Cofnod y Trafodion
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Voting Time

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 13:30 gyda'r Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 13:30 with the Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) in the Chair.

13:30 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Trefn.

Order.

The National Assembly is now in session.

Dyma ddechrau trafodion y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau

Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

Rhaglen Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain

Twenty-first Century Schools Programme

13:30 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. Pa gynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei wneud o ran cyflawni'r Rhaglen Ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0321(ESK)

1. What progress has the Welsh Government made in delivering the 21st Century Schools Programme in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0321(ESK)

13:30 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills

I thank Joyce Watson for her question. The outline programmes from local authorities in mid and west Wales have been approved. These authorities are now submitting business cases to support their investment priorities, in readiness for the commencement of the programme in 2014-15. It is, of course, for authorities to determine the pace of the delivery of their programmes.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Joyce Watson am ei chwestiwn. Mae'r rhaglenni amlinellol gan awdurdodau lleol yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin wedi cael eu cymeradwyo. Mae'r awdurdodau hynny bellach yn cyflwyno achosion busnes i gefnogi eu blaenoriaethau buddsoddi, yn barod ar gyfer cychwyn y rhaglen yn 2014-15. Wrth gwrs, yr awdurdodau sy'n penderfynu pa mor gyflym y maent yn cyflwyno eu rhaglenni.

13:31 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank you for that answer. The programme is supported by financial support from councils. In Carmarthenshire, overall expenditure has been agreed at £87 million, with half of that coming from the Welsh Government: a big financial commitment to deliver a big vision. However, elsewhere across mid and west Wales, are you confident that local authorities are dedicating the financial resources needed to see that ambitious programme through? Will you also commit, Minister, to join me in a visit to one of the twenty-first century schools in Carmarthenshire?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Cefnogir y rhaglen drwy gymorth ariannol cynghorau. Yn sir Gaerfyrddin, cytunwyd ar wariant cyffredinol o £87 miliwn, y daw hanner y swm hwnnw oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru: ymrwymiad ariannol mawr i gyflwyno gweledigaeth fawr. Fodd bynnag, mewn mannau eraill yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, a ydych yn hyderus bod awdurdodau lleol yn neilltuo'r adnoddau ariannol sydd eu hangen i wireddu'r rhaglen uchelgeisiol honno? A wnewch chi hefyd ymrwymo, Weinidog, i ymuno â mi i ymweld ag un o'r ysgolion unfed ganrif ar hugain yn sir Gaerfyrddin?

13:31 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I join Joyce Watson in congratulating Carmarthenshire County Council on its commitment to the ongoing capital investment in schools. There are indeed some ambitious programmes within its body of work. As yet, no lag or problem has been reported to me in terms of the other local authorities in the area. If Members are concerned about particular instances, I would be more than happy to chase those down. In view of your kind invitation, I could hardly refuse, Joyce, to make that trip and that visit.

Ymunaf â Joyce Watson i longyfarch Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin am ei ymrwymiad i'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf parhaus mewn ysgolion. Yn wir, mae rhai rhaglenni uchelgeisiol o fewn ei gorff o waith. Hyd yn hyn, nid wyf wedi cael fy hysbysu am unrhyw oedi na phroblem o ran yr awdurdodau lleol eraill yn yr ardal. Os yw'r Aelodau yn pryderu am achosion penodol, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i fynd ar drywydd hynny. O ystyried eich gwahoddiad caredig, go brin y gallwn wrthod ymgymryd â'r daith honno na'r ymweliad hwnnw, Joyce.

13:32 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Having recently discussed the development of the programme with the education portfolio holder in Powys, what I would be interested to understand from you, Minister, is the long-term strategic direction of the programme over the next five years—not just in relation to capital funding, but the impact on working across the region. Local authorities need that longer-term direction in order to be able to plan.

Ar ôl trafod datblygiad y rhaglen gyda deiliad y portffolio addysg ym Mhowys yn ddiweddar, yr hyn yr hoffwn ei glywed gennych, Weinidog, yw cyfeiriad strategol hirdymor y rhaglen dros y pum mlynedd nesaf—nid yn unig mewn perthynas â chyfalaf ariannu, ond yr effaith ar weithio ledled y rhanbarth. Bydd angen i awdurdodau lleol gael y cyfeiriad hwnnw yn y tymor hwy er mwyn gallu cynllunio.

13:33 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, of course, they do, and I believe that they have it. There are a total of 28 capital projects proposed in mid and west Wales. The investment required is in the order of £346.25 million in the first wave of investment in that programme, with the Welsh Government providing 50% grant assistance towards the cost of those programmes. This is, of course, intended to be more than a building programme. There is more to the strategy than the repair and improvement of bricks and mortar. It is also an opportunity to modernise teaching and learning, for example, through ICT and to make our best efforts to reduce recurrent costs through energy consumption and carbon emissions, and so on. It is with those strategic priorities in mind that I will have oversight of the programme in mid and west Wales, and throughout Wales.

Bydd, wrth gwrs, a chredaf eu bod wedi ei gael. Cynigir cyfanswm o 28 o brosiectau cyfalaf yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. Mae'r buddsoddiad sydd ei angen yn werth tua £346.25 miliwn yn ystod y cam cyntaf o fuddsoddi yn y rhaglen honno, gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu cymorth grant o 50% tuag at gost y rhaglenni hynny. Wrth gwrs, bwriedir i hyn fod yn fwy na rhaglen adeiladu. Mae mwy i'r strategaeth nag atgyweirio a gwella brics a morter. Mae hefyd yn gyfle i foderneiddio addysgu a dysgu, er enghraifft, drwy TGCh ac i wneud pob ymdrech i leihau costau rheolaidd drwy'r defnydd o ynni ac allyriadau carbon, ac yn y blaen. Gan gadw'r blaenoriaethau strategol hynny mewn cof byddaf yn goruchwylio'r rhaglen yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, a ledled Cymru.

13:34 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Weinidog, rydych newydd roi amlinelliad o faint y rhaglen cyfalaf hon yn y rhanbarth. Mewn ateb i gwestiwn gennyf yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd y Gweinidog Cyllid bod rhaglen cyfalaf cyffredinol y Llywodraeth a'r hawl i fenthyg, er enghraifft, hefyd yn ffordd o ychwanegu at, o bosibl, y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Os felly, a ydych wedi gwneud 'bid', neu a fedrwch roi syniad i ni faint o arian y gallwch ei roi pe bai hawl gan y Llywodraeth i fenthyg? Pe bai arian ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer y rhaglen hon, a fyddech yn amrywio'r cyfraniad gan lywodraeth leol a'r Llywodraeth ganolog?

Minister, you have just given an outline of the scale of this capital programme in the region. In response to a question from me last week, the Minister for Finance said that the general capital programme of the Government and the right to borrow, for example, was also a possible means of enhancing the twenty-first century schools programme. If so, have you made any bid or can you give us an idea of how much additional funding you could give if the Government had borrowing powers? If additional funds were available for this programme, would you vary the contribution made by local government and central Government?

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13:34 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Of course, all things are possible if all things come to pass. Simon is well aware that we are in the middle of a budget process at the moment, and he knows that I cannot comment on specifics here. However, I can assure him that the scale and the ambition of the twenty-first century schools programme is safe in my hands. It is something that I think that the Welsh Government is particularly proud of. It is strategically targeted, as I have explained, and it stands in stark contrast to the way in which capital for schools is being distributed across the border in England, where you are as likely to be able to take advantage of capital investment in your school as a bung for moving into the free school or academy sector as you are if you make a good case for the educational improvement of the children involved. We do not do things that way in Wales—we have different priorities.

Wrth gwrs, mae pob peth yn bosibl os daw pob peth i ben. Mae Simon yn ymwybodol iawn ein bod wrthi'n llunio cyllideb ar hyn o bryd, gŵyr na allaf roi sylwadau ar fanylion yma. Fodd bynnag, gallaf roi sicrwydd iddo bod graddfa ac uchelgais y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn ddiogel yn fy nwylo. Mae'n rhywbeth y credaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn arbennig o falch ohono. Mae wedi ei dargedu'n strategol, fel yr esboniais, ac mae'n wrthgyferbyniad llwyr â'r ffordd y mae cyfalaf ar gyfer ysgolion yn cael ei ddosbarthu dros y ffin yn Lloegr, lle rydych yr un mor debygol o allu manteisio ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf yn eich ysgol fel cymhelliad i symud i'r sector ysgolion rhydd neu academi ag yr ydych os byddwch yn gwneud achos da dros wella addysg y plant dan sylw. Nid ydym yn gweithredu felly yng Nghymru—mae gwahanol flaenoriaethau gennym.

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13:35 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

O sôn am yr achos dros ysgol newydd neu ysgol wedi ei hadnewyddu, fe fyddwch yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith, fel yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, er fod y strategaeth wedi cael ei chymeradwyo gan y Llywodraeth, bod hwn yn awr yn dibynnu ar wahanol gynlluniau busnes. Yr oedd cynllun busnes, rwy'n meddwl, wedi cael ei gymeradwyo ym Machynlleth ddoe, er enghraifft, yn y rhanbarth. Fodd bynnag, mae gwrthwynebiad ac mae cwestiynau mewn ambell ran o'r rhanbarth ynglŷn â rhai o'r datblygiadau hyn. Pe bai newid yn y cynllun busnes, a phe bai newid yn y ffordd y mae un ysgol neu ei gilydd yn bwrw ymlaen, a oes yn rhaid i'r awdurdod ddod yn ôl at y Llywodraeth i gael cymeradwyo'r cynllun cyfan, neu a oes ganddo'r hawl a'r hyblygrwydd y tu fewn i'r amlen i'w amrywio o un ysgol i'r llall? Hoffwn ddeall mwy ynglŷn â sut y gall hynny weithio ar lawr gwlad.

In discussing the case for a new school or an improved school, you will be aware that, as you have just said, although the strategy has been approved by Government, this is now dependent upon various business plans. I think that a business case was approved in Machynlleth yesterday, for example, in the region. However, there is opposition and there are questions in certain parts of the region about some of these developments. If there were to be a change in the business case, and if there were to be a change in the way in which any school were to progress, does the authority have to come back to Government to approve the whole scheme anew, or does it have the flexibility within the envelope to vary it from one school to another? I would just like to understand better how it works at the grass-roots level.

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13:36 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I would be prepared, obviously, to treat that on a case-by-case basis. We do want the strategic grasp there on the part of the local authority. Of course, we are in a changing landscape, and things change. I understand that local requirements are subject to a local democratic process, and I would always be willing to talk through modifications in a programme if there were a good business case, and if there were a tie-in with the overall strategic aims of the programme.

Yn amlwg, byddwn yn barod i drin hynny ar sail achos unigol. Rydym am weld gafael strategol ar ran yr awdurdod lleol yn hynny o beth. Wrth gwrs, rydym mewn tirwedd sy'n newid, ac mae pethau'n newid. Caf ar ddeall fod gofynion lleol yn ddarostyngedig i broses ddemocrataidd leol, a byddwn bob amser yn barod i drafod addasiadau mewn rhaglen pe bai achos busnes da, a phe bai hynny'n cyd-fynd â nodau strategol cyffredinol y rhaglen .

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Pobl Ifanc nad ydynt mewn Addysg, Cyflogaeth na Hyfforddiant

Young People not in Education, Employment or Training

13:37

Christine Chapman [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

2. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â nifer y bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant? OAQ(4)0315(ESK)

2. What is the Welsh Government doing to address the number of young people not in education, employment or training? OAQ(4)0315(ESK)

13:37

Kenneth Skates [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

We want all young people to have the opportunity to progress successfully through education and training to sustained employment. Yesterday, I launched the youth engagement and progression framework implementation plan.

Rydym am i bob person ifanc gael y cyfle i symud ymlaen yn llwyddiannus drwy addysg a hyfforddiant i gyflogaeth gynaliadwy. Ddoe, lansiais gynllun gweithredu'r fframwaith ymgysylltu a datblygu ieuenctid.

13:37

Christine Chapman [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Thank you, Deputy Minister. I welcome the statement that you made yesterday on progress. However, I was dismayed to discover that Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest rate of young people who are known not to be in education, employment or training at the point of leaving year 13, at 9%. That is not the case at year 11, therefore, there is a change between those years. What does the Deputy Minister think is the cause of this, and how can we best tackle the problem?

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Croesawaf y datganiad a wnaethoch ddoe an gynnydd. Fodd bynnag, roeddwn yn siomedig o gael ar ddeall mai Rhondda Cynon Taf sydd â'r gyfradd uchaf o bobl ifanc y gwyddys nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant adeg gadael blwyddyn 13, sef 9%. Nid yw hynny'n wir ym mlwyddyn 11, felly, mae newid rhwng y blynyddoedd hynny. Beth sy'n achosi hyn ym marn y Dirprwy Weinidog, a beth yw'r ffordd orau o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem?

13:38

Kenneth Skates [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

I think that, first of all, we should recognise that there is a lot of good work taking place across Wales in this area. The important thing to focus on is that the number of NEETs is falling. We are pleased that there has been a 2% reduction over the past year in the 16 to 18-year-old group, and we set a target, as a Welsh Government, to go further and faster, and achieve a 9% reduction in this figure by 2017. However, you are right to suggest that, in some parts of Wales, the figures are too high and too inconsistent. That is why, yesterday, I launched the youth engagement and progression framework implementation plan, which is designed to help us achieve our ambitious NEET reduction target, and which codified the Welsh Government's commitment to supporting all of our young people through the sometimes difficult transition to adult life.

Credaf, yn gyntaf oll, y dylem gydnabod bod llawer o waith da yn digwydd ledled Cymru yn y maes hwn. Y peth pwysig i ganolbwyntio arno yw bod nifer y bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant yn lleihau. Rydym yn falch o nodi bod gostyngiad o 2% dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn y grŵp 16 i 18 oed, a phennwyd targed gennym, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, i fynd ymhellach ac yn gyflymach, a sicrhau gostyngiad o 9% yn y ffigur hwn erbyn 2017. Fodd bynnag, rydych yn llygad eich lle i awgrymu bod y ffigurau mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, yn rhy uchel ac yn rhy anghyson. Dyna pam, ddoe, y lansiais gynllun gweithredu'r fframwaith ymgysylltu a datblygu ieuenctid, sydd wedi'i gynllunio er mwyn helpu i gyflawni ein targed uchelgeisiol o ran lleihau nifer y bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, ac sy'n cyfundrefnu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi ein holl bobl ifanc drwy'r cyfnod pontio anodd weithiau i fywyd fel oedolyn.

13:39 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Minister, I welcome your statement yesterday, as well as what you have just said in response to Christine Chapman. I agree that you need to be ambitious. However, given that the number of NEETs has dropped, as you say—and I welcome this—by 2% between 2011 and 2012, do you not think that you could have been even more ambitious by 2017? I do not quite see, with the economic situation as it has been over the last few years, and that amount of reduction being achieved, why you could not be setting the bar even higher, because, let us face it, at present in Wales, a quarter of people between school-leaving age and 24 are currently without hope.

Ddirprwy Weinidog, croesawaf eich datganiad ddoe, yn ogystal â'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud wrth ymateb i Christine Chapman. Cytunaf fod angen ichi fod yn uchelgeisiol. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod nifer y bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant wedi lleihau, fel y dywedwch—a chroesawaf hyn—2% rhwng 2011 a 2012, oni chredwch y gallech fod wedi bod hyd yn oed yn fwy uchelgeisiol erbyn 2017? Nid wyf yn gweld, o ystyried y sefyllfa economaidd a welsom dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf a'r lleihad a gafwyd, pam na allech bennu safon hyd yn oed yn uwch, oherwydd, y gwir amdani yw, ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru, fod chwarter y bobl rhwng oed gadael yr ysgol a 24 oed heb obaith ar hyn o bryd.

13:39 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Nick Ramsay for his question. I note this morning, from what happened at the Tory conference, that your party is aiming to make David Jones a NEET, by making his job redundant. Finally, we have some common ground. You raise a very important point about targets and ambitions. The reason that we have set a 9% target is because, overall, there has been a sustained level of 10% to 13% in the 16 to 18-year-old cohort. It has dipped only briefly below that twice and that was at the very height of the economic conditions between 2006 and 2007.

Diolch i Nick Ramsay am ei gwesiwn. Sylwaf y bore yma, o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yng nghynhadledd y Torïaid, fod eich plaid yn anelu at wneud David Jones yn berson nad yw mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, drwy gael gwared ar ei swydd. O'r diwedd, mae tir cyffredin rhyngom. Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig iawn ynghylch targedau ac uchelgeisiau. Y rheswm inni bennu targed o 9% yw bod lefel gyson o 10% i 13%, ar y cyfan, yn y garfan 16 i 18 oed. Dim ond ddwywaith am ychydig y mae wedi mynd islaw hynny a hynny pan oedd yr economi yn ei hanterth rhwng 2006 a 2007.

13:40 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Around half of all care leavers are not in employment, education or training on their nineteenth birthday. So, what action is the Welsh Government taking to support young people in care to ensure that they achieve their potential as they enter adulthood?

Nid yw tua hanner yr holl bobl ifanc sy'n gadael gofal mewn cyflogaeth, addysg na hyfforddiant ar eu pen-blwydd yn bedair ar bymtheg oed. Felly, pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd er mwyn helpu pobl ifanc mewn gofal i sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni eu potensial wrth iddynt droi'n oedolion?

13:40 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

All children in Wales, including looked-after children, benefit from our existing strategies and the wide range of incentives we have in place aimed at ensuring all leavers reach their full potential. This builds on the school improvement agenda, the funding provided through the school effectiveness grant, and our literacy and numeracy framework. In addition to these strategies, looked-after children benefit from a number of specific interventions, such as the provision of catch-up support, personal education plans and designated members of school staff who prioritise their needs. That said, we recognise that a stronger and more focused strategic approach is needed. That is why we are working with our stakeholders and partners in both the statutory and voluntary sectors to develop a looked-after children in education plan, and I anticipate that a completed draft of the plan will be available by the end of this year.

Mae pob plentyn yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys plant sy'n derbyn gofal, yn cael budd o'n strategaethau presennol a'r amrywiaeth eang o gymhellion sydd gennym ar waith gyda'r nod o sicrhau bod pawb sy'n gadael yr ysgol yn cyrraedd ei lawn botensial. Mae hyn yn adeiladu ar yr agenda gwella ysgolion, y cyllid a ddarperir drwy'r grant effeithiolrwydd ysgolion, a'n fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd. Yn ychwanegol at y strategaethau hyn, mae plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn cael budd o nifer o ymyriadau penodol, megis darparu cymorth dal i fyny, cynlluniau addysg personol ac aelodau dynodedig o staff yr ysgol sy'n blaenoriaethu eu hanghenion. Wedi dweud hynny, rydym yn cydnabod bod angen dull gweithredu strategol cryfach ac iddo fwy o ffocws. Dyna pam ein bod yn gweithio gyda'n rhanddeiliaid a'n partneriaid yn y sectorau statudol a gwirfoddol i ddatblygu cynllun addysg i blant sy'n derbyn gofal, a rhagwelaf y bydd drafft o'r cynllun wedi'i gwblhau ar gael erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon.

13:41 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I welcome your statement yesterday, of course, but I think that one of the major reasons why so many still leave education early, or leave education without the skills essential for an independent working life, is because so many of our young people leave school with no idea of what they want to do or even how to get there. We need to address this. Could you outline what steps you think are appropriate, especially via the school curriculum, that could be used to tackle this, please?

Weinidog, croesawaf eich datganiad ddoe, wrth gwrs, ond credaf mai un o'r prif resymau pam bod cynifer yn dal i adael addysg yn gynnar, neu adael addysg heb y sgiliau hanfodol ar gyfer bywyd gwaith annibynnol, yw bod cymaint o'n pobl ifanc yn gadael yr ysgol heb unrhyw syniad o'r hyn y maent am ei wneud neu hyd yn oed sut i gyrraedd eu nod. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hyn. A allech amlinellu pa gamau sy'n briodol yn eich barn chi, yn enwedig drwy gwricwlwm yr ysgol, y gellid eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â hyn, os gwelwch yn dda?

13:42 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Lindsay Whittle for his question; he is absolutely right. The risk of disengagement increases if young people do not have an idea of what they want to progress through. That is why we introduced careers and the world of work into the curriculum, which will be enhancing. Moreover, as I announced yesterday, we are going to be looking at drawing down European structural funds to incorporate an element of employer engagement so that schools and businesses are joined up so that young people, from an earlier age, know what careers are available to them.

Diolch i Lindsay Whittle am ei gwestiwn; mae'n llygad ei le. Mae'r risg o ymddieithrio yn cynyddu os nad oes gan bobl ifanc unrhyw amcan o'r hyn y maent am symud ymlaen ato. Dyna pam y cyflwynwyd gyrfaoedd a byd gwaith yn y cwricwlwm, a fydd yn brofiad werthfawr. At hynny, fel y cyhoeddais ddoe, byddwn yn ystyried hawlio arian o dan y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd i gynnwys elfen o feithrin cysylltiadau â chyflogwyr er mwyn sicrhau bod ysgolion a busnesau yn cydgysylltu â'i gilydd fel bod pobl ifanc, o oedran cynharach, yn gwybod pa yrfaoedd sydd ar gael iddynt.

Gweithlu

Workforce

13:42 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

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3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau bod gan bobl ifanc y sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnynt i ymuno â'r gweithlu? OAQ(4)0312(ESK)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on how the Welsh Government is equipping young people with the skills needed to enter the workforce? OAQ(4)0312(ESK)

13:42 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As well as launching a new framework for youth engagement and progression, we continue to deliver our national traineeship programme for young people and our high-quality apprenticeship programme, and to develop a range of qualifications that will promote employability skills, including our new Welsh baccalaureate.

Yn ogystal â lansio fframwaith newydd ar gyfer ymgysylltu a datblygu pobl ifanc, rydym yn parhau i gyflawni ein rhaglen hyfforddeiaeth genedlaethol i bobl ifanc a'n rhaglen brentisiaeth o safon uchel, ac i ddatblygu nifer o gymwysterau a fydd yn hyrwyddo sgiliau cyflogadwyedd, gan gynnwys ein bagloriaeth newydd i Gymru.

13:42 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer. The Welsh Government's Jobs Growth Wales scheme has placed thousands of youngsters in the workplace and Caerphilly County Borough Council's Passport to Employment scheme has offered hundreds of young people the opportunity to join an ambitious apprenticeship and training programme. Will you join me in welcoming the way in which these two schemes have worked together?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae cynllun Twf Swyddi Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi lleoliadau i filoedd o bobl ifanc yn y gweithle ac mae cynllun Pasbort i Gyflogaeth Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili wedi cynnig cyfle i gannoedd o bobl ifanc ymuno â rhaglen prentisiaeth a hyfforddiant uchelgeisiol. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffordd y mae'r ddau gynllun wedi gweithio gyda'i gilydd?

13:43 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, and I thank the Member for Islwyn for his question. He is right, of course, to point out the huge success of Jobs Growth Wales. As of 10 September, 8,672 job opportunities have been created across Wales, with 6,896 people in employment. In Caerphilly, this translates into 595 opportunities. As everyone will know from their local areas, this is a scheme creating vital employment for young people at a very difficult time. Gwyn Price is also right to flag up the very successful Caerphilly passport programme, which is aimed at ensuring that young people across the county borough have the right skills, training and experience to secure a job. What is crucial now, and where I see my role developing, is to take forward these excellent individual schemes and bring an overall coherence and structure to our skills and employability schemes.

Gwnaf, a hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelod dros Islwyn am ei gwestiwn. Mae'n llygad ei le, wrth gwrs, i dynnu sylw at lwyddiant ysgubol Twf Swyddi Cymru. Ar 10 Medi, roedd 8,672 o gyfleoedd swyddi wedi cael eu creu ledled Cymru, gyda 6,896 o bobl mewn cyflogaeth. Yng Nghaerffili, mae hyn yn golygu 595 o gyfleoedd. Fel y gwêl pawb yn eu hardaloedd lleol, mae hwn yn gynllun sy'n creu gwaith hanfodol i bobl ifanc ar adeg anodd iawn. Mae Gwyn Price hefyd yn iawn i dynnu sylw at raglen basbort lwyddiannus iawn Caerffili, sydd wedi ei hanelu at sicrhau bod pobl ifanc ym mhob rhan o'r fwrdeistref sirol yn cael y sgiliau, yr hyfforddiant a'r profiad cywir i gael swydd. Yr hyn sy'n hanfodol yn awr, a lle y gwelaf fy rôl yn datblygu, yw bod angen bwrw ymlaen â'r cynlluniau unigol rhagorol hyn a chyflwyno cydlyniad a strwythur cyffredinol i'n cynlluniau sgiliau a chyflogadwyedd.

13:44 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Careers Wales hub in Powys is used to provide a health and safety service for high schools in the local education authority to check on businesses where students intend to gain work experience. Since its transfer into public ownership, I am told that it does not have the capacity to provide this service and refuses to look at businesses in England. This is a major problem for schools such as Llanfyllin High School, which has half its placements across the border. Could you investigate this issue, please, as I am sure you agree that students living on the border should not have to lose out on potential career opportunities?

Defnyddir canolfan Gyrfa Cymru ym Mhowys i ddarparu gwasanaeth iechyd a diogelwch ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yn yr awdurdod addysg lleol er mwyn gwirio busnesau lle mae myfyrwyr yn bwriadu cael profiad gwaith. Ers ei drosglwyddo i berchnogaeth gyhoeddus, dywedwyd wrthyf na all ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwn ac mae'n gwrthod ystyried busnesau yn Lloegr. Mae hon yn broblem fawr i ysgolion fel Ysgol Uwchradd Llanfyllin, sydd â hanner ei lleoliadau dros y ffin. A allech ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, os gwelwch yn dda, fel y byddwch yn cytuno, mae'n siŵr gennyf, ni ddylai myfyrwyr sy'n byw ar y ffin golli cyfleoedd gyrfaol posibl?

13:44 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for his question and I would be more than pleased to examine this matter in further detail.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i edrych ar y mater hwn yn fanylach.

13:45 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae gwella sgiliau pobl ifanc yn mynd i fod yn un o brif amcanion cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Beth mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud i sicrhau bod sefydliadau fel Coleg Menai yn gallu derbyn rhagor o arian Ewropeaidd mewn blynyddoedd i ddod, yn enwedig o ystyried y pryderon am doriadau sylweddol yn eu cyllid gan eich Llywodraeth chi?

Improving the skills of young people will be one of the main objectives of the European structural funds in Wales in years to come. What do you, as Deputy Minister, intend to do to ensure that such institutions as Coleg Menai can receive more European funding in years to come, particularly given the concerns about significant cuts in their budgets imposed by your Government?

13:45 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that we should just, for a moment, remember that the further education budgets are not firmed yet. As a result of the UK Government's harsh settlement we have to make difficult decisions and there will be challenges for many. Further information on the further education budget will be available when the draft budget is published this month. I can promise every Member that despite the vicious cuts being handed down to this Welsh Government by the Tory-Lib Dem Government in London we will work closely with ColegauCymru and other stakeholders to minimise the impact of any reductions on learning.

Credaf y dylem gofio, am eiliad, nad yw'r cyllidebau addysg bellach wedi'u cadarnhau eto. O ganlyniad i setliad llym Llywodraeth y DU rhaid inni wneud penderfyniadau anodd a bydd heriau i lawer. Bydd rhagor o wybodaeth am y gyllideb addysg bellach ar gael pan fydd y gyllideb ddrafft yn cael ei chyhoeddi y mis hwn. Gallaf addo i bob Aelod, er gwaethaf y toriadau milain sy'n cael eu trosglwyddo i Lywodraeth Cymru gan y Llywodraeth Ryddfrydol-Geidwadol yn Llundain y byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gyda ColegauCymru a rhanddeiliaid eraill i leihau effaith unrhyw ostyngiadau ar ddysgu i'r eithaf.

13:46 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Ddirprwy Weinidog, fel rhan o'r adroddiad a'r cynllun i wella nifer y plant nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, roeddech yn cydnabod ddoe bod angen cydnabod y plant yna yn fuan iawn. Felly, beth sydd wedi newid o ran gofynion ar ysgolion i wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn nodi pa blant sydd mewn perygl o fod yn y sefyllfa honno?

Deputy Minister, as part of the report and the scheme to improve the number of children and young people who are not in education, employment or training, you acknowledged yesterday that those children need to be recognised at a very early stage. Therefore, what has changed in terms of the requirements on schools to ensure that they identify which children are at risk of being in that position?

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13:46 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for his question. Nothing has changed insofar as the schools are concerned. We are asking schools and local authorities to implement a framework that will ensure that there is a correct collation of data across the board, based on those three core aspects of attainment, attendance and behaviour. If local authorities or schools wish to incorporate more locally orientated indicators, they are free to do so.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Nid oes dim wedi newid o ran yr ysgolion. Rydym yn gofyn i ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol weithredu fframwaith a fydd yn sicrhau y caiff data eu casglu'n gywir yn gyffredinol, yn seiliedig ar y tair agwedd greiddiol hynny sef cyrhaeddiad, presenoldeb ac ymddygiad. Os bydd awdurdodau lleol neu ysgolion yn dymuno ymgorffori mwy o ddangosyddion lleol, mae ganddynt bob rhyddid i wneud hynny.

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13:47 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Skills for the world of work, of course, include basic skills. I am sure that most of us welcome the literacy and numeracy tests that have been introduced, but given that we will be able to measure year-on-year improvement from this year's results, who was actually responsible for adopting the baseline for those tests?

Mae sgiliau ar gyfer byd gwaith yn cynnwys sgiliau sylfaenol wrth gwrs. Rwy'n siŵr bod y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn croesawu'r profion llythrennedd a rhifedd sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno, ond o ystyried y byddwn yn gallu mesur gwelliant o flwyddyn i flwyddyn o ganlyniadau eleni, pwy fu'n gyfrifol mewn gwirionedd am fabwysiadu'r llinell sylfaen ar gyfer y profion hynny?

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13:47 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

This is a matter that I will look into in greater detail, and I will write to the Member with further detail on it.

Mae hwn yn fater y byddaf yn ymchwilio iddo'n fanylach, ac ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod gyda manylion pellach arno.

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13:47 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Questions 4 and 9 are grouped.

Mae cwestiynau 4 a 9 wedi eu grwpio.

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Darparu Ieithoedd Ewropeaidd Modern

Modern European Language Provision

13:47 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu ieithoedd Ewropeaidd modern yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0317(ESK)

4. Will the Minister make a statement regarding modern European language provision in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0317(ESK)

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei weledigaeth ar gyfer darparu ieithoedd Ewropeaidd modern yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol? OAQ(4)0318(ESK)

9. Will the Minister outline his vision for the future delivery of modern European languages in Wales? OAQ(4)0318(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:47 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I understand that these questions are grouped. Modern foreign language courses continue to be offered at key stage 4 and post-16 across Mid and West Wales. Overall entries for European languages at GCSE have also slightly increased this year, in line with the all-Wales position. There has also been an increase in the number of learners achieving A* to C grades.

Caf ar ddeall bod y cwestiynau hyn wedi cael eu grwpio. Parheir i gynnig cyrsiau ieithoedd tramor modern yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 ac ôl 16 yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. Mae ceisiadau cyffredinol am ieithoedd Ewropeaidd ar lefel TGAU hefyd wedi cynyddu ychydig eleni, yn unol â'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru gyfan. Bu cynnydd hefyd yn nifer y dysgwyr a gyflawnodd raddau A* i C.

