw: *Will the Minister clarify the Welsh Government's role in ensuring Welsh local authorities achieve best value for money. OAQ(4)0091(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Mae dyletswyddau pendant ar awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian wrth ddarparu a gwella'r gwasanaethau y maent yn gyfrifol amdanynt. I gefnogi hyn, rwyf wedi darparu setliad teg a realistig mewn amgylchiadau ariannol anodd ac wedi cyflwyno compact newydd rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Mick Antoniw: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau ar gyllidebau cyfalaf llywodraeth leol. Mae'n debyg mai'r prosiect menter cyllid preifat mwyaf a gyflwynwyd erioed yng Nghymru oedd un a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru yn fy etholaeth i. A allwch gadarnhau na fydd Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru yn rhoi cymorth i becynnau menter cyllid preifat andwyol o'r math hwn yn y dyfodol?

Carl Sargeant: Bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod nad wyf yn cefnogi cynlluniau menter cyllid preifat. Credaf fod ffyrdd mwy cost-effeithiol o ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus. Rydym eisoes yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Gweinidog cyllid ar sut y gall llywodraeth leol ddatblygu ffyrdd arloesol o gyllido prosiectau cyfalaf. Edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda hi i sicrhau y gall llywodraeth leol gael y gwerth gorau am arian.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Weinidog, rwy'n

you will agree with me that transparency is not just about how much taxpayers' money is spent, but how it is spent, and how it is monitored. It is taxpayers themselves, as armchair auditors, who are the best judges of how that money is spent. Indeed, Conservative-led Wandsworth Council now publishes information for 96 key indicators, ranking their service provision against that of other authorities in London, while presenting a clear analysis of how taxpayers' money is spent. How will you encourage this transparency and accountability, and the scrutiny of public spending by the public itself? Do you advocate the use of analysis-based data that is easily accessible to all?

Carl Sergeant: This is a matter for local authorities.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, rwyf wedi rhoi rhybudd ichi am y cwestiwn hwn oherwydd fy mod yn credu ei fod yn gwestiwn pwysig. Tra bod pawb yn derbyn bod yn rhaid i gynghorau lleol gael yr hawl i sicrhau nad yw staff yn wynebu achosion llys ac yn gorfod defnyddio eu hadnoddau eu hunain i'w hamddiffyn eu hunain pan fo'r mater yn ymwneud â'r cyngor, a oes lle i awdurdodau lleol fod yn ofalus iawn ynglŷn â hynny? A allant beidio ag ariannu achosion lle mae swyddogion awdurdodau lleol yn dod ag achosion yn erbyn y cyhoedd?

Carl Sergeant: I thank the Member for giving me notice of the question. As he is aware, local authorities have the power to indemnify members and officers under regulations made in 2006. The rationale was to protect members and officers from undue personal risk when acting in good faith in the course of their duties. I would add a caveat, though; the Member may be interested to hear that, although case law suggests that this is lawful, it is a matter for the local council as to whether it is justified.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Diolch yn fawr iawn am yr ymateb. Derbyniat eich pwynt mai

siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno â mi nad mater yn ymwneud â faint o arian y trethdalwyr sy'n cael ei wario yn unig yw tryloywder, ond ei fod yn ymwneud hefyd â sut y mae'n cael ei wario, a sut y mae'n cael ei fonitro. Y trethdalwyr eu hunain, fel archwilwyr gartref, yw'r beirniaid gorau o sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei wario. Yn wir, mae Cyngor Wandsworth, a arweinir gan y Ceidwadwyr, erbyn hyn yn cyhoeddi gwybodaeth mewn perthynas â 96 o ddangosyddion allweddol, gan raddio'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir drwy eu cymharu ag awdurdodau eraill yn Llundain, gan gyflwyno dadansoddiad clir o sut y mae arian y trethdalwyr yn cael ei wario. Sut y byddwch yn annog tryloywder ac atebolrwydd, ac yn annog y cyhoedd ei hun i graffu ar wariant cyhoeddus? A ydych yn argymhell defnyddio dadansoddiad yn seiliedig ar ddata sy'n hygyrch i bawb?

Carl Sergeant: Mater i awdurdodau lleol yw hyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, I have given you notice of this question because I believe that it is important. While we all accept that local councils must have the right to ensure that staff do not face court cases and have to go to court and use their own resources to defend themselves when it is a matter appertaining to the council, is there scope for local authorities to be extremely cautious as regards how this is applied? Could they refrain from funding cases where local authority officers bring cases against the public?

Carl Sergeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am roi rhybudd imi am y cwestiwn. Fel y bydd yn gwybod, mae gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer i indemnio aelodau a swyddogion o dan reoliadau a wnaed yn 2006. Y rhesymeg oedd amddiffyn aelodau a swyddogion rhag risg bersonol ormodol pan fyddant yn gweithredu'n ddidwyll wrth ymgymryd â'u dyletswyddau. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ychwanegu cafeat; efallai y bydd gan yr Aelod ddiddordeb mewn cael gwybod, er bod cyfraith achosion yn awgrymu bod hyn yn gyfreithlon, mai mater i'r cyngor lleol yw penderfynu a ellir ei gyfiawnhau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Thank you very much for that reply. I accept your point that it

mater i'r awdurdod lleol unigol yw penderfynu beth sy'n briodol. Ond, rwy'n siŵr y byddech chi'n rhannu fy nghonsyrn na ddylai awdurdod lleol ddefnyddio'r gallu hwn i'r fath raddau nes bod ar unigolion ofn gwneud datganiadau am benderfyniadau a wnaed gan awdurdodau lleol, rhag ofn iddynt ganfod eu hunain yn y llys yn wynebu swyddog o'r awdurdod lleol sy'n derbyn nawdd a chefnogaeth ariannol gan yr awdurdod.

Carl Sargeant: I would hate to think that members of the public feel that they are not able to challenge the might of Government, or local government in this case. If the Member has any specific details that he wishes to raise with me, I would be more than happy to respond accordingly.

Kenneth Skates: Minister, a recent investigation by BBC Wales highlighted that more than half of Welsh councils are owed £2.3 million from private developers under section 106 agreements. As many Members will know from experience, much of this money is used for new roads or children's play areas as part of new local developments. The amount outstanding in Wrexham alone was nearly £450,000. What work are you doing to determine that outstanding moneys are paid to our councils by developers, and that, if interests payments are due, they are paid in full?

2.45 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: I share the Member's concern. It is the responsibility of the individual authority to pursue any outstanding debts and to reflect good financial management in that process. I would expect all local authorities, through their internal and external audit processes, to check that they are doing all that they can to appropriately recover outstanding debts. The Member raises an important question about finance for local authorities that is not going to front-line services to deliver the good public services that we should all expect.

Blaenoriaethau

is a matter for the individual local authority to determine what is appropriate. However, I am sure that you would share my concern that local authorities should not use this ability to such an extent that individuals are afraid of making statements about decisions taken by local authorities in case they find themselves in court facing a local authority officer who is backed and financially supported by an authority.

Carl Sargeant: Byddai'n gas gen i feddwl bod aelodau'r cyhoedd yn teimlo nad ydynt yn gallu herio grym Llywodraeth, neu lywodraeth leol yn yr achos hwn. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw fanylion penodol y mae'n dymuno eu codi gyda mi, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ymateb yn unol â hynny.

Kenneth Skates: Weinidog, yn ddiweddar tynnodd ymchwiliad gan BBC Cymru sylw at y ffaith bod ar ddatblygwyr preifat £2.3 miliwn i fwy na hanner cynghorau Cymru o dan gytundebau adran 106. Fel y bydd llawer o Aelodau yn gwybod o brofiad, mae llawer o'r arian hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer ffyrdd newydd neu fannau chwarae i blant fel rhan o ddatblygiadau lleol newydd. Roedd swm o bron £450,000 yn ddyledus yn Wrecsam yn unig. Pa waith yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod symiau dyledus yn cael eu talu i'n cynghorau gan ddatblygwyr, ac i sicrhau, os oes taliadau llog yn ddyledus, y cânt eu talu'n llawn?

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf yn rhannu pryder yr Aelod. Cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdod unigol yw ceisio adennill unrhyw ddyledion ac adlewyrchu rheolaeth ariannol dda yn y broses honno. Byddwn yn disgwyl i bob awdurdod lleol, drwy ei brosesau archwilio mewnol ac allanol, sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud popeth sy'n bosibl er mwyn adennill dyledion mewn modd priodol. Mae'r Aelod yn codi cwestiwn pwysig am gyllid sydd wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ond nad yw'n cael ei wario ar wasanaethau rheng flaen er mwyn darparu'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus da y dylem oll eu disgwyl.

Priorities

8. Andrew R.T. Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer rhanbarth Canol De Cymru dros y misoedd nesaf. OAQ(4)0100(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: The programme for government outlines my key priorities for this Assembly. These include our transport infrastructure, tackling poverty, improving services and creating safer communities in South Wales Central and across Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: As the regionally elected Member for South Wales Central, I would like to make the point to you—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Please move to a question quickly, rather than make points.

Andrew R.T. Davies: The bus service operators grant announcement that you made gave only eight weeks' notice of the change. You have been asked previously to explain why the notice period was so short. Could you give me an answer that I can take back to local councils as to why you only gave eight weeks' notice of the changes to the bus service operators grant?

Carl Sargeant: I am arranging urgent meetings with local authority transport consortia and bus operators to discuss this new system of funding. The bus service operators grant is essentially a rebate on fuel duty and the Welsh Government does not receive that fuel duty; it makes no sense for us to continue that process, and I wish to have an open dialogue with these bus operators in the very short interim period.

Christine Chapman: Minister, I welcome the Welsh Government's investment in improving our road infrastructure. I know that good progress has been made in my own constituency with a new scheme in Mountain Ash. Building on this, I know that Rhondda Cynon Taf is hopeful of securing further funding for the Mountain Ash cross valley link project. Will you continue to work with local authorities such as my own on such

8. Andrew R.T. Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for the South Wales Central region in the coming months. OAQ(4)0100(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu'n amlinellu fy mlaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys ein seilwaith trafndiaeth, mynd i'r afael â thlodi, gwella gwasanaethau a chreu cymunedau mwy diogel yng Nghanol De Cymru a ledled Cymru.

Andrew RT Davies: Fel yr Aelod etholedig rhanbarthol dros Ganol De Cymru, hoffwn wneud y pwynt—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Symudwch ymlaen i gwestiwn yn gyflym yn hytrach na gwneud pwyntiau, os gwelwch yn dda.

Andrew RT Davies: Yn y cyhoeddiad a wnaethoch ynghylch y grant gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau dim ond wyth wythnos o rybudd a gafwyd ynghylch y newid hwnnw. Gofynnwyd eisoes ichi egluro pam roedd y cyfnod o rybudd mor fyr. A wneuch chi roi ateb y gallaf ei rannu â chynghorau lleol ynghylch pam y rhoesoch wyth wythnos o rybudd yn unig ynghylch y newidiadau i'r grant gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau?

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf yn trefnu cyfarfodydd brys gyda chonsortia trafndiaeth yr awdurdodau lleol a gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau i drafod y system gyllido newydd. Yn ei hanfod, ad-daliad treth tanwydd yw'r grant gweithredwyr gwasanaethau bysiau, ac nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael y dreth danwydd honno; nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr inni barhau â'r broses honno, ac rwyf yn dymuno cael deialog agored gyda'r gweithredwyr bysiau hyn yn ystod y cyfnod dros dro byr hwn.

Christine Chapman: Weinidog, rwyf yn croesawu buddsoddiad Llywodraeth Cymru mewn cynlluniau i wella ein seilwaith ffyrdd. Gwn fod cynnydd da wedi'i wneud yn fy etholaeth i, gyda chynllun newydd yn Aberpennar. O ran adeiladu ar hyn, gwn fod Rhondda Cynon Taf yn gobeithio sicrhau rhagor o arian ar gyfer y prosiect cyswllt ar draws y cwm yn Aberpennar. A fyddwch yn parhau i weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol—

projects, and do you agree that continued investment in our road infrastructure will play a vital role in improving and regenerating the economy of Cynon Valley?

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises a very local interest. I would not comment on the scheme that the Member mentioned, but I certainly recognise that investment in our highways infrastructure across Wales is extremely important. As the Member will recognise, the borrowing initiative that I and the Minister for Finance launched last week will help local authorities lever in over £170 million for local highways improvements over the next three years.

Leanne Wood: It is generally accepted that we are living in austere times and that money is tight, especially within local government. Therefore, do you think now would be a good time to issue guidance to Welsh local authorities on their use of external consultants? For example, in Rhondda Cynon Taf, where some workers saw a 40% pay cut last year, the council saw fit to spend almost £400,000 on external legal advice in 2010-11 alone. Will you agree to look into this matter, Minister?

Carl Sargeant: I am sure the Member would not expect me to be critical of any council—*[Interruption.]*—that has been considered unlawful. However, I share the Member's concerns around the use of consultants, which is why I am driving forward the agenda of collaboration. The knowledge base across our 22 authorities will be accessible to all if we work together more closely.

Eluned Parrott: Minister, surely one priority for South Wales Central must be the modernisation of our public transport infrastructure to create a south Wales metro, and central to that is the electrification of the Valleys lines. What contact have you had with colleagues in Westminster to press the case for Valleys lines electrification, and would you be prepared to lead a cross-party

fel fy awdurdod i—ar brosiectau o'r fath, ac a ydych yn cytuno y bydd buddsoddi'n barhaus yn ein seilwaith ffyrdd yn rhan hanfodol o'r broses o wella ac adfywio economi Cwm Cynon?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod yn codi pwynt o ddiddordeb lleol iawn. Ni fyddaf yn gwneud sylwadau ar y cynllun a grybwyllwyd gan yr Aelod, ond yn sicr, rwyf yn cydnabod bod buddsoddi yn y seilwaith priffyrdd ledled Cymru yn hynod o bwysig. Fel y byddai'r Aelod yn cydnabod, bydd y fenter fenthyca a lansiwyd gennyf i a'r Gweinidog Cyllid yr wythnos ddiwethaf yn helpu awdurdodau lleol i ddenu dros £170 miliwn ar gyfer gwella priffyrdd lleol dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Leanne Wood: Derbynnir yn gyffredinol ein bod yn byw mewn cyfnod llwm a bod arian yn brin, yn enwedig o fewn llywodraeth leol. Felly, a ydych o'r farn bod nawr yn amser da i gyhoeddi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol Cymru ynghylch eu defnydd o ymgynghorwyr allanol? Er enghraifft, yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, lle cafodd rhai gweithwyr doriad cyflog o 40% y llynedd, penderfynodd y cyngor ei bod yn addas gwario bron £400,000 ar gyngor cyfreithiol allanol yn 2010-11 yn unig. A wnewch chi cytuno i ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, Weinidog?

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw'r Aelod yn disgwyl imi fod yn feirniadol o unrhyw gyngor—*[Torri ar draws.]*—mae hynny'n cael ei ystyried yn anghyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn rhannu pryderon yr Aelodau ynghylch y defnydd o ymgynghorwyr, a dyna pam rwyf yn bwrw ymlaen â'r agenda cydweithio. Bydd y sylfaen wybodaeth ar draws ein 22 awdurdod yn hygyrch i bawb os byddwn yn cydweithio'n agosach.

Eluned Parrott: Weinidog, oni ddylai'r broses o foderneiddio ein seilwaith trafniadaeth gyhoeddus i greu system fetro yn ne Cymru fod yn flaenoriaeth yng Nghanol De Cymru, ac onid yw trydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn ganolog i hynny? Pa gysylltiadau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda chydweithwyr yn San Steffan er mwyn hyrwyddo'r achos dros drydaneiddio

campaign to help press that case more forcefully?

Carl Sargeant: I think the Member will recognise my commitment to the electrification of the main line to Swansea and the electrification of all the Valleys lines, including the Maesteg, Ebbw Vale and the Vale of Glamorgan lines, which would include all the areas within south Wales. I recognise the Member's commitment, which is shared across the parties in this Chamber, and I will continue to do work to support our strong business case, which has now been submitted to the Department for Transport, and to ensure that we get success in the process of the high level output specification announcement later this year.

Trais Domestig

9. Jenny Rathbone: *Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd â'r afael â'r lefelau uwch o drais domestig sy'n digwydd tua'r un pryd â digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr. OAQ(4)0089(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: The Welsh Government is running a campaign across Wales to coincide with the RBS 6 Nations rugby tournament, featuring an anti-domestic-violence message and promoting the helpline. The campaign will comprise pan-Wales radio coverage and some posters displayed in railway stations across Wales.

Jenny Rathbone: I know of the Minister's personal commitment to this issue, as he relaunched the all-Wales domestic abuse and sexual violence helpline, which is run by Welsh Women's Aid, a few weeks ago. It is extremely disturbing to see the increase in domestic abuse as a result of whether Wales or other teams win or lose. What can be done, apart from the advertising campaign that you have spoken about, to change people's attitude towards what is merely a football or rugby match and to stop them from taking things out on their family members?

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises an

rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd, ac a fyddech yn barod i arwain ymgyrch drawsbleidiol i hyrwyddo'r achos hwnnw mewn modd mwy grymus?

Carl Sargeant: Credaf y bydd yr Aelod yn cydnabod fy ymrwymiad i drydaneiddio'r brif lein i Abertawe ac i drydaneiddio holl reilffyrdd y Cymoedd, gan gynnwys rheilffyrdd Maesteg, Glyn Ebwy a Bro Morgannwg, a fyddai'n cynnwys yr holl ardaloedd yn ne Cymru. Rwyf yn cydnabod ymrwymiad yr Aelod, sef ymrwymiad a rennir ar draws y pleidiau yn y Siambr hon. Byddaf yn parhau i wneud gwaith i gefnogi ein hachos busnes cryf, sydd bellach wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Adran Drafndiaeth, ac i sicrhau ein bod yn llwyddiannus pan gaiff y fanyleb allbwn lefel uchel ei chyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Domestic Violence

9. Jenny Rathbone: *What is the Welsh Government doing to tackle the increased levels of domestic violence that occur around the time of major sporting events. OAQ(4)0089(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal ymgyrch ledled Cymru i gyd-fynd â phencampwriaeth rygbi RBS y 6 Gwlad, sy'n cynnwys neges gwrth-drais domestig ac sy'n hyrwyddo'r llinell gymorth. Bydd yr ymgyrch yn cynnwys darllediadau radio i Gymru gyfan a phosteri a gaiff eu harddangos mewn gorsafoedd rheilffordd ledled Cymru.

Jenny Rathbone: Gwn am ymrwymiad personol y Gweinidog i'r mater hwn, gan ei fod, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, wedi ail-lansio llinell gymorth Cymru gyfan ar gyfer camdrin domestig a thrais rhywiol, sef llinell sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan Gymorth i Fenywod. Mae'n frawychus gweld y cynnydd mewn trais domestig sy'n digwydd wedi i Gymru neu dimau eraill ennill neu gollu gemau. Ar wahân i'r ymgyrch hysbysebu yr ydych wedi'i chrybwyll, beth ellir ei wneud i newid agwedd pobl tuag at gemau pêl-droed neu rygbi ac i'w hatal rhag ymosod ar aelodau o'u teuluoedd?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod wedi codi

important issue, which I know is a concern shared by many across the Chamber. Violence against women and domestic abuse is not appropriate and will not be tolerated by me or by anyone, in terms of the police and other agencies, across Wales. We must ensure that it stops. I am pleased to lead on the Live Fear Free Welsh Government campaign, which we are running as part of 'The Right to be Safe' strategy. I put on record my gratitude to the people working at the front line to tackle domestic abuse, such as Welsh Women's Aid and other organisations, which are tackling this day by day and minute by minute. The Member has my commitment that I will continue to ensure that we do all that we can to stop this activity.

Mohammad Asghar: We all agree that domestic violence is utterly unacceptable. A report, 'Violence Against Women and Sport', written by Dr Cath Palmer of Durham University, was published in July 2011. It highlighted the relationship between major sporting events and

'increased rates of domestic violence, increased demand for prostitution and potentially trafficking, and increasing evidence of the nature of abuse of female athletes by those in close working relationships with them.'

What will the Welsh Government do in the run-up to the Olympics to uphold women's safety?

Carl Sargeant: I intend to start some further work on the anti-human-trafficking programme that we already have in place. We are the first in the UK to have an anti-human-trafficking co-ordinator. I intend to seek support from across the union for the introduction of anti-human-trafficking co-ordinators in the near future. I work with many colleagues within the Assembly on this, and, as I mentioned earlier, I know of the cross-party support for an end to this heinous crime. You are right to raise the issue that there are links between sporting events and trafficking and alcohol, which all contribute to domestic abuse. It is not

mater pwysig, a gwn fod y mater hwn yn bryder a rennir gan lawer ar draws y Siambr. Nid yw trais yn erbyn menywod a cham-drin domestig yn briodol ac ni chaiff ei oddef gennyf i na neb arall ledled Cymru, o ran yr heddlu ac asiantaethau eraill. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y sefyllfa hon yn dod i ben. Rwyf yn falch o arwain yr ymgyrch Byw Heb Ofn, sef ymgyrch y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei rhedeg fel rhan o strategaeth 'Yr Hawl i fod yn Ddiogel'. Hoffwn nodi fy niolch i'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn y rheng flaen i fynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref, fel Cymorth i Fenywod Cymru a sefydliadau eraill, sydd yn mynd i'r afael a'r mater hwn o ddydd i ddydd ac o funud i funud. Rhoddaf ymrwymiad i'r Aelod y byddaf yn parhau i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud popeth y gallwn i atal y digwyddiadau hyn.

Mohammad Asghar: Rydym oll yn cytuno bod trais domestig yn hollol annerbyniol. Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad a ysgrifennwyd gan Dr Cath Palmer o Brifysgol Durham, sef 'Trais yn erbyn Menywod a Chwaraeon', ym mis Gorffennaf 2011. Mae'n tynnu sylw at y berthynas rhwng digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr a'r

cynnydd mewn cyfraddau trais domestig, y cynnydd yn y galw am buteindra ac mewn achosion posibl o fasnachu mewn pobl, a thystiolaeth gynyddol am y modd y caiff athletwyr benywaidd eu cam-drin gan y rhai sydd mewn perthynas waith agos â nhw.

Beth fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud yn y cyfnod sy'n arwain at y Gemau Olympaidd i sicrhau diogelwch menywod?

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf yn bwriadu dechrau gwaith pellach ar y rhaglen sydd wedi'i sefydlu eisoes i atal masnachu mewn pobl. Ni yw'r wlad gyntaf yn y DU i gael cydlynnydd atal masnachu mewn pobl. Rwyf yn bwriadu ceisio cael cefnogaeth ar draws yr undeb ar gyfer cyflwyno cydlynwyr atal masnachu mewn pobl yn y dyfodol agos. Rwyf yn gweithio ar y mater hwn gyda llawer o'm cydweithwyr yn y Cynulliad. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, gwn fod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i roi terfyn ar y troseddau erchyll hyn. Rydych yn iawn i godi'r ffaith bod cysylltiad rhwng digwyddiadau chwaraeon, masnachu mewn pobl ac alcohol,

acceptable.

Jocelyn Davies: What is your view on the message from some police forces to women that drinking alcohol increases the likelihood of them being raped or the victim of domestic violence? Is it any surprise that stigma still surrounds these particular crimes when the victim is portrayed as being somehow partly to blame for being beaten and sexually assaulted?

Carl Sargeant: It is absolutely astonishing that there are organisations that are still peddling that line and using that excuse. Let me be clear, as I have, hopefully, been to Members—domestic abuse is not appropriate and there are ways to access support. I therefore urge anyone, whether at a time of a sporting event or otherwise, to make a call to our helpline if they feel subject to any abuse or domestic violence. I know that the Member who chairs the cross-party group on violence against women and children supports that.

Joyce Watson: There has been a huge amount of progress in tackling domestic abuse since the ‘Right to be Safe’ strategy was launched two years ago—not least, Minister, because of your dedication to this. I would like to commend your decision to protect the violence against women budget at a time when significant spending cuts were being made. It was an important and progressive decision. That said, there are cuts, and there are cuts in police budgets. How is the Government committed to delivering the 500 new police community support officers to help meet the aims of tackling domestic abuse, and will the Minister ensure that the PCSOs are a visible presence on our streets to help combat what is, as you have already said, a terrible, terrible crime?

Carl Sargeant: Again, I recognise the Member’s commitment to tackling this issue.

a bod y ffactorau hyn i gyd yn cyfrannu at gam-drin domestig. Nid yw hon yn sefyllfa dderbyniol.

Jocelyn Davies: Beth yw eich barn am y neges a fynegir gan rai heddluoedd i fenywod, sef bod yfed alcohol yn cynyddu’r tebygolrwydd y byddant yn cael eu treisio neu’n dioddef trais domestig? A yw’n syndod bod stigma’n parhau mewn perthynas â’r troseddau hyn, pan fydd y dioddefwr yn cael ei phortreadu fel rhywun sydd rywsut yn rhannol gyfrifol am y ffaith ei bod yn cael ei churo ac yn dioddef ymosodiad rhywiol?

Carl Sargeant: Mae’n gwbl syfrdanol bod sefydliadau’n parhau i gymryd yr agwedd honno ac i ddefnyddio’r esgus hwnnw. Gadewch imi fod yn glir ar y mater hwn, fel y gobeithiaf fy mod wedi bod yn glir gyda’r Aelodau-nid yw cam-drin domestig yn briodol, ac mae cymorth ar gael. Rwyf felly’n annog unrhyw un, p’un ai ar adeg pan gynhelir digwyddiad chwaraeon ai peidio, i ffonio’n llinell gymorth os ydynt yn teimlo eu bod yn cael eu cam-drin neu’n dioddef trais domestig. Gwn fod yr Aelod sy’n cadeirio’r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar drais yn erbyn menywod a phlant yn cefnogi hynny.

Joyce Watson: Gwnaed llawer o gynnydd wrth fynd i’r afael â cham-drin domestig ers lansio ‘Yr Hawl i fod yn Ddiogel’ ddwy flynedd yn ôl, a hynny’n enwedig o ganlyniad i’ch ymroddiad i’r mater hwn, Weinidog. Hoffwn ganmol eich penderfyniad i amddiffyn y gyllideb ar gyfer trais yn erbyn menywod ar adeg pan fydd toriadau gwariant sylweddol yn cael eu gwneud. Roedd hwnnw’n benderfyniad pwysig a blaengar. Wedi dweud hynny, mae toriadau’n cael eu gwneud, gan gynnwys toriadau i gyllidebau’r heddlu. Sut y mae’r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i gyflogi 500 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol newydd yn yr heddlu er mwyn mynd i’r afael â cham-drin domestig, ac a wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau bod y swyddogion cymorth cymunedol hyn yn bresenoldeb gweladwy ar ein strydoedd fel y gallant ein helpu i frwydro yn erbyn troseddau sydd, fel y dywedasoeh eisoes, yn droseddau ofnadwy?

Carl Sargeant: Unwaith eto, rwyf yn cydnabod ymrwymiad yr Aelod i fynd i’r

The introduction of 500 new PCSOs in Wales is one of our top priorities. I would not expect to have covert PCSOs; I want them to be as visible as possible in all our communities. They will play a part in working with the wider policing team to tackle these issues.

afael â'r mater hwn. Mae cyflwyno 500 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol newydd yng Nghymru yn un o'n prif flaenoriaethau. Ni fyddwn yn disgwyl cael swyddogion cymorth cymunedol cudd; rwyf am iddynt fod mor weladwy ag y bo modd yn ein holl gymunedau. Wrth weithio gyda'r tîm plismona ehangach, byddant yn rhan o'r broses o fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn.

Trydaneiddio Rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd

10. Vaughan Gething: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei gyfarfod diweddaraf ag Ysgrifennydd Trafnidiaeth y DU ynghylch yr achos busnes dros drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y cymoedd. OAQ(4)0098(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I had a positive first meeting with the Secretary of State for Transport. The Secretary of State recognised that we have submitted strong business cases for the electrification of the Cardiff-Valleys network and of the main line to Swansea. I pressed the Secretary of State to fund these vital projects.

Vaughan Gething: Thank you for that response, Minister. I was pleased to hear you say in answer to an earlier supplementary question that the Welsh Government maintains its position that Valleys lines electrification should include the Maesteg, Ebbw Vale and the Vale of Glamorgan lines. Can you confirm whether there has been any movement or progress on this matter by the Department of Transport, and what support, if any, are you receiving from south Wales Members of Parliament for Valleys lines electrification?

Carl Sargeant: It would be fair to say that there is cross-party support for the principle of electrification of all of what we recognise as Valleys lines. These are not new valleys. We believe that in order to have a holistic approach and a fully integrated transport system, to follow up on the concept that Members raised earlier of a south Wales metro, it is essential that we include all the Valleys lines, including the Maesteg, Ebbw Vale and Vale of Glamorgan lines, in which I know that Members also have an interest.

Valley Lines Electrification

10. Vaughan Gething: *Will the Minister make a statement on his most recent meeting with the UK Transport Secretary on the business case for valley lines electrification. OAQ(4)0098(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Cefais gyfarfod cyntaf positif gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cydnabod ein bod wedi cyflwyno achosion busnes cryf dros drydaneiddio rhwydwaith Caerdydd a'r Cymoedd a'r brif lein i Abertawe. Rhoddais bwysau ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i ariannu'r prosiectau hanfodol hyn.

Vaughan Gething: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Roeddwn yn falch o glywed eich ateb i gwestiwn atodol yn gynharach, pan ddywedasoed y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru lynu at ei safbwynt, sef y dylai'r broses o drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd gynnwys rheilffyrdd Maesteg, Glyn Ebwy a Bro Morgannwg. A allwch chi gadarnhau a fu unrhyw ddatblygiadau neu gynnydd ynghylch y mater hwn gan yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, a pha gymorth, os o gwbl, yr ydych yn ei gael gan Aelodau Seneddol de Cymru mewn perthynas â thrydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd?

Carl Sargeant: Byddai'n deg dweud bod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r egwyddor o drydaneiddio'r holl reilffyrdd yr ydym yn eu hadnabod fel reilffyrdd y Cymoedd. Nid yw'r rhain yn gymoedd newydd. Gan fynd ar drywydd cysyniad a grybwyllwyd gan Aelodau'n gynharach, sef y cysyniad o gael system fetro yn ne Cymru, credwn ei fod yn hanfodol cynnwys holl reilffyrdd y Cymoedd, gan gynnwys rheilffyrdd Maesteg, Glyn Ebwy a Bro Morgannwg, er mwyn cael ymagwedd gyfannol a system drafnidiaeth

gwbl integredig. Gwn fod gan Aelodau ddiddordeb yn y rheilffyrdd hynny.

Byron Davies: We have all debated and welcomed the commitment by the UK Government to seriously consider electrification of the Valleys lines, and we agree that, if it goes forward, there will be the potential to connect the whole of south Wales within a metro system. I appreciate the answers that you have already given, but, to take a slightly different slant, what work have you and your officials undertaken to plan for investment in relation to the business case for electrification? Have you proven that the Welsh Government can add value to the case and displayed a clear intent to the UK Government that this investment would spark a much wider redevelopment of integrated transport in south Wales?

Byron Davies: Mae pob un ohonom wedi trafod a chrosawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y DU i ystyried o ddifrif y cynllun i drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd. Os caiff y cynllun hwn ei wireddu, rydym yn cytuno y bydd ganddo'r potensial i gysylltu de Cymru yn ei gyfanrwydd o fewn system fetro. Rwyf yn cydnabod yr atebion rydych eisoes wedi'u rhoi. Serch hynny, i roi gogwydd gwahanol ar y mater hwn, pa waith yr ydych chi a'ch swyddogion wedi'i wneud o ran cynlluniau buddsoddi mewn perthynas â'r achos busnes dros drydaneiddio? A ydych wedi profi y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ychwanegu gwerth at yr achos, ac wedi dangos i Lywodraeth y DU eich bwriad clir i sicrhau y byddai'r buddsoddiad hwn yn sbarduno cynlluniau llawer ehangach i ailddatblygu trafniadaeth integredig yn ne Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: Of course. The whole electrification scheme, subject to it being a full scheme, is the catalyst for the next stage of a metro for south Wales. If the scheme does not go ahead on the basis of the business case that we have presented, taking forward for Wales a successful scheme for the full, integrated system that you and I both expect, would certainly be problematic.

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs. Bydd y cynllun trydaneiddio cyfan, cyhyd ag y bo'n gynllun cyflawn, yn sbarduno'r cam nesaf yn y broses o greu system fetro yn ne Cymru. Os na fydd y cynllun yn mynd yn ei flaen ar sail yr achos busnes a gyflwynwyd gennym, byddai ceisio bwrw ymlaen â chynllun llwyddiannus i Gymru, sef y system lawn ac integredig yr ydych chi a minnau yn ei disgwyl, yn sicr o fod yn broblem.

Lindsay Whittle: It was only last month, when questions were asked in the Chamber about Valleys lines electrification, that the First Minister told us of his rightful anger that £500 million had been found for a tunnel in Buckinghamshire. He told us—I have no reason to doubt him—that he was working in good faith with Westminster to ensure electrification. I first heard Gwynfor Evans raise this issue in 1968. If we have to wait as long again for any action, I will be 102 years old. Minister, will you seize the day? I repeat the demand or call—I thought that it was a demand from Eluned Parrott; I hope it was—to lead an all-party delegation to Westminster to urge action on this long outstanding problem.

Lindsay Whittle: Dim ond y mis diwethaf, pan ofynnwyd cwestiynau yn y Siambr am drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthym am ei ddieter cyfiawn fod swm o £500 miliwn wedi'i ddarganfod ar gyfer twnnel yn Swydd Buckingham. Dywedodd wrthym—ac nid oes gennyf unrhyw reswm i'w amau—ei fod yn gweithio'n ddiwyll gyda San Steffan i sicrhau bod y cynllun trydaneiddio'n digwydd. Y tro cyntaf imi glywed Gwynfor Evans yn codi'r mater hwn oedd yn 1968. Os bydd yn rhaid inni aros cyhyd eto i weithredu'r cynllun, byddaf yn 102 mlwydd oed. Weinidog, a wnewch chi fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn? Galwaf am yr eildro—credaf mai Eluned Parrott alwodd gyntaf; gobeithio mai hi wnaeth—ar y Gweinidog i arwain dirprwyaeth drawsbleidiol i San Steffan i'w hannog i weithredu ar y broblem hon,

problem y mae'n hen bryd ei datrys.

3.00 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: The Member might recall that occasion, but I do not, because I was not born then. The issue that he raises is an important one. I have already been to see the Secretary of State for Transport. I have made the case and have offered to have further discussions with her to provide any further information that she may need. I support the Member and colleagues across the Chamber with regard to establishing a cross-party group; this will help those who make these decisions to understand the significance of the electrification of all of the services that I referred to earlier and will take this forward in a positive way.

Carl Sargeant: Efallai bod yr Aelod yn cofio'r achlysur hwnnw, ond nid wyf i, gan nad oeddwn wedi fy ngeni ar yr adeg honno. Mae'r mater mae'n ei godi yn un pwysig. Rwyf eisoes wedi bod i weld yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth. Rwyf wedi cyflwyno'r achos ac wedi cynnig cael trafodaethau pellach gyda hi i rannu unrhyw wybodaeth bellach y gall fod ei hangen. Rwy'n cefnogi'r Aelod, a chydweithwyr ar draws y Siambr, sy'n galw am sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol; bydd hyn yn helpu'r rhai sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau i ddeall arwyddocâd trydaneiddio'r holl wasanaethau y cyfeiriais atynt yn gynharach a bydd yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn mewn ffordd gadarnhaol.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Cymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan The All Wales Ethnic Minority Association

The Presiding Officer: I have accepted an urgent question under Standing Order No. 12.66 and I call on Andrew R.T. Davies to ask the question.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi derbyn cwestiwn brys o dan Reol Sefydlog 12.66, a galwaf ar Andrew R.T. Davies i ofyn y cwestiwn.

Andrew R.T. Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog esbonio pam, yn dilyn argymhellion yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn 2004 ar Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan, na chymerwyd unrhyw gamau gan Lywodraeth Cymru i atal cyllideb y corff hyd nes i welliannau sylweddol gael eu gwneud i reoli perfformiad. EAQ(4)0077(FIN)*

Andrew R.T. Davies: *Will the Minister explain why no action was taken by the Welsh Government, following recommendations in the 2004 report into the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association, to suspend all funding to the body until significant improvements in performance management had been made. EAQ(4)0077(FIN)*

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): Tomorrow, I will lay before the National Assembly a copy of the investigation report from the Welsh Government's internal audit and make a written statement about AWEMA funding. My statement will set out the approach that will be taken to review the history of funding for AWEMA. I am unable to say anything further on this today.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Yfory, byddaf yn gosod gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gopi o adroddiad yr ymchwiliad i archwiliad mewnol Llywodraeth Cymru, ac yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig am gyllido AWEMA. Bydd fy natganiad yn nodi'r dull a fydd yn cael ei gymryd i adolygu hanes cyllido AWEMA. Ni allaf ddweud rhagor am y peth heddiw.

Andrew R.T. Davies: It is slightly unfortunate, Minister, that you are not able to be more forthcoming as the question asks specifically about the 2004 report, which is in the Assembly Library and is publicly available. That report is in the public domain. Very serious concerns were raised at that time regarding allegations of bullying and financial mismanagement. There were clear recommendations in that report. My question relates specifically to the 2004 report and I accept the constraints regarding your ability to respond to questions on the third report, which will be published tomorrow. Given that the report—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is a question to the Minister, not a speech.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I am trying to elicit an answer.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Try to confine your contribution to questions.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Will the Minister please indicate what action the Government has taken in relation to the 2004 report and the supervisory requirements sought by its authors, given that funding to AWEMA has increased from £350,000 to more than £8 million? This is a considerable amount of public money, so we need answers on that.

Jane Hutt: I do not want to prejudice the written statement that I will make tomorrow by responding inappropriately this afternoon. I hope that Members will recognise that this is a matter of propriety. My statement tomorrow will set out the approach that will be taken to reviewing the history of funding to AWEMA; irregularity and propriety of funding is a matter for the accounting officer.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, hoffwn yn gyntaf ddiolch ichi am sicrhau eich bod yn bwydo gwybodaeth i ni yn ystod y broses hon fel ein bod yn gwybod beth mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei gyflawni o ran ymchwilio i'r mater hwn. Gan fod yr adroddiad hwn o 2003, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2004, yn cynnwys awgrym pendant iawn i beidio ag ariannu'r mudiad yn ei ffurf

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, mae ychydig yn anffodus na allwch fod yn fwy parod i ateb gan fod y cwestiwn yn gofyn yn benodol am yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn 2004, sydd yn Llyfrgell y Cynulliad ac sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd. Mae'r adroddiad hwnnw yn eiddo i'r cyhoedd. Ar y pryd, nodwyd pryderon difrifol iawn am honiadau o fwlio a chamreolaeth ariannol. Cafwyd argymhellion clir yn yr adroddiad hwnnw. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn ymwneud yn benodol ag adroddiad 2004, ac rwy'n derbyn y cyfyngiadau sydd arnoch o ran eich gallu i ymateb i gwestiynau am y trydydd adroddiad a gaiff ei gyhoeddi yfory. O gofio bod yr adroddiad—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog yw hwn, nid araith.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Rwy'n ceisio cael ateb i fy nghwestiwn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ceiswch gyfyngu ar eich cyfraniad i gwestiynau yn unig.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog nodi pa gamau mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'u cymryd mewn perthynas ag adroddiad 2004 a'r gofynion goruchwyllo mae awduron yr adroddiad yn ei geisio, o gofio bod cyllid i AWEMA wedi cynyddu o £350,000 i dros £8 miliwn? Mae hwn yn swm sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus, felly mae angen atebion arnom am hynny.

Jane Hutt: Nid wyf am amharu ar y datganiad ysgrifenedig y byddaf yn ei wneud yfory drwy ymateb yn amhriodol y prynhawn yma. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau'n cydnabod bod hwn yn fater o briodoldeb. Bydd fy natganiad yfory yn nodi'r dull a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i adolygu hanes cyllido AWEMA; materion i'r swyddog cyfrifyddu yw priodoldeb ac afreoleidd-dra'r cyllido.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, I would first like to thank you for ensuring that you have provided information to us during this process so that we know what the Government has achieved in terms of investigating this issue. Given that this report from 2003, which was published in 2004, contains a very definite suggestion that funding should not be provided to the

bresennol, a bod llythyrau wedi eu hanfon gan gyn-gadeirydd a chyn is-gadeirydd AWEMA yn 2007 yn codi pryderon mawr ynglŷn â gweinyddiaeth fewnol AWEMA, a ydych yn derbyn, erbyn hyn, fod yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth nid yn unig edrych ar lifeiriant y gwariant a'r cyllid, ond bod yn rhaid ystyried a yw'r mudiad hwn yn addas ac yn bwrpasol i fod yn delio gydag arian cyhoeddus a'i drosglwyddo i'w bartneriaid?

Jane Hutt: Diolch yn fawr, Rhodri Glyn. I am grateful for your recognition that I have kept opposition spokespersons from all parties informed of developments. I repeat that my statement tomorrow will set out the approach that will be taken to review the history of funding for AWEMA.

Peter Black: Minister, we are indeed eagerly awaiting your report tomorrow, but the urgent question refers to the report that was commissioned by the then Labour Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, Edwina Hart, and handed to the Government, of which you were a member, in 2004. The report clearly recommended that no further funding should be provided to AWEMA for new projects until it was able to verify that it had taken a systematic approach to project and performance management. Clearly, there were issues with project management, performance monitoring and financial management controls within the charity, but the Government continued to fund the charity to the tune of £8.5 million. You became the Minister with responsibility for equality in 2005 and, some time into your tenure, I asked what meetings you had had with officials of the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association in the past 12 months. Your reply was,

'I have not had any meetings with AWEMA officials over the past 12 months.'

Therefore, why did your Government continue to fund this charity when you were specifically warned against it? Why did you, as the Minister, not take responsibility by meeting with officials from the charity to

organisation in its present form, and that letters were sent by the former chairman and former vice chairman of AWEMA in 2007 raising serious concerns about the internal administration of AWEMA, do you now accept that the Government must not only look at the flow of expenditure and funding, but that we must consider whether this organisation is a suitable and appropriate one to be dealing with public money and transferring it to its partners?

Jane Hutt: Diolch yn fawr, Rhodri Glyn. Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am gydnabod fy mod wedi rhannu unrhyw ddatblygiadau â llefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau i gyd. Dywedaf eto y bydd fy natganiad yfory yn nodi'r dull a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i adolygu hanes cyllido AWEMA.

Peter Black: Weinidog, rydym yn disgwyl yn eiddgar am eich adroddiad yfory, ond mae'r cwestiwn brys yn cyfeirio at yr adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan y Gweinidog Llafur dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar y pryd, Edwina Hart, ac a gyflwynwyd i'r Llywodraeth—y Llywodraeth yr oeddech yn aelod ohoni—yn 2004. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell yn glir na ddylai unrhyw gyllid pellach gael ei roi i AWEMA ar gyfer prosiectau newydd hyd nes ei fod yn gallu cadarnhau ei fod wedi cymryd ymagwedd systematig at reoli perfformiad a phrosiectau. Yn amlwg, roedd problemau ynghylch rheoli prosiectau, monitro perfformiad a rheoli arian o fewn yr elusen, ond parhaodd y Llywodraeth i gyllido'r elusen gan roi £8.5 miliwn iddi. Yn 2005, chi oedd y Gweinidog a oedd yn gyfrifol am gydraddoldeb ac, ar ôl ichi fod yn eich swydd am beth amser, gofynnais pa gyfarfodydd a oeddech wedi'u cael gyda swyddogion o Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf. Eich ateb oedd,

'Nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw gyfarfodydd â swyddogion AWEMA yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf.'

Felly, pam wnaeth eich Llywodraeth chi barhau i ariannu'r elusen ar ôl cael eich rhybuddio yn benodol rhag gwneud hynny? Pam na wnaethoch chi, fel y Gweinidog, gymryd cyfrifoldeb drwy gwrdd â

monitor their spending of millions of pounds of taxpayers' money?

Jane Hutt: In response to Peter Black, I have to repeat myself and say that tomorrow I will be laying, in the National Assembly, a copy of the investigation report from the Welsh Government's internal audit. I will be making a written statement about funding for AWEMA, and I will set out the approach that will be taken to reviewing the whole history of funding for AWEMA.

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is replying. You may not like the response, but will you please listen so that I can hear what she is saying, even if you do not want to hear?

Darren Millar: I am rather disappointed that the report is being published tomorrow. It will not give Members the opportunity to ask questions in this Chamber on the content of that report. I know that the Permanent Secretary has accepted that AWEMA should have been categorised as a high-risk organisation in terms of the funding that was being made available as a result of the information that was provided to the Government in the 2004 report. It is appropriate that Assembly Members have the opportunity to scrutinise the Government on how it spends taxpayers' money, and how it monitors the effectiveness of the uses made of that taxpayers' money when it is given to organisations such as AWEMA. I very much hope that the Public Accounts Committee will have a role to play in doing that.

I will ask a simple question. Since 2004, have any further concerns been raised with the Government about AWEMA, other than the recent concerns that you are currently investigating, and if so, what action has been taken?

Jane Hutt: I remind Darren Millar that all payments from the Welsh Government and the Welsh European Funding Office have been suspended. The focus has been on the current investigation. As you know, that investigation was undertaken in conjunction with the Big Lottery Fund, the Wales Audit

swyddogion o'r elusen i fonitro eu gwariant o filiynau o bunnoedd o arian y trethdalwyr?

Jane Hutt: Mewn ymateb i Peter Black, mae'n rhaid imi ailadrodd fy hun a dweud y byddaf yn gosod, yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yfory, gopi o adroddiad ar yr archwiliad mewnol gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig am gyllid ar gyfer AWEMA, a byddaf yn nodi'r dull gweithredu a fydd yn cael ei gymryd i adolygu holl hanes cyllido AWEMA.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ateb. Efallai nad ydych chi'n hoffi'r ateb, ond a wnewch chi wrando os gwelwch yn dda er mwyn i mi glywed yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud, hyd yn oed os nad ydych chi am wrando?

Darren Millar: Rwy'n eithaf siomedig mai fory fydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi. Ni fydd yn rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau yn y Siambr hon am gynnwys yr adroddiad. Gwn fod yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi derbyn y dylai AWEMA fod wedi cael ei gategoreiddio fel sefydliad risg uchel o ran yr arian a oedd ar gael, o ganlyniad i'r wybodaeth a ddarparwyd i'r Llywodraeth yn adroddiad 2004. Mae'n briodol bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael y cyfle i graffu ar y Llywodraeth o ran sut y mae'n gwario arian trethdalwyr, a sut y mae'n monitro effeithiolrwydd y defnydd a wneir o'r arian hwnnw pan fydd yn cael ei roi i sefydliadau fel AWEMA. Gobeithiaf yn fawr y bydd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus yn rhan o'r gwaith hwnnw.

Gofynnaf gwestiwn syml. Ers 2004, a oes unrhyw bryderon pellach wedi'u codi gyda'r Llywodraeth am AWEMA, ar wahân i'r pryderon diweddar yr ydych yn ymchwilio iddynt ar hyn o bryd, ac os felly, pa gamau a gymerwyd?

Jane Hutt: Hoffwn atgoffa Darren Millar bod yr holl daliadau gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru wedi cael eu hatal. Rydym wedi bod yn canolbwyntio ar yr ymchwiliad presennol. Fel y gwyddoch, cynhaliwyd yr ymchwiliad hwnnw ar y cyd â'r Gronfa Loteri Fawr,

Office, the Charity Commission for England and Wales and South Wales Police. It will be made public to Members tomorrow.

Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, Comisiwn Elusennau Cymru a Lloegr a Heddlu De Cymru. Bydd yn cael ei wneud yn gyhoeddus i'r Aelodau yfory.

Bethan Jenkins: Rwy'n falch y bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi yfory, ond beth y byddwch yn ei wneud i ail-adfer hyder mewn mudiadau tebyg i AWEMA, sy'n gwneud gwaith gyda lleiafrifoedd ethnig, yn enwedig yn ardal Gorllewin De Cymru? Yn ogystal, mae gen i gwestiwn ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod Naz Malik wedi anfon datganiad yn cefnogi'r ymgeisydd Diane Abbott yn y ras ar gyfer arweinyddiaeth y Blaid Lafur gan ddefnyddio papur ag enw AWEMA arno. A fydd y camddefnydd posibl o adnoddau gan elusen i ddylanwadu ar ganlyniad ras gwleidyddol yn cael ei ystyried yn rhan o unrhyw ymchwiliad yn y dyfodol?

Bethan Jenkins: I am glad that the report will be published tomorrow, but what will you be doing to restore confidence in organisations such as AWEMA that work with ethnic minorities, particularly in South Wales West? I also have a question about the fact that Naz Malik issued a statement on AWEMA headed paper supporting Diane Abbott as a candidate in the Labour Party leadership contest. Will the possible misuse of resources by a charity to influence the result of a political contest be considered in any future inquiry?

Jane Hutt: The important point in that question that I would like to answer is that sound contingency planning has been undertaken in terms of the work of bodies funded through AWEMA, with EU support through WEFO, so that they can be safeguarded. Indeed, a positive meeting was held last week by WEFO and the joint sponsors regarding the delivery of the three projects. Discussions were held on the need to guarantee ongoing support for those participants already engaged in important project activity.

Jane Hutt: Y pwynt pwysig yn y cwestiwn hwnnw, ac yr hoffwn ei ateb, yw bod cynlluniau wrth-gefn cadarn wedi'u gwneud o ran gwaith y cyrff a ariennir drwy AWEMA, gyda chymorth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd drwy WEFO, i'w diogelu. Yn wir, cafwyd cyfarfod positif, a gynhaliwyd yr wythnos diwethaf gan WEFO a'r noddwyr ar y cyd, yn ymwneud â chyflwyno'r tri phrosiect. Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau ar yr angen i sicrhau cymorth parhaus ar gyfer y rhai hynny sydd eisoes yn cymryd rhan mewn prosiectau pwysig.

The Presiding Officer: Do you have a point of order Simon Thomas? I see that you do not.

Y Llywydd: A oes gennych bwynt o drefn Simon Thomas? Gwelaf nad oes.

Cynnig i Benodi Archwilwyr ar gyfer Cyfrifon Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru Motion to Appoint Auditors to the Accounts of the Auditor General for Wales

Cynnig NDM4910 Darren Millar

Motion NDM4910 Darren Millar

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol ag adran 14(1) o Atodlen 8 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, yn penodi RSM Tenon yn archwilwyr cyfrifon Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru mewn perthynas â'r blynyddoedd ariannol 2011-2012; 2012-2013; a 2013-2014.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Section 14(1) of Schedule 8 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, appoints RSM Tenon as the auditors of the accounts of the Auditor General for Wales in relation to financial years 2011-2012; 2012-2013; and 2013-2014.

Darren Millar: I move the motion in my name.

Darren Millar: Cynigiau y cynnig yn fy enw.

I wish to recommend, on behalf of the Public Accounts Committee, that RSM Tenon be appointed as auditors of the accounts of the Auditor General for Wales for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The Assembly is required, under paragraph 14 of Schedule 8 to the Government of Wales Act 2006, to appoint an auditor of the accounts of the Auditor General for Wales. Standing orders place the responsibility for advising the Assembly in the exercise of this function on the Public Accounts Committee. Members will be aware that following the termination of the contract of the previous auditors, KTS Owens Thomas, an interim arrangement has been in place since February 2011 with the Auditor General for Scotland to audit the auditor general's accounts for the 2010-11 financial year. The committee appreciated the work of Audit Scotland. I would like to put on record my thanks to it for stepping into the breach, and we were made aware that this was going to be a temporary measure.

Past experience of procuring services at a local level has led to difficulties in finding suitable organisations that do not have a conflict of interest and which have the capacity and experience to undertake this work. This time, the committee wished to cast a wider net to procure the services of an organisation that had the capacity to carry out the work effectively and to ensure that any conflict of interest would be negated. We believe that RSM Tenon proved to have the experience and expertise to meet our requirements. Therefore, I ask Members to support the motion tabled in my name.

The Presiding Officer: There are no further speakers on this item. Therefore, there is no debate for you to reply to, Darren Millar.

The proposal is to agree the motion. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. Therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, the motion is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Hoffwn argymhell, ar ran y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, bod RSM Tenon yn cael eu penodi yn archwilywyr cyfrifon Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ar gyfer blynyddoedd ariannol 2011-12, 2012-13 a 2013-14. Mae gofyn i'r Cynulliad, o dan baragraff 14 o Atodlen 8 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, benodi archwilydd ar gyfer cyfrifon Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru. Mae'r rheolau sefydlog yn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb dros gynghori'r Cynulliad, wrth iddo arfer y swyddogaeth hon, ar y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus. Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol, wedi i gontract yr archwilywyr blaenorol, KTS Owens Thomas, ddod i ben, bod trefniant dros dro wedi bod ar waith ers mis Chwefror 2011 i Archwilydd Cyffredinol yr Alban archwilio cyfrifon yr archwilydd cyffredinol yn ystod blwyddyn ariannol 2010-11. Mae'r pwyllgor yn gwerthfawrogi gwaith *Audit Scotland*. Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch iddo am gamu i'r adwy, ac roeddem yn ymwybodol mai mesur dros dro fyddai hyn.

Mae profiad blaenorol o gaffael gwasanaethau'n lleol wedi arwain at broblemau wrth geisio dod o hyd i sefydliadau addas—sydd heb fuddiannau sy'n gwrthdaro—ac sydd â'r gallu a'r profiad i ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn. Y tro hwn, roedd y pwyllgor am fwrw rhwyd ehangach i gaffael gwasanaethau sefydliad a oedd yn gallu gwneud y gwaith yn effeithiol, ac i sicrhau y byddai unrhyw wrthdaro buddiannau yn cael ei negyddu. Rydym yn credu bod RSM Tenon wedi profi bod ganddynt y profiad a'r arbenigedd i ateb ein gofynion. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn fy enw.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes siaradwyr pellach ar yr eitem hon. Felly, nid oes dadl i chi ateb, Darren Millar.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

**Dadl yn Ceisio Cytundeb y Cynulliad i Gyflwyno Bil Arfaethedig Aelod ynghylch
Menter (Mohammad Asghar)
Debate Seeking the Assembly's Agreement to Introduce a Member-proposed Bill
on Enterprise (Mohammad Asghar)**

Cynnig NNDM4878 Mohammad Asghar

Motion NNDM4878 Mohammad Asghar

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 26.91:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 26.91:

Yn cytuno y caiff Mohammad Asghar gyflwyno Bil er mwyn gweithredu'r wybodaeth cyn y balot a gyflwynwyd ar 14 Hydref 2011 o dan Reol Sefydlog 26.90.

Agrees that Mohammad Asghar may introduce a Bill to give effect to the pre-ballot information tabled on 14 October 2011 under Standing Order 26.90.

Mohammad Asghar: I move the motion in my name.

Mohammad Asghar: Cynigiaf y cynnig yn fy enw.

Today I wish to introduce an enterprise Bill, which has been compiled, written and produced by a woman who was born, educated and raised in Wales and has a Master's degree in politics.

Heddiw, rwyf am gyflwyno Bil menter, sydd wedi ei lunio, ei ysgrifennu a'i gynhyrchu gan fenyw a aned, a addysgwyd ac a fagwyd yng Nghymru ac sydd â gradd Meistr mewn gwleidyddiaeth.

The Bill has the potential to benefit not just one constituency or one group of stakeholders, but all of our constituents here in Wales. It provides a clear, concise and visible target for Wales's economic development. When I speak of targets, I would like to clarify from the outset that my definition, in this instance, includes economic growth measures, employment, procurement and skills. These are things that we are all striving to bring to Wales in the hope that they will lead to greater economic prosperity and community cohesion.

Mae gan y Bil y potensial i fod o fudd nid dim ond i un etholaeth neu i un grŵp o randdeiliaid, ond i'n holl etholwyr yma yng Nghymru. Mae'n darparu targed clir, cryno a gweladwy ar gyfer datblygiad economaidd Cymru. Pan fyddaf yn siarad am dargedau, hoffwn egluro o'r cychwyn cyntaf bod fy niffiniaid, yn yr achos hwn, yn cynnwys mesurau twf economaidd, cyflogaeth, caffael a sgiliau. Mae'r rhain yn bethau yr ydym i gyd yn ymdrechu i geisio dod â hwy i Gymru, yn y gobaith y byddant yn arwain at fwy o ffyniant economaidd a chydlyniant cymunedol.

I am sure that many of you will be sitting in the Chamber today thinking that we do not really need this, that it is unnecessary, but the facts are stark: currently, only 2.1% of Welsh companies engage in exporting. That is the lowest figure of any UK region and is below the UK average. There are no concrete targets for the enterprise zones across Wales. There is no formal process in place. Wales remains the poorest part of the United Kingdom with below-average earnings and too few business start-ups.

Rwy'n siŵr y bydd llawer ohonoch yn eistedd yn y Siambr heddiw yn meddwl nad oes wir angen hwn arnom, ei fod yn ddiangen, ond mae'r ffeithiau'n bur llwm: ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 2.1% o gwmnïau o Gymru sy'n allforio'u cynnyrch. Dyna'r ffigur isaf o holl ranbarthau'r Deyrnas Unedig ac mae'n is na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig. Nid oes targedau pendant ar gyfer yr ardaloedd menter yng Nghymru. Nid oes proses ffurfiol ar waith. Cymru yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig gyda chyflogau'n is na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol a llai o fusnesau newydd yn cychwyn yma.

Considering all of this, why should the people of Wales not have an enterprise Bill? We all speak of transparency, accountability and progress. So why are we overlooking something that will benefit us all? Some argue that Wales does not need this Bill, following the Welsh Government's introduction of the economic renewal plan and the council for economic renewal. The Welsh Government itself has looked afresh at its policies for economic development since July 2010, revising the number of sectors it aims to support and consulting on microbusinesses and city regions. Business development does not stand still and there is much more that could be done in Wales to stimulate economic growth. This is the aim of the Bill.

We need a Wales enterprise council in order to provide clear-cut guidelines and support for enterprise births, business start-ups and foreign investment in Wales. We need an authority in place to eradicate inequalities and to make the entrepreneurial gender gaps that exist all over Wales much smaller. We need a council with an independent leader who has no political ties to ensure greater scrutiny by the entire Assembly.

3.15 p.m.

I recently met Gareth Beer and Bill Mayne, chief executive and chairman respectively, from Newport Unlimited, a company that highlighted numerous hurdles that Welsh businesses and enterprises are faced with on a regular basis. They believe that encouraging and supporting businesses is the responsibility of every tier of government, not just local government or the Westminster Government.

In our meeting, Gareth and I discussed a number of issues. He told me that Wales was full of ambitious people, but the general consensus among entrepreneurs and business people was that they are not receiving enough support from councils and the Welsh Government.

Contracts for local procurement are not available to local businesses. On 21

O ystyried hyn oll, pam na ddylai pobl Cymru gael Bil menter? Rydym i gyd yn siarad am dryloywder, atebolrwydd a chynnydd. Felly pam yr ydym yn anwybyddu rhywbeth a fydd o fudd inni gyd? Mae rhai yn dadlau nad oes angen y Bil hwn ar Gymru wedi i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno cynllun i adnewyddu'r economi a'r cyngor adnewyddu'r economi. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun wedi edrych o'r newydd ar ei pholisïau ar gyfer datblygu economaidd ers mis Gorffennaf 2010, gan adolygu nifer y sectorau mae'n bwriadu eu cefnogi a chan ymgynghori ynghylch microfusnesau a rhanbarthau dinasoedd. Nid yw datblygu busnes yn aros yn ei unfan ac mae llawer mwy y gellid ei wneud yng Nghymru i ysgogi twf economaidd. Dyma yw nod y Bil.

Mae angen cyngor menter i Gymru er mwyn darparu canllawiau a chymorth clir ar gyfer dechrau mentrau, busnesau newydd a buddsoddiadau tramor yng Nghymru. Mae angen awdurdod arnom i ddileu anghydraddoldebau ac i leihau'r bwlch rhwng y rhywiau sydd i'w weld ym maes entrepreneuriaeth ar hyd a lled Cymru. Mae angen cyngor arnom sydd ag arweinydd annibynnol heb gysylltiadau gwleidyddol i sicrhau mwy o graffu ar y Cynulliad cyfan.

Yn ddiweddar, cyfarfûm â Gareth Beer a Bill Mayne, sef prif weithredwr a chadeirydd Newport Unlimited, cwmni a amlinellodd nifer o rwystrau sy'n wynebau busnesau Cymru yn rheolaidd. Mae'n credu bod annog a chefnogi busnesau yn gyfrifoldeb ar bob haen o lywodraeth, ac nid cyfrifoldeb llywodraeth leol neu Lywodraeth San Steffan yn unig.

Yn ein cyfarfod, trafododd Gareth a minnau nifer o faterion. Dywedodd wrthyf fod Cymru yn llawn pobl uchelgeisiol, ond y consensws cyffredinol ymysg entrepreneuriaid a phobl fusnes yw nad ydynt yn derbyn digon o gefnogaeth gan gynghorau a Llywodraeth Cymru.

Nid yw contractau ar gyfer caffael lleol ar gael i fusnesau lleol. Ar 21 Medi 2011,

September 2011, our Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science said:

‘I am conscious that many small businesses...have been affected by issues to do with the contracts that are awarded by local government.’

We are now in February 2012—six months later—and the problem still exists. An enterprise Bill will enable things to happen sooner rather than later.

There is no co-ordination between retailers, wholesalers and producers in Wales, and I cannot understand why. Gareth finally stated that the whole kerfuffle to do with the collection of business rates was a joke. Many of these concerns were highlighted in the Welsh Government’s microbusiness report, which found that public sector procurement, access to finance and access to business support all need improvement.

Ron Jones, the executive chairman of Tinopolis, one of the UK’s largest independent production companies, based in Llanelli, said:

‘Our people are poorer now than any in the UK and falling further behind. Faced with this, searching for a new strategy is an insult to the people of Wales. Something should be done is an empty phrase but perhaps WAG should at long last stop analysing and consulting.’

I sincerely believe that, with regard to the enterprise Bill, we must all think outside of the box and try to find a solution that will be beneficial to all parts of Wales.

In preparation for this enterprise Bill, I have been liaising with the United Arab Emirates consulate and Chamber of Commerce, which have been helping me to compile information on how Wales can prosper from Dubai’s incredible level of prosperity in the middle east. Dubai is the second largest of the seven emirates that constitute the United Arab Emirates. It is always open for business. As the epitome of globalisation, Dubai is home to over 150 nationalities. It is hard to beat,

dywedodd ein Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth:

Rwy’n ymwybodol bod llawer o fusnesau bach...wedi cael eu heffeithio gan faterion yn ymwneud â’r contractau a ddyfernir gan lywodraeth leol.

Mae hi bellach yn fis Chwefror 2012—chwe mis yn ddiweddarach—ac mae’r broblem yn dal i fodoli. Byddai Bil menter yn galluogi i bethau ddigwydd yn gynt yn hytrach nag yn hyrach.

Nid oes unrhyw gydweithredu rhwng manwerthwyr, cyfanwerthwyr a chynhyrchwyr yng Nghymru, ac ni allaf ddeall pam. Yn olaf, soniodd Gareth fod yr holl helynt ynghylch casglu trethi busnes yn jôc. Mae llawer o’r pryderon hyn yn cael eu hamlygu yn adroddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ar ficrofusnesau, a ganfu fod angen i gaffael sector cyhoeddus, mynediad at gyllid a mynediad at gymorth busnes i gyd wella.

Dywedodd Ron Jones, cadeirydd gweithredol Tinopolis, un o gwmnïau cynhyrchu annibynnol mwyaf y DU, sydd wedi’i leoli yn Llanelli:

Mae ein pobl yn dlotach yn awr na phawb arall yn y DU ac yn mynd ymhellach ar ei hôl hi. Yn wyneb hyn, mae chwilio am strategaeth newydd yn sarhad ar bobl Cymru. Siarad gwag yw dweud bod angen gwneud rhywbeth ond efallai y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o’r diwedd roi’r gorau i ddadansoddi ac ymgynghori.

Rwy’n wirioneddol gredu, o ran y Bil menter, bod yn rhaid inni i gyd feddwl yn fwy creadigol a cheisio dod o hyd i ateb a fydd yn fuddiol i bob rhan o Gymru.

Wrth baratoi’r Bil menter hwn, rwyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â swyddfa is-gennad a Siambr Fasnach yr Emiraethau Arabaidd Unedig, sydd wedi bod yn fy helpu i gasglu gwybodaeth am sut y gall Cymru ffynnu o lefel anhygoel o ffyniant Dubai yn y dwyrain canol. Dubai yw’r ail fwyaf o’r saith o emiraethau sy’n rhan o’r Emiraethau Arabaidd Unedig. Mae bob amser ar agor i fusnes. Mae Dubai yn ymgorffori globaleiddio, ac yn gartref i dros 150 o

and it remains a shining light of multicultural and interracial harmony. More international companies are recognising the city as an ideal gateway for developing business throughout the region, particularly within the emerging markets of tourism and manufacturing.

Dubai Silicon Oasis authority offers new and existing businesses a host of advantages, including state-of-the-art infrastructure, in-house business services, strong business support, such as technology investment incentives for large enterprises, and hands-on entrepreneurial support from the Government, which we need in Wales. The DSO is within close proximity to the major transport and business hubs of United Arab Emirates. Phillips, Fujitsu, AMD, Synopsys, Corning and Schneider Electric are just some of the high-tech companies that are operating in the Dubai Silicon Oasis. Companies that are able to operate in the DSO include those operating in everything from information technology, telecommunications and electronic engineering to aerospace, biotechnology and software, which we also need in Wales.

Of course, we hope to repeat some of these advantages in Wales through the enterprise zones scheme. However, I believe that the real lesson that we can learn from Dubai is that, with the right support from Government, business can flourish here. With these advantages and incentives set out by the Government, Dubai has attracted a considerable amount of foreign capital through SMEs in recent years. I cannot understand why Wales cannot have an enterprise Wales council that enables new and existing businesses to flourish, with clear and simple guidelines that work to monitor and reduce gender inequalities in pay and to facilitate a fast-track system for existing businesses, thereby giving businesses the freedom and incentive to invest and stay in Wales.

These are the few points that I want to raise at this moment. We definitely need an enterprise Bill. I know that there are sceptics

genhedloedd. Mae'n anodd ei guro, ac mae'n parhau i fod yn enghraifft wych o gyngord amlddiwylliannol a rhynghiliol. Mae mwy a mwy o gwmnïau rhyngwladol yn cydnabod y ddinas fel porth delfrydol ar gyfer datblygu busnes ledled y rhanbarth, yn enwedig ym marchnadoedd twristiaeth a gweithgynhyrchu, sydd ar gynnydd yno.

Mae awdurdod Dubai Silicon Oasis yn cynnig lluo o fanteision i fusnesau hen a newydd, gan gynnwys yr isadeiledd diweddaraf, gwasanaethau busnes mewnlol, cymorth busnes cryf, fel cymhellion i gwmnïau mawr fuddsoddi mewn technoleg, a chefnogaeth entrepreneuriaid gan y Llywodraeth, sy'n bethau sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru. Mae'r DSO yn agos iawn at brif ganolfannau trafnidiaeth a busnes yr Emiraethau Arabaidd Unedig. Phillips, Fujitsu, AMD, Synopsys, Corning a Schneider Electric yw dim ond rhai o'r cwmnïau uwch-dechnoleg sy'n weithredol yn y Silicon Dubai Oasis. Mae'r cwmnïau sy'n gallu gweithredu yn y DSO yn cynnwys rhai sy'n gweithredu mewn pob mathau o feysydd, o dechnoleg gwybodaeth, telegyfathrebu a pheirianeg electronig i awyrofod, biotechnoleg a meddalwedd, ac mae angen y rhain arnom hefyd yng Nghymru.

Wrth gwrs, rydym yn gobeithio ailadrodd rhai o'r manteision hyn yng Nghymru drwy'r cynllun ardaloedd menter. Fodd bynnag, credaf mai'r brif wers y gallwn ei dysgu oddi wrth Dubai yw y gall busnes ffynnu yma, os caiff y cymorth priodol gan y Llywodraeth. O ganlyniad i'r manteision a'r cymhellion hyn a gynigir gan y Llywodraeth, mae Dubai wedi denu cryn dipyn o gyfalaf tramor drwy fusnesau bach a chanolig yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ni allaf ddeall pam na all Cymru gael cyngor menter sy'n galluogi i fusnesau hen a newydd ffynnu, sy'n cynnig canllawiau clir a syml sy'n monitro ac yn lleihau anghydraddoldeb rhwng y ddau ryw ym maes tâl, ac sy'n hwyluso system llwybr carlam i fusnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes, gan roi'r rhyddid a'r cymhelliant i gwmnïau fuddsoddi ac aros yng Nghymru.

Dyma'r pwyntiau rwyf am eu codi ar hyn o bryd. Yn bendant, mae angen Bil menter. Rwy'n gwybod bod amheuwyr yn y Siambr,

around the Chamber, but history tells us that there are some countries in the world that, only 20 years ago, were third world countries and are now among the top ten richest countries in the world with these Bills. We desperately and definitely need this Bill. If it is not passed, I am sure that, one day, we will all regret it.

The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science (Edwina Hart): I think that it is fair to say that, in these difficult economic times, we should encourage debate about the best ways in which Government can encourage the private sector to grow and prosper. However, I am concerned that most of the proposals within this proposed Bill are already largely in place.

To start, the proposed Bill would seek to establish an enterprise Wales council. This would consist of economic partners and would question and advise Ministers from across Government. The Bill proposes that its papers would be published. From what I can see, this has been taken from the consultation responses made during the economic renewal programme in 2010. For example, it refers to responses from the Institute of Directors about the business partnership council. As a result of direct feedback from the business community and other stakeholders on the former business partnership council, a new council—the council for economic renewal—was established, which refreshed and strengthened the previous approach. It helps to fulfil the Welsh Government's statutory commitment to take account of the interest of business and the statutory partnership between Welsh Ministers, the business community and social partners—both the employer and the employee representative bodies. It provides direct and robust challenges and input to Government policy and delivery. The First Minister chairs the council and I attend all of its meetings. Other Welsh Ministers regularly attend to discuss developments in their portfolios, to consult with the business community and to answer questions. I am sure that my fellow Ministers who have attended will understand that it is quite a robust environment.

ond mae hanes yn dweud wrthym fod rhai gwledydd yn y byd a oedd, dim ond 20 mlynedd yn ôl, yn wledydd trydydd byd, ond sydd bellach ymhlith y deg gwlad cyfoethocaf yn y byd oherwydd y Biliau hyn. Mae gwir angen y Bil hwn arnom. Os na chaiff ei basio, rwy'n siŵr y byddwn i gyd yn difaru rhyw ddydd.

Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth (Edwina Hart): Rwy'n credu ei bod yn deg dweud, yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn, y dylem annog trafodaeth am y ffyrdd gorau y gall Llywodraeth annog y sector preifat i dyfu a ffynnu. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n credu bod y rhan fwyaf o'r cynigion yn y Bil arfaethedig eisoes mewn grym i raddau helaeth.

I ddechrau, byddai'r Bil arfaethedig yn ceisio sefydlu cyngor menter Cymru. Byddai hwn yn cynnwys partneriaid economaidd a byddai'n holi a chynghori Gweinidogion ar draws y Llywodraeth. Mae'r Mesur yn cynnig y byddai ei bapurau'n cael eu cyhoeddi. O'r hyn a welaf, mae'r cynigion hyn wedi'u cymryd o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad a wnaed yn ystod rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi yn 2010. Er enghraifft, mae'n cyfeirio at ymatebion gan Sefydliad y Cyfarwyddwyr am y cyngor partneriaeth busnes. O ganlyniad i adborth uniongyrchol gan y gymuned fusnes a rhanddeiliaid eraill ar y cyngor partneriaeth busnes blaenorol, cafodd cyngor newydd—cyngor adnewyddu'r economi—ei sefydlu, a oedd yn adfywio ac yn cryfhau'r dull blaenorol o weithredu. Mae'n cynorthwyo i gyflawni ymrwymiad statudol Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried buddiannau busnes a'r bartneriaeth statudol rhwng Gweinidogion Cymru, y gymuned fusnes a phartneriaid cymdeithasol—cyrff sy'n cynrychioli cyflogwyr a gweithwyr. Mae'n herio ac yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol ac yn gadarn, at bolisiau'r Llywodraeth a'r ffordd y cânt eu rhoi ar waith. Y Prif Weinidog sy'n cadeirio'r cyngor ac rwyf i'n mynychu'r holl gyfarfodydd. Mae Gweinidogion eraill Cymru yn mynychu yn rheolaidd i drafod datblygiadau o fewn eu portffolios, i ymgynghori â'r gymuned fusnes ac i ateb cwestiynau. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd fy nghyd-Weinidogion sydd wedi mynychu yn cytuno

ei bod yn amgylchedd eithaf cadarn.

Ministers who have attended over the last year include the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Local Government and Communities, the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development and the Deputy Minister for Skills. Topics that have been discussed include private sector housing supply, social enterprise, public procurement—which I know is a concern across the Chamber—the Government’s commitments on skills, the national transport plan priorities and the draft budget. The council for economic renewal met for the first time in its new form in December 2010 and has met four times. Its next meeting will be held later this month. The papers for the council for economic renewal are published immediately after each meeting on the Welsh Government’s website. I cannot see the additional benefit from the proposed separate enterprise council; it would duplicate and confuse the work of the existing council. It would also place an added burden on our partners to attend an additional forum, when all the business items could be taken through the council for economic renewal. As a genuine partnership between Government, business and trade unions, we actively encourage partners to put forward papers on any items that they want to discuss with Government. So, I can see no reason why the issues that have been raised could not be dealt with through the existing council.

Another element of the proposed Bill refers to a strategy and targets for economic development. The targets that are suggested include economic growth measures, employment, procurement and skills, with a requirement to account to the National Assembly and the business community regularly on progress. My predecessor in the previous Government undertook an extensive consultation on the strategy for economic development. This led to the development of the economic renewal programme and, when I became Minister, I recognised the broad support for the economic renewal programme, which had received extensive input from business. Given the prolonged economic difficulties and the additional economic pressures from the eurozone crisis, it is understandable that I had to make some

Ymysg y Gweinidogion sydd wedi mynychu yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae’r Gweinidog Cyllid, y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy a’r Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau. Mae’r pynciau a drafodwyd yn cynnwys cyflenwad tai yn y sector preifat, menter gymdeithasol, caffael cyhoeddus—sydd, rwy’n gwybod, yn destun pryder i bawb yn y Siambr—ymrwymiaidau’r Llywodraeth yng nghyswllt sgiliau, blaenoriaethau’r cynllun trafniadaeth cenedlaethol a’r gyllideb ddrafft. Cyfarfu cyngor adnewyddu’r economi am y tro cyntaf ar ei ffurf newydd ym mis Rhagfyr 2010, ac mae wedi cyfarfod bedair gwaith. Bydd y cyfarfod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal yn hwyrach y mis hwn. Caiff papurau’r cyngor eu cyhoeddi yn syth ar ôl pob cyfarfod ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Ni allaf weld pa fudd ychwanegol fyddai cyngor menter ar wahân yn ei gynnig; byddai’n dyblygu ac yn drysu gwaith y cyngor presennol. Byddai hefyd yn rhoi baich ychwanegol ar ein partneriaid i fynychu fforwm arall, pan allai’r holl eitemau busnes gael eu hystyried gan gyngor adnewyddu’r economi. Fel gwir bartneriaeth rhwng y Llywodraeth, busnesau ac undebau llafur, rydym yn annog partneriaid yn gryf i gyflwyno papurau ar unrhyw eitemau y maent am eu trafod â’r Llywodraeth. Felly, ni allaf weld dim rheswm pam na allai’r cyngor presennol ymdrin â’r holl faterion a godwyd.

Mae elfen arall o’r Bil arfaethedig yn cyfeirio at strategaeth a thargedau ar gyfer datblygu economaidd. Mae’r targedau a awgrymir yn cynnwys mesurau ar gyfer twf economaidd, cyflogaeth, caffael a sgiliau, gyda gofyniad i roi adroddiad cynnydd yn rheolaidd i’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac i’r gymuned fusnes. Cynhaliodd fy rhagflaenydd yn y Llywodraeth flaenorol ymgynghoriad eang ar y strategaeth ar ddatblygu economaidd. Arweiniodd hyn at ddatblygu rhaglen adnewyddu’r economi a, phan gefais i fy mhenodi’n Weinidog, bu i mi gydnabod bod cefnogaeth eang i raglen adnewyddu’r economi, y cyfrannodd y byd busnes ati’n sylweddol. O ystyried yr anawsterau economaidd parhaus a’r pwysau economaidd ychwanegol sy’n deillio o argyfwng parth yr ewro, roedd yn ddealladwy bod rhaid imi

changes to the broader policy direction. The programme for government clearly sets out the Welsh Government's plans for the economy and includes a suite of measures for the economy, employment and skills. There will be an annual report on progress, including the measures, and this will be publicly available. Welsh Ministers already report to the National Assembly's committees on their portfolio actions and progress. They also report to the business community through the council for economic renewal and other fora.

I must also say that, when he referred to the changes that we made in setting up the new council for economic renewal and the sector panels, it was nice of the Member proposing the Bill to quote Ron Jones, who, of course, chairs one of my sector panels. Therefore, I can assure you that I have the best possible advice on current schemes through the establishment of the sector panels, which give advice to business as to what the direction of travel should be.

However, like the Member, I want to see a more competitive and enterprising economy in Wales, and I want my actions to be informed by the views of business. That is why I have had my independent taskforce give its thoughts on a microbusiness strategy for Wales. That report was based on the group's expertise and experience, the views of microbusinesses and independent research. It is clear that the role of Welsh Government in supporting microbusiness is one of facilitation and enablement, rather than direct delivery, as the private sector's expertise is often much better placed to advise and guide microbusinesses.

Therefore, I cannot support this motion, which seems to have come from historic consultation responses, which have been addressed. It would duplicate and confuse the existing arrangements. There was also reference in the Member's contribution to the UAE; we have also had positive discussions and we already have a group looking at the city and region issues. In terms of what we are doing on procurement, my colleague Jane Hutt is taking a look at these issues, as am I and an Assembly committee. The important thing to recognise is that we are all

newid rhywfaint ar drywydd ehangach y polisi. Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn nodi'n glir gynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer yr economi ac yn cynnwys cyfres o fesurau ym meysydd cyflogaeth, yr economi a sgiliau. Bydd adroddiad blynyddol ar gynnydd, gan gynnwys y mesurau, a bydd hyn ar gael yn gyhoeddus. Mae Gweinidogion Cymru eisoes yn adrodd i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar eu portffolios a'u cynnydd. Maent hefyd yn adrodd i'r gymuned fusnes drwy gyngor adnewyddu'r economi a fforymau eraill.

Rhaid imi ddweud hefyd, pan gyfeiriodd at y newidiadau a wnaethom wrth sefydlu'r cyngor newydd ar adnewyddu'r economi a'r paneli sector, roedd yn dda bod yr Aelod sy'n cynnig y Bil wedi dyfynnu Ron Jones, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn cadeirio un o fy mhaneli sector. Felly, gallaf eich sicrhau fy mod yn cael y cyngor gorau posibl ar gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd drwy sefydlu paneli sector, sy'n rhoi cyngor i fusnesau ynghylch y trywydd y dylid ei ddilyn.

Fodd bynnag, fel yr Aelod, rwyf am weld economi fwy cystadleuol a mentrus yng Nghymru, ac rydw i am i farn busnes fod yn sail i'r hyn a wna. Dyna pam rwyf wedi gofyn am farn fy nhasglu annibynnol ar strategaeth microfusnes i Gymru. Roedd yr adroddiad hwnnw'n seiliedig ar arbenigedd a phrofiad y grŵp, barn microfusnesau ac ymchwil annibynnol. Mae'n amlwg mai rôl Llywodraeth Cymru yn y gwaith o gefnogi microfusnes yw hwyluso a galluogi, yn hytrach na rhoi darpariaeth uniongyrchol, gan fod y sector preifat, oherwydd ei arbenigedd, yn aml mewn llawer gwell sefyllfa i gynghori ac arwain microfusnesau.

Felly, ni allaf gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, yr ymddengys ei fod yn deillio o ymatebion i ymgynghoriad hanesyddol y rhoddwyd sylw iddynt eisoes. Byddai'n dyblygu ac yn drysu'r trefniadau presennol. Roedd cyfeiriad hefyd yng nghyfraniad yr Aelod at yr Emiraethau Arabaidd Unedig; rydym ninnau hefyd wedi cael trafodaethau cadarnhaol ac rydym eisoes wedi sefydlu grŵp i edrych ar faterion dinas a rhanbarth. O ran yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud ym maes caffael, mae fy nghydweithiwr Jane Hutt yn ystyried y materion hyn, fel rydw innau ac un o

committed to the growth of enterprise in Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for taking an intervention, Minister. Do you not recognise that, as this is a Member-proposed Bill, many of the points that you have made, and those that the Member made, could be scrutinised in more detail by a committee, and that Members could, in that way, come to a more informed opinion on whether this enterprise Bill should progress through the Assembly? Especially in the field of public procurement, an enterprise Bill could lead to significant gains for the public sector and private sector in Wales.

Edwina Hart: I have no doubt that the Bill is well-intentioned, but I see no reason why we need to progress it, because we are already progressing on this matter. We have all the necessary mechanisms in place on scrutiny of the Government, we have all the relationships with business in place and, in terms of procurement, you will know that the microbusiness taskforce has asked me to look at the possibility of a procurement Bill, which I am considering and discussing with the Minister for Finance. However, like me, she feels that we would be able to improve procurement without legislation. I also think that Members are already well informed about what the Government is doing on these matters and do not require time to consider it further.

Finally, I welcome this discussion and look forward to the other contributions.

Nick Ramsay: I am pleased to speak today in support of this Bill, which is being proposed by my Conservative colleague Mohammad Asghar. As he set out in his opening remarks, it aims to benefit new and existing businesses throughout Wales. In his opening remarks, Oscar spoke with his usual vision and passion, seeing Wales and our economy in the global context, which is too often forgotten by some Members.

There is often criticism that policies promoting and affecting enterprise are difficult to understand and access and that

bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Y peth pwysig i'w gydnabod yw ein bod i gyd wedi ymrwymo i dwf menter yng Nghymru.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch ichi am gymryd ymyriad, Weinidog. Onid ydych yn cydnabod, gan fod hwn yn Fil Aelod, y gallai llawer o'r pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud, a'r rhai a wnaeth yr Aelod, gael eu harchwilio yn fwy manwl gan bwyllgor, ac y gallai Aelodau, yn y ffordd honno, ddod i farn fwy gwybodus ynghylch a ddylai'r Bil menter gael mynd drwy'r Cynulliad? Ym maes caffael cyhoeddus yn enwedig, gallai Bil menter arwain at fanteision sylweddol i'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yng Nghymru.

Edwina Hart: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth nad yw'r Bil yn llawn bwriadau da, ond ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam mae angen inni fwrw ymlaen ag ef, oherwydd rydym eisoes yn gwneud cynnydd yn y maes hwn. Mae gennym yr holl fecanweithiau angenrheidiol i i graffu ar y Llywodraeth, mae gennym yr holl gysylltiadau â byd busnes ac, o ran caffael, byddwch yn gwybod bod y tasglu microfusnes wedi gofyn imi edrych ar y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno Bil caffael, ac rwyf yn ystyried ac yn trafod hyn gyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid. Fodd bynnag, fel fi, mae hi'n teimlo y byddem yn gallu gwella caffael heb ddeddfwriaeth. Rwyf hefyd yn meddwl bod yr Aelodau eisoes yn gwybod yn iawn am yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynghylch y materion hyn ac nad oes arnynt angen amser i ystyried hyn ymhellach. Yn olaf, croesawaf y drafodaeth hon ac rwy'n edrych ymlaen at y cyfraniadau eraill.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n falch o siarad heddiw o blaid y Bil hwn, sy'n cael ei gynnig gan fy nghyd-Aelod Ceidwadol, Mohammad Asghar. Fel y nododd yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, ei nod yw cynorthwyo busnesau hen a newydd ledled Cymru. Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, siaradodd Oscar â'i weledigaeth a'i angerdd arferol, gan osod Cymru a'i heconomi mewn cyd-destun byd-eang, sy'n rhywbeth sy'n cael ei anghofio'n rhy aml gan rai Aelodau.

Mae beirniadaeth yn aml fod polisiau sy'n hyrwyddo ac yn effeithio ar fenter, yn anodd eu deall, yn anodd cael mynediad atynt ac yn

they are over-complicated. I agree that this Bill would help to address these concerns, if we want to achieve our aim of Welsh wealth being 85% of the UK average by 2020. The task and finish group into microbusinesses is right when it states that there needs to be

or-gymhleth. Rwy'n cytuno y byddai hyn yn helpu'r Bil i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn, os ydym am gyflawni ein nod o sicrhau y bydd cyfoeth Cymru yn cyrraedd 85% o gyfartaledd y DU erbyn 2020. Mae'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar ficrofusnesau yn iawn pan mae'n nodi bod angen cael

'a long term commitment to provide stability and focus'.

ymrwymiad tymor hir i ddarparu sefydlogrwydd a ffocws.

Too many of the policies concerning enterprise and economic development are short-term fixes. To move forward, we believe, and Oscar believes, that the Welsh Government needs to come up with some long-term projects and goals in which its success or failure can be clearly measured.

Atebion tymor byr yn unig yw gormod o'r polisiau sy'n ymwneud â menter a datblygu economaidd. Er mwyn symud ymlaen, rydym ni, ac Oscar, yn credu bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddod o hyd i rai prosiectau a nodau tymor hir fel y gellir mesur eu llwyddiant neu eu methiant yn glir.

With reference to your statements, Minister, I welcome your commitment to enterprise and to different stakeholders who wish to see the economy in Wales improved, but this debate should surely be in the spirit that we want to put enterprise at the centre of what we do. While you may be doing things at the moment that do not require an enterprise Bill, would it not be a great message to send out that the Welsh Government believes that enterprise should be at the heart of legislation and that, at some future point—it is difficult to imagine at the moment—if you were not in your current role, Minister, progressing some of the things that you are, would you want to leave it to the whims of a future Government or would we want to have enterprise enshrined at the heart of what this Assembly is all about? We should be going for the latter option.

Gan gyfeirio at eich datganiadau, Weinidog, rwy'n croesawu eich ymrwymiad i fenter ac i randdeiliaid gwahanol sy'n dymuno gweld yr economi yng Nghymru yn gwella, ond oni ddylai'r ddadl hon fod yn yr ysbryd o fod yn awyddus i roi menter yn ganolog i'r hyn a wnawn. Er eich bod ar hyn o bryd yn gwneud pethau nad oes angen Bil menter ar eu cyfer, oni fyddai'n neges wych fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn credu y dylai menter fod wrth wraidd deddfwriaeth ac, rywdro yn y dyfodol—mae'n anodd dychmygu pryd ar hyn o bryd—os na fyddech chi yn eich swydd bresennol, Weinidog, ac yn gweithio ar rai o'r pethau yr ydych yn ei wneud, a fyddech chi'n fodlon gadael hyn i fympwyon Llywodraeth yn y dyfodol neu a fyddem am sicrhau bod menter yn rhan hanfodol o holl waith y Cynulliad hwn? Dylem fod yn dewis yr opsiwn olaf.

3.30 p.m.

Mohammad Asghar mentioned transparency, accountability and progress. This is not just Oscar's Bill; this is a Bill for all of Wales. There have been criticisms about a lack of legislation over the last few months to support the Welsh economy. Surely, this is one way in which legislation can be used to encourage innovation and to support Wales both now and in the future.

Siaradodd Mohammad Asghar am dryloywder, atebolrwydd a chynnydd. Nid Bil Oscar yn unig yw hwn; mae'n Fil ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Dros y misoedd diwethaf, cafwyd beirniadaeth ynghylch diffyg deddfwriaeth i gefnogi economi Cymru. Yn sicr, mae hyn yn un ffordd y gall deddfwriaeth gael ei defnyddio i annog arloesedd ac i gefnogi Cymru yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.

The introduction of this Bill comes at a time when the rate of business start-up in Wales,

Mae'r Bil hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno ar adeg pan fo cyfradd y busnesau sy'n cael eu

as the Minister will know, is in question. The rate peaked in 2004 and is now at a lower level than it was in 2002. Admittedly, against the background of a tough global and European economic situation, but that is still the reality. At this moment in time, business start-ups need our support. Furthermore, according to a Cardiff Business School report, Wales's ability to attract inward investment has been severely dented, with the figures showing Wales lying at ninth placed region of the UK, down from a peak of the second placed in 2004.

This Bill wishes to make policy making more transparent and hold the Welsh Government to account, if it fails to deliver on its objectives. It is in the interest of transparency that the UK Treasury has made Westminster spending details available. Why should the same not be done here? Why should the Welsh Government not take on the chin the issue of transparency and just go ahead and do it? That is what people would expect.

On simplification of policy, we need to take note of the views of the Federation of Small Businesses, which last year claimed that rather than getting one single integrated and coherent economic policy, we are now getting a patchwork of policies, which risks leaving no-one happy. There is clearly confusion over this. I have had meetings with the Minister in which she has been pretty open on many aspects of policy. I know that she has engaged the entrepreneurial group that I brought together in its initial stages and that she has other stakeholders involved. However, if the FSB is saying that this is an unintegrated patchwork, what are people out there thinking? What are businesses thinking? Let us introduce some simplification and clarity on this. An enterprise Bill is one way of doing that easily and efficiently.

Finally, a key suggestion made in this Bill is to establish an enterprise Wales council, chaired by a business person and made up of the Welsh Government's economic partners.

dechrau yng Nghymru, fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, dan sylw. Cyrhaeddodd y gyfradd ei huchafbwynt yn 2004 ac mae bellach ar lefel is nag a oedd yn 2002. Rhaid cyfaddef bod sefyllfa economaidd anodd ar lefel fyd-eang ac Ewropeaidd yn gefndir i hynny, ond dyna yw'r reality er hynny. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ar fusnesau newydd angen ein cymorth. Ar ben hynny, yn ôl adroddiad gan Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd, mae gallu Cymru i ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad wedi ei danseilio'n ddifrifol, ac mae'r ffigurau'n dangos bod Cymru yn y nawfed lle ymhlith rhanbarthau'r DU, wedi bod yn yr ail le, sef yr uchafbwynt, yn 2004.

Mae'r Bil hwn yn dymuno gwneud y broses o lunio polisiau'n fwy tryloyw a dal Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif, os bydd yn methu â chyflawni ei hamcanion. Mae er budd tryloywder bod Trysorlys y DU wedi cyhoeddi manylion gwariant San Steffan. Pam na ddylid gwneud yr un peth yn y lle hwn? Pam na ddylai Llywodraeth Cymru fynd i'r afael â mater tryloywder a bwrw ymlaen a gwneud hynny? Dyna y byddai pobl yn ei ddisgwyl.

O ran symleiddio polisi, mae angen inni gymryd sylw o farn Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, a honnodd y llynedd, yn hytrach na chael un polisi economiadd integredig a chydlynol, ein bod yn awr yn cael polisiau economiadd tameidiog, a pherygl hynny yw arwain at sefyllfa lle na fydd neb yn hapus. Mae'n amlwg bod dryswch ynghylch hyn. Rwyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd â'r Gweinidog lle y mae hi wedi bod yn eithaf agored ynglŷn â sawl agwedd ar bolisi. Gwn ei bod wedi ymgysylltu â'r grŵp entrepreneuriaid yr helpais i'w ffurfio yn y cychwyn a'i bod wedi cynnwys rhanddeiliaid eraill. Fodd bynnag, os yw Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn dweud bod y polisiau'n dameidiog ac nad ydynt wedi'u hintegreiddio, beth y mae pobl yn ei feddwl? Beth y mae busnesau yn ei feddwl? Gadewch inni symleiddio ac egluro rhywfaint ar hyn. Mae Bil menter yn un ffordd o wneud hynny yn hawdd ac yn effeithlon.

Yn olaf, awgrym allweddol yn y Bil hwn yw sefydlu cyngor menter Cymru, wedi'i gadeirio gan berson busnes ac yn cynnwys partneriaid economaidd Llywodraeth Cymru.

Such a council could question and advise Ministers in the Welsh Government. Council papers would be published. If we can make better use of the vast expertise we have available in Wales, then surely we should seek to do that. I know that there is a similar body in place at the moment and I know that you are consulting with stakeholders. However, this Bill is about putting the need to improve the Welsh economy and ensuring that people and businesses have confidence at the heart of what we are seeking to do here. It will ensure that this work will always be key to what the National Assembly for Wales is about and that it is not something that can be kicked into the long grass next month, next year or in 10 years' time. Let us get the economy moving, Minister. Work with us on this—work with Mohammad Asghar and let us give this enterprise Bill the support that it really deserves.

Alun Ffred Jones: Deallaf ddyuniadau'r Aelod a chefnogaf yr amcan cyffredinol i wneud economi Cymru yn gryfach ac yn fwy bywiog drwy sicrhau bod amrywiaeth swyddi cynaliadwy ar hyd a lled ein gwlad. Yr wyf yn wirioneddol bryderus am sefyllfa cyflogaeth mewn trefi a phentrefi ledled Cymru. Wrth gwrs, cytunaf â Mohammad Asghar wrth iddo ddweud y dylai'r Gweinidog fod yn atebol i ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw hi'n atebol, ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw hynny. Nid wyf yn siŵr sut y gall unrhyw Fil wella ein perfformiad, gan ein gwneud ni'n well neu'n waeth.

Mae problemau a gwendidau, ac rydym wedi'u gwyntyllu'n aml ar lawr y Siambr. Mae problemau gyda'r ffordd y caiff y gyllideb ei gosod allan, ond eto, rwyf yn amheus ai mater i Fil yw hynny. Rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr y dylai fod targedau clir a mesuradwy ac y dylai'r Gweinidog adrodd yn gyson arnynt. Ni chredaf fod y Llywodraeth bresennol wedi bod yn agored ynghylch hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn siŵr sut y gall Bil fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw.

Dadleuodd y cynigydd ar y dechrau ynghylch llwyddiant Dubai a'r Emiraethau Arabaidd Unedig, ond ni ddangosodd sut mae'r dadleuon hynny'n cysylltu gydag unrhyw Fil

Gallai cyngor o'r fath gwestiynu a chynghori Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru. Byddai papurau'r cyngor yn cael eu cyhoeddi. Os gallwn wneud gwell defnydd o'r arbenigedd helaeth sydd ar gael yng Nghymru, yna oni ddylem geisio gwneud hynny? Gwn fod corff tebyg yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd a gwn eich bod yn ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Bil hwn yn ymwneud â gosod yr angen i wella economi Cymru a sicrhau bod pobl a busnesau'n hyderus wrth wraidd yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i wneud. Bydd yn sicrhau y bydd y gwaith hwn bob amser yn allweddol o ran yr hyn y mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ei wneud ac nad yw'n rhywbeth y gellir ei fwrw heibio y mis nesaf, y flwyddyn nesaf neu ymhen 10 mlynedd. Gadewch inni roi hwb i'r economi, Weinidog. Gweithiwch gyda ni ar hyn—gweithiwch gyda Mohammad Asghar a gadewch inni roi'r cymorth y mae'n ei haeddu i'r Bil hwn.