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13:48 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister very much for that answer. Last week, the new Gorwel think tank, in association with the European Movement, held an event in the Senedd on modern foreign language provision in Wales. The picture painted across Wales, notwithstanding what the Minister has just said, and the wider UK was not an encouraging one. In particular, the assertion made that, currently, under the Welsh baccalaureate curriculum, schools are required to provide only 20 hours per term of modern foreign language tuition, was a cause of considerable concern, particularly given that many schools across Wales are, apparently, using this to provide Welsh-language tuition. While it is obvious that 20 hours per week is woefully inadequate to deliver a modern foreign language, I am also concerned that some schools are failing to understand that Welsh is a native language of this country and not a foreign one. What steps are you undertaking to ensure that both Welsh and modern foreign languages are getting the time and emphasis that they deserve?

Diolch yn fawr iawn i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cynhaliodd Gorwel, y felin drafod newydd, mewn cydweithrediad â'r Mudiad Ewropeaidd, ddigwyddiad yn y Senedd ar ddarpariaeth ieithoedd tramor modern yng Nghymru. Nid oedd y darlun a roddwyd o'r sefyllfa ledled Cymru, er gwaethaf yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog newydd ei ddweud, nac yn y DU yn fwy cyffredinol, yn un calonogol. Yn benodol, roedd yr haeriad a wnaed ei bod yn ofynnol, ar hyn o bryd, o dan gwricwlwm bagloriaeth Cymru i ysgolion ddarparu dim ond 20 awr y tymor o hyfforddiant mewn ieithoedd tramor modern, yn achos pryder mawr, yn enwedig o gofio bod llawer o ysgolion ledled Cymru, mae'n debyg, yn defnyddio hyn i ddarparu hyfforddiant iaith Gymraeg. Er ei bod yn amlwg bod 20 awr y tymor yn druenus o annigonol i gyflwyno iaith dramor fodern, pryderaf hefyd fod rhai ysgolion yn methu â deall mai iaith frodorol yw'r Gymraeg yn y wlad hon ac nid un dramor. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y Gymraeg ac ieithoedd tramor modern fel ei gilydd yn cael yr amser a'r pwyslais y maent yn eu haeddu?

13:49 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for Mid and West Wales for his thoughtful question. It is true that we have seen this year, for the first time in some years, a halt in the decline in entries for modern foreign languages, and indeed a rise in achievement. Wales is now outperforming England in terms of GCSE results for French, and I believe that I am right in saying that that is also the case for German. I think that William might be particularly interested in Wales's achievement there. However, he is right to point to the overall worrying long-term picture, which is UK-wide, in relation to the take-up of modern foreign languages. This is something that I am concerned about, and I am prepared to think innovatively about it in terms of solutions and how we might attract more young people into these subject areas, which of course feed through into business areas that are essential to the success of the Welsh economy. I have asked officials to look carefully and imaginatively at how these problems may be addressed through our ongoing curriculum review.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru am ei gwestiwn ystyriol. Mae'n wir ein bod wedi gweld eleni, am y tro cyntaf ers rhai blynyddoedd, fod y gostyngiad yn y niferoedd sy'n astudio ieithoedd tramor modern, wedi cael ei wrthdroi ac yn wir fod cynnydd o ran cyrhaeddiad. Mae Cymru bellach yn perfformio'n well na Lloegr o ran canlyniadau TGAU Ffrangeg, a chredaf ei bod yn gywir dweud bod hynny'n wir am Almaeneg hefyd. Credaf y bydd gan William ddiddordeb arbennig yng nghyflawniad Cymru yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n briodol iddo dynnu sylw at y darlun cyffredinol yn yr hirdymor, ledled y DU gyfan, sy'n peri pryder, o ran y nifer sy'n astudio ieithoedd tramor modern. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n achos pryder imi, ac rwy'n barod i feddwl yn arloesol am y peth o ran atebion a sut y gallwn ddenu mwy o bobl ifanc i astudio'r pynciau hyn, sydd wrth gwrs yn bwydo i mewn i feysydd busnes sy'n hanfodol i lwyddiant economi Cymru. Rwyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion edrych yn ofalus ac yn greadigol ar y ffordd y gellir mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn drwy ein hadolygiad o'r cwricwlwm sy'n mynd rhagddo.

13:50 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister very much for that comprehensive answer. Building on my previous question, would you please, Minister, detail what assessment you have made of the European Union's 1+2 strategy for triple literacy? As you may be aware, this strategy is common across the European Union, and it has recently been adopted in Scotland. It aids students to learn their native language in association with two others from the equivalent of infant classes. Such a strategy has proved particularly effective in delivering triple literacy in nations and regions such as Catalonia and Südtirol, and it would therefore potentially be particularly fruitful here in Wales.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb cynhwysfawr hwnnw. Gan adeiladu ar fy nghwestiwn blaenorol, a fyddech cystal, Weinidog, â nodi pa asesiad yr ydych wedi ei wneud o strategaeth 1+2 yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar gyfer llythrennedd driphlyg? Fel y gwyddoch o bosibl, mae'r strategaeth hon yn gyffredin ledled yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac mae wedi cael ei mabwysiadu'n ddiweddar yn yr Alban. Mae'n helpu myfyrwyr i ddysgu eu hiaith frodorol ar y cyd â dwy arall o'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i ddosbarthiadau babanod. Mae strategaeth o'r fath wedi bod yn arbennig o effeithiol o ran cyflwyno llythrennedd driphlyg mewn gwledydd a rhanbarthau megis Catalonia a Südtirol, a byddai felly o bosib yn ffrwythlon iawn yma yng Nghymru.

13:51 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, the 1+2 programme is very thought-provoking. It would, of course, imply an enormous shift in terms of our past policy and how we handle the curriculum in Wales, but I would be willing to give it very serious consideration as a model for the future. We have to do what is possible in the short term, of course, but that is no reason why we should not entertain innovative thinking about how we can shift these very stubborn numbers when it comes to the take-up of modern foreign languages.

Ydy, mae'r rhaglen 1+2 yn wir yn ysgogi'r meddwl. Byddai, wrth gwrs, yn awgrymu newid enfawr o ran ein polisi yn y gorffennol a'r ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r cwricwlwm yng Nghymru, ond byddwn yn barod i roi ystyriaeth ddifrifol iawn iddi fel model ar gyfer y dyfodol. Rhaid inni wneud yr hyn sy'n bosibl yn y byrdymor, wrth gwrs, ond nid yw hynny'n rheswm pam na ddylem ystyried syniadau arloesol ynglŷn â sut y gallwn newid y niferoedd dinewid iawn hyn o ran astudio ieithoedd tramor modern.

13:51 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I was delighted to hear your answer just then to William Powell, because, as you know, the Welsh Conservatives last year launched a modern foreign language policy, in which we advocated just that; starting in primary schools, where children would be taught in three languages: both of their home nation languages plus a modern foreign language of some sort. Can you please tell me what assessment you have made of the CILT Cymru pilot schemes that have been running in schools over the past decade or so? How do you intend to take them forward? Of course, they were pushing the tripartite learning system.

Weinidog, roeddwn yn falch iawn o glywed eich ateb i William Powell gynnau fach, oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, y llynedd lansiodd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig bolisi ynglŷn ag ieithoedd tramor modern, lle yr argymhellwyd hynny, gan ddechrau mewn ysgolion cynradd, lle y câi plant eu dysgu mewn tair iaith: dwy iaith Cymru ynghyd ag iaith dramor fodern o ryw fath. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa asesiad yr ydych wedi ei wneud o gynlluniau peilot CILT Cymru sydd wedi bod yn rhedeg mewn ysgolion dros y degawd neu ddau diwethaf? Sut y bwriadwch fwrw ymlaen â hynny? Wrth gwrs, roedd yn annog y system ddysgu deiran.

13:52 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We work very closely with CILT Cymru, and I have met with it in the last month. It has a great deal to teach us about how we might pursue a way forward. As I say, it is time for some fundamental thinking on how we approach modern foreign languages, and, primarily, we ought to begin with establishing just what might be possible with curriculum reform. I cannot commit to any more than that in my answer today. Any kind of shift in this direction would demand that we examine the evidence very closely. It would have major implications for workforce skills, for instance, and for the burden on schools, with all the existing requests that we make of them. However, I think that this will very soon became a subject of, I hope, cross-party debate for how we might move forward.

Rydym yn gweithio'n agos iawn gyda CILT Cymru, ac rwyf wedi cwrdd â'r ganolfan yn ystod y mis diwethaf. Mae ganddi lawer i'w ddysgu inni am sut y gallem ddilyn ffordd ymlaen. Fel y dywedais, mae'n bryd meddwl o ddifrif ynglŷn â sut rydym yn ymdrin ag ieithoedd tramor modern, ac, yn bennaf, dylem ddechrau drwy gadarnhau beth yn union a allai fod yn bosibl wrth ddiwygio'r cwricwlwm. Ni allaf ymrwymo i fwy na hynny yn fy ateb heddiw. Byddai unrhyw fath o newid i'r cyfeiriad hwn yn golygu bod yn rhaid inni edrych ar y dystiolaeth yn ofalus iawn. Byddai iddo oblygiadau mawr o ran sgiliau'r gweithlu, er enghraifft, ac o ran y baich ar ysgolion, gyda'r holl ofynion a osodwn arnynt ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, credaf y bydd hyn, cyn hir, yn destun trafodaethau trawsbleidiol, gobeithio, o ran sut y gallem symud ymlaen.

13:53 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that. Minister, I am not trying to be antagonistic here, because I really welcome what you have just said. However, there is an element of frustration, because, in 2010, your Government's policy document 'Making Languages Count' was quite explicit about a way of being able to move forward. I would not like to see this becoming something that is again kicked into the long grass, in that we have a consultation, some policy stuff and nothing actually changes. I am just very cognisant of the fact that we are in a global race against some very smart countries out there, and we need to equip our children in every way we can.

Diolch ichi am hynny. Weinidog, nid wyf yn ceisio bod yn elyniaethus o ran hyn, oherwydd fy mod yn wir yn croesawu'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud. Fodd bynnag, ceir rhywfaint o rwystredigaeth, oherwydd, yn 2010, roedd dogfen bolisi eich Llywodraeth 'Sicrhau bod Ieithoedd yn Cyfrif' yn eithaf clir am sut y gellid symud ymlaen. Ni hoffwn weld hyn yn dod yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei gladdu unwaith eto, yn yr ystyr ein bod yn cynnal ymgynghoriad, llunio ychydig o bolisi ac nad oes dim byd yn newid mewn gwirionedd. Rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r ffaith ein bod mewn ras fyd-eang yn erbyn rhai gwledydd clyfar iawn yn y byd, a bod angen inni baratoi ein plant ym mhob ffordd y gallwn.

13:53

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

No, there will be no kicking of this subject matter into the long grass. I am very encouraged by the halt in the decline that we have seen this year in GCSE and A-level take-up, and I am doubly encouraged by the level of attainment that Welsh school pupils are showing. As I say, I have instructed my officials, without any equivocation, to look very seriously at innovative means by which we can make further inroads in terms of the numbers taking up the subject, and also in terms of the quality of the teaching and the offer that we can make to young people. That curriculum review will envelop this subject matter and treat it extremely seriously so that it will go along with the discussion and debate of curriculum reform.

Na, ni chaiff y mater hwn ei gladdu. Mae'r ffaith bod y gostyngiad wedi cael ei wrthdroi eleni o ran y niferoedd sy'n asudio TGAU a Safon Uwch yn galonogol iawn imi, ynghyd â lefel cyrhaeddiad disgyblion a welwn mewn ysgolion yng Ngymru. Fel y dywedais, rwyf wedi cyfarwyddo fy swyddogion, heb unrhyw amwysedd, i edrych o ddifrif ar ffyrdd arloesol o wneud cynnydd pellach o ran y niferoedd sy'n astudio'r pwnc, a hefyd o ran ansawdd yr addysgu a'r hyn y gallwn ei gynnig i bobl ifanc. Bydd yr adolygiad hwnnw o'r cwricwlwm yn cwmpasu'r maes hwn ac yn ei drin o ddifrif fel y bydd yn mynd law yn llaw â'r drafodaeth ynglŷn â diwygio'r cwricwlwm

13:55

Simon Thomas [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Ddirprwy Weinidog, rwy'n falch o glywed eich bod yn awyddus iawn i edrych o'r newydd ar y maes hwn. A ydych yn cytuno mai'r dulliau gorau o ddysgu iaith Ewropeaidd fodern yn rhyngwladol yw'r dulliau trochi, megis dysgu iaith a chynnwys integredig, neu CLIL—'content and language integrated learning'? Dyma'r technegau sydd wedi eu hargymell yn adroddiad Sioned Davies ar gyfer dysgu Cymraeg ail iaith yn ein hysgolion hefyd. Felly, drwy roi Cymraeg ail iaith ac iaith fodern at ei gilydd gyda'r un technegau, mae modd cyrraedd yr 1+2 yma yng Nghymru—ond mae'n golygu cyflwyno'r iaith arall yn yr ysgolion cynradd hefyd. A fyddech yn edrych i wneud hyn mewn arbrawf arloesol yn rhai o ysgolion cynradd Cymru?

Deputy Minister, I am pleased to hear that you are very eager to look anew at this area. Would you agree that the best methods of teaching a modern European language internationally are the immersion techniques, such as content and language integrated learning—CLIL? These are the techniques that have been recommended in the Sioned Davies report for teaching Welsh as a second language in our schools as well. Therefore, by placing Welsh as a second language and a modern language together using the same techniques, we can get that 1+2 here in Wales—but it does mean introducing that other language in primary schools as well. Would you look to do this in an innovative experiment in some primary schools in Wales?

13:55

Huw Lewis [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Simon Thomas mentions the 'I' word, 'immersion'—and, of course, he is quite right to do so. It has been long established, and we are all aware of the research about how language acquisition works, and the way that we teach languages in schools does not necessarily connect with any of the evidence that is out there. Of course, moving from the position where we are now to the position in which we would like to be needs must be quite a seismic shift; it would have to be well planned, we would have to accept that it would take some time, and I would like to do that in an atmosphere of political consensus across the board.

Mae Simon Thomas yn sôn am drochi ac, wrth gwrs, mae'n llygad ei le i wneud hynny. Mae wedi ei hen gadarnhau, ac rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith ymchwil ynglŷn â sut mae caffael iaith yn gweithio, ac nid oes cyswllt rhwng y ffordd yr ydym yn dysgu ieithoedd mewn ysgolion a'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael o reidrwydd. Wrth gwrs, er mwyn symud o'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni at y sefyllfa y dymunwn ei gweld bydd gofyn am newid eithaf sylfaenol; byddai'n rhaid iddo gael ei gynllunio'n dda, byddai'n rhaid inni dderbyn y byddai'n cymryd peth amser, a hoffwn wneud hynny mewn awyrgylch o gonsensws gwleidyddol yn gyffredinol.

On Welsh as a second language, there are serious questions for us in terms of the investment that we are making and the output we are getting in terms of numbers of Welsh speakers. As I say, I am prepared to think very fundamental thoughts about how we might proceed, and I would be happy to discuss these matters further with the Plaid Cymru spokesperson.

O ran Cymraeg fel ail iaith, cyfyd cwestiynau difrifol inni o ran y buddsoddiad yr ydym yn ei wneud a'r hyn a gyflawnir o ran nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg. Fel y dywedais, rwy'n barod i gael ystyriaeth sylfaenol iawn o'r ffordd y byddem yn gweithredu, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i drafod y materion hyn ymhellach gyda llefarydd Plaid Cymru.

Ennyn Cefnogaeth Traws-Bortffolio i Bolisïau Addysg

Engender Cross-Portfolio Support for Education Policies

13:56

William Graham [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r trafodaethau a gynhaliwyd gyda chyd-Weinidogion i ennyn cefnogaeth traws-bortffolio i bolisïau addysg? OAQ(4)0316(ESK)

5. Will the Minister outline discussions held with Ministerial colleagues to engender cross-portfolio support for education policies? OAQ(4)0316(ESK)

13:57 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I thank the Member for South Wales East. I regularly speak with my Cabinet colleagues and stakeholders to discuss education policies.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru. Rwy'n siarad yn rheolaidd â'm cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet a rhanddeiliaid i drafod polisïau addysg.

13:57 **William Graham** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Thank you for your answer, Minister. Initiatives like the Active Travel (Wales) Bill received wide support yesterday, and the promotion of exercise, healthy lifestyles and environmentally-friendly, sustainable means of transport are definitely positive measures. You may or may not be aware that children attending Risca Primary School have been banned from cycling to school. What collaborative action have you taken to ensure that this matter is resolved, and will not spread to other schools?

Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. Cafodd mentrau fel y Bil Teithio Llesol (Cymru) gefnogaeth eang ddoe, ac mae hyrwyddo ymarfer corff, ffyrdd iach o fyw a dulliau ecogyfeillgar a chynaliadwy o deithio yn fesurau cadarnhaol, yn sicr. Efallai y byddwch yn ymwybodol bod plant sy'n mynychu Ysgol Gynradd Rhisga wedi cael eu gwahardd rhag teithio ar gefn beic i'r ysgol. Pa gamau ar y cyd yr ydych wedi eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y mater hwn yn cael ei ddatrys, ac na fydd yn ymestyn i ysgolion eraill?

13:57 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I thank the Member for those points on the active travel Bill, which is of course a very concrete example of cross-portfolio support for an agenda around young people and, in this instance, healthy and active travel. I was until this moment unaware of the situation in terms of Risca, and I would happily look into it and write to the Member.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y pwyntiau hynny ynglŷn â'r Bil teithio llesol, sydd wrth gwrs yn enghraifft ddiriaethol iawn o gefnogaeth drawsbortffolio i agenda sy'n ymwneud â phobl ifanc ac, yn yr achos hwn, teithio iach a llesol. Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol cyn hyn o'r sefyllfa yn Rhisga, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ymchwilio ac ysgrifennu at yr Aelod.

13:58 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Weinidog, o gofio eich cyfrifoldebau blaenorol fel Gweinidog, a allech chi ddweud wrthym beth sy'n digwydd o ran y gwaith o edrych ar y cysylltiad rhwng tlodi ymysg plant a'u cyrhaeddiad addysgol, a sut y mae hynny yn gweithredu ar draws portffolios y Gweinidogion?

Minister, bearing in mind your previous responsibilities as Minister, can you tell us what is happening as regards the work of looking at the link between poverty among children and their educational attainment, and how that operates across all ministerial portfolios?

13:58 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I thank the Member for that question. This is a very lively agenda at the moment, and one that I am wholeheartedly committed to. I have already met with the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty as well as the Deputy Minister for Tackling Poverty to discuss issues such as usage of the Communities First pupil deprivation grant, and how family and community involvement might be encouraged in terms of the wider use of funds like the pupil deprivation grant. There is an agenda here that we need to exploit. There is some fantastic good practice that we have already seen out there. I also think that, in the current climate of budget constraint, we need to move forward on the basis of what we know works best, and those cross-departmental discussions are ongoing.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae hon yn agenda fywiog iawn ar hyn o bryd, ac yn un yr wyf yn llwyr ymrwymedig iddi. Rwyf eisoes wedi cyfarfod â'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi yn ogystal â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Trechu Tlodi i drafod materion megis defnyddio grant amddifadedd disgyblion Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a sut y gellid annog cyfranogiad teuluol a chymunedol o ran y defnydd ehangach o arian fel y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Ceir agenda yr mae angen inni fanteisio arni. Ceir arfer da gwych yr ydym eisoes wedi ei weld ar waith. Credaf hefyd, yn yr hinsawdd bresennol o gyfyngiadau cyllidebol, fod angen inni symud ymlaen ar sail yr hyn y gwyddom sy'n gweithio orau, ac mae'r trafodaethau trawsadrannol hynny'n mynd rhagddynt.

Cynllun Bwyd Ysgol

School Food Plan

13:59 **Kirsty Williams** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru / The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y Cynllun Bwyd Ysgol a ddaeth i'r casgliad bod darpariaeth dda o ran bwyd mewn ysgolion nid yn unig yn arwain at blant iachach, ond at well cyrhaeddiad hefyd? OAQ(4)0324(ESK)

6. Will the Minister make a statement on the School Food Plan which concluded that 'Good food provision in schools has been shown to lead not only to healthier children, but to improved attainment'? OAQ(4)0324(ESK)

13:59 **Huw Lewis** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

[Interruption.] Do you think I should? [Laughter.]

[Torri ar draws.] A gredwch y dylwn? [Chwerthin.]

I thank the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire for that question. We introduced free breakfasts in primary schools, providing children with a healthy start to the school day because we believe that it helps improve their concentration. In Wales, we employ a whole-school approach to healthy eating, aiming to improve health, learning and attainment.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Cyflwynwyd brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion cynradd gennym, gan roi dechrau iach i'r diwrnod ysgol i blant gan ein bod yn credu bod hynny'n helpu i wella eu gallu i ganolbwyntio. Yng Nghymru, rydym yn defnyddio ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at fwyta'n iach, gyda'r nod o wella iechyd, dysgu a chyrhaeddiad.

13:59

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. The reality is that around 300 schools in Wales do not offer a free school breakfast. Even in the schools that do, sometimes, pupils who are dependent on transportation to school cannot access them. This is not an either/or question. The Westminster Government has indicated that consequentials will be made available to the Government to provide free school lunches, which are available at every school to every child, for our youngest pupils. Will you be giving consideration to how you will use those consequentials?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Y gwir amdani yw nad yw tua 300 o ysgolion yng Nghymru yn cynnig brecwast ysgol am ddim. Hyd yn oed yn yr ysgolion sy'n gwneud hynny, weithiau, nid ydynt ar gael i ddisgyblion sy'n ddibynnol ar gludiant i'r ysgol. Nid yw hwn yn gwestiwn naill ai/neu. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi dweud y bydd symiau canlyniadol ar gael i'r Llywodraeth ddarparu cinio ysgol am ddim, sydd ar gael ym mhob ysgol i bob plentyn, i'n disgyblion ieuengaf. A fyddwch yn ystyried sut y byddwch yn defnyddio'r symiau canlyniadol hynny?

14:00

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It may well be an either/or question. We do not know that we are going to be able to take advantage of those consequentials coming down from Westminster. Let us remember that there is a patchy record at best when it comes to UK Ministers making announcements as to whether Wales, or Scotland come to that, eventually gets to take advantage of those funds. As I say, and I have said it before, I welcome the Damascene conversion of the Liberal Democrats to the free school meal agenda; it is good to see, even at such a late stage. The Welsh Government has been active in this area, and I believe we are now up to 80% of primary schools in Wales taking advantage of the free school breakfast programme. We have been active in this area since 2004. It is good to see the Lib Dems waking up and smelling the coffee.

Mae'n ddigon posibl mai cwestiwn naill ai/neu a wynebwn. Ni wyddom a allwn fanteisio ar y symiau canlyniadol hynny o San Steffan. Gadewch inni gofio mai record anghyson sydd gan Weinidogion y DU ar y gorau o ran gwneud cyhoeddiadau ynghylch a yw Cymru, neu'r Alban o ran hynny, yn cael manteisio ar yr arian hwnnw yn y pen draw. Fel y dywedais, ac rwyf wedi dweud hyn o'r blaen, croesawaf dröedigaeth Ddamascaidd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i'r agenda prydau ysgol am ddim; mae'n braf gweld hynny, hyd yn oed ar adeg mor hwyr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gweithredu yn y maes hwn, a chredaf bod hyd at 80% o ysgolion cynradd yng Nghymru yn manteisio ar y rhaglen brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion erbyn hyn. Rydym wedi bod yn gweithredu yn y maes hwn ers 2004. Mae'n braf gweld y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn callio.

14:01

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, Radio 4's food programme this week featured a community academy from a less-than-leafy suburb in Leeds that has the freedom to prepare its food on site, grows much of its food on site or procures locally, and is committed to the living wage. Take-up is over 70% for school meals in that school. Apparently, there are no official Government statistics for school meals take-up in Wales, although a 2011 Soil Association report has suggested that it is 40%. Minister, could you have a look at this success story from Leeds and consider its possibilities for Wales?

Weinidog, roedd rhaglen fwyd Radio 4 yr wythnos hon yn cynnwys eitem am academi gymunedol mewn ardal dlawd yn Leeds sydd wedi cael rhyddid i baratoi bwyd ar y safle, sy'n tyfu llawer o'r bwyd ar y safle neu sy'n caffael yn lleol, ac mae wedi ymrwymo i'r cyflog byw. Mae dros 70% o ddisgyblion yn cael prydau ysgol yn yr ysgol honno. Mae'n debyg nad oes ystadegau swyddogol gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol yng Nghymru, er bod adroddiad yn 2011 gan Gymdeithas y Pridd wedi awgrymu mai 40% oedd y ffigur. Weinidog, a allech edrych ar y llwyddiant hwn yn Leeds ac ystyried y posibiliadau ar gyfer Cymru?

14:02

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am always happy to look at examples of good practice, from wherever they spring. I was not aware of what sounds like good work going on in Leeds, but I would be very happy to take a look at that.

Rwyf bob amser yn barod i edrych ar enghreifftiau o arfer da, o ble bynnag y dônt. Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol o'r hyn sydd i'w weld yn waith da sy'n digwydd yn Leeds, ond byddwn yn barod iawn i edrych ar hynny.

14:02 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Pa gyfarwyddyd mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei roi i awdurdodau addysg Cymru ar sicrhau bod y bwyd sy'n cael ei ddarparu yn ein hysgolion wedi cael ei gynhyrchu'n lleol?

What direction has the Minister given to Welsh education authorities on ensuring that the food provided in our schools is locally produced?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:02 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

That all forms part of our guidance on healthy eating and drinking by pupils in maintained schools. The regulations are based on the 'Appetite for Life' recommended standards. I would be happy to write to the Member with the specific details that he requires.

Mae hyn oll yn rhan o'n canllawiau ar fwyta ac yfed yn iach ymhlith disgyblion mewn ysgolion a gynhelir. Mae'r rheoliadau yn seiliedig ar safonau 'Blas am Oes' a argymhellir. Byddwn yn barod i ysgrifennu at yr Aelod er mwyn rhoi'r manylion penodol y mae'n gofyn amdanynt.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:02 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Question 7, OAQ(4)0310(EKS), and question 8, OAQ(4)0320(EKS), are withdrawn. Question 9, OAQ(4)0318(ESK), was grouped with question 4.

Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ (4) 0310 (EKS), a chwestiwn 8, OAQ (4) 0320 (EKS), yn ôl. Mae cwestiwn 9, OAQ (4) 0318 (ESK), wedi cael ei grwpio gyda chwestiwn 4.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Lefelau Llythrennedd

Literacy Levels

14:03 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i wella lefelau llythrennedd disgyblion yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0307(ESK)

10. What action is the Welsh Government taking to improve pupils' literacy levels in Wales? OAQ(4)0307(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:03 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for South Wales East. The Welsh Government has set out a comprehensive national literacy programme to raise standards of literacy in schools across Wales. A key element is the national literacy and numeracy framework, which will provide significant support to teachers and learners to bring about improvements in the teaching and learning of literacy.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi amlinellu rhaglen llythrennedd genedlaethol gynhwysfawr i godi safonau llythrennedd mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru. Un elfen allweddol yw'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol, a fydd yn rhoi cefnogaeth sylweddol i athrawon a dysgwyr er mwyn sicrhau gwelliannau wrth addysgu a dysgu llythrennedd.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:03 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for the reply, Minister. Research by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies has revealed that Welsh seven-year-olds were, on average, a month behind English pupils in their standard of literacy. This research is based on tests carried out in 2007. What plan does the Minister have to review the literacy and numeracy framework to ensure that this situation is reversed in Wales?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb, Weinidog. Mae ymchwil gan y Ganolfan Astudiaethau Hydredol wedi dangos bod plant saith oed yng Nghymru fis ar ei hôl hi, ar gyfartaledd, o'u cymharu â disgyblion yn Lloegr o ran safonau llythrennedd. Mae'r gwaith ymchwil hwn yn seiliedig ar brofion a gynhaliwyd yn 2007. Pa gynllun sydd gan y Gweinidog i adolygu'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd er mwyn sicrhau bod y sefyllfa hon yn cael ei gwrthdroi yng Nghymru?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:04 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If I must, I will assist the Member in terms of catching up with the ongoing agenda at the centre of our priorities in terms of educational policy in Wales. The national literacy and numeracy framework is out there. It is first and foremost a curriculum planning tool. It is supported by our national support programme, which provides hands-on support tailored to the needs of individual schools to ensure the successful implementation of the LNF. Bespoke national reading tests for learners in year 2 through to year 9 were undertaken in May of this year, and the data generated will be used to support effective planning, self-valuation and learner tracking as we move forward. Our regional consortia have been asked to identify outstanding teachers of literacy who can coach, mentor and transfer their knowledge to their peers. As well as this, newly qualified teachers will now have the opportunity to follow a Master's programme as part of their early professional development—the Master's in educational practice, which is unique in the United Kingdom. It will include literacy modules accredited as part of the programme. I do not believe that there is any part of the United Kingdom that has grasped this agenda so firmly and is running forward with it with such determination.

Os oes rhaid imi, byddaf yn helpu'r Aelod i ddeall y diweddaraf am yr agenda barhaus sydd wrth wraidd ein blaenoriaethau o ran polisi addysg yng Nghymru. Mae'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol wedi cael ei gyflwyno. Adnodd cynllunio'r cwricwlwm ydyw yn anad dim. Fe'i hategir gan ein rhaglen gymorth genedlaethol, sy'n darparu cymorth ymarferol wedi'i deilwra at anghenion ysgolion unigol er mwyn sicrhau y caiff y FfLlRh ei weithredu'n llwyddiannus. Cynhaliwyd profion darllen cenedlaethol pwrpasol i ddysgwyr ym mlwyddyn 2 hyd at flwyddyn 9 ym mis Mai eleni, a bydd y data a gasglwyd yn cael eu defnyddio i gefnogi gwaith cynllunio effeithiol, hunanwerthuso ac olrhain dysgwyr yn y dyfodol. Gofynnwyd i'n consortia rhanbarthol nodi athrawon sy'n addysgu llythrennedd yn rhagorol ac sy'n gallu hyfforddi, mentora a throsglwyddo eu gwybodaeth i'w cyd-athrawon. Yn ogystal â hyn, bydd athrawon newydd gymhwyso bellach yn cael cyfle i ddilyn rhaglen Meistr fel rhan o'u datblygiad proffesiynol cynnar—gradd Meistr mewn ymarfer addysgol, sy'n unigryw yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Bydd yn cynnwys modiwlau llythrennedd wedi'u hachredu fel rhan o'r rhaglen. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi mynd i'r afael â'r agenda hon mor gadarn ac sy'n gweithredu arni gyda'r fath benderfyniad.

14:05 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

What can the Welsh Government do to ensure that pupils are not disheartened by literacy tests, especially young people with moderate-to-severe dyslexia? I understand that there have been some examples where pupils have felt that they are not able to cope with the tests.

Beth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw disgyblion yn digalonni oherwydd profion llythrennedd, yn enwedig pobl ifanc sydd â dyslecsia cymedrol i ddifrifol? Caf ar ddeall bod rhai enghreifftiau lle mae disgyblion yn teimlo nad ydynt yn gallu ymdopi â'r profion.