Alun Ffred Jones: I understand the Member's aspirations and I support the general aim of making the Welsh economy stronger and more viable by ensuring that there is a variety of sustainable jobs across the country. I am truly concerned about the employment situation in towns and villages throughout Wales. Of course, I agree with Mohammad Asghar when he says that the Minister should be accountable to us as Assembly Members. However, if she is not accountable, then that is our responsibility. I am not sure how any Bill could improve our performance, in making it better or worse.

There are problems and weaknesses, and we have aired those many times in the Chamber. There are problems with the way in which the budget is set out, but again, I am doubtful as to whether that is an issue to be dealt with in a Bill. I agree entirely that there should be clear and measurable targets and that the Minister should report back regularly on those. I do not believe that the present Government has been open about that. However, I am not quite sure how a Bill could get to grips with that point.

The proposer of the motion referred to the success of Dubai and the United Arab Emirates, but he did not demonstrate how that point would link into any Bill that he

y mae'n bwriadu ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad. Nid oedd cysylltiad, hyd y gwelaf i, rhwng y dadleuon hynny a'r Bil y mae'n ei gynnig yma.

Roedd hynny'n wir hefyd am gyfraniad Nick Ramsay, a gyfeiriodd at brosiectau hirdymor. A yw o ddifrif yn meddwl y byddwn ni'n cael Bil yn enwi prosiectau penodol? Nid mater i Fil gan y Cynulliad fyddai hynny.

While we all support the desire to develop a more competitive Welsh economy and ensure that the Welsh Government is accountable for progress, accomplishing these aims depends on strategies and policies, and policies should be flexible, not enshrined in law. Governments should be free to change policy as conditions change, which is why we have governments. If successful economic governance could be secured through legislation, you would have little need of politicians. That is an idea that might catch on, especially after this debate. [*Laughter.*]

It seems that the Tories are hell-bent on introducing as much red tape and bureaucracy into the process of developing the Welsh economy as possible. Plaid would rather see action taken. Normally, I would support any Member to proceed to present a Member-proposed Bill—it is the natural way of things. However, to continue with this Bill would be a waste of the Assembly's, the Government's and Members' time, when the priority of the Government should be to stimulate and support the economy.

Antoinette Sandbach: I am absolutely staggered by the contribution from the Member opposite. We have targets that are set, we are going to have a sustainability Bill, and we are hearing all this talk about targets, sustainability and delivery in this Chamber, but we do not hear it on enterprise, and we should. I know that the Minister is doing her best, but quite frankly, there is a clear contradiction in the Government's policies and how it delivers them. I have spent the the past six months on the Environment and Sustainability Committee listening to businessman after businessman telling the

would introduce in the Assembly. As far as I can see, there is no link between that argument and his proposal for a Bill.

The same could be said of the contribution made by Nick Ramsay, who referred to long-term projects. Does he seriously think that we will have a Bill that cites specific projects? That is not a matter for an Assembly Bill.

Er ein bod i gyd yn cefnogi'r awydd i ddatblygu economi fwy cystadleuol yng Nghymru a sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn atebol am gynnydd, mae cyflawni'r amcanion hyn yn dibynnu ar strategaethau a pholisïau, a dylai polisïau fod yn hyblyg, nid wedi'u hymgorffori mewn cyfraith. Dylai llywodraethau fod yn rhydd i newid polisi wrth i amodau newid, a dyna pam mae gennym lywodraethau. Pe gallai llywodraethu economaidd llwyddiannus gael ei sicrhau drwy ddeddfwriaeth, ni fyddai llawer o angen am wleidyddion. Efallai y bydd y syniad hwnnw'n dod yn boblogaidd, yn enwedig ar ôl y ddadl hon. [*Chwerthin.*]

Mae'n ymddangos bod y Torïaid yn benderfynol o gyflwyno cymaint o fân reolau a biwrocraatiaeth â phosibl i'r broses o ddatblygu economi Cymru. Byddai'n well gan Blaid Cymru weld camau'n cael eu cymryd. Fel arfer, byddwn yn cefnogi unrhyw Aelod wrth iddynt gyflwyno Bil arfaethedig Aelod—dyna'r ffordd naturiol o wneud pethau. Fodd bynnag, byddai parhau â'r Bil hwn yn gwastraffu amser y Cynulliad, y Llywodraeth a'r Aelodau, pan ddylai'r Llywodraeth roi blaenoriaeth i ysgogi a chefnogi'r economi.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwyf wedi fy syfrdanu'n llwyr gan gyfraniad yr Aelod gyferbyn. Mae gennym dargedau sy'n cael eu gosod, rydym yn mynd i gael Bil cynaliadwyedd, ac rydym yn clywed yr holl sôn am dargedau, cynaliadwyedd a chyflawni yn y Siambr hon, ond nid ydym yn clywed hynny am fenter, ac fe ddylem. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn gwneud ei gorau, ond a dweud y gwir, mae'n glir bod gwrth-ddweud o ran polisïau'r Llywodraeth a sut y mae'n eu cyflawni. Rwyf wedi treulio'r chwe mis diwethaf ar y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yn gwrando ar un dyn

committee that Wales is closed for business and that they get contradictory information and that there is a lack of leadership, all of which—

David Rees: I think that you exaggerate the comments they have been making. They will be listening with concern to the comments coming from your benches, and the targets on TAN 8 and the comments you made about that are what will concern them, not the Government's work.

Antoinette Sandbach: That is absolute rubbish. The head of RWE Renewables, who is prepared to invest billions in the enterprise zone, said that Wales lacks leadership on business and energy. The point of this Bill is that we have had 12 years of an unaccountable Government in this place, and it has failed to deliver time and again on its empty words and promises. This is about enshrining targets for enterprise in the same way that targets for sustainability are promoted in this Chamber. If you can do it for sustainability, you can do it for enterprise and business.

Quite frankly, the record of the Welsh Government in this respect is appalling. In 2010, our GVA, which measures what is produced, was £45.5 billion, and that is 74%; it was the lowest of all the UK nations. It has declined almost every year during the past decade. It is not a record that this Government—your Government—can be proud of. The aim of this Bill is to promote enterprise and encourage it to flourish, as well as to give binding targets and aims for the Welsh Government to achieve its objectives. It is about delivery. This Government has failed to deliver. That is the link that this Bill seeks to create, and it seeks to do it in a way that promotes business and sends out a signal.

Sometimes, I think that Ministers do not realise the impact their comments have on the business community. They often speak without thinking, and we effectively have what is government by press release, and it does not work. People see the different

busnes ar ôl y llall yn dweud wrth y pwyllgor fod Cymru ar gau i fusnes a'u bod yn cael gwybodaeth anghyson a bod diffyg arweiniad, ac mae hyn i gyd—

David Rees: Credaf eich bod yn gor-ddweud yr hyn y maent wedi bod yn ei ddweud. Byddant yn gwranddo gyda phryder ar y sylwadau sy'n dod oddi wrth eich meinciau chi, a'r targedau ar Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 8 a'r sylwadau a wnaethoch am hynny a fydd yn peri pryder iddynt, yn hytrach na gwaith y Llywodraeth.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwtsh llwyr yw hynny. Mae pennaeth RWE Renewables, sy'n barod i fuddsoddi biliynau yn yr ardal fenter, wedi dweud bod gan Gymru ddiffyg arweiniad ar fusnes ac ynni. Pwynt y Bil hwn yw ein bod wedi cael 12 mlynedd o Lywodraeth anatebol yn y lle hwn, ac mae wedi methu â chyflawni dro ar ôl tro o ran ei geiriau a'i haddewidion gwag. Mae hyn yn ymwneud ag ymgorffori targedau ar gyfer menter yn yr un ffordd ag y hyrwyddir targedau ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd yn y Siambr hon. Os gallwch wneud hynny ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd, gallwch wneud hynny ar gyfer menter a busnes.

A dweud y gwir, mae record Llywodraeth Cymru yn hyn o beth yn warthus. Yn 2010, ein GYC, sy'n mesur yr hyn a gynhyrchir, oedd £45.5 biliwn, a 74% yw hynny; yr isaf o holl genhedloedd y DU. Mae wedi gostwng bron bob blwyddyn dros y degawd diwethaf. Nid yw'n rhywbeth y gall y Llywodraeth hon—eich Llywodraeth chi—fod yn falch ohono. Nod y Bil hwn yw hybu menter a'i helpu i ffynnu, yn ogystal â rhoi targedau a nodau ac iddynt rym cyfreithiol i Lywodraeth Cymru er mwyn iddi gyflawni ei hamcanion. Mae'n ymwneud â chyflawni. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi methu â chyflawni. Dyna'r cysylltiad y mae'r Bil hwn yn ceisio ei greu, ac mae'n ceisio gwneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n hyrwyddo busnes ac yn cyfleu neges.

Weithiau, rwy'n meddwl nad yw Gweinidogion yn sylweddoli'r effaith y mae eu sylwadau yn ei chael ar y gymuned fusnes. Maent yn aml yn siarad heb feddwl, ac rydym yn cael llywodraeth drwy ddatganiadau i'r wasg, i bob pwrpas, ac nid

signals. You should take the same approach to enterprise, jobs and business as you do to sustainability. You can talk all you like about sustainability, but unless you are promoting enterprise at the heart of that, to give local jobs to local people, in a way that is deliverable, and with a positive message that there is a value in investing in this country, then businesses get put off by red tape, ridiculous comments—

Mick Antoniw: This would introduce more red tape.

The Presiding Officer: Are you taking interventions?

Antoinette Sandbach: This would no more be red tape than the so-called sustainability Bill. If that is not red tape, then neither is this. You cannot have one without the other. If you want sustainability, you need enterprise as well.

Mick Antoniw: During the inquiry, some businesses said that a review of TAN 8 would be disastrous for future investment. Is that something you agree with?

Antoinette Sandbach: We are not just talking about TAN 8. This is not about TAN 8. We have a First Minister who gave away capacity at Deeside to allow Scottish windfarms to export their electricity and grid infrastructure to Wales. That is shameful, and it is not just about TAN 8.

Eluned Parrott: I thank the Member for bringing forward this motion and underlining his deep and demonstrable commitment to economic development in Wales, which we should all thank him for. I believe that there is an established convention in this Assembly to allow Member-proposed Bills to be passed at Stage 1, and to allow the issues to be explored further. However, having truly considered this at length, I find that I am not able to support this Bill. I really do recognise the Member's good intentions to act to boost the economy, and I applaud that. I also recognise, like Antoinette Sandbach, the sense of powerlessness and frustration that

yw hynny'n gweithio. Mae pobl yn gweld y gwahanol negeseuon. Dylech gael yr un ymagwedd at fenter, swyddi a busnes ag sydd gennych at gynaliadwyedd. Gallwch siarad faint a fynnoch am gynaliadwyedd, ond oni bai eich bod yn hyrwyddo menter wrth wraidd hynny, er mwyn rhoi swyddi lleol i bobl leol, mewn ffordd y gellir ei gwireddu, a chyda neges gadarnhaol bod gwerth mewn buddsoddi yn y wlad hon, yna bydd busnesau'n cael eu digalonni gan fiwrocratiaeth, sylwadau hurt—

Mick Antoniw: Byddai hyn yn cyflwyno rhagor o fiwrocratiaeth.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn derbyn ymyriadau?

Antoinette Sandbach: Ni fyddai'n fwy o fiwrocratiaeth na'r Bil cynaliadwyedd fel y'i gelwir. Os nad yw hynny'n fiwrocratiaeth, yna nid yw hyn chwaith. Ni allwch gael y naill heb y llall. Os ydych am gael cynaliadwyedd, bydd angen menter hefyd.

Mick Antoniw: Yn ystod yr ymchwiliad, dywedodd rhai busnesau y byddai adolygiad o TAN 8 yn drychinebus ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y dyfodol. A ydych yn cytuno â hynny?

Antoinette Sandbach: Nid ydym yn sôn am TAN 8. Nid yw hyn yn ymwneud â TAN 8. Mae gennym Brif Weinidog a roddodd heibio gapasiti yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy i ganiatáu i ffermydd gwynt yr Alban allforio eu seilwaith grid a thrydan i Gymru. Mae hynny'n gywilyddus, ac nid yw'n ymwneud â TAN 8 yn unig.

Eluned Parrott: Diolch i'r Aelod am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn ac am danlinellu ei ymrwymiad dwfn ac amlwg i ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru, a dylai pawb ohonom ddiolch iddo am hynny. Credaf fod arfer wedi'i sefydlu yn y Cynulliad hwn i ganiatáu i Filiau arfaethedig Aelod gael eu pasio yng Nghyfnod 1, ac i ganiatáu i'r materion gael eu trafod ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl ystyried hyn yn helaeth, rwyf wedi dod i'r casgliad nad wyf yn gallu cefnogi'r Bil hwn. Rwyf yn cydnabod bwriadau da'r Aelod i weithredu i roi hwb i'r economi, ac rwy'n cymeradwyo hynny. Rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod, fel Antoinette Sandbach,

we backbench and opposition Members can sometimes feel. I do not think that anyone who sits in this Chamber would say that I have, in the past, been soft on the Welsh Government or on this Minister in particular. That is not the case.

However, there is an important point of principle at stake in this proposal, which really should not be set aside—that is, the idea of legislating for scrutiny. It is my belief that it would set a dangerous precedent for this Assembly to use its new legislative powers to pass laws that prescribe the form that scrutiny should take. The very purpose of this Assembly and our debates, questions and committees is to provide the Welsh Government with scrutiny of its actions. Surely an unintended consequence of legislating for that scrutiny is that it effectively undermines the credibility of this very institution. It sends the message that we cannot provide the effective scrutiny that we need as a Chamber and so are forced to resort to the law.

I would also like to consider some of the other unintended consequences that a Bill such as this might present us with. For example, if we pass the responsibility for scrutiny to the law, who will police that? What will the penalties be for failing to meet its provisions? Will we have a situation where the Crown Prosecution Service will be deciding whether Ministers have met their responsibilities? Would we as Assembly Members have to chase Ministers through the civil courts, perhaps, to get answers to our questions?

Darren Millar: Thank you for taking this intervention. You make a powerful argument about not legislating for scrutiny, but that is precisely what your group has done over the years in this Chamber when we legislated, for example, to hold the Government to account to ensure that it implemented the UN convention on the rights of the child. Why is there a different approach on this?

Eluned Parrott: Thank you for raising that point. I have taken the time to look closely at

yr ymdeimlad o ddiffyg grym a rhwystredigaeth yr ydym ni, Aelodau'r meinciau cefn a'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei deimlo weithiau. Nid wyf yn credu y byddai neb sy'n eistedd yn y Siambr hon yn dweud fy mod i, yn y gorffennol, wedi bod yn rhy faddeugar tuag at Lywodraeth Cymru neu'r Gweinidog hwn yn arbennig. Nid yw hynny'n wir.

Fodd bynnag, mae pwynt pwysig yn ymwneud ag egwyddor yn y fantol yn y cynnig hwn, ac ni ddylid anwybyddu hynny—hynny yw, y syniad o ddeddfu ar gyfer craffu. Yn fy marn i, byddai'n gosod cysail peryglus ar gyfer y Cynulliad petai'n defnyddio'i bwerau deddfwriaethol newydd i basio deddfau sy'n pennu ar ba ffurf y dylid craffu. Pwrpas y Cynulliad hwn a'n dadleuon, ein cwestiynau a'n pwyllgorau yw craffu ar weithredoedd Llywodraeth Cymru. Onid yw'n ganlyniad anfwriadol yn sgîl deddfu ar gyfer y craffu hwnnw fod hynny'n tanseilio hygredded y sefydliad hwn? Yr hyn y mae'n ei gyfleu yw na allwn ddarparu'r gwaith craffu effeithiol y mae angen inni ei ddarparu fel Siambr ac felly rydym yn cael ein gorfodi i droi at ddeddfwriaeth.

Hoffwn hefyd ystyried rhai o'r canlyniadau anfwriadol eraill y gallai Bil fel hwn arwain atynt. Er enghraifft, os byddwn yn trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb am graffu i ddeddfwriaeth, pwy fydd yn plismona hynny? Beth fydd y cosbau am fethu â chyflawni ei darpariaethau? A fydd gennym sefyllfa lle y bydd Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron yn penderfynu a yw Gweinidogion wedi cyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau? A fyddai'n rhaid i ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad fynd â Gweinidogion drwy'r llysoedd sifil, efallai, i gael atebion i'n cwestiynau?

Darren Millar: Diolch ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad hwn. Rydych yn cyflwyno dadl bwerus dros beidio â deddfu ar gyfer craffu, ond dyna'r union beth y mae'ch grŵp wedi ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd yn y Siambr hon pan wnaethom ddeddfu, er enghraifft, i ddwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif i sicrhau ei bod yn gweithredu confensiwn y Cenedloedd Unedig ar hawliau'r plentyn. Pam gweithredu'n wahanol ynglŷn â hyn?

Eluned Parrott: Diolch ichi am godi'r pwynt hwnnw. Rwyf wedi treulio peth amser

the precedents for Bills of this nature, and the advice that I have received is this: all of the other Bills that I could find, including the one that you mentioned, in the UK and its devolved legislatures, that set targets for Ministers or Governments, do so as the result of commitments made in international treaties. I could not find a single example where this was not the case. Not a single one.

3.45 p.m.

Please do not think that I have come to the conclusion that I have come to lightly, because I have not. I have also sought legal advice as to what extent we could amend the legislation that you propose in order to avoid breaching the principle that I am concerned about. However, in terms of amendments, the advice that I have had is that, while you can take content away and change content, you cannot add content and, if you take away the principle that I am concerned about, there is nothing left to amend. I am sorry. In short, I cannot support a Bill that breaches that principle; I cannot avoid my objections by amendment and I do not want to commit this Assembly's time and resources to the development of a Bill that I will not be able to support. I may be a new Member of this Assembly, but I am a passionate believer in devolution, and protecting the dignity of this institution is a critical role for each and every one of us. It is for that reason, with great regret, and having considered it very carefully, that I cannot support the Member's proposal today.

Russell George: I am pleased to be speaking in this debate today, but, more than that, to be speaking in favour of progressing this Bill through to the next stage. At this stage, we should remember that we are only voting on the broad principles of this legislation. I am disappointed that the Minister cannot support it; I broadly welcome much of what she is doing, but I am disappointed that she cannot support this today. The broad principles here are about clear, measureable targets so that we, as a nation, can measure progress and, importantly, create a scrutiny structure so that Ministers are firmly held to account with

yn edrych yn fanwl ar y cynseiliau ar gyfer Biliau o'r math hwn, a'r cyngor yr wyf wedi'i gael yw hyn: roedd pob un o'r Biliau eraill y gallwn ddod o hyd iddynt, gan gynnwys yr un yr ydych yn sôn amdano, yn y DU a'r deddfwrfeydd datganoledig, sy'n gosod targedau ar gyfer Gweinidogion neu Lywodraethau, yn gwneud hynny o ganlyniad i ymrwymadau a wnaed mewn cytundebau rhyngwladol. Nid oeddwn yn gallu dod o hyd i ddim un enghraifft lle nad oedd hynny'n wir. Dim un.

Peidiwch â thybio fy mod wedi dod i'r casgliad hwn yn ddifeddwl, gan nad yw hynny'n wir. Rwyf hefyd wedi ceisio cyngor cyfreithiol ynghylch i ba raddau y gallem ddiwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth yr ydych yn ei chynnig er mwyn osgoi torri'r egwyddor yr wyf yn pryderu amdani. Fodd bynnag, o ran gwelliannau, y cyngor a gefais yw, er y gallwch ddiddymu neu newid cynnwys, ni allwch ychwanegu cynnwys ac, os byddwch yn dileu'r egwyddor yr wyf yn bryderus amdani, nid oes unrhyw beth ar ôl i'w ddiwygio. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Yn fyr, ni allaf gefnogi Mesur sy'n mynd yn groes i'r egwyddor honno; ni allaf anwybyddu fy ngwrthwynebiadau drwy welliant ac nid wyf yn dymuno ymrwymo amser ac adnoddau'r Cynulliad i ddatblygu Bil na fyddaf yn gallu ei gefnogi. Efallai fy mod yn Aelod newydd o'r Cynulliad hwn, ond yr wyf yn credu'n gryf mewn datganoli, ac mae diogelu urddas y sefydliad hwn yn rôl hanfodol i bob un ohonom. Oherwydd hynny, ac ar ôl ei ystyried yn ofalus iawn, ni allaf gefnogi cynnig yr Aelod heddiw.

Russell George: Rwyf yn falch o gael siarad yn y ddadl hon heddiw, ond, yn fwy na hynny, i gael siarad o blaid datblygu'r Bil hwn tua'r cam nesaf. Ar hyn o bryd, dylem gofio mai'r cyfan rydym yn ei wneud yw pleidleisio ar egwyddorion cyffredinol y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Rwy'n siomedig na all y Gweinidog ei chefnogi; rwy'n croesawu llawer o'r hyn mae hi'n ei wneud, ond rwy'n siomedig na all gefnogi hyn heddiw. Mae'r egwyddorion cyffredinol yn ymwneud â thargedau clir a mesuradwy er mwyn i ni, fel cenedl, allu mesur cynnydd ac, yn bwysig, greu strwythur craffu fel y gellir dwyn

regard to economic growth. It would provide clarity for Welsh business sectors so that they can have confidence in the Government's policies and overall strategic vision for the economy. This stage of the Bill does not preclude additional factors from being brought into the legislation to give it additional strength, such as reforming procurement to make more contracts SME-friendly, or providing incentives for enterprise such as scholarships and greater scientific and technical training, or even compelling the Government to publish a five-year enterprise and entrepreneurship strategy. This is an opportunity to create a single, coherent economic policy instead of a patchwork of policies and small scale tinkering, which is clearly not satisfying the private sector.

The fact is that the state of the Welsh economy over the last 13 years has gone from bad to worse. We need radical ideas to transform the fortunes of the Welsh economy, and I believe that this Bill can be part of an overall package, like our idea of enterprise zones, which I know that the Government has taken up. From my perspective of running a small business, it is crucial that we get more support for small and medium-sized businesses, because they are the backbone of not just the Welsh economy, but the UK economy. A major study of the European Commission, published a few weeks ago, showed that 85% of net new jobs created in Europe between 2002 and 2010 came from small and medium-sized enterprises. However, one statistic that screams out for politicians to take notice is the finding that all net employment growth has been generated by newly-born SMEs—those up to five years old. In fact, the number of jobs created by new firms—17.5 million—more than compensated for the 8.9 million jobs lost through business failure.

From my own perspective in Newtown, I see the whole town rapidly falling into a spiral of decline as business close on a weekly basis. At the moment, there is no confidence or belief among those thinking about going out on their own that they will be supported in the early stages if they take the plunge. That

Gweinidogion i gyfrif yn gadarn o ran twf economaidd. Byddai'n darparu eglurder i sectorau busnes Cymru er mwyn iddynt fod â hyder ym mholisiau'r Llywodraeth a'r weledigaeth strategol gyffredinol ar gyfer yr economi. Nid yw'r cam hwn o'r Bil yn atal ffactorau ychwanegol rhag cael eu cyflwyno i'r ddeddfwriaeth i roi nerth ychwanegol iddi, megis diwygio caffael i wneud contractau yn fwy cyfeillgar i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, neu ddarparu cymhellion i fentrau megis ysgoloriaethau a mwy o hyfforddiant gwyddonol a thechnegol, neu hyd yn oed gymell y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi strategaeth menter ac entrepreneuriaeth pum mlynedd. Dyma gyfle i greu un polisi economaidd cydlynol yn hytrach na chlytwaith o bolisiau ac ailwampio ar raddfa fach, sy'n amlwg ddim yn bodloni'r sector preifat.

Y ffaith amdani yw bod cyflwr economi Cymru dros y 13 mlynedd diwethaf wedi mynd o ddrwg i waeth. Mae angen syniadau radical arnom i drawsnewid ffawd economi Cymru, a chredaf y gall y Bil hwn fod yn rhan o becyn cyffredinol, fel ein syniad am ardaloedd menter, y gwn fod y Llywodraeth wedi ei fabwysiadu. O'm safbwynt i o redeg busnes bach, mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn rhoi mwy o gefnogaeth i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, gan eu bod yn asgwrn cefn nid yn unig i economi Cymru, ond hefyd i economi'r DU. Dangosodd astudiaeth helaeth gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, a gyhoeddwyd ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, bod 85% o'r swyddi newydd net a grëwyd yn Ewrop rhwng 2002 a 2010 wedi dod o fusnesau bach a chanolig. Fodd bynnag, un ystadegyn sy'n gweiddi'n daer i wleidyddion gymryd sylw ohono yw'r ffaith bod yr holl dwf net mewn cyflogaeth wedi ei gynhyrchu gan fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint newydd sbon—y rhai hyd at bum mlwydd oed. Mewn gwirionedd, mae nifer y swyddi a grëwyd gan gwmnïau newydd—17.5 miliwn—wedi mwy na gwneud iawn am yr 8.9 miliwn o swyddi a gollwyd oherwydd busnesau'n methu.

O'm safbwynt fy hun yn y Drenewydd, gwelaf y dref gyfan yn dirywio wrth i fusnesau gau bob wythnos. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes hyder na ffydd ymhlith y rhai sy'n meddwl am gychwyn ar eu pen eu hunain y byddant yn cael cymorth yn y cyfnodau cynnar os byddant yn mynd amdani. Dyna

is why I would like to see the Government challenged to generate SME growth over a given period, because that is where we will get true value for our investment.

With regard to technical advice note 8, I am happy to say that it needs to be reviewed; it is not helping the economy of mid Wales at all. If TAN 8 is not reviewed and we have proposals for 800 turbines in mid Wales, it will destroy one of the biggest industries that we have in mid Wales—tourism. It desperately needs to be reviewed and rethought. Confusion is being created by the Welsh Government. We get one message from the First Minister, then, two weeks' later, a different message from the Minister for environment. That is why we are getting mixed messages from the renewables sector. The Welsh Government should be held to account.

David Rees: Would you agree, as we are both in the same committee, that the evidence was that a review of TAN 8 would cause uncertainty, and that businesses did not want that? They wanted it to stay as it was so that they could have the confidence to go ahead. They were not asking for a review.

Russell George: I am sorry, but I could not hear all of what you said. However, if the planning issues that are causing the problem—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I remind Members that this debate is not about TAN 8; it would be helpful if you could return to discussing the Bill that Mohammad Asghar is promoting this afternoon.

Russell George: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I have come to the end of what I wanted to say. However, I was making the point that this is about helping our economy in Wales and that, in relation to an earlier intervention, TAN 8 and its policies will be very unhelpful to the mid Wales economy with regard to tourism. I hope that Members will change their minds and support this Bill today and through the next stage.

pam yr hoffwn weld y Llywodraeth yn cael ei herio i gynhyrchu twf mewn busnesau bach a chanolig dros gyfnod penodol, gan mai dyna lle byddwn yn cael gwir werth am ein buddsoddiad.

O ran nodyn cyngor technegol 8, rwyf yn falch o ddweud bod angen ei adolygu; nid yw'n helpu economi'r canolbarth o gwbl. Os nad yw TAN 8 yn cael ei adolygu ac mae gennym gynigion am 800 o dyrbinau yn y canolbarth, bydd yn dinistrio un o'r diwydiannau mwyaf sydd gennym yn y canolbarth, sef twristiaeth. Mae dirfawr angen ei adolygu a'i ailystyried. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn creu dryswch. Rydym yn cael un neges gan y Prif Weinidog, yna, bythefnos yn ddiweddarach, neges wahanol gan y Gweinidog dros yr amgylchedd. Dyna pam ein bod yn cael negeseuon cymysg gan y sector ynni adnewyddadwy. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei dwyn i gyfrif.

David Rees: A fyddech yn cytuno, gan ein bod ar yr un pwyllgor, mai'r dystiolaeth oedd y byddai adolygiad o TAN 8 yn achosi ansicrwydd, ac nad oedd busnesau yn dymuno hynny? Roedden nhw eisiau iddo aros fel ag yr oedd er mwyn iddynt gael hyder i fynd yn eu blaen. Nid oeddynt yn gofyn am adolygiad.

Russell George: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid oeddwn yn gallu clywed popeth a ddywedasoch. Fodd bynnag, os bydd y materion cynllunio sy'n achosi'r broblem—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau nad yw'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud â TAN 8; byddai o gymorth pe baech yn dychwelyd i drafod y Bil sy'n cael ei hyrwyddo gan Mohammad Asghar y prynhawn yma.

Russell George: Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Rwyf wedi cyrraedd terfyn yr hyn rwyf am ei ddweud. Fodd bynnag, roeddwn yn gwneud y pwynt bod hyn yn ymwneud â helpu ein heconomi yng Nghymru ac, mewn perthynas ag ymyriad cynharach, na fydd TAN 8 a'i bolisiau o ddim cymorth i economi'r canolbarth o ran twristiaeth. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau yn newid eu meddyliau ac yn cefnogi'r Bil hwn heddiw, a thrwy'r cam

nesaf.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Confidence in enterprise is the key to economic growth in Wales. I am proud to support this Bill. I have heard some of the finest debating going on here today in the contributions of my colleagues. Is it not obvious which party in this Assembly actually supports business?

Jocelyn Davies *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: I do not think that the Member is taking an intervention.

Janet Finch-Saunders: It is fair to say that the business experience that Members on these benches bring to the table is reflected—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Janet Finch-Saunders is not taking an intervention at this point.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Research published by Deloitte in December shows that, generally, entrepreneurs in Wales are positive about growth going forward. However, that is not always the case in Wales. Indeed, 88% of entrepreneurs in Wales would normally expect to grow their business over the following 12 months—an ambition that could be maximised by the Bill that Mohammad Asghar proposes. There is currently no formal and regular process to ensure that Welsh Ministers are held to account on progress towards their targets by Assembly Members, the business community and those wishing to invest in Wales. I take the point that the Minister made about the—what is it called?—council for economic renewal. However, how relevant is that to our business fraternity when we are told—

Edwina Hart *rose*—

Janet Finch-Saunders: I will not take an intervention just yet. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. If the Member does not wish to listen to the Minister, then that is up to the Member.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hyder mewn menter yw'r allwedd i dwf economaidd yng Nghymru. Rwy'n falch o gefnogi'r Bil hwn. Clywais rai o'r enghreifftiau gorau o ddadlau heddiw yng nghyfraniadau fy nghydweithwyr. Onid yw'n amlwg pa blaid yn y Cynulliad hwn sy'n cefnogi busnes mewn gwirionedd?

Jocelyn Davies *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf yn credu bod yr Aelod yn cymryd ymyriad.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Mae'n deg dweud bod y profiad busnes sydd gan yr Aelodau ar y meinciau hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Janet Finch-Saunders yn cymryd ymyriad ar hyn o bryd.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Dengys ymchwil a gyhoeddwyd gan Deloitte ym mis Rhagfyr fod entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru yn gadarnhaol ar y cyfan am dwf yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny bob amser yn wir yng Nghymru. Yn wir, byddai 88% o entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru fel arfer yn disgwyl tyfu eu busnes dros y 12 mis nesaf—uchelgais y gellid manteisio i'r eithaf arno gan y Bil a gynigir gan Mohammad Asghar. Nid oes unrhyw broses ffurfiol a rheolaidd i sicrhau bod Gweinidogion Cymru yn cael eu dwyn i gyfrif am y cynnydd wrth gyrraedd eu targedau gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad, y gymuned fusnes a'r rheiny sy'n dymuno buddsoddi yng Nghymru. Rwy'n derbyn y pwynt a wnaeth y Gweinidog ynghylch—beth yw ei enw?—cyngor adnewyddu'r economi. Fodd bynnag, pa mor berthnasol yw hynny i'r gymuned fusnes pan ddywedir wrthym—

Edwina Hart *a gododd*—

Janet Finch-Saunders: Ni fyddaf yn derbyn ymyriad am y tro. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Os nad yw'r Aelod yn dymuno gwrandao ar y Gweinidog, yna mater i'r Aelod yw hynny.

Janet Finch-Saunders: We are told that this council has met four times and yet none of the members knew about it.

The Bill proposes stronger processes for accountability and transparency, which will build trust in enterprise among the general public and within our business sector. The primary source for growth for 65% of entrepreneurs is the cash generated from their business. A key support area that entrepreneurs identified for improvement was that they would like their banks to be more helpful in offering better lending terms. A staggering 53% said that they had experienced no positive change in their bank's willingness to lend or improve lending terms in the past 12 months.

As discussed last week, the microbusiness task and finish group report mentioned the need for a long-term commitment to provide stability and focus, coupled particularly with the development of clear targets for enterprise set in legislation and set independently of the Welsh Government. This commitment would cement confidence in enterprise and mitigate the banking sector's reluctance. Likewise, in terms of inward investment, clear skills targets would boost confidence in the Welsh labour market.

While we welcome the much trumpeted but rather delayed announcement on enterprise zones, it is disappointing to see the areas in Wales that applied but were turned down. The Alacrity Foundation, based in Newport, and supported by the University of Wales, Newport, aims to fast-track graduates into creating technology-based businesses. Those are the sorts of projects that we should be promoting through regional targets for skills development. Greater clarity and certainty for business will improve inward investment. Indeed, the chief executive of broadband company Avanti said that the Welsh Government

'needs either to make a decision and spend some money or make a decision to not spend

Janet Finch-Saunders: Dywedir wrthym fod y cyngor hwn wedi cyfarfod bedair gwaith ac eto nid oedd yr un o'r aelodau yn gwybod amdanynt.

Mae'r Bil yn cynnig prosesau cryfach ar gyfer atebolrwydd a thryloywder, a fydd yn ennyn hyder mewn menter ymhlith y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol ac o fewn ein sector busnes. Y brif ffynhonnell ar gyfer twf i 65% o entrepreneuriaid yw'r arian a gynhyrchir gan eu busnes. Un maes allweddol i'w wella a nododd entrepreneuriaid yw yr hoffent i'w banciau fod yn fwy o gymorth o ran cynnig well telerau benthycu. Dywedodd canran syfrdanol o 53% nad oeddynt wedi gweld unrhyw newid cadarnhaol ym mharodrwydd eu banc i fenthycu neu wella telerau benthycu yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf.

Fel y trafodwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, soniodd y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar feicrobusnesau am yr angen i gael ymrwymiad tymor hir er mwyn rhoi sefydlogrwydd a ffocws, ynghyd, yn arbennig, â datblygu targedau mentrau clir mewn deddfwriaeth a gaiff eu pennu'n annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru. Byddai'r ymrwymiad hwn yn rhoi sail gadarn i hyder mewn menter ac yn lliniaru amharodrwydd y sector bancio. Yn yr un modd, o ran mewnfuddsoddi, byddai targedau clir ar sgiliau yn hybu hyder yn y farchnad lafur yng Nghymru.

Er ein bod yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed ar gyrn a phibau er ychydig yn hwyr ar ardaloedd menter, mae'n siomedig gweld yr ardaloedd yng Nghymru a wnaeth gais ond a gafodd eu gwrthod. Nod Sefydliad Alacrity yng Nghasnewydd, a gefnogir gan Brifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, yw sbarduno graddedigion i greu busnesau sy'n seiliedig ar dechnoleg. Dyna'r mathau o brosiectau y dylem fod yn eu hyrwyddo drwy dargedau rhanbarthol i ddatblygu sgiliau. Bydd mwy o eglurder a sicrwydd ar gyfer busnes yn gwella'r cyfle i ddenu buddsoddiad o'r tu allan. Yn wir, dywedodd prif weithredwr cwmni band eang Avanti bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru

naill ai i wneud penderfyniad i wario rhywfaint o arian neu i wneud penderfyniad i

money, but do it quickly.’

While a lot of focus has been put on securing inward investment into Wales, it is important to encourage outward investment and export opportunities through targets. Currently, only 5% of entrepreneurs see China, Africa or the middle east as their best opportunities for growth, yet China is the world’s fastest-growing major economy—not that you would know it from the Welsh Government’s approach. Transport infrastructure is an essential part of business growth in Wales, and investment in it would signal confidence by this Assembly in the strength of Welsh enterprise. The Member for Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, has already highlighted today the weakness of the rail network in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can you wind up, please?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Yes. Iestyn Davies of the FSB has said that FSB members are concerned that Wales does not enjoy the same sophisticated transport links as other parts of the UK. Indeed, a businessman from my own constituency recently remarked to me that there is a desperate need for a motorway connecting north and south Wales.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Your time is up.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Okay. I welcome this—

The Presiding Officer: No, it is not okay. Excuse me. I am telling you that your time is up. Although the clock says three minutes, you have had nearly six. Will you please wind up now?

Janet Finch-Saunders: I have not had six minutes.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am asking you to wind up quickly, please.

Janet Finch-Saunders: This enterprise Bill would benefit new and existing businesses

beidio â gwario arian, ond dylai wneud hynny’n gyflym.

Er bod llawer o bwyslais wedi ei roi ar sicrhau buddsoddiad o’r tu allan i Gymru, mae’n bwysig annog allfuddsoddi a chyfleoedd i allforio drwy dargedau. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 5% o entrepreneuriaid sy’n ystyried Tsieina, Affrica neu’r dwyrain canol fel eu cyfleoedd gorau i dyfu, ac eto Tsieina yw’r economi o bwys sy’n tyfu gyflymaf yn yn y byd—nid y byddech yn gwybod hynny o ymagwedd Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae seilwaith trafndiaeth yn rhan hanfodol o dwf busnes yng Nghymru, a byddai buddsoddi ynddo yn dangos hyder y Cynulliad hwn yng nghryfder menter Cymru. Mae’r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, eisoes wedi tynnu sylw heddiw at wendid y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Allwch chi ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Janet Finch-Saunders: O’r gorau. Dywedodd Iestyn Davies o’r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach dweud bod ei aelodau yn pryderu nad oes gan Gymru yr un math o gysylltiadau trafndiaeth soffistigedig â rhannau eraill o’r DU. Yn wir, dywedodd gŵr busnes o’m hetholaeth wrthyf yn ddiweddar bod angen dirfawr am draffordd sy’n cysylltu’r gogledd a’r de.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Iawn. Croesawaf—

Y Llywydd: Na, nid yw’n iawn. Esgusodwch fi. Rwyf yn dweud wrthyf fod eich amser ar ben. Er bod y cloc yn dweud tri munud, rydych wedi cael bron i chwech. A fydech cystal â dirwyn i ben yn awr?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Nid wyf wedi cael chwe munud.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rwy’n gofyn i chi i ddirwyn i ben yn gyflym, os gwelwch yn dda.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Byddai’r Bil menter hwn o fudd i fusnesau newydd a rhai sy’n

alike. I am proud to give my wholehearted support to Mohammad and this Bill.

The Presiding Officer: I inform Members that we have a problem with the electronic clock. We have a number of watches here that we are using to time people. We are being very fair about the time that is allocated to speakers. I call on Mohammad Asghar to reply to the debate.

Mohammad Asghar: I am grateful to my colleagues for their contributions. I am surprised at my colleagues in Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats saying that their hearts are saying one thing but their minds another. Still, I am grateful, and I am sure that the consensus is that we all need enterprise. I know what the Government is saying. Minister, I am surprised to hear the word 'union'. I think that is probably the reason why she is not supporting this, because her hands are tied with union laws. In Wales—

David Rees: Will you take an intervention?

Mohammad Asghar: No, sorry, I do not have time. In Wales, we have the poorest GVA—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Mohammad Asghar has another five minutes in which to speak, and I would like to hear his speech in silence.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you very much, Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer: Do you have a point of order, Minister?

Edwina Hart: I object to the reference to my allegiances and to the unions as my paymasters in that contribution.

Mohammad Asghar: I did not say 'paymasters'.

Edwina Hart: Presiding Officer, I would be grateful if you would check the Record

bodoli eisoes fel ei gilydd. Rwy'n falch o roi fy nghefnogaeth lwyr i Mohammad a'r Bil hwn.

Y Llywydd: Rwy'n hysbysu Aelodau fod gennym broblem gyda'r cloc electronig. Mae gennym nifer o watsys yn y fan hyn yr ydym yn eu defnyddio i amseru pobl. Rydym yn bod yn deg iawn gyda'r amser a ddyrennir i siaradwyr. Galwaf ar Mohammad Asghar i ymateb i'r ddadl.

Mohammad Asghar: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i fy nghyd-Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Rwy'n synnu at fy nghyd-Aelodau ym Mhlaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dweud fod eu calonnau yn dweud un peth ond eu meddyliau'n dweud rhywbeth arall. Er hynny, rwy'n ddiolchgar, ac rwy'n siŵr mai'r consensws yw ein bod i gyd angen menter. Gwn beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei ddweud. Weinidog, rwy'n synnu clywed y gair 'undeb'. Credaf mai dyna yw'r rheswm tebygol pam nad yw'n cefnogi hyn, gan fod ei dwylo wedi'u clymu gan gyfreithiau undeb. Yng Nghymru—

David Rees: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Mohammad Asghar: Na, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nid oes gennyf amser. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym y gwerth crynswth ychwanegol tlotaf—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gan Mohammad Asghar bum munud arall i siarad, a hoffwn glywed ei araith mewn tawelwch.

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch yn fawr iawn, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: A oes gennych bwynt o drefn, Weinidog?

Edwina Hart: Rwy'n gwrthwynebu'r cyfeiriad at fy nheyngarwch ac at yr undebau fel fy nhâl-feistri yn y cyfraniad hwnnw.

Mohammad Asghar: Ni ddywedais 'tâl-feistri'.

Edwina Hart: Lywydd, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech yn edrych ar y Cofnod

tomorrow, and I would then want you to resolve whether or not that remark should be withdrawn.

The Presiding Officer: I will do that.

Mohammad Asghar: Presiding Officer, I did not say 'paymasters'; I said that she is talking their language.

The Presiding Officer: I think that we will need to read the Record. Please carry on.

Mohammad Asghar: If you delete it, that is your prerogative. I am saying that it is surprising how she can afford to say that this enterprise Bill would not be good for Wales. This is my concern. In Wales, we have the poorest GVA in the United Kingdom. We have the highest unemployment rate in the UK, a higher level of youth unemployment than in Britain as a whole, and fewer business start-ups. The Minister is saying that we are boosting businesses, but the FSB and FSA, and all small businesses, as Nick Ramsay said, are all saying that not enough is being done for enterprise in Wales. We must do more to stimulate our economic development, to raise the standard of living and the prosperity of everyone in Wales. We are not talking only about business, but about everyone in Wales. Jobs, prosperity and everything will come with it. I have used the example of Dubai. Only 20 years ago, it was a third world country, where not many people wanted to go. Now, it is one of the iconic places on the earth. It is about learning. I want to see new, independent targets, transparently monitored and assessed, as a clear benchmark against which stakeholders, businesses and Government can measure progress on economic development in Wales. That is the essence of my Bill. I repeat: I want to see new, independent targets, transparently monitored and assessed, as a clear benchmark against which stakeholders, businesses and Government can measure progress on economic development in Wales.

yfory, a byddwn wedyn am i chi i benderfynu a ddylid tynnu'r sylw hwnnw yn ei ôl.

Y Llywydd: Byddaf yn gwneud hynny.

Mohammad Asghar: Lywydd, ni ddywedais 'meistri'; dywedais ei bod yn siarad eu hiaith.

Y Llywydd: Rwy'n meddwl y bydd angen i ni ddarllen y Cofnod. Ewch yn eich blaen.

Mohammad Asghar: Os ydych yn ei ddileu, mae gennych berffaith hawl i wneud hynny. Rwyf i'n dweud fy mod yn synnu sut y gall fforddio dweud na fyddai'r Bil menter hwn o fudd i Gymru. Dyna fy mhryder. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym y gwerth crynswth ychwanegol tlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae gennym y gyfradd ddiweithdra uchaf yn y DU, lefel uwch o ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc na Phrydain ar y cyfan, a llai o fusnesau newydd. Dywed y Gweinidog ein bod yn rhoi hwb i fusnesau, ond dywed y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach a'r Asiantaeth Safonau Ariannol a phob busnes bach, fel y dywedodd Nick Ramsay, nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud dros fenter yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud mwy i ysgogi ein datblygiad economaidd, i godi safon byw a ffyniant pawb yng Nghymru. Nid ydym yn sôn yn unig am fusnes, ond am bawb yng Nghymru. Bydd swyddi, ffyniant a phopeth yn dod yn ei sgîl. Defnyddiais enghraifft Dubai. Dim ond 20 mlynedd yn ôl, roedd yn wlad trydydd byd lle nad oedd llawer o bobl yn awyddus i fynd. Mae bellach yn un o'r llefydd mwyaf eiconig ar y ddaear. Mae'n ymwneud â dysgu. Rwyf am weld targedau newydd, annibynnol wedi eu monitro a'u hasesu yn dryloyw, fel meincnod clir y gall rhanddeiliaid, busnesau a'r Llywodraeth fesur cynnydd ar ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru fesur yn ei erbyn. Dyna hanfod y Bil. Dywedaf eto: rwyf am weld targedau newydd, annibynnol wedi eu monitro a'u hasesu yn dryloyw, fel meincnod clir y gall rhanddeiliaid, busnesau a'r Llywodraeth fesur cynnydd ar ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru fesur yn ei erbyn.

4.00 p.m.

Middle eastern Governments are doing all that they can to boost enterprise and reduce the gender pay gap. Are we doing enough in Wales? No, Minister, we are not. We all aspire to compete with England, Scotland and Northern Ireland and that is fine, but it is time to think outside the box and look at what suits Wales. We are not doing that at the moment. It is about time that we gave businesses in Wales the support they need to grow and develop. This Government must do whatever it can to bring forward the enterprise Bill sooner rather than later. We need to work together and formulate opportunities that will make the formation of new enterprises all across Wales more economic, efficient and effective. I urge Members to support this.

Mae llywodraethau yn y dwyrain canol yn gwneud popeth a allant i hybu mentergarwch a lleihau'r bwlch rhwng cyflog dynion a menywod. A ydym yn gwneud digon yng Nghymru? Nac ydym, Weinidog. Rydym oll yn dyheu i gystadlu â Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon ac mae hynny'n iawn, ond mae'n amser i feddwl yn greadigol ac edrych ar yr hyn sy'n addas i Gymru. Nid ydym yn gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n hen bryd inni roi'r cymorth sydd ei angen ar fusnesau yng Nghymru i dyfu a datblygu. Mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth wneud popeth yn ei gallu i fwrw ymlaen â'r Bil menter cyn gynted â phosibl. Mae angen inni weithio gyda'n gilydd a chreu cyfleoedd a fydd yn gwneud ffurfio mentrau newydd ledled Cymru yn fwy economaidd, effeithlon ac effeithiol. Rwy'n annog Aelodau i gefnogi hyn.

I am very happy to see that most of my colleagues support the different ideas coming from different departments, but I am very surprised to hear the response of Plaid Cymru. Alun Ffred Jones talked about accountability; this is about supporting enterprise and, for God's sake, this is a Bill for the whole of Wales. You should support it to ensure prosperity. This is what we need to secure prosperity and ensure the accountability of the Government. Governments and Ministers will come and go, but this Bill could stay. I would like to see an enterprise council in Wales as soon as possible.

Rwy'n falch o weld bod y rhan fwyaf o'm cyd-Aelodau'n cefnogi'r syniadau gwahanol sy'n dod o wahanol adrannau, ond rwy'n synnu o glywed ymateb Plaid Cymru. Siaradodd Alun Ffred Jones am atebolrwydd; mae hyn yn ymwneud â chefnogi menter ac, er mwyn Duw, Bil i Gymru gyfan yw hwn. Dylech ei gefnogi er mwyn sicrhau ffyniant. Dyma beth sydd ei angen arnom er mwyn sicrhau ffyniant ac atebolrwydd gan y Llywodraeth. Bydd Llywodraethau a Gweinidogion yn mynd a dod, ond gallai'r Bil hwn aros. Hoffwn weld cyngor menter yng Nghymru cyn gynted â phosibl.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. Therefore, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, rwy'n gohirio pob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.02 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.02 p.m.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I think that Members will have realised that the timing clocks are not working. I will give Members 30 seconds' notice of their time running out,

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwy'n meddwl y bydd Aelodau wedi sylweddoli nad yw'r clociau amseru'n gweithio. Byddaf yn rhoi rhybudd i Aelodau 30 eiliad cyn i'w hamser ddod i ben,

if the clocks do not come back on and guide us this afternoon.

os nad yw'r cloiciau yn dod yn ôl ymlaen ac yn arwain y ffordd y prynhawn yma.

Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i Leihau'r Risg o Strôc The Health and Social Care Committee's Inquiry into Stroke Risk Reduction

Cynnig NDM4911 Mark Drakeford

Motion NDM4911 Mark Drakeford

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

The National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar ei Ymchwiliad i Leihau'r Risg o Strôc a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Rhagfyr 2011.

Notes the report of the Health and Social Care Committee on its Inquiry into Stroke Risk Reduction which was laid in the Table Office on 14 December 2011.

Mark Drakeford: Cynigial y cynnig.

Mark Drakeford: I move the motion.

Rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn am y cyfle hwn i gyflwyno dadl ynghylch adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar wasanaethau sy'n gallu helpu i leihau'r risg o strôc yng Nghymru. Dyma'r ddadl gyntaf sydd wedi cael ei chynnig gan bwyllgor yn y Siambr ers etholiadau mis Mai. Hoffwn ddiolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor iechyd am eu gwaith caled yn cwblhau'r adroddiad mewn pryd i'w gyhoeddi cyn y Nadolig. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r unigolion a'r cyrff a roddodd tystiolaeth i'r ymchwiliad ac a fu o gymorth yn canfod yr achosion a materion allweddol.

I am very grateful for this opportunity to introduce a debate on the Health and Social Care Committee's report on services that can help to reduce the risk of stroke in Wales. This is the first debate proposed by a committee to be held in the Chamber since last May's elections. I would like to thank members of the health committee for their hard work in bringing the report to a conclusion in time for publication before Christmas. I would also like to thank the individuals and organisations that gave evidence to the inquiry and helped to identify the key cases and issues.

Yn yr adroddiad, mae'r dudalen flaen yn nodi'n prif gasgliadau a'n prif argymhellion. Mae'r adroddiad, wrth gwrs, yn cynnwys amrywiaeth o faterion ychwanegol rydym yn tynnu sylw Llywodraeth Cymru atynt, ond mae'r materion pwysicaf i gyd yn ymddangos ar y dudalen flaen. Roedd hynny'n ddisgyblaeth i ni, fel aelodau'r pwyllgor, a, gobeithio, bu'n gyfrwng i'r Gweinidog hefyd ganolbwyntio ar y camau y mae angen eu cymryd i wella gwasanaethau i leihau'r risg o strôc yn y dyfodol. Yn sicr, gwyddom fod y fformat hwn wedi caniatáu i'r rhan honno o'r adroddiad gael ei dosbarthu'n eang iawn i gyrff ac unigolion sydd â diddordeb yn y maes. Hefyd, mae'n ei wneud yn haws i'r rheiny sy'n ymddiddori yn y maes i weld gwaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

In the report, the front page notes our key conclusions and key recommendations. The report, of course, does include a range of additional matters that we draw to the attention of the Welsh Government, but the most important matters all appear on the front page. That was a discipline for us, as committee members, and, we hope that it helped the Minister to focus on the most urgent steps that need to be taken to improve stroke reduction services for the future. We are certainly aware that this format allowed that part of the report to be distributed very widely to interested organisations and individuals. It also makes it easier for those who have an interest in this field to see the work of the National Assembly.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn ffodus i gael uwch swyddogion profiadol o bob plaid ymhlith ei aelodau. Fel pob un

The Health and Social Care Committee is fortunate to have senior and experienced representative from all parties among its

ohonom, maent wedi bod yn benderfynol o ddatblygu'n gwaith mewn ffordd sy'n gwneud yn fawr o bob cyfle i sicrhau y bydd ei ganlyniadau'n gwella gwasanaethau i gleifion a'u teuluoedd. Rwy'n credu bod yr adroddiad ac ymateb cadarnhaol Llywodraeth Cymru iddo yn dangos rhywfaint o lwyddiant cynnar o ran gweithredu'r uchelgais hwnnw. Trof yn awr at brif bwyntiau'r adroddiad.

I wish to begin with a few facts about stroke. Care of people who have experienced a stroke consumes 5% of all health care resources each year. Around a third of all strokes are fatal. A similar proportion leaves stroke victims permanently and significantly disabled. Nearly a quarter of people who suffer a stroke are unable to walk thereafter. Nearly a third suffer from clinical depression. Between a quarter and a half are left dependent on carers. For every minute that an acute ischaemic stroke goes untreated, 1.9 million neurons, 14 billion synapses and 7.5 miles of myelinated nerve fibres in the brain are destroyed. For every hour the treatment is delayed, the ischaemic brain ages 3.6 years. It is little wonder, therefore, that the Health and Social Care Committee chose, as its first inquiry, an investigation into how all of this damage and suffering might better be avoided in the future.

We have found that there is a cause for optimism, because the evidence presented to us demonstrated that new forms of treatment and intervention exist, which can make a real difference to reducing the risk of strokes in Wales.

Our recommendations begin by urging the Minister to ensure that actions already agreed are in place reliably and routinely across Wales. There is already a stroke-risk reduction plan. We call for its robust evaluation. Our evidence emphasised the importance of local, professional, ownership of this agenda to avoid the danger that the plan becomes everybody's responsibility and nobody's. The Minister has accepted that recommendation in full and we will look forward to seeing its results.

membership. Like each and every one of us, they have been determined to develop our work in a way that maximises the opportunities to ensure that its outcomes might improve services for patients and their families. I think that the report and the Welsh Government's positive response to it demonstrate a certain amount of early success in terms of achieving that ambition. I now turn to some of the main points.

Hoffwn ddechrau gydag ychydig o ffeithiau am strôc. Mae gofalu am bobl sydd wedi dioddef strôc yn defnyddio 5% o'r holl adnoddau gofal iechyd bob blwyddyn. Mae tua thraean o'r holl strociau'n angheuol. Mae cyfran debyg yn gadael dioddefwyr strôc yn anabl yn barhaol ac yn sylweddol. Nid yw bron i chwarter y bobl sy'n dioddef strôc yn gallu cerdded ar ôl hynny. Mae bron i draean yn dioddef o iselder clinigol. Caiff rhwng chwarter a hanner ohonynt eu gadael yn ddibynnol ar ofalwyr. Am bob munud y mae strôc ischaemig aciwt yn mynd heb ei drin, mae 1.9 miliwn o niwronau, 14 biliwn o synapsau a 7.5 milltir o ffibrau nerfau wedi'u myelineiddio yn yr ymennydd yn cael eu dinistrio. Am bob awr heb driniaeth, mae oedran yr ymennydd isgemig yn cynyddu 3.6 mlynedd. Nid yw'n syndod, felly, bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol wedi dewis, fel ei ymchwiliad cyntaf, ymchwilio i sut y gellid osgoi'r niwed a'r dioddefaint hwn yn well yn y dyfodol.

Rydym wedi canfod bod achos dros fod yn obeithiol, gan fod y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i ni yn dangos bod mathau newydd o driniaeth ac ymyriad yn bodoli, a all wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i leihau'r risg o strôc yng Nghymru.

Mae ein hargymhellion yn dechrau drwy annog y Gweinidog i sicrhau bod camau y cytunwyd arnynt eisoes yn eu lle yn ddibynadwy ac yn rheolaidd ledled Cymru. Mae cynllun lleihau'r risg o strôc yn bodoli'n barod. Rydym yn galw am werthuso'r cynllun hwnnw'n drylwyr. Mae ein dystiolaeth yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd perchnogaeth leol a phroffesiynol dros yr agenda hwn i osgoi'r perygl bod y cynllun yn dod yn gyfrifoldeb i bawb a neb. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwn yn llawn a byddwn yn edrych ymlaen at weld

y canlyniadau a ddaw ohono.

There is also a set of clear guidance in place, issued to the NHS in Wales, which sets out best practice in relation to treatment of what are sometimes called ‘mini strokes’. We know a good deal more today than was once the case about the importance of responding quickly to these often very brief events. In evidence, we received assurances that the Welsh Government’s own policy would be in place, on the ground, throughout Wales, by April 2012. The Government’s response to our report is a little less categorical. I have no doubt that the Minister is determined to ensure that Welsh patients receive the best treatment, and I look forward to hearing what she has to say on that matter today.

Mae hefyd set o ganllawiau clir ar waith, sydd wedi’i dosbarthu i’r GIG yng Nghymru, sy’n nodi arferion gorau mewn perthynas â thrin yr hyn a elwir weithiau yn ‘strôc fach’. Rydym yn gwybod llawer mwy heddiw nag yn y gorffennol am bwysigrwydd ymateb yn gyflym i’r digwyddiadau hyn, sydd yn aml yn ddigwyddiadau byr iawn. Mewn tystiolaeth, cawsom sicrwydd y byddai polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun yn ei le, ar lawr gwlad ledled Cymru, erbyn mis Ebrill 2012. Mae ymateb y Llywodraeth i’n hadroddiad ychydig yn llai pendant. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth bod y Gweinidog yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod cleifion o Gymru yn derbyn y driniaeth orau, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed yr hyn sydd ganddi i’w ddweud ar y mater hwnnw heddiw.

Our two other major recommendations are for new services that could do more to prevent the risks of stroke in Wales. Any committee that hopes to be taken seriously, in current financial circumstances, knows that new services will have to pay their own way. The good news is that we were persuaded by some very convincing evidence that the services we are recommending are highly affordable and by being an effective way of reducing the incidence of strokes will more than pay for themselves, and will do so quickly, in the future. We concluded, for example, that a simple pulse check would do a great deal to identify and then to help to treat individuals who suffer from atrial fibrillation. We do not propose a national screening programme, although we know that this is currently being considered by the UK National Screening Committee. Rather, we preferred an opportunistic approach to pulse checking, because we know that many such opportunities exist. Our recommendation is that pulse checks should be offered as standard to all patients who are at risk of stroke, whenever they attend primary care. Thereafter, patients and healthcare workers should have the right information to make best decisions about treatment choices. That requires a greater clarity than was apparent in evidence concerning professional roles and responsibilities. Improvement in reducing the risk of strokes requires the right policy mix and clear political direction. However, it also

Mae ein dau brif argymhelliad arall yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau newydd a allai wneud mwy i atal y risg o strôc yng Nghymru. Mae unrhyw bwyllgor sy’n gobeithio cael ei gymryd o ddifrif, o dan yr amgylchiadau ariannol presennol, yn gwybod y bydd yn rhaid i wasanaethau newydd dalu eu ffordd. Y newyddion da yw y cawsom ein perswadio gan rywfaint o dystiolaeth argyhoeddiadol iawn bod y gwasanaethau rydym yn eu hargymell yn hynod fforddiadwy, a thrwy fod yn ffordd effeithiol o leihau nifer yr achosion o strôc byddant yn talu eu ffordd a mwy, a byddant yn gwneud hynny yn gyflym yn y dyfodol. Daethom i’r casgliad, er enghraifft, y byddai archwiliad curiad calon syml yn gwneud llawer i nodi a helpu i drin unigolion sy’n dioddef o ffibriliad atrïaidd. Nid ydym yn cynnig rhaglen sgrinio genedlaethol, er y gwyddom fod hynny’n yn cael ei hystyried gan Bwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU. Yn hytrach, roedd yn well gennym gael agwedd fanteisgar tuag at wirio curiad y galon, gan ein bod yn gwybod bod llawer o gyfleoedd o’r fath yn bodoli’n barod. Ein hargymhelliad yw y dylai archwiliadau curiad y galon gael eu cynnig fel mater o drefn i’r holl gleifion sydd mewn perygl o gael strôc, pryd bynnag y byddant yn mynd i leoliad gofal sylfaenol. Ar ôl hynny, dylai cleifion a gweithwyr gofal iechyd gael y wybodaeth gywir i wneud y penderfyniadau gorau am y triniaethau sydd ar gael. Mae hynny’n gofyn am fwy o

requires effective professional leadership in which different groups come together, not to protect or preserve professional boundaries, but to agree on the best way in which these different professional responsibilities can be exercised to the benefit of patients.

Our report recommends that the Welsh Government develops clear guidance on the diagnosis, treatment and management of atrial fibrillation, but we are also clear that there is a professional obligation here as well to bring practice fully up to date and to make it fully effective, because, in that way, as many strokes as possible can be prevented in Wales.

I look forward to the debate. I am sure that other members of the health committee wish to draw attention to additional aspects of our report, and I am grateful to them for that. It is our clear message that more could, and should, be done to reduce the human and financial costs of strokes in Wales. We hope that our report will have made a contribution to making that happen.

Darren Millar: I want to commend the Chair of the committee for the excellent way in which he conducted the stroke inquiry and to thank my fellow committee members for the work that they put in, as well as the witnesses and the clerks of the committee who produced the report. It is timely that we look again in the Assembly at the issue of strokes. We know that, unfortunately, although things have improved, the statistics are still clear: you are more likely to die or suffer severe disablement as a result of stroke if you suffer that stroke in Wales as opposed to any other part of the United Kingdom.

The former Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee in the third Assembly looked carefully at after-stroke care. Therefore, it is right that we should look very carefully at prevention. It is very easy to reel off the statistics and we have heard a lot of them already. However, it is important to

egllurder nag oedd yn amlwg yn y dystiolaeth ynghylch rolau a chyfrifoldebau proffesiynol. Mae gwelliant o ran lleihau'r perygl o strôc yn galw am gael y cymysgedd cywir o bolisi a chyfeiriad gwleidyddol clir. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn gofyn am arweinyddiaeth broffesiynol effeithiol, gyda'r grwpiau gwahanol yn dod at ei gilydd, nid i ddiogelu neu warchod ffiniau proffesiynol, ond i gytuno ar y ffordd orau y gall y cyfrifoldebau proffesiynol gwahanol gael eu harfer er budd cleifion.

Mae ein hadroddiad yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddatblygu arweiniad clir ar ddiagnosis, triniaeth a rheoli ffibriliad atrïaidd, ond rydym hefyd yn glir bod rhwymedigaeth broffesiynol yma hefyd i ddiweddarau arferion a'u gwneud yn gwbl effeithiol, oherwydd, yn y ffordd honno, gall cynifer o strociau â phosibl cael eu hatal yng Nghymru.

Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl. Rwy'n siŵr bod aelodau eraill y pwyllgor iechyd am dynnu sylw at agweddau ychwanegol ar ein hadroddiad, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iddynt am hynny. Ein neges glir yw y dylid, ac y gellir, gwneud rhagor i leihau costau dynol ac ariannol strôc yng Nghymru. Gobeithio y bydd ein hadroddiad wedi cyfrannu at sicrhau bodhynny'n ddigwydd.

Darren Millar: Hoffwn ganmol Cadeirydd y pwyllgor am y ffordd ragorol y cynhaliodd yr ymchwiliad i strôc a diolch i fy nghyd-aelodau ar y pwyllgor am eu gwaith, yn ogystal â'r tystion a chlercod y pwyllgor sy'n cynhyrchu'r adroddiad. Mae'n amserol inni edrych unwaith eto yn y Cynulliad ar faterion yn ymwneud â strôc. Yn anffodus, er bod pethau wedi gwella, mae'r ystadegau yn parhau i fod yn glir: rydych yn fwy tebygol o farw neu ddiodef anabledd difrifol o ganlyniad i strôc os ydych yn diodef y strôc yng Nghymru yn hytrach nag mewn unrhyw ran arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Edrychodd Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth flaenorol y trydydd Cynulliad yn ofalus ar ofal ar ôl strôc. Felly, mae'n iawn inni edrych yn ofalus iawn ar atal strociau. Mae'n hawdd iawn rhestru ystadegau ac rydym wedi clywed llawer ohonynt eisoes. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig

remind us that stroke is one of the biggest killers here in Wales. There are many people even in this Chamber whose families have been affected by stroke. It is important that we do everything we can to prevent people from suffering a stroke where possible.

The Atrial Fibrillation Association explained to the committee that stroke is a disaster and that surviving a stroke can seem worse than death. Indeed, no truer a word has been spoken. That is why we must prioritise stroke-risk reduction, and we need to ensure that we have those exemplary treatment and services available post stroke. The Welsh Government's stroke-risk reduction action plan was supposed to reduce the number of stroke cases and related deaths in Wales, and the actions set out in that plan are, as the Chair has already said, due to be completed by March 2012. That is not very far away, but all members of the committee are disappointed that many of the actions are still due to be completed. In fact, four are on hold and some have been completely superseded. The Wales Stroke Alliance and others who came to give evidence to the committee talked about the complete lack of a mechanism for local health boards to regularly report on progress in implementing the action plan to the Welsh Government. It is very concerning because it is all very well to have these glossy documents on a shelf, but unless they are implemented and monitored, we are not going to see the improvements that all of us in the Chamber want to see. We must have confidence that when a Minister produces a report or a plan, these will be implemented. The leadership and management of these issues from the top is something that needs to change.

One of the key recommendations the committee made was that these issues ought to be evaluated independently by Public Health Wales. I am disappointed that the Minister has not accepted that as something she will follow up. As the Chair said, a transient ischaemic attack is one of the clearest indicators that someone is at risk of a stroke and atrial fibrillation and is responsible for a quarter of the fatal strokes in Wales. Recommendation 3 referred very clearly to

cael ein hatgoffa bod strôc yn un o'r lladdwyr mwyaf yma yng Nghymru. Mae strôc wedi effeithio ar deuluoedd llawer o bobl hyd yn oed yn y Siambr hon. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud popeth y gallwn i atal pobl rhag dioddef strôc lle bo hynny'n bosibl.

Eglurodd y Gymdeithas Ffibriliad Atriaidd i'r pwyllgor fod strôc yn drychineb ac y gall goroesi strôc ymddangos yn waeth na marwolaeth. Gwir fo'r gair. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni flaenoriaethu lleihau'r risg o strôc, ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod triniaeth a gwasanaethau teilwng ar gael ar ôl strôc. Amcan cynllun gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar leihau'r risg o strôc oedd lleihau nifer yr achosion o strôc a marwolaethau cysylltiedig yng Nghymru, a disgwylir i'r camau gweithredu a nodwyd yn y cynllun hwnnw, fel y dywedodd y Cadeirydd eisoes, gael eu cwblhau erbyn mis Mawrth 2012. Nid yw hynny'n bell iawn i ffwrdd, ond mae pob aelod o'r pwyllgor yn siomedig bod llawer o'r camau gweithredu yn parhau i fod heb eu cwblhau. Yn wir, mae pedwar ohonynt wedi'u dal yn ôl ac mae rhai wedi cael eu disodli'n gyfan gwbl. Dywedodd Cynghrair Strôc Cymru ac eraill a ddaeth i roi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor nad oes dim math o fecanwaith i alluogi byrddau iechyd lleol i adrodd yn rheolaidd i Lywodraeth Cymru ar hynt y gwaith o weithredu'r cynllun gweithredu. Mae'n achosi pryder mawr, oherwydd un peth yw cael y dogfennau sgleiniog hynny ar y silff, ond os nad ydynt yn cael eu gweithredu a'u monitro, nid ydym yn mynd i weld y gwelliannau y mae pob un ohonom yn y Siambr am eu gweld. Pan fydd Gweinidog yn cynhyrchu adroddiad neu gynllun mae'n rhaid inni fod yn hyderus y byddant yn cael eu gweithredu. Mae angen newid y modd y mae uwch swyddogion yn arwain ac yn rheoli'r materion hyn.

Un o'r argymhellion allweddol a wnaed gan y pwyllgor oedd y dylai'r materion hyn gael eu gwerthuso'n annibynnol gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Rwy'n siomedig nad oedd y Gweinidog wedi derbyn bod angen mynd ar drywydd yr argymhelliad hwnnw. Fel y dywedodd y Cadeirydd, trawiad ischaemig darfodedig yw un o'r dangosyddion cliraf fod rhywun mewn perygl o gael strôc a ffibriliad atriaidd ac mae'n gyfrifol am chwarter y strociau

the clinical guidance on TIAs. The Royal College of Physicians told the committee that patients who have a TIA should receive neck artery surgery within 48 hours, and yet, worryingly, the target in the NHS in Wales is seven days for that treatment. Clearly, we are not up to standard in terms of where we need to be for ensuring that we take the appropriate action when someone suffers a stroke. I would be interested to hear the Minister, in her response to the committee's report, say exactly what she intends to do to get us up to that standard and to raise the bar with regard to these issues in Wales.

4.15 p.m.

In the time that I have left, I will pick up on a final point from the inquiry, which is the importance of stroke awareness. The British Medical Association told the committee that many people still do not realise that strokes are preventable. The Government admitted, in fact, in the evidence that it gave to the committee, that the public was not sufficiently aware of the risk factors. Given the committee's focus and evidence showing that awareness is low, I am a little disappointed that the Minister's response to the proposition in the report does not refer to stroke awareness and increasing that awareness. I am pleased that the Minister is making some progress on smoking in cars and that we also have the change for life campaign—these are all very well—but, unless the effectiveness of campaigns is monitored, we will not see the improvements that we need. Stroke awareness is another thing that we need to add to the list.

Joyce Watson: It is fair to say that there will not be anyone sitting in the Chamber who does not know someone, either in their family or on the street on which they live, who has not been affected by stroke. As chair of the cross-party group, I thank members of the Health and Social Care Committee for their

angheuol yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriodd argymhelliad 3 yn glir iawn at y canllawiau clinigol ar drawiadau ischaemig darfodedig. Dywedodd Coleg Brenhinol y Ffisgwyr wrth y pwyllgor y dylai cleifion sy'n cael trawiad ischaemig darfodedig gael llawdriniaeth ar rydweli'r gwddf o fewn 48 awr, ac eto, yr hyn sy'n peri pryder yw mai'r targed ar gyfer y driniaeth honno yn y GIG yng Nghymru yw saith diwrnod. Yn amlwg, nid ydym yn cyrraedd y safon o ran lle mae angen inni fod er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cymryd y camau priodol pan fydd rhywun yn cael strôc. Byddai'n ddiddorol clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud, yn ei hymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor, yn union beth mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i'n cael ni i gyrraedd y safon honno ac i anelu'n uwch o ran y materion hyn yng Nghymru.

Yn yr amser sydd gennyf yn weddill, byddaf yn nodi pwynt terfynol o'r ymchwiliad, sef pwysigrwydd ymwybyddiaeth o strôc. Dywedodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wrth y pwyllgor bod nifer o bobl yn dal heb sylweddoli ei bod yn bosibl atal strôcs. Mewn gwirionedd, cyfaddefodd y Llywodraeth, yn y dystiolaeth a ddarparodd i'r pwyllgor, nad yw'r cyhoedd yn ddigon ymwybodol o'r ffactorau risg. O ystyried ffocws y pwyllgor a'r dystiolaeth a gafodd sy'n dangos bod ymwybyddiaeth yn isel, rwyf ychydig yn siomedig nad oedd ymateb y Gweinidog i'r cynnig yn yr adroddiad yn cyfeirio at ymwybyddiaeth o strôc a chynyddu'r ymwybyddiaeth honno. Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog yn gwneud rhywfaint o gynnydd ar ysmegu mewn ceir a bod gennym yr ymgyrch newid am oes—mae'r rhain i gyd yn dda iawn—ond, oni bai bod effeithiolrwydd ymgyrchoedd yn cael ei fonitro, ni fyddwn yn gweld y gwelliannau sydd eu hangen arnom. Mae ymwybyddiaeth o strôc yn rhywbeth arall y mae angen inni ei ychwanegu at y rhestr.

Joyce Watson: Mae'n deg dweud nad oes neb sy'n eistedd yn y Siambr nad ydynt yn adnabod rhywun, naill ai yn eu teulu neu rhywun sy'n byw ar yr un stryd â hwy, yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan strôc. Fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol, hoffwn ddiolch i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal

work on this inquiry and congratulate them on producing an excellent report.

The report is good because it looks to the past and the future. First, it looks closely and honestly at how the previous action plan was implemented. Secondly, based on robust analysis, the report makes recommendations for what should be done in the future. The report demonstrates that there is work to be done to progress the stroke risk agenda in particular, but the Government has made reducing stroke risk and improving services for patients a top priority. We should welcome that commitment, recognise it, and be encouraged by the Government's positive response to the Health and Social Care Committee's report.

I want to welcome the report and suggest ways in which we might move it forward. For example, and we have heard it said this morning, people with atrial fibrillation are five times more likely to have a stroke. AF is a relatively common heart-rhythm disorder that causes episodes of irregular and, often, an abnormally fast heart rate. It does not sound difficult to identify it, and it is not. Yet, there is no national screening programme currently in place for it. The committee recommends that pulse checks are offered to patients presenting stroke risk factors when attending primary care, and the Government has supported that recommendation in principle. I understand that the UK national screening committee's current policy position, which is not to screen for AF, is under review. I would therefore urge the Welsh Government to engage with that review and to introduce the relatively simple test as standard across Wales. Screening for AF would be an excellent preventative measure, as I have said, but I hope that the Government will give weight to proposition 7 and 8 in the report, which would support changes to the quality outcomes framework indicators and also see the GRASP-AF tool introduced to GP practices. The GRASP-AF approach, in particular, has been shown to directly reduce the number of patients who suffer a stroke as a result of AF. Therefore, I look forward to

Cymdeithasol am eu gwaith ar yr ymchwiliad hwn a'u llongyfarch am gynhyrchu adroddiad ardderchog.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dda am ei fod yn edrych i'r gorffennol ac i'r dyfodol. Yn gyntaf, mae'n edrych yn agos ac yn onest ar sut y rhoddwyd y cynllun gweithredu blaenorol ar waith. Yn ail, mae'r adroddiad yn gwneud argymhellion, yn seiliedig ar ddadansoddiad cadarn, ynghylch beth y dylid ei wneud yn y dyfodol. Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos bod gwaith i'w wneud i symud ymlaen â'r agenda ar leihau'r risg o strôc yn arbennig, ond mae'r Llywodraeth wedi sicrhau bod lleihau'r risg o strôc a gwella gwasanaethau i gleifion yn un o'i phrif flaenoriaethau. Dylem groesawu'r ymrwymiad hwnnw, ei gydnabod, a chael ein hannog gan ymateb cadarnhaol y Llywodraeth i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol.

Hoffwn groesawu'r adroddiad ac awgrymu ffyrdd y gallem ei symud ymlaen. Er enghraifft, ac rydym eisoes wedi clywed hyn yn cael ei ddweud y bore yma, mae pobl sydd â ffibriliad atrïaidd bum gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael strôc. Mae ffibriliad atrïaidd yn anhwylder cymharol gyffredin sy'n effeithio ar rhythm y galon ac yn achosi pyliau o guriad calon afreolaidd ac, yn aml, curiad calon anarferol o gyflym. Nid yw'n swnio'n anodd i'w adnabod, ac nid yw'n anodd gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, does dim rhaglen sgrinio genedlaethol yn ei lle ar ei gyfer ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell bod gwiriadau curiad y galon yn cael eu cynnig i gleifion sy'n dangos arwyddion o risg o strôc wrth fynychu gofal sylfaenol, ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cefnogi'r argymhelliad hwnnw mewn egwyddor. Deallaf fod safbwynt polisi presennol pwyllgor sgrinio cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig, sef i beidio â sgrinio am ffibriliad atrïaidd, yn cael ei adolygu. Byddwn, felly, yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ymgysylltu â'r adolygiad hwnnw ac i gyflwyno'r prawf cymharol syml fel safon yng Nghymru. Byddai sgrinio ar gyfer ffibriliad atrïaidd yn fesur ataliol ardderchog, fel y dywedais, ond rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi ystyriaeth i gynnis 7 ac 8 yn yr adroddiad, a fyddai'n cefnogi newidiadau i'r fframwaith dangosyddion canlyniadau ansawdd ac yn cyflwyno'r

seeing further work being done in that area.

Lindsay Whittle: I am pleased that the Welsh Government has responded positively to most of the recommendations and propositions in the report. The report made it quite clear that, since 2010, when the committee's predecessor produced its report, there has been undue delay over implementing key areas of the stroke risk reduction action plan—past reports are all the rage in this Chamber this week.

In fact, one key issue raised in my communications with the Stroke Association has been the fear that such delay will again turn out to be a stroke risk reduction inaction plan. That cannot be allowed to happen. The report criticises the lack of leadership and ownership of the various parts of the plan that demand action. I would like to see, Minister, a list provided by the Welsh Government setting out the specific actions within the plan and detailing the persons or organisations to be responsible for implementing those actions. In this way, who does what can be clearly identified.

Another point makes reference to proposition 4, which proposes that the Welsh Government ensures that the national stroke delivery plan encompasses all elements of the stroke care pathway, from risk reduction through to rehabilitation and reablement. That is very positive. This is fundamental to improving stroke services across the board, which is very important. We are not just talking about reducing the risk of an initial stroke. Any reduction plan must also do its utmost to reduce the possibility of someone who has suffered a stroke or a TIA suffering another such life-threatening incident.

I note with some concern that the Government is going to wait until 2015—another three years—before all local health boards will be expected to be fully compliant

offeryn GRASP-AF i bractisau meddygon teulu. Mae'r dull GRASP-AF, yn arbennig, wedi dangos ei fod yn lleihau'n uniongyrchol nifer y cleifion sydd â strôc o ganlyniad i ffibriliad atrïaidd. Edrychaf ymlaen, felly, at weld rhagor o waith yn cael ei wneud yn y maes hwnnw.

Lindsay Whittle: Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion a chynigion yn yr adroddiad. Roedd yr adroddiad yn ei gwneud yn gwbl glir bod oedi gormodol wedi bod, ers 2010, pan gyhoeddodd rhagflaenydd y pwyllgor ei adroddiad, dros weithredu meysydd allweddol o'r cynllun i leihau'r risg o strôc—mae hen adroddiadau yn cael eu crybwyll lawer yn y Siambr yr wythnos hon.

Yn wir, un mater allweddol a godwyd yn fy nghyfathrebiadau â'r Gymdeithas Strôc oedd yr ofn y gallai oedi o'r fath, unwaith eto, droi i fod yn gynllun anweithredol ar leihau'r risg o strôc. Ni ellir caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd. Mae'r adroddiad yn beirniadu'r diffyg arweiniad a pherchnogaeth o'r gwahanol rannau o'r cynllun sy'n galw am weithredu. Weinidog, hoffwn weld rhestr a ddarparwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n nodi'r camau gweithredu penodol o fewn y cynllun a manylion am y personau neu'r cyrff a fydd yn gyfrifol am weithredu'r camau hynny. Yn y modd hwn, bydd yn bosibl nodi'n glir pwy sy'n gwneud beth.

Mae pwynt arall yn cyfeirio at gynneg 4, sy'n cynnig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau bod y cynllun cyflenwi cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc yn cwmpasu pob elfen o'r llwybr gofal strôc, o leihau risg i adsefydlu ac ailalluogi. Mae hynny'n gadarnhaol iawn. Mae hyn yn hanfodol i wella gwasanaethau strôc yn ei gyfanrwydd, sy'n bwysig iawn. Nid ydym yn sôn am leihau'r risg o gael strôc i gychwyn. Rhaid i unrhyw gynllun lleihau, hefyd, wneud ei orau glas i leihau'r posibilrwydd bod rhywun sydd wedi cael strôc neu TIA yn cael trawiad arall a all beryglu ei fywyd.

Nodaf gyda phryder bod y Llywodraeth yn mynd i aros tan 2015—dair blynedd arall—cyn bydd disgwyl i'r holl fyrddau iechyd lleol gydymffurfio'n llawn â'r safonau

with the national standards and targets for stroke. Minister, is this yet another example of needless and possibly life-threatening delay? Three years is simply not on. How many lives will be lost or ruined? I would call for that deadline to be re-examined.

Initiatives, delivery plans and evaluations all sound positive, but the report has confirmed that there was a general consensus among the witnesses that there is a distinct lack of leadership, co-ordination and communication. We cannot continue to point the finger at LHBs, but if we do, those responsible should be held to account. Politicians are held to account at elections, but no-one votes for the boards.

As far as a national screening programme for AF is concerned, we are told that we will have to wait until the national screening committee review is published. Effective breast and bowel cancer screening programmes are, quite rightly, already in place, so it would seem reasonable to offer a similar service in order to prevent a life-threatening condition such as stroke.

Finally, as a member of the Health and Social Care Committee, I thank the Minister for attending committee so often. I also thank the witnesses. We were ably led by the Chair and had some excellent contributions from all members, from all sides. We will now be scrutinising ministerial action to ensure that we are not, once again, putting the lives of our citizens in Wales at risk through unnecessary delays. If I could hold up a protest banner—although I will not—I would simply hold up a banner that says ‘check your pulse’.

Vaughan Gething: I, too, welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate, having participated as a member of the Health and Social Care Committee in the inquiry. It was especially interesting as a new Member to participate in a relatively short inquiry, which we hope has a useful outcome. I am particularly pleased that the Minister and the

enedlaethol a'r targedau ar gyfer strôc. Weinidog, a yw hyn yn enghraifft arall o oedi diangen, ac oedi a all beryglu bywyd o bosibl? Nid yw tair blynedd yn dderbyniol. Faint o fywydau fyddai'n cael eu colli neu eu difetha? Galwaf ar yr amserlen honno i gael ei hailystyried.

Mae mentrau, cynlluniau cyflawni a gwerthusiadau cadarn oll yn swnio'n bositif, ond mae'r adroddiad wedi cadarnhau bod consensws cyffredinol ymhlith y tystion fod diffyg arweinyddiaeth, cydlyniant a chyfathrebu amlwg. Ni allwn barhau i bwyntio'r bys at y byrddau iechyd lleol, ond os ydym yn parhau i wneud hynny, dylai'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol gael eu dwyn i gyfrif. Caiff gwleidyddion eu dwyn i gyfrif mewn etholiadau, ond does neb yn pleidleisio dros y byrddau iechyd.

Cyn belled ag y mae rhaglen sgrinio genedlaethol ar gyfer ffibriliad atriaidd yn y cwestiwn, bydd yn rhaid aros tan i adolygiad y pwyllgor sgrinio cenedlaethol gael ei gyhoeddi. Yn gwbl briodol, mae rhaglenni sgrinio effeithiol ar gyfer canser y fron a'r coluddyn eisoes ar waith, felly byddai'n ymddangos yn rhesymol i gynnig gwasanaeth tebyg er mwyn atal cyflwr sy'n peryglu bywydau fel strôc.

Yn olaf, fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ddod i'r pwyllgor mor aml. Diolch hefyd i'r tystion. Cawsom ein harwain yn fedrus gan y Cadeirydd a chafwyd cyfraniadau rhagorol gan bob aelod, o bob ochr. Byddwn yn awr yn craffu ar weithrediadau gweinidogol i sicrhau nad ydym, unwaith eto, yn rhoi bywydau ein dinasyddion yng Nghymru mewn perygl gydag oedi diangen. Pe bawn i'n gallu codi baner mewn protest—er na fyddaf yn gwneud hynny—yn syml, byddwn yn codi baner sy'n dweud ‘mesurwch gyfradd curiad eich calon’.

Vaughan Gething: Rwyf fi, hefyd, yn croesawu'r cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon, ar ôl bod yn rhan o'r ymchwiliad fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. Roedd hefyd yn arbennig o ddiddorol fel Aelod newydd cymryd rhan mewn ymchwiliad cymharol fyr, ac rydym yn gobeithio y bydd canlyniad yr ymchwiliad yn

Welsh Government have accepted the majority of the recommendations and propositions, either in full or in principle.

While there have been improvements for stroke patients, there is obviously still much more to be done. We seek a shift in effort and focus towards stroke risk reduction, as well as looking at how we repair the damage and try to prevent, or at least reduce, the impact of stroke. As has already been said, many Members in the Chamber will have family members, friends or people they know who have suffered from stroke. My own father passed away at the age of 61 after his fourth stroke, and it always reminds me of issues around personal responsibility, because I think that, frankly, he contributed to his own downfall, as he never stopped smoking, among other things. Nevertheless, it was a devastating time for the whole family, my mother in particular, who discovered him after his last attack.

I want to talk about a few of the recommendations that we have made. First, I will pick up some of the points that have been made about atrial fibrillation screening. My recollection of our work was that we could not recommend that there should be a general screening programme, as there was no clinical evidence that it would be cost effective. However, we did look at the opportunity for opportunistic screening, which is why key recommendation 4 is in the report. As patients ordinarily go along to see their GP or, potentially, community nurses or even go to a pharmacy, at the point of presenting for treatment, the pulses of people in at-risk categories could easily be checked as a form of screening. I would not want to move away from that to call now for a wider screening programme.

I am, however, particularly pleased that the Government has accepted recommendation 2, to ensure that there is a clear reference in the national stroke delivery plan to the prevention of secondary strokes and the treatment-diagnosis of TIAs. For me, this was one of the more striking pieces of evidence about what could be done to improve the

ddefnyddiol. Rwy'n arbennig o falch bod y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn y rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion a chynigion, naill ai'n llawn neu mewn egwyddor.

Er bod y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cleifion strôc wedi gwella, mae'n amlwg bod llawer mwy i'w wneud. Rydym yn ceisio newid er mwyn ymdrechu a chanolbwyntio ar leihau'r risg o strôc, yn ogystal ag edrych ar sut rydym yn gwneud iawn am y difrod a cheisio atal, neu o leiaf leihau, effaith strôc. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, bydd gan nifer o Aelodau yn y Siambr deulu, ffrindiau neu bobl y maent yn gwybod amdanynt sydd wedi cael strôc. Buodd fy nhad fy hun farw yn 61 oed ar ôl cael ei bedwerydd strôc, ac mae bob amser yn fy atgoffa i am gyfrifoldeb personol, oherwydd yn fy marn i, cyfrannodd at ei gwmp ei hun gan nad oedd wedi rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu, ymysg pethau eraill. Serch hynny, roedd yn gyfnod anodd iawn i'r teulu cyfan, yn enwedig fy mam, a ddaeth o hyd iddo ar ôl ei drawiad olaf.

Rwyf am siarad am rai o'r argymhellion a wnaed gennym. Yn gyntaf, hoffwn drafod rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed ynghylch sgrinio ffibriliad atrïaidd. Yr hyn a gofias am ein gwaith oedd na allem argymhell y dylid cael rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol, gan nad oedd unrhyw dystiolaeth glinigol yn bodoli y byddai'n gosteffeithiol. Fodd bynnag, fe wnaethom ystyried y cyfle am sgrinio manteisgar, a dyna pam ein bod wedi cynnwys argymhelliad allweddol rhif 4 yn yr adroddiad. Wrth i gleifion fynd i weld eu meddyg teulu neu, o bosibl, nyrsys cymunedol neu hyd yn oed fynd i fferyllfeydd, ar y pwynt o gyflwyno ar gyfer cael triniaeth, gallai pylsiau pobl sydd yn y categori 'mewn perygl' gael eu gwirio'n hawdd fel ffordd o sgrinio. Ni fyddwn am symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth hynny, a galw, nawr, am raglen sgrinio ehangach.

Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn arbennig o falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi derbyn argymhelliad 2, i sicrhau bod cyfeiriad clir yn y cynllun cyflenwi cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc i atal strôcs eilaidd a diagnosis a thriniaeth o bwl o isgemia dros dro (TIA). I mi, dyma oedd un o'r darnau mwyaf trawiadol o dystiolaeth am yr hyn y gellid ei wneud i wella rhagolygon

prospects of people either by preventing secondary strokes or by helping them to recover from them. While a TIA is a temporary or mini stroke, it is quite clear that it is a significant risk factor, with about a third of strokes being preceded by a TIA, and most strokes occurring within the first few days or so after that initial warning event. It was quite stark. I confess that I had to ask what we were talking about, because I did not understand what a carotid endarterectomy was. It is, of course, surgery to the neck.

There is an issue about ensuring greater consistency in outcome across the country and across the different local health board areas, because part of our concern is that not every LHB is at the same level. We want to see a consistent level of treatment and availability across the country. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that this question of leadership, responsibility and ownership for improvement is taken on board and that local health boards are held to account for the services that they provide.

We heard much evidence about the need to change lifestyles to ensure that we had the greatest impact on stroke risk reduction. There were difficult elements about how we measure the outcome of public health campaigns, namely whether they have a real impact on people's lifestyle choices, which would have the greatest impact on people not suffering strokes in the first place.

Finally, I want to pick up on proposition 4, which Lindsay has already mentioned, which talks about the need to look at the whole stroke pathway, including reablement, and proposition 5, on the involvement of local authorities in stroke risk reduction and what we hope would be management to avoid a second stroke. It is important to remember that this is not simply an issue for clinical professions; the allied health professions have a key role in reablement, in terms of speech therapy, occupational therapy and physiotherapy. I would particularly welcome further progress from the Government in the national stroke delivery plan to ensure that that is made a reality.

pobl naill ai drwy atal strôcs eilaidd neu drwy eu helpu i wella. Er bod TIA yn strôc dros dro neu'n strôc fach, mae'n eithaf amlwg ei fod yn ffactor risg sylweddol, gyda tua thraean o strôcs yn cael eu rhagflaenu gan TIA, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o strôcs yn digwydd o fewn yr ychydig ddyddiau cyntaf ar ôl y rhybudd cychwynnol hwnnw. Roedd yn eithaf trawiadol. Rwy'n cyfaddef y bu'n rhaid imi ofyn beth yr oeddem yn sôn amdano, am nad oeddwn yn deall beth oedd carotid endarterectomi. Yr hyn ydyw, wrth gwrs, yw llawdriniaeth ar y gwddf.

Mae yna broblem am sicrhau mwy o gysondeb mewn canlyniadau ar draws y wlad ac ar draws ardaloedd byrddau iechyd lleol gwahanol, oherwydd rhan o'n pryder yw nad yw pob bwrdd iechyd lleol ar yr un lefel. Rydym am weld lefel gyson o driniaeth ac argaeledd ar draws y wlad. Felly, mae angen sicrhau bod y cwestiwn hwn am arweinyddiaeth, cyfrifoldeb a pherchnogaeth er mwyn gwella yn cael ei ystyried a bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn cael eu dwyn i gyfrif am y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt.

Clywsom lawer o dystiolaeth am yr angen i newid ffyrdd o fyw er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael yr effaith fwyaf ar leihau'r risg o strôc. Roedd elfennau anodd ynghylch sut y byddem yn mesur canlyniad ymgyrchoedd iechyd cyhoeddus, sef a ydynt yn cael effaith wirioneddol ar ddewisiadau ffordd o fyw pobl, a fyddai'n cael yr effaith fwyaf ar bobl nad ydynt yn cael strôcs yn y lle cyntaf.

Yn olaf, hoffwn sôn am gynnydd 4, y mae Lindsay eisoes wedi ei grybwyll, sy'n sôn am yr angen i edrych ar y llwybr strôc cyfan, gan gynnwys ail-alluogi, a chynnydd 5, ar gyfraniad awdurdodau lleol i leihau'r risg o strôc a beth rydym yn gobeithio fydd yn ffordd o reoli er mwyn osgoi cael ail strôc. Mae'n bwysig cofio nad mater ar gyfer proffesiynau clinigol yn unig yw hwn; mae gan y proffesiynau iechyd perthynol ran allweddol i'w chwarae mewn ail-alluogi, o ran therapi lleferydd, therapi galwedigaethol a ffisiotherapi. Byddwn yn croesawu'n benodol gynnydd pellach gan y Llywodraeth yn y cynllun cyflenwi cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc i sicrhau bod hynny'n cael ei droi'n realiti.

Kirsty Williams: I will begin by saying how delighted I am to find myself back on the Health and Social Care Committee, which I consider to be my political home and where I started my career in the Assembly. It is great to be working with Mark Drakeford again, although, of course, in very different capacities to those that we had back then. I thank Mark and the clerking team for their stewardship of the committee's work in this area, colleagues on the committee and those who gave evidence to the committee during the inquiry.

As Vaughan Gething said, stroke can be absolutely devastating. My mother was struck down at the age of 55. She never walked again. She was never well enough to hold her newborn grandchildren, let alone take them to play in the park. That sparky lady was left frustrated as she struggled to make herself understood, and she cost the state a fortune, not just in the cost of her acute care when she was in hospital after her stroke, but in all the social care that she received in the remaining five years of her life.

That is why stroke is such an important area for the committee and the Government to focus on. We know what the risks are, and they are easily identified. It does not take a lot of time or resource to check someone's blood pressure at the local surgery or for GPs or practice nurses to routinely take someone's pulse. We have interventions that can make all the difference, whether they are medication, surgical intervention or getting a stroke patient the thrombolysis that they need quickly to limit the amount of damage. If we get it right, we can save families and individuals from the misery and the trauma of a stroke, and we can save the NHS and social care services millions of pounds as well.

4.30 p.m.

However, we did receive evidence during the inquiry that not every opportunity to identify risk is taken, and if risk is identified, it is not always managed effectively, or as effectively

Kirsty Williams: Ddechreuaf drwy ddweud pa mor falch ydw i o fod yn ôl ar y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, sef yr hyn rwyf yn ei ystyried i fod yn gartref gwleidyddol imi a lle dechreuais fy ngyrfa yn y Cynulliad. Mae'n wych cael gweithio gyda Mark Drakeford unwaith eto, er, wrth gwrs, mewn swyddi gwahanol iawn i'r rhai a oedd gennym bryd hynny. Diolch i Mark a'r tîm clericio am eu stiwardiaeth o waith y pwyllgor yn y maes hwn, i gydweithwyr ar y pwyllgor a'r rhai a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor yn ystod yr ymchwiliad.

Fel y dywedodd Vaughan Gething, gall strôc fod yn ddinistriol iawn. Cafodd fy mam ei tharo'n sâl pan oedd yn 55 oed. Ni cherddodd fyth wedyn. Nid oedd yn ddigon da i fagu ei hwyrion newydd-anedig, heb sôn am fynd â hwy i chwarae yn y parc. Teimlai'n rhwystredig wrth iddi ymdrechu i wneud ei hun yn ddealladwy, a hithau'n wraig fywiog iawn yn ei dydd, a chostiodd ffortiwn i'r wladwriaeth, nid yn unig yn y gost o'i gofal aciwt pan oedd yn yr ysbyty ar ôl ei strôc, ond yn yr holl ofal cymdeithasol a gafodd dros y pum mlynedd a oedd yn weddill o'i bywyd.

Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig i'r pwyllgor a'r Llywodraeth ganolbwyntio ar faes fel strôc. Rydym yn gwybod beth yw'r risgiau, ac maent yn hawdd i'w hadnabod. Nid yw'n cymryd llawer o amser nac adnoddau i fesur pwysedd gwaed rhywun yn y feddygfa leol neu i feddygon teulu neu nyrsys practis fesur curiad calon rhywun o dro i dro. Mae gennym ymyriadau sy'n gallu gwneud byd o wahaniaeth, p'un a yw hyn yn golygu bod angen meddyginiaeth, ymyrraeth lawfeddygol neu thrombolysis ar glaf strôc yn gyflym, a hynny er mwyn cyfyngu ar faint y difrod. Os ydym yn llwyddo i'w gael yn iawn, gallwn osgoi'r trawma o gael strôc i'r unigolion a'r diflastod i'w teuluoedd, a gallwn arbed miliynau o bunnoedd i'r GIG a'r gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol yn ogystal.

Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr ymchwiliad cawsom dystiolaeth nad yw pob cyfle i nodi risgiau yn cael ei gymryd, ac os yw risg yn cael ei nodi, nid yw'n cael ei reoli'n effeithiol

as it could be. Some of the evidence we received about the levels of warfarin usage and the efficacy of warfarin usage was frankly frightening. TIAs are not always responded to in a timely fashion, and access to surgical intervention often sits outside existing guidelines on what the clinician knows to be best.