14:05 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member for Cardiff North points to an important consideration. Fundamentally, the reading and numeracy tests are about giving schools the information that they need to understand learners' abilities, build on their attainment and track their progress; that applies to all learners. Within this, we clearly want learners' experience of the tests to be as positive as possible. This is nothing to do with berating children in any way.

Mae'r Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd yn nodi ystyriaeth bwysig. Yn y bôn, nod y profion darllen a rhifedd yw rhoi'r wybodaeth i'r ysgolion sydd ei hangen arnynt i ddeall galluoedd dysgwyr, adeiladu ar eu cyrhaeddiad ac olrhain eu cynnydd; mae hynny'n berthnasol i bob dysgwr. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yn amlwg, rydym am i brofiad dysgwyr o'r profion fod mor gadarnhaol ag y bo modd. Nid oes a wnelo hyn ddim byd â chystwyo plant.

There are three aspects to that work, if I may briefly describe them. First, schools need to cover the expectation of the literacy and numeracy framework regarding reading in their teaching, and use our materials to ensure that pupils are familiar, first of all, with the test format and the technique. That is the basic underpinning for any successful engagement with the tests. Secondly, we are working with our partners to ensure that the tests are as accessible as they can possibly be in order to help learners to access the tests. Finally, and just as importantly, schools need to take care to present the tests to learners in a positive light as an opportunity to explore what they can do and as a basis from which to progress.

Mae tair elfen i'r gwaith hwnnw, os caf eu disgrifio'n gryno. Yn gyntaf, mae angen i ysgolion fodloni disgwyliad y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd o ran darllen yn eu haddysgu, a defnyddio ein deunyddiau i sicrhau bod y disgyblion yn gyfarwydd, yn gyntaf oll, â fformat y prawf a'r dechneg. Dyna sail unrhyw ymwneud llwyddiannus â'r profion. Yn ail, rydym yn gweithio gyda'n partneriaid i sicrhau bod y profion mor ddealladwy ag y bo modd er mwyn helpu dysgwyr i ddeall y profion. Yn olaf, ac yr un mor bwysig, mae angen i ysgolion fod yn ofalus i gyflwyno'r profion i ddysgwyr mewn ffordd gadarnhaol fel cyfle i ymchwilio i'r hyn y gallant ei wneud ac fel sail i wneud cynnydd.

In terms of specific support for learners with dyslexia and other additional learning needs, schools can deliver the tests in chunks, for instance, allowing for rest breaks on a small-group basis. Learners may also have texts presented to them on coloured paper or with colour overlays, and those learners may have extra time. We will be looking very carefully at feedback from schools—this was the first round of tests—and reflecting on the outcomes as they affect every pupil.

O ran cymorth penodol i ddysgwyr sydd â dyslecsia ac anghenion dysgu ychwanegol eraill, gall ysgolion gynnal y profion mewn darnau, er enghraifft, gan ganiatáu egwyliau ar sail grŵp bach. Gellir hefyd gyflwyno testunau i ddysgwyr ar bapur lliw neu gyda throshaenau lliw, a gall y dysgwyr hynny gael amser ychwanegol. Byddwn yn ystyried adborth gan ysgolion yn ofalus iawn —dyna'r cylch cyntaf o brofion—a myfyrio ar y canlyniadau fel y maent yn effeithio ar bob disgybl.

14:07

Bethan Jenkins Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, over the recess and in the last few weeks, I have been meeting groups of young people with regard to the situation regarding financial literacy and the importance of empowering our young people to be able to go out into the real world, understand mortgages and understand what an annual percentage rate is so that they can tackle the Wongas and Providents of this world. I wonder whether you could write to me and explain exactly what the Government is doing in its various initiatives, and whether you have made any assessments of what is out there currently, so that we can improve on what exists in the education system.

Weinidog, yn ystod y toriad ac yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, rwyf wedi bod yn cyfarfod â grwpiau o bobl ifanc o ran y sefyllfa mewn perthynas â llythrennedd ariannol a phwysigrwydd grymuso ein pobl ifanc i allu ymuno â'r byd go iawn, deall morgeisi a deall beth yw cyfradd ganrannol flynyddol er mwyn iddynt allu ymdopi â Wongas a Providents y byd. Tybed a allech ysgrifennu ataf ac egluro beth yn union y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud yn ei gwahanol fentrau, ac a ydych wedi gwneud unrhyw asesiadau o'r hyn sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, fel y gallwn wella ar yr hyn sy'n bodoli yn y system addysg.

14:08

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

I understand the Member's concern about this very important issue. I am glad that she shares my concern, and that of other Members, in terms of the importance of financial literacy. I will, of course, write to her with details of what has been done; the letter is likely to be quite a long one as this is a well-established agenda. I can remember, some years ago now, one Sandy Mewies provoking the then Government—she is not here at the moment—into action around financial literacy in schools, which is now quite a well-established aspect of our personal and social education curriculum, with some fantastic examples of best practice out there. That is not to say, of course, that there is not room for improvement. The Member is quite right to be concerned about the issue.

Deallaf bryder yr Aelod ynghylch y mater pwysig iawn. Rwy'n falch ei bod yn rhannu fy mhryder, a phryder Aelodau eraill, o ran pwysigrwydd llythrennedd ariannol. Byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn ysgrifennu ati gyda manylion yr hyn sydd wedi ei wneud; mae'r llythyr yn debygol o fod yn un eithaf hir gan fod hon yn agenda sydd wedi hen sefydlu. Gallaf gofio, rai blynyddoedd yn ôl bellach, Sandy Mewies yn ysgogi'r Llywodraeth ar y pryd—nid yw yma ar hyn o bryd—i gymryd camau ynglŷn â llythrennedd ariannol mewn ysgolion, sydd bellach yn agwedd eithaf sefydledig ar ein cwricwlwm addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol, gyda rhai enghreifftiau gwych o arferion gorau ar gael. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes lle i wella. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei lle i bryderu am y mater.

Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch

Higher Education Funding Council for Wales

14:08

Elin Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

11. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael gyda Chyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch ynglyn ag ariannu prifysgolion? OAQ(4)0319(ESK)

11. What discussions has the Minister had with the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales regarding university funding? OAQ(4)0319(ESK)

14:09

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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I meet the chair and chief executive of HEFCW on a quarterly basis, most recently on 23 September. Our meeting covered a range of issues affecting the higher education sector, including funding.

Rwy'n cyfarfod â chadeirydd a phrif weithredwr CCAUC bob chwarter, yn fwyaf diweddar ar 23 Medi. Yn ein cyfarfod ymdriniwyd â nifer o faterion sy'n effeithio ar y sector addysg uwch, gan gynnwys cyllid.

14:09 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, mae gallu prifysgolion i ddenu myfyrwyr yn rhannol ddibynnol ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus i dref y brifysgol. Cafodd myfyrwyr Aberystwyth a Llanbed yn fy etholaeth i sioc enfawr ddoe i glywed bod Arriva, y darparwr lleol, yn tynnu allan o wasanaethau yn Aberystwyth a Llanbed. Bydd hyn yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar allu myfyrwyr i gyrraedd eu cartrefi. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i weithio gyda Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, y prifysgolion a'r awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus hwn yn cael ei atgyfodi er lles prifysgolion a myfyrwyr yn fy etholaeth?

Minister, the ability of universities to attract students is partially dependent on public transport to the university town in question. Students in Aberystwyth and Lampeter in my constituency had a terrible shock yesterday on hearing that Arriva, the local provider, is to withdraw services from both towns. This will have a direct effect on students' ability to reach their homes. Will you make a commitment to work with the Minister for the Economy, Science and Transport, the universities and the local authorities to ensure that the public transport service is reinstated for the benefit of the universities and students in my constituency?

14:09 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Of course I will. I think that some of the announcements that were made yesterday came as a shock to many Members representing constituencies affected. I would happily take a look at aspects of the implications for learner travel and discuss these with my colleagues.

Gwnaf, wrth gwrs. Credaf fod rhai o'r cyhoeddiadau a wnaed ddoe wedi bod yn sioc i lawer o Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau yr effeithir arnynt. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i edrych ar agweddau ar y goblygiadau o ran teithio dysgwyr a thrafod y rhain gyda fy nghyd-Weinidogion.

14:10 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you will be aware that HEFCW has recently launched a £1 million scheme to fund projects to boost the employability prospects of Welsh graduates. I understand that the initiatives are designed to become part of normal practice at universities after the initial financial injection. Can you tell us whether the Welsh Government will be providing additional support for these projects to continue in the years to come?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod CCAUC wedi lansio cynllun gwerth £1 filiwn yn ddiweddar i ariannu prosiectau i hybu rhagolygon cyflogadwyedd graddedigion yng Nghymru. Caf ar ddeall fod y mentrau yn cael eu cynllunio i fod yn rhan o arfer arferol mewn prifysgolion ar ôl yr arian ysgogi cychwynnol. A allwch ddweud wrthym a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi cymorth ychwanegol i'r prosiectau hyn barhau yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod?

14:10 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Welsh Government support for higher education flows through various channels. More and more, this is flowing in a bigger and bigger proportion through the student numbers attending a particular higher education institution. HEFCW remains an arm's-length body with its own policy making and its own priorities within, of course, the overall strategy of Government. I would expect higher education institutions to be active and alive to this agenda. I will be looking very closely at the results that HEFCW gets for its investment.

Mae cymorth Llywodraeth Cymru i addysg uwch yn llifo trwy wahanol sianelau. Yn fwyfwy, mae hyn yn llifo mewn cyfran gynyddol yn ôl nifer y myfyrwyr sy'n mynychu sefydliad addysg uwch penodol. Mae CCAUC yn parhau i fod yn gorff hyd braich a chanddo ei bolisïau a'i flaenoriaethau ei hun, o fewn strategaeth gyffredinol y Llywodraeth, wrth gwrs. Byddwn yn disgwyl i sefydliadau addysg uwch fod yn effro i'r agenda hon. Byddaf yn edrych yn ofalus iawn ar ganlyniadau CCAUC o ganlyniad i'w fuddsoddiad.

Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion

Pupil Deprivation Grant

14:11 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw asesiad y mae wedi ei wneud o effeithiolrwydd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion? OAQ(4)0309(ESK)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on any assessment he has made on the effectiveness of the pupil deprivation grant? OAQ(4)0309(ESK)

14:11 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for South Wales West. We have commissioned an independent evaluation of the grant's effectiveness and will receive reports by August 2014 and September 2015. In the meantime, my officials will make use of the consultants' regular update reports and engagement with Estyn and stakeholders to influence delivery of the grant's objectives.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru. Rydym wedi comisiynu gwerthusiad annibynnol o effeithiolrwydd y grant a byddwn yn cael adroddiadau erbyn Awst 2014 a Medi 2015. Yn y cyfamser, bydd fy swyddogion yn defnyddio adroddiadau diweddaru rheolaidd yr ymgynghorwyr ac ymgysylltu ag Estyn a rhanddeiliaid i ddylanwadu ar gyflawni amcanion y grant.

14:12 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. I look forward to seeing the outcome of those commissioned studies. As you know, the Welsh Liberal Democrats have done their own unofficial study. One of the findings was that many headteachers are looking for some consistency and sustainability over a long period, so that they do not lose the very good work that is being carried out. The next financial year is the last year of the three-year grant. May I ask you what planning you have put in place in terms of transition arrangements if the grant does come to an end at the end of the next financial year?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld canlyniad yr astudiaethau hynny a gomisiynwyd. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi ymgymryd â'u hastudiaeth answyddogol eu hunain. Un o'r canfyddiadau oedd bod llawer o benaethiaid yn chwilio am rywfaint o gysondeb a chynaliadwyedd dros gyfnod hir, fel nad ydynt yn colli'r gwaith da sy'n cael ei wneud. Y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf yw blwyddyn olaf y grant tair blynedd. A gaf ofyn ichi pa waith cynllunio yr ydych wedi'i wneud o ran trefniadau pontio os daw'r grant i ben ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf?

14:12 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I mentioned earlier in questions today, we are in the middle of a budget setting process. I know that there are cross-party discussions around priorities within that budget setting process. I know that there are people out there looking to us for consistency in terms of the future survival of the pupil deprivation grant. I am on record, as Peter Black knows, as a supporter of the grant. I think that it is something that is necessary at the moment, in terms of the way that we take on that third priority of the Welsh Government—the attainment gap between those who are least well off and the rest. It is a matter for democracy to take its course, in terms of us as politicians ensuring that we can deliver on the aspirations and wants of the professionals in this field and, of course, those of the young people.

Fel y soniais yn gynharach yn ystod y cwestiynau heddiw, rydym wrthi'n pennu cyllideb. Gwn fod trafodaethau trawsbleidiol ynghylch blaenoriaethau o fewn y broses pennu cyllideb honno. Gwn fod pobl yn edrych arnom i gael cysondeb o ran parhad y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn y dyfodol. Mae'n hysbys, fel y gŵyr Peter Black, fy mod yn cefnogi'r grant. Credaf ei fod yn rhywbeth sydd ei angen ar hyn o bryd, o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â thrydedd flaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru—y bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng y rhai tlotaf a'r gweddill. Mater o ddemocratiaeth ar waith ydyw, o'n safbwynt ni fel gwleidyddion yn sicrhau y gallwn fodloni dyheadau a dymuniadau gweithwyr proffesiynol yn y maes hwn ac, wrth gwrs, ddyheadau a dymuniadau pobl ifanc.

Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg: Adroddiad Blynyddol 2012-13

Welsh Medium Education Strategy: Annual Report 2012-13

14:13 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau gweithredu yn 'Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg: Adroddiad blynyddol 2012-13'? OAQ(4)0323(ESK)

13. Will the Minister make a statement on the action points in 'Welsh Medium Education Strategy: Annual Report 2012-13'? OAQ(4)0323(ESK)

14:13 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The third annual report on progress against the objectives and targets of the Welsh-medium education strategy was published in July of this year. Work is progressing on the majority of the actions listed in the implementation programme of the strategy. The work will continue throughout 2013 and 2014.

Cyhoeddwyd y trydydd adroddiad blynyddol ar gynnydd yn erbyn amcanion a thargedau'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ym mis Gorffennaf eleni. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo ar y rhan fwyaf o'r camau gweithredu a restrir yn rhaglen weithredu'r strategaeth. Bydd y gwaith yn parhau drwy gydol 2013 a 2014.

14:14 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch, Weinidog. Rhan bwysig o weithredu ar y strategaeth hon yw cynlluniau strategol y Gymraeg mewn addysg. Mae enghraifft nid nepell o'r adeilad hon, gan fod trafodaeth ynglŷn â Threbiwt , ward y Senedd hon, a'r posibiliad o ysgol Gymraeg newydd yn gwasanaethu'r Senedd, mewn ffordd. Byddai'n braf iawn gweld Cyngor Caerdydd yn gwneud hynny. Pa fath o ganllawiau a rheoliadau yr ydych chi'n bwriadu eu rhoi gerbron y Cynulliad yn ystod y misoedd nesaf i weithredu'r cynlluniau strategol a chefnogi'r ffordd y cânt eu gweithredu?

Thank you, Minister. An important part of implementing this strategy are the Welsh in education strategic plans. There is an example not a stone's throw from this building, given that there is discussion about Butetown, the ward where the Senedd sits, and the possibility of a new Welsh-medium school that would serve the Senedd, in a way. It would be excellent to see Cardiff Council establishing that school. What kind of guidelines and regulations do you intend to bring before the Assembly in the next few months in order to implement the strategic plans and support the way in which they are implemented?

14:14 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Welsh in education strategic plans are now a statutory requirement for all local authorities in Wales as a result of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 having been passed. The Welsh in education grant will provide more than £5.8 million to local authorities this year to undertake a range of activities, including training, to increase the number of teachers and support staff with higher-level Welsh-language skills. There is a multitude of other action to be undertaken there, too. I want local authorities to take responsibility for this matter—it is their responsibility. I am afraid that I cannot comment on any individual proposals for school organisation. As the Member knows, these may need to be determined by Welsh Ministers.

Mae cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg bellach yn ofyniad statudol ar bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i basio Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013. Bydd grant Cymraeg mewn addysg yn darparu mwy na £5.8 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol eleni er mwyn iddynt ymgymryd â nifer o weithgareddau, gan gynnwys hyfforddiant, er mwyn cynyddu nifer yr athrawon a staff cymorth sydd â sgiliau iaith Gymraeg lefel uwch. Mae llu o gamau eraill i'w cymryd yn hyn o beth, hefyd. Rwyf am i'r awdurdodau lleol gymryd cyfrifoldeb am y mater hwn—eu cyfrifoldeb hwy ydyw. Mae arnaf ofn na allaf roi sylwadau ar unrhyw gynigion unigol ar gyfer trefniadaeth ysgolion. Fel y gŵyr yr Aelod, efallai y bydd angen penderfyniad gan Weinidogion Cymru.

14:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister.

Diolch ichi, Weinidog.

Cwestiynau i Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth

Questions to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Seilwaith Trafnidiaeth

Transport Infrastructure

14:15 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. Pa welliannau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cynllunio ar gyfer y seilwaith trafnidiaeth yng ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0300(EST)

1. What improvements does the Minister have planned for the transport infrastructure in north Wales? OAQ(4)0300(EST)

14:15 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth / The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

I set out my priorities for transport in my written statement of 10 July. My further statement of 18 July outlined my priorities for the rail network.

Nodais fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer trafnidiaeth yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar 10 Gorffennaf. Amlinellodd fy natganiad pellach ar 18 Gorffennaf fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd.

14:16 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that response. You know that I am very keen on investment in the rail network in north Wales. I am particularly keen to see a direct rail link established between the north Wales main line and Liverpool. You said that there was going to be some work undertaken by the north-east Wales integrated taskforce over the summer and that you would be hoping to update Assembly Members in the autumn about any progress on that. Can you give us an update today, please?

Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw. Gwyddoch fy mod yn teimlo'n gryf iawn o blaid buddsoddi yn y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn y gogledd. Rwy'n arbennig o awyddus i weld cyswllt rheilffordd uniongyrchol rhwng prif linell y gogledd a Lerpwl. Dywedasoch y byddai rhywfaint o waith yn mynd rhagddo gan dasglu integredig y gogledd-ddwyrain yn ystod yr haf, ac y byddech yn gobeithio rhoi gwybod i Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn yr hydref am unrhyw gynnydd ar hynny. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni heddiw, os gwelwch yn dda?

14:16 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Obviously, the Minister for Local Government and Government Business is taking forward discussions, with the first formal meeting of the taskforce in November. However, I know of the interest in rail, and today I have agreed a £44 million scheme with Network Rail, to be delivered by spring 2015, which is to improve north-south journey times and links with Wrexham. It will involve the Saltney redoubling, and the revised scheme will ensure that there will be massive improvements on the line that will also allow us to then look at additional capacity. We have been quite busy over the summer.

Yn amlwg, mae'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth yn bwrw ymlaen â thrafodaethau, gyda chyfarfod ffurfiol cyntaf y tasglu ym mis Tachwedd. Fodd bynnag, gwn am y diddordeb yn y rheilffyrdd, a heddiw rwyf wedi cytuno i gynllun £44 miliwn gyda Network Rail, i'w gyflwyno erbyn gwanwyn 2015, gyda'r nod o wella amseroedd teithio rhwng y gogledd a'r de a chysylltiadau â Wrecsam. Bydd yn golygu ailddyblu llinell Saltney, a bydd y cynllun diwygiedig yn sicrhau y bydd gwelliannau enfawr ar y llinell a fydd hefyd yn ein galluogi wedyn i edrych ar gapasiti ychwanegol. Rydym wedi bod yn eithaf prysur dros yr haf.

14:17 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol iawn bod dwy elfen i seilwaith y gogledd a'r canolbarth, sef rheilffyrdd a ffyrdd. Onid yw penderfyniad gwarthus Arriva i ddiflannu o'r canolbarth a'r gogledd yn rhoi cyfle newydd inni greu cyfundrefn drafnidiaeth integredig? A yw'n fodlon arwain y frwydr hon?

The Minister will well know that the infrastructure of north and mid Wales has two strands—railways and roads. Does not Arriva's disgraceful decision to pull out of north and mid Wales provide us with a new opportunity to create an integrated transport system? Is she willing to lead that battle?

14:17 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. It does give us the opportunity. I was absolutely appalled and disappointed when I heard the announcement from Arriva. I understand that it is a commercial decision but, at the end of the day, we have to look at the way forward. I have discussed with the three local authority leaders this morning the establishment of an officials' taskforce, which will have its meeting on Friday, to look at all options concerning bus travel. I expect it to report to me during next week, and then, with the permission of the Minister for Government business and the Deputy Presiding Officer, I hope to make a statement a week Tuesday, outlining my intention and direction of travel in this particular area.

Ydy. Mae'n rhoi cyfle inni. Cefais fy nychryn a'm siomi'n fawr pan glywais y cyhoeddiad gan Arriva. Deallaf ei fod yn benderfyniad masnachol ond, yn y pen draw, rhaid inni edrych ar y ffordd ymlaen. Rwyf wedi trafod y bwriad i sefydlu tasglu o swyddogion gydag arweinwyr y tri awdurdod lleol y bore yma, a fydd yn cyfarfod ddydd Gwener, er mwyn edrych ar yr holl opsiynau sy'n gysylltiedig â theithio ar fws. Disgwyliaf iddo gyflwyno adroddiad imi yn ystod yr wythnos nesaf, ac yna, gyda chaniatâd Gweinidog busnes y Llywodraeth a'r Dirprwy Lywydd, rwy'n gobeithio gwneud datganiad wythnos i ddydd Mawrth, yn amlinellu fy mwriad a'm cyfeiriad yn y maes penodol hwn.

14:18 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Roeddwn i'n mynd i ofyn ichi pa ffactorau roeddech chi'n eu hystyried wrth ichi adolygu'r penderfyniad ynghylch dyblu'r rheilffordd rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer, felly dyma gyfle i'ch llongyfarch chi ar eich cyhoeddiad y prynhawn yma. Bydd pobl y gogledd yn ddiolchgar iawn i chi am benderfynu bwrw ymlaen â'r sefyllfa.

I was going to ask you what factors you were considering in reviewing the decision on doubling the railway line between Wrexham and Chester, so this is now an opportunity to congratulate you on your announcement this afternoon. The people of north Wales will be very grateful to you for deciding to press ahead with that.

14:18 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Question 2, OAQ(4)0307(EST), is transferred for written answer.

Cwestiwn 2, OAQ (4) 0307 (EST), yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Teithio ar y Rheilffyrdd

Rail Travel

14:18 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo teithio ar y rheilffyrdd yng nghanolbarth Cymru? OAQ(4)0310(EST)

3. What steps is the Welsh Government taking to promote rail travel in mid Wales? OAQ(4)0310(EST)

14:18 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am considering a number of improvements to rail travel in mid Wales. This includes a current project working with local rail interest groups to develop proposals for potential service enhancements on the Cambrian and Heart of Wales lines, such as summer tourist trains.

Rwy'n ystyried nifer o welliannau i deithio ar y rheilffyrdd yn y canolbarth. Mae hyn yn cynnwys prosiect sy'n bodoli eisoes gyda grwpiau lleol sydd â diddordeb yn y rheilffyrdd i ddatblygu cynigion ar gyfer gwelliannau posibl i wasanaethau ar linell y Cambrian a llinell Calon Cymru, fel trenau twristiaid yn ystod yr haf.

14:19 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yn bendant iawn, mae angen gwasanaeth amlach ar y rheilffordd rhwng Aberystwyth a'r Amwythig. Rydych wedi sôn am yr arolwg rydych wedi ei gomisiynu yn lleol i asesu'r angen ar gyfer y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Sut y byddwch yn asesu canlyniadau'r arolwg? Pa 'criteria' y byddwch yn eu defnyddio i gymryd penderfyniad terfynol ar gyllido a chomisiynu gwasanaeth amlach ar y rheilffordd bwysig hon?

There is a definite need for a more frequent rail service between Aberystwyth and Shrewsbury. You have mentioned the survey that you have commissioned locally to assess the demand for such a service. How will you assess the findings of that survey? What criteria will you use to reach a final decision on funding and commissioning a more frequent service on this important railway?

14:19 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have agreed to give money to the group that is looking at it—I think that I have allocated £20,000 for it to undertake the local demand survey and associated investigations. Also, as part of looking at these issues, I am looking at the strategic role of the Marches line between Newport, Shrewsbury and Wrexham. In addition, all of this work has to complement some of the work that we are doing on local growth zones. Therefore, I will be looking quite clearly at the information that it gives to me. I will be more than happy to share with the Member, in light of her constituency interests, how this work progresses in terms of the question that she asked.

Rwyf wedi cytuno i roi arian i'r grŵp sy'n edrych arno—credaf fy mod wedi dyrannu £20,000 er mwyn iddo gynnal yr arolwg o'r galw lleol ac ymchwiliadau cysylltiedig. Hefyd, fel rhan o'r gwaith o edrych ar y materion hyn, rwy'n edrych ar rôl strategol llinell y Gororau rhwng Casnewydd, yr Amwythig a Wrecsam. Yn ogystal, rhaid i'r holl waith hwn gyd-fynd â rhywfaint o'r gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud ar ardaloedd twf lleol. Felly, byddaf yn edrych yn eithaf manwl ar y wybodaeth a gaf. Byddaf yn fwy na pharod i rannu gyda'r Aelod, yng ngoleuni buddiannau ei hetholaeth, sut y mae'r gwaith hwn yn mynd yn rhagddo o ran y cwestiwn a ofynnodd.

14:20 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I welcome the mid Wales Cambrian line survey, and I shall be promoting it as much as I can. We know that passenger numbers are increasing across all stations on the line. The growth is there, the demand is there, and, most importantly, there is a Government commitment in the national transport plan to deliver the hourly service. What next steps are you taking, following this survey? Do you envisage that information will emerge that will provide evidence that is contrary to the conclusions in the survey?

Croesawaf arolwg llinell y Cambrian yn y canolbarth, a byddaf yn ei hyrwyddo cymaint ag y gallaf. Gwyddom fod nifer y teithwyr yn cynyddu ym mhob un o'r gorsafoedd ar y llinell. Gwelwn y twf, gwelwn y galw, ac, yn bwysicaf oll, mae ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth yn y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth bob awr. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd nesaf, ar ôl yr arolwg hwn? A ydych yn rhagweld y bydd gwybodaeth yn dod i'r amlwg a fydd yn darparu tystiolaeth sy'n groes i'r casgliadau yn yr arolwg?

14:20 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I think that I will rely on the survey to back up what I think are all of our gut instincts about some of these particular issues. I will have to look at the financial issues surrounding this, in light of the heavy cuts to our budgets, because I will not necessarily be able to do the things that I might want to do. However, I assure you that I am very keen to see us developing the role of that line as a strategic service. It is also essential for my tourism strategy that we look at these appropriate rail links.

Na, credaf y byddaf yn dibynnu ar yr arolwg i gefnogi ein greddf naturiol ynghylch rhai o'r materion penodol hyn. Bydd yn rhaid imi edrych ar y materion ariannol sy'n berthnasol i hyn, yn wyneb y toriadau mawr i'n cyllidebau, oherwydd ni fyddaf o reidrwydd yn gallu gwneud y pethau y byddaf yn awyddus i'w gwneud. Fodd bynnag, gallaf eich sicrhau fy mod yn awyddus iawn i'n gweld yn datblygu rôl y llinell honno fel gwasanaeth strategol. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol ar gyfer fy strategaeth dwristiaeth ein bod yn edrych ar y cysylltiadau rheilffordd priodol hyn.

14:21 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, we know that there is a gaping hole in the rail network from south of Aberystwyth, which was affected by the ending of the rail track from Carmarthen to Aberystwyth. What concerns us here today is that the public transport network looks set to disintegrate further with the announcement that a massive section of the bus network is to be scrapped, with a loss of 46 jobs. Minister, yesterday evening I was contacted by a student from Llanybydder studying in Lampeter, saying that without the no. 40 bus, she cannot do anything or go anywhere and that her future is in jeopardy because she will not be able to access the university. I have not replied to her yet, Minister, but is there a positive message that I can take from here today? Can you update Members on any discussions that you have had with Arriva about potential job losses?

Weinidog, gwyddom fod bwlch mawr yn y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd i'r de o Aberystwyth, gan nad oes trac rheilffordd rhwng Caerfyrddin ac Aberystwyth mwyach. Yr hyn sy'n peri pryder inni yma heddiw yw bod y rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn debygol o chwalu ymhellach gyda'r cyhoeddiad y caiff rhan enfawr o'r rhwydwaith bysiau ei ddiddymu, gan golli 46 o swyddi. Weinidog, neithiwr cysylltodd myfyriwr o Lanybydder sy'n astudio yn Llanbedr Pont Steffan â mi, gan ddweud na allai wneud unrhyw beth na mynd i unrhyw le heb fws rhif 40, a bod ei dyfodol yn y fantol oherwydd na fydd yn gallu cyrraedd y brifysgol. Nid wyf wedi ei hateb eto, Weinidog, ond a oes neges gadarnhaol y gallaf ei chymryd oddi yma heddiw? A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am unrhyw drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gydag Arriva am y swyddi a gaiff eu colli o bosibl?

14:22 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have already indicated, in my response to Lord Elis-Thomas, the establishment of the task group that is quickly going to report. I will have to look at the short-term issues to protect individuals, and the point has already been made in Elin Jones's question to the Minister for education about travel issues for students. So, I will look at the short term and then at the long term as to how we can progress alternatives to how we deliver services. I can only assure you that work is being done as quickly as possible on this particular issue.

Yn fy ymateb i'r Arglwydd Elis-Thomas, rwyf eisoes wedi sôn am y grŵp gorchwyl a fydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad maes o law. Bydd yn rhaid imi edrych ar y materion byrdymor i amddiffyn unigolion, ac mae'r pwynt eisoes wedi'i wneud yng nghwestiwn Elin Jones i'r Gweinidog addysg am broblemau teithio i fyfyrwyr. Felly, edrychaf ar faterion byrdymor ac yna'r rhai hirdymor o ran sut y gallwn ddatblygu dewisiadau amgen i'r modd yr ydym yn darparu gwasanaethau. Ni allaf ond eich sicrhau bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo cyn gynted ag y bo modd ar y mater penodol hwn.

14:22 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, in previous years, concessionary rail fare schemes have operated on the Heart of Wales line in the winter months, which have proved very popular with my constituents. You said in a written response to me yesterday that you would make an announcement shortly. Given that the scheme usually runs from October, and it is now October, could you give some clarity as to whether those concessionary rail fares will exist this year?

Weinidog, mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, cafwyd cynlluniau tocynnau trên rhatach ar linell Calon Cymru dros fisoedd y gaeaf, sydd wedi bod yn boblogaidd iawn gyda'm hetholwyr. Dywedasoch mewn ymateb ysgrifenedig imi ddoe y byddech yn gwneud cyhoeddiad cyn hir. O ystyried bod y cynllun fel arfer yn rhedeg o fis Hydref, a'i bod yn fis Hydref bellach, a allech roi rhywfaint o eglurder ynghylch a fydd y tocynnau trên rhatach hynny yn bodoli eleni?

14:23 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am pleased to announce, 'Yes'.

Rwy'n falch o gyhoeddi, 'Byddant'.