I welcome the fact that the Minister has accepted all of the recommendations in the committee's report, either in full or in principle. However, in parts, the response is far from robust. In the Government's introduction to the response, the Minister talks about tackling major risk factors. We all know—Vaughan has just alluded to it—that smoking is one such factor. We debated in this Chamber the Government's tobacco control action plan on 6 December. We now find ourselves in February, but the delivery action plan for that strategy has yet to be published, and the board that the Minister said she would set up to monitor the delivery action plan of the Government strategy has yet to be established. If the Government is true to its word on wanting to tackle some of the public health issues described in this report, I would ask the Minister to confirm today when the action plan for the tobacco control strategy will be published and when the board will be set up.

With regard to recommendation 2, which alludes to timely intervention for TIAs, the Government clearly states what its target is, and I welcome that. However, the Government does not tell us when those Welsh patients most at risk of the most severe TIAs will have access to 24-hour services seven days a week.

Recommendation 3 talks about carotid endarterectomy services, but that, too, gives no timescales for the interventions. If the Minister is to respond to this report fully, she needs to give a clear commitment of when

bob amser, neu nid yw'n cael ei reoli mor effeithiol ag y gallai fod. Roedd rhywfaint o'r dystiolaeth a gawsom am lefelau ac effeithiolrwydd y defnydd o warfarin yn wirioneddol frawychus. Nid yw pobl bob amser yn ymateb i byliau o isgemia dros dro mewn modd amserol, ac mae mynediad at ymyrraeth lawfeddygol yn aml yn gorwedd y tu allan i'r canllawiau arfer da presennol ar gyfer clinigwyr.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr holl argymhellion yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, naill ai'n llawn neu mewn egwyddor. Fodd bynnag, mewn manau, mae'r ymateb yn bell o fod yn gadarn. Yng nghyflwyniad y Llywodraeth i'w hymateb, mae'r Gweinidog yn sôn am fynd i'r afael â'r prif ffactorau risg. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod—cyfeiriodd Vaughan at hyn—fod ysmegu yn un o'r ffactorau hyn. Cawsom ddadl yn y Siambr hon am gynllun gweithredu'r Llywodraeth ar reoli tybaco ar 6 Rhagfyr. Rydym nawr ym mis Chwefror, ond nid yw'r cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y strategaeth wedi'i gyhoeddi eto, ac nid yw'r bwrdd y dywedodd y Gweinidog y byddai'n ei sefydlu i fonitro cynllun gweithredu strategaeth y Llywodraeth wedi ei sefydlu eto. Os yw'r Llywodraeth am gadw at ei gair ynghylch mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion iechyd cyhoeddus a ddisgrifir yn yr adroddiad hwn, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gadarnhau heddiw pryd y bydd y cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y strategaeth rheoli tybaco yn cael ei gyhoeddi a phryd y bydd y bwrdd yn cael ei sefydlu.

O ran argymhelliad 2, sy'n cyfeirio at ymyrraeth amserol ar gyfer pyliau o isgemia dros dro, mae'r Llywodraeth yn dweud yn glir beth yw ei tharged, ac rwy'n croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn dweud wrthym pryd y bydd y cleifion hynny yng Nghymru sydd fwyaf mewn perygl o gael y pyliau o isgemia dros dro mwyaf difrifol yn gallu cael gafael ar wasanaethau 24 awr y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos.

Mae argymhelliad 3 yn sôn am wasanaethau endarterectomi carotid, ond nid yw hynny chwaith yn nodi amserlen ar gyfer yr ymyriadau. Os yw'r Gweinidog am ymateb i'r adroddiad hwn yn llawn, mae angen iddi

those two recommendations will be made a reality for every patient in Wales.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I am pleased to contribute to this important debate. I pay tribute to every speaker before me for having spoken with such eloquence and compassion on what is, as Darren Millar AM pointed out, a really serious illness that affects so many people. I also pay tribute the committee Chair, Mark Drakeford AM, and the staff for their work on the stroke risk reduction plan.

It has already been mentioned that, at present, 11,000 people a year suffer from stroke, and a further 65,000 and more are patients on the GP stroke and TIA register. Stroke is the third most common cause of death and the greatest cause of adult disability in Wales. The significant and heartbreaking impact of strokes on those who suffer them, and on their families and loved ones, should never be underestimated. Wales's ageing population makes investing in stroke risk reduction as important now as ever. We in the Welsh Conservatives are committed to targeting health investment on preparing for the future, based on the premise that prevention is better than cure.

This report has the potential to make a significant contribution to the improvement of stroke services, and it highlights some critical findings and recommendations. As has been mentioned, the report found problems relating to TIA care. The Royal College of Physicians has said that patients who have a TIA should have preventative surgery on the neck arteries within 48 hours of an attack. How many people know that? I only found that out when we started to get more into the debate on the matter. In Wales, however, there can be a wait of anything up to two weeks. The committee's recommendation to ensure access seven days a week to TIA clinics for all patients is an important one. The British Association of Stroke Physicians believes that it is resourcing in the form of staff and equipment that is the main barrier to enacting such a policy. I suppose that it is fair of me to remind Members that the protection of the

roi ymrwymiad clir i ddweud pryd y bydd y ddau argymhelliad hynny yn cael eu gwireddu ar gyfer pob claf yng Nghymru.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Rwy'n falch o gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i bawb a siaradodd o'm blaen am siarad â huodledd a thosturi am y salwch difrifol hwn sy'n effeithio ar gynifer o bobl, fel y dywedodd Darren Millar AC. Rwyf hefyd yn talu teyrnged i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor, Mark Drakeford AC, a'r staff am eu gwaith ar y cynllun i leihau'r risg o strôc.

Crybwyllwyd eisoes bod 11,000 o bobl yn dioddef o strôc bob blwyddyn ar hyn o bryd, a bod mwy na 65,000 yn rhagor yn gleifion ar gofrestr strôc a TIA meddygon teulu. Strôc yw'r trydydd achos marwolaeth mwyaf cyffredin a phrif achos anabledd ymhlith oedolion yng Nghymru. Ni ddylid byth diystyru'r effaith sylweddol a thorcalonnus y mae strôc yn ei chael ar y rhai sy'n cael strôc, ac ar eu teuluoedd a'u hanwyliaid. Mae'r ffaith fod poblogaeth Cymru yn heneiddio yn golygu bod buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau i leihau'r risg o strôc mor bwysig nawr ag erioed o'r blaen. Rydym ni yn y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi ymrwymo i dargedu'r arian a fuddsoddir mewn iechyd ar baratoi ar gyfer y dyfodol, yn seiliedig ar y rhagdybiaeth ei bod yn well rhwystro'r clwyf na'i wella.

Mae gan yr adroddiad hwn y potensial i wneud cyfraniad sylweddol at wella gwasanaethau strôc, ac mae'n nodi canfyddiadau ac argymhellion beirmiadol. Fel y soniwyd eisoes, canfu'r ymchwiliad broblemau o ran gofal TIA. Mae Coleg Brenhinol y Meddygon wedi dweud y dylai cleifion sy'n cael TIA gael llawdriniaeth ataliol ar rydweliâu'r gwddf o fewn 48 awr ar ôl gael pwl. Faint o bobl sy'n gwybod hynny? Clywais hynny am y tro cyntaf pan ddechreuodd y pwyllgor drafod y mater yn fwy manwl. Yng Nghymru, fodd bynnag, gellir aros hyd at bythefnos. Mae argymhelliad y pwyllgor i sicrhau bod clinigau TIA ar agor i bob claf saith diwrnod yr wythnos yn bwysig. Mae Cymdeithas Brydeinig y Meddygon Strôc o'r farn mai darparu adnoddau ar ffurf staff ac offer yw'r prif rwystr i gyflwyno polisi o'r fath. Mae'n debyg ei bod yn deg imi atgoffa'r Aelodau y gallai amddiffyn y gyllideb iechyd, fel yr

health budget that we were advocating may have gone some way towards helping in that regard.

The report has emphasised the need for the Welsh Government to demonstrate some leadership on this issue, so that recommendations 2 and 3 on TIAs can be implemented in full as soon as possible, so that we can save money and, more importantly, save lives. Secondly, the committee inquiry heard that the focus on the delivery of acute stroke services has not been matched by a simultaneous focus on stroke risk reduction services. In evidence, the British Medical Association and British Association of Stroke Physicians highlighted concerns about a lack of appropriately trained staff to deliver stroke risk reduction services, and insufficient funding. Financial resources in Wales simply do not match the funding available in England, and, in this instance, there is clearly a distinct need to address this funding imbalance and refocus efforts on risk reduction at the same time as the delivery of acute stroke services.

Thirdly, the report highlights problems relating to atrial fibrillation, which is estimated to be responsible for a quarter of the 1,325 fatal strokes in Wales every year, and its prevalence [*Inaudible*]. Unfortunately, there are difficulties relating to the detection of AF. Guidelines set down in 2006 by the national institute for health and clinical excellence are not being adhered to stringently enough. Not all those diagnosed with AF are receiving the recommended drug treatment. I would like to support the calls for greater screening for AF among those assessed as high risk, and, as argued in the report, the cost of extending screening would be more than offset by the savings made in preventing a stroke. In a similar vein, the amendment tabled by William Graham calling for properly costed health checks for the over-50s must be supported.

This is not the first time the National Assembly has debated the subject of stroke treatment. The Welsh Government

argymhellwyd gennym, fod wedi helpu rhywfaint yn y cyswllt hwn.

Mae'r adroddiad wedi pwysleisio'r angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddangos arweiniad ar y mater hwn, fel y gall argymhellion 2 a 3 am bylliau o isgemia dros dro gael eu rhoi ar waith yn llawn cyn gynted ag y bo modd, fel y gallwn arbed arian ac, yn bwysicach, achub bywydau. Yn ail, clywodd ymchwiliad y pwyllgor nad yw'r gwasanaethau i leihau'r risg o strôc wedi cael yr un sylw â gwasanaethau strôc aciwt. Yn eu tystiolaeth, nododd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a Chymdeithas Brydeinig y Meddygon Strôc bryderon am ddiffyg staff sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol i ddarparu gwasanaethau i leihau'r risg o strôc, ac am ddiffyg cyllid. Yn syml, nid yw adnoddau ariannol yng Nghymru yn cyfateb i'r cyllid sydd ar gael yn Lloegr, ac, yn yr achos hwn, mae'n amlwg bod angen mynd i'r afael â'r anghydbwysedd hwn o ran cyllid ac ail-ganolbwyntio'r ymdrechion ar leihau'r risg, ar yr un pryd â darparu gwasanaethau strôc aciwt.

Yn drydydd, mae'r adroddiad yn nodi problemau yn ymwneud â ffibriliad atrïaidd yr amcangyfrifir ei fod yn gyfrifol am chwarter o'r 1325 o strociau angheuol yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, ac mae nifer yr achosion [*Anghlywadwy*]. Yn anffodus, mae anawsterau ynghylch canfod ffibriliad atrïaidd. Nid yw meddygon yn cadw'n ddigon caeth at y canllawiau a osodwyd yn 2006 gan y sefydliad cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd a rhagoriaeth glinigol. Nid yw pawb sy'n cael gwybod eu bod yn ddiodef o ffibriliad atrïaidd yn cael y driniaeth gyffuriau a argymhellir. Hoffwn gefnogi'r galw am ragor o sgrinio ar gyfer ffibriliad atrïaidd ymhlith y rhai sydd â risg uchel ar ôl asesiad. Fel y dywedir yn yr adroddiad, byddai'r gost o ehangu'r sgrinio yn cael ei wrthbwyso gan yr arbedion a wneir wrth atal strôc. Yn yr un modd, rhaid cefnogi'r gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan William Graham sy'n galw am archwiliadau iechyd wedi'u costio'n briodol ar gyfer pobl dros 50 oed.

Nid dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol drafod gwasanaethau trin strôc. Nododd Llywodraeth Cymru fod strôc yn

recognised strokes as a priority for the NHS in 2007, and action plans were put in place with the aim of achieving national standards and guidelines by 2015. Furthermore, point 54 states that the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee of the last Assembly suggested an all-Wales stroke strategy, which was agreed to, but which has not yet been published. Above all, I want to see the Government, and Members of all parties here, getting behind this report and working together so that we can deliver real, tangible change to the health and lives of the people of Wales. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Julie Morgan: Thank you for calling me to speak in this debate, Deputy Presiding Officer. First, I would like to congratulate the Chair and the committee on such a focused report. Like other Members, I have had personal experience of a family member who suffered a stroke. I looked after my mother following a severe stroke for five years, so I know the emotional and physical strain that is involved. At one point, I remember counting 26 people and agencies who were looking after her at home, and that illustrates the complexities of the stroke condition.

I am not a member of the committee, so I did not hear the detailed evidence. However, I read this report carefully, and it is a good analysis of where there is room for improvement in stroke services, especially as regards improvement in recognising atrial fibrillation and the issue of the pulse check.

However, the report does refer to prevention in the wider sense and I would like to concentrate on that aspect today, going a bit beyond the committee's recommendations, which are mainly related to service delivery. I want to do this in the light of the most recent publication, last week, of Professor Peter Elwood's research on healthy living, and the impact that the recommendations in that booklet would have on healthy living in Wales, and on stroke prevention. I was very pleased that Jeff Cuthbert, the Assembly Member for Caerphilly, was at the discussion about this at the medical school in the Heath hospital last week, both as the chair of the healthy living group and because Professor

flaenoriaeth ar gyfer y GIG yn 2007, a rhoddwyd cynlluniau gweithredu ar waith gyda'r nod o gyflawni safonau a chanllawiau cenedlaethol erbyn 2015. Ar ben hynny, mae pwynt 54 yn nodi bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol yn y Trydydd Cynulliad wedi awgrymu strategaeth strôc Cymru-gyfan. Derbyniwyd yr argymhelliad hwnnw, ond nid yw'r strategaeth wedi'i chyhoeddi eto. Yn fwy na dim, rwyf am weld y Llywodraeth, ac Aelodau o bob plaid yma, yn cefnogi'r adroddiad hwn ac yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd er mwyn inni gyflawni newid gwirioneddol a phendant i iechyd a bywydau pobl Cymru. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Julie Morgan: Diolch am fy ngalw i siarad yn y ddadl hon, Dirprwy Lywydd. Yn gyntaf, hoffwn longyfarch y Cadeirydd a'r pwyllgor ar lunio adroddiad sydd â ffocws pendant. Fel Aelodau eraill, rwyf wedi cael profiad personol o aelod o'r teulu yn cael strôc. Gofalais am fy mam am bum mlynedd ar ôl iddi gael strôc ddifrifol, felly rwy'n gwybod am y straen emosiynol a chorfforol sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Ar un adeg, rwy'n cofio cyfrif 26 o bobl ac asiantaethau a oedd yn gofalu amadani yn ei chartref, ac mae hynny'n dangos cymhlethdod y cyflwr.

Nid wyf yn aelod o'r pwyllgor, felly ni chlywais y dystiolaeth fanwl. Fodd bynnag, darllenais yr adroddiad hwn yn ofalus, ac mae'n ddadansoddiad da o lle y gellir gwella gwasanaethau strôc, yn enwedig o ran gwelliannau i'r modd y caiff ffibriliad atrïaidd ei ganfod ac archwiliadau curiad y galon.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at atal strôc yn yr ystyr ehangach a hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar yr agwedd honno heddiw, gan fynd ychydig y tu hwnt i argymhellion y pwyllgor, sy'n ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau yn bennaf. Rwyf am wneud hyn o gofio gwaith ymchwil yr Athro Peter Elwood ar fyw'n iach a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf a'r effaith y byddai'r argymhellion yn y llyfryn hwnnw yn ei chael ar fyw'n iach yng Nghymru, ac ar atal strôc. Roeddwn yn falch iawn bod yn Jeff Cuthbert, Aelod y Cynulliad dros Gaerffili, yn bresennol yn y drafodaeth am hyn yn yr ysgol feddygol yn ysbyty'r Waun yr wythnos diwethaf, fel cadeirydd y grŵp byw'n iach ac

Elwood's study relies heavily on the research on the Caerphilly cohort. The recommendations are very relevant to reducing the demand for stroke recovery and for all the services that we have heard about today. There is no doubt that much more consideration should be given to publicising the benefits of healthy living for stroke prevention, as well as for prevention of all the other diseases that we are so concerned about—diabetes and, according to new evidence, dementia—and a general increase in wellbeing. Reduced stroke and heart disease are the key benefits that would arise from even partial adoption of the healthy living targets. We all know what these five targets are: reduced smoking; moderate body mass index; healthy diet; regular exercise; and moderate drinking.

We were told that only 1% of the Caerphilly cohort had adopted all five, and only 8% had adopted four or five. I do not expect that there are many of us here today who would be able to say that we had adopted these five healthy targets. Looking at that evidence, it seems that there is a huge opportunity to highlight the need for all of these services for stroke reduction, and for other areas of health. Perhaps a reasonable target would be to try to get, say, half the population of Wales to take up one healthy living target, because targets can be a little defeating when there are so many of them. However, something like that could contribute in the wider sense of prevention.

Another issue that should be discussed today, and perhaps in a specific discussion in this Chamber, is the issue of buying mini aspirins—I think that that is what they are called—and statins over the counter, without prescription. There is no doubt that there may be a case for everyone to take those in a preventative way, therefore that is something that we must really think about as another of these key issues.

We all know that there is a huge dilemma in funding the health service, and I know that the Minister for Health and Social Services has to struggle with that daily. However,

am fod astudiaeth yr Athro Elwood yn dibynnu'n drwm ar waith ymchwil carfan Caerffili. Mae'r argymhellion yn berthnasol iawn i leihau'r galw am wasanaethau adfer strôc ac am yr holl wasanaethau rydym wedi clywed amdanynt heddiw. Nid oes amheuaeth y dylid rhoi llawer mwy o ystyriaeth i roi cyhoeddusrwydd i fanteision byw yn iach ar gyfer atal strôc, yn ogystal ag ar atal yr holl glefydau eraill rydym yn poeni cymaint amdanynt—diabetes ac, yn ôl tystiolaeth newydd, dementia—a chynnydd cyffredinol mewn lles. Llai o achosion o strôc a chlefyd y galon yw'r prif fanteision a fyddai'n deillio o fabwysiadu targedau byw'n iach—hyd yn oed o'u mabwysiadu'n rhannol. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod beth yw'r pum targed hyn: ysmegu llai; mynegai màs y corff cymedrol; deiet iach; ymarfer corff rheolaidd; ac yfed cymedrol.

Dywedwyd wrthym mai dim ond 1% o garfan Caerffili oedd wedi mabwysiadu pob un o'r pum targed, a dim ond 8% oedd wedi mabwysiadu pedwar neu bump. Nid wyf yn disgwyl bod llawer ohonom yma heddiw yn gallu dweud ein bod wedi mabwysiadu'r pum targed. Wrth edrych ar y dystiolaeth honno, mae'n ymddangos bod cyfle gwych i dynnu sylw at y ffaith bod angen pob un o'r gwasanaethau hyn i leihau achosion o strôc, ac i hybu agweddau eraill ar iechyd. Efallai byddai ceisio cael, dyweder, hanner poblogaeth Cymru i ganolbwyntio ar un targed byw'n iach yn darged rhesymol, oherwydd gall targedau eich trechu pan fo cymaint ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, gallai rhywbeth fel hynny gyfrannu at atal strôc yn yr ystyr ehangach.

Mater arall y dylid ei drafod heddiw, ac efallai mewn trafodaeth benodol yn y Siambr hon, yw prynu aspirins bach—rwy'n meddwl mai dyna beth maent yn cael eu galw—a statinau dros y cownter, heb bresgripsiwn. Nid oes amheuaeth y gellid dadlau y dylai pawb ddefnyddio'r rheini mewn modd ataliol, felly mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni ei ystyried o ddifrif fel un o'r prif faterion hyn.

Rydym i gyd yn gwybod bod problem enfawr o ran ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd, a gwn fod y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cael trafferth â hynny bob

money must be spent upfront in order to see the benefits down the line. You must put it in now to see the results later on. That is obviously the huge dilemma in health service spending, and this is something on which the Assembly and the Welsh Government has to work out its priorities. It is important that when we discuss strokes, as we have today in looking at this excellent report, we must review the issue in a holistic way and look at the wider consequences of considering the sorts of healthy issues that I have raised today.

William Graham: All of the evidence presented to the committee identified that more could and should be done to reduce the risk of a first stroke and of further strokes among those who have already suffered a stroke. It was highlighted that the application of relatively simple measures could produce a real advance in the stroke reduction strategy. The reasons for reducing the incidence of strokes were graphically described by the Atrial Fibrillation Association. My colleague has partly quoted it, but I will complete the quote:

‘surviving stroke can seem worse than death, with victims facing an uncertain future and a life that may be severely damaged by disability.’

There is agreement that our current stroke risk reduction services may not be as effective as they should be, and that management and monitoring, together with the level of leadership, required urgent review. This was underlined by comments presented by the Royal College of Nursing Wales, when it consulted its members on the evidence that it was going to present. It was worrying that there was a lack of awareness, even among specialist teams, of the stroke risk reduction plan. It is clear that the Welsh Government’s stroke risk reduction plan, or any future revised plan, should have a greater awareness and ownership among the people who enact reduction programmes. This was also illustrated by Age Cymru, which explained an uncertainty on the level of progress towards implementing the plan. I acknowledge Public Health Wales’s view that the lack of ownership has arisen given

dydd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid gwario arian o flaen llaw er mwyn gweld y manteision yn y dyfodol. Rhaid buddsoddi nawr i weld y canlyniadau yn nes ymlaen. Yn amlwg, dyna’r broblem fawr o ran gwariant y gwasanaeth iechyd, a rhaid i’r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cymru benderfynu ar eu blaenoriaethau. Pan fyddwn yn trafod strôc, fel rydym wedi gwneud heddiw wrth ystyried yr adroddiad rhagorol hwn, mae’n bwysig ein bod yn adolygu’r mater mewn modd cyfannol ac edrych ar ganlyniadau ehangach ystyried y mathau o faterion iach rwyf wedi sôn amdanynt heddiw.

William Graham: Mae’r holl dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i’r pwyllgor yn nodi y gellid, ac y dylid, gwneud mwy i leihau’r risg o gael strôc yn y lle cyntaf, ac, ymhlith y rhai sydd wedi dioddef strôc eisoes, y risg o gael strôc arall. Nodwyd y gallai gweithredu mesurau cymharol syml arwain at gynnydd sylweddol yn y strategaeth i leihau’r risg o gael strôc. Disgrifiwyd y rhesymau dros leihau nifer yr achosion o strôc mewn modd graffig gan y Gymdeithas Ffibriliad Atriaidd. Mae fy nghyd-Aelod wedi ei ddyfynnu’n rhannol, ond byddaf yn cwblhau’r dyfyniad:

Gall goroesi strôc ymddangos yn waeth na marwolaeth, gan fod dioddefwyr yn wynebu dyfodol ansicr a bywyd a allai fod wedi’i niweidio’n ddiffrifol gan anabled.

Mae pawb yn cytuno ei bod yn bosibl nad yw ein gwasanaethau i leihau’r risg o strôc mor effeithiol ag y dylent fod ar hyn o bryd, a bod angen adolygiad brys o’r broses rheoli a monitro, yn ogystal â lefel yr arweinyddiaeth. Tanlinellwyd hyn gan sylwadau a gyflwynwyd gan Goleg Nyrsio Brenhinol Cymru, pan ymgynghorodd â’i aelodau ynghylch y dystiolaeth roedd yn mynd i’w gyflwyno. Roedd yn peri pryder bod diffyg ymwybyddiaeth, hyd yn oed ymhlith timau arbenigol, o’r cynllun i leihau’r risg strôc. Mae’n amlwg y dylai’r rhai sy’n gyfrifol am roi’r rhaglenni ar waith fod yn fwy ymwybodol, a theimlo’n fwy o ran, o gynllun Llywodraeth Cymru i leihau’r risg o strôc, neu unrhyw gynllun diwygiedig yn y dyfodol. Nodwyd hyn hefyd gan Age Cymru, a soniodd am ansicrwydd ynghylch y cynnydd a wnaed o ran gweithredu’r cynllun. Rwy’n cydnabod barn Iechyd Cyhoeddus

the number of plans in operation, and that it was perhaps inevitable that the focus of these plans would not be on the same elements of public health at all times.

The committee had reservations about how the Minister was able to state which actions had been completed, or are on schedule for completion. There may be effective performance management and monitoring of the action plan, but the lack of communication with those responsible for delivery contributes to a lack of clarity and, possibly, a detrimental impact on the plan's effective delivery. I reiterate the committee's requirement for further information on the progress towards delivering the action plan to be made publicly available.

The error of the omission of transient ischaemic attacks in the Welsh Government's stroke risk reduction plan was repeatedly highlighted in the evidence presented to the committee. It was not acknowledged that these attacks were an important indicator of a potential stroke, which requires timely and appropriate treatment. We expect the Welsh Government's response to recommendation 3, which, as illustrated, is accepted in principle, to become a matter of urgent action.

The RCN highlighted evidence that indicated that nurses are the most likely professional group to take a leading role in the prevention of primary and secondary strokes. Relatively simple measures can produce a real advantage in the stroke reduction strategy. An integrated pulse check, which could be easily integrated to primary care, would mean little or no additional cost to the NHS.

4.45 p.m.

This simple check, taking the opportunity for screening, which could be offered during routine visits to primary care, such as to flu clinics, or during chronic disease checks, provides the most effective identification of people at risk. There may be additional costs resulting from the treatment of the patients identified as a result of the screening, but the

Cymru bod y diffyg perchnogaeth wedi codi o ganlyniad i nifer y cynlluniau sydd ar waith, a'i bod yn anochel efallai na fyddai'r cynlluniau hyn yn canolbwyntio ar yr un elfennau o iechyd cyhoeddus bob amser.

Roedd gan y pwyllgor amheuan ynghylch sut roedd y Gweinidog yn gallu nodi pa gamau gweithredu a gwblhawyd, neu y disgwylir iddynt gael eu cwblhau ar amser. Efallai bod perfformiad y cynllun gweithredu'n cael ei reoli a'i fonitro, ond mae'r diffyg cyfathrebu gyda'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am gyflwyno'r cynllun yn cyfrannu at ddiffyg eglurder ac, o bosibl, yn cael effaith andwyol ar ddarparu'r cynllun mewn modd effeithiol. Ailadroddaf ofyniad y pwyllgor i sicrhau bod rhagor o wybodaeth am y cynnydd tuag at gyflawni'r cynllun gweithredu ar gael i'r cyhoedd.

Cafodd camgymeriad Llywodraeth Cymru o ran hepgor pyliau o isgemia dros dro o'i chynllun ar gyfer lleihau'r risg o strôc ei nodi dro ar ôl tro yn y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r pwyllgor. Nid oedd y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod bod y pyliau hyn yn ddangosydd pwysig o strôc posibl, sy'n gofyn am driniaeth amserol a phriodol. Rydym yn disgwyl y bydd ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i argymhelliad 3, sydd, fel y dangosir, yn cael ei dderbyn mewn egwyddor, yn fater y dylid gweithredu arno ar frys.

Tynnwyd sylw gan Goleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys at dystiolaeth sy'n dangos mai nyrsys yw'r grŵp proffesiynol sy'n fwyaf tebygol o gymryd rhan flaenllaw yn y gwaith o atal strôc gychwynnol ac eilaidd. Gall mesurau cymharol syml fod yn hwb gwirioneddol i'r strategaeth i leihau'r risg o strôc. Byddai archwiliad pwls integredig, y gellid ei integreiddio yn hawdd i ofal sylfaenol, yn golygu ychydig iawn o gost ychwanegol i'r GIG, neu ddim cost o gwbl.

Y gwiriad syml hwn, sef cyfle i sgrinio, a allai gael ei gynnig yn ystod ymweliadau rheolaidd i gael gofal sylfaenol, fel clinigau fflw, neu yn ystod archwiliadau clefydau cronig, yw'r modd mwyaf effeithiol i nodi'r bobl mewn perygl. Efallai y bydd costau ychwanegol yn deillio o drin y cleifion a nodwyd o ganlyniad i'r sgrinio, ond mae'r

committee believes that those costs would be offset by the savings made from preventing a stroke in the first place. I trust that the Minister will take action on integrating pulse checks.

We acknowledge the value of the FAST public awareness campaign, in that people can reduce their risk of suffering a stroke, and swift action on realising that someone has had a stroke can limit its impact. We need to extend public awareness of the treatments that contribute to a reduction in stroke, notably with regard to warfarin. The BMA outlined that, while GPs know that warfarin is the gold standard, it is not always right for patients. Patients are sometimes reluctant to be prescribed warfarin, because of the complex additional clinical management required for the drug. The requirement for additional clinical management may be viewed as expensive in the short term, but it can be offset by the savings from preventing a stroke, the cost of which has been estimated at £44,000 per patient per annum. I welcome that the Minister will accept, or accept in principle, the majority of the committee's recommendations. We all acknowledge the requirement for a concise plan to reduce the risk of having a stroke. Key factors in such a plan are encouraging people to make lifestyle changes, and effective screening and monitoring of those at risk. We trust that the Minister will oversee a plan that, effectively monitored, will eliminate anomalies in service provision across Wales and deliver a reduction in the incidence of stroke.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I thank Members for their contributions and I also thank the committee, under the chairmanship of Mark Drakeford, for the work that it has undertaken to produce this inquiry report into stroke risk reduction in Wales. Several Members referred to the fact that many of us here will have family members who have suffered a stroke, and Kirsty Williams, Julie Morgan and Vaughan Gething, in particular, talked poignantly about their experiences. I can certainly relate to their stories.

pwylgor yn credu y byddai'r costau hynny'n cael eu gwrthbwyso gan yr arbedion a wnaed o atal strôc yn y lle cyntaf. Hyderaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn cymryd camau i integreiddio gwiriadau curiad y galon.

Rydym yn cydnabod gwerth yr ymgyrch FAST i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd, fel y gall pobl leihau'r risg o ddiodeff strôc, a bod gweithredu'n gyflym ar ôl sylweddoli bod rhywun wedi cael strôc yn gallu cyfyngu ar ei heffaith. Mae angen ehangu ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd ynghylch y triniaethau sy'n cyfrannu at leihau strôc, yn enwedig o ran warfarin. Er bod meddygon teulu yn gwybod mai warfarin yw'r safon aur, amlinellodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain nad yw bob amser yn addas i gleifion. Mae cleifion yn gyndyn weithiau i gael warfarin ar bresgripsiwn, oherwydd y rheolaeth glinigol gymhleth ychwanegol sydd ei hangen ar gyfer y cyffur hwnnw. Efallai y byddai rhai'n meddwl fod y gofyn i gael rheolaeth glinigol ychwanegol yn ddrudd yn y tymor byr, ond gellir ei wrthbwyso gan yr arbedion a ddaw o atal strôc, y tybir ei fod yn costio £44,000 fesul claf bob blwyddyn. Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd y Gweinidog yn derbyn, neu yn derbyn mewn egwyddor, y rhan fwyaf o argymhellion y pwylgor. Rydym oll yn cydnabod fod angen cynllun cryno er mwyn lleihau'r risg o strôc. Mae ffactorau allweddol mewn cynllun o'r fath yn cynnwys annog pobl i newid eu ffordd o fyw a sgrinio a monitro'r rhai sydd mewn perygl yn effeithiol. Hyderwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn goruchwyllo cynllun a fydd, os caiff ei fonitro'n effeithiol, yn dileu unrhyw anghysondebau yn y ddarpariaeth ledled Cymru ac yn arwain at leihau nifer yr achosion o strôc.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau a diolch hefyd i'r pwylgor, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Mark Drakeford, am y gwaith a wnaeth i gynhyrchu'r adroddiad ymchwiliad hwn i leihau'r risg o strôc yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriodd nifer o Aelodau at y ffaith y bydd aelodau o'r teulu llawer ohonom yma wedi diodeff strôc, a siaradodd Kirsty Williams, Julie Morgan a Vaughan Gething yn deimladwy am eu profiadau. Yn sicr, gallaf uniaethu gyda'u straeon.

My response to the report accepts the majority of the recommendations made and the underlying principles behind the recommendations. To achieve them, I have already set in motion some improvements to the overall leadership of stroke services. For example, I have decided to establish a national specialty advisory group for stroke, based on the Welsh Stroke Association, and, in order to hold organisations to account, I will be establishing a national executive steering group. Improving the treatment and outcome for individuals who are at risk of a stroke, or who suffer a stroke, is one of the Welsh Government's top priorities and a programme for government commitment.

It is important to consider stroke risk reduction activity in the context of our efforts to shift from repairing damage to trying to stop it from occurring in the first place, or, at least, to reduce its impact. 'Together for Health', our vision for the NHS in Wales, reaffirms the importance of the twin-track approach: prevention, and rapid, effective action to treat damage to health. We set out our commitment to strengthening prevention and early intervention in 'Our Healthy Future' and 'Fairer Health Outcomes for All'. Action to prevent stroke is an excellent example of making that happen. I was pleased to see the committee highlight the work already underway to develop a national delivery plan for stroke, to direct and guide further improvements, and the significance of transient ischaemic attacks. I have, therefore, accepted recommendations relating to these, and I am ensuring that clinical guidelines for TIA management are implemented on a seven-day basis in all health boards by April 2012. I expect that the national delivery plan for stroke will be published for consultation before the end of March 2012.

I would like to say a few words on the current stroke risk reduction action plan. While this will be superseded by the national delivery plan for stroke, the evaluation of the risk reduction plan that Public Health Wales will, of course, undertake will inform the contents

Mae fy ymateb i'r adroddiad yn derbyn y rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion a wnaed a'r egwyddorion sylfaenol y tu ôl i'r argymhellion hynny. I'w gweithredu, rwyf eisoes rhoi rhai gwelliannau ar waith i arweinyddiaeth gyffredinol y gwasanaethau strôc. Er enghraifft, rwyf wedi penderfynu sefydlu grŵp cynghori arbenigol cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc, yn seiliedig ar Gymdeithas Strôc Cymru, ac, er mwyn dwyn mudiadau i gyfrif, byddaf yn sefydlu grŵp llywio gweithredol cenedlaethol. Mae gwella'r driniaeth a'r canlyniadau i unigolion sydd mewn perygl o gael strôc, neu sy'n dioddef strôc, yn un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn ymrwymiad yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Mae'n bwysig ystyried gweithgarwch i leihau'r risg o strôc yng nghyd-destun ein hymdrechion i symud o ymateb i niwed i geisio atal y niwed hwnnw rhag digwydd yn y lle cyntaf, neu, o leiaf, i leihau ei effaith. Mae 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd', ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru, yn cadarnhau pwysigrwydd yr ymagwedd ddeublyg: atal a chamau cyflym, effeithiol i drin niwed i iechyd. Amlinellwyd ein hymrwymiad i gryfhau atal ac ymyrryd yn gynnar yn 'Ein Dyfodol Iach' a 'Canlyniadau Iechyd Tecach i Bawb'. Mae camau i atal strôc yn ffordd ragorol o wneud hynny. Roeddwn yn falch o weld y pwyllgor yn tynnu sylw at y gwaith sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddo i ddatblygu cynllun cyflawni cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc, i gyfeirio ac arwain gwelliannau pellach, ac arwyddocâd ymosodiadau isgemig dros dro. Felly, rwyf wedi derbyn argymhellion yn ymwneud â hyn, ac rwy'n sicrhau bod canllawiau clinigol ar gyfer rheoli pylau o isgemia dros dro yn cael eu gweithredu ar sail saith niwrnod ym mhob bwrdd iechyd erbyn mis Ebrill 2012. Rwy'n disgwyl y bydd y cynllun cyflawni cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2012.

Hoffwn sôn ychydig am y cynllun gweithredu cyfredol i leihau'r risg o strôc. Er y bydd y cynllun hwn yn cael ei ddisodli gan y cynllun cyflawni cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc, bydd y gwerthusiad o'r cynllun lleihau risg y bydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, wrth

of the final national delivery plan. This work will be undertaken with all relevant organisations. It is important to recognise the significant amount of progress made in delivering the stroke risk reduction action plan. Our public health campaigns have an important role to play in raising awareness of the risks. We also have the national exercise referral scheme, which has a major role to play in reducing the risk of stroke, and the national tobacco control action plan, which Kirsty Williams referred to and which was published last week; the board will meet next month.

We should, however, not underestimate the challenges associated with encouraging people to change behaviours. I was very interested in Julie Morgan's take on how we should perhaps consider not giving people such huge challenges. However, addressing many of the risk factors for stroke is dependent upon changes to people's behaviour in relation to tobacco, alcohol, obesity and a lack of physical activity. We are all aware that these factors pose some of the biggest challenges to public health in Wales.

In relation to the remaining recommendations, primary care clearly has a significant role to play in helping to prevent stroke. We expect all clinicians to take account of National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance on pulse checks and atrial fibrillation to make appropriate clinical judgments in the assessment and management of such conditions. We will be emphasising to executive directors for primary care the importance of continuing education on stroke prevention for all general practitioners, including the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation. I am pleased that the work of the 1000 Lives Plus programme is also providing advice and tools to help primary care practitioners to make further improvements in this key area of patient care. Mark Drakeford referred to pulse checks being offered when patients attend primary care settings. I suppose that that just confirms what I have said all along, which is that every health consultation should

gwrs, yn ymgymryd ag ef yn dylanwadu ar gynnwys terfynol y cynllun cyflenwi cenedlaethol. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei wneud gyda phob sefydliad perthnasol. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y cynnydd sylweddol a wnaed wrth roi'r cynllun gweithredu lleihau'r risg o strôc ar waith. Mae gan ein hymgyrchoedd iechyd cyhoeddus rôl bwysig i'w chwarae o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch y risgiau. Hefyd, mae gennym y cynllun cyfeirio ymarfer cenedlaethol, sydd â rôl bwysig i'w chwarae wrth leihau'r risg o strôc, a'r cynllun gweithredu rheoli tybaco cenedlaethol, y cyfeiriwyd ato gan Kirsty Williams ac a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf; bydd y bwrdd yn cyfarfod fis nesaf.

Ni ddylem, fodd bynnag, ddiystyru'r heriau sy'n gysylltiedig ag annog pobl i newid eu hymddygiad. Roedd gen i ddi-ddordeb mawr yn nehongliad Julie Morgan o sut y dylem efallai ystyried peidio â rhoi heriau enfawr o'r fath i bobl. Fodd bynnag, mae mynd i'r afael â llawer o'r ffactorau risg ar gyfer strôc yn dibynnu ar newidiadau i ymddygiad pobl mewn perthynas â thybaco, alcohol, gordewdra a diffyg gweithgarwch corfforol. Rydym oll yn ymwybodol bod y ffactorau hyn yn peri rhai o'r heriau mwyaf i iechyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

O ran yr argymhellion sy'n weddill, mae'n amlwg fod gan ofal sylfaenol rôl arwyddocaol i'w chwarae wrth helpu i atal strôc. Disgwylwn i bob clinigwr ystyried canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol ar wiriadau curiad y galon a ffibriliad atrïaidd er mwyn gwneud penderfyniadau clinigol priodol wrth asesu a rheoli cyflyrau o'r fath. Byddwn yn pwysleisio i gyfarwyddwyr gweithredol ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol y pwysigrwydd o barhau ag addysg ar atal strôc ar gyfer pob meddyg teulu, gan gynnwys diagnosis a rheolaeth o ffibriliad atrïaidd. Rwy'n falch fod gwaith y rhaglen 1000 o Fywydau a Mwy hefyd yn rhoi cyngor ac offer i helpu ymarferwyr gofal sylfaenol i wneud gwelliannau pellach yn y maes gofal cleifion allweddol hwn. Cyfeiriodd Mark Drakeford at gynnig gwiriadau curiad y galon i gleifion pan maent yn mynd i safleoedd gofal sylfaenol. Tybiaf nad yw hynny ond yn cadarnhau'r hyn rwyf wedi'i ddweud ers y

be a public health consultation. We also need to raise awareness of healthy living.

Joyce Watson referred to proposition 8: that the Welsh Government should consider supporting the introduction and use of the GRASP-AF tool in GP practices. From April 2012, changes to the quality and outcomes framework will include a new indicator to ensure that all patients on atrial fibrillation registers have a regular assessment, using a formal risk stratification scoring system.

We remain fully committed to improving the treatment and outcomes for individuals who are at risk of, or suffer, a stroke. That is part of our wider commitment, as set out in 'Together for Health', to ensure that more services are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, with access to specialist care in centres of excellence when needed. Improvement in timely access to assessment for patients who are at a high risk of transient ischemic attacks, preventing the chances of a more serious stroke in the future, is a clear example of why we need to modernise and change how we deliver services.

Performance against the four acute stroke bundles has improved significantly over the last 12 months, with three of the four bundles achieving above 95% last November. Access to thrombolysis will be available 24/7 across Wales by the end of March. That is essential if we are to see a reduction in stroke mortality and improved patient outcomes and experience. All LHBs are actively reviewing their mortality rates to identify where further improvements can be made locally to reduce variation in outcomes. Over the past three years, we have already seen the number of deaths in hospital where stroke was the primary diagnosis reduce across all local health boards. LHB medical directors are working together to understand the impact on outcomes in mortality. That work will ensure that service design—when and where services are provided—continually improves to maximise patient outcomes.

cychwyn cyntaf, sef y dylai pob ymgynghoriad iechyd fod yn ymgynghoriad iechyd cyhoeddus. Mae hefyd angen inni godi ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch byw'n iach.

Cyfeiriodd Joyce Watson at gynnis 8: y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried cefnogi, cyflwyno a defnyddio'r offeryn GRASP-AF mewn meddygfeydd teulu. O fis Ebrill 2012 ymlaen, bydd newidiadau i'r fframwaith ansawdd a chanlyniadau yn cynnwys dangosydd newydd i sicrhau bod yr holl gleifion ar gofrestrau ffibriliad atriaidd yn cael asesiad rheolaidd, gan ddefnyddio system sgorio haenau risg ffurfiol.

Rydym yn parhau i fod yn gwbl ymrwymedig i wella'r driniaeth a'r canlyniadau ar gyfer unigolion sydd mewn perygl o gael, neu'n dioddef, strôc. Mae hynny'n rhan o'n hymrwymiad ehangach, fel y nodir yn 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd', i sicrhau bod mwy o wasanaethau ar gael 24 awr y dydd, 365 diwrnod y flwyddyn, gyda mynediad at ofal arbenigol mewn canolfannau rhagoriaeth pan fo angen. Mae gwelliant o ran mynediad amserol i asesiad ar gyfer cleifion sydd mewn cryn berygl o gael pwl o isgemia dros dro, gan atal y posibilrwydd o gael strôc fwy difrifol yn y dyfodol, yn enghraifft glir o pam mae angen moderneiddio a newid y ffordd rydym yn darparu gwasanaethau.

Mae perfformiad yn erbyn y pedwar o fwndeli strôc aciwt wedi gwella'n sylweddol yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, gyda thri o'r pedwar o fwndeli'n cyflawni mwy na 95% fis Tachwedd diwethaf. Bydd mynediad at thrombolysis ar gael 24/7 ledled Cymru erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth. Mae hynny'n hanfodol os ydym am weld lleihad yn nifer y marwolaethau sy'n deillio o strôc a gwell canlyniadau a phrofiadau i gleifion. Mae pob bwrdd iechyd lleol wrthi'n adolygu eu cyfraddau marwolaethau i nodi lle y gall gwelliannau pellach gael eu gwneud yn lleol i leihau amrywiadau yn y canlyniadau hynny. Yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf, rydym eisoes wedi gweld nifer y marwolaethau mewn ysbytai lle mai strôc oedd y prif ddiagnosis yn gostwng ar draws yr holl fyrddau iechyd lleol. Mae cyfarwyddwyr meddygol y byrddau yn cydweithio i ddeall yr effaith ar ganlyniadau o ran marwolaethau. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn sicrhau bod cynllun y

gwasanaeth—pryd a lle y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu—yn gwella'n barhaus er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau posibl i gleifion.

I welcome this report and the debate today, which has highlighted the concerns that we all share, to make progress in this area. The current stroke risk reduction action plan is a relatively short-term plan, and, as mentioned, it will shortly be superseded by a new national delivery plan for stroke services. That will set out the action that needs to be taken to allow people to enjoy a good quality of life, without developing vascular disease and stroke. Issues of stroke risk prevention will form an important element of the plan.

In summary, reducing the risk of stroke continues to be a priority for the Welsh Government and forms an important part of our broader approach to tackling cardiovascular disease. 'Together for Health' sets out a commitment that stroke services will continue to be progressively improved, so that, by 2015, every health board will be fully compliant with the national standards and targets for stroke.

Mark Drakeford: I apologise in advance to those Members who I might not be able to refer to by name in my reply. I thank all those who have taken part in the debate, particularly members of the Health and Social Care Committee, and I thank you for the kind words that have been expressed during the afternoon about the work that the committee has undertaken so far.

There are three common themes that have been echoed around the Chamber this afternoon in everything that we have heard. The first is to do with the prevalence of stroke. Right across the Chamber there are people whose lives, families and friends have been affected by this awful condition. We heard about the way that stroke not only touches your life, but can so profoundly make a difference to the futures of those who suffer a stroke and those who go on to care for them. We have heard about that from all around the Chamber this afternoon.

Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn a'r ddadl heddiw, sydd wedi tynnu sylw at y pryderon rydym oll yn eu rhannu, i wneud cynnydd yn y maes hwn. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu cyfredol i leihau'r risg o strôc yn gynllun cymharol fyrdymor, ac, fel y crybwyllwyd, bydd yn cael ei ddisodli cyn bo hir gan gynllun cyflawnii cenedlaethol newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau strôc. Bydd yn amlinellu'r camau sydd angen eu cymryd i alluogi pobl i fwynhau ansawdd bywyd da, heb ddatblygu clefyd fasgwlaidd a chael strôc. Bydd materion yn ymwneud ag atal y risg o strôc yn elfen bwysig o'r cynllun.

I grynhoi, mae lleihau'r risg o strôc yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru ac mae'n rhan bwysig o'n gwaith ehangach i fynd i'r afael â chlefyd cardiofasgwlaidd. Mae 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd' yn amlinellu ymrwymiad y bydd gwasanaethau strôc yn parhau i gael eu gwella'n raddol, fel bod pob bwrdd iechyd, erbyn 2015, yn cydymffurfio'n llawn â'r safonau a'rtargedau cenedlaethol ar gyfer strôc.

Mark Drakeford: Ymddiheuraf ymlaen llaw i'r Aelodau hynny na fyddaf o bosibl yn gallu eu henwi yn fy ateb. Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a gymrodd ran yn y ddadl, yn enwedig aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, a diolch i chi am y geiriau caredig a ddywedwyd y prynhawn yma am y gwaith y mae'r pwyllgor wedi'i wneud hyd yn hyn.

Mae tair thema gyffredin wedi eu hadleisio ledled y Siambr ym mhopeth a glywsom y prynhawn yma. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â nifer yr achosion o strôc. Mae bywydau, teuluoedd a ffrindiau pobl ar draws y Siambr wedi eu heffeithio arnynt gan y cyflwr ofnadwy hwn. Clywsom am y ffordd mae strôc nid yn unig yn cyffwrdd ar eich bywyd, ond hefyd am y ffordd y mae'n gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth mor ddirdynol i ddyfodol y rhai sy'n dioddef y strôc a'r rhai sy'n gofalu amdanynt. Rydym wedi clywed am hynny o bob cwr o'r Siambr y prynhawn yma.

The second theme is one that Darren Millar mentioned in his contribution: that stroke prevention services is an area where we know what needs to be done. So many of the debates that we have in this Chamber are about intractable policy problems, where we are searching for something that we can do to make a difference. However, this is an area where we know what needs to be done, from the very beginning of the population-level issues that Julie Morgan referred to, through to the prevention of first strokes, which Kirsty spoke about, through to the prevention of further strokes in people who have already had them, which Joyce Watson and Vaughan Gething mentioned. That is why the third theme, evident in both the work of the committee, and from listening to people this afternoon, is the sense of frustration that Lindsay expressed that, while we know what needs to be done, we cannot be confident that everything that could be done is being done already in Wales. We are not even always sure what is being done already at LHB level.

I am grateful to the Minister for the positive way in which she has responded to the written report and for the extra assurances that she has given in the Chamber this afternoon. We say in our report that there is a golden opportunity for the Welsh Government in the development of the national delivery plan for stroke services. Some of what we have heard the Minister say this afternoon can help to give us confidence that some of what we know can be done will be done more extensively, more reliably and more routinely in the future.

I began this afternoon by explaining some of the new ways in which the Health and Social Care Committee is going about its work. I will end by returning to that theme, because another new way in which we hope to work during this fourth Assembly is through a commitment to return to any inquiry that we publish within the lifetime of this Assembly to see what has been done in relation to our recommendations. Therefore, Minister, we will be back. We will be back in 12 to 18 months' time. We will be back to hear about how that national plan is being delivered and how the recommendations that we have made today are making a difference to the lives of

Mae'r ail thema yn un a grybwyllwyd gan Darren Millar yn ei gyfraniad: bod gwasanaethau atal strôc yn faes lle rydym yn gwybod beth sydd angen ei wneud. Mae cymaint o'r dadleuon rydym yn eu cael yn y Siambr hon yn ymwneud â phroblemau polisi anhydrin, lle rydym yn chwilio am rywbeth y gallwn ei wneud i wneud gwahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae hwn yn faes lle rydym yn gwybod beth sydd angen ei wneud, o faterion ar lefel y boblogaeth yn y cychwyn cyntaf y cyfeiriodd Julie Morgan atynt i atal strociau cyntaf, a drafodwyd gan Kirsty, i atal strociau pellach mewn pobl sydd eisoes wedi cael strôc, a grybwyllwyd gan Joyce Watson a Vaughan Gething. Dyna pam mai'r drydedd thema, sy'n amlwg yng ngwaith y pwyllgor ac o wrando ar bobl y prynhawn yma, yw'r ymdeimlad o rwystredigaeth a fynegwyd gan Lindsay: er ein bod yn gwybod beth sydd angen ei wneud, ni allwn fod yn hyderus bod popeth a ellir ei wneud yn cael ei wneud eisoes yng Nghymru. Nid ydym bob amser hyd yn oed yn siŵr beth sy'n cael ei wneud eisoes gan fyrddau iechyd lleol.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am y ffordd gadarnhaol y mae wedi ymateb i'r adroddiad ysgrifenedig ac am y sicrwydd ychwanegol a roddodd yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma. Rydym yn dweud yn ein hadroddiad bod cyfle euraidd i Lywodraeth Cymru yn natblygiad y cynllun cyflawni cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwasanaethau strôc. Gall rhai o'r pethau a glyswom y Gweinidog yn eu dweud y prynhawn yma roi hyder i ni y bydd rhai o'r pethau rydym yn gwybod y gellir eu gwneud yn cael eu gwneud yn fwy helaeth, yn fwy dibynadwy ac yn fwy cyson yn y dyfodol.

Dechreuais y prynhawn yma trwy esbonio rhai o'r ffyrdd newydd o weithio sydd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. Rwyf am gloi drwy ddychwelyd at y thema honno, oherwydd ffordd newydd arall o weithio rydym yn gobeithio ei mabwysiadu yn ystod y pedwerydd Cynulliad yw ymrwymo i ddychwelyd at unrhyw ymchwiliad rydym yn ei gyhoeddi o fewn oes y Cynulliad hwn i weld yr hyn a wnaed mewn perthynas â'n hargymhellion. Felly, Weinidog, byddwn yn ôl. Byddwn yn ôl mewn tua 12 i 18 mis. Byddwn yn ôl i glywed sut mae'r cynllun cenedlaethol yn cael ei weithredu a sut mae'r argymhellion a wnaethpwyd gennym heddiw

people in Wales. Much has been achieved already and much continues to be achieved by some very dedicated clinicians in this field in Wales, but there is more again to be done. That is the purpose of our report and that is why we will be returning to it.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to note the Health and Social Care Committee's report. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl yng Nghymru. Mae llawer wedi'i gyflawni eisoes a llawer yn weddill i'w wneud gan rai clinigwyr ymroddedig iawn yn y maes hwn yng Nghymru, ond mae mwy eto i'w wneud. Dyna ddiben ein hadroddiad, a dyna pam y byddwn yn dychwelyd ato.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, cytunwyd ar y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Polisiau Iechyd Health Policies

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black.

Cynnig NDM4912 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Yn gresynu wrth fethiant Llywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi cynlluniau cyflawni wedi'u costio'n briodol ar gyfer polisiau iechyd allweddol, fel archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol ar gyfer pobl dros 50 oed a darparu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol ar benwythnosau a gyda'r nos.

Darren Millar: I move the motion.

I am delighted to move the motion tabled in the name of my colleague William Graham. It is the task of all Assembly Members to scrutinise the Welsh Government and to hold it to account, both for its actions and its inactions. In the run-up to the Assembly elections last year Welsh Labour made promises to the people of Wales. It said that it would protect the NHS from cuts, but nothing could be further from the truth. Since

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black.

Motion NDM4912 William Graham

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Regrets the failure of the Welsh Government to publish properly costed implementation plans for key health policies such as annual health checks for the over 50s and the provision of primary care services at weekends and during evening hours.

Darren Millar: Cynigiau y cynnig.

Rwy'n falch iawn o gynnig y cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn enw fy nghyd-Aelod William Graham. Tasg holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yw craffu ar Lywodraeth Cymru a'i dwyn i gyfrif, a hynny am ei gweithredoedd a'i diffyg gweithredu. Yn y cyfnod cyn etholiad y Cynulliad y llynedd, gwnaeth Llafur Cymru addewidion i bobl Cymru. Dywedodd y byddai'n gwarchod y GIG rhag toriadau, ond prin bod hynny'n wir. Ers mis Mai diwethaf,

last May, Labour's record on the health service has been dismal. The NHS is facing the biggest cuts in its history. Waiting lists are up, ambulance response times are slipping, cancer drugs are being denied, accident and emergency targets have been missed and minor injury units are being closed. That is hardly a record of which Ministers can be proud. Flagship policies on the basis of which the Government won its position of power remain uncoded, and progress to implement them appears to be stalling. All this is from a First Minister who promised us in the wake of the election to focus on delivery in the fourth Assembly.

mae record Llafur ar y gwasanaeth iechyd wedi bod yn warthus. Mae'r GIG yn wynebu'r toriadau mwyaf yn ei hanes. Mae rhestrau aros yn cynyddu, mae amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys yn llithro, mae cyffuriau canser yn cael eu gwrthod i gleifion, mae targedau damweiniau ac achosion brys wedi'u methu ac mae unedau mân anafiadau yn cau. Go brin fod hynny'n record y gall Gweinidogion ymfalchïo ynddi. Mae polisiau blaenllaw yr etholwyd y Llywodraeth i rym arnynt yn parhau i fod heb eu costio, ac ymddengys fod oedi o ran y cynnydd i'w rhoi ar waith. Daw hyn oll gan Brif Weinidog a addawodd canolbwyntio ar ôl yr etholiad i weithredu yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad.

5.00 p.m.

So, the focus of our debate today is on those pledges that caught the imagination of the public, but which appear to be no further forward in terms of implementation. I will turn to these in more detail in a few moments, but first I want to turn my attention to the amendments. We will be opposing amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. The Minister for Health and Social Services has been questioned many times on her plans for, and development of, the particular policies we referred to in the motion and her responses have often alluded to the delivery of these policies towards the end of the term. However, it is now February and the Welsh Government gained office last May. For such flagship policies, we would expect that, within an eight-month period, detailed preliminary costs and plans would have already been developed. We will also oppose amendment 2 in the name of Peter Black. Our motion leaves plenty of scope for the discussion of other policies with which Members are dissatisfied without having to include them in the body of the motion.

Felly, mae ein dadl heddiw yn canolbwyntio ar yr addewidion hynny a gydiodd yn nychymyg y cyhoedd ond yr ymddengys nad ydynt ddim pellach o ran eu gweithredu. Trof at y rhain yn fanylach mewn munud, ond rwyf am droi'n gyntaf at y gwelliannau. Byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cael ei holi sawl gwaith ar ei chynlluniau ar gyfer datblygu'r polisiau penodol y cyfeiriwn atynt yn y cynnig ac mae ei hymatebion wedi cyfeirio yn aml at gyflwyno'r polisiau hyn tuag at ddiwedd y tymor. Fodd bynnag, mae bellach yn fis Chwefror a daeth Llywodraeth Cymru i rym fis Mai diwethaf. Byddem wedi disgwyl, o fewn cyfnod o wyth mis, y byddai costau a chynlluniau cychwynol eisoes wedi eu datblygu ar gyfer polisiau mor flaenllaw. Byddwn hefyd yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2 yn enw Peter Black. Mae ein cynnig yn gadael digon o gyfle i drafod polisiau eraill y mae Aelodau yn anfodlon yn eu cylch heb orfod eu cynnwys yng nghorff y cynnig.

However, we will support amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black. Being unable to provide detailed plans of key manifesto pledges eight months into a term of office is a very poor show indeed. Labour promised that it would extend access to local GP services in the evenings and on Saturday mornings. It also promised to instigate a programme of annual health checks led by GPs for everyone

Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black. Nid yw methu â chyflwyno cynlluniau manwl o addewidion maniffesto allweddol wedi wyth mis o lywodraethu yn hanner digon da. Addawodd Llafur y byddai'n ymestyn mynediad at wasanaethau meddyg teulu lleol gyda'r nos ac ar foreau Sadwrn. Addawodd hefyd y byddai'n sefydlu rhaglen o

over the age of 50. These are noble pledges that it is legitimate for political parties to make. However, they should be based on realistic assessments of what can be delivered.

Sandy Mewies: Will you take an intervention?

Darren Millar: I will just develop my argument first, if I may, Sandy.

It is the game of irresponsible politicians to make uncosted and ill thought-out campaign promises at election time to grab headlines and votes, only to ditch them once in Government. The First Minister led people to believe that their local GP surgery would be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., five days a week and on Saturday mornings. The Minister for health has told us that working people want to be able to access their GP at a time that is most convenient to them, and I accept that; she is right. Working people do want to access a GP when it is convenient for them to do so. For most people, the evening probably means after a working day—7 p.m. or perhaps even 8 p.m., but the Minister has rowed back from the 8-till-late commitment and has now told us that her favoured approach is to redistribute appointments to the latter part of the day, from 5 p.m. until 6.30 p.m.. An appointment at 6.15 p.m. can hardly be considered to be well into the evening if you are rushing to an appointment after work and you have had a long commute, for example.

At the moment, only two GP practices offer weekend appointments, according to the most recent information we have available. Only 36 out of 499 GP practices in Wales—fewer than one in thirteen—offer evening appointments. How the Welsh Government intends to increase the working day of GP surgeries without increasing the hours worked per GP and without taking on any more GPs or changing the GP contract is a question the Minister has still failed to answer satisfactorily. In its manifesto, Labour also promised that local GP access would be available on Saturday mornings. This clear

archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol wedi'u harwain gan feddygon teulu i bawb dros 50 oed. Mae'r rhain yn addewidion hael y mae gan bleidiau gwleidyddol hawl i'w gwneud. Fodd bynnag, dylent fod yn seiliedig ar asesiadau realistig o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni.

Sandy Mewies: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Darren Millar: Rwyf am ddatblygu fy nadd gyntaf, os caf, Sandy.

Mae'n gêm gan wleidyddion anghyfrifol i wneud addewidion anghyflawn a heb eu costio yn ystod ymgyrch etholiadol, dim ond i droi cefn arnynt unwaith y byddant mewn Llywodraeth. Rhoddodd y Prif Weinidog yr argraff i bobl y byddai eu meddygfa teulu lleol ar agor rhwng 8 a.m. ac 8 p.m., bum diwrnod yr wythnos ac ar foreau Sadwrn. Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros iechyd wrthym fod pobl sy'n gweithio eisiau cael mynediad i'w meddyg teulu ar adeg sydd fwyaf cyfleus iddynt, ac rwy'n derbyn hynny; mae hi'n gywir. Mae pobl sy'n gweithio eisiau gweld meddyg teulu pan fydd yn gyfleus iddynt wneud hynny. I'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, mae gyda'r nos yn golygu ar ôl diwrnod gwaith—7 p.m. neu efallai hyd yn oed 8 p.m., ond mae'r Gweinidog wedi ailfeddwl am yr ymrwymiad 8-hyd-yr-hwyr ac wedi dweud wrthym bellach ei bod yn well ganddi aildrefnu apwyntiadau ar gyfer rhan olaf y dydd, o 5 p.m. tan 6.30 p.m.. Prin y gellid ystyried apwyntiad am 6.15 p.m. yn apwyntiad gyda'r nos os ydych yn rhuthro i apwyntiad ar ôl gwaith ac wedi cael taith hir o'ch gwaith, er enghraifft.

Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond dwy feddygfa teulu sy'n cynnig apwyntiadau ar y penwythnos, yn ôl yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf sydd gennym. Dim ond 36 allan o 499 meddygfa teulu yng Nghymru—llai nag un o bob tri ar ddeg—sy'n cynnig apwyntiadau gyda'r nos. Mae sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu cynyddu diwrnod gwaith meddygfeydd teulu heb gynyddu oriau gwaith meddygon teulu, heb recriwtio mwy ohonynt na newid y contract yn gwestiwn na lwyddodd y Gweinidog i'w ateb yn foddhaol hyd yma. Addawodd Llafur yn ei fanifesto hefyd y byddai mynediad i feddyg teulu lleol

reference to 'local' during the campaign meant the same to most people—your local GP, your GP whom you use on a regular basis, the GP you trust in your local pharmacy in your town—but the Minister for health has now dropped another bombshell: she has told us that work is under way to determine the best GP service model for Saturday morning access. She has even suggested to the Health and Social Care Committee that the GP out-of-hours service may constitute a tick against that pledge—that is the existing GP out-of-hours service.

The reality is that we were told that, if a Labour Government was elected, we were going to get more, not a consistent approach in terms of the existing out-of-hours service. The promise was made in the programme for government and a pledge was made to give the people of Wales more—a complete reintroduction of the Saturday morning clinics that people had perhaps been used to in the past. Anything less than that, Minister, will constitute a broken promise.

There is another thing that your Government does not know about this policy and that is how much it will cost. Responses to written questions during the summer said that detailed costings were being developed at that time. That clearly states that you would expect there to be some extra costs, if they were being worked on at that time. However, in October, the First Minister told us that there would be no cost to extending GP opening hours. He said there would be no extra costs. It is either one or the other; it cannot be both. The Welsh Government must be honest about this: you cannot get something for nothing. The Minister for health clearly believes that there will be extra costs, which is why she said that the detailed costings were being worked on. However, now we hear—most recently from the First Minister—that there will not be any additional costs. Who is right?

The other key Labour health policy, which is yet to be delivered, is that on annual health

ar gael ar foreau Sadwrn. Roedd y cyfeiriad clir hwn at 'lleol' yn ystod yr ymgyrch yn golygu'r un peth i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl—eich meddyg teulu lleol, yr un rydych yn mynd ato yn fwyaf rheolaidd, yr un rydych yn ei ymddiried yn fferyllfa leol eich tref—ond mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd nawr wedi'n syfrdanu eto: mae hi wedi dweud wrthym fod gwaith ar y gweill i benderfynu ar y model gorau i gael mynediad fore Sadwrn at wasanaeth meddyg teulu. Mae hyd yn oed wedi awgrymu i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol y gallai'r gwasanaeth meddyg teulu y tu allan i oriau fod yn gyfystyr â gwireddu'r addewid hwnnw—sef y gwasanaeth meddyg teulu y tu allan i oriau fel y mae ar hyn o bryd.

Y realiti yw y dywedwyd wrthym, pe bai Llywodraeth Lafur yn cael ei hethol, y byddem yn cael mwy, ac nid ymagwedd gyson i'r gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. Gwnaed yr addewid yn y rhaglen lywodraethu a gwnaed addewid i roi mwy i bobl Cymru—sef ailgyflwyno'n llwyr y clinigau bore Sadwrn yr oedd pobl o bosibl wedi arfer â hwy yn y gorffennol. Byddai unrhyw beth llai na hynny, Weinidog, yn dor-addewid.

Mae rhywbell arall na wŷr eich Llywodraeth am y polisi hwn sef faint fydd yn gostio. Dywedodd ymatebion i gwestiynau ysgrifenedig dros yr haf fod costau manwl yn cael eu datblygu ar y pryd. Dywed hynny'n glir y byddech yn disgwyl rhai costau ychwanegol, os oedd gwaith yn cael ei wneud arnynt yr adeg honno. Fodd bynnag, ym mis Hydref, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthym na fyddai unrhyw gost o ran ymestyn oriau agor meddygfeydd teulu. Dywedodd na fyddai unrhyw gostau ychwanegol. Ni all y naill beth a'r llall fod yn wir. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn onest am hyn: ni allwch gael rhywbeth am ddim. Mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd yn amlwg o'r farn y bydd costau ychwanegol, a dyna pam y dywedodd fod gwaith yn dal i gael ei wneud ar y costau manwl. Fodd bynnag, erbyn hyn rydym yn clywed—gan y Prif Weinidog yn fwyaf diweddar—na fydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol. Pwy sy'n iawn?

Polisi iechyd allweddol arall Llafur, sydd eto i'w gyflwyno, yw archwiliadau iechyd

checks for the over-50s. This pledge would entitle 1.2 million people in Wales to a free annual health check. Let us look at the progress on this issue. In July last year, the Minister for health told us that the health check could be an online questionnaire and that she would give us a progress report in the autumn on the content of the health check. In the autumn, in October specifically, she told us that she would shortly be considering some initial options. Then, in November, she told the *Western Mail* that a scoping paper would be ready in the new year. The new year has come and gone, and the Chinese new year has come and gone, and I am beginning to wonder, Minister, which new year you were referring to. We still do not know how these checks will be undertaken. In July, the Minister flippantly suggested that these annual checks could be done via an online questionnaire, but that would hardly be in line with the sorts of checks that were promised before the elections, which were checks that were to be led by GPs, practice nurses, pharmacists and other health professionals. Again, the Minister is quickly rowing back from this commitment and has indicated in a recent meeting with the Health and Social Care Committee that these health checks are likely to be pharmacy led. Time is ticking, Minister, and you have still not told us what form this annual health check will take.

Sandy Mewies: I hope that the Member will accept that there is more than a whiff of burying your head in the sand when you talk about manifesto commitments when the UK Government made a firm manifesto commitment that it would not reorganise the health service. All the people that you are talking about—clinicians, GPs and so on—are up in arms about what is happening there, because things are being scrapped that they never thought were going to be scrapped. Reorganisation is taking place when it was not going to take place. As I said, there is more than a little whiff of burying your head in the sand here.

blynyddol i bobl dros 50 oed. Byddai'r addewid hwn yn rhoi'r hawl i 1.2 miliwn o bobl yng Nghymru gael archwiliad iechyd blynyddol yn rhad ac am ddim. Gadewch inni edrych ar y cynnydd ar y mater hwn. Ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd, dywedodd y Gweinidog dros iechyd wrthym y gallai'r archwiliad iechyd fod yn holiadur ar-lein ac y byddai'n rhoi adroddiad ar y cynnydd ar gynnwys yr archwiliad iechyd yn yr hydref. Yn yr hydref, ym mis Hydref yn benodol, dywedodd wrthym y byddai'n ystyried rhai opsiynau cychwynnol yn fuan. Yna, ym mis Tachwedd, dywedodd wrth y *Western Mail* y byddai papur cwmpasu yn barod yn y flwyddyn newydd. Mae'r flwyddyn newydd wedi dod a mynd, a'r flwyddyn newydd Tseiniaidd wedi dod a mynd, ac rwy'n dechrau amau, Weinidog, at ba flwyddyn newydd roeddech yn cyfeirio. Ni wyddom o hyd sut y bydd y gwiriadau hyn yn cael eu cynnal. Ym mis Gorffennaf, awgrymodd y Gweinidog yn wamal y gallai'r gwiriadau blynyddol hyn gael eu gwneud drwy holiadur ar-lein, ond prin y byddai hynny'n gyfystyr â'r mathau o wiriadau a addawyd cyn yr etholiadau, sef gwiriadau a arweinir gan feddygon teulu, mewn meddygfeydd, fferyllwyr a gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol eraill. Unwaith eto, mae'r Gweinidog yn ailfeddwl yn gyflym am yr ymrwymiad hwn a dywedodd mewn cyfarfod diweddar o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol fod y gwiriadau iechyd hyn yn debygol o gael eu harwain gan fferyllwyr. Mae'r cloc yn tician, Weinidog, ac nid ydych eto wedi dweud wrthym ar ba ffurf fydd y gwiriad iechyd blynyddol.

Sandy Mewies: Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd yr Aelod yn derbyn bod mwy nag awgrym o gladdu eich pen yn y tywod pan rydych yn siarad am ymrwymadau maniffesto pan wnaeth Llywodraeth y DU ymrwymiad maniffesto cadarn na fyddai'n ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae pawb rydych yn sôn amdanynt—clinigwyr, meddygon teulu ac yn y blaen—yn flin iawn am yr hyn sy'n digwydd yno, gan fod pethau'n cael eu diddymu y byddent byth wedi dychmygu fyddai'n diflannu. Mae ad-drefnu yn digwydd pan nad oedd yn mynd i ddigwydd. Fel y dywedais, mae mwy nag awgrym yma o gladdu eich pen yn y tywod.

Darren Millar: I am here to talk about the Welsh NHS, not the English NHS, Sandy. Frankly, to suggest that there is no reorganisation in the NHS in Wales is astonishing, given that services across the country are under review and are likely to close. The changes may even affect your constituency, so I am pretty unimpressed by your intervention, I have to say.

We have a situation where 1.2 million people in Wales, most of whom are not currently going to the doctor for any underlying health problems, will be eligible for the over-50s check, and I think that it is time that the Minister came clean as to how she intends to provide them. The truth is that the Minister is fumbling around to gather evidence that such checks are the best way to invest scarce NHS resources. We are seeing more dithering on the part of the Government in terms of how such checks will be carried out. That is why I agree with Gwyn R. Price, the Labour Member for Islwyn, who is not here today, when he said,

‘I think that it is in the public domain that the over-50s health check is a part of a commitment. My constituents ask me on a regular basis when it is going to start. I am a little bit disappointed that the answer is that we do not know.’

I agree with Gwyn; he is brave enough to admit that not enough progress has been made. I hope that all of your backbenchers will support our motion today.

Gwelliant 1 Jane Hutt

Dileu ‘Yn gresynu wrth fethiant Llywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi cynlluniau cyflawni wedi ‘u costio’n briodol ar gyfer’ a rhoi yn ei le ‘Yn cydnabod y cynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud o ran datblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer gweithredu’.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Darren Millar: Rwyf yma i siarad am y GIG yng Nghymru, nid y GIG yn Lloegr, Sandy. A dweud y gwir, mae awgrymu nad oes unrhyw ad-drefnu yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn syfrdanol, o gofio bod gwasanaethau ar draws y wlad yn cael eu hadolygu ac yn debygol o gau. Gall y newidiadau hyd yn oed effeithio ar eich etholaeth chi, felly nid oes gennyf fawr o feddwl o’ch ymyriad, rhaid i mi ddweud.

Rydym mewn sefyllfa lle bydd 1.2 miliwn o bobl yng Nghymru, nad yw’r rhan fwyaf ohonynt ar hyn o bryd yn mynd at y meddyg am unrhyw broblemau iechyd sylfaenol, yn gymwys i dderbyn y gwiriad i bobl dros 50 oed, ac rwy’n meddwl ei bod yn bryd i’r Gweinidog fod yn onest ynglŷn â sut mae’n bwriadu eu darparu. Y gwir amdani yw bod y Gweinidog yn ymbalfalu i gasglu tystiolaeth mai gwiriadau o’r fath yw’r ffordd orau i fuddsoddi adnoddau prin y GIG. Rydym yn gweld mwy o anwadalwch ar ran y Llywodraeth o ran sut y bydd archwiliadau o’r fath yn cael eu cynnal. Dyna pam rwy’n cytuno â Gwyn R. Price, yr Aelod Llafur dros Islwyn, nad yw yma heddiw, pan ddywedodd,

Rwy’n credu ei fod ar goedd fod y gwiriad iechyd i bobl dros 50 oed yn rhan o ymrwymiad. Mae fy etholwyr yn gofyn i mi yn rheolaidd pryd fydd yn dechrau. Rwyf ychydig yn siomedig mai’r ateb yw nad ydym yn gwybod.

Rwy’n cytuno gyda Gwyn; mae’n ddigon dewr i gyfaddef na fu digon o gynnydd. Gobeithio y bydd eich holl Aelodau meinciau cefn yn cefnogi ein cynnig heddiw.

Amendment 1 Jane Hutt

Delete ‘Regrets the failure of the Welsh Government to publish properly costed implementation plans for’ and replace with ‘Acknowledges the progress being made by the Welsh Government in developing plans for the delivery of’.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Cynigiai welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Amendment 2 Peter Black

Ar ôl 'pobl dros 50 oed' rhoi ' , cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd'.

Gwelliant 3 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn nodi'r diffyg cynllunio manwl yng nghyswllt cyflawni polisiau iechyd allweddol.

Gwelliant 4 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynlluniau manwl am gwmpas, cost, cyflawni a chanlyniadau disgwylidig polisiau iechyd allweddol.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black.

Given that the introduction of these particular measures were the headline commitments on health in the Labour Party's manifesto, I do not think that it is inconceivable for Assembly Members to be looking to see what progress has been made against those key commitments.

I will start with the over-50s health check. It is a perfectly laudable aspiration that the Government has set itself, but it is equally incumbent upon opposition Members to ask the questions. What is the evidence, for instance, that 'over 50' is the optimum time to carry out such an intervention? What international, medical, epidemiological evidence do we have that 50 is the optimum age, rather than 45, 55 or 60? Having established the evidence that 50 is the right age at which to intervene, what will the health check entail? Will it include a pulse check, which we have just been talking about, and a blood pressure check, or will it go beyond that? Who will carry it out? Will it be the job of our existing GP workforce or will it be done by nurses in the GP surgery? Will it be done via a computer, so that you do it yourself, or will it be done in the local pharmacy? How much will it cost the Government to deliver? After all, if this is a

After 'over 50s' insert ' , an increase in the number of health visitors'.

Amendment 3 Peter Black

Add as new point at end of motion:

Notes the lack of detailed planning with regard to delivering key health policies.

Amendment 4 Peter Black

Add as new point at end of motion:

Calls on the Welsh Government to provide detailed plans of the scope, cost, delivery and expected outcomes of key health policies.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau welliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black.

O ystyried mai cyflwyno'r mesurau penodol hyn oedd y prif ymrwymadau o ran iechyd ym manifesto'r Blaid Lafur, nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn afresymol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad edrych i weld pa gynnydd a wnaed yn erbyn yr ymrwymadau allweddol hynny.

Dechreuaf gyda'r gwiriad iechyd i bobl dros 50 oed. Mae hwn yn ddyhead canmoladwy i'r Llywodraeth osod iddi hi ei hun, ond mae llawn cymaint o gyfrifoldeb ar Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau i ofyn y cwestiynau. Pa dystiolaeth sydd, er enghraifft, mai 'dros 50' yw'r adeg gorau i gynnal prawf o'r fath? Pa dystiolaeth ryngwladol, feddygol, epidemiolegol sydd gennym mai 50 yw'r oed gorau, yn hytrach na 45, 55 neu 60? Ar ôl sefydlu'r dystiolaeth mai 50 yw'r oedran cywir i ymyrryd, beth fydd y gwiriad iechyd yn ei olygu? A fydd yn cynnwys gwiriad pwls, yr ydym newydd fod yn siarad amdano, a gwiriad pwysedd gwaed, neu a fydd yn mynd y tu hwnt i hynny? Pwy fydd yn gwneud y gwaith? Ai gwaith ein gweithlu meddyg teulu presennol fydd, neu a fydd yn cael ei wneud gan nyrsys yn y feddygfa teulu? A fydd yn cael ei wneud drwy gyfrwng cyfrifiadur, fel eich bod yn ei wneud eich hun, neu a fydd yn cael ei wneud yn y

commitment to the entire population, the costs are potentially quite large. Having invested that kind of money, what can we realistically expect to see in increased health outcomes for people who have undergone that check? Will it actually get to the people who need it most or will we just be offering more reassurance to the worried well, those who already take a huge amount of personal responsibility for their health and find themselves at their doctor's surgery quite often? Will it be that those people who need that intervention the most will simply never avail themselves of the opportunity?

I would have thought that you would have given some consideration to these particular issues before you went to the public and before you made a commitment in your manifesto. However, it is quite clear from the written answers that I have received to the numerous questions that I have asked of the Minister, as well as from the answers that I have received to oral questions, and from the debates we have had in committee, that the Government is nowhere near reaching a decision on any of those aspects. There is scoping work being carried out at the moment, so, at the very earliest, this key manifesto commitment will not be delivered until the second half of this Assembly. As for the evidence that it will actually work, which one would have expected to be available straight away because it would be existing evidence, the Minister has not been able to give me a single source, point me to a single website, or direct me to a single medical paper that demonstrates that this is the policy that we need to be introducing to make a big difference to the health statistics in Wales.

I will move on to the issue of health visiting. Another big headline commitment by the Labour Party, and one that I have no quarrel with at all, was to double the number of children who get access to the Flying Start programme. We all know that the key element to Flying Start is the input of health visitors. When she most recently visited the health committee, I asked the Minister whether she really meant that she would double the number of health visitors. 'Yes', she said. It was quite clear; she said that that

fferyllfa leol? Faint fydd yn ei gostio i'r Llywodraeth ei gyflawni? Wedi'r cyfan, os yw hwn yn ymrwymiad i'r boblogaeth gyfan, mae'n bosibl y bydd y costau yn eithaf sylweddol. Ar ôl buddsoddi arian o'r fath, beth y gallwn ei ddisgwyl mewn gwirionedd o ran gwell canlyniadau iechyd i bobl sydd wedi cael y gwiriad? A fydd hyn mewn gwirionedd yn cyrraedd y bobl sydd ei angen fwyaf neu a fyddwn ond yn cynnig mwy o sicrwydd i'r iach pryderus, y rhai sydd eisoes yn cymryd cryn gyfrifoldeb personol am eu hiechyd ac sy'n ymweld yn aml â'u meddygfa? A yw'n bosibl na fydd y bobl sydd angen yr ymyriad hwnnw fwyaf byth yn manteisio ar y cyfle?

Tybiais y byddech wedi ystyried y materion penodol hyn rywfaint cyn i chi eu rhoi ar goedd a chyn gwneud ymrwymiad yn eich manifesto. Fodd bynnag, mae'n eithaf amlwg o'r atebion ysgrifenedig a gefais i'r cwestiynau niferus a ofynnais i'r Gweinidog, yn ogystal â'r atebion a gefais i gwestiynau llafar, ac o'r dadleuon a gawsom yn y pwyllgor, nad yw'r Llywodraeth nunlle'n agos at ddod i benderfyniad ar unrhyw un o'r agweddau hynny. Mae gwaith cwmpasu yn cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd. Felly, ar y cynharaf, ni fydd yr ymrwymiad manifesto allweddol hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno tan ail hanner y Cynulliad hwn. O ran y dystiolaeth y bydd yn gweithio mewn gwirionedd, y byddai rhywun wedi disgwyl iddo fod ar gael yn syth oherwydd byddai'n dystiolaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi gallu rhoi unrhyw ffynhonnell i mi, na thynnu fy sylw at yr un wefan na phapur meddygol sy'n dangos fod hwn yn bolisi y mae angen inni ei gyflwyno i wneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i'r ystadegau iechyd yng Nghymru.

I droi at ymweliadau iechyd. Ymrwymiad arall o bwys gan y Blaid Lafur, ac un nad oes gennyf wrthwynebiad o gwbl iddo, oedd dyblu nifer y plant sy'n cael mynediad at raglen Dechrau'n Deg. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod mai'r elfen allweddol i Dechrau'n Deg yw mewnbwn yr ymwelwyr iechyd. Pan ddaeth gerbron y pwyllgor iechyd yn fwyaf diweddar, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog a oedd wir yn golygu y byddai'n dyblu nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd. 'Byddaf', meddai. Roedd yn eithaf clir; dywedodd mai dyna oedd ei

was what she intended to do. To do that in reality, we will have to train an awful lot more nurses and I cannot see any Government plans in place to increase the number of training places. Even if the Minister meant that she was going to increase the number of health visits, rather than health visitors, with the existing workforce, she will not be able to deliver on that promise. We have seen no evidence as to how that policy is going to be introduced.

Deputy Presiding Officer, I guess that my time is running out. It seems clear to me that, when Andrew Davies was asked to write the manifesto for the Labour Party, he left behind a couple of slowly ticking time bombs before he sailed off into his post-Assembly retirement. Those bombs are going to have to be defused by this Government. It seems that it has little clue about how it will defuse them.

Antoinette Sandbach: I am delighted to be able to speak in this debate. It is quite clear that this follows a pattern; a pattern of promises that are broken by Labour in Wales. In particular, problems relating to access to GP surgeries and around the GP contract have been clear for years. Labour signed those GP contracts and cut out-of-hours services to patients. It is quite staggering that there are only two practices in the whole of Wales that offer weekend appointments. When the Minister says that she wants to allow those who are working to have greater access to their GPs at evenings and weekends because it will reduce admissions to accident and emergency departments, that in itself may well be a very laudable aim. I can think of one of my constituents in particular who spent four hours sitting in the back of an ambulance with a suspected broken back before he was admitted into an accident and emergency department and who would very much, I have no doubt, have liked to have been seen a great deal sooner. I am aware that there is some out-of-hours provision, but it is limited. Dr David Bailey, chair of the Welsh GP committee said:

bwriad. Er mwyn gwneud hynny mewn gwirionedd, bydd yn rhaid inni hyfforddi llawer iawn mwy o nyrsys ac ni allaf weld unrhyw gynlluniau ar waith gan y Llywodraeth i gynyddu nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi. Hyd yn oed os oedd y Gweinidog yn golygu ei bod yn mynd i gynyddu nifer yr ymweliadau iechyd, yn hytrach na'r ymwelwyr iechyd, ni fydd yn gallu cyflawni'r addewid hwnnw gyda'r gweithlu presennol. Ni welsom unrhyw dystiolaeth ynghylch sut y bydd y polisi hwnnw yn cael ei gyflwyno.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, rwy'n dyfalu fod fy amser yn dod i ben. Mae'n amlwg i mi, pan ofynnwyd i Andrew Davies ysgrifennu maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur, iddo adael dau fom yn araf dician cyn iddo hwylio i'w ymddeoliad ôl-Cynulliad. Bydd yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth dynnu ffiwsiau'r bomiau hynny. Ymddengys nad oes ganddi'r syniad lleiaf sut y bydd yn gwneud hynny.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwy'n falch iawn o allu siarad yn y ddadl hon. Mae'n amlwg fod hyn yn dilyn patrwm; patrwm o addewidion sy'n cael eu torri gan Lafur yng Nghymru. Yn benodol, mae'n amlwg y bu problemau o ran mynediad at feddygfeydd teulu a'r contract meddygon teulu ers blynnyddoedd. Llafur a lofnododd y contractau meddygon teulu hynny a thorri gwasanaethau tu allan i oriau i gleifion. Mae'n eithaf syfrdanol mai dim ond dwy feddygfa yng Nghymru gyfan sy'n cynnig apwyntiadau ar y penwythnos. Pan ddywed y Gweinidog ei bod eisiau galluogi'r rhai sy'n gweithio i gael gwell mynediad at eu meddygon teulu gyda'r nos ac ar benwythnosau gan y bydd yn lleihau derbyniadau i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, efallai fod hynny ynddo'i hun yn nod canmoladwy iawn. Gallaf feddwl yn benodol am un o fy etholwyr y tybiwyd ei fod wedi torri ei gefn a dreuliodd bedair awr yn eistedd yng nghefn ambiwlans cyn iddo gael ei dderbyn i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys ac a fyddai, heb amheuaeth, wedi hoffi cael eu gweld llawer iawn cynt. Rwy'n ymwybodol bod rhywfaint o ddarpariaeth y tu allan i oriau, ond mae'n gyfyngedig. Dywedodd Dr David Bailey, cadeirydd pwyllgor meddygon teulu Cymru:

5.15 p.m.

‘We are supportive of there being late, bookable appointments beyond people’s nine-to-five working hours. What we’re not supportive of is any contractual change in Wales—it’s highly unlikely there will be any such change any time in the future.’

Minister, as Darren Millar has already said, it is eight months since you were elected. If you can offer patients that choice and if you think that it is so easy to get GP surgeries to change those hours, why has that not been done? Two surgeries in Wales offer appointments on Saturdays. If there is an associated cost, where will it be paid for? What about the minor injuries units that are being closed around Wales and the beds that are being closed? I can think of beds being closed in Tenby, Pembroke Dock, Pwllheli, Ruthin and Flint. It was all very well hearing the intervention from Sandy Mewies, but beds at Flint hospital were closed over the winter months.

The Welsh NHS is creaking to its knees under this Labour Government, and the uncosted promises are, quite frankly, outrageous. Promises to effectively cover private sector negligence, by offering to remove breast implants from people who received private sector treatment—I am certain that the Minister for health knew when she made that commitment that those implants were not used by the public sector in Wales—were uncosted. They effectively wrote an indemnity cheque to the private companies. The Minister needs to concentrate on getting the basics right, which include people being able to get into accident and emergency departments to be seen when they have potentially life-threatening conditions or conditions that might cause them permanent disablement. She needs to get the basics right before going in front of the Welsh public and making uncosted promises that cannot be carried through and that raise people’s expectations only to have them dashed later on.

Vaughan Gething: As we all suspected, this is a debate that says that the Tories do not

Rydym yn cefnogi cynnig apwyntiadau hwyr, y gellir eu gwneud o flaen llaw, y tu allan i oriau gwaith pobl sy’n gweithio o naw tan bump. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn cefnogi newid cytundebol o unrhyw fath yng Nghymru—mae’n annhebygol iawn y bydd newid o’r fath ar unrhyw adeg yn y dyfodol.

Weinidog, fel y mae Darren Millar wedi dweud eisoes, mae’n wyth mis ers ichi gael eich ethol. Os gallwch gynnig y dewis hwnnw i gleifion ac os ydych yn credu bod cael meddygfeydd i newid eu horiau mor hawdd, pam nad ydych wedi gwneud hynny? Dwy feddygfa yng Nghymru sy’n cynnig apwyntiadau ar ddydd Sadwrn. Os oes cost yn gysylltiedig, sut y byddwch yn talu am hynny? Beth am yr unedau mân anafiadau sy’n cau ledled Cymru a’r gwelyau sy’n cael eu cau? Gallaf feddwl am welyau yn cau yn Ninbych y Pysgod, Doc Penfro, Pwllheli, Rhuthun a’r Fflint. Roedd yn ddigon derbyniol clywed ymyrraeth Sandy Mewies, ond roedd gwelyau yn ysbyty’r Fflint ar gau dros fisoedd y gaeaf.

Mae GIG Cymru yn gwegian o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur hon, ac mae’r addewidion heb eu costio, a dweud y gwir, yn warthus. Nid oedd addewidion i dalu am esgeulustod y sector preifat, trwy gynnig tynnu mewnbliadau yn y fron ar gyfer pobl a gafodd triniaeth sector preifat, wedi’u costio—rwy’n siŵr bod y Gweinidog iechyd yn gwybod na ddefnyddiwyd y mewnbliadau hynny gan y sector preifat yng Nghymru pan wnaeth yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Yn y bôn, ysgrifennodd sic eiddemniad i’r cwmnïau preifat. Mae angen i’r Gweinidog ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod y pethau sylfaenol yn iawn, sy’n cynnwys galluogi pobl i gael eu gweld mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys pan fydd ganddynt gyflyrau a allai bygwth eu bywyd neu a allai achosi anabledd parhaol. Mae angen iddi gael y pethau sylfaenol yn iawn cyn sefyll o flaen y cyhoedd yng Nghymru a gwneud addewidion heb eu costio, na ellir eu cynnal ac sy’n codi disgwyliadau pobl, cyn eu chwalu yn nes ymlaen.

Vaughan Gething: Fel roeddem i gyd wedi amau, mae’r ddadl hon yn dweud nad yw’r

like Welsh Labour's manifesto pledges on health. Tough—there are 30 of us here; we did extremely well in the election. I can honestly say that the pledge on GP access was welcomed on doorsteps up and down the country. When I went out campaigning, this was a popular area with the public. It is absurd to hear the strained rhetoric of Tories talking about broken promises. There are no broken promises in our health manifesto. There are none. [*Interruption.*] Yet when you look across the border, you see what happens when a Tory Government gets its hands on the health service—they said that there would be no top-down reorganisation, but that is exactly what is happening.

Darren Millar: Thank you for taking the intervention. I am absolutely astonished by what I am hearing. We are talking about a top-level priority, according to your manifesto, on which very little work has been done, no costings have been made and no implementation programme has been developed. You talk about reorganisation in England, but I wish that you would focus on Wales and the Welsh NHS rather than on what is going on over the border. That is what we are interested in—

Vaughan Gething: The reason Darren Millar does not want to talk about the NHS in England is that it is an absolute disaster— [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I have given a lot of latitude. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. I know that we are also part of the UK health economy, so I want to give latitude, but this debate is about the Welsh health service and the commitments that we, as politicians, give to the electorate and the policies, if we are fortunate enough to be elected, that we seek to fulfil. That is the subject of the debate. Please limit that latitude a little bit.

Vaughan Gething: I accept that many people in Wales are affected by cross-border issues and what happens with the NHS in England. It is directly relevant to people here in Wales. There are no broken promises in

Tori'aid yn hoffi addewidion maniffesto Llafur Cymru ar iechyd. Hen dro—mae 30 ohonom yma; gwnaethom yn arbennig o dda yn yr etholiad. Gallaf ddweud yn onest y cafodd yr addewid ynghylch oriau meddygon teulu ei groesawu ar garreg y drws ar hyd a lled y wlad. Pan oeddwn yn ymgyrchu, roedd hwn yn faes poblogaidd ymhlith y cyhoedd. Mae clywed rhethreg wan y Tori'aid am dorri addewidion yn hurt. Nid oes dim addewidion wedi'u torri yn ein maniffesto iechyd. Nid oes dim. [*Torri ar draws.*] Ac eto, pan fyddwch yn edrych dros y ffin, gwelwch yr hyn sy'n digwydd pan fydd Llywodraeth Dori'aid yn cael ei dwylo ar y gwasanaeth iechyd—dywedwyd na fyddai dim ad-drefnu o'r brig i lawr, ond dyna'n union beth sy'n digwydd.

Darren Millar: Diolch ichi am ganiatáu imi ymyrryd. Rwyf wedi fy syfrdanu gan yr hyn rwy'n ei glywed. Rydym yn sôn am un o'r prif flaenoriaethau, yn ôl eich maniffesto, ond ychydig iawn o waith sydd wedi'i wneud—nid ydych wedi nodi dim costau ac nid ydych wedi datblygu rhaglen weithredu. Rydych yn sôn am ad-drefnu yn Lloegr, ond hoffwn ichi ganolbwyntio ar Gymru a GIG Cymru yn hytrach nag ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd dros y ffin. Dyna beth sydd o ddiddordeb i ni—

Vaughan Gething: Nid yw Darren Millar am siarad am y GIG yn Lloegr am ei fod yn drychineb llwyr— [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rwyf wedi rhoi llawer o ryddid. Yr hyn sydd iawn i'r wŷydd sydd iawn i'r ceiliagwydd. Gwn ein bod hefyd yn rhan o economi iechyd y DU, felly rwyf am roi rhyddid, ond mae'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud â'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru a'r ymrwymiadau rydym ni, fel gwleidyddion, yn eu gwneud i'r etholwyr a'r polisïau rydym yn ceisio'u cyflawni os ydym yn ddigon ffodus i gael ein hethol. Dyna destun y ddadl. Gofynnaf ichi gyfyngu ychydig ar y rhyddid hwnnw.

Vaughan Gething: Rwy'n derbyn yr effeithir ar lawer o bobl yng Nghymru gan faterion trawsffiniol a'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y GIG yn Lloegr. Mae'n berthnasol yn uniongyrchol i bobl yma yng Nghymru. Nid

the health section of our manifesto; not one.

Back in June, we had a debate on the Bevan Commission report on the future of the NHS in Wales. Most of that debate was quite sensible, serious and mature, and at the end of it, we took a decision to look at how we plan and run the health service in Wales in a way that recognises and matches people's changing needs and health priorities. We are now back to soundbite politics and various politicians trying to claim that things are going wrong. The NHS creaking on its knees? What a load of rubbish. To talk in those terms about our NHS is disgraceful.

Andrew R.T. Davies *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member is not giving way.

Vaughan Gething: When I was knocking doors during the election campaign, most people understood what we were talking about with regard to increased access to GPs. They understood that we wanted to provide further access to GPs and GP treatment, particularly for working families and people who have additional demands on their time, as it is not necessarily feasible for everybody to attend GP appointments on a more restricted basis. No-one I spoke to on the doorstep thought that it would be delivered within an arbitrary timescale of eight to nine months. Everybody I spoke to on the doorstep understood that this was a pledge for the next term of the Assembly. To say that we have broken our pledge, eight months in, is ridiculous; nobody should take that sort of nonsense seriously at all.

If we want to keep more people out of hospital, an increase in primary care is important. You talk about health checks for the over-50s; I do not remember anybody saying that it had to be GPs doing health checks. I would welcome further checks being done in other aspects of primary care, either by nurses or pharmacists, and I look forward to the Government bringing forward

oes dim addewidion wedi'u torri yn adran iechyd ein maniffesto; nid oes dim un.

Ym mis Mehefin, cawsom ddadl am adroddiad Comisiwn Bevan ar ddyfodol y GIG yng Nghymru. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r ddadl honno yn eithaf synhwyrol, difrifol ac aeddfed, ac ar y diwedd, gwnaethom benderfynu ystyried sut rydym yn cynllunio ac yn gweithredu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru mewn ffordd sy'n cydnabod ac yn cyfateb i anghenion a blaenoriaethau iechyd pobl sy'n newid. Nawr rydym wedi dychwelyd i wleidyddiaeth y datganiadau bachog lle mae nifer o wleidyddion yn ceisio honni bod pethau'n mynd o chwith. Mae'r GIG yn gwegian? Am lol botes maip. Mae siarad am ein GIG fel hynny yn warthus.

Andrew R.T. Davies *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Aelod am ildio.

Vaughan Gething: Pan oeddwn yn curo drysau yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol, roedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn deall yr hyn yr oeddem yn sôn amdano o ran cynyddu argaeledd meddygon teulu. Roeddent yn deall ein bod eisiau cynyddu argaeledd meddygon teulu a thriniaeth gan feddygon teulu, yn enwedig ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n gweithio a phobl sydd â gofynion ychwanegol ar eu hamser, gan nad yw o reidrwydd yn ymarferol i bawb fynychu apwyntiadau meddyg teulu ar sail fwy cyfyngedig. Nid oedd neb y siaradais â hwy ar garreg y drws yn meddwl y byddai'n cael ei gyflwyno o fewn amserlen fympwyol o wyth i naw mis. Roedd pawb y siaradais â hwy ar garreg y drws yn deall bod hyn yn addewid ar gyfer tymor nesaf y Cynulliad. Mae dweud ein bod wedi torri ein haddewid ar ôl wyth mis yn chwerthinllyd; ni ddylai neb gymryd y math hwnnw o nonsens o ddifrif.