Marchnata Twristiaeth

Marketing Tourism

14:23 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

4. Beth yw strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer marchnata twristiaeth yng ngorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0309(EST)

4. What is the Welsh Government's strategy for marketing tourism in west Wales? OAQ(4)0309(EST)

14:23 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The new tourism strategy launched in the summer identifies a product-led approach to developing and marketing tourism in Wales. The Great Britain domestic market is the main market for Wales and will continue to be the main focus.

Mae'r strategaeth dwristiaeth newydd a lansiwyd yn yr haf yn nodi ymagwedd a arweinir gan gynnyrch i ddatblygu a marchnata twristiaeth yng Nghymru. Marchnad ddomestig Prydain Fawr yw'r brif farchnad ar gyfer Cymru a dyna fydd y prif ffocws o hyd.

14:23 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, mae twristiaid yn ddefnyddwyr cyson o'r gwasanaeth bysys yn y gorllewin, a chwrddais â nifer ohonynt yn ystod yr haf bywiog ar arfordir y gorllewin ar y gwasanaeth rhif 40. Mae penderfyniad Arriva ddoe i dynnu mas yn llwyr o Geredigion wedi gadael fy etholwyr a'r gyrwyr bysys mewn sioc. Mae'n amlwg iawn o'ch ateb ardderchog i gwestiwn Dafydd Elis-Thomas eich bod yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif ac yn sefydlu tasglu. A wnewch chi hefyd annog yr awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod rhai o ddefnyddwyr cyson y gwasanaethau hyn hefyd yn rhan o'r trafodaethau ynglŷn â chynllunio dyfodol i'r gwasanaeth bysys hwn?

Minister, tourists are regular users of the bus service in west Wales; I met a number of them during a busy summer on the no. 40 service along the west Wales coast. Yesterday's decision by Arriva to pull out of Ceredigion completely has left my constituents and the bus drivers in a state of shock. It is very clear from your excellent answer to Dafydd Elis-Thomas that you are taking this issue seriously, in setting up a task group. Will you also urge the local authorities to ensure that some of those who regularly use these services are included in the discussions on planning a future for these bus services?

14:24 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I absolutely concur with your point. It is very important for us to speak to local communities about what they require. Elsewhere in Wales, I am aware of quite innovative schemes where services go to one village, and if no-one is going on to the next village, the bus does not go. This is the type of public transport system that we have to look for, particularly within rural areas. There has to be community engagement. We also have to recognise that there are some excellent local bus service providers that might well be able to extend their services and employ more local people. They might give us better value for money, not just in terms of the cost, but value in terms of the wider society benefit. I will certainly be taking up the point that you make, but I have to say that the three local authority leaders have been extremely helpful in discussions this morning.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â'ch pwynt. Mae'n bwysig iawn inni siarad â chymunedau lleol am yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt. Mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru, rwy'n ymwybodol o gynlluniau eithaf arloesol lle mae gwasanaethau yn mynd i un pentref, ac os nad oes neb yn mynd ymlaen i'r pentref nesaf, ni fydd y bws yn mynd. Dyma'r math o system trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus y dylem geisio ei chael, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Rhaid ymgysylltu â'r gymuned. Rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod ei bod yn bosibl y gallai rhai darparwyr gwasanaeth bws lleol ardderchog ehangu eu gwasanaethau a chyflogi mwy o bobl leol. Efallai y byddant yn rhoi gwell gwerth am arian, nid yn unig o ran y gost, ond gwerth o ran budd ehangach i'r gymdeithas. Byddaf yn sicr yn mynd ar drywydd y pwynt a wnewch, ond rhaid imi ddweud bod arweinwyr y tri awdurdod lleol wedi bod yn gynorthwyol iawn yn y trafodaethau y bore yma.

14:25 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I was really pleased to welcome the Welsh Government figures that show that Wales has enjoyed a bumper summer for tourism, but how is the Welsh Government supporting tourism to become a year-round industry, so that we can look forward to a bumper autumn, winter and spring?

Weinidog, roeddwn yn falch iawn o groesawu ffigurau Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n dangos bod Cymru wedi mwynhau haf gwych ar gyfer twristiaeth, ond sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn helpu twristiaeth i fod yn ddiwydiant drwy gydol y flwyddyn, fel y gallwn edrych ymlaen at hydref, gaeaf a gwanwyn gwych?

14:25 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As we have, in Wales, a riviera-type climate all year, I think that it is going to be quite easy for us, in real terms, to be promoting Wales. It is important to recognise that Wales provides very good facilities—whether it is indoor or outdoor attractions—that can be utilised at all times. There is a specific market for us to be looking at in terms of short breaks during the winter period. Some areas of Wales are particularly successful in doing that. That is quite strategic in terms our strategy.

Gan fod gennym hinsawdd debyg i'r riviera drwy gydol y flwyddyn yng Nghymru, credaf y bydd yn eithaf hawdd inni hyrwyddo Cymru mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod cyfleusterau da iawn yng Nghymru—boed hynny dan do neu yn yr awyr agored—y gellir eu defnyddio drwy'r amser. Mae marchnad benodol y dylem edrych arni o ran seibiannau byr dros gyfnod y gaeaf. Mae rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru yn arbennig o lwyddiannus wrth wneud hynny. Mae hynny'n eithaf strategol o ran ein strategaeth.

14:26 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you spoke to Elin Jones about the effect of bus transportation on tourism and the local economy in areas that rely on tourism. Another great impact on those areas is the cumulative impact of wind turbines, especially ones that are developed outside of strategic search areas and that are just bunged up by individuals. One or two is one thing, but 13 or 14, especially in somewhere like Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, make a big difference to tourism. What conversations have you had with your colleagues across the board as to how we might be able to monitor and regulate this, so that our desire for clean energy does not impact on our tourism industry?

Weinidog, gwnaethoch sôn wrth Elin Jones am effaith trafnidiaeth bws ar dwristiaeth a'r economi leol yn yr ardaloedd sy'n dibynnu ar dwristiaeth. Rhywbeth arall sy'n effeithio'n fawr ar yr ardaloedd hynny yw effaith gronnol tyrbinau gwynt, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n cael eu datblygu y tu allan i'r ardaloedd chwilio strategol ac yn cael eu codi gan unigolion. Mae un neu ddau yn un peth, ond mae 13 neu 14, yn enwedig mewn rhywle fel Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i dwristiaeth. Pa sgyrsiau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn gyffredinol o ran sut y byddwn yn gallu monitro a rheoli hyn, fel na fydd ein hawydd am ynni glân yn effeithio ar ein diwydiant twristiaeth?

14:26 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I cannot, in all honesty, say that I have had any specific discussions on this issue.

Ni allaf, a bod yn onest, ddweud fy mod wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau penodol ar y mater hwn.

Twf Economaidd

Economic Growth

14:26 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am waith Llywodraeth Cymru i annog twf economaidd? OAQ(4)0312(EST)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's work to encourage economic growth? OAQ(4)0312(EST)

14:26 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Growth and sustainable jobs are at the heart of our programme for government, and we have made it clear that our absolute focus remains on supporting and boosting our economy and identifying every opportunity to help businesses in Wales.

Twf a swyddi cynaliadwy sydd wrth wraidd ein rhaglen lywodraethu, ac rydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir ein bod yn canolbwyntio'n llwyr ar gefnogi a hybu ein heconomi a nodi pob cyfle i helpu busnesau yng Nghymru.

14:27 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n croesawu'r £200,000 a roddwyd i ddatblygu ardaloedd gwella busnes yn ddiweddar. Rwyf wedi gweld llwyddiant BID yn Abertawe. Yn eich datganiad ddoe, roeddech yn sôn y bydd elusennau yn cael eu cynnwys yn y BIDs o hyn ymlaen. Beth yw'r cynlluniau i gydweithredu gydag elusennau? Beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer gwneud hyn, i sicrhau y gall elusennau fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn?

I welcome the £200,000 given recently to business improvement districts. I have seen the success of the Swansea BID. In your statement yesterday, you said that, from now on, charities will be included in the BIDs. What plans are there to collaborate with charities? What is the timetable for doing that, so as to ensure that charities are able to take advantage of the opportunity?

14:27 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very pleased with your comments about BIDs. Swansea has certainly been successful in delivering the BID system. We have the money available for growth and we are looking for applications by 29 November. So, it is up to those that are constructing the BID process to engage with the charity shops.

Rwyf wedi fy mhlesio'n fawr â'ch sylwadau am BIDs. Mae Abertawe yn sicr wedi bod yn llwyddiannus o ran cyflwyno'r system BID. Mae arian ar gael ar gyfer twf, ac rydym am gael ceisiadau erbyn 29 Tachwedd. Felly, mater i'r rhai sy'n adeiladu'r broses BID yw ymgysylltu â'r siopau elusen.

14:27 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, it is essential that Wales sees improvements in economic growth in the future, and the biotech sector may well be a promising industry in which to invest. Members will be aware that a decision by the Wales life sciences investment fund to invest £5 million of taxpayers' money into the Surrey-based biotech company ReNeuron is currently under review by the Welsh Government's internal audit team and that the Auditor General for Wales has indicated that there appear to be matters that warrant external audit attention. What is the timescale for the internal audit review? Will you confirm that its findings will be made public?

Weinidog, mae'n hanfodol bod Cymru yn gweld gwelliannau mewn twf economaidd yn y dyfodol, ac efallai y bydd y sector biotechnoleg yn ddiwydiant addawol i fuddsoddi ynddo. Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol bod penderfyniad gan gronfa fuddsoddi gwyddorau bywyd Cymru i fuddsoddi £5 miliwn o arian trethdalwyr yng nghwmni biotechnoleg ReNeuron yn cael ei adolygu ar hyn o bryd gan dîm archwilio mewnol Llywodraeth Cymru a bod Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru wedi nodi ei bod yn ymddangos bod materion sy'n haeddu sylw archwilio allanol. Beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer yr adolygiad archwilio mewnol? A wnewch chi gadarnhau y caiff ei ganfyddiadau eu cyhoeddi?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:28 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

This is not a matter for me as Minister.

Nid yw hwn yn fater i mi fel Gweinidog.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:28 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Well, Minister, it certainly is a matter for Assembly Members in the Chamber. Given that this is not the only Welsh Government fund that is currently under review by the Wales Audit Office, what assurances can the Welsh Government provide to Welsh taxpayers that the governance arrangements regarding the investment of taxpayers' money are robust and in the public interest? That is an issue for all Cabinet Members.

Wel, Weinidog, mae'n sicr yn fater i Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y Siambr. O gofio nad hon yw unig gronfa Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n destun adolygiad gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar hyn o bryd, pa sicrwydd y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei roi i drethdalwyr Cymru bod y trefniadau llywodraethu o ran buddsoddi arian trethdalwyr yn gadarn ac er budd y cyhoedd? Mae hynny'n fater i holl Aelodau'r Cabinet.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:29 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The direct question that you asked me was whether this is an issue for me. This is now, as you indicated, a Wales Audit Office matter. Therefore, it is not a matter for me until that report has been concluded and these matters have been dealt with. I am sure that, if there is any relevance to me, it will be drawn to my attention. The fund was managed by Finance Wales and it was satisfied with the administration of the fund. I do not think that I wish to be drawn further in case I say anything that might be inappropriate.

Y cwestiwn uniongyrchol y gwnaethoch ei ofyn imi oedd a yw hyn yn fater i mi. Mater i Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yw hwn bellach, fel y gwnaethoch ei nodi. Felly, nid yw'n fater i mi nes i'r adroddiad hwnnw gael ei gwblhau ac yr ymdrinnir â'r materion hyn. Rwy'n siŵr, os bydd unrhyw fater yn berthnasol i mi, y tynnir fy sylw ato. Rheolwyd y gronfa gan Gyllid Cymru ac roedd yn fodlon ar y modd y gweinyddwyd y gronfa. Ni chredaf fy mod am ymhelaethu eto rhag ofn imi ddweud unrhyw beth a allai fod yn amhriodol.

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14:29 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Today, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs has released its tax receipt figures. Scotland's figures show that its percentage of total tax contribution is above its population percentage. Wales's figure is 3.5% down on the figure in 1999, which mirrors the low gross value added per capita figure. How does the Government intend to reverse this debilitating trend?

Heddiw, mae Cyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi wedi cyhoeddi ei ffigurau o ran derbyniadau treth. Dengys ffigurau yr Alban bod ei chanran o gyfanswm y cyfraniadau treth yn uwch na chanran ei phoblogaeth. Mae ffigur Cymru 3.5% yn is na'r ffigur yn 1999, sy'n adlewyrchu'r ffigur gwerth ychwanegol crynswth isel y pen. Sut mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu gwrthdroi'r duedd niweidiol hon?

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14:29 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is important to recognise in terms of the programmes we put in place to support the economy, in terms of the grant schemes we operate, in terms of the encouragement for business, the formalisation of the enterprise zones, being dynamic in terms of our policy agenda, and, of course, setting up funds such as the life sciences fund, which increase investment in Wales, these are the way forward in terms of long-term growth.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod o ran y rhaglenni yr ydym yn eu rhoi ar waith i gefnogi'r economi, o ran y cynlluniau grant yr ydym yn eu gweithredu, o ran yr anogaeth i fusnesau, ffurfioli'r ardaloedd menter, bod yn ddeinamig o ran ein polisi agenda, ac, wrth gwrs, sefydlu cronfeydd fel y gronfa gwyddorau bywyd, sy'n cynyddu buddsoddiad yng Nghymru, mai dyma'r ffordd ymlaen o ran twf hirdymor.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:30 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Interestingly, the areas where Wales's tax contribution is on a par with its population are on tobacco, beer and cider duty. That is not a rosy picture of the Welsh economy or Welsh life. Do you agree that the Government should conduct an in-depth diagnostic study of the Welsh economy to understand its basic strengths and weaknesses in order to address this calamitous situation?

Yn ddiddorol ddigon, y meysydd lle mae cyfraniad treth Cymru ar yr un lefel â'r boblogaeth yw'r doll ar dybaco, cwrw a seidr. Nid yw hynny'n ddarlun deniadol o economi Cymru na bywyd Cymru. A gytunwch y dylai'r Llywodraeth gynnal astudiaeth ddiagnostig fanwl o economi Cymru er mwyn deall ei chryfderau a'i gwendidau sylfaenol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa drychinebus hon?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:30 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Can we please stop talking down the Welsh economy in so many ways? When I go out and about, we see many successful businesses. If we look at aerospace businesses, which we need to look at, and other business, there is a lot of success in that area. I accept what you say, that it is gloomy when you talk about tobacco, alcohol and those particular issues. However, a detailed analysis was done before Ieuan Wyn introduced the economic proposals for the sectors, and I am more than happy to see what future work can be done in that area.

A gawn roi'r gorau i fychanu economi Cymru cymaint? Pan fyddaf yn mynd yma ac acw, rydym yn gweld llawer o fusnesau llwyddiannus. Os edrychwn ar fusnesau awyrofod, ac mae angen inni wneud hynny, a busnesau eraill, mae llawer o lwyddiant yn y maes hwnnw. Derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedwch, bod y darlun yn ddu pan fyddwch yn sôn am dybaco, alcohol a'r materion penodol hynny. Fodd bynnag, gwnaed dadansoddiad manwl cyn i Ieuan Wyn gyflwyno'r cynigion economaidd ar gyfer y sectorau, ac rwy'n fwy na pharod i weld pa waith y gellir ei wneud yn y dyfodol yn y maes hwnnw.

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14:31 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I want to return to the Welsh life sciences investment fund. While it is subject to an investigation by the Wales Audit Office, as I understand it, I would like to understand in what way you vetted the individuals appointed to manage the fund on your behalf, to make sure that they had no financial or pecuniary interests in the projects that they were funding.

Weinidog, rwyf am ddychwelyd at gronfa fuddsoddi gwyddorau bywyd Cymru. Er ei bod yn destun ymchwiliad gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, hoffwn ddeall sut y gwnaethoch archwilio'r unigolion a benodwyd i reoli'r gronfa ar eich rhan, i wneud yn siŵr nad oedd ganddynt unrhyw fuddiannau ariannol yn y prosiectau yr oeddent yn eu hariannu.

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14:31 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I do not think that I can be drawn on these matters as they are the subject of a Wales Audit Office report.

Ni chredaf y gallaf ddweud unrhyw beth ar y materion hyn gan eu bod yn destun adroddiad gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru.

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14:31 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, this is a very serious matter. The Serious Fraud Office defines insider dealing as

'the illegal trading in shares by someone...with knowledge of unpublished business data or information that would affect the price of shares being bought or sold'.

Between 25 June, when a decision was taken to fund ReNeuron by the body Sir Chris Evans chairs, and 22 July, when an announcement of that funding was made, records show that Sir Chris Evans bought 24 million shares in that company. Does this behaviour, in your opinion, match that definition of insider dealing and have you reported this matter to the police?

Weinidog, mae hwn yn fater difrifol iawn. Mae'r Swyddfa Twyll Difrifol yn diffinio masnachu mewnol fel a ganlyn

masnachu anghyfreithlon mewn cyfranddaliadau gan rywun ... sy'n gwybod am ddata busnes nad ydynt wedi eu cyhoeddi neu wybodaeth a fyddai'n effeithio ar bris y cyfranddaliadau sy'n cael eu prynu neu eu gwerthu.

Rhwng 25 Mehefin, pan benderfynwyd ariannu ReNeuron gan y corff a gadeirir gan Syr Chris Evans, a 22 Gorffennaf, pan wnaed cyhoeddiad am y cyllid hwnnw, dengys cofnodion fod Syr Chris Evans wedi prynu 24 miliwn o gyfranddaliadau yn y cwmni hwnnw. A yw'r ymddygiad hwn, yn eich barn chi, yn cyfateb i'r diffiniad o fasnachu mewnol ac a ydych wedi hysbysu'r heddlu am hyn?

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14:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order. I realise that there is a public interest in having these matters discussed, but they are being investigated by the appropriate agency and, at some point, that will be made public and it will be a matter for scrutiny here. However, if you wish to add anything, Minister, you may do so now.

Trefn. Sylweddolaf fod budd cyhoeddus ynghlwm wrth drafod y materion hyn, ond maent yn cael eu harchwilio gan yr asiantaeth briodol ac, ar ryw adeg, caiff hyn ei gyhoeddi a bydd yn fater i graffu arno yma. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn dymuno ychwanegu unrhyw beth, Weinidog, gallwch wneud hynny yn awr.

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14:32 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have nothing to add.

Nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu.

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Cefnffyrdd

Trunk Roads

14:32 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am welliannau i gefnffyrdd yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0306(EST)

6. Will the minister make a statement regarding improvements to trunk roads in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0306(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:32 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

My priorities were set out in my written statement on transport dated 9 July 2012.

Nodwyd fy mlaenoriaethau yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar drafnidiaeth dyddiedig 9 Gorffennaf 2012.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:33 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

I would like to thank the Minister very much for that reply and also for the very positive meetings and correspondence that she has made possible with my colleague Kirsty Williams and me on safety concerns regarding the A479 in Powys, and also via the Petitions Committee with regard to the lowering of the speed limit on the A487 through Blaenporth to 40 mph. This has been very warmly welcomed in the local community. Minister, you are probably aware that the English Minister for transport, Norman Baker, has recently expressed support for the Twenty is Plenty campaign in terms of reducing speed limits on that side of the border. Given the potential benefits that could accrue to communities across Wales, what consideration have you given, alongside your Welsh Government colleagues, to bringing this forward in Wales?

Hoffwn ddiolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw, a hefyd am y cyfarfodydd a'r ohebiaeth gadarnhaol iawn rhyngddi hi a'm cyd-aelod Kirsty Williams a minnau ynglŷn â phryderon diogelwch mewn perthynas â'r A479 ym Mhowys, a hefyd drwy gyfrwng y Pwyllgor Deisebau o ran gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 drwy Flaenporth i 40 mya. Mae hyn wedi cael croeso cynnes iawn yn y gymuned leol. Weinidog, mae'n debyg eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth yn Lloegr, Norman Baker, wedi mynegi'n ddiweddar ei fod yn cefnogi'r ymgyrch Twenty is Plenty ar gyfer lleihau cyfyngiadau cyflymder ar yr ochr honno o'r ffin. O ystyried y manteision posibl i gymunedau ledled Cymru, pa ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi, ynghyd â'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth Cymru, i gyflwyno hyn yng Nghymru?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:33 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The number of meetings that I have been holding with people and their constituents about their concerns about the 20 mph limit is something that we constantly have under review. I am not hostile to it because it is important that we put road safety at the very highest level. I will be having a further discussion on road safety issues with the chief constables this week and I will be more than happy to raise that issue and discuss it with them.

Mae nifer y cyfarfodydd yr wyf wedi bod yn eu cynnal gyda phobl a'u hetholwyr am eu pryderon am y terfyn 20 mya yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei adolygu'n gyson. Nid wyf yn gwrthwynebu hyn oherwydd mae'n bwysig ein bod yn rhoi'r flaenoriaeth bennaf i ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Byddaf yn cael trafodaeth bellach ar faterion diogelwch ar y ffyrdd gyda'r prif gwnstabliaid yr wythnos hon, a byddaf yn fwy na pharod i godi'r mater hwnnw a'i drafod gyda hwy.

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14:34 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be fully aware that I have been campaigning for many years for a commitment from your Government to dual the A40 in Pembrokeshire. I appreciate that we currently live in a difficult financial climate, but given that you can, on the road network, travel from the borders of Poland without leaving a dual carriageway until you get to St Clears, and given that this road is part of the trans-European network, will you as the Minister for transport seriously look at the possibility of levering in European moneys to dual this stretch of road?

Weinidog, byddwch yn gwbl ymwybodol fy mod wedi bod yn ymgyrchu ers blynyddoedd lawer i gael ymrwymiad gan eich Llywodraeth i ddeuoli'r A40 yn Sir Benfro. Sylweddolaf ein bod yn byw mewn hinsawdd ariannol anodd ar hyn o bryd, ond o ystyried y gallwch deithio o ffiniau Gwlad Pwyl ar y rhwydwaith ffyrdd heb adael ffordd ddeuol nes ichi gyrraedd Sanclêr, ac o ystyried bod y ffordd hon yn rhan o rwydwaith traws-Ewropeaidd, a wnewch chi, fel y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth, edrych o ddifrif ar y posibilrwydd o ddenu arian Ewropeaidd i ddeuoli'r darn hwn o'r ffordd?

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14:34 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Like you, I am very interested in the prospect of dualling the A40. When I had informal discussions with the city region board the other week, I indicated to it that it has to look at transport priorities of that nature to ensure that we have the appropriate links to the ports, and to Ireland.

Fel chi, mae gennyf ddiddordeb mawr yn y posibilrwydd o ddeuoli'r A40. Pan gefais drafodaethau anffurfiol gyda bwrdd y dinas-ranbarth yr wythnos o'r blaen, nodais fod yn rhaid iddo edrych ar flaenoriaethau trafnidiaeth o'r fath, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym y cysylltiadau priodol i borthladdoedd, ac i Iwerddon.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:35 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, a lot of the road improvements in Mid and West Wales, such as the Llandysul bypass, and the improvements at Glandyfi, which has just been finished, and which have been paid for by the Welsh Government, have been done with the purpose also of improving public transport in those areas, and coach travel in particular. Therefore, I will come back to Arriva, and its betrayal of its customers in Mid and West Wales. Do you remember, last year, that the Welsh Government's plans for a Cymru express service were stymied by Arriva running some of these services, which it now says that it cannot run, as commercial services? Now, it is pulling out of those services. Therefore, when you set up your new taskforce—well, you have set up the taskforce—will you look at the possibility, not only of involving local companies in this, but also of resurrecting the idea of proper coach travel, to bring Wales together as a nation?

Weinidog, mae llawer o'r gwelliannau ffyrdd yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, megis ffordd osgoi Llandysul, a'r gwelliannau yng Nglandyfi, sydd newydd gael eu cwblhau, ac y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi talu amdanynt, wedi cael eu gwneud gyda'r bwriad hefyd o wella trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn yr ardaloedd hynny, a theithio ar goetsys yn arbennig. Felly, dof yn ôl at Arriva, a'r modd y mae wedi bradychu ei gwsmeriaid yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. A gofiwch, y llynedd, bod cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaeth cyflym yng Nghymru wedi cael eu rhwystro gan y ffaith bod Arriva yn rhedeg rhai o'r gwasanaethau hyn, a'i fod bellach yn dweud na all eu rhedeg, fel gwasanaethau masnachol? Mae'n cefnu ar y gwasanaethau hynny erbyn hyn. Felly, pan fyddwch yn sefydlu eich tasglu newydd—wel, pan fyddwch wedi sefydlu'r tasglu—a edrychwch ar y posibilrwydd, nid yn unig o gynnwys cwmnïau lleol yn hyn, ond hefyd o atgyfodi'r syniad o opsiynau teithio priodol ar goetsys, i uno Cymru fel gwlad?

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14:36 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that you are absolutely right. When I look at the history of this—and I was not the Minister for transport at the time that some of this happened—I can see that it has been a difficult historic agenda to get to grips with. However, I will certainly take your point on board.

Credaf eich bod yn llygad eich lle. Pan edrychaf ar hanes hyn—ac nid fi oedd y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth pan ddigwyddodd rhywfaint o hyn—gallaf weld ei fod wedi bod yn agenda hanesyddol anodd i fynd i'r afael â hi. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried eich pwynt.

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14:36 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I congratulate Members for the ingenuity that they are using to get this important matter discussed. [Laughter.] The people of Aberystwyth are being well served.

Hoffwn longyfarch Aelodau am y dyfeisgarwch y maent yn ei ddefnyddio i sicrhau bod y mater pwysig hwn yn cael ei drafod. [Chwerthin.] Mae pobl Aberystwyth yn cael eu gwasanaethu'n dda.

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Strategaeth Dwristiaeth

Tourism Strategy

14:36 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynlluniau i ddatblygu strategaeth dwristiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru? OAQ(4)0305(EST)

7. Will the Minister provide an update on the development of plans to progress the Welsh Government's tourism strategy? OAQ(4)0305(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:36 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The tourism strategy action plan is available on the Welsh Government tourism website.

Mae cynllun gweithredu'r strategaeth dwristiaeth ar gael ar y wefan dwristiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru.

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14:36 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister. I was asking about how progress is being measured against that, really. Could you tell us something about Visit Britain? Its intelligence reveals that, post-Olympics, 75% of visitors wanted to come back to the UK, and to a destination outside London. How is Visit Wales working with Visit Britain, to help Wales be that destination?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Gofyn sut y caiff cynnydd ei fesur yn erbyn hynny yr oeddwn mewn gwirionedd. A allech ddweud ychydig wrthym am Visit Britain? Mae ei wybodaeth yn dangos, ar ôl y Gemau Olympaidd, bod 75% o ymwelwyr yn awyddus i ddod yn ôl i'r DU, ac i gyrchfan y tu allan i Lundain. Sut y mae Croeso Cymru yn gweithio gyda Visit Britain, i helpu i sicrhau mai Cymru yw'r gyrchfan honno?

14:37 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that question. We are now working very well with Visit Britain. We are very fortunate that Baroness Randerson, in the Wales Office, has tourism, and these issues, in her portfolio. She has also been engaging, on our behalf, with Visit Britain to ensure that we have the information that we require, so that we can help and assist each other in every way.

Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Rydym bellach yn gweithio'n dda iawn gyda Visit Britain. Rydym yn ffodus iawn bod twristiaeth a'r materion hyn yn rhan o bortffolio'r Farwnes Randerson yn Swyddfa Cymru. Mae hefyd wedi bod yn ymgysylltu â Visit Britain ar ein rhan i sicrhau bod gennym y wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnom, fel y gallwn helpu a chynorthwyo ein gilydd ym mhob ffordd.

14:37 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, it is important that we get the skills set right to ensure that we have a vibrant tourism sector here in Wales. Therefore, what discussions have you had with colleagues across the Welsh Government, and with partners throughout Wales, to make sure that this is the case?

Weinidog, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael y set sgiliau yn iawn i sicrhau bod gennym sector twristiaeth bywiog yma yng Nghymru. Felly, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda chyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth Cymru, a gyda phartneriaid ledled Cymru, er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod hyn yn wir?

14:37 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

I have to say that we have had an excellent relationship with the Department for Education and Skills in terms of the wider agenda, to address training and the skills that are required by the tourism sector. One of the members of my own tourism advisory board chairs the Wales employers panel for People 1st, and represents Wales on the board of People 1st, which is the hospitality sector skills council, so we have a good dialogue there. The tourism strategy looks at the need for training and for improving customer skills, et cetera, in Wales. There is a perception that, in terms of career development, there is not a lot in tourism, but there is actually a lot in terms of the development of tourism. Furthermore, the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology, who is also my Deputy Minister, has responsibility in that area also.

Rhaid imi ddweud bod y berthynas â'r Adran Addysg a Sgiliau wedi bod yn wych o ran yr agenda ehangach, i fynd i'r afael â'r hyfforddiant a'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen ar y sector twristiaeth. Un o aelodau fy mwrdd cynghori twristiaeth fy hun sy'n cadeirio panel cyflogwyr Cymru ar gyfer People 1st, ac mae'n cynrychioli Cymru ar fwrdd People 1st, sef y cyngor sgiliau sector lletygarwch, felly cawn ddeialog da yn hynny o beth. Mae'r strategaeth dwristiaeth yn edrych ar yr angen am hyfforddiant ac am wella sgiliau cwsmeriaid, ac ati, yng Nghymru. Mae canfyddiad na cheir llawer o ddatblygiad gyrfa ym maes twristiaeth, ond ceir llawer ohono mewn gwirionedd o ran datblygu twristiaeth. At hynny, y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg, sydd hefyd yn Ddirprwy Weinidog imi, sy'n gyfrifol yn y maes hwnnw hefyd.

14:38 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The port of Holyhead is vital, not only to tourism on Anglesey, but also to the general economic wellbeing of the island. Will the Minister join me in voicing concern about, and opposing, moves through consultation by the ferry company, and the port's owner, Stena, to make 21 members of staff redundant, at a time when the port, and its services, should be developing and not contracting?

Mae porthladd Caergybi yn hanfodol, nid yn unig i dwristiaeth ar Ynys Môn, ond hefyd i les economaidd cyffredinol yr ynys. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i fynegi pryder am gamau a gymerwyd drwy ymgynghoriad gan y cwmni fferi, a pherchennog y porthladd, Stena, i ddiswyddo 21 o aelodau o staff, ar adeg pan ddylai'r porthladd, a'i wasanaethau, fod yn datblygu ac nid yn crebachu, ac i wrthwynebu'r camau hynny?

14:38 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, we very much want to see the development of Holyhead, because it is useful in many other issues. We have the energy island programme, and there is also the way that we are developing the enterprise zone—they are very important. I have asked my officials to give the up-to-date position once we understand what the information is from the company.

Gwnaf, rydym yn awyddus iawn i weld datblygiadau yng Nghaergybi, gan ei bod yn ddefnyddiol mewn llawer o faterion eraill, er enghraifft y rhaglen ynys ynni, a'r modd y byddwn yn datblygu'r ardal fenter—maent yn bwysig iawn. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion roi'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf pan gawn y wybodaeth gan y cwmni.

14:39 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

During the summer recess, I saw young tourists enjoying the blue lagoon pool in Abereiddi—which is not in my constituency, but I do go there a lot—while tombstoning under expert supervision. What is the Minister doing to encourage this niche sort of sport—extreme sports—to come to Wales, as well as activity holidays in general?

Yn ystod toriad yr haf, gwelais dwristiaid ifanc yn mwynhau'r morlyn glas yn Abereiddi—nad yw yn fy etholaeth i, ond rwyf yn mynd yno'n aml—wrth neidio i'r dŵr dan oruchwyliaeth arbenigol. Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i annog y math arbenigol hwn o chwaraeon eithafol i ddod i Gymru, yn ogystal â gwyliau gweithgareddau yn gyffredinol?

14:39 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that, in terms of activity holidays, we are doing quite a lot, particularly in terms of cycling, as well as various other sports, such as climbing and mountaineering. There is obviously a role for extreme sports, but it is important, in terms of encouragement, that I get the right balance in my budget, and I would not want to overemphasise the spend that I would make in that area, as opposed to other things that I might be doing. So, it is a question of getting the necessary balance, but we do have the opportunity in Wales for encouraging much activity and I think that it is important that we get images of that on our website in order to sell Wales and make sure that we get the greatest participation by everyone.

Rydym yn gwneud cryn dipyn o ran gwyliau gweithgareddau yn fy marn i, yn enwedig o ran beicio, yn ogystal ag amrywiaeth o chwaraeon eraill, megis dringo a mynydda. Mae'n amlwg bod lle i chwaraeon eithafol, ond mae'n bwysig, o ran anogaeth, fy mod yn cael y cydbwysedd cywir yn fy nghyllideb, ac ni fyddwn am orbwysleisio'r gwariant y byddwn yn ei wneud yn y maes hwnnw, yn hytrach na phethau eraill y gallwn eu gwneud. Felly, mae'n fater o gael y cydbwysedd angenrheidiol, ond mae gennym gyfle yng Nghymru i annog llawer o weithgarwch a chredaf ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn rhoi lluniau o hynny ar ein gwefan er mwyn hyrwyddo Cymru a sicrhau ein bod yn cael y cyfranogiad mwyaf gan bawb.

14:40 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 8, OAQ(4)0311(EST), is withdrawn.

Mae Cwestiwn 8, OAQ(4)0311(EST), wedi'i dynnu'n ôl.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Busnesau yng Ngogledd Cymru

Priorities for Businesses in North Wales

14:40 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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9. Beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog ar gyfer busnesau yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0308(EST)

9. What are the Minister's priorities for businesses in North Wales? OAQ(4)0308(EST)

14:40 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

My priorities for business in north Wales are outlined in the programme for government and are focused on supporting jobs and growth in the economy, through the provision of a range of support programmes aimed at both new and existing business.

Mae fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer busnes yn y gogledd wedi eu hamlinellu yn y rhaglen lywodraethu ac maent yn canolbwyntio ar gefnogi swyddi a thwf yn yr economi, drwy ddarparu nifer o raglenni cymorth wedi'u hanelu at fusnesau newydd a rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes.

14:40 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. As many as 99.2% of Wales's businesses are micro or small and medium sized. The recent quarterly report from the Federation of Small Businesses has shown that your programme for government is perhaps not delivering for small business in Wales. We are in the thirteenth consecutive quarter of staff headcount reductions, unlike England, where over 15% of businesses are taking on new staff. Minister, what actions will you take to highlight the credit that might be available to businesses in north Wales through government schemes, because that is one of the factors that they are identifying as a barrier to their expansion? Given that it is the thirteenth consecutive quarter of staff reductions, will you see if there is more that Jobs Growth Wales can do, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae cymaint â 99.2% o fusnesau Cymru yn rhai micro neu fach a chanolig. Dangosodd yr adroddiad chwarterol diweddar gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach ei bod yn bosibl nad yw eich rhaglen lywodraethu yn cyflawni dros fusnesau bach yng Nghymru. Rydym yn y trydydd chwarter ar ddeg yn olynol lle cafwyd gostyngiadau yn nifer y staff, yn wahanol i Loegr, lle mae dros 15% o fusnesau yn cyflogi staff newydd. Weinidog, pa gamau a gymerwch i dynnu sylw at y credyd a allai fod ar gael i fusnesau yn y gogledd drwy gynlluniau'r llywodraeth, gan mai dyna un o'r ffactorau y maent yn eu nodi fel rhwystr sy'n eu hatal rhag ehangu? O gofio mai dyma'r trydydd chwarter ar ddeg yn olynol lle cafwyd gostyngiadau yn nifer y staff, a edrychwch i weld a oes rhagor y gall Twf Swyddi Cymru ei wneud, yn enwedig i fusnesau bach a chanolig?

14:41 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In terms of the support for businesses, the enhanced information and guidance for business is available through the business information helpline, Business Wales. The helpline deals with over 2,100 inquiries per month and the website attracts something like 17,000 unique visitors per month. That is quite substantial in terms of interest for information. We have the Business Wales one-stop-shop, which has been running since 2 January, which has also proved very successful in terms of practical support for businesses, together with Business Wales mentoring as part of it. In addition, we have the microbusiness loan fund, which has enough money to provide at least 300 businesses with loans between £1,000 and £20,000. To date, we have invested in Finance Wales and there is certainly an appetite out there. As a Government, there is always more to do, but I do think we are getting the messages absolutely correct and people know the support is there now.

O ran y cymorth i fusnesau, mae'r wybodaeth a'r arweiniad ychwanegol i fusnesau ar gael drwy'r llinell gymorth gwybodaeth i fusnesau, Busnes Cymru. Mae'r llinell gymorth yn delio gyda thros 2,100 o ymholiadau bob mis ac mae'r wefan yn denu tua 17,000 o ymwelwyr unigryw bob mis. Mae hynny'n eithaf sylweddol o ran diddordeb mewn gwybodaeth. Ceir siop-un-stop Busnes Cymru, sydd wedi bod yn rhedeg ers 2 Ionawr, sydd hefyd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn o ran rhoi cymorth ymarferol i fusnesau, yn ogystal â gwasanaeth mentora Busnes Cymru. Hefyd, ceir y gronfa fenthyciadau i ficrofusnesau, sydd â digon o arian i roi benthyciadau rhwng £1,000 a £20,000 i o leiaf 300 o fusnesau. Hyd yn hyn, rydym wedi buddsoddi yn Cyllid Cymru ac yn sicr mae awydd ar lawr gwlad. Fel Llywodraeth, mae rhagor i'w wneud bob amser, ond rydym yn cael y negeseuon yn hollol iawn yn fy marn i ac mae pobl yn gwybod bod y gefnogaeth ar gael bellach.

14:42 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A ydych yn deall y rhwystredigaeth sy'n cael ei fynegi gan nifer o fusnesau ar draws y gogledd, pan eu bod yn gweld Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgynghori ar gynllun i uwchraddio'r M4 yn ardal Casnewydd, gyda'r posibilrwydd o wario dros £1 biliwn, tra ar yr un pryd eu bod yn dal i aros am ddatblygiadau megis trydanu'r rheilffordd ar draws y gogledd? A oes gennych chi gydymdeimlad â'r rhwystredigaeth honno, a pha sicrwydd a allwch ei roi, yn enwedig gan fod opsiynau rhatach ar gyfer yr M4, bod cyllid yn mynd i gael ei ddarparu ar gyfer gwella isadeiledd yn y gogledd, ac nad yw ei i gyd yn cael ei sugno lawr i un rhan o Gymru?

Do you understand the frustration that is expressed by a number of businesses across north Wales when they see the Welsh Government consulting on a scheme to upgrade the M4 in the Newport area, and the possibility of spending over £1 billion, while at the same time still waiting for developments such as the electrification of the railway across north Wales? Do you have sympathy with that frustration, and what assurances can you provide, especially when there are cheaper options for the M4, that finance will be provided to improve infrastructure in north Wales, and that it is not all being sucked down to one part of Wales?

14:42 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I always understand when people are frustrated that things are not undertaken in their locality and they would like them done; that is human nature. However, in terms of the electrification of the north Wales line, my colleague Lesley Griffiths will be chairing a group in north Wales, with local authorities and business, and that will be one of the key elements that she will have to pursue and garner support for—looking at the business case and doing it rather like we did when we supported the electrification of the line into Wales. So, that matter is being taken forward.

Rwyf bob amser yn deall pan fydd pobl yn teimlo'n rhwystredig nad yw pethau'n cael eu gwneud yn eu hardal a'u bod am eu gweld yn cael eu gwneud, natur ddynol yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, o ran camau i drydaneiddio llinell y gogledd, bydd fy nghyd-Aelod Lesley Griffiths yn cadeirio grŵp yn y gogledd, gydag awdurdodau lleol a busnesau, a bydd hynny'n un o'r prif elfennau y bydd yn rhaid iddi fynd ar ei thrywydd ac ennyn cefnogaeth iddi—gan edrych ar yr achos busnes a gwneud hynny yn yr un modd ag y gwnaethom pan oeddem yn cefnogi camau i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd i mewn i Gymru. Felly, mae'r mater yn cael sylw.

I dare not comment on the M4 because I am in a consultation period. However, the important issue regarding the M4 is that unless we are able to sort out some of the issues around borrowing, there lies another tale, I might suggest to you.

Nid wyf am feiddio rhoi sylwadau ar yr M4 oherwydd fy mod yng nghanol cyfnod ymgynghori. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n bwysig ynglŷn â'r M4 yw oni allwn ddatrys rhai o'r problemau yn ymwneud â benthyca, awgrymaf y gallai hyn arwain at faterion pellach.

Twristiaeth Ddiwylliannol

Cultural Tourism

14:43 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am fanteision twristiaeth ddiwylliannol? OAQ(4)0304(EST)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on the benefits of cultural tourism? OAQ(4)0304(EST)

14:43 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Visitors to Wales are increasingly interested in visiting historical attractions. For overseas visitors, it is apparently one of the main reasons that they visit Wales.

Mae ymwelwyr i Gymru yn dangos mwy a mwy o ddiddordeb mewn ymweld ag atyniadau hanesyddol. Ar gyfer ymwelwyr tramor, mae'n ymddangos mai dyna un o'r prif resymau y maent yn ymweld â Chymru.

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14:43 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. You know that Swansea is trying to increase its tourism offer by bidding for the city of culture. Can you confirm that the Welsh Government is fully behind that bid, and what material support you are offering the city to try to make that bid successful?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Gwyddoch fod Abertawe yn ceisio gwella'r hyn sydd ganddi i'w gynnig o ran twristiaeth drwy wneud cais i fod yn ddinas diwylliant. A allwch gadarnhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn llwyr gefnogi'r cynnig hwnnw, a pha gymorth perthnasol yr ydych yn ei gynnig i'r ddinas i geisio sicrhau bod y cais hwnnw'n llwyddiannus?

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14:44 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

When I attended the city region meeting, I obviously discussed Swansea's bid for the UK city of culture. It does have support from the other three local authorities in the region, which is also quite important. We have already invested a great deal of money into Swansea to support it in terms of how it can go forward with the bid, including £3.5 million to the Glynn Vivian Art Gallery. We have tourism, marketing and major events, which we have been supporting, and there is money in the system in terms of economic development. So, there is a range of issues that will be supported through regeneration and so on, and in very real terms, if it is successful, I will be helping it to obtain commercial sponsorship from a wide range of organisations, and maybe providing staff assistance for that.

Pan oeddwn yng nghyfarfod y dinas-ranbarth, yn amlwg trafodais gais Abertawe i fod yn ddinas diwylliant y DU. Mae ganddi gefnogaeth y tri awdurdod lleol arall yn y rhanbarth, sy'n eithaf pwysig hefyd. Rydym eisoes wedi buddsoddi llawer o arian yn Abertawe i'w chefnogi o ran sut y gall fwrw ymlaen â'r cynnig, gan gynnwys £3.5 miliwn i Oriel Gelf Glynn Vivian. Rydym wedi bod yn cefnogi twristiaeth, marchnata a digwyddiadau mawr, ac mae arian yn y system o ran datblygu economaidd. Felly, mae amrywiaeth o faterion a gaiff eu cefnogi drwy adfywio ac yn y blaen, ac mewn termau real iawn, os bydd yn llwyddiannus, byddaf yn ei helpu i gael nawdd masnachol gan amrywiaeth eang o sefydliadau, ac efallai yn darparu cymorth staff ar gyfer hynny.

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14:45 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, having observed at first hand the effect that the Marseille of city of culture status had on the whole of Provence this year, I think that the economic potential for Wales of a successful Swansea bay bid is considerable. How are you planning now for how you might capitalise on that potential? I have not been convinced that Visit Wales is making the most of VisitBritain's partnership with the Barclays Premier League team's football success to sell Wales, for example, and I am looking for reassurance that city of culture status would not be similarly under used.

Weinidog, ar ôl gweld â'm llygaid fy hun yr effaith a gafodd statws dinas diwylliant Marseille ar ardal gyfan Provence eleni, credaf fod potensial economaidd mawr i Gymru pe bai cais bae Abertawe yn llwyddiannus. Sut rydych yn cynllunio yn awr ar gyfer sut y gallech fanteisio ar y potensial hwnnw? Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi bod Croeso Cymru yn gwneud y gorau o bartneriaeth Visit Britain gyda llwyddiant tîm pêl-droed Uwch Gynghrair Barclays i hyrwyddo Cymru, er enghraifft, ac rwy'n awyddus i gael sicrwydd na fyddai statws dinas diwylliant yn cael ei danddefnyddio yn yr un modd.

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14:45 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The city of culture bid is with the city and we have to await the, let us hope, successful deliberations of the centre, which will allow Swansea to have the bid.

Yn nwylo'r ddinas y mae'r cais i fod yn ddinas diwylliant a rhaid inni aros am drafodaethau llwyddiannus y ganolfan, gobeithio, a fydd yn galluogi Abertawe i ennill y cais.

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We are looking at some of the football issues, because when I meet foreign companies, I am amazed at who they support and how much they know about who the players are. I think that we have to do more in that area. I was very impressed with how Derry successfully motivated the economy as a result of it being the city of culture in the UK this year. There are some lessons to be learned across the piece and I will ensure that Visit Wales takes more of a lead, perhaps, in these areas. However, it will have to be a partnership if the city of Swansea gets this; we cannot take it over, as it were, and we would not want to do so. However, we do have to assist where we have the resources to do so, in terms of people.

Rydym yn edrych ar rai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â phêl-droed, oherwydd pan fyddaf yn cwrdd â chwmnïau tramor, rwy'n rhyfeddu at bwy y maent yn eu cefnogi a faint y maent yn ei wybod am y chwaraewyr. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni wneud rhagor yn y maes hwnnw. Roedd y ffordd y llwyddodd Derry i roi hwb i'r economi pan oedd yn ddinas diwylliant y DU eleni wedi gwneud argraff fawr arnaf. Mae rhai gwersi i'w dysgu yn gyffredinol a byddaf yn sicrhau bod Croeso Cymru yn cymryd mwy o arweinyddiaeth, efallai, yn y meysydd hyn. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid iddi fod yn bartneriaeth os yw dinas Abertawe yn llwyddo; ni allwn gymryd yr awennau, fel petai, ac ni fyddem am wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gynorthwyo lle mae gennym yr adnoddau i wneud hynny, o ran pobl.

14:46 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, yn amlwg, yr hyn sy'n ein gwneud yn unigryw yma yng Nghymru o gymharu â'r 'bids' gan Hull a Leicester yn sicr, yw'r iaith Gymraeg. Hoffwn glywed am yr hyn yr ydych wedi bod yn siarad amdano gyda chyngor Abertawe o ran y cyfranaid gall bandiau Cymraeg ac artistiaid Cymraeg ei wneud fel rhan o'r 'bid' hwn er mwyn ehangu ar y cwmpas ac ar yr hyn sy'n cael ei roi yn y 'bid' er mwyn sicrhau bod Abertawe yn llwyddiannus yn hyn o beth.

Minister, clearly, what makes us unique here in Wales, as compared to the bids from Hull and Leicester in particular, is the Welsh language. I would like to hear what discussions you have had with Swansea council on what contribution Welsh language bands and artists could make as a part of this bid in order to expand the scope and what is included in the bid to ensure that Swansea is successful in this regard.

14:47 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Obviously, it is the city itself that is doing the bid and it will have to consider what strands go into the bid. It will then have to consider, if it is successful, what it runs. Only in terms of broad support have I had discussions with it about the economic benefits. Obviously, the detail of the cultural discussions will be a matter for my colleague John Griffiths.

Yn amlwg, y ddinas ei hun sy'n gwneud y cais a bydd yn rhaid iddi ystyried pa elfennau a gaiff eu cynnwys yn y cais. Yna bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried, os yw'n llwyddiannus, beth y bydd yn ei gynnal. Dim ond trafodaethau o ran cefnogaeth gyffredinol yr wyf wedi'u cael gyda'r cyngor am y manteision economaidd. Yn amlwg, mater i'm cyd-Weinidog John Griffiths fydd manylion y trafodaethau diwylliannol.

Cynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy

Mersey Dee Alliance

14:47 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am raglen waith Cynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy? OAQ(4)0313(EST)

11. Will the Minister make a statement on the work programme of the Mersey Dee Alliance? OAQ(4)0313(EST)

14:47 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Mersey Dee Alliance has an ambitious work programme that seeks to support strategic economic activity spanning the north Wales/north-west England border. It is also undertaking work to respond to the recommendations of Dr Haywood's report on the Dee region cross-border economy.

Mae gan Gynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy raglen waith uchelgeisiol sy'n ceisio cefnogi gweithgarwch economaidd strategol sy'n rhychwantu'r ffin rhwng gogledd Cymru a gogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Mae hefyd yn gwneud gwaith i ymateb i argymhellion adroddiad Dr Haywood ar economi drawsffiniol rhanbarth Dyfrdwy.

14:47 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A yw tai a chynllunio yn rhan o raglen waith y gynghrair, a sut mae'r gynghrair yn bwydo i mewn i strategaeth a pholisïau Llywodraeth Cymru?

Is housing and planning part of the alliance's work programme, and how is the alliance feeding into the strategy and policies of the Welsh Government?

14:47 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Obviously, we have discussions with the alliance—we are members of it. I have asked, specifically on the transport agenda, for the new grouping under Lesley Griffiths to look at the transport links in that area. We are aware of the linkages particularly between the energy, environment and advanced manufacturing sector teams and their engagement with the anchor companies, which, of course, straddle the border, so we are having that type of economic dialogue.

Yn amlwg, rydym yn cael trafodaethau gyda'r gynghrair—rydym yn aelodau ohoni. Rwyf wedi gofyn, yn benodol ar yr agenda trafnidiaeth, i'r grŵp newydd o dan Lesley Griffiths edrych ar y cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth yn yr ardal honno. Rydym yn ymwybodol o'r cysylltiadau yn enwedig rhwng timau'r sectorau ynni, yr amgylchedd a gweithgynhyrchu uwch a'r cysylltiad sydd ganddynt â'r cwmnïau angori, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn rhychwantu'r ffin, felly rydym yn cael y math hwnnw o ddeialog economaidd.

14:48 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Deeside enterprise zone stated its aim that it would create 7,000 new jobs. At present, it has only created 440. I am very pleased with the announcement of 67 new jobs at ConvaTec, following my visit there over a year ago. However, the report on the Dee region cross-border economy earlier this year identified an existing outflow of workers from north-east Wales to Cheshire and Chester. It is about 17,000 workers, Minister, that are commuting out of Wales. Workers commuting out of Wales cost families hard-earned cash. What are you doing to pick up the pace of development in the Deeside enterprise zone?

Soniodd ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy mai ei nod oedd creu 7,000 o swyddi newydd. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 440 y mae wedi'u creu. Rwy'n falch iawn ar y cyhoeddiad y bydd 67 o swyddi newydd yn ConvaTec, yn dilyn fy ymweliad yno dros flwyddyn yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, nododd yr adroddiad ar economi drawsffiniol rhanbarth Dyfrdwy yn gynharach eleni bod mwy a mwy o weithwyr yn cymudo o ogledd-ddwyrain Cymru i Swydd Gaer a Chaer. Mae hyn yn golygu tua 17,000 o weithwyr, Weinidog, sy'n cymudo o Gymru. Mae gweithwyr sy'n cymudo o Gymru yn costio arian prin i deuluoedd. Beth rydych yn ei wneud i gyflymu'r datblygiadau yn ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy?

14:49 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am satisfied with the pace of development in the Deeside enterprise zone. I am not quite sure what your point is about commuting. The whole point, surely, is that we want people, if they so wish, to take up jobs across the border and to be economically active. Rather than sitting at home and saying, 'I haven't got a job around the corner', they say, 'I want to go across the border'. Their income comes back into Wales if they live in Wales and their families spend that money in Wales and they are part of Welsh society. So, I am not quite sure what the direction of travel of your question is.

Rwy'n fodlon ar gyflymder y datblygiadau yn ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy. Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr beth yw eich pwynt o ran cymudo. Onid yw'n bwysig bod pobl, os ydynt yn dymuno gwneud hynny, yn manteisio ar swyddi ar draws y ffin a'u bod yn economaidd weithgar. Yn hytrach nag eistedd gartref a dweud, 'Does gen i ddim swydd rownd y gornel', maent yn dweud, 'Dwi eisiau mynd dros y ffin'. Mae eu hincwm yn dod yn ôl i Gymru os ydynt yn byw yng Nghymru ac mae eu teuluoedd yn gwario'r arian hwnnw yng Nghymru, ac maent yn rhan o gymdeithas Gymreig. Felly, nid wyf yn hollol siŵr beth yw byrdwn eich cwestiwn.

Busnesau Bach a Chanolig

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

14:49 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynorthwyo busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0303(EST)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on supporting SMEs in Wales? OAQ(4)0303(EST)

14:49 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Through the Business Wales service, we provide a range of information, guidance and advice to support small and medium-sized enterprises across Wales.

Drwy wasanaeth Busnes Cymru, rydym yn darparu ystod o wybodaeth, canllawiau a chyngor i gefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru.

14:49 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae cael arwyddion iaith Gymraeg a deunyddiau marchnata yn ychwanegiad hanfodol i frand Cymru ar gyfer busnesau twristiaeth, ond mae ymchwil gan Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach Cymru wedi dangos bod tua chwarter o gwmnïau bach yn defnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg a bod pumed bellach yn ceisio gwneud hynny os yw'r arian a'r gefnogaeth yn briodol. Gan ystyried bod swyddogaethau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg bellach yn gorffwys gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fanteisio ar yr ewyllys da tuag at y Gymraeg ymhlith cwmnïau bach? A yw'r Gweinidog hefyd yn cytuno bod cael gwared ar wasanaethau megis llinell gyswllt y y Gymraeg yn niweidiol i'r iaith yng nghyd-destun datblygu economaidd?

Having Welsh language signage and marketing material is a crucial addition to the Welsh brand for tourism businesses, but research by the Federation of Small Businesses Wales has shown that around a quarter of small businesses use the Welsh language and that a fifth now endeavours to do so if the funding and support is appropriate. Given that the functions of the Welsh Language Board now sit with the Welsh Government, what is the Welsh Government doing to take advantage of the goodwill towards the Welsh language among small businesses? Does the Minister also agree that abolishing services such as the Welsh-language hotline is damaging to the Welsh language in the context of economic development?

14:50 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have a group advising me on the economy and the Welsh language, and I will refer your comments to it for discussion.

Mae gennyf grŵp yn rhoi cyngor imi ar yr economi a'r iaith Gymraeg, a byddaf yn cyfeirio eich sylwadau ato i'w trafod.

Sector Twristiaeth

Tourism Sector

14:50 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ei chynlluniau i helpu'r sector twristiaeth yng ngorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0301(EST)

13. Will the Minister provide an update on her plans to help the tourism sector in west Wales? OAQ(4)0301(EST)

14:50 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Tourism is a key economic driver for Wales, particularly in west Wales. In June, I launched a new tourism strategy to help drive forward sustainable growth in tourism and ensure that we deliver jobs and wealth for the Welsh economy.

Mae twristiaeth yn sbardun economaidd allweddol i Gymru, yn enwedig yn y gorllewin. Ym mis Mehefin, lansiais strategaeth dwristiaeth newydd i helpu i roi hwb i dwf cynaliadwy mewn twristiaeth a sicrhau ein bod yn creu swyddi a chyfoeth i economi Cymru.

14:51 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If I may return to my question to you a little bit earlier about the cumulative impact of isolated wind turbines, they are having an impact, according to a great many people in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, where they depend on the tourism industry. I wonder whether you might engage with the relevant Ministers to talk about how we can persuade local authorities to put together cumulative impact assessments to make sure that they do not overwhelm the natural, beautiful heritage that we use to help to sell tourism in west Wales.

Os caf ddychwelyd at fy nghwestiwn ichi ychydig yn gynharach am effaith gronnol tyrbinau gwynt unigol, maent yn cael effaith, yn ôl llawer iawn o bobl yn Sir Benfro a Sir Gaerfyrddin sy'n dibynnu ar y diwydiant twristiaeth. Tybed a fyddech yn cysylltu â'r Gweinidogion perthnasol i drafod sut y gallwn ddwyn perswâd ar awdurdodau lleol i lunio asesiadau o effaith gronnol i sicrhau nad ydynt yn dinistrio'r dreftadaeth naturiol, hardd yr ydym yn ei defnyddio i helpu i hyrwyddo twristiaeth yn y gorllewin.

14:51 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Obviously, your comment has been heard by the appropriate Minister in this regard, and we will see what discussions we may engage in.

Yn amlwg, mae'r Gweinidog priodol wedi clywed eich sylw yn hyn o beth, a chawn weld pa drafodaethau y gallwn eu cynnal.

14:51 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Un o'r ffyrdd y gellir sicrhau nad oes effaith gormodol ar y tirlun gan dyrbinau gwynt yw sicrhau bod y ceblau sydd yn trosglwyddo'r ynni o'r tyrbinau gwynt yn mynd dan ddaear. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch chi a'ch cyd-Weinidogion, gan gynnwys y Gweinidog perthnasol, yn ystyried hynny. Hoffwn ddiolch i chi, Weinidog, am eich parodrwydd arferol i drafod materion yn ymwneud â thwristiaeth yn y gorllewin, yn benodol y cynlluniau ar gyfer oriel luniau a chanolfan gelf ar gyfer gerddi plasty Gelli Aur. A ydych yn cytuno y byddai datblygu'r safle hwnnw yn dwyn y profiad twristaidd yn sir Gaerfyrddin i'w llawn dwf, gan gysylltu'r ardd fotaneg, Aberglasney a thŷ Dinefwr hefyd?

One way of ensuring that there is not too great an impact on the landscape from wind turbines is to ensure that the cables that transfer the energy from the wind turbines go underground. I hope that you and your fellow Ministers, including the relevant Minister, will consider that. I would also like to thank you, Minister, for your customary willingness to discuss matters relating to tourism in west Wales, specifically the plans for an art gallery and an arts centre for the gardens of Gelli Aur. Do you agree that developing that site will make the tourism experience in Carmarthenshire a fully-fledged one, linking the botanic garden, Aberglasney and Dinefwr house as well?

14:52 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that the development of all beautiful places such as that and any ideas that help with the development of the economy are important.

Credaf ei bod yn bwysig datblygu pob man hardd o'r fath ac unrhyw syniadau sy'n helpu i ddatblygu'r economi.

Gwella Diogelwch ar Ffyrdd Cymru

Improving Safety on Welsh Roads

14:52 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella diogelwch ar ffyrdd Cymru? OAQ(4)0298(EST)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to improve safety on Welsh roads? OAQ(4)0298(EST)

14:52 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I launched the Welsh Government's 'Road Safety Framework for Wales', which sets a target for a substantial reduction in road casualties.

Lansiais 'Fframwaith Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd Cymru', sy'n pennu targed ar gyfer gostyngiad sylweddol mewn damweiniau ar y ffyrdd.

14:53 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you will be aware from recent correspondence that I continue to receive representations regarding the need for a pavement along a stretch of the A487 through the village of Eglwyswrw in my constituency. Approval was given back in 2004 for the phase 2 village footpath scheme to go ahead, and yet there are no signs of further development. Given the dangers posed to the community, particularly schoolchildren, the elderly and the vulnerable, can you tell us what further work your officials are doing to provide a viable solution?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o ohebiaeth ddiweddar fy mod yn parhau i dderbyn sylwadau ar yr angen am balmant ar hyd darn o'r A487 drwy bentref Eglwyswrw yn fy etholaeth. Rhoddwyd cymeradwyaeth yn ôl yn 2004 i'r cynllun llwybr pentref cam 2 fynd yn ei flaen, ac eto nid oes unrhyw arwyddion o ddatblygiad pellach. O ystyried y peryglon a achosir i'r gymuned, yn enwedig plant ysgol, yr henoed a phobl sy'n agored i niwed, a allwch ddweud wrthym pa waith pellach y mae eich swyddogion yn ei wneud i gynnig ateb ymarferol?

14:53 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, I am particularly concerned about the issues around road safety outside schools. I have a series of meetings on these particular issues and will drop the Member a line regarding his specific point.

Gallaf, rwy'n arbennig o bryderus am y materion sy'n ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd y tu allan i ysgolion. Mae gennyf gyfres o gyfarfodydd ar y materion penodol hyn a byddaf yn cysylltu â'r Aelod ynghylch ei bwynt penodol.

Diwydiant Twristiaeth Cymru

Welsh Tourism Industry

14:53 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddiwydiant twristiaeth Cymru? OAQ(4)0299(EST)

15. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh tourism industry? OAQ(4)0299(EST)

14:53 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Tourism is a key economic driver for Wales, and figures from our recent business tourism survey show that the tourism industry in Wales reported a busy summer with business confidence remaining high for the autumn season.

Mae twristiaeth yn sbardun economaidd allweddol i Gymru, a dengys ffigurau o'n harolwg o dwristiaeth fusnes yn ddiweddar bod y diwydiant twristiaeth yng Nghymru wedi cael haf prysur gyda hyder busnes yn parhau'n uchel ar gyfer tymor yr hydref.

14:54 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that response, Minister. You will be aware that faith-based tourism is the biggest growth area of the tourism industry worldwide, and I was very pleased that you have agreed to launch a faith tourism action plan at St Asaph cathedral later this month, and I am very much looking forward to that. Minister, I understand that there are some cost implications in respect of that plan and I wonder whether you can tell us today whether there is going to be any money available for its implementation.

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol mai twristiaeth sy'n seiliedig ar ffydd yw'r maes twf mwyaf yn y diwydiant twristiaeth ledled y byd, ac rwy'n falch iawn eich bod wedi cytuno i lansio cynllun gweithredu twristiaeth ffydd yn eglwys gadeiriol Llanelwy yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn, ac edrychaf ymlaen at hynny yn fawr. Weinidog, deallaf fod rhai goblygiadau o ran costau yn gysylltiedig â'r cynllun a thybed a allwch ddweud wrthym heddiw a fydd unrhyw arian ar gael ar gyfer ei weithredu.

14:54 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You make a good point. It is nice to launch it at the cathedral, because, when you think about it, one of the most visited attractions in Wales is St David's cathedral, which attracts over 200,000 visitors a year. There is a great deal of interest in religious tourism and the trails. We have allocated about £20,000 to deliver on the cultural tourism action plan this year, but we have also made some small resources available—I think that it is about £5,000—to the south Wales Pilgrim's Route, which is part of the faith tourism action plan. Even though we have budgetary constraints, I think that we will have to build on the money that we are making available. Also, Cadw has its £19 million heritage tourism, convergence project and pan-Wales plan. With all this working together I think that we can get more tourists through this development within the tourism strategy.