Os ydym am gadw mwy o bobl allan o'r ysbyty, mae cynyddu gofal sylfaenol yn bwysig. Rydych yn sôn am wiriadau iechyd ar gyfer pobl dros 50 oed; Nid wyf yn cofio neb yn dweud bod yn rhaid i feddygon teulu gynnal y gwiriadau iechyd. Byddwn yn croesawu gweld rhagor o wiriadau yn cael eu cynnal mewn agweddau eraill ar ofal sylfaenol, naill ai gan nyrsys neu fferyllwyr,

the detail of this plan. To say now that the Government has reneged on its pledges for this Assembly is not something that we could or should take seriously. I welcome the fact—

Kirsty Williams *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member has indicated that he will not give way again during his speech.

Vaughan Gething: I welcome the fact that Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board has brought the GP service back in-house. I welcome the fact that there will be increased access to that GP service, which my constituents will welcome. The quality of the out-of-hours service in Cardiff and Vale is something that was raised with me on the doorstep, so I am delighted to see that being brought back in-house, and I hope that we will see a more consistent and improved out-of-hours service as a result of the changes that are being made.

I look forward to seeing this Government implementing the commitments that we made to the people of Wales, to deliver an increase in access for working families and working people in the evenings and at weekends. I look forward to going back to the people of Wales and saying that this is a Government that kept its pledges, which is something that the people opposite cannot say about their own party in Government across the UK.

Paul Davies: Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Hoffwn ei gwneud yn glir i Aelod De Caerdydd a Phenarth fy mod yn derbyn bod nodau'r Llywodraeth i gynnig archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol i bobl dros 50 ac ymestyn oriau agor meddygon teulu yn rhai canmoladwy, ac rwy'n siŵr bod pobl ar draws Cymru yn cytuno â'r amcanion hynny. Y broblem yw bod y Llywodraeth wedi codi disgwiliadau pobl drwy hybu'r polisiau hyn heb sicrhau y gall eu fforddio yn y lle cyntaf. Pwrpas y ddadl hon, felly, yw tynnu sylw at ddiffygion y polisiau hyn. Gobeithio bod y Llywodraeth yn barod i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn a rhoi atebion yn wyneb y pryderon a fynegwyd heddiw.

ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno manylion y cynllun hwn. Nid yw dweud nawr bod y Llywodraeth wedi torri ei haddewidion ar gyfer y Cynulliad hwn yn rhywbeth y gallem, neu y dylem, gymryd o ddifrif. Croesawaf y ffaith—

Kirsty Williams *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Aelod wedi dweud na fydd yn ildio eto yn ystod ei araith.

Vaughan Gething: Croesawaf y ffaith bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro yn darparu'r gwasanaeth meddyg teulu yn fewnol unwaith eto. Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd argaeledd y gwasanaeth hwnnw yn cynyddu, a bydd fy etholwyr yn croesawu hynny. Roedd ansawdd y gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro yn fater a godwyd gyda mi ar garreg y drws, felly rwy'n falch iawn o'i weld yn cael ei ddarparu'n fewnol unwaith eto, a gobeithio y byddwn yn gweld gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau gwell a mwy cyson o ganlyniad i'r newidiadau sy'n cael eu gwneud.

Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y Llywodraeth hon yn gweithredu'r ymrwymadau a wnaethom i bobl Cymru, i gynyddu argaeledd gyda'r nos ac ar benwythnosau ar gyfer teuluoedd a phobl sy'n gweithio. Edrychaf ymlaen at fynd yn ôl i bobl Cymru a dweud bod y Llywodraeth hon wedi cadw ei haddewidion—rhywbeth na all y bobl gyferbyn ddweud am eu plaid eu hunain sydd mewn Llywodraeth yn y DU.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I would like to make it clear to the Member for Cardiff South and Penarth that I accept that the Government's aims of offering annual health checks to people aged over 50 and extending GP opening hours are laudable; I am sure that people across Wales agree with those objectives. The problem is that the Government has raised people's expectations by pushing these policies without ensuring that it can afford them in the first place. The purpose of the debate, therefore, is to draw attention to the weaknesses of these policies. I hope that the Government is willing to deal with those issues and answer the concerns

raised today.

Gan droi at y cynnig i ymestyn oriau agor meddygon teulu, mae'n glir bod dryswch yn y Llywodraeth ar y polisi penodol hwn. Yn bendant, rydym wedi bod yn derbyn negeseuon cymysg ar hyn oddi wrth wahanol Weinidogion. Mewn ateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig i arweinydd yr wrthblaid y llynedd, dywedodd y Gweinidog iechyd:

'The Cabinet will be considering shortly initial proposals for improving access to GP surgeries. Detailed costs and timescales for delivery are being developed.'

Felly, mae'r ateb oddi wrth y Gweinidog iechyd yn glir: bydd cost i gyflwyno'r polisi hwn. Ond, mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi dweud:

'There is no cost to extending GP opening hours. All that we are asking them to do is to re-jig their hours to provide a better service.'

I ddrysau pethau ymhellach, mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid wedi dweud bod y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog iechyd yn canu'r un emyn yn hyn o beth. Ond, fel y gwyddom, mae hynny'n amhosibl. Os yw'r Llywodraeth wir yn dweud na fydd y polisi hwn yn costio arian ychwanegol, mae'n rhaid iddi esbonio'n glir beth mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei feddwl wrth 're-jig their hours'. Byddwn yn meddwl y byddai ymestyn oriau agor yn arwain at gost ychwanegol, ac os nad yw hynny'n wir, mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth esbonio i ni ac i bobl Cymru sut y byddai'n gweithio.

Trof yn awr at y polisi o archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol i bobl dros 50. Croesawaf y nod hwn; fel yr wyf yn ei ddeall, ac fel y dywedodd yr Aelod dros Orllewin Clwyd, byddai 1.2 miliwn o bobl yn elwa o'r polisi hwn. Ond, unwaith eto, rwy'n siomedig bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â chostio'r polisi hwn yn llawn hyd yn hyn. Dywedodd y Gweinidog iechyd y llynedd bod swyddogion yn gweithio ar bapur cwmpasu a fyddai'n barod yn y flwyddyn newydd; rydym yn aros o hyd. Rydym hefyd wedi clywed bod y Gweinidog yn ystyried y goblygiadau o ran adnoddau, wrth i'r opsiynau gael eu datblygu

Turning to the proposal to extend GP opening hours, it is clear that there is confusion in Government on this particular policy. We have definitely been receiving conflicting messages on this from different Ministers. In reply to a written question to the leader of the opposition last year, the Minister for health said:

Yn fuan, bydd y Cabinet yn ystyried cynigion cychwynnol ar gyfer gwella mynediad at feddygfeydd. Mae costau manwl ac amserlenni ar gyfer cyflwyno yn cael eu datblygu.

Therefore, the answer is clear from the Minister for health: there will be a cost associated with introducing this policy. However, the First Minister has said:

Nid oes cost i ymestyn oriau agor meddygon teulu. Y cyfan rydym yn gofyn iddynt ei wneud yw aildrefnu eu horiau i ddarparu gwasanaeth gwell.

To confuse things further, the Minister for Finance has said that the First Minister and the Minister for health are singing from the same hymn sheet on this. However, as we all know, that is impossible. If the Government is truly telling us that this policy is not going to cost additional money, we have to explain what the First Minister means when he says 're-jig their hours'. I would think that extending opening hours would lead to additional costs; if not, the Government has to explain to us and to the people of Wales how that would work.

I will now turn to the policy of annual health checks for the over-50s. I welcome this objective; as I understand it, and as the Member for Clwyd West said, 1.2 million people would benefit from this policy. However, once again, I am disappointed that the Government has failed to cost this policy fully as yet. The Minister for health said last year that officials were working on a scoping paper, which would be ready in the new year; we are still waiting. We have also heard that the Minister is considering the implications in terms of resources as options are being developed with stakeholders. Perhaps the

gyda rhanddeiliaid. Wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon, efallai y byddai'r Gweinidog mor garedig â dweud pa fath o gysylltiadau gyda rhanddeiliaid allanol mae hi a'i hadran wedi'u cael hyd yn hyn. Mae rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol wedi mynegi pryder ynglŷn â'r polisi hwn o ran gwaith ychwanegol i feddygon—mae David Bailey, cadeirydd pwyllgor meddygon teulu BMA Cymru, wedi dweud y bydd yr addewid hwn yn rhoi meddygon o dan bwysau annerbyniol. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Credaf ei bod yn hollol anghyfrifol i'r Llywodraeth wneud addewidion iechyd heb eu costio, yn enwedig mewn cyfnod pan fyddwn yn gweld toriadau real yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Os na allwn ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, sut ar y ddaear mae'r addewidion hyn yn mynd i gael eu bodloni? Rwy'n gobeithio, yn sgîl y ddadl hon, y byddwn yn gweld rhywfaint o dryloywder o du'r Llywodraeth, ac y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyflwyno cynlluniau gweithredu priodol wedi'u costio ar gyfer polisiâu iechyd allweddol, megis archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol i bobl dros 50 a'r polisi o ymestyn oriau agor meddygon teulu.

Elin Jones: Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Torïaid wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn y prynhawn yma, gan ei bod yn amserol—ar ôl bron i 10 mis—ein bod yn craffu ar y cynnydd mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud ar ddau bolisi a oedd mor amlwg ym maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur y llynedd, ac sydd bellach yn rhan o'i rhaglen lywodraethu. Nid yw Plaid Cymru y prynhawn yma yn cyhuddo'r Llywodraeth o dorri'i haddewidion, ond rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn briodol, ar ôl 10 mis, i fod yn craffu ar gynnydd y polisiâu hyn. Mae'n drueni nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi dod â datganiad yn amser y Llywodraeth ar y polisiâu hyn, yn hytrach nag aros i'r Torïaid gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn. Mae'n eironig, hefyd, ein bod wedi treulio tipyn o amser yn y Siambr yn craffu ar rywbeth nad oedd yn rhan o faniffesto'r Blaid Lafur y llynedd—sef ei chynlluniau i ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ysbytai, gyda'r byrddau iechyd, ac i ganoli ac israddio gwasanaethau. Nid oedd hynny yn y maniffesto, ac roedd y Blaid Lafur yn gwadu

Minister would be so kind as to explain in her response what kind of contact she and her department have had with external stakeholders so far. Some professional health care workers have expressed concerns about this policy in terms of the additional workload for doctors—David Bailey, the chair of BMA Wales's GP committee, said that this promise will put doctors under unacceptable pressure. It is, therefore, important that the Minister and the Government should tackle these issues as soon as possible.

I believe that it is irresponsible of the Government to make uncosted health promises, particularly in a period when we are seeing real cuts to the health service. If we cannot fund the health service as it stands, how on earth are these promises going to be fulfilled? I hope that, in light of today's debate, we will see some sort of transparency from the Government, and that the Minister will introduce appropriate and costed implementation plans for key health policies such as the annual health checks for the over-50s, and the policy of extending GP surgery opening hours.

Elin Jones: I welcome the fact that the Tories have tabled this motion this afternoon, as it is timely—after almost 10 months—that we scrutinise the Government's progress on two policies that were so prominent in the Labour manifesto last year, and which are now part of its programme for government. Plaid Cymru is not, this afternoon, accusing the Government of breaking its promises, but it is appropriate, after 10 months, that we should be scrutinising progress on these policies. It is a shame that the Minister has not brought a statement forward in Government time on these two policies, rather than waiting for the Tories to table this motion. It is ironic that we have spent some time in the Chamber scrutinising what was not included in last year's Labour manifesto—namely, the plans to reorganise hospital services, along with the health boards, and to centralise and downgrade services. That was not in the manifesto, and the Labour Party denied, before the election,

cyn yr etholiad ei bod yn bwriadu gwneud hynny, ond mae wedi bwrw ymlaen i wneud hynny gyda thipyn o frwdfrydedd mewn sawl rhan o Gymru.

that it had any intention of doing it, but it has proceeded to do that with some enthusiasm in many parts of Wales.

Rwy'n siŵr, felly, ei bod yn briodol ein bod yn awr yn craffu ar ddau o'r addewidion a oedd yn rhan o'r maniffesto cyn mis Mai y llynedd.

I am sure, therefore, that it is appropriate that we scrutinise two pledges made in the manifesto before last May.

5.30 p.m.

Byddwn, felly, yn cefnogi cynnig y Torïaid y prynhawn yma, yn gwrthod gwelliannau 1 a 2 a'n cefnogi gwelliannau 3 a 4. Mae'r ddau ymrwymiad a oedd ym maniffesto'r Plaid Lafur, sef ymestyn oriau meddygfeydd ac archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol ar gyfer pobl dros 50, yn ddau addewid sylweddol iawn ym maes iechyd, ac mae'n siŵr roeddent yn boblogaidd iawn yn ystod y cyfnod etholiadol. Bu i Vaughan Gething, yn ei gyfraniad, ddweud pa mor boblogaidd oedd y polisiau hyn ar stepen y drws. Rwyf yn gwybod hynny, oherwydd roeddent hefyd yn rhan o'r hyn yr oedd Plaid Cymru yn ei gyflwyno yn ei maniffesto yr amser hwn y llynedd. Rydym yn cefnogi'r syniad o ymestyn oriau meddygfeydd mewn egwyddor. Fodd bynnag, roeddem yn derbyn yn ein maniffesto y byddai cost ynghlwm wrth ymestyn oriau meddygfeydd—ni fyddai'n bolisi heb gost—ac felly y byddai'n rhaid ailnegodi'r cytundeb gyda meddygon teulu. Dyna beth oedd ein bwriad er mwyn gwireddu'r addewid hwnnw.

We will, therefore, be supporting the Conservative motion this afternoon, rejecting amendments 1 and 2 and supporting amendments 3 and 4. The two commitments in the Labour Party manifesto, namely extending GP surgery opening hours and annual health checks for the over-50s, are two significant pledges in the health field, and I am sure that they were very popular during the election period. Vaughan Gething, in his contribution, said how popular those policies were on the doorstep. I know that, because they were also part of what Plaid Cymru presented in its manifesto this time last year. We support the idea of extending practice hours in principle. However, we accepted in our manifesto that there would be cost attached to extending opening hours—it would not be a policy without a cost—and therefore we intended to renegotiate the GP contract. That was our intention in order to realise that pledge.

Mae nifer wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith fod y Prif Weinidog yma fis Hydref diwethaf wedi dweud yn gwbl glir wrth y Siambur hon na fyddai cost, yn ei farn ef, ynghlwm wrth ymestyn oriau meddygfeydd. Dywedodd y byddai ond angen '*re-jig*'—a dyna oedd y gair a ddefnyddiodd—o ran oriau gwaith doctoriaid. Os lwyddith y Llywodraeth hon a'r Gweinidog i gael doctoriaid i weithio yn hwyrach yn y nos neu ar fore Sadwrn, yn hytrach na rhwng 9 a.m. a 6 p.m. o ddydd Llun i ddydd Gwener, a hynny heb i'r doctoriaid a'r meddygfeydd eisiau arian ychwanegol, yna fe fydd hynny'n dipyn o gamp. Yn ychwanegol at hynny, nid oes eglurder ai'r un doctoriaid fydd hefyd yn gorfod ymgymryd â'r archwiliadau iechyd ar gyfer oedolion dros 50 oed. Os mai'r

Many have referred to the fact that the First Minister last October stated quite clearly to this Chamber that there would not be a cost, in his opinion, attached to extending GP surgery opening hours. He said that it was just a matter of a '*re-jig*'—that was the word that he used—of doctors' working hours. If this Government and the Minister succeeds in getting doctors to work later in evenings or on Saturday mornings, instead of between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, without those doctors and surgeries wanting additional money, that would be quite an achievement. In addition, there is no clarity as to whether it is the very same doctors who will also have to undertake the annual health checks for the over-50s. If these doctors are to be responsible for the health checks, then

doctoriaid hyn fydd yn gorfod ymgymryd â'r archwiliadau hyn, byddai hynny'n fyrddwn gwaith sylweddol arnynt hwy, ac os nad hwy fydd yn gyfrifol, yna mae'n debyg mai'r staff iechyd arall yn y meddygfeydd fydd yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Byddai hynny'n golygu y byddai angen naill ai adnoddau newydd sylweddol ar y meddygfeydd hynny neu dorri'n ôl ar wasanaethau a gynigir ar hyn o bryd gan y meddygfeydd.

Mae angen eglurder ar ein doctoriaid a'r staff sydd yn ein meddygfeydd o ran beth fydd y gofynion arnynt dros y blynyddoedd nesaf wrth wireddu'r polisi hwn. Mae pobl Cymru—y rhai roedd Vaughan Gething yn eu canfasio, a'r rhai roeddwn i yn eu canfasio—yn haeddu gwybod sut mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn mynd i gadw at ei haddewidion etholiadol. Os na fydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi goleuni ar y mater hwnnw y prynhawn yma, bydd angen iddi ddod â datganiad llawn i'r Siambr hon o fewn cyfnod y tymor hwn, o fewn 12 mis cyntaf y Llywodraeth, yn nodi sut mae'r ddau bolisi sylweddol hyn i'w gweithredu gan y Llywodraeth.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate today and in particular to try to extract from the Minister some sort of clarity over these two key pledges that Labour took to the electorate about 10 months ago that have proved so popular. I acknowledge that. This is not about us being against extended GP opening times. In fact, in the first couple of years of my tenure here, I visited many GP practices across the South Wales Central area, and many constituents told me exactly the problems that they were facing in accessing GP appointments. The lifestyles that people lead today, with regularly changing shift patterns, parental responsibilities, and other aspects of people's lives, make it difficult for them to visit their GP during conventional hours. Indeed, if there is a medical argument to be had to have these health checks for the over 50s, then so be it, because anything that can improve people's health, in particular a strong public health message, has to be something that we would welcome.

Prevention is always better than cure and the earlier debate on the Health and Social Care

this will be an additional burden on them, and if it is not to be their responsibility, then it is likely to fall to other health professional in surgeries. That would mean either that significant additional resources would be required or that current services provided in surgeries would have to be cut back.

Our doctors and surgery staff need clarity on what will be required of them over the ensuing years as this policy is introduced. The people of Wales—those people who Vaughan Gething canvassed, and those who I canvassed—deserve to know how this Labour Government intends to keep to its electoral pledges. If the Minister does not shed light on the matter this afternoon, she will need to return to the Chamber with a full statement within this Assembly term, within the first 12 months of this Government, in order to demonstrate how these two significant policies are to be implemented by the Government.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon heddiw, yn arbennig er mwyn ceisio cael rhyw fath o oleuni gan y Gweinidog ar y ddwy addewid allweddol a wnaeth Llafur i'r etholwyr tua 10 mis yn ôl, ac a fu mor boblogaidd. Rwyf yn cydnabod hynny. Nid ydym yn dweud ein bod yn erbyn ymestyn oriau agor meddygfeydd. Yn wir, yn ystod blynyddoedd cyntaf fy nghyfnod yma, ymwelais â llawer o feddygfeydd ar draws ardal Canol De Cymru, a dywedodd llawer o etholwyr wrthyf am yr union broblemau roeddent yn eu hwynebu i gael apwyntiad gyda meddyg teulu. Mae ffordd o fyw pobl heddiw, gyda phatrymau shifft sy'n newid yn rheolaidd, cyfrifoldebau rhieni, ac agweddau eraill ar fywydau pobl, yn ei gwneud yn anodd iddynt ymweld â'u meddyg teulu yn ystod oriau arferol. Yn wir, os oes dadl feddygol dros gael yr archwiliadau iechyd hyn ar gyfer pobl dros 50 oed, yna boed hynny fel y bo, oherwydd mae unrhyw beth a all wella iechyd pobl, yn arbennig neges iechyd cyhoeddus cryf, yn rhywbeth y byddem yn ei groesawu .

Mae'n well rhwystro'r clwy na'i wella bob amser ac amlygodd y ddadl gynharach ar

Committee's inquiry into stroke risk reduction highlighted an important message about public health and people taking responsibility for their health, so that the ailments that can occur in later life can be prevented. However, the medical argument has not been put forward as to why the Welsh Labour Government has determined on the age of 50. It is entirely appropriate for the opposition to table a debate—sadly, it had to table this debate, because the Government has not brought forward a statement about its programme for Government in this particular field and on these key pledges. That is all the more ironic, given that the First Minister has boasted that the manifesto that was put before the people of Wales was the most consulted and widely discussed document that had ever been put before the people of Wales. If that is the case, why is this part of that document so thin on detail and substance? When you look at the health check for the over 50s, for example, that could affect 1.2 million people in Wales. In anyone's arithmetic, that is a lot of individuals, and, however tightly it is managed, there will be a cost in reaching out to those individuals. If it is as simple as a web-based process, someone has to set up that process, analyse it and keep monitoring it. When you are talking on that scale, there really are significant cost implications for the Welsh NHS. Bearing in mind that your Government is taking out 6.5% of the health budget, these are cost constraints that people need to understand, as well as what other areas are going to have to be sacrificed to meet that.

With the extension of GP opening hours, there will be a cost factor involved, as everybody that has an interest in that, from the BMA to patients' associations, acknowledges. Indeed, the commitment that was made was for an 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. service to be rolled out across Wales. Now we are hearing that it might run until 6.30 p.m. That is in complete contradiction to what the people of Wales were offered at the election. The current state of play with regard to the amount of GP practices that offer that type of out-of-hours services is that two practices offer weekend appointments, 36 offer evening appointments, and 17 offer early

ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i leihau risgiau strôc neges bwysig am iechyd y cyhoedd a phobl yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb am eu hiechyd, fel y gall yr anhwylderau a all ddigwydd yn hwyrach mewn bywyd gael eu hatal. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ddadl feddygol wedi cael ei chyflwyno o ran pam mae Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru wedi penderfynu ar 50 oed. Mae'n gwbl briodol i'r wrthblaid gyflwyno dadl—yn anffodus, bu'n rhaid cyflwyno'r ddadl hon, gan nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi datganiad am ei raglen lyworaethu yn y maes arbennig hwn ac ar yr addewidion allweddol hyn. Mae hynny hyd yn oed yn fwy eironig, o gofio bod y Prif Weinidog wedi brolio eu bod wedi ymgynghori mwy ar y maniffesto a gyflwynwyd gerbron pobl Cymru, ac wedi'i drafod yn fwy eang na'r un ddogfen arall a roddwyd gerbron pobl Cymru erioed. Os yw hynny'n wir, pam mae'r rhan hon o'r ddogfen honno mor denau o ran manylion a sylwedd? Pan edrychwch ar yr archwiliad iechyd i bobl dros 50 oed, er enghraifft, gallai effeithio ar 1.2 miliwn o bobl yng Nghymru. Yn ôl rhifydddeg unrhyw un, mae hynny'n nifer fawr o unigolion, ac waeth pa mor dynn mae'n cael ei reoli, bydd cost ynghlwm wrth ymestyn at yr unigolion hynny. Os yw'n rhywbeth mor syml â phroses ar y we, rhaid i rywun sefydlu'r broses honno, ei dadansoddi a'i monitro'n gyson. Pan rydych yn sôn am raglen mor eang, mae'n golygu costau gwirioneddol i GIG Cymru. O gofio bod eich Llywodraeth yn tynnu 6.5% allan o'r gyllideb iechyd, mae'r rhain yn gyfyngiadau cost y mae angen i bobl eu deall, ac mae angen deall hefyd pa feysydd eraill fydd yn gorfod cael eu haberthu i gwrdd â hynny.

Bydd cost ynghlwm wrth ymestyn oriau agor meddygfeydd, fel y mae pawb sydd â budd yn hynny, gan gynnwys y BMA a chymdeithasau cleifion, yn ei gydnabod. Yn wir, yr ymrwymiad oedd cyflwyno gwasanaeth rhwng 8 a.m. ac 8 p.m. ar draws Cymru. Rydym yn clywed bellach y gallai redeg tan 6.30 p.m. Mae hynny'n gwbl groes i'r hyn a gynigiwyd i bobl Cymru yn yr etholiad. Y sefyllfa bresennol o ran faint o feddygfeydd sy'n cynnig y math hwnnw o wasanaeth y tu-allan-i-oriau yw bod dwy feddygfa yn cynnig apwyntiadau ar y penwythnos, 36 yn cynnig apwyntiadau gyda'r nos, ac 17 yn cynnig apwyntiadau yn

morning appointments, before 8 a.m. If you add all those together, you do not get to 50 practices, yet we have just under 500 practices that would, in some shape or form, have to reconfigure their services and extend their opening hours, with consequences for their staff. That is a significant obligation on the Government and, surely, the Government should be coming forward with something to highlight to us exactly how it is going to take these pledges forward.

What I will be looking for from the Minister, when she responds to this debate, is that she uses this opportunity to clearly state what the Government will be doing to implement this key pledge. The motion before us is a relatively simple one that merely notes and regrets the inability of the Government to date to take that opportunity to lay plans before Members who have been elected here. I hope that the Minister engages with this debate in a positive fashion and that Members get behind the motion because, to date, we have not had any costings or any clear idea of how these key pledges will be implemented. If you read the motion, that is all that it is seeking to achieve. That is why I urge support for the motion.

Ann Jones: The two key health priorities highlighted in this motion deliver a more tailored approach to the care of the majority of people who will use the NHS. I am proud that we still have the NHS in Wales, in contrast to the dismantling of the NHS in England. Ask the GPs what they think about the Bill that is going through in England: they say that it is a burden and that it should be stopped.

Darren Millar: You invite us to ask GPs over the border about their opinion on the reforms in England. Would you care to ask the clinicians in Bronglais their views of the NHS and the reorganisation that is taking place here?

Ann Jones: I have enough to do sorting out the problems in Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, as you well know. Normally, there is not much difference between us when we talk about the issues of health, but, listening to you today, I

gynnar yn y bore, cyn 8 a.m. Nid yw cyfanswm nifer y meddygfeydd hynny yn cyrraedd 50 o feddygfeydd, er y byddai ychydig llai na 500 o feddygfeydd yn gorfod ad-drefnu eu gwasanaethau rywsut neu'i gilydd ac ymestyn eu horiau agor, gyda goblygiadau ar gyfer eu staff. Mae hynny'n ymrwymiad sylweddol i'r Llywodraeth a dylai'r Llywodraeth yn bendant gyflwyno rhywbeth a fydd yn dweud wrthym sut mae'n bwriadu gwireddu'r addewidion hyn.

Yr hyn y byddaf yn chwilio amdano gan y Gweinidog, pan fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, yw y bydd yn defnyddio'r cyfle hwn i nodi'n glir yr hyn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i wireddu'r addewid allweddol hon. Mae'r cynnig ger ein bron yn gymharol syml, gan nad yw'n gwneud dim mwy na nodi a gresynu nad yw'r Llywodraeth hyd yma wedi manteisio ar y cyfle i osod cynlluniau gerbron yr Aelodau sydd wedi cael eu hethol yma. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymgysylltu'n gadarnhaol â'r ddadl hon ac y bydd yr Aelodau yn cefnogi'r cynnig, oherwydd nid ydym hyd yma wedi cael unrhyw gostau nag unrhyw oleuni ar sut y bydd yr addewidion allweddol hyn yn cael eu gweithredu. Os ydych yn darllen y cynnig, dyna'r cyfan mae'n ceisio ei gyflawni. Dyna pam rwyf yn annog pawb i gefnogi'r cynnig.

Ann Jones: Mae'r ddwy flaenoriaeth iechyd allweddol a amlygwyd yn y cynnig hwn yn golygu y bydd gofal i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl a fydd yn defnyddio'r GIG yng Nghymru wedi ei deilwra'n well. Rwyf yn falch fod y GIG gennym yng Nghymru o hyd, gan ei fod yn cael ei ddatgymalu yn Lloegr. Gofynnwch am farn meddygon teulu am y Mesur sy'n mynd trwodd yn Lloegr: maent yn dweud ei fod yn faich ac y dylid ei atal.

Darren Millar: Rydych yn ein gwahodd i ofyn barn meddygon teulu dros y ffin am y diwygiadau yn Lloegr. A fydddech yn fodlon gofyn barn y clinigwyr ym Mronglais am y GIG a'r ad-drefnu sy'n digwydd yma?

Ann Jones: Mae gen i ddigon i'w wneud i ddatrys y problemau yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, fel y gwyddoch yn dda. Fel arfer, nid oes llawer o wahaniaeth rhyngom pan fyddwn yn sôn am faterion iechyd, ond, ar ôl gwranddo

feel that you have gone into a depressive mode. Perhaps, when you reach the age of 50—which you will soon be approaching, although not as soon as many here—you will be a grateful recipient of the over-50s health check. We should be proud of that check. Clinical evidence tells us that we need to be more aware of our health problems around the age of 50 and over. We also know that better information does not quickly lead to lifestyle changes. Oh, that I would have listened to people when they told me that I should not have been eating crisps at the age of 25, but then, at the age of 25, I could afford to eat a bag of crisps and think that I was going to be all right. Now I know what I was storing up for later life. I put weight on, Kirsty, since you are looking at me, and I cannot get the weight off now, which causes my diabetes to give me problems. We know that statistics alone cannot change people's perceptions regarding health quickly enough, so the Government needs to design a programme that is accessible and relevant to everyone over the age of 50. Whatever that programme is, there will be different elements, I believe, to meet the different health needs of people. The challenge for the Government is how it takes the message from us here, the perceived elite of politicians and civil servants, out to the people in our communities who most need it.

Many people on low incomes spend a lot of time at work and have less money at the end of each month. With less spare time and less money, it can be difficult to start to live a more healthy life or to sign up to a gym and so that health kick is easily put off. That is a big challenge and it is not something that we can or should rush into.

Back in November, Kirsty, you said that only 3% of those who do not smoke or drink to excess and who take regular exercise and are outside the key risk groups would probably take up the offer of free health checks. If that is what happens, I want that to happen in my constituency, because there could be a history of prostate cancer or breast cancer in families that could be life-threatening.

arnoch chi heddiw, rwyf yn teimlo eich bod wedi cael pwl o iselder. Pan fyddwch yn cyrraedd eich hanner cant—sy'n prysur ddynesu, er nad mor fuan ag ydyw i amryw yma—efallai y byddwch yn ddiolchgar o gael yr archwiliad iechyd i bobl dros 50 oed. Dylem fod yn falch o'r archwiliad hwnnw. Dywed tystiolaeth glinigol wrthym fod angen inni fod yn fwy ymwybodol o'n problemau iechyd pan fyddwn o gwmpas ein hanner cant a throsodd. Rydym hefyd yn gwybod nad yw gwybodaeth well yn arwain yn gyflym at newid ffordd o fyw. O na bawn wedi gwrandao ar y bobl a ddywedodd wrthyf na ddylwn fwyta creision yn 25 oed, ond wedi dweud hynny, pan oeddwn yn 25 oed, gallwn fforddio bwyta bag o greision a thybio y byddwn yn iawn. Rwy'n gweld yn awr beth roeddwn i'n ei storio ar gyfer fy mywyd yn ddiweddarach. Rhoddais bwysau ymlaen, Kirsty, gan eich bod yn edrych arnaf, ac ni allaf golli'r pwysau bellach, sy'n golygu bod fy diabetes yn creu problemau imi. Gwyddom na all ystadegau yn unig newid canfyddiadau iechyd pobl yn ddigon cyflym, felly mae angen i'r Llywodraeth gynllunio rhaglen sy'n hygyrch a pherthnasol i bawb dros 50 oed. Beth bynnag yw'r rhaglen honno, bydd elfennau gwahanol ynddi, mi gredaf, i ddiwallu anghenion iechyd gwahanol bobl. Yr her i'r Llywodraeth yw sut i gyfleu'n neges ni yma, yr elit tybiedig o wleidyddion a gweision sifil, i'r bobl yn ein cymunedau sydd ei angen fwyaf.

Mae llawer o bobl ar incwm isel yn treulio llawer o amser yn y gwaith ac mae ganddynt lai o arian ar ddiwedd pob mis. Gyda llai o amser hamdden a llai o arian, gall fod yn anodd dechrau byw'n iachach neu gofrestru â champfa, felly mae'n hawdd gohirio'r penderfyniad i fyw'n iachach. Mae hynny'n her fawr ac nid yw'n rhywbeth y gallwn nag y dylem ruthro i'w wneud.

Yn ôl ym mis Tachwedd, Kirsty, dywedasocho mai dim ond 3% o'r rhai nad ydynt yn ysmegu neu'n yfed yn ormodol, sy'n gwneud ymarfer corff yn rheolaidd ac sydd y tu allan i'r grwpiau risg allweddol, fyddai'n manteisio ar y cynnig i roi archwiliadau iechyd am ddim. Os mai dyna fydd yn digwydd, rwyf am i hynny ddigwydd yn fy etholaeth i, oherwydd mae'n bosibl bod hanes o ganser y prostad neu ganser y fron mewn teuluoedd a

allai beryglu bywyd.

Kirsty Williams: As always, your contribution is highly interesting. You seem to be suggesting that this health check will deal with people's mental health issues, their risk of prostate cancer or breast cancer, and healthy eating. When you stood on people's doorsteps last year and promised to deliver a health check, what did you think that it would entail? It seems that the Government had no idea what the health check would entail, because, if it had, it would be implementing it by now.

Kirsty Williams: Yn ôl yr arfer, mae eich cyfraniad yn hynod ddiddorol. Ymddengys eich bod yn awgrymu y bydd yr archwiliad iechyd yn ymdrin â materion iechyd meddwl pobl, eu risg o gael canser y prostad neu ganser y fron, a bwyta'n iach. Pan fuoch yn sefyll ar garreg drws pobl y llynedd yn addo cyflwyno archwiliad iechyd, beth oeddech chi'n tybio y byddai hynny'n ei olygu? Ymddengys nad oedd gan y Llywodraeth unrhyw syniad beth fyddai'r archwiliad iechyd yn ei olygu, oherwydd, os oedd yn gwybod, byddai'n cael ei roi ar waith erbyn hyn.

Ann Jones: I have talked about my own experiences in relation to health. I think that it is about how we address issues such as prostate and breast cancer, mental health issues and even healthy eating. Those of our peers who appear to be among the healthiest could be suffering from the early stages of a disease such as diabetes, which is a rampant condition that many people do not understand. If they can sort that out in earlier life, or even find out about it through a health check at the age of 50, that can stop problems from occurring later down the road. It can also prevent the need for more dramatic interventions. You do not need to misuse alcohol or be in an at-risk group to need to know that. We all know the damage that can be done. When Kirsty Williams mentioned that 3%, it was an argument of despair similar to what we heard from the Tories. We need ambition and our ambition must be to create a relevant service that is available in various settings, delivered by community pharmacists and practice nurses as well as within GP surgeries.

Ann Jones: Rwyf wedi sôn am fy mhrofiadau iechyd fy hun. Credaf ei fod yn ymwneud â sut rydym yn ymdrin â materion fel canser y prostad a chanser y fron, materion iechyd meddwl a bwyta'n iach hyd yn oed. Gall cyfoedion sy'n edrych yn iach fel cneuen fod yn dioddef camau cynnar rhyw glefyd fel diabetes, sy'n gyflwr rhemp nad yw llawer o bobl yn ei ddeall. Os gallant ddelio â hynny yn gynharach yn eu bywyd, neu hyd yn oed glywed amdano drwy archwiliad iechyd pan fyddant yn hanner cant, gall hynny atal problemau yn ddiweddarach. Gall hefyd osgoi'r angen i gymryd camau mwy dramatig. Nid oes angen ichi fod yn camddefnyddio alcohol neu fod mewn grŵp sydd mewn perygl i wybod hynny. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod am y niwed y gellir ei wneud. Pan soniodd Kirsty Williams am y 3% hwnnw, roedd yn ddadl o anobaith tebyg i'r hyn a glywsom gan y Torïaid. Mae angen uchelgais arnom a'ruchelgais hwnnw yw creu gwasanaeth perthnasol sydd ar gael mewn amryw o leoliadau, a gyflwynir gan fferyllwyr cymunedol a nyrsys mewn meddygfeydd yn ogystal â meddygon teulu.

Many of those in at-risk groups often have repeat prescriptions, which they will have for a considerable amount of time.

Mae llawer o'r rhai yn y grwpiau risg uchel yn aml yn cael ail bresgripsiwn, a bydd hwn ganddynt am gyfnod sylweddol.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have 30 seconds left.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae gennych 30 eiliad ar ôl.

Ann Jones: Okay. They may not need them all the time. I firmly believe that medicine waste can be addressed at the health check

Ann Jones: O'r gorau. Efallai nad oes arnynt eu hangen o hyd. Rwy'n credu'n gryf y gellir datrys problem gwastraffu meddyginiaeth yn

for the over 50s. There is a lot more that I wanted to say, but I am proud of what the Labour Government is doing with the health service and I fully support the Minister for health.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): ‘Together for Health’ outlines the challenges facing the health service and the actions necessary to ensure that it is capable of high-quality performance. Many of these actions can be implemented without additional cost by using the resources currently available in a better and more focused way. GP access is a good example of this, and I will come to that later. That is why I have moved an amendment to the motion on behalf of the Government. I will be opposing the amendments tabled by Peter Black.

Our programme for government will be delivered over the whole five years of this Assembly, based on solid evidence, with realistic timescales for the implementation of our policies. That is particularly important in the context of the cuts being applied to our budgets by the Tory UK Government. I agree with Vaughan Gething that talk of broken promises by some Members is very premature.

We have many opposition debates on health in the Chamber and I think that what really upsets Darren Millar and the Welsh Conservatives is that we, as a Labour Government in Wales, have a mandate to introduce our manifesto commitments, unlike the Tories in London with the Liberal Democrats—you do not have a mandate. That is what I think really upsets you.

5.45 p.m.

The commitments made in our manifesto are statements of intent, based on the principles of fairness and equality and will be delivered, as I have said, over a five-year term. My officials are now in the process of evaluating evidence and best practice to ensure the final policies and their implementation best serve the people of Wales.

yr archwiliad iechyd i bobl dros 50 oed. Roedd gennyf lawr mwy i’w ddweud, ond rwyf yn falch o’r hyn y mae’r Llywodraeth Lafur yn ei wneud gyda’r gwasanaeth iechyd, ac rwyf yn llwyr gefnogi’r Gweinidog Iechyd.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Mae ‘Law yn Llaw at Iechyd’ yn amlinellu’r heriau sy’n wynebu’r gwasanaeth iechyd a’r camau y mae angen eu cymryd i sicrhau ei fod yn gallu perfformio i safon uchel. Gellir gweithredu llawer o’r camau heb gost ychwanegol drwy ddefnyddio’r adnoddau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd mewn ffordd well sydd â mwy o ffocws iddi. Mae cael gweld meddyg teulu yn enghraifft dda o hyn, a byddaf yn dod at hynny yn nes ymlaen. Dyna pam rwyf wedi cynnig gwelliant i’r cynnig ar ran y Llywodraeth. Byddaf yn gwrthwynebu’r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Peter Black.

Bydd ein rhaglen lywodraethu yn cael ei chyflwyno dros bum mlynedd gyfan y Cynulliad hwn, yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth gadarn, gydag amserlenni realistig ar gyfer gweithredu ein polisiau. Mae hynny’n arbennig o bwysig yng nghyd-destun y toriadau sy’n cael eu gwneud i’n cyllidebau gan Lywodraeth Doriadaid y DU. Cytunaf â Vaughan Gething ei bod yn rhy gynnar o lawer i sôn am dorri addewidion, fel ag y gwnaeth rhai Aelodau.

Rydym yn cael llawer o ddadleuon gan y gwrthbleidiau yn y Siambr a chredaf mai’r hyn sy’n gofidio Darren Millar a’r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yw bod gennym ni, fel Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghymru, fandad i gyflwyno ein ymrwymadau maniffesto, yn wahanol i’r Toriaid yn Llundain a’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—nid oes gennych chi fandad. Dyna beth y tybiaf sy’n eich gofidio chi.

Datganiadau o fwriad yw’r ymrwymadau a wnaed yn ein maniffesto, a hynny’n seiliedig ar egwyddorion tegwch a chydaddoldeb, a byddant yn cael eu cyflawni, fel y dywedais, dros gyfnod o bum mlynedd. Mae fy swyddogion bellach wrthi’n gwerthuso dystiolaeth ac arfer gorau i sicrhau bod y polisiau terfynol a’u gweithrediad yn cynnig

y gwasanaeth gorau posibl i bobl Cymru.

One of the key messages, however, is the need to enable people to take greater responsibility for their own health, and for that of their family and community. We must have a new compact between those who provide NHS services and those who use them. Our programme for government, as has been stated, includes the commitment to instigate a programme

‘of annual health checks, led by GPs, practice nurses, pharmacists and other health professionals, for everyone over the age of 50’.

From the outset, we have made it clear that our initial activity would be part of a developmental phase, in which a number of approaches and the associated costs would be considered. This development work will take until 2013 and it is a vital component in ensuring that the policies we implement are robust and effective. I, unlike some in another place, do not believe in policy making on the hoof. Therefore, my officials are reviewing the evidence base and the health check models that are currently in place in both England and Scotland, particularly the online service administered by NHS 24.

The health check programme is being developed in recognition of the drive to prevent disease, ensure early identification and effectively manage a health condition. In order to achieve this, we will make better use of direct access to information and advice for the public. We will increase awareness of public health messages in key areas such as diet, exercise, smoking and alcohol, and contribute to better access and use of GP and other primary care services. I am keen that we explore all possibilities to help people to lead as healthy a life as possible and to support them to take responsibility for their own health.

I have previously stated that the health check programme cannot be an all-singing, all-dancing MOT. Our approach will enable investment to be targeted in proportion to

Un o'r prif negeseuon, fodd bynnag, yw'r angen i alluogi pobl i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb dros eu hiechyd eu hunain, a thros iechyd eu teuluoedd a'r gymuned. Rhaid inni gael cytundeb newydd rhwng y rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau'r GIG a'r rhai sy'n eu defnyddio. Mae ein rhaglen lywodraethu, fel y nodwyd, yn cynnwys yr ymrwymiad i roi ar waith rhaglen

‘o wiriadau iechyd blynyddol, o dan arweiniad meddygon teulu, nyrsys practis, fferyllwyr a gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol eraill, i bawb dros 50 oed’.

O'r cychwyn cyntaf, rydym wedi gwneud yn glir y byddai ein gweithgaredd cychwynnol yn rhan o gyfnod datblygiadol, lle byddai nifer o ddulliau a'r costau cysylltiedig yn cael eu hystyried. Bydd y gwaith datblygu hwn yn parhau hyd at 2013 ac mae'n elfen hanfodol o ran sicrhau bod y polisiau rydym yn eu gweithredu yn gadarn ac yn effeithiol. Nid wyf fi, yn wahanol i rai mewn lle arall, yn credu mewn llunio polisi yn y fan a'r lle. Felly, mae fy swyddogion yn adolygu'r sylfaen dystiolaeth a'r modelau gwirio iechyd sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd yn Lloegr a'r Alban, yn enwedig y gwasanaeth ar-lein a weinyddir gan NHS 24.

Mae'r rhaglen gwirio iechyd yn cael ei datblygu i gydnabod yr ymgyrch i atal clefydau, sicrhau bod clefydau'n cael eu hadnabod yn gynnar a rheoli cyflyrau iechyd yn effeithiol. Er mwyn cyflawni hyn, byddwn yn gwneud gwell defnydd o fynediad uniongyrchol at wybodaeth a chynghor ar gyfer y cyhoedd. Byddwn yn cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus mewn meysydd allweddol megis diet, ymarfer corff, ysmegu ac alcohol, a chyfrannu at well mynediad a defnydd o wasanaethau meddyg teulu a gofal sylfaenol arall. Rwy'n awyddus ein bod yn ymchwilio i bob posibilrwydd i helpu pobl i fyw bywyd mor iach â phosibl a'u cefnogi i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am eu hiechyd.

Rwyf wedi datgan o'r blaen na all y rhaglen gwirio iechyd fod yn MOT sy'n cwmpasu popeth. Bydd ein hymagwedd yn galluogi i fuddsoddiad gael ei dargedu yn gymesur â

people's level of risk. My approach will cater for those people who are potentially at low risk of developing health conditions, and those at the other end of spectrum, whose conditions have been diagnosed and are being managed.

We are considering three components of a health check programme. The first is an online self-assessment, which could support people to take responsibility for their own health by identifying key issues and providing a range of information and advice. This system would be particularly suitable for people who are potentially at low risk. In relation to what Kirsty Williams said about age, one advantage of online assessment could be no age restriction, if we were to decide that that was the right way forward.

The second component is about strengthening the arrangements and systems—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. There is a lot of murmuring from the Conservative front bench. I have been very kind to you, but you are engaging in what I think that the Australians call 'sledding' at the moment, and I will not allow it. Therefore, please behave yourselves.

Lesley Griffiths: The second component is about strengthening the arrangements and systems that are already in place, with an initial focus on people who may be or who are at risk of cardiovascular disease.

The third component is targeting hard-to-reach groups, in order to ensure that a health check programme complements the drive to reduce health inequalities. The planned development phase of the health check programme will enable me to consider the emerging conclusions on this approach, as well as the costs associated with each component.

I am also keen to seek the views of external stakeholders and two reference groups are meeting at the end of this month. Both groups will have an important role in informing the development of the programme. I welcome the wide range of views on this issue and look forward to receiving information about the discussions during the coming months.

lefel y risg. Bydd y dull hwn yn cynnwys y bobl hynny a allai fod mewn perygl isel o ddatblygu cyflyrau iechyd, yn ogystal â'r rheiny ar ben arall y sbectrwm, y mae eu cyflyrau wedi cael diagnosis ac yn cael eu rheoli.

Rydym yn ystyried tair elfen fel rhan o raglen gwirio iechyd. Y gyntaf yw hunanasesiad ar-lein, a allai gefnogi pobl i gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros eu hiechyd drwy adnabod y prif faterion a darparu ystod o wybodaeth a chyngor. Byddai'r system hon yn arbennig o addas i bobl sydd, o bosibl, â risg isel. O ran yr hyn a ddywedodd Kirsty Williams am oedran, gallai peidio â chael unrhyw gyfyngiad o ran oedran fod yn un fantais o asesu ar-lein, pe baem yn penderfynu mai dyna oedd y ffordd iawn ymlaen.

Diben yr ail elfen yw cryfhau'r trefniadau a'r systemau—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae llawer o rwnach o fainc flaen y Ceidwadwyr. Rwyf wedi bod yn garedig iawn wrthyich, ond ar hyn o bryd rydych yn gwneud beth rwy'n meddwl y mae'r Awstraliaid yn ei alw'n *sledding*, ac ni fyddaf yn caniatáu hynny. Bihafiwch, os gwelwch yn dda.

Lesley Griffiths: Diben yr ail elfen yw cryfhau'r trefniadau a'r systemau sydd eisoes ar waith, gan ganolbwyntio ar y dechrau ar bobl a all fod neu sydd mewn perygl o glefyd cardiofasgwlaidd.

Y drydedd elfen yw targedu grwpiau anodd eu cyrraedd, er mwyn sicrhau bod rhaglen gwirio iechyd yn cyd-fynd â'r ymgyrch i leihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Bydd cyfnod datblygu arfaethedig y rhaglen gwirio iechyd yn fy ngalluogi i ystyried y casgliadau sy'n dod i'r amlwg wrth ddilyn y trywydd hwn, yn ogystal â'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â phob elfen.

Rwyf hefyd yn awyddus i geisio barn rhanddeiliaid allanol, ac mae dau grŵp cyfeirio yn cyfarfod ddiwedd y mis hwn. Bydd y ddau grŵp yn chwarae rhan bwysig wrth lywio datblygiad y rhaglen. Croesawaf yr ystod eang o safbwyntiau ar y mater hwn ac edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn gwybodaeth am y trafodaethau yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

In addition to these groups, we will be considering further opportunities to engage with a range of stakeholders as the work develops. It will be crucial to ensure that the health check programme is fully evaluated, and I can assure Members that the appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation will be in place to assess the impact of this important health policy.

Before I turn to access to GP services, I have to take issue with Antoinette Sandbach in relation to the PIP breast implants. If anything has shown me clearly the difference between the Labour Welsh Government and the Tory-led UK Government, it is this issue. It is a matter of social justice, equality, not making moral judgments and of the NHS being—

Kirsty Williams *rose—*

Lesley Griffiths: No. I will not take an intervention.

It is a matter of the NHS being there for everyone when they are ill, however they became ill, and if you saw *Newsnight* last night, you would have seen why I am proud to be a Welsh Labour Government member.

On GP services, I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm my commitment to improving accessibility to GP services for working people by ensuring that appointments are available at times that are convenient to them. Our proposals include improving access to appointments in the evenings and on Saturday mornings. Better access to planned appointments will improve continuity and quality. Although the commitment is to improve access for working people, I am mindful that appointments should always be available to those with the greatest clinical need. My officials are in regular discussions with the British Medical Association, the General Practitioners Committee Wales and the health boards in respect of this commitment.

Yn ogystal â'r grwpiau hyn, byddwn yn ystyried cyfleoedd pellach i ymgysylltu ag ystod o randdeiliaid wrth i'r gwaith ddatblygu. Bydd sicrhau bod y rhaglen gwirio iechyd yn cael ei gwerthuso'n llawn yn hanfodol, a gallaf sicrhau Aelodau y bydd y mecanweithiau priodol ar gyfer monitro a gwerthuso yn eu lle i asesu effaith y polisi iechyd pwysig hwn.

Cyn i mi droi at fynediad at wasanaethau meddyg teulu, rhaid i mi anghytuno â Antoinette Sandbach mewn perthynas â mewnbaniadau yn y fron gan gwmni PIP. Os oes unrhyw beth wedi dangos i mi yn glir y gwahaniaeth rhwng Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU a arweinir gan y Torïaid, y mater hwn yw'r peth hwnnw. Mae'n fater o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, cydraddoldeb, peidio â gwneud dyfarniadau moesol a'r GIG fel—

Kirsty Williams *a gododd—*

Lesley Griffiths: Na. Nid wyf am gymryd ymyriad.

Mae'n fater sy'n sôn am y GIG fel gwasanaeth a ddylai fod yno i bawb pan fyddant yn sâl, sut bynnag y cafwyd y salwch hwnnw, ac os welsoch *Newsnight* neithiwr, byddech wedi gweld pam rwy'n falch o fod yn aelod o Lywodraeth Llafur Cymru.

O ran gwasanaethau meddyg teulu, hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn i ailddatgan fy ymrwymiad i wella hygyrchedd gwasanaethau meddyg teulu i bobl sy'n gweithio drwy sicrhau bod apwyntiadau ar gael ar adegau sy'n gyfleus iddynt. Mae ein cynigion yn cynnwys gwella mynediad at apwyntiadau gyda'r nos ac ar foreau Sadwrn. Bydd gwell mynediad at apwyntiadau a drefnwyd ymlaen llaw yn gwella cysondeb ac ansawdd y gwasanaeth. Er mai'r ymrwymiad yw gwella mynediad ar gyfer pobl sy'n gweithio, rwy'n ymwybodol y dylai apwyntiadau fod ar gael bob amser i'r rhai sydd â'r angen clinigol mwyaf. Mae fy swyddogion yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, Pwyllgor Meddygon Teulu Cymru a'r byrddau iechyd mewn perthynas â'r ymrwymiad hwn.

Nick Ramsay: Will you take an intervention?

Nick Ramsay: A ydych yn fodlon cymryd ymyriad?

Lesley Griffiths: No.

Lesley Griffiths: Nac ydw.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is not going to give way at the end of her speech.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn mynd i ildio ar ddiwedd ei haraith.

Lesley Griffiths: Work is already progressing in each of the health boards to make changes and respond to local need. For example, the Aneurin Bevan health board has recently launched a new access scheme, with all 91 GP practices signing up to extend access to appointments, including later evening appointments.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae gwaith eisoes yn digwydd ym mhob un o'r byrddau iechyd i wneud newidiadau ac ymateb i anghenion lleol. Er enghraifft, yn ddiweddar mae bwrdd iechyd Aneurin Bevan wedi lansio cynllun mynediad newydd, gyda phob un o'r 91 o feddygfeydd meddygon teulu yn cofrestru ar gyfer ehangu mynediad at apwyntiadau, gan gynnwys apwyntiadau yn hwyrach gyda'r nos.

In light of increasing pressures on the NHS in Wales as a result of the UK Government's austerity drive, we need to seek opportunities to deliver improved services from within existing budgets. That is why we are adopting a staged approach, with the initial focus on redistributing appointments during contracted core hours towards the latter part of the day, from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.. There are no additional cost implications associated with this approach and we expect the first stage of this work to be completed by the end of 2012 to early 2013.

Yng ngoleuni'r pwysau cynyddol ar y GIG yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i fesurau caledi Llywodraeth y DU, mae angen inni chwilio am gyfleoedd i ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau gyda'r cyllidebau presennol. Dyna pam rydym yn gweithredu cam wrth gam, gan ganolbwyntio i ddechrau ar ailddosbarthu apwyntiadau yn ystod oriau craidd wedi'u contractio yn ystod rhan olaf y dydd, rhwng 5 p.m a 6.30 p.m.. Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau cost ychwanegol yn gysylltiedig â'r dull hwn ac rydym yn disgwyl i gymal cyntaf y gwaith gael ei gwblhau rhwng diwedd 2012 ac yn gynnar yn 2013.

The second stage will focus on extended opening hours and access to appointments beyond 6.30 p.m. Although there is already access to appointments after 6.30 p.m. in some GP practices, this will be extended more widely across Wales from 2013-14. In some cases, access to early morning appointments may be preferable for some patients, particularly those in rural areas and those who have a long commute to work. Appointments should be made available to meet the needs of these patients. In relation to access on Saturday mornings, I have commissioned work to develop an innovative model for access to planned appointments on a locality basis. I am expecting proposals by March 2012.

Bydd yr ail gymal yn canolbwyntio ar oriau agor estynedig ac apwyntiadau ar ôl 6.30 p.m.. Er bod mynediad at apwyntiadau ar ôl 6.30pm ar gael mewn rhai meddygfeydd meddygon teulu yn barod, bydd hyn yn cael ei ymestyn ledled Cymru o 2013-14. Mewn rhai achosion, bydd mynediad at apwyntiadau yn gynnar yn y bore o bosibl yn well ar gyfer rhai cleifion, yn arbennig y rhai mewn ardaloedd gwledig a'r rhai sy'n teithio'n bell i gyrraedd y gwaith. Dylid sicrhau bod apwyntiadau ar gael i ddiwallu anghenion y cleifion hyn. O ran mynediad ar foreau Sadwrn, rwyf wedi comisiynu gwaith i ddatblygu model arloesol ar gyfer mynediad at apwyntiadau a gynlluniwyd ymlaen llaw ar sail ardal. Rwy'n disgwyl cael cynigion erbyn mis Mawrth 2012.

In summary, we need to challenge the mindset that improvements cost money. Innovative thinking and finding new ways of working can deliver better outcomes for the same money.

William Graham: In considering this motion, there is, I believe, a surprising underlying consensus, touched on first by Darren Millar, who supported the noble aims of the Labour Government. All parties here accept that we would like to see adequate GP services and the extension of hours is an important commitment that I think all of us made during the election campaign. Let us consider that in detail. I recall that when my children were young, they were only ever ill on a Friday evening.

Ann Jones: Is that when you cooked? [*Laughter.*]

William Graham: Yes. Unfortunately, it is very true. So, why not have extended hours? Saturday morning would be brilliant. In our case, in a rural community, it was a question of tapping on the GP's window at breakfast time and you were seen and he had finished his breakfast long before there was anything seriously wrong. This is the sort of thing we want to get back to. I know that the Minister intends to do it. What we do not have is a commitment to the costing and, until the Minister spoke this afternoon, we did not have an adequate idea of the timescale as to when it is actually going to happen.

We considered the fact that only one in 13 practices offers these additional services. That means that, of the 499 GP practices in Wales, there are remarkably few able to offer this. The Minister promises that it will happen by the end of this year or the beginning of 2013. Minister, you know that we will scrutinise that with great interest. Kirsty Williams touched on the issue of evidence and reminded us about the worried well. However, again, it goes back to the business of when you can see your GP. A great deal of evidence has been presented in the past about accident and emergency departments being completely full just after

I grynhoi, mae angen inni herio'r meddylfryd bod gwelliannau'n costio arian. Gall meddwl mewn ffordd arloesol a dod o hyd i ffyrdd newydd o weithio sicrhau canlyniadau gwell am yr un pris.

William Graham: Wrth ystyried y cynnig hwn, rwy'n credu bod consensws sylfaenol, sydd efallai'n peri syndod, a grybwyllwyd yn gyntaf gan Darren Millar, a oedd yn cefnogi nodau clodwiw y Llywodraeth Lafur. Mae pob plaid yma yn derbyn y byddem yn hoffi gweld gwasanaethau meddyg teulu digonol ac mae ymestyn oriau yn ymrwymiad pwysig y tybiaf fod pob un ohonom wedi'i wneud yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol. Gadewch inni ystyried hynny'n fanwl. Rwy'n cofio pan oedd fy mhlant yn ifanc, roeddent ond yn sâl ar nos Wener.

Ann Jones: Ai dyna pryd oeddech chi'n coginio? [*Chwerthin.*]

William Graham: Ie. Yn anffodus, mae hynny'n wir. Felly, beth am gael oriau estynedig? Byddai bore Sadwrn yn wych. Yn ein hachos ni, mewn cymuned wledig, roedd yn gwestiwn o gnocio ar ffenestr y meddyg teulu yn ystod amser brechwast ac roeddech yn cael eich gweld, ac roedd y meddyg wedi gorffen ei frechwast ymhell cyn i unrhywbeth mawr fod o'i le. Dyma'r math o sefyllfa yr hoffem ddychwelyd iddi. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn bwriadu gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym ymrwymiad i gostau'r cynigion, a chyn i'r Gweinidog siarad y prynhawn yma, nid oedd gennym syniad digonol o'r amserlen o ran pryd y mae'n mynd i ddiwydd.

Buom yn ystyried y ffaith mai dim ond un o bob 13 o feddygfeydd sy'n cynnig y gwasanaethau ychwanegol hyn. Mae hynny'n golygu, o blith y 499 o feddygfeydd teulu yng Nghymru, ychydig iawn ohonynt sy'n gallu eu cynnig. Mae'r Gweinidog yn addo y bydd hynny'n digwydd erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon neu ddechrau 2013. Weinidog, rydych yn gwybod y byddwn yn craffu ar y cynnydd gyda diddordeb mawr. Soniodd Kirsty Williams am dystiolaeth a'n hatgoffa am yr iach pryderus. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, mae'n mynd yn ôl at y cwestiwn o pryd y gallwch weld eich meddyg teulu. Mae llawer iawn o dystiolaeth wedi ei chyflwyno yn y

bank holidays. Usually, they were full of young mothers worried about the potential illness of their child; they could not see their GP and, therefore, they went to the accident and emergency department. Most of them were simply reassured that their child did not have meningitis or whatever the particular concern was at the time. It is crucial to the health service in Wales that GP opening hours should be properly extended.

I will also comment on breast implants. The Minister gave an impassioned defence with which there is primarily complete agreement. The national health service should be there when people need treatment. If it is proved that these implants are dangerous to health, they should certainly be removed. Our concern is with the replacement.

Vaughan Gething touched on the cross-border issue, which is clearly relevant to many of us. With that, we can sympathise, but it does not take away from the core issue that is yet to be addressed.

Paul Davies reminded us of and gave an impassioned plea to tackle the existing problems. Again, it was about GP surgeries and extended opening hours. I should record that Dr Bailey, who has been much mentioned in this afternoon's debate, is a member of the GP practice to which I go, which, fortunately, is not very often.

With regard to the hospital board, Elin Jones reminded us that they are downgrading services and how important it is, once again, that we should look at the clarity with which the Minister has given her commitment today. I, as chairman of your pension board, should also remind you that the average age of Members of this Assembly is 52. Therefore, it is important that the over-50 strategy should be maintained. [*Laughter.*]

Andrew reminded us of the 6.5% reduction in the budget for the health service in Wales and an obligation of 500 practice

gorffennol bod adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn llawn ar ôl gwyliau'r banc. Fel arfer, maent yn llawn o famau ifanc sy'n poeni am salwch posibl eu plant; nid oeddent yn gallu gweld eu meddyg teulu ac, felly, aethant i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys. Cafodd y rhan fwyaf ohonynt sicrwydd nad oedd eu plant yn dioddef o lid yr ymennydd neu beth bynnag oedd y pryder penodol ar y pryd. Mae'n hanfodol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru y dylai oriau agor meddygon teulu gael eu hymestyn yn ddigonol.

Byddaf hefyd yn gwneud sylwadau ar fewnblaniadau yn y fron. Rhoddodd y Gweinidog amddiffyniad angerddol, a chytunwn â hi i raddau helaeth. Dylai'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fod yno pan fydd angen triniaeth ar bobl. Os profir bod y mewnblaniadau'n beryglus i iechyd, yn sicr dylent gael eu tynnu allan. Ein pryder yw'r hyn sy'n cymryd eu lle.

Cyffyrddodd Vaughan Gething ar y mater traws-ffiniol, sy'n amlwg yn berthnasol i lawer ohonom. Gallwn gydymdeimlo â hynny, ond nid hwnnw yw'r mater craidd; mae angen ymdrin â hwnnw o hyd.

Cawsom ein hatgoffa gan Paul Davies bod angen mynd i'r afael â'r problemau sy'n bodoli eisoes, ac ymbiliodd yn angerddol inni wneud hynny. Roedd ef hefyd yn canolbwyntio ar feddygfeydd teulu ac oriau agor estynedig. Dylwn nodi bod Dr Bailey, y soniwyd amdano lawer gwaith yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma, yn aelod o'r feddygfa yr wyf i'n mynd iddi; yn ffodus, nid oes angen i mi fynd yno'n aml iawn.

O ran bwrdd yr ysbyty, cawsom ein hatgoffa gan Elin Jones eu bod yn israddio gwasanaethau a pha mor bwysig yw hi, unwaith eto, ein bod yn edrych ar eglurder ymrwymiad y Gweinidog heddiw. Rwyf i, fel cadeirydd eich bwrdd pensiwn, hefyd yn eich atgoffa mai oedran cyfartalog Aelodau'r Cynulliad yw 52. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod y strategaeth i bobl dros 50 oed yn cael ei chynnal. [*Chwerthin.*]

Cawsom ein hatgoffa gan Andrew o'r gostyngiad o 6.5% yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru a

reconfigurations. I will also touch on what Ann said: I am sure that it was not that long ago when you ate that packet of crisps—

Ann Jones: Yes it was; you do not have to be nice to me. [*Laughter.*]

William Graham: You are right to engage and we should know that lifestyle challenges remain. The better information we can get out to all the people of Wales, especially younger folk, remains of great importance.

The Minister spoke of responsibility under the new compact and, once again, we agree with the fundamental suggestions that she is making, but we require a commitment on costing and implementation from her and her Government.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Is there any objection? I see that there is, therefore I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Are there three Members who wish the bell to be rung? I see that there are not, so we will proceed to the votes.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.*

rhwymedigaeth bod 500 o feddygfeydd yn cael eu had-drefnu. Byddaf hefyd yn sôn am yr hyn a ddywedodd Ann: rwy'n sicr nad oedd mor hir â hynny yn ôl pan gwnaethoch fwyta y pecyn hwnnw o greision—

Ann Jones: Amser maith yn ôl oedd hynny; nid oes rhaid i chi fod yn garedig wrthyf. [*Chwerthin.*]

William Graham: Rydych yn gywir i ymgysylltu a dylem wybod bod heriau o ran ffordd o fyw yn bodoli o hyd. Mae'r wybodaeth well y gallwn ei rhoi i holl bobl Cymru, yn enwedig pobl ifanc, yn parhau i fod yn bwysig iawn.

Siaradodd y Gweinidog am gyfrifoldeb o dan y cytundeb newydd ac, unwaith eto, rydym yn cytuno ar yr awgrymiadau sylfaenol y mae'n eu gwneud, ond rydym yn gofyn am ymrwymiad ar gostio a gweithredu ganddi hi a'i Llywodraeth.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod; felly, byddaf yn gohirio'r holl bleidleisiau ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

A oes tri Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes, felly byddwn yn symud ymlaen i'r cyfnod pleidleisio.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4878: O blaid 11, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.
Motion NDM4878: For 11, Abstain 0, Against 45.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca

Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Lewis, Huw
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Parrott, Eluned
 Powell, William
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Roberts, Aled
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
 Motion not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4912: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
 Motion NDM4912: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Whittle, Lindsay

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniw, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie

Wood, Leanne

Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4912: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1 to NDM4912: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4912: O blaid 5, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 52.
Amendment 2 to NDM4912: For 5, Abstain 0, Against 52.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Roberts, Aled

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela

Williams, Kirsty

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Alun
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

6.00 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4912: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 3 to NDM4912: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Millar, Darren
 Parrott, Eluned
 Powell, William
 Ramsay, Nick
 Roberts, Aled
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Davies, Alun
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 4 i NDM4912: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 4 to NDM4912: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
 Black, Peter
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Millar, Darren
 Parrott, Eluned
 Powell, William
 Ramsay, Nick
 Roberts, Aled
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniw, Mick
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Sargeant, Carl
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

Cynnig NDM4912 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM4912 as amended:

*Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
Cymru:*

*To propose that the National Assembly for
Wales:*

*Yn cydnabod y cynnydd y mae Llywodraeth
Cymru yn ei wneud o ran datblygu cynlluniau
ar gyfer gweithredu polisiau iechyd
allweddol, fel archwiliadau iechyd blynyddol
ar gyfer pobl dros 50 oed a darparu
gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol ar
benwythnosau a gyda'r nos.*

*Acknowledges the progress being made by
the Welsh Government in developing plans
for the delivery of key health policies such as
annual health checks for the over 50s and the
provision of primary care services at
weekends and during evening hours.*

*Cynnig NDM4912 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Motion NDM4912 as amended: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM4912 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4912 as amended agreed.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cŵn Peryglus Dangerous Dogs

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I ask those Members who are leaving the Chamber to do so quickly and quietly.

Julie Morgan: I am very pleased to present this debate today. I have agreed that Mike Hedges, David Rees, William Powell, Jocelyn Davies and William Graham can have a minute of my time to speak after I have finished. This is a good opportunity to discuss this important issue.

I have used the title 'Dangerous Dogs', although the measures I will propose and discuss address the needs of all dogs. I am a dog lover myself; I have always had dogs and my family has had dogs since our children were little. So, I am presenting this as a dog lover and for the welfare of dogs. I am concerned about the welfare of dogs as well as the control of dogs. I entitled this debate 'Dangerous Dogs' because I first became involved in this issue in a political sense after the six-year-old son of one of my constituents, Dilwar Ali, was attacked by a dog in his own garden and home last September. The little boy was badly bitten on his face and will need specialist treatment for many years. His father came to me and said that he wanted me to try to change the law so that it was less likely that anything like this would happen again. Since then, I have been involved in discussions with the Kennel Club, the RSPCA, Dogs Trust and the Communication Workers Union, and with David Joyce in particular, who has worked so hard for the postwomen and men whom he represents in that union. He told a meeting of us at lunchtime today of the problems that postmen and women have. He said that 12 members of his union are attacked every day by a dog and that, last week, eight members had their fingers bitten off. So, that brings home to us the real dangers faced by people who have to go out to houses.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambr wneud hynny'n gyflym ac yn dawel.

Julie Morgan: Rwy'n falch iawn o gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Rwyf wedi cytuno y gall Mike Hedges, David Rees, William Powell, Jocelyn Davies a William Graham gael munud o fy amser i siarad ar ôl imi orffen. Mae hwn yn gyfle da i drafod y mater pwysig hwn.

Rwyf wedi defnyddio'r teitl 'Cŵn Peryglus', er bod y mesurau y byddaf yn eu cynnig ac yn eu trafod yn ymdrin ag anghenion pob ci. Rwyf wrth fy modd â chŵn; rwyf wastad wedi bod yn berchen ar gŵn ac mae cŵn wedi bod gan fy nheulu ers pan oedd ein plant yn fach. Felly, rwy'n cyflwyno'r ddadl hon fel rhywun sy'n hoff iawn o gŵn ac er lles cŵn. Rwy'n pryderu am les cŵn yn ogystal â'r modd y caiff cŵn eu rheoli. Defnyddiais y teitl 'Cŵn Peryglus' ar gyfer y ddadl hon oherwydd dechreuais ymwneud â'r mater hwn yn yr ystyr wleidyddol ar ôl i gi ymosod ar fab un o fy etholwyr, Dilwar Ali, sy'n 6 oed, yn ei ardd a'i gartref ei hun fis Medi diwethaf. Cafodd y bachgen bach ei frathu'n ofnadwy ar ei wyneb a bydd angen triniaeth arbenigol arno am flynyddoedd lawer. Daeth ei dad ataf a dweud ei fod am imi geisio newid y gyfraith fel ei bod yn llai tebygol y byddai rhywbeth fel hyn yn digwydd eto. Ers hynny, rwyf wedi bod yn rhan o drafodaethau gyda'r Kennel Club, yr RSPCA, Dogs Trust ac Undeb y Gweithwyr Cyfathrebu, a chyda David Joyce yn arbennig, sydd wedi gweithio mor galed ar ran y postmyn y mae'n eu cynrychioli yn yr undeb hwnnw. Dywedodd wrth gyfarfod ohonom yn ystod amser cinio heddiw am y problemau y mae postmyn yn eu cael. Dywedodd fod ci'n ymosod ar 12 aelod o'i undeb bob dydd ac i wyth aelod golli bys yr wythnos diwethaf ar ôl cael eu brathu gan gi. Felly, mae hynny'n tynnu ein sylw at y peryglon gwirioneddol sy'n wynebu pobl

sy'n gorfod ymweld â thai.

My first proposal is that there should be compulsory microchipping of all dogs. I know that this has been discussed as part of the current consultation on the breeding of puppies in farms. This is an easy procedure to carry out, it is a safe and painless way to permanently identify pets, it will have the advantage of uniting lost dogs with their owners, it will resolve ownership disputes and reinforce the responsibilities of the owners. The primary aim of microchipping is the reunification of a lost animal with its owners. However, it will have the additional advantage of linking offending dogs to their owners in order to establish responsibility. The success of compulsory microchipping will depend on an up-to-date database and accurate records. Databases must have dog owners' details in order for reunification to take place. The cost of microchipping varies throughout the country and the issue of cost needs to be addressed. However, reduced fees or free microchipping are already available for some households. If we move to compulsory microchipping, we must look at cost.

Many countries have already introduced compulsory microchipping. These include European countries, as well as Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Israel and others. Regional governments have also introduced compulsory microchipping. In the EU countries where compulsory microchipping has been introduced, there is a high compliance rate of 70% to 95%. I hope that Wales will be able to join that list.

However, compulsory microchipping by itself is not enough. There needs to be a shift from concentration on the breed of dogs to responsible ownership. It is generally recognised that the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 has proved to be a bad bit of legislation, put through in a rush in an emotional response to high-profile tragic incidents. Since it was introduced, there has been an increase in general irresponsible dog ownership, in bites and street dog fighting, and a big increase in stray dogs. Despite banning four breeds, it has not reduced the number of pit bull terriers in this country and,

Fy nghynnig cyntaf yw y dylai gosod microsglodyn ar bob ci fod yn orfodol. Gwn fod hyn wedi cael ei drafod fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad presennol ar fridio cŵn bach ar ffermydd. Mae hon yn weithred hawdd ei chyflawni, mae'n ffordd ddiogel a di-boen i adnabod anifeiliaid anwes yn barhaol, bydd iddi'r fantais o uno cŵn coll â'u perchnogion, bydd yn datrys anghydfodau o ran perchnogaeth ac yn atgyfnerthu cyfrifoldebau'r perchnogion. Prif nod gosod microsglodion yw ailuno anifail coll â'i berchnogion. Fodd bynnag, bydd mantais ychwanegol, sef cysylltu cŵn tramgwyddus â'u perchnogion er mwyn darganfod pwy sy'n gyfrifol. Bydd llwyddiant microsglodion gorfodol yn dibynnu ar gronfa gyfredol a chofnodion cywir. Rhaid i gronfeydd data gael manylion perchnogion cŵn er mwyn eu hailuno â'u cŵn. Mae cost microsglodion yn amrywio ledled y wlad ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r gost. Fodd bynnag, mae ffioedd llai neu microsglodion am ddim eisoes ar gael i rai pobl. Os byddwn yn symud at ficrosglodion gorfodol, bydd rhaid inni ystyried y gost.

Mae nifer o wledydd eisoes wedi cyflwyno microsglodion gorfodol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gwledydd yn Ewrop, yn ogystal â Canada, Awstralia, Hong Kong, Japan, Israel ac eraill. Mae llywodraethau rhanbarthol hefyd wedi cyflwyno microsglodion gorfodol. Yng ngwledydd yr UE sydd wedi cyflwyno microsglodion gorfodol, mae cyfradd uchel o gydymffurfio, rhwng 70% a 95%. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd Cymru'n gallu ymuno â'r rhestr honno.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw microsglodion gorfodol ar eu pennau eu hunain yn ddigon. Mae angen newid o ganolbwyntio ar frid y cŵn i berchnogaeth gyfrifol. Yn gyffredinol, cydnabyddir bod Deddf Cŵn Peryglus 1991 wedi bod yn ddeddfwriaeth wael, wedi'i llunio ar frys mewn ymateb emosiynol i ddigwyddiadau trasig a gafodd sylw mawr. Ers ei chyflwyno, bu cynnydd mewn perchnogion cŵn anghyfrifol yn gyffredinol, mewn brathiadau a chŵn yn ymladd ar y stryd, a bu cynnydd mawr mewn cŵn crwydr. Er i bedwar o fridiau gael eu gwahardd, nid yw wedi lleihau nifer y daeargwn pydew yn y

in fact, the number has grown. Demonising certain breeds has the danger of making them attractive, particularly to young people perhaps, and interesting research on this has been done by Cardiff University.

The Kennel Club believes that a dog is only as good as its owner, and any dog has the potential to be dangerous. In the same way, any dog has the potential to be a lovely pet, and we know how important animals are to people and how dogs are such friends to elderly people. Many elderly people depend on their animals, and children love their pets. I am glad to go home and see my dog. The relationship between an owner and a pet is a strong one. However, it is essential that dogs receive training, socialisation and exercise, and the emphasis in any new law must be on the responsibility of owners and the prevention of the horrific attacks that we know about and have experienced. We must look on dog ownership as a great benefit to society, but we also know that it brings dangers. We must look after young vulnerable children, like my constituent's son, and do all that we possibly can to stop anything like that ever happening again.

I hope that the Welsh Government, with animal welfare now within our powers, will introduce a Bill to tackle these issues. There must be genuine prevention. Concentrating on breeds is not effective—it is the deed, not the breed, as the Kennel Club says. The police spend money and resources on enforcement of the Dangerous Dogs Act, seizing dogs because of their breeds, but it would be much better to concentrate on all dogs that show unprovoked aggression. We all need to identify these dogs at an early stage, and I ask the Minister to look at the new dogs law that has been introduced in Scotland, and at the Dog Control Bill, which is a private members Bill being introduced in the House of Commons, having been through the House of Lords successfully.

There are many issues that must be tackled in

wlad hon—yn wir, mae'r nifer wedi cynyddu. Mae pardduo rhai bridiau'n beryglus oherwydd gallai wneud y bridiau hynny'n ddeniadol, yn enwedig i bobl ifanc efallai, ac mae Prifysgol Caerdydd wedi gwneud gwaith ymchwil diddorol ar hyn.

Mae'r Kennel Club yn credu bod cymeriad y perchennog yn dylanwadu ar natur ei gi, a gall gan unrhyw gi fod yn beryglus. Yn yr un modd, gall unrhyw gi fod yn anifail anwes hyfryd, ac rydym yn gwybod mor bwysig yw anifeiliaid i bobl a sut y mae cŵn yn ffrindiau da i bobl oedrannus. Mae llawer o bobl oedrannus yn dibynnu ar eu hanifeiliaid, ac mae plant wrth eu bodd gyda'u hanifeiliaid anwes. Rwyf wrth fy modd yn mynd adref i weld fy nghi. Mae'r berthynas rhwng y perchennog ac anifail anwes yn un gref. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol i gŵn gael eu hyfforddi, cael eu cymdeithasoli a chael ymarfer corff, a rhaid i'r pwyslais mewn unrhyw gyfraith newydd fod ar gyfrifoldeb y perchnogion ac ar atal yr ymosodiadau erchyll y gwyddom amdanynt ac yr ydym wedi'u profi. Rhaid inni ystyried perchnogaeth cŵn yn fudd mawr i gymdeithas, ond rydym hefyd yn gwybod bod peryglon yn dod yn ei sgîl. Rhaid inni ofalu am blant ifanc sy'n agored i niwed, fel mab fy etholwr, a rhaid inni wneud popeth yn ein gallu i atal unrhyw beth fel hynny rhag digwydd eto.

Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru, gan fod lles anifeiliaid o fewn ein pwerau erbyn hyn, yn cyflwyno Bil i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Rhaid cael mesurau atal go iawn. Nid yw canolbwyntio ar fridiau'n effeithiol—y weithred sy'n bwysig ac nid y brid, fel y mae'r Kennel Club yn dweud. Mae'r heddlu'n gwario arian ac yn defnyddio adnoddau i orfodi'r Ddeddf Cŵn Peryglus, gan atafaelu cŵn oherwydd eu bridiau, ond byddai'n llawer gwell canolbwyntio ar yr holl gŵn sy'n dangos ymddygiad ymosodol diachos. Mae angen inni ganfod y cŵn hyn yn gynnar, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried y ddeddf cŵn newydd sydd wedi cael ei chyflwyno yn yr Alban, a'r Bil Rheoli Cŵn, sef Bil aelod preifat sy'n cael ei gyflwyno yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, ar ôl bod drwy Dŷ'r Arglwyddi yn llwyddiannus.

Mae llawer o faterion y mae'n rhaid mynd i'r

any Bill, if we are able to bring one forward, and I will not go into detail on them now. However, a key issue is that the Bill must cover all places, including private property. Many of the postmen and women that we have discussed have no defence, because a lot of these attacks take place on private property. That is an issue that has been pressed strongly by the Communication Workers Union. There must be prevention, education and training.

I want to end my contribution now to give others a chance to get in by saying that when this horrific attack happened to my constituent Dilwar Ali's son, I felt that I had to do all that I possibly could to see that we minimise the chance of that sort of event happening again. That is why I have brought forward this short debate, and I hope that it will lead to a campaign in the Assembly and Wales to improve the Dangerous Dogs Act.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have five Members who want to speak, so let us keep the contributions focused and brief.

Mike Hedges: I thank Julie Morgan for allowing me to say a few words. It is not just postmen who are being bitten, but political campaigners, including my predecessor, Val Lloyd, who was bitten on at least two occasions. I fully support compulsory microchipping. We will not be the first people to do it. The technology works. It was a huge mistake to end dog licensing, as people used to know who owned the dogs. The licensing ended because it raised less money than it cost to run, but the reality was that it did a good job. We need to know who owns dogs when they get lost or when they are running wild. I hope that the microchipping of dogs is something that can be introduced by the Assembly.

David Rees: I thank Julie Morgan for letting me speak. I would like to say at the start of my contribution that I concur with everything that she said in her speech. I would like to focus on just two points. The first is education. We have to ensure that we educate

afael â hwy mewn unrhyw Fil, os gallwn gyflwyno Bil, ac nid wyf am fanylu arnynt yn awr. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r Bil gynnwys pobman, gan gynnwys eiddo preifat. Nid oes amddiffyniad gan lawer o'r postmyn yr ydym wedi sôn amdanynt, oherwydd bod nifer o'r ymosodiadau hyn yn digwydd ar eiddo preifat. Mae hwnnw'n fater sydd wedi cael ei danlinellu'n gryf gan Undeb y Gweithwyr Cyfathrebu. Rhaid atal, addysgu a hyfforddi.

Rwyf am ddod â'm cyfraniad i ben yn awr, er mwyn rhoi cyfle i eraill siarad, drwy sôn am yr ymosodiad erchyll ar fab fy etholwr, Dilwar Ali. Ar y pryd, roeddwn yn teimlo bod rhaid i mi wneud popeth o fewn fy ngallu i sicrhau ein bod yn lleihau'r posibilrwydd y bydd y math hwn o ddigwyddiad yn digwydd eto. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl fer hon, a gobeithio y bydd yn arwain at ymgyrch yn y Cynulliad ac yng Nghymru i wella'r Ddeddf Cŵn Peryglus.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae pum Aelod am siarad, felly gofynnaf ichi gadw eich cyfraniadau'n gryno ac yn fyr.

Mike Hedges: Diolch i Julie Morgan am ganiatáu imi ddweud ychydig eiriau. Nid dim ond postmyn sy'n cael eu brathu, ond ymgyrchwyr gwleidyddol, gan gynnwys fy rhagflaenydd, Val Lloyd, a gafodd ei brathu ddwywaith o leiaf. Rwy'n cefnogi microsglodion gorfodol yn llwyr. Nid ni fydd y bobl gyntaf i wneud hynny. Mae'r dechnoleg yn gweithio. Roedd rhoi terfyn ar drwyddedu cŵn yn gamgymeriad mawr, oherwydd roedd pobl yn arfer gwybod pwy oedd yn berchen ar y cŵn. Daeth y system drwyddedu i ben oherwydd ei bod yn codi llai o arian na chost ei rhedeg, ond y gwir amdani oedd ei bod yn gwneud gwaith da. Mae angen inni wybod pwy sy'n berchen ar gŵn pan fyddant yn mynd ar goll neu pan fyddant yn rhedeg yn wyllt. Gobeithio y bydd gosod microsglodion ar gŵn yn rhywbeth y gellir ei gyflwyno gan y Cynulliad.

David Rees: Diolch i Julie Morgan am adael imi siarad. Hoffwn ddweud ar ddechrau fy nghyfraniad fy mod yn cytuno â phopeth a ddywedodd yn ei haraith. Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar ddau bwynt yn unig. Y cyntaf yw addysg. Mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau

anyone who purchases a dog regarding the responsibilities they have as a dog owner. It is vital that, as part of the discussion on the Minister's Bill in relation to dog breeding that we look at introducing a requirement for any dog breeder selling a dog also to sell on the information regarding the responsibilities as a consequence of that.

We also need to look at the 1991 Act, which is a shambles. Perhaps we need to go back to the 1871 Act as a starting point. If we are looking at that, I have concerns regarding points in relation to criminality, responsibility—or irresponsibility—and accidents, so that we ensure that those who are responsible for criminal acts suffer the consequences but perhaps there should be a difference regarding those responsible for accidents. The 1991 Act does not differentiate at all on that.

William Powell: I thank Julie Morgan very much for bringing forward this important debate. I support the compulsory microchipping of dogs. One thing in particular that Julie touched upon in her opening remarks is very important, which is that there needs to be an up-to-date database. This is absolutely critical. I have spoken to a couple of dog wardens in two local authorities in Wales and the suggestion is that up to 50% of the microchips that they scan when dogs are passed to them are out of date. Therefore, we need to build that into any legislation that follows. That is absolutely critical. I also urge the Minister to consider the possibility of making the dog warden service a statutory service, because that clearly has a major role to play in this area. I think that that needs our consideration.

Jocelyn Davies: I fully support the idea of the compulsory microchipping of dogs. I should declare an interest, because I am a dog owner. I do not particularly like dogs, apart from my own, and, to be honest, I am nervous and afraid of most of them and I could never have delivered mail; political leaflets are bad enough and no-one with a dog in the garden has ever had a Plaid Cymru leaflet from me.

ein bod yn addysgu unrhyw un sy'n prynu ci am y cyfrifoldebau sydd ganddynt fel perchennog ci. Mae'n hanfodol, fel rhan o'r drafodaeth am Fil y Gweinidog mewn perthynas â bridio cŵn, ein bod yn ystyried cyflwyno gofyniad sy'n peri bod unrhyw fridiwr ci sy'n gwerthu ci hefyd yn gorfod trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldebau o ganlyniad i hynny.

Mae angen inni hefyd ystyried Deddf 1991, sy'n llanast llwyr. Efallai fod angen inni ddychwelyd at Ddeddf 1871 fel man cychwyn. Os ydym yn ystyried hynny, mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch materion mewn perthynas â throreddoldeb, cyfrifoldeb—neu ddiffyg cyfrifoldeb—a damweiniau, fel ein bod yn sicrhau bod y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am weithredoedd troseddol yn dioddef y canlyniadau, ond efallai y dylai fod gwahaniaeth o ran y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am ddamweiniau. Nid yw Ddeddf 1991 yn gwahaniaethu o gwbl o ran hynny.

William Powell: Diolch yn fawr iawn i Julie Morgan am gyflwyno'r ddatl bwysig hon. Rwy'n cefnogi gosod microsglodion gorfodol ar gŵn. Mae un peth yn arbennig a grybwyllwyd gan Julie yn ei sylwadau agoriadol yn bwysig iawn, sef bod angen cael cronfa ddata gyfredol. Mae hyn yn gwbl hanfodol. Rwyf wedi siarad ag ychydig o wardeniaid cŵn mewn dau awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru a'r awgrym yw bod hyd at 50% o'r microsglodion y maent yn eu sganio pan gaiff cŵn eu trosglwyddo iddynt yn hen. Felly, mae angen inni gynnwys hynny yn unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth sy'n dilyn. Mae hynny'n gwbl hanfodol. Rwyf hefyd yn annog y Gweinidog i ystyried y posibilrwydd o wneud y gwasanaeth wardeniaid cŵn yn wasanaeth statudol, gan fod hynny'n amlwg yn chwarae rôl bwysig yn y maes hwn. Credaf fod angen inni ystyried hynny.

Jocelyn Davies: Rwy'n cefnogi'r syniad o osod microsglodion gorfodol ar gŵn yn llwyr. Dylwn ddatgan buddiant, gan fy mod yn berchen ar gi. Nid wyf yn arbennig o hoff o gŵn, ar wahân i fy un i, ac, a dweud y gwir, rwy'n nerfus ac yn ofni'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Ni allwn fod wedi dosbarthu post; mae taflenni gwleidyddol yn ddigon drwg ac nid oes neb sydd â chi yn yr ardd wedi cael taflen Plaid Cymru oddi wrthyf erioed.

Julie, you mentioned earlier that the procedure is easy, which it is. We took our dog to the vet to have it done and it was quite cheap; it cost £1, because our dog was having other inoculations at the same time. I am sure that any responsible dog owner would want to do that. Although we ought to acknowledge that that is not the entire solution, it is a good start.

William Graham: I congratulate Julie on this debate, which has raised some very important points. I would like to add to the discussion by saying that I note that a YouGov survey carried out for Dogs Trust found that 83% of the general public were in favour of compulsory microchipping. I trust that the Minister will hear that. I add to your plea that it should be free.

I would like to suggest also that the Minister might consider starting with working dogs—and by that, I mean those in the agricultural industry, hounds, and those in the security services. The most important reason for introducing microchipping is the growing problem of fighting dogs. There is an incredibly serious problem regarding this major crime in this country and other problems can be linked to this time and again. Microchipping will help with the problem if not entirely prevent it.

The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development (John Griffiths): I would like to begin by congratulating Julie Morgan on bringing this short debate before the Assembly today on behalf of her constituent, Dilwar Ali, and his six-year-old son. I met Dilwar earlier and with Dave Joyce from the Communication Workers Union. I have seen the photographs of your constituent's son, Julie, and the injuries to postal workers. That was a sobering experience. To hear of the scale of injuries suffered by postal workers alone, as you mentioned earlier, brings home to us how big a problem this is and how urgently it needs to be effectively addressed.

6.15 p.m.

Julie, gwnaethoch sôn yn gynharach fod y weithred yn hawdd, ac mae hynny'n wir. Aethom ni â'r ci at y milfeddyg i wneud hyn ac roedd yn eithaf rhad; roedd yn costio £1, oherwydd bod ein ci yn cael brechiadau eraill ar yr un pryd. Rwy'n siŵr y byddai unrhyw berchennog ci cyfrifol am wneud hynny. Er y dylem gydnabod nad hyn yw'r ateb cyfan, mae'n fan cychwyn da.

William Graham: Rwy'n llongyfarch Julie ar y ddadl hon, sydd wedi codi rhai pwyntiau pwysig iawn. Hoffwn ychwanegu at y drafodaeth drwy ddweud fy mod yn sylwi bod arolwg YouGov a gynhaliwyd ar gyfer Dogs Trust wedi canfod bod 83% o'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol o blaid microsglodion gorfodol. Hyderaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn clywed hynny. Rwy'n ychwanegu at eich ple y dylai fod yn rhad ac am ddim.

Hoffwn awgrymu hefyd y gallai'r Gweinidog ystyried dechrau gyda chŵn gwaith—yr hyn sydd gennyf dan sylw yw'r rhai yn y diwydiant amaethyddol, cŵn hela, a'r rhai yn y gwasanaethau diogelwch. Y rheswm pwysicaf dros gyflwyno microsglodion yw i fynd i'r afael â chŵn ymladd, sy'n broblem gynyddol. Mae'r drosedd ddifrifol hon yn broblem ddifrifol iawn yn y wlad hon a gellir cysylltu problemau eraill â hyn dro ar ôl tro. Bydd microsglodion yn helpu gyda'r broblem, os na fydd yn atal y broblem yn gyfan gwbl.

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy (John Griffiths): Hoffwn ddechrau drwy longyfarch Julie Morgan ar ddod â'r ddadl fer hon gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw ar ran ei hetholwr, Dilwar Ali, a'i fab chwe blwydd oed. Cyfarfûm â Dilwar yn gynharach a chyda Dave Joyce o Undeb y Gweithwyr Cyfathrebu. Rwyf wedi gweld y lluniau o fab eich etholwr, Julie, a'r anafiadau i weithwyr post. Roedd yn brofiad sbreiddiol. Mae clywed am y math o anafiadau a ddioddefir gan weithwyr post yn unig, fel y crybwyllwyd gennych yn gynharach, yn gwneud I ni sylweddolipa mor fawr yw'r broblem hon a'r brys o ran mynd i'r afael â hi'n effeithiol.

So, I congratulate you, Julie, for bringing this timely short debate today on behalf of your constituent. It is an area in which the Welsh Government can act and in which I am keen to see early progress. We can take forward many issues that Members raised today. We have consulted on the dog breeding regulations and I am pleased to say that we will be in a position very quickly to have a much better system to ensure responsible dog breeding in Wales. That will be a significant step forward.

Compulsory microchipping will also benefit us in Wales. That is important for animal welfare, as Julie and others mentioned. However, that is also about responsible dog ownership and it will be a significant part of addressing these issues on the control of dogs that are dangerous. So, that is an important part of the progress that we need to make.

There are gaps in the dangerous dogs legislation, as have been mentioned. As Julie said, the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 is widely considered to be an inadequate piece of legislation that has not had the effect that it was designed to have. In particular, the aspect of it that deals with the breed rather than the deed, as Julie Morgan said, is an important part of the problem that has become apparent. Not having protection on private premises is a significant gap that we need to deal with. So, I think that we can make progress in the Assembly. I am keen to take forward these measures and legislation. We can work effectively with all of the organisations that have a key interest in this and build a consensus on what needs to take place. An emerging consensus has been apparent today in the meeting that I had and in the contributions of Members.

We will look at what happened in Scotland and at the private Member's Bill in Westminster and we will look further afield to see how we can learn from good practice elsewhere. There are issues around fighting dogs, again as Bill Graham mentioned, and

Felly, rwy'n eich llongyfarch, Julie, am ddod â'r ddadl fer amserol hon gerbron heddiw ar ran eich etholwr. Mae'n faes lle y gall Llywodraeth Cymru weithredu ac rwy'n awyddus'n gweld yn gwneud cynnydd cynnar. Gallwn gymryd llawer o faterion ymlaen a godwyd gan Aelodau heddiw. Rydym wedi ymgynghori ar y rheoliadau bridio cŵn, ac rwy'n falch o ddweud y byddwn mewn sefyllfa yn y dyfodol agos i feddu ar system well o lawer i sicrhau fod cŵn yn cael eu bridio'n gyfrifol yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny'n gam sylweddol ymlaen.

Bydd gosod microsglodion yn orfodol hefyd o fudd i ni yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n bwysig ar gyfer lles anifeiliaid, fel y dywedodd Julie ac eraill. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn fater o edrych ar ôl cŵn yn gyfrifol a bydd yn elfen sylweddol o'r gwaith o fynd i'r afael â'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â rheoli cŵn peryglus. Felly, mae hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r cynnydd sydd angen inni ei wneud.

Mae bylchau mewn deddfwriaeth cŵn peryglus, fel sydd wedi ei grybwyll. Fel y dywedodd Julie, ystyrir yn gyffredinol fod Deddf Cŵn Peryglus 1991 yn ddarn annigonol o ddeddfwriaeth na chafodd yr effaith a fwriadwyd. Yn benodol, mae'r agwedd arno sy'n delio â'r brîd yn hytrach na'r weithred, fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan, yn rhan bwysig o'r broblem a ddaeth yn. Mae peidio â chael ffyrdd o ddiogelu cŵn ar eiddo preifat yn fwch sylweddol y mae angen i ni ymdrin ag ef. Felly, rwy'n meddwl y gallwn wneud cynnydd yn y Cynulliad. Rwy'n awyddus i fwrw ymlaen â'r mesurau hyn a'r ddeddfwriaeth. Gallwn weithio'n effeithiol gyda'r holl sefydliadau sydd â diddordeb allweddol yn y mater hwn a datblygu consensws ar yr hyn sydd angen digwydd. Mae consensws wedi dod i'r amlwg heddiw yn y cyfarfod a gefais ac yng nghyfraniadau'r Aelodau.

Byddwn yn edrych ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn yr Alban ac yn y Bil Aelod Preifat yn San Steffan, a byddwn yn edrych y tu hwnt i hynny er mwyn gweld sut y gallwn ddysgu o arfer da mewn manau eraill. Mae materion yn gysylltiedig â chŵn yn ymladd, fel y

the quality of microchips and the database that is required. As ever, much detail will need to be dealt with as we take forward our engagement with the proposals that we will make. I am heartened by the degree of common ground that exists across parties and across organisations in Wales. I am also heartened by the offers of support, particularly in terms of the cost of compulsory microchipping, for example. We already have good offers from organisations in Wales to help meet that cost, because they are so keen to see the benefits for animal welfare and responsible dog ownership if we can introduce compulsory microchipping across the country.

Finally, I congratulate Julie Morgan once again for bringing these matters to our attention, because these issues matter to the people of Wales and we have the powers to make timely and early progress on them. I very much want to work with Members to ensure that that happens.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. That concludes today's proceedings.

dywedodd Bill Graham unwaith eto, ac o ran ansawdd y microsglodion a'r gronfa ddata sydd ei angen. Yn ôl yr arfer, bydd angen ymdrin â llawer o fanylion wrth inni ddatblygu'r cynigion y byddwn yn eu gwneud. Rwyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan y tir cyffredin sy'n bodoli ar draws y pleidiau ac ar draws sefydliadau yng Nghymru. Rwyf hefyd wedi fy nghalonogi gan y cynigion o gymorth, yn enwedig o ran y gost o osod microsglodion gorfodol, er enghraifft. Rydym eisoes wedi cael cynigion da gan sefydliadau yng Nghymru i helpu i dalu am hynny, gan eu bod mor awyddus i weld y manteision i les anifeiliaid a pherchnogaeth cŵn cyfrifol os gallwn ei gwneud yn orfodol i osod microsglodion ar draws y wlad.

Yn olaf, hoffwn longyfarch Julie Morgan unwaith eto am ddod â'r materion hyn i'n sylw, gan fod y materion hyn o bwys i bobl Cymru ac mae gennym y pwerau i wneud cynnydd amserol a chynnar arnynt. Rwy'n awyddus iawn i weithio gydag Aelodau i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion heddiw.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.19 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.19 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Antoni, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
 Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)

Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)