Mae gennych bwynt da. Mae'n braf ei lansio yn yr eglwys gadeiriol, oherwydd, o feddwl am y peth, un o'r atyniadau mwyaf poblogaidd yng Nghymru yw Tŷ Ddewi, sy'n denu dros 200,000 o ymwelwyr y flwyddyn. Mae llawer iawn o ddiddordeb mewn twristiaeth grefyddol a'r llwybrau. Rydym wedi dyrannu tua £20,000 i gyflawni'r cynllun gweithredu twristiaeth ddiwylliannol eleni, ond rydym hefyd wedi sicrhau bod rhywfaint o adnoddau bach ar gael —tua £5,000 fe gredaf—i Lwybr y Pererinion yn y de, sy'n rhan o'r cynllun gweithredu twristiaeth ffydd. Er bod gennym gyfyngiadau cyllidebol, credaf y bydd yn rhaid inni gynnig mwy o arian. Hefyd, mae gan Cadw ei dwristiaeth treftadaeth gwerth £19 miliwn, ei brosiect cydgyfeirio a'i gynllun ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Gyda'r holl gydweithio hwn credaf y gallwn ddenu mwy o dwristiaid drwy'r datblygiad hwn yn y strategaeth dwristiaeth.

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog 22 mewn perthynas â Safonau Ymddygiad

Cynnig NDM5309 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygio Rheolau Sefydlog: Rheol Sefydlog 22 – Safonau Ymddygiad' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Medi 2013; a

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheolau Sefydlog 2 a 22, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

Motion to Amend Standing Order 22 in relation to Standards of Conduct

Motion NDM5309 Rosemary Butler

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Amending Standing Orders: Standing Order 22 – Standards of Conduct' laid in the Table Office on 25 September 2013; and

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Orders 2 and 22, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

14:55 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog 29 a 30A mewn perthynas â Chydsyniad Deddfwriaethol i Offerynau Statudol a Wneir gan Weinidogion y DU a Biliau Preifat

Motion to Amend Standing Order 29 and 30A in relation to Legislative Consent to Statutory Instruments Made by UK Ministers and Private Bills

Cynnig NDM5310 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5310 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygio Rheolau Sefydlog: Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol i Offerynnau Statudol a wneir gan Weinidogion y DU a Biliau Preifat' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Medi 2013; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Amending Standing Orders: Legislative Consent to Statutory Instruments made by UK Ministers and Private Bills' laid in the Table Office on 25 September 2013; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheolau Sefydlog 21, 29 a chyflwyno Rheol Sefydlog newydd 30A, fel y nodir yn Atodiadau B a D i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Orders 21, 29 and introduce a new Standing Order 30A, as set out in Annexes B and D of the Business Committee's report.

14:56 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:56 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Daeth Rhodri GlynThomas i'r Gadair am 14:56.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas took the Chair at 14:56.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Strategaeth Addysg yng Nghymru

Welsh Conservatives Debate: Welsh Education Strategy

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Elin Jones.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Elin Jones.

Cynnig NDM5312 William Graham

Motion NDM5312 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn credu y dylai mynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth fod yn ganolog i unrhyw strategaeth addysg yng Nghymru.

Believes the pursuit of excellence must be central to any Welsh education strategy.

14:56 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I am sure that there will not be an Assembly Member of any party here today who does not believe that we should strive for excellence in our education system. 'Excellence' does not simply define the quality of being outstanding or extremely good, but it also defines an outstanding feature or quality. This small delineation, I think, demonstrates to us all that we need not only to seek excellence in education, but that the Welsh education system itself could be the outstanding feature of the Welsh nation. We crafted our motion very carefully to say that we believe that excellence should be at the very centre of any Welsh education strategy, whether that is providing foundation phase learning to a six-year-old, a re-engagement opportunity to a disengaged 14-year-old, or enabling some bright young person to major in triple science and get into Oxbridge. We need to be excellent at all of it, not just average, not just competing with other home nations, not just trying to drag ourselves up in the eyes of the OECD, but excellent at all of it because we know no other way: that our ambition for all our young people is overwhelming, and that that ambition will overcome our current problems and will win out for each pupil and, ultimately, for the nation itself.

Rwy'n siŵr na fydd un Aelod Cynulliad o unrhyw blaid yma heddiw nad yw'n credu y dylem ymdrechu am ragoriaeth yn ein system addysg. Nid yw 'Rhagoriaeth' yn syml yn diffinio ansawdd bod yn rhagorol neu'n eithriadol o dda, ond mae hefyd yn diffinio nodwedd neu ansawdd rhagorol. Mae'r darluniad bach hwn, fe gredaf, yn dangos inni i gyd fod angen inni nid yn unig chwilio am ragoriaeth mewn addysg, ond y gallai'r system addysg ei hun yng Nghymru gynrychioli nodwedd ragorol cenedl Cymru. Gwnaethom lunio ein cynnig yn ofalus iawn i ddweud ein bod yn credu y dylai rhagoriaeth fod wrth wraidd unrhyw strategaeth addysg yng Nghymru, p'un ai darparu dysgu yn y cyfnod sylfaen i blentyn chwe blwydd oed yw hynny, cyfle ail-ymgysylltu i berson ifanc 14 blwydd oed sydd wedi ymddieithrio, neu alluogi person ifanc dawnus i arbenigo mewn gwyddoniaeth driphlyg a chael lle yn Rhydychen neu Gaergrawnt. Mae angen inni fod yn rhagorol ym mhopeth a wnawn, nid cyffredin yn unig, nid cystadlu â gwledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig, nid ceisio gwella ein hunain yng ngolwg y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd, ond yn rhagorol ym mhopeth a wnawn gan na wyddom am unrhyw ffordd arall: fod ein huchelgais i bob person ifanc yn aruthrol, ac y bydd yr uchelgais hwnnw yn goresgyn ein problemau cyfredol ac y bydd pob disgybl yn llwyddo ac yn y pen draw, y genedl hefyd.

I hope that I have made our view clear. As such, I feel that our motion stands solid. However, I will accept the amendments tabled, because they simply reiterate that no-one should be left behind, and it reaffirms our view that education is the way to helping people to change their circumstances and therefore their lives.

Gobeithiaf fy mod wedi gwneud ein safbwynt yn glir. Fel y cyfryw, teimlaf fod ein cynnig yn gadarn. Fodd bynnag, derbyniaf y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd, gan eu bod yn syml yn ategu na ddylai unrhyw un gael ei adael ar ôl, ac maent yn ategu ein barn mai addysg yw'r ffordd o helpu pobl i newid eu hamgylchiadau ac felly eu bywydau.

We tabled this debate today, because, while we recognise absolutely that the Government is already working to improve education in Wales, we have a concern that it is all about becoming part of the average, and this country of ours and her people deserve more. Given that there are a great many consultations going on at present that we would wish to influence, we wish to look at best practice from the UK, from Europe and from the rest of the world, to look at best practice with the public and the private sector, and to look at what has worked in the past and what can work in the future to build that robust and excellent education system, because education is the infrastructure of our economy. We need a system that could be more flexible and reflect the variety of pupils, different workforce requirements and different types of business, rather than having a one-size-fits-all system and a one-size-fits-all qualification. We need a system that is futureproof, and that ensures that our workforce can be really adaptable, given all of the economic and political changes that keep sweeping through the world. For example, let us look at the German system of education: it definitely has flaws, but it is a system that enables its workforce and does not discriminate. It is a system that allows a young boy called Martin, with no exams, no skills and no qualifications, to pursue a vocational education. It is a system that allowed him not only to become trained and therefore a skilled plumber, but to move through the more academic elements of education in his own time and at his own pace. My question is this: how do we incorporate the best elements of that kind of system with the best around the world to create a system of education that will inspire our young people—a system they deserve? Martin is now 33 years old and is studying for a Master's in engineering at Cardiff University, and he plans to use his qualifications all over the world. We would wish that kind of fluid movement of educational excellence and achievement for all our young people.

Rydym yn cyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, oherwydd, er ein bod yn cydnabod yn llwyr bod y Llywodraeth eisoes yn gweithio i wella addysg yng Nghymru, mae gennym bryder bod y cyfan yn ymwneud â bod yn rhan o'r cyffredin, ac mae ein gwlad ni a'i phobl yn haeddu mwy. O gofio bod nifer fawr o ymgynghoriadau yn cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd yr hoffem ddylanwadu arnynt, hoffem edrych ar yr arfer gorau o'r DU, o Ewrop ac o weddill y byd, i edrych ar arfer gorau gyda'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat, ac i edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi gweithio yn y gorffennol a'r hyn a all weithio yn y dyfodol i adeiladu ar y system addysg gadarn a rhagorol honno, oherwydd addysg yw seilwaith ein heconomi. Mae angen system arnom a allai fod yn fwy hyblyg ac adlewyrchu'r amrywiaeth o ddisgyblion, gofynion gwahanol y gweithlu a'r mathau gwahanol o fusnes, yn hytrach na chael un system sy'n addas i bawb ac un cymhwyster sy'n addas i bawb. Mae angen system arnom a fydd yn ein diogelu yn y dyfodol, ac sy'n sicrhau y gall ein gweithlu fod yn wirioneddol hyblyg, o gofio'r holl newidiadau economaidd a gwleidyddol sy'n ysgubo drwy'r byd yn barhaus. Er enghraifft, gadewch inni edrych ar y system addysg yn yr Almaen: mae ganddi ddiffygion yn sicr, ond mae'n system sy'n galluogi ei gweithlu ac nad yw'n gwahaniaethu. Mae'n system sy'n caniatáu i fachgen ifanc o'r enw Martin, heb unrhyw arholiadau, na sgiliau na chymwysterau, i ddilyn addysg alwedigaethol. Mae'n system a'i alluogodd nid yn unig i hyfforddi a dod yn blymwr medrus, ond i symud drwy elfennau mwy academaidd addysg yn ei amser ei hun ac yn ei bwysau ei hun. Fy nghwestiwn i yw hyn: sut y gallwn gyfuno'r elfennau gorau o'r math hwnnw o system â'r gorau sydd yn y byd i greu system addysg a fydd yn ysbrydoli ein pobl ifanc—system y maent yn ei haeddu? Mae Martin bellach yn 33 mlwydd oed ac yn astudio ar gyfer gradd Meistr mewn peirianneg ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd, ac mae'n bwriadu defnyddio ei gymwysterau ar draws y byd. Byddem yn dymuno'r math hwnnw o symudiad llyfn o ragoriaeth a chyflawniad addysgol i bob un o'n pobl ifanc.

We want to learn, as I said, from the best systems around the world, and we know that there are differences in social policy and economies. However, like our 'Invest Wales' policy, we are challenging the Minister to look at good systems and to integrate the best into our education system.

Rydym yn awyddus i ddysgu, fel y dywedais, o'r systemau gorau o amgylch y byd, a gwyddom fod gwahaniaethau mewn polisi ac economïau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, fel ein polisi 'Buddsoddi Cymru', rydym yn herio'r Gweinidog i edrych ar systemau da ac integreiddio'r gorau yn ein system addysg.

The literacy and numeracy framework, Minister—your Welsh Government's numeracy and literacy framework—is already attempting to emphasise the importance of these key skills across the curriculum, and although my colleagues are going to talk about some of the other examples, I will just pick up on that one, because we would like to see a very similar system to that being pushed throughout the rest of the education system to drive up standards in other areas. We support you entirely on that drive for literacy and numeracy, but we do not believe that we should stop there.

Mae'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd, Weinidog-fframwaith rhifedd a llythrennedd eich Llywodraeth Cymru chi-eisoes yn ceisio pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y sgiliau allweddol hyn ar draws y cwricwlwm, ac er bod fy nghyd-Aelodau yn mynd i sôn am rai o'r enghreifftiau eraill, fe wnaf i sôn am honno, oherwydd hoffem weld system debyg iawn i honno yn cael ei chyflwyno yng ngweddill y system addysg i wella safonau mewn meysydd eraill. Rydym yn eich cefnogi'n llwyr yn yr ymgyrch honno o ran llythrennedd a rhifedd, ond credwn y dylem fynd ymhellach.

Another area that we would like to discuss in the round, during what we hope will be quite a philosophical debate, is that of having more respect for and understanding of vocational qualifications. At present, there is no real parity between academic and vocational career paths, and I think that we need to look again at how we might define what is vocational, because, of course, in with the vocational mix is lumped an awful lot of what you might call occupational courses. Sometimes, employers looking in do not see that differentiation and the delineation. There needs to be a true understanding of what it means to take a vocational route. For example, children who have grown up on the family farm and who want to return to the family farm might take GCSEs at the local school, but at the same time, they might sit some NVQs in farm management and arable management so that, at 16, they are ready for the world of work and can then carry on and develop themselves. This kind of policy is being trialled in various parts of Wales at the moment, and I think that it has a real opportunity to deliver for children, to keep them engaged in the subject that they really want to be engaged in, and at the same time bring to them some of the more academic subjects.

Maes arall yr hoffem ei drafod yn gyffredinol, yn ystod yr hyn a fydd, gobeithio, yn ddadl eithaf athronyddol, yw cael mwy o barch at gymwysterau galwedigaethol a'u deall yn well. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes cydraddoldeb gwirioneddol rhwng llwybrau gyrfa academaidd a galwedigaethol, a chredaf fod angen inni edrych eto ar sut y gallem ddiffinio'r hyn sy'n alwedigaethol, oherwydd, wrth gwrs, yng nghanol y cymysgedd galwedigaethol ceir llawer o'r hyn a allai gael ei alw yn gyrsiau galwedigaethol. Weithiau nid yw cyflogwyr sy'n edrych ar hyn yn gweld y gwahaniaeth a'r disgrifiad hwnnw. Mae angen gwir ddealltwriaeth o'r hyn y mae'n ei olygu i ddilyn llwybr galwedigaethol. Er enghraifft, gallai plant sydd wedi cael eu magu ar fferm y teulu ac sydd eisiau dychwelyd i'r fferm deuluol gymryd arholiadau TGAU yn yr ysgol leol, ond ar yr un pryd, efallai y byddant yn sefyll rhai NVQs mewn rheoli ffermydd a rheoli tir âr fel eu bod, yn 16 oed, yn barod ar gyfer y byd gwaith ac yn gallu parhau a datblygu eu hunain. Mae'r math hwn o bolisi yn cael ei dreialu mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru ar hyn o bryd, a chredaf fod ganddo gyfle gwirioneddol i gyflawni ar gyfer plant, i gynnal eu diddordeb yn y pwnc y maent am ymddiddori ynddo o ddifrif, ac ar yr un pryd, eu cyflwyno i rai o'r pynciau mwy academaidd.

We are in a global race. Minister, we have already talked today about languages, and you know that our tripartite language policy of learning English, Welsh and a modern foreign language could be part of all this, and we would like to see it incorporated into an excellent education system.

Rydym mewn ras fyd-eang. Weinidog, rydym eisoes wedi siarad heddiw am ieithoedd, a gwyddoch y gallai ein polisi iaith teiran o ddysgu Saesneg, Cymraeg ac iaith dramor fodern fod yn rhan o hyn i gyd, a hoffem ei weld yn cael ei ymgorffori mewn system addysg ragorol.

I would like to touch briefly on pastoral care. It is well-known that Welsh Conservatives value the idea of a middle phase, and I do not necessarily mean new schools; I am talking about the concept of a middle phase. We have developed this thinking further, Minister, and we would encourage you to do so as well. Rather than merely trying to offer more pastoral care—a little bit more chasing of the ages 12 to 14—we have been looking at the idea of spending a further three years on pupils' key skills before they make their decision about their future. At 14, we believe that we could deliver a more robust individual with good communication skills, better internal confidence and an engagement with learning that will carry them through vocational, academic, or a mixture of educational routes until they arrive at the destination that they have chosen. So, that is two streams of education, vocational and academic, working side-by-side, in which students have the possibility to go through—a bit like Martin, whom I mentioned earlier. It is a far more fluid system.

Hoffwn gyfeirio'n fras at ofal bugeiliol. Mae'n hysbys iawn bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn gwerthfawrogi'r syniad o gyfnod canol, ac nid wyf o reidrwydd yn golygu ysgolion newydd; rwy'n sôn am y cysyniad o gyfnod canol. Rydym wedi datblygu'r syniad hwn ymhellach, Weinidog, a byddem yn eich annog i wneud hynny hefyd. Yn hytrach na dim ond ceisio cynnig mwy o ofal bugeiliol—mynd ar ôl plant rhwng 12 a 14 oed ychydig yn fwy—rydym wedi bod yn ystyried y syniad o dreulio tair blynedd arall ar sgiliau allweddol disgyblion cyn iddynt wneud penderfyniad am eu dyfodol. Yn 14 oed, credwn y gallem gyflwyno unigolyn mwy cadarn gyda sgiliau cyfathrebu da, hyder mewnol gwell a diddordeb mewn dysgu a fydd yn para drwy lwybrau galwedigaethol, academaidd neu gymysgedd o lwybrau addysgol nes iddo gyrraedd pen y daith a ddewiswyd ganddo. Felly, mae hynny'n ddwy ffrwd o addysg, galwedigaethol ac academaidd, yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd, y mae gan fyfyrwyr y posibilrwydd o fynd drwyddynt— ychydig yn debyg i Martin, y soniais amdano yn gynharach. Mae'n system fwy llyfn o lawer.

You might say that the current Welsh system offers that, but we think that we need to look at more structured streams and a system that is specifically built around the two streams, which probably will probably not kick in until 14, so that, pre-14, we would talk about transition, lost children, disengagement, and their not being in education, employment or training. I welcomed Ken Skates's statement yesterday, but it was about the 16-year-olds, and we made the comment that if we lose them before 16, it is really hard to pick them up again. We think that something like this may just be worth looking at and be an answer to trying to put that robust system in place.

Efallai y byddech yn dweud bod y system Gymreig bresennol yn cynnig hynny, ond credwn fod angen inni edrych ar ffrydiau mwy strwythuredig a system sydd wedi ei seilio'n benodol ar y ddwy ffrwd, na fydd yn cychwyn siŵr o fod nes i'r plentyn gyrraedd 14 oed, felly, cyn 14 oed, byddem yn siarad am bontio, plant a gollwyd, ymddieithrio, a'r ffaith nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant. Croesewais ddatganiad Ken Skates ddoe, ond roedd a wnelo â phobl ifanc 16 oed, a gwnaethom y sylw ei bod yn anodd iawn ennyn eu diddordeb eto os ydym yn eu colli yn 16 oed. Credwn y gall rhywbeth fel hyn fod yn rhywbeth sy'n werth ei ystyried ac yn ateb i geisio rhoi'r system gadarn honno ar waith.

I will again touch very briefly on that idea of vocational parity and an integrated careers service. We believe that the key to any education system in Wales will be an integrated careers service, right into the schooling, so that a young person can understand why it would be important to do a bit of science—we talked again yesterday about STEM subjects—or a bit of mathematics because it would help them with whatever it is they want to do later. It is about understanding that if you want to do hair, for example, and become a hairdresser, you need a degree of chemistry; you need to understand pH balances, and all of these sorts of component parts. We need to make it really attractive so that people understand from the word 'go' that, actually, education and the vocational go hand in hand, and that you can deliver a career that can really satisfy that individual.

Soniaf yn fras eto am y syniad hwnnw o gydraddoldeb galwedigaethol a gwasanaeth gyrfaoedd intregredig. Credwn mai'r allwedd i unrhyw system addysg yng Nghymru fydd gwasanaeth gyrfaoedd integredig, yng nghanol y system ysgol, fel y gall person ifanc ddeall pam y byddai'n bwysig gwneud ychydig o wyddoniaeth—soniwyd eto ddoe gennym am bynciau STEM—neu ychydig o fathemateg oherwydd byddai o gymorth iddynt gyda beth bynnag y maent am ei wneud yn nes ymlaen. Mae a wnelo â deall bod angen i chi ddeall rhywfaint o gemeg os ydych am wneud rhywbeth gyda gwallt, er enghraifft, a dod yn driniwr gwallt; mae angen i chi ddeall cydbwysedd pH, a phob math o'r rhannau cydran hyn. Mae angen inni wneud hyn yn ddeniadol iawn fel bod pobl yn deall o'r dechrau'n deg fod addysg a'r ochr alwedigaethol, mewn gwirionedd, yn mynd law yn llaw, ac y gallwch gynnig gyrfa a all wir fodloni'r unigolyn.

So, we think that we need to remove the policy blinkers. We need to look at the system from a broader perspective. We want to address the attainment gap, but rather than simply focus on the poorest of low achievers, we should focus on all low achievers, because that is excellence in education. Poverty is an issue, and where it is an issue it needs to be addressed. However, it is not the only issue, and neither is it an issue for everyone. While we need to address that, we also need to make sure that we are not hanging the talented out to dry.

Felly, credwn fod angen i ni weld y polisi o'r newydd. Mae angen inni edrych ar y system o safbwynt ehangach. Rydym yn awyddus i fynd i'r afael â'r bwlch mewn cyrhaeddiad, ond yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio yn syml ar y gwaethaf o'r cyflawnwyr isel, dylem ganolbwyntio ar bob cyflawnwr isel, oherwydd rhagoriaeth mewn addysg yw hynny. Mae tlodi'n broblem a lle mae'n broblem mae angen ei datrys. Fodd bynnag, nid hon yw'r unig broblem, ac nid yw'n broblem ychwaith i bawb. Er bod angen inni fynd i'r afael â hynny, mae angen inni hefyd sicrhau nad ydym yn anwybyddu'r talentog.

Educational policy relating to low achievers should not be at the expense of high achievers, or those who are supremely average and sit in the middle. We must address attainment without holding people back. When we look at the best elements of different education systems throughout the course of the debate that my colleagues will be bringing forward, you will note that there is one commonality: excellent education systems do not leave out any part of the workforce.

Ni ddylai polisi addysg sy'n ymwneud â chyflawnwyr isel fod ar draul cyflawnwyr uchel, neu'r rhai sy'n hynod gyffredin ac sy'n eistedd yn y canol. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â chyrhaeddiad heb ddal pobl yn ôl. Pan fyddwn yn edrych ar elfennau gorau'r systemau addysg gwahanol drwy gydol y ddadl y bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau yn eu cyflwyno, fe nodwch fod un peth yn gyffredin: nid yw systemau addysg rhagorol yn gadael unrhyw ran o'r gweithlu allan.

15:06

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dethol y ddau welliant i'r cynnig, a galwaf ar Simon Thomas i gynnig gwelliannu 1 a 2, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Elin Jones.

The Deputy Presiding Officer has selected the two amendments to the motion, and I call on Simon Thomas to move amendments 1 and 2, tabled in the name of Elin Jones.

Gwelliant 1—Elin Jones

Amendment 1—Elin Jones

Ar ôl 'Yn credu y dylai' rhoi 'torri'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a chyrhaeddiad a'

After 'Believes' insert 'that breaking the link between poverty and attainment and'

Gwelliant 2—Elin Jones

Amendment 2—Elin Jones

Ar ôl 'rhagoriaeth' rhoi 'i bawb'.

After 'excellence' insert 'for all'.

15:06

Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendments 1 and 2.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 2.

I am very pleased to hear that the Conservatives wish to accept these amendments. I am sorry that I spoiled their wonderful, neat motion. However, I thought we did need a little focus on some of the issues that are facing us right at the moment. I also put in an amendment because I wanted to focus on excellence for all. While the rest of my speech, I hope, will fit Angela Burns's ambition for this to be a philosophical debate, I want to say in opening that I was surprised that she did not mention the most eye-catching of the Conservatives' education proposals over the summer, which was the return to grammar schools. That was missing from her opening remarks. Nevertheless—

Rwy'n falch iawn o glywed bod y Ceidwadwyr am dderbyn y gwelliannau hyn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am ddifetha eu cynnig gwych, taclus. Fodd bynnag, credais fod angen inni ganolbwyntio ychydig ar rai o'r materion sy'n ein hwynebu ar hyn o bryd. Rwyf hefyd yn cynnig gwelliant oherwydd roeddwn am ganolbwyntio ar ragoriaeth i bawb. Er y bydd gweddill fy araith, gobeithio, yn cyd-fynd ag uchelgais Angela Burns i'r ddadl hon fod yn un athronyddol, rwyf am ddweud ar y dechrau fy mod yn synnu na soniodd am gynigion addysg mwyaf trawiadol y Ceidwadwyr dros yr haf, sef dychwelyd i ysgolion gramadeg. Nid oedd hynny yn eu sylwadau agoriadol. Serch hynny—

15:07 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

May I intervene?

A gaf fi ymyrryd?

15:07 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, if I can do my philosophical bit, and then—

Wel, os gallaf wneud fy rhan athronyddol, ac yna—

15:07 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It was just on that one point. We talk about educational attainment, and I would like to think that most people here can read; those who read the opinion piece that was published will have seen that it was not about the return of grammar schools. Those who read it saw that what I said was that we should bring back the best elements of grammar school education, in the same way that we will be talking about education systems from around the world. It is a big difference, because it involves a word called 'selection', or the non-appearance of that word.

Roedd ond yn cyfeirio at yr un pwynt hwnnw. Rydym yn siarad am gyrhaeddiad addysgol, a hoffwn feddwl y gall y rhan fwyaf o bobl yma ddarllen; bydd y rhai sy'n darllen y darn barn a gyhoeddwyd wedi gweld nad oedd a wnelo ag ysgolion gramadeg yn dychwelyd. Gwelodd y rhai a'i darllenodd mai'r hyn a ddywedais oedd y dylem ailgyflwyno elfennau gorau addysg ysgol ramadeg, yn yr un ffordd ag y byddwn yn siarad am systemau addysg o bob rhan o'r byd. Mae'n wahaniaeth mawr, oherwydd mae'n cynnwys gair 'dethol', neu ddiffyg ymddangosiad y gair hwnnw.

15:07 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As one of the few people under 50 in the Chamber who actually went to a grammar school, I urge her not to go back—

Fel un o'r ychydig bobl o dan 50 oed yn y Siambr a aeth i ysgol ramadeg, fe'i hanogaf i beidio â mynd yn ôl—

15:08 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Eleven of the Labour Members went to grammar school. You are not the only one.

Aeth un ar ddeg o'r Aelodau Llafur i ysgol ramadeg. Nid chi yw'r unig un.

15:08 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Let us think about what an excellent education system in Wales would look like. It certainly would not include grammar schools. It would be a system that included everyone, all parts of the nation, with equality for all, and it would be a system that would not leave anyone behind. It would be responsive to the job market, but its primary focus, I think, should be on well-balanced individuals with the core competencies and skills to continue learning and to adapt as employment changes. Developing a workforce is not a way to develop education. It would develop individuals' potential and nurture talents.

Gadewch inni feddwl am sut olwg fyddai ar system addysg ragorol yng Nghymru. Yn sicr ni fyddai'n cynnwys ysgolion gramadeg. Byddai'n system a oedd yn cynnwys pawb, pob rhan o'r wlad, gyda chydraddoldeb i bawb, a byddai'n system na fyddai'n gadael neb ar ôl. Byddai'n ymatebol i'r farchnad swyddi, ond yn fy marn i, byddai ei phrif ffocws ar unigolion cytbwys gyda'r cymwyseddau a'r sgiliau craidd i barhau i ddysgu ac i addasu wrth i gyflogaeth newid. Nid yw datblygu gweithlu yn ffordd o ddatblygu addysg. Byddai'n datblygu potensial unigolion a meithrin talentau.

Until the age of seven I do not think there should be any formal teaching whatsoever. I think it should be natural learning through play, and I would like to see that natural learning done in both languages in all parts of Wales. There should be early intervention for families that are struggling to cope, support links to school advice—support on healthy eating and so forth—that fits together with good learning strategies. When, after the age of seven, we test the skills and the reading and writing competencies of our children we should then track them. We should hold information about each of them individually, and it should be designed to follow the child.

Hyd at saith oed ni chredaf y dylai unrhyw addysgu ffurfiol fod ar gael o gwbl. Credaf y dylai fod yn ddysgu naturiol drwy chwarae, a hoffwn weld y dysgu naturiol hwnnw yn cael ei wneud yn y ddwy iaith ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Dylai fod ymyrraeth gynnar i deuluoedd sy'n cael trafferth i ymdopi, cysylltiadau cymorth â chyngor yr ysgol—cymorth ar fwyta'n iach ac yn y blaen—sy'n cydweddu â strategaethau dysgu da. Pan fyddwn, ar ôl saith oed, yn profi sgiliau a chymwyseddau darllen ac ysgrifennu ein plant dylwn eu tracio wedyn. Dylem gadw gwybodaeth am bob un ohonynt yn unigol, a dylai gael ei chynllunio i ddilyn y plentyn.

It was interesting that the head of the UK private schools said the other day that the love had been lost from the UK education system. I think we are a little bit better in Wales, but let us think in terms of re-introducing a bit of 'cariad' into our schools. Free school meals for all in primary schools, for example, and pupils working together to help to serve those meals. We could have nurture centres within those schools. The aim of all education, but primary education in particular, should be happy, healthy children, with strong, co-operative and sharing values, helping each other to learn and progress. Yes, we need core skills, but also we need school trips, outdoor learning, sport and arts—look at what the Arts Council of Wales had to say about the contribution of arts to learning. The school year should be based on educational and welfare aims, not the aims of a Victorian agricultural year, and so should the school day; it could be different for nine-year-olds and for teenagers. Study and learning should be peer-led and self-led and must use the best of information technology, such as the life school initiatives.

Roedd yn ddiddorol clywed pennaeth ysgolion preifat y DU yn dweud y diwrnod o'r blaen fod y cariad wedi diflannu o'r system addysg yn y DU. Credaf ein bod ni ychydig bach yn well yng Nghymru, ond gadewch inni feddwl yn nhermau ailgyflwyno ychydig o gariad yn ein hysgolion. Prydau ysgol am ddim i bob plentyn mewn ysgolion cynradd, er enghraifft, a disgyblion yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd er mwyn helpu i weini'r prydau hynny. Gallem gael canolfannau anogaeth yn yr ysgolion hynny. Dylid sicrhau mai nod pob addysg, ond addysg gynradd yn arbennig, yw cael plant hapus ac iach, gyda gwerthoedd cadarn o gydweithredu a rhannu, a helpu ei gilydd i ddysgu a datblygu. Oes, mae angen sgiliau craidd arnom, ond mae angen tripiau ysgol arnom hefyd, dysgu yn yr awyr agored, chwaraeon a'r celfyddydau—edrychwch ar yr hyn yr oedd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i'w ddweud am gyfraniad y celfyddydau at ddysgu. Dylai'r flwyddyn ysgol fod yn seiliedig ar nodau addysgol a lles, nid nodau blwyddyn amaethyddol oes Fictoria, ac felly hefyd y diwrnod ysgol; gallai fod yn wahanol i blant naw mlwydd oed ac i blant yn eu harddegau. Dylai astudio a dysgu gael eu harwain gan gyfoedion a chan y disgyblion eu hunain gan wneud y defnydd gorau o'r dechnoleg gwybodaeth, fel mentrau ysgol bywyd.

As the child moves into secondary school, we need wraparound support for the more individual learning that is needed. We need to, as we discussed earlier, think about how we introduce second and third languages into our school year using immersion techniques. They are also the techniques that we need to think about for second-language Welsh teaching, particularly through the baccalaureate. We need the ability to teach some of the baccalaureate to many of our schoolchildren through Welsh as a second language.

Wrth i'r plentyn symud i'r ysgol uwchradd, mae angen cymorth cofleidiol arnom ar gyfer y dysgu mwy unigol sydd ei angen. Mae angen inni, fel y trafodwyd yn gynharach, feddwl am sut rydym yn cyflwyno ail a thrydedd iaith yn ein blwyddyn ysgol gan ddefnyddio technegau trochi. Dyma'r technegau hefyd y mae angen inni feddwl amdanynt ar gyfer addysgu Cymraeg ail iaith, yn enwedig drwy'r fagloriaeth. Mae angen y gallu arnom i addysgu rhywfaint o'r fagloriaeth i lawer o'n plant ysgol drwy Gymraeg fel ail iaith.

The workforce supporting this system should have common respect, reflected in professional development for all, including support staff and supply teachers. The schools themselves should be run by local boards, supported by regional expertise in such things as effectiveness, additional learning needs and Welsh-language teaching. They should be local boards with staff and parents involved.

Dylai'r gweithlu sy'n cefnogi'r system hon gael parch cyffredin, a adlewyrchir mewn datblygiad proffesiynol i bawb, gan gynnwys staff cymorth ac athrawon cyflenwi. Dylai'r ysgolion eu hunain gael eu rhedeg gan fyrddau lleol, gyda chefnogaeth arbenigedd rhanbarthol mewn pethau megis effeithiolrwydd, anghenion dysgu ychwanegol ac addysgu Cymraeg. Dylent fod yn fyrddau lleol gyda chyfraniad staff a rhieni.

As the pupils mature and grow in their character, both academic and vocational avenues should be open to them and they should be able to mix freely between them while they remain in formal education.

Wrth i'r disgyblion aeddfedu a thyfu yn eu cymeriad, dylai llwybrau academaidd a galwedigaethol fod yn agored iddynt a dylent fod yn gallu cymysgu'n rhydd rhyngddynt tra'u bod yn parhau mewn addysg ffurfiol.

If they go on to choose higher education then an excellent higher education system must mean free tuition. I know that we cannot afford that in the budget at the moment, but it must be an ambition for excellence in education. That sounds a little bit like a philosophical pipe dream, but everything I have described so far is available sometime, somewhere in a school in Wales. There are schools in Wales that deliver part, if not all, of that. The job of the Minister, under our scrutiny, is to try to deliver that in all parts of Wales.

Os ânt ymlaen i ddewis addysg uwch, yna rhaid i system addysg uwch ragorol olygu hyfforddiant am ddim. Gwn na allwn fforddio hynny yn y gyllideb ar hyn o bryd, ond rhaid iddo fod yn uchelgais ar gyfer rhagoriaeth mewn addysg. Mae hynny'n swnio ychydig fel breuddwyd gwrach athronyddol, ond mae popeth a ddisgrifiais hyd yn hyn ar gael rywbryd, rywle mewn ysgol yng Nghymru. Ceir ysgolion yng Nghymru sy'n darparu rhan o hynny, os nad y cyfan. Gwaith y Gweinidog, o dan ein system graffu, yw ceisio cyflawni hynny ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

15:11

Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Rwy'n dilyn ymlaen o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan fy nghyd-Aelod Angela Burns i bwyso ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod rhagoriaeth yn ganolog i unrhyw strategaeth addysg yng Nghymru. Er mwyn cyflawni'r rhagoriaeth hon, mae angen inni fod yn barod i ddysgu wrth wledydd eraill ac i fod yn barod i ddadlau a thrafod syniadau newydd.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate this afternoon. I will follow on from the comments made by my fellow Member Angela Burns to urge the Welsh Government to ensure that excellence is at the heart of any educational strategy in Wales. In order to achieve that excellence, we must be willing to learn from other nations and we must be willing to discuss and argue new ideas.

Mae ein cynnig heddiw yn ymwneud â galw am drafodaeth aeddfed ar elfennau llwyddiannus o systemau addysg ar draws y byd. Rwyf am ganolbwyntio fy sylwadau ar systemau gweithredu yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac ar geisio sicrhau bod yr elfennau llwyddiannus hynny yn cyfrannu at system Gymreig fodern.

Our motion today calls for a mature debate on the successful elements of education systems across the world. I want to concentrate my comments on systems implemented in the United Kingdom and on trying to ensure that those successful elements contribute to a modern Welsh system.

Yn anffodus, nid yw'r 14 mlynedd diwethaf o Lywodraethau Llafur yng Nghymru wedi gwella system addysg Cymru. Mae'r lefelau cyrhaeddiad allweddol yn llusgo y tu ôl i wledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig ac mae lefelau llythrennedd wedi cael eu labelu yn bryder mawr. Nid yw ein pobl ifanc sydd ar y brig yn cael eu herio oherwydd y diffyg trylwyredd yn y system bresennol. Felly, ble yn union ydym yn mynd o chwith? Beth allwn ni ei wneud a'i ddysgu oddi wrth rannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig?

Unfortunately, the last 14 years of Welsh Governments in Wales have not improved the Welsh education system. The levels of attainment drag behind the other nations of the United Kingdom and levels of literacy have been labelled as a grave concern. Our young people who are at the top are not being challenged because of a lack of thoroughness in the current regime. Therefore, where exactly are we going wrong? What can we do and what can we learn from other parts of the United Kingdom?

Gadewch inni yn gyntaf edrych ar beth sy'n digwydd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Yng nghanlyniadau TGAU eleni roedd 76.5% o bobl ifanc yng Ngogledd Iwerddon wedi derbyn gradd A* i C, sydd cryn dipyn yn well na'r darlun yng Nghymru, sef 65.7%. Yn yr un modd, enillodd 30.7% o fyfyrwyr yng Ngogledd Iwerddon raddau A* neu A yn eu cyrsiau Safon Uwch, o gymharu â 22.9% yng Nghymru. Mae mantais amlwg i ystyried rhai agweddau o system addysg Gogledd Iwerddon a'u mabwysiadu yma.

Let us first of all look at what is happening in Northern Ireland. This year's GCSE results show that 76.5% of young people in Northern Ireland had been awarded A* to C grades, which is far better than the picture in Wales, which is 65.7%. Likewise, 30.7% of students in Northern Ireland gained A* or A in their A-levels, compared with 22.9% in Wales. There is a clear advantage in looking at certain elements of the Northern Irish system and adopting them here.

Rhaid inni ystyried y strwythur addysg yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac edrych ar ffyrdd y gallem fabwysiadau'r agweddau gorau o'r strwythur hwnnw i gael effaith yma yng Nghymru. Ymddengys fod y system yng Ngogledd Iwerddon yn sicrhau bod strwythur academaidd cryf yn eistedd ochr yn ochr â strwythur galwedigaethol cryf. Mae system fel hon yn sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn gallu dewis y system addysg sy'n cwrdd â'u hanghenion a'u galluoedd nhw orau. Yn sicr, rhaid inni ddysgu o hynny a mabwysiadu rhai o'r elfennau llwyddiannus hynny.

We must consider the structure of education in Northern Ireland and look at ways in which we could adopt the best elements of that structure so that it can have an impact here in Wales. It appears to me that the system in Northern Ireland ensures that a robust academic system sits alongside a strong vocational system. Such a system ensures that young people can choose the education system that best meets their own needs and their own abilities. Certainly, we need to learn lessons from that and adopt some of those successful elements.

Ryw'n siŵr y bydd pob Aelod yn cytuno, er mwyn hyrwyddo entrepreneuriaid ac arloeswyr yn y dyfodol, bod rhaid inni annog ysbryd menter o oedran ysgol fel bod ein pobl ifanc yn datblygu sgiliau angenrheidiol i sefydlu eu hunain mewn busnes a bywyd yn fwy eang. Dylwn fod yn dysgu gwersi o Loegr, lle mae llysgenhadon mentrau cymdeithasol wedi cael eu cyflwyno. Mae'r rhain yn arweinwyr rhai o fentrau cymdeithasol mwyaf llwyddiannus y wlad sy'n cysylltu'n rheolaidd ag ysgolion uwchradd i ddangos eu busnes a modelau arloesol.

I am sure that all Members will agree that in order to promote entrepreneurship and innovation for the future we must encourage a spirit of enterprise in our schools, so that our young people develop the necessary skills to establish themselves in business and in life more generally. We should be learning lessons from what is happening across the border in England, where social enterprise champions have been introduced. These are the leaders of some of the best social enterprises in the country, which regularly link with secondary schools to show their innovative models of business.

Fel y bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol, yn y gorffennol rwyf wedi galw ar bob ysgol uwchradd yng Nghymru i sefydlu mentrau cymdeithasol sy'n cael eu rheoli a'u rhedeg gan ddisgyblion. Rwy'n credu y byddai hyn yn gwella sgiliau pobl ifanc ac yn sicrhau rhagoriaeth. Byddai hyn yn ymarferol ac yn rhoi cyfle i ddisgyblion ddysgu mwy am fyd busnes drwy eu hastudiaethau, a byddai hyn hefyd yn helpu i ddatblygu sgiliau creadigol pobl ifanc. Mae annog gwybodaeth a phrofiad o fentrau cymdeithasol o oedran ifanc nid yn unig yn mynd i greu pobl fusnes craff ar gyfer y dyfodol, ond bydd yn rhoi cyfle i bobl sy'n rhedeg ac yn gweithio yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol ddatblygu sgiliau arloesol a gwneud ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy llwyddiannus yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

As Members will be aware, I have in the past called for every secondary school in Wales to establish social enterprises that are managed and run by pupils. I think that this would improve young people's skills and would ensure excellence. It would be practical and would give pupils an opportunity to learn more about business through their studies, and it would also assist in developing creative skills among our young people. Encouraging information and experience of social enterprises from a young age will not only create the successful businesspeople of the future, but will give people who will run and work in our public services in the future the opportunity to develop skills in innovation, thereby making our public services more successful in years to come.

Hoffwn edrych hefyd ar y syniad o gyllid cyfalaf ar gyfer ysgolion newydd. Bydd datblygu cyfleusterau addysgol newydd yn gwneud yn siŵr bod ein plant a phobl ifanc yn cael y cyfleoedd gorau tra'n astudio. Unwaith eto, gallwn ddysgu oddi wrth rannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Yn yr Alban, er enghraifft, mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi sefydlu ymddiriedolaeth Scottish Futures—model dosbarthu dielw llwyddiannus sy'n helpu i ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf. Yn wir, yn ystod ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cyllid i bwerau benthyg ac ariannu modelau arloesol, clywsom fod rôl ymddiriedolaeth Scottish Futures yn ganolog i ariannu ysgolion newydd. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru, felly, ystyried o ddifrif model dosbarthu dielw i weithio ochr yn ochr â rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain i gyflawni gwaith cynnal a chadw allweddol yn ein hysgolion.

I would also like to look at the concept of capital funding for new schools. Developing new educational facilities will ensure that our children and young people have the best opportunities while studying. Again, we can learn lessons from other parts of the United Kingdom. In Scotland, for example, the Scottish Government has established the Scottish Futures Trust, which is a not-for-profit model that helps to fund capital projects. Indeed, during the Finance Committee's inquiry into borrowing powers and innovative funding models, we heard that the Scottish Futures Trust plays a central role in the funding of new schools. So, the Welsh Government needs to take seriously the not-for-profit model in working alongside the twenty-first century schools programme in order to achieve crucial maintenance work in our schools.

Wrth gloi, Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro, mae'n glir y gallwn ddysgu llawer oddi wrth rannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn darparu'r safonau gorau posibl mewn addysg ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc, mewn ysgolion a adeiladwyd at y diben ac, ar yr un pryd, yn cyflwyno cwricwlwm cadarn sy'n cefnogi addysg alwedigaethol ac academaidd. Rwy'n annog Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw.

In closing, temporary Deputy Presiding Officer, it is clear that we can learn a great deal from other parts of the United Kingdom. It is crucial that we provide the best standards possible in education for our young people, in schools that are purpose built, while simultaneously providing a robust curriculum that supports vocational and academic education. I urge Member to support this motion today.

15:17 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am pleased to contribute today not only to an education debate but to a motion put forward by the Tories, with amendments from Plaid Cymru, that, I am glad to see, recognises the three main pillars of the Labour Welsh Government's education strategy. I do not want to look at Scotland, England or Ireland; I want to look at what is happening in Wales. We have been relentless in driving up standards and seeking excellence through a strong focus on literacy and numeracy. Wales is the only country in the UK with a Deputy Minister for Tackling Poverty, and we have a cross-Government emphasis on breaking the link between deprivation and educational attainment. Twenty actions were set out by the former Minister, and he and the present Minister have provided regular updates on our progress towards excellence.

Rwy'n falch o gyfrannu heddiw nid yn unig at ddadl addysg ond at gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Torïaid, gyda gwelliannau gan Blaid Cymru, sydd, rwy'n falch o weld, yn cydnabod tair prif golofn strategaeth addysg Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru. Nid wyf am edrych ar yr Alban, Lloegr nac Iwerddon; rwyf am edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi bod yn codi safonau ac yn ceisio rhagoriaeth yn ddi-baid drwy roi ffocws cadarn ar lythrennedd a rhifedd. Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y DU sydd â Dirprwy Weinidog Trechu Tlodi, ac mae gennym bwyslais trawslywodraethol ar dorri'r cyswllt rhwng amddifadedd a chyrhaeddiad addysgol. Nodwyd ugain cam gweithredu gan y cyn-Weinidog, ac mae ef a'r Gweinidog presennol wedi darparu diweddariadau rheolaidd ar ein cynnydd tuag at ragoriaeth.

In my past life, I recognised the integral role that leaders play in driving up school standards, which, in turn, achieves excellence for all. A few years ago, the Open University published research that included the words 'the most important thing we do' in its title; the most important thing we do is to appoint excellent school leaders. I have a quote from Estyn:

Yn fy mywyd yn y gorffennol, roeddwn yn cydnabod y rôl hanfodol a chwaraewyd gan arweinwyr o ran codi safonau ysgol sydd, yn eu tro, yn cyflawni rhagoriaeth i bawb. Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, cyhoeddodd y Brifysgol Agored ymchwil a oedd yn cynnwys y geiriau 'y peth pwysicaf a wnawn' yn ei deitl; y peth pwysicaf a wnawn yw penodi arweinwyr ysgol rhagorol. Mae gennyf ddyfyniad gan Estyn:

'Schools with excellent leadership have a very effective senior leadership team [and] have a clear focus on improving standards and teaching… In these schools, there is also consistency in the quality of middle leaders'.

Mae gan ysgolion sydd ag arweinyddiaeth ragorol uwch dîm arwain effeithiol iawn [a] ffocws clir ar wella safonau ac addysgu… Yn yr ysgolion hyn, ceir cysondeb hefyd yn ansawdd yr arweinwyr canol.

Today, all of us have had an e-mail from Estyn; perhaps you did not have a look at it, but I did. It is all about best practice. Have a look at what you had at 10 a.m. this morning. The e-mail refers to a school in the Bridgend constituency, or in Ogmore—I am not sure which. It talks about Maesteg Comprehensive School and gives examples. At this school, 26% of pupils are entitled to free school meals, which is well above the average of 17% for Wales. Around 55% of pupils live in the 20 most deprived areas in Wales. Pupils at the school represent the full range of ability; 28% of pupils have a special educational need.

Heddiw, mae pob un ohonom wedi cael e-bost gan Estyn; efallai na wnaethoch edrych arno, ond fe wnes i. Mae a wnelo ag arfer gorau. Edrychwch ar yr hyn a gawsoch am 10 a.m. y bore yma. Mae'r e-bost yn cyfeirio at ysgol yn etholaeth Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, neu yn Ogwr—nid wyf yn siŵr pa un. Mae'n sôn am Ysgol Gyfun Maesteg ac yn rhoi enghreifftiau. Yn yr ysgol hon, mae gan 26% o'r disgyblion yr hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, sy'n uwch o lawer na'r cyfartaledd o 17% ar gyfer Cymru. Mae tua 55% o'r disgyblion yn byw yn yr 20 o ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Mae disgyblion yn yr ysgol yn cynrychioli'r ystod lawn o allu; mae gan 28% o ddisgyblion anghenion addysgol arbennig.

That is a difficult school to teach in, but what is happening there? Every leader of learning at this school takes responsibility for tracking pupils' progress and, when necessary, arranging timely interventions to remove any barriers to learning. Regular planning meetings are held to decide what type of support individual pupils need. The leaders of learning closely monitor and evaluate the impact of any intervention. So, the school has developed a culture where improved standards go hand in hand with excellent support for pupils' wellbeing. The impact of the work is evident in improving attendance; a significant increase in pupils achieving the level 2 threshold; a significant decrease in exclusions; no pupil leaving the school without a qualification; an increase in pupil self-esteem resulting in pupils enjoying school more and being more prepared for the world of work –people have said how important education is there; higher aspirations among pupils, parents and carers leading to an increase in the number of pupils considering higher education; and pupils transfer smoothly from key stage 2 and make good progress when they get to their school. That is an excellent report on a school that is working in one of the most deprived areas of Wales. It comes back to school leadership and having excellent leaders.

Mae honno'n ysgol anodd i addysgu ynddi, ond beth sy'n digwydd yno? Mae pob arweinydd dysgu yn yr ysgol hon yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb am dracio cynnydd disgyblion a, lle bo angen, yn trefnu ymyriadau amserol i chwalu unrhyw rwystrau i ddysgu. Cynhelir cyfarfodydd cynllunio rheolaidd i benderfynu pa fath o gymorth sydd ei angen ar ddisgyblion unigol. Mae'r arweinwyr dysgu yn monitro ac yn gwerthuso effaith unrhyw ymyrraeth yn ofalus. Felly, mae'r ysgol wedi datblygu diwylliant lle mae safonau gwell yn mynd law yn llaw â chymorth rhagorol ar gyfer lles disgyblion. Mae effaith y gwaith yn amlwg oherwydd presenoldeb gwell; ceir cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cyflawni trothwy lefel 2; ceir gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y gwaharddiadau; nid oes un disgybl yn gadael yr ysgol heb gymhwyster; ceir cynnydd o ran hunan-barch disgyblion o ganlyniad i'r ffaith eu bod yn mwynhau'r ysgol yn fwy ac yn fwy parod ar gyfer byd gwaith—mae pobl wedi dweud pa mor bwysig yw addysg yno; ceir dyheadau uwch ymhlith disgyblion, rhieni a gofalwyr sy'n arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n ystyried addysg uwch; ac mae disgyblion yn trosglwyddo'n llyfn o gyfnod allweddol 2 ac yn gwneud cynnydd da pan fyddant yn cyrraedd eu hysgol. Mae hynny'n adroddiad rhagorol ar ysgol sy'n gweithio yn un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Daw hyn yn ôl at arweinyddiaeth ysgol a chael arweinwyr rhagorol.

The next thing that I want to talk about is what the Minister was talking about yesterday, which is the Hill report, in which there are two things that are important. The first is leadership and excellent schools working with other schools, and the other aspect is local authorities. I will not quote the Hill report, but I will quote Estyn again:

Y peth nesaf rwyf am siarad amdano yw'r hyn yr oedd y Gweinidog yn sôn amdano ddoe, sef adroddiad Hill, y nodir dau beth pwysig ynddo. Y cyntaf yw arweinyddiaeth ac ysgolion rhagorol yn gweithio gydag ysgolion eraill, a'r agwedd arall yw awdurdodau lleol. Ni ddyfynnaf o adroddiad Hill, ond dyfynnaf Estyn unwaith eto:

'Because of their size, small authorities cannot benefit from economies of scale. They have fewer officers to fulfil the full range of duties that they need to deliver. A lack of depth in specialist expertise constrains the scope of advice and support.'

Oherwydd eu maint, ni all awdurdodau bach elwa ar arbedion maint. Mae ganddynt lai o swyddogion i gyflawni'r ystod lawn o ddyletswyddau y mae angen iddynt eu cyflawni. Mae diffyg dyfnder o ran arbenigedd arbenigol yn cyfyngu ar gwmpas y cyngor a'r cymorth.

I was very pleased, as somebody who worked in a large local authority over the years, to see that we are looking to these consortia to work together. They need to work together with excellent schools. It is quite clear that the local authorities that we have now are too small in nature to appoint the staff that can support the schools.

Roeddwn yn falch iawn, fel rhywun a oedd yn gweithio mewn awdurdod lleol mawr dros y blynyddoedd, o weld ein bod yn disgwyl i'r consortia hyn weithio gyda'i gilydd. Mae angen iddynt weithio gyda'i gilydd gydag ysgolion rhagorol. Mae'n gwbl glir bod yr awdurdodau lleol sydd gennym yn awr yn rhy fach o ran natur i benodi staff a all gefnogi'r ysgolion.

I was pleased to hear Angela Burns say that by 'excellent schools', she does not mean grammar schools, as was suggested in the summer. That is a divisive policy that—

Roeddwn yn falch o glywed Angela Burns yn dweud nad yw'n golygu ysgolion gramadeg pan ddywed 'ysgolion ardderchog', fel yr awgrymwyd yn yr haf. Mae hwnnw'n bolisi ymrannol y—

15:22

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae'n ddrwg gen i, ond mae eich amser ar ben.

I am sorry, but your time is up.

15:22 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am going to focus my comments on the pursuit of excellence in vocational skills and the need for our education system to properly recognise that some children are more vocational and prefer to be more hands-on in their learning. I know that we talk a lot about this in this Chamber and in committees, but I think that we too often pay lip service to it without fully grasping what the concept means. First, it is important to acknowledge that there are systems out there already. Take the plethora of private companies that help to re-integrate children into a school setting or vocational training—companies such as ACT, which has become the leading training provider in Wales and takes young people from school, and the unemployed, through traineeships and apprenticeships, or whatever learning experience is best suited to them.

Rwy'n mynd i ganolbwyntio fy sylwadau ar fynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth mewn sgiliau galwedigaethol a'r angen i'n system addysg gydnabod yn briodol bod rhai plant yn fwy galwedigaethol a bod yn well ganddynt ddysgu mwy ymarferol. Gwn ein bod yn siarad llawer am hyn yn y Siambr hon ac mewn pwyllgorau, ond siarad gwag yw hyn yn amlach na pheidio yn fy marn i ac nid ydym yn llwyr ddeall beth yw'r cysyniad. Yn gyntaf, mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod systemau eisoes ar gael. Cymerwch y llu o gwmnïau preifat sy'n helpu i ail-integreiddio plant mewn lleoliad ysgol neu hyfforddiant galwedigaethol—cwmnïau fel ACT, sef y prif ddarparwr hyfforddiant yng Nghymru bellach sy'n cymryd pobl ifanc o'r ysgol, a'r di-waith, drwy hyfforddeiaethau a phrentisiaethau, neu pa brofiad dysgu bynnag sy'n gweddu orau iddynt.

I say let us build on these models as we strive to provide these opportunities for everyone, but, for goodness' sake, let us make sure that we develop a fluid system and a flexible one. What I think Wales really needs is a system that allows pupils to transfer easily from academic courses and paths to a more vocational course, and then, if they choose, back again. It is a bit like points on a railway line. The old-fashioned rigidity that forced children down either an academic or vocational path was not right in the past, and it certainly is not right now.

Beth am adeiladu ar y modelau hyn wrth inni ymdrechu i ddarparu'r cyfleoedd hyn i bawb, ond, er mwyn popeth, gadewch inni wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn datblygu system hyblyg a llyfn. Yr hyn sydd ei angen ar Gymru yn fy marn i yw system sy'n caniatáu i ddisgyblion drosglwyddo'n hawdd o gyrsiau academaidd a llwybrau i gwrs mwy galwedigaethol, ac yna, os dewisant, yn ôl eto. Mae ychydig yn debyg i bwyntiau ar reilffordd. Nid oedd yr anhyblygrwydd hen ffasiwn a orfodai plant i ddilyn llwybr academaidd neu alwedigaethol yn iawn yn y gorffennol, ac yn sicr nid yw'n iawn heddiw.

It is time to reassess traditional definitions and prejudices about vocational courses. These courses can encompass anything from training to be a hairdresser or plumber to an engineer or mechanic, a designer or technician, or to life skills such as sports techniques or languages. Let us not forget that the Wolf report of 2011 found that apprenticeships at BT or Rolls Royce are more over-subscribed that the most desirable courses at the best universities. Many courses offer a good route to good salaries and promotion. Others open the door to further study in higher education at a later point. That is nothing at all to be condescending about.

Mae'n bryd inni ailasesu diffiniadau a rhagfarnau traddodiadol am gyrsiau galwedigaethol. Gall y cyrsiau hyn gwmpasu unrhyw beth o hyfforddi i fod yn driniwr gwallt neu blymwr i beiriannydd neu fecanydd, dylunydd neu dechnegydd, neu sgiliau bywyd megis technegau chwaraeon neu ieithoedd. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio i adroddiad Wolf yn 2011 ganfod bod mwy o bobl wedi gwneud cais am brentisiaethau yn BT neu Rolls Royce nag oedd wedi gwneud cais am rai o'r cyrsiau mwyaf dymunol yn y prifysgolion gorau. Mae llawer o gyrsiau yn cynnig llwybr da at gyflogau da a dyrchafiad. Mae eraill yn agor y drws i astudiaeth bellach mewn addysg uwch yn ddiweddarach. Nid oes angen bod yn nawddoglyd ynghylch hynny o gwbl.

I have mentioned prejudice, and, despite all the talk in this area, there is still a need to change perceptions. Is 'vocational' too much of a catch-all term? Over time, cultural opinions of vocational education have left too many people thinking that vocational courses are the soft option; the option that you take if you are not up to the academic route when other options are closed to you. This has pushed too many young people into an academic route when they would have been better off developing skills in a vocational setting. Too many of us, too many times, have refused to face up to that reality. It is time to change our perceptions of vocational courses as well. Key to this is fostering stronger links between schools and colleges. As I said earlier, there is already good practice out there in some areas, and across Wales you can see colleges working with local businesses so that pupils can begin to learn new skills in preparation for their future careers.

Rwyf wedi crybwyll rhagfarn, ac, er gwaethaf yr holl sôn yn y maes hwn, mae dal angen newid canfyddiadau. A yw 'galwedigaethol' yn ormod o derm cyffredinol? Dros amser, mae barn ddiwylliannol am addysg alwedigaethol wedi gadael gormod o bobl yn meddwl mai cyrsiau galwedigaethol yw'r dewis hawdd; y dewis a wnewch os nad ydych yn ddigon da i ddilyn y llwybr academaidd pan na fydd opsiynau eraill ar gael i chi. Mae hyn wedi gwthio gormod o bobl ifanc ar hyd llwybr academaidd pan fyddai wedi bod yn well iddynt feithrin sgiliau mewn lleoliad galwedigaethol. Mae gormod ohonom, yn rhy aml, wedi gwrthod wynebu'r gwirionedd hwnnw. Mae'n bryd newid ein canfyddiadau o gyrsiau galwedigaethol hefyd. Mae meithrin cysylltiadau cryfach rhwng ysgolion a cholegau yn allweddol i hyn. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae arfer da eisoes mewn rhai meysydd, a ledled Cymru, gallwch weld colegau'n gweithio gyda busnesau lleol fel y gall disgyblion ddechrau dysgu sgiliau newydd wrth baratoi ar gyfer eu gyrfaoedd yn y dyfodol.

I would like to touch on the issue of rurality, which I do not think has been mentioned by Members up until this point. It is clearly important that we recognise that there are differences with delivering vocational courses in rural areas, in the same way that there are big problems in developing all sorts of public areas across the large areas of rural areas north of Cardiff and south of north Wales. However, we have seen good practice in some rural areas already, with further education institutions teaming up with schools to provide things such as agricultural management courses and NVQs to students who want to work on the farm that they have been brought up on. This can lead to further study, but, in any case, the skills they learn will have merit in their chosen employment and can allow them to begin work as soon as they finish their GCSEs. At the end of the day, all of this leads to what we desperately need: a more skilled workforce.

Hoffwn gyfeirio at natur wledig y mater hwn, nad yw Aelodau wedi sôn amdano hyd yn hyn. Mae'n amlwg yn bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod gwahaniaethau o ran cyflwyno cyrsiau galwedigaethol mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn yr un modd ag y ceir problemau mawr wrth ddatblygu pob math o ardaloedd cyhoeddus ar draws rhannau helaeth o'r ardaloedd gwledig i'r gogledd o Gaerdydd ac i'r de o ogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym wedi gweld arfer da mewn rhai ardaloedd gwledig eisoes, gyda sefydliadau addysg bellach yn uno ag ysgolion i ddarparu pethau fel cyrsiau rheoli amaethyddol ac NVQs i fyfyrwyr sydd am weithio ar y fferm y'u magwyd arni. Gall hyn arwain at astudiaeth bellach, ond, sut bynnag, bydd y sgiliau a ddysgant o werth yn eu dewis gyflogaeth a gall ganiatáu iddynt ddechrau gweithio cyn gynted ag y byddant yn gorffen eu harholiadau TGAU. Yn y pen draw, mae hyn i gyd yn arwain at yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yn ddirfawr: gweithlu mwy medrus.

15:26 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to thank the Conservatives for bringing this motion forward. Although, the more I listen to the debate, the more I think, perhaps, that the opportunity to talk about our philosophies will demonstrate that they are quite different. Although I think that none of us in this Chamber would disagree with the wording of the motion, in the sense that we all strive for excellence, we may have some very different ideas as to how we go about striving for that excellence. I have to say, as a father of a 17-year-old, and a 13-year-old who will be taking his options next year, that my personal experience is very different, in that they do not have this need at the moment to decide on a vocational route or academia. The system that we are building in Wales gives them the opportunity to go down either course. That is the system that is foreseen in the review of qualifications that we all supported. Point 9 and point 4 of the review states that:

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Ceidwadwyr am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn. Er, po fwyaf y gwrandawaf ar y ddadl, y mwyaf y credaf, efallai, y bydd y cyfle i sôn am ein hathroniaethau yn dangos eu bod yn eithaf gwahanol. Er na chredaf y byddai'r un ohonom yn y Siambr hon yn anghytuno â geiriad y cynnig, yn yr ystyr ein bod i gyd yn ceisio mynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth, efallai fod gennym rai syniadau gwahanol iawn ynglŷn â sut yr awn ati i geisio'r rhagoriaeth honno. Rhaid imi ddweud, fel tad i blentyn 17 oed, a phlentyn 13 oed a fydd yn gwneud ei ddewisiadau'r flwyddyn nesaf, fod fy mhrofiad personol yn wahanol iawn, yn yr ystyr nad oes ganddynt yr angen ar hyn o bryd i benderfynu ar lwybr galwedigaethol neu academaidd. Mae'r system a luniwn yng Nghymru yn rhoi'r cyfle iddynt ddewis y naill lwybr neu'r llall. Dyna'r system a ragwelir wrth adolygu'r cymwysterau a gefnogwyd gan bob un ohonom. Noda pwynt 9 a phwynt 4 o'r adolygiad fod:

'Young people entering employment in the coming years are likely to change jobs, roles, settings and careers several times and therefore they will need to be adaptable. Rather than training for a specific job at school or college they will be better served by gaining strong core and transferable skills, a broad knowledge and understanding and an ability to learn and develop.'

Pobl ifanc sy'n dechrau cyflogaeth yn y blynyddoedd nesaf yn debygol o newid swyddi, rolau, lleoliadau a gyrfaoedd sawl gwaith ac felly bydd angen iddynt fod yn hyblyg. Yn hytrach na hyfforddi ar gyfer swydd benodol yn yr ysgol neu goleg cânt eu gwasanaethu'n well trwy feithrin sgiliau craidd a throsglwyddadwy cadarn, gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth eang a gallu i ddysgu a datblygu.'

You mentioned different structures, and I was a bit concerned as to the choice of Northern Ireland, because Northern Ireland, of course, has retained what is very much a grammar-school system. I am unclear as to where you are taking this as far as the structures are concerned, although I accept that you define that you would select at 14 which career choice you take. There is an implicit issue with regard to the selection of Northern Ireland that you are taking us back down the grammar-school link. I think that you need to look at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development evidence, because that evidence, and the PISA results, going back as far as 2009 says:

Soniasoch am strwythurau gwahanol, ac roeddwn braidd yn bryderus ynghylch dewis Gogledd Iwerddon, oherwydd mae Gogledd Iwerddon, wrth gwrs, wedi cadw'r hyn sydd i raddau helaeth yn system ysgol ramadeg. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth yw eich bwriad mewn perthynas â'r strwythurau hyn, er fy mod yn derbyn eich bod yn diffinio y byddech yn penderfynu yn 14 oed pa yrfa y byddech yn ei dewis. Ceir mater ymhlyg o ran dewis Gogledd Iwerddon sef eich bod yn mynd â ni yn ôl ar hyd llwybr yr ysgol ramadeg. Credaf fod angen ichi edrych ar dystiolaeth y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd, oherwydd dywed y dystiolaeth honno, a chanlyniadau PISA, gan fynd yn ôl mor bell â 2009:

'In countries where 15-year-olds are divided into more tracks based on their abilities, overall performance is not enhanced, and the younger the age at which selection for such tracks first occurs, the greater the differences in student performance.'

Mewn gwledydd lle mae plant 15 oed yn cael eu rhannu yn fwy o draciau yn seiliedig ar eu gallu, nid yw perfformiad cyffredinol yn gwella, a pho ieuengaf yw'r oedran y mae'r broses dewis ar gyfer traciau o'r fath yn digwydd gyntaf, y mwyaf yw'r gwahaniaethau o ran perfformiad myfyrwyr.

In Northern Ireland, the ministerial advisory group found that only 16.6% of those on free school meals in Northern Ireland actually attended the province's grammar schools, compared with 49.2% of the general school population. The group concluded, as far as its future direction was concerned, that the odds of a child securing a place at grammar school is five times less if they are entitled to free school meals than those of other children. That is why my group will be supporting the Plaid Cymru amendments, because I think that we need to pin our colours to the mast and say that we are very much in support of a comprehensive system. Rather than operating any kind of dual system, whether it is through choice between vocational or academic routes, or whether it is a school structured around grammar or comprehensive systems, we should be saying that we want to set ambitious goals for our young people, telling them what they can do with their lives, not restricting their choices at 14, or at any other age for that matter.

Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, canfu'r grŵp cynghori gweinidogol mai dim ond 16.6% o'r rhai a oedd yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim yng Ngogledd Iwerddon mewn gwirionedd a oedd yn mynychu ysgolion gramadeg y dalaith, o gymharu â 49.2% o'r boblogaeth ysgolion yn gyffredinol. Daeth y grŵp i'r casgliad, o ran ei gyfeiriad yn y dyfodol, fod y tebygolrwydd y bydd plentyn yn cael lle mewn ysgol ramadeg bum gwaith yn llai na phlant eraill os oes ganddo hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim. Dyna pam y bydd fy ngrŵp yn cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru, oherwydd credaf fod angen inni ddatgan ein barn yn glir a dweud ein bod o blaid system gyfun. Yn hytrach na gweithredu unrhyw fath o system ddeuol, boed hynny drwy ddewis rhwng llwybrau galwedigaethol neu academaidd, neu ysgol wedi'i strwythuro o amgylch systemau gramadeg neu gyfun, dylem fod yn dweud ein bod am osod nodau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc, gan ddweud wrthynt beth y gallant ei wneud gyda'u bywydau, nid cyfyngu ar eu dewisiadau yn 14 oed, neu unrhyw oedran arall o ran hynny.

15:29

Angela Burns [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I take some of your comments about Northern Ireland, but, of course, there is that saying about lies and statistics, because I have a different set here. However, if we leave it exactly as it is, we run the risk of losing more and more young people prior to 14, and from 14 to 16, who cannot cope with the current systems. Anything that enables them to have some flexibility to find the right course that keeps them engaged in education has got to be to their benefit in the long run and, therefore, to the nation as a whole.

Derbyniaf rai o'ch sylwadau am Ogledd Iwerddon, ond, wrth gwrs, ceir y dywediad hwnnw am gelwyddau ac ystadegau, oherwydd mae gennyf set wahanol yma. Fodd bynnag, os gadawn bethau yn union fel y maent, mae perygl y collir mwy a mwy o bobl ifanc cyn 14 oed, a rhwng 14 ac 16 oed, na allant ymdopi â'r systemau cyfredol. Mae unrhyw beth sy'n eu galluogi i gael rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd i ddod o hyd i'r cwrs iawn sy'n golygu eu bod yn parhau mewn addysg yn gorfod bod o fudd iddynt yn yr hirdymor ac, felly, i'r genedl gyfan.

15:30

Aled Roberts [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I do not think that any of us want to keep things as they are—that is the whole basis of the qualifications review, which is saying that we need greater adaptability. I agree with Keith Davies, because the reality is that the ingredients for an excellent school are not necessarily the name that is given to that school or the selection process. There are brilliant schools, in all systems, which are not selective. The challenge is to improve leadership and teaching standards in our schools, which is what Estyn identified.

Ni chredaf fod yr un ohonom eisiau cadw pethau fel y maent—dyna yw sail gyfan yr adolygiad o gymwysterau, sy'n dweud bod angen mwy o hyblygrwydd arnom. Cytunaf â Keith Davies, oherwydd y gwir yw nad yr enw a roddir i'r ysgol honno na'r broses ddethol o reidrwydd yw'r elfennau ar gyfer ysgol ragorol. Mae ysgolion gwych, ym mhob system, nad ydynt yn ddetholus. Yr her yw gwella arweinyddiaeth a safonau addysgu yn ein hysgolion, sef yr hyn a nodwyd gan Estyn.

There are elements of the Welsh Government policy—you cited the foundation phase and improvements in literacy and numeracy—which we should applaud and support. There are other strategies that we are not as convinced about, and debates such as this give us the opportunity to ensure that that is the case. We need robust teacher training methods and ongoing support for teachers. We need to be looking for systems that encourage and motivate children from all walks of life. I identify with much of what you said regarding years 7 and 8, with my own children, who were not stretched. However, that does not mean that I believe in changing the structure of the system. What I want is more effective teaching, which is what we have spent a lot of time in the Children and Young People Committee and in this Plenary session talking about.

Mae elfennau o bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru—cyfeiriasoch at y cyfnod sylfaen a gwelliannau o ran llythrennedd a rhifedd—y dylem eu cymeradwyo a'u cefnogi. Ceir strategaethau eraill nad ydym mor argyhoeddedig yn eu cylch, ac mae dadleuon fel yr un hon yn rhoi'r cyfle inni sicrhau mai felly y mae. Mae angen dulliau hyfforddi athrawon cadarn arnom a chymorth parhaus i athrawon. Mae angen inni chwilio am systemau sy'n annog ac ysgogi plant o bob cefndir. Gallaf uniaethu â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedasoch o ran blynyddoedd 7 ac 8, gyda'm plant fy hun, na chawsant eu hymestyn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad wyf yn credu mewn newid strwythur y system. Yr hyn yr wyf am ei gael yw addysgu mwy effeithiol, sef yr hyn yr ydym wedi treulio llawer o amser yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc ac yn y Cyfarfod Llawn hwn yn sôn amdano.

15:31 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We do not believe in bringing back the 11-plus or in choosing between children. We believe in children having the chance to choose which stream is most suited to them. We are not in favour of selection or separating academic children from their more vocational counterparts. We are in favour of parity of esteem between academic and vocational education by creating two equitable streams, one alongside the other, beginning at 14, giving children the chance to develop important skills before embarking on their chosen career paths. If other academic systems around the world are achieving excellence, we must ask why that is.

Ni chredwn mewn adfer yr arholiad 11 plws na dewis rhwng plant. Credwn mewn rhoi cyfle i blant ddewis pa ffrwd sy'n gweddu orau iddynt. Nid ydym o blaid dethol na gwahanu plant academaidd oddi wrth eu cyfoedion mwy galwedigaethol. Rydym o blaid parch cydradd rhwng addysg academaidd a galwedigaethol drwy greu dwy ffrwd deg, ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd, gan ddechrau yn 14 oed, a rhoi cyfle i blant ddatblygu sgiliau pwysig cyn cychwyn ar hyd y llwybrau gyrfaol o'u dewis. Os yw systemau academaidd eraill o amgylch y byd yn cyflawni rhagoriaeth, rhaid inni ofyn pam y gwnânt hynny.

The pursuit of excellence for all must be central to any Welsh education strategy. Our young people and our economy need and deserve nothing less. Too many young people in Wales are not being prepared for the working world, and are being let down by the education system. It is now a decade since a Labour Welsh Government disregarded the 'Lost Children of Wales' report, which found that young people and Welsh business were looking for a transformation in 14-19 education that would focus on the development of leadership, teamwork, communication and creativity. The report found that we must remove the wall between work and what is taught in school and that the curriculum should be taught in a work-related context, but that the 14-19 agenda was not being addressed by the Welsh Government. Youth unemployment in Wales started to rise in 2005. One in 10 of 16 year olds are still not in education, employment or training, and the proportion of 19 to 24-year-olds in this category has risen to 23%.

Rhaid i'r nod o fynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth i bawb fod yn ganolog i unrhyw strategaeth addysg Gymraeg. Mae angen hyn ar ein pobl ifanc a'n heconomi ac nid ydynt yn haeddu llai na hyn. Mae gormod o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn cael eu paratoi ar gyfer y byd gwaith, ac yn cael eu siomi gan y system addysg. Mae degawd bellach ers i Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru ddiystyru'r adroddiad 'Plant Coll Cymru' a ganfu fod pobl ifanc a busnesau Cymru yn chwilio am weddnewidiad mewn addysg 14-19 a fyddai'n canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu arweinyddiaeth, gwaith tîm, cyfathrebu a chreadigrwydd. Canfu'r adroddiad fod yn rhaid inni chwalu'r mur rhwng gwaith a'r hyn a addysgir yn yr ysgol ac y dylai'r cwricwlwm gael ei addysgu mewn cyd-destun sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith, ond nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'r afael â'r agenda 14-19 oed. Dechreuodd diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yng Nghymru godi yn 2005. Mae un o bob 10 person ifanc 16 oed yn dal i beidio â bod mewn addysg, cyflogaeth neu hyfforddiant, ac mae cyfran y bobl 19 i 24 mlwydd oed yn y categori hwn wedi codi i 23%.

Wales in Britain is in a global race today. China had nearly 18,000 secondary vocational high schools a decade ago, after adopting the policy of opening to the outside world, enrolling junior high school graduates for three years. The new vocationalism in the United States is used by high schools to organise their curricula so that students may develop vocational and academic skills to give them the strategic labour market advantages needed to compete for good jobs.

Mae Cymru ym Mhrydain mewn ras fyd-eang heddiw. Roedd gan Tsieina bron i 18,000 o ysgolion uwchradd galwedigaethol ddegawd yn ôl, ar ôl mabwysiadu'r polisi o agor i'r byd y tu allan, a chofrestru graddedigion ysgol uwchradd iau am dair blynedd. Defnyddir y galwedigaethedd newydd yn yr Unol Daleithiau gan ysgolion uwchradd i drefnu eu cwricwla fel y gall myfyrwyr ddatblygu sgiliau galwedigaethol ac academaidd i roi manteision strategol y farchnad lafur sydd eu hangen arnynt i gystadlu am swyddi da.

The idea of combining vocational and academic coursework is central to High Schools That Work, a network of more than 800 schools across the United States raising the academic curriculum with modern vocational studies. More academic content is incorporated in vocational courses, academic courses are made more vocationally relevant, and academic and vocational teachers co-operate to incorporate academic content into vocational programmes.

Mae'r syniad o gyfuno gwaith cwrs galwedigaethol ac academaidd yn ganolog i High Schools That Work, sef rhwydwaith o fwy nag 800 o ysgolion ar draws yr Unol Daleithiau sy'n codi'r cwricwlwm academaidd gydag astudiaethau galwedigaethol modern. Caiff cynnwys mwy academaidd ei ymgorffori mewn cyrsiau galwedigaethol, caiff cyrsiau academaidd eu gwneud yn fwy perthnasol yn alwedigaethol, ac mae athrawon academaidd a galwedigaethol yn cydweithio i ymgorffori cynnwys academaidd mewn rhaglenni galwedigaethol.

In France, upper secondary education in a general and technological lycée or a vocational lycée is compulsory for ages 15 and 16. The general and technological lycées provide a general baccalaureate, a technological baccalaureate or a vocational training certificate. Upon completion of the vocational lycée, the vocational training certificate allows students to enter working life or to continue their studies in higher education.

Yn Ffrainc, mae addysg uwchradd uwch mewn lycée cyffredinol a thechnolegol neu lycée galwedigaethol yn orfodol i bobl ifanc 15 ac 16 oed. Mae'r lycées cyffredinol a thechnolegol yn darparu bagloriaeth gyffredinol, bagloriaeth dechnolegol neu dystysgrif hyfforddiant galwedigaethol. Ar ôl cwblhau'r lycée galwedigaethol, mae'r dystysgrif hyfforddiant galwedigaethol yn galluogi myfyrwyr i ddechrau bywyd gwaith neu barhau â'u hastudiaethau mewn addysg uwch.

Germany has an excellent vocational education and training system. Germany has the lowest youth unemployment in Europe, and its unemployment rates for vocational education and training school leavers are among the lowest in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The secondary school system in Germany has three elements—very academic, in-between academic and vocational, and vocational only—each teaching all key curriculum subjects. Pupils who are engaged in vocational streams in Germany spend much time out on work experience or apprenticeships, after which they are almost guaranteed a full-time job.

Mae gan yr Almaen system addysg a hyfforddiant galwedigaethol ragorol. Mae gan yr Almaen y gyfradd ddiweithdra isaf ymhlith pobl ifanc yn Ewrop, ac mae ei chyfraddau diweithdra ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gadael ysgol o ran addysg a hyfforddiant galwedigaethol ymhlith yr isaf yn y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd. Mae gan y system ysgol uwchradd yn yr Almaen dair elfen—academaidd iawn, rhwng academaidd a galwedigaethol, a galwedigaethol yn unig—â phob un yn addysgu holl bynciau allweddol y cwricwlwm. Mae disgyblion sy'n ymwneud â ffrydiau galwedigaethol yn yr Almaen yn treulio llawer o amser ar brofiad gwaith neu brentisiaethau, ac ar ôl hyn maent bron yn sicr o gael swydd llawn amser.

Upper secondary schools in Sweden offer 17 different national programmes, each of which last for three years, and consist of core subjects, programme-specific subjects, option courses, and project work. Youth unemployment in Denmark is one of the lowest in Europe, and Denmark's system resembles the two streams that are proposed by the Welsh Conservatives. In Denmark, after basic school, which comprises the first 10 years of education, pupils can progress into vocationally oriented education and training, or upper secondary education. Different courses and programmes can be followed, but at no point are students stopped from following a particular course.

Mae ysgolion uwchradd uwch yn Sweden yn cynnig 17 o raglenni cenedlaethol gwahanol, â phob un ohonynt yn para tair blynedd, ac yn cynnwys pynciau craidd, pynciau sy'n benodol i raglen, cyrsiau opsiwn, a gwaith prosiect. Mae diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yn Nenmarc ymhlith yr isaf yn Ewrop, ac mae system Denmarc yn debyg i'r ddwy ffrwd a gynigir gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Yn Nenmarc, ar ôl ysgol sylfaenol, sy'n cynnwys y 10 mlynedd gyntaf o addysg, gall disgyblion fynd ymlaen i addysg a hyfforddiant â gogwydd galwedigaethol, neu addysg uwchradd uwch. Gellir dilyn cyrsiau a rhaglenni gwahanol, ond ni chaiff myfyrwyr ar unrhyw adeg eu hatal rhag dilyn cwrs penodol.

Sometimes—or quite often—when I hear Members opposite, the words 'wrong', 'end', and 'stick' come to mind. We are not in favour of selection, and neither are we in favour of children being left behind, nor their talent wasted. We are in favour of parity between academic and vocational career paths, and improved vocational skills, taking the best from systems around the world, allowing pupils to choose a favoured stream at 14 years of age, but delivering this in one school, regardless of income or background.

Weithiau—neu'n eithaf aml—pan glywaf Aelodau gyferbyn, daw'r geiriau 'pen, 'chwithig', a 'llinyn' i'r meddwl. Nid ydym o blaid dethol, ac nid ydym ychwaith o blaid plant yn cael eu gadael ar ôl, na gwastraffu eu talentau. Rydym o blaid cydraddoldeb rhwng llwybrau gyrfa academaidd a galwedigaethol, a sgiliau galwedigaethol gwell, gan gymryd y gorau o systemau o amgylch y byd, gan alluogi disgyblion i ddewis hoff ffrwd yn 14 oed, ond gan gyflwyno hyn mewn un ysgol, waeth beth fo'r incwm neu'r cefndir.

15:36

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, Huw Lewis.

I call the Minister for Education and Skills, How Lewis.

15:36

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills

Of course, there can be no argument against the central premise of this motion today—the pursuit of excellence must be central to education in Wales. The pursuit of excellence is central to my strategy for education. I strongly endorse the amendments that have been tabled by Elin Jones. I believe that all learners should benefit from an excellent education system, and I strongly believe that poverty should not be a barrier to success.

Wrth gwrs, ni ellir dadlau yn erbyn gosodiad canolog y cynnig hwn heddiw—rhaid i'r nod o fynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth fod yn ganolog i addysg yng Nghymru. Mae'r nod o fynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth yn ganolog i'm strategaeth ar gyfer addysg. Cymeradwyaf yn gryf y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Elin Jones. Credaf y dylai pob dysgwr elwa ar system addysg ragorol, a chredaf yn gryf na ddylai tlodi fod yn rhwystr i lwyddiant.

The evidence tells us that we have some way to go before our education system in Wales is considered to be 'excellent'. That is why this Welsh Government has put in place our improving schools plan, which sets out our expectations for every part of the educational system. It is coming up to a year since the plan was launched, and a good amount of progress has been made. It is absolutely right that the focus on our educational policy should be placed on literacy and numeracy—these are the foundations for a good education. That is why we have successfully introduced the national literacy and numeracy framework, with widespread support from the teaching profession, and further afield.

Mae'r dystiolaeth yn dweud wrthym fod gennym dipyn o ffordd i fynd cyn y caiff ein system addysg yng Nghymru ei ystyried yn un 'ardderchog'. Dyna pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi ein cynllun gwella ysgolion ar waith, sy'n nodi ein disgwyliadau ar gyfer pob rhan o'r system addysg. Mae blwyddyn bron ers i'r cynllun gael ei lansio, ac mae llawer iawn o gynnydd da wedi'i wneud. Mae'n hollol iawn y dylai'r ffocws o ran ein polisi addysgol gael ei roi ar lythrennedd a rhifedd—dyma'r seiliau ar gyfer addysg dda. Dyna pam rydym wedi cyflwyno'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol yn llwyddiannus, gyda chefnogaeth eang gan y proffesiwn addysgu, a thu hwnt i hynny.

We have made strides across a number of areas. The attendance of pupils, in primary and secondary schools, is the highest that has ever been recorded. More young people than ever before are leaving school with qualifications. We have continuing, year-on-year improvement of Wales's pupils leaving schools with 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C, including English and Welsh first language, and mathematics. That is at an all-time high. However, we are only one year on in our improvement journey.

Rydym wedi cymryd camau breision ar draws nifer o feysydd. Mae presenoldeb disgyblion, mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd, ar ei uchaf erioed. Mae mwy o bobl ifanc nag erioed o'r blaen yn gadael yr ysgol gyda chymwysterau. Mae nifer y disgyblion yng Nghymru sy'n gadael ysgol gyda 5 TGAU gradd A* i C, gan gynnwys Saesneg a Chymraeg iaith gyntaf, a mathemateg, yn parhau i wella o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Mae hynny ar ei lefel uchaf erioed. Fodd bynnag, dim ond blwyddyn sydd wedi mynd ar ein taith wella.

We will push ahead with our reform of our model of community, comprehensive schooling, building on its existing enormous strengths. It is too seldom recognised that we have thousands of committed teaching and support staff; that children in Wales, from all social and ethnic backgrounds, learn together, side by side; and that education is widely perceived as a public good—universal, and free at the point of use. It is education as a public service, which is nationally funded and locally delivered, and delivered with a public service ethos.

Byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'n gwaith o ddiwygio ein model o addysg gyfun, gymunedol, gan adeiladu ar ei chryfderau enfawr presennol. Ni chydnabyddir yn ddigon aml fod gennym filoedd o staff addysgu a chymorth ymrwymedig; bod plant yng Nghymru, o bob cefndir cymdeithasol ac ethnig, yn dysgu gyda'i gilydd, ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd; a chanfyddir yr addysg honno yn gyffredinol fel rhywbeth sydd o fudd i'r cyhoedd—ar gael i bawb, ac am ddim lle y caiff ei defnyddio. Mae'n addysg fel gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, a gaiff ei hariannu'n genedlaethol a'i chyflwyno'n lleol, a'i chyflwyno gydag ethos gwasanaeth cyhoeddus.

I must say that, although I listened carefully this afternoon, I still believe that the Welsh Conservatives would put all that at risk. I am still striving to understand the almost daily changes in Welsh Conservative education policy. I had thought that there were two central propositions coming from the Welsh Conservatives that we could be sure of. One is that they would cut the education budget for our young people by 20%, and the other is that they would bring back grammar schools. I quote Andrew R. T. Davies, just this Sunday, on the 'Politics Show'—this is a direct quote from your leader:

Rhaid imi ddweud, er imi wrando'n ofalus y prynhawn yma, fy mod yn dal i gredu y byddai y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn peryglu'r cyfan. Rwy'n dal i geisio deall y newidiadau dyddiol bron ym mholisi addysg y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Roeddwn wedi meddwl bod dau gynnig canolog yn dod o du'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig y gallem fod yn sicr ohonynt. Un yw y byddent yn torri'r gyllideb addysg ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc 20% a'r llall yw y byddent yn ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg. Dyfynnaf Andrew R. T. Davies a ddywedodd ddydd Sul diwethaf, ar y 'Politics Show'—mae hwn yn ddyfyniad uniongyrchol gan eich arweinydd:

'We want to bring back grammar schools'

Rydym yn awyddus i ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg

That is unequivocal. I cannot see any nuances in terms of how you could interpret that quote, no matter how Angela Burns tries to finesse what her leader has proposed. So, there we have it: cut the budget by 20% and bring back grammar schools. There is rather more to education systems. We have had an around-Europe tour today from the Welsh Conservatives; I think that they want us to emulate practically every education system in the European Union. There is rather more to all of them than simply bringing back grammar schools. If we could get some kind of compatibility at least between what Angela Burns is saying and Andrew R.T. Davies's pronouncements, then perhaps we would be clear about just what the Welsh Conservative education policy is, because there seem to be as many interpretations of it as there are members of the Welsh Conservative Assembly group. Here is a suggestion for the Welsh Conservatives: if you have a complicated educational announcement to make, just do not let Andrew R.T. Davies anywhere near the microphone.

Mae hynny'n ddiamwys. Ni allaf weld sut y gallech ddehongli'r dyfyniad hwnnw yn wahanol, ni waeth sut mae Angela Burns yn ceisio cogio beth y mae ei harweinydd wedi ei gynnig. Felly, dyna ni: torrwch y gyllideb 20% ac ailgyflwynwch ysgolion gramadeg. Mae ychydig yn fwy i systemau addysg na hynny. Cawsom daith o amgylch Ewrop heddiw gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig; credaf eu bod am inni efelychu bron pob system addysg yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae ychydig yn fwy i bob un ohonynt na dim ond ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg. Pe gallem gael rhyw fath o gysondeb o leiaf rhwng yr hyn y mae Angela Burns yn ei ddweud a datganiadau Andrew R.T. Davies, yna efallai y byddem yn glir ynghylch beth yn union yw polisi addysg y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, oherwydd mae'n ymddangos bod cynifer o ddehongliadau ohono ag sydd o aelodau o grŵp Cynulliad y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Dyma awgrym ar gyfer y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: os oes gennych gyhoeddiad addysgol cymhleth i'w wneud, peidiwch â gadael Andrew R.T. Davies yn agos i'r meicroffon.

I can tell you that this Welsh Government will reject the fragmentation of the school system, as the Tories and Lib Dems are fostering in England, for instance. I am curious that we have no support for Michael Gove's reforms in England, or even recognition of them happening at all. It is as if he is an embarrassing relative who needs to be kept in the corner—

Gallaf ddweud wrthych y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwrthod darnio'r system ysgol, fel y mae'r Torïaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei feithrin yn Lloegr, er enghraifft. Mae'n ddiddorol nad oes gennym unrhyw gefnogaeth i ddiwygiadau Michael Gove yn Lloegr, na hyd yn oed gydnabyddiaeth eu bod yn digwydd o gwbl. Mae fel pe bai'n berthynas annifyr sy'n gorfod cael ei gadw yn y gornel—

15:41

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

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There is no reference to them because, to be frank, I do not care what he does in England. I am only interested in the Welsh education system, because I am a Welsh Assembly Member. I simply want the best. What Michael Gove and David Cameron decide to do in England is their choice; they know that market and what is going on there. I do not; I only know my own country, Wales, and that is all I care about. You can talk endlessly about England, Gove and Cameron, but to be frank, it does not resonate with anybody over here. What resonates is what happens in Wales, with the Welsh education system—the one that you are in charge of. All that we are trying to do is put forward some ideas for philosophical debate about how we can strive for excellence. Minister, I will never be against excellence.

Nid oes cyfeiriad atynt oherwydd, a siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, nid wyf yn poeni beth y mae'n ei wneud yn Lloegr. Dim ond yn y system addysg yng Nghymru y mae gennyf ddiddordeb, oherwydd Aelod Cynulliad yng Nghymru ydwyf. Yn syml, rwyf am gael y gorau. Eu dewis hwy yw'r hyn y mae Michael Gove a David Cameron yn penderfynu gwneud yn Lloegr; maent yn gyfarwydd â'r farchnad honno ac yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd yno. Nid wyf i; dim ond Cymru yr wyf i'n gyfarwydd â hi, a dyna'r cyfan sy'n bwysig i mi. Gallwch sôn yn ddiddiwedd am Loegr, Gove a Cameron, ond a dweud y gwir, nid yw'n berthnasol i unrhyw un yma. Yr hyn sy'n berthnasol yw'r hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru, gyda'r system addysg yng Nghymru—yr un rydych chi'n gyfrifol amdani. Y cyfan rydym ni'n ceisio ei wneud yw cyflwyno rhai syniadau ar gyfer dadl athronyddol ar sut y gallwn fynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth. Weinidog, ni fyddaf byth yn erbyn rhagoriaeth.

15:42

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

All that I can say to Angela Burns is: you hope and you wish, but there is more to this than the philosophical. This is reality. This is about the life chances of our young people. I care very deeply about what is going in England and about the life chances that are being presented to young people across the rest of the UK. I care very deeply about what is going on in Scotland and about what we can learn and the warnings we should take. If you fragment schooling—this includes the reintroduction of grammar schools—you fragment society. If you introduce selection of any kind, overt or covert, it creeps into the system and introduces divisiveness into our society, with parents becoming more and more forced to desperately scramble for advantage, being faced with a blizzard of alternatives that are marketed and advertised like soap powder.

Y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud wrth Angela Burns yw hyn: rydych yn gobeithio ac yn dymuno, ond mae mwy i hyn na'r athronyddol. Dyma'r gwirionedd. Mae a wnelo hyn â chyfleoedd bywyd ein pobl ifanc. Rwy'n poeni'n fawr iawn am yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr, ac am y cyfleoedd bywyd sy'n cael eu cyflwyno i bobl ifanc ar draws gweddill y DU. Rwy'n poeni fawr iawn am yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn yr Alban ac am yr hyn y gallwn ei ddysgu a'r rhybuddion y dylem dalu sylw iddynt. Os gwnewch chi ddarnio addysg—mae hyn yn cynnwys ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg—rydych yn darnio cymdeithas. Os ydych yn cyflwyno detholiad o unrhyw fath, amlwg neu gudd, mae'n ymlithro i mewn i'r system ac yn peri rhwyg yn ein cymdeithas, gyda rhieni yn cael eu gorfodi mwy a mwy i ymladd yn ffyrnig am fantais, a wynebu llu o ddewisiadau amgen a gaiff eu marchnata a'u hysbysebu fel powdr golchi.

In England, we have free schools from the Tories, as well as academies, and now from the Welsh Conservatives, we have this suggestion to go back to grammar schools.

Yn Lloegr, mae gennym ysgolion rhydd gan y Toriaid, yn ogystal ag academïau, a chan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn awr mae gennym yr awgrym hwn y dylem ddychwelyd at ysgolion gramadeg.

15:43

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:43

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In a moment.

Mewn munud.

Let me address directly the call by the Welsh Conservatives to return to grammar schools.

Gadewch imi fynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â'r alwad gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig i ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg.

15:43

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have not said that—

Nid ydym wedi dweud hynny—

15:43

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is what your leader is promulgating on the airways. Either you are behind your leader or you are not. Either you are the spokesperson for Welsh Conservative education policy or you are not. I do not quite understand where the Welsh Conservatives are on this question, but my answer and my stance is emphatic. We will not have a return to any kind of grammar school system. That is borne of a sort of self-deluding nostalgia for a golden age of schooling that never in fact existed and it does not qualify for any kind of serious debate.

Dyna beth mae eich arweinydd yn ei gyhoeddi yn y cyfryngau. Naill ai rydych yn cefnogi eich arweinydd neu beidio. Naill ai chi yw'r llefarydd ar bolisi addysg y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig neu beidio. Nid wyf yn deall yn iawn beth yw safbwynt y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig o ran y cwestiwn hwn, ond mae fy ateb i a'm safbwynt i yn bendant. Ni fyddwn yn dychwelyd i unrhyw fath o system ysgolion gramadeg. Mae hynny'n deillio o ryw fath o hiraeth hunan-dwylledig am oes euraidd addysg na fodolodd erioed mewn gwirionedd ac nad yw'n gymwys am unrhyw fath o ddadl ddifrifol.

Let me remind you that, although it is dressed up in language around technical schools and so on, you cannot have any kind of grammar school system, partial or complete, without secondary modern schools to go alongside them. We all remember the secondary moderns. They had parity of esteem alongside grammar schools—at least, that was the theory; it was not of course the practice. You cannot have grammar schools without selection and the divisiveness that that breeds. You cannot have grammar schools without damaging the life chances of the majority and, as Aled mentioned, without shutting off options for those who are unlucky enough not to attend them and fencing off educational opportunities for those far too young to deserve any sort of treatment of that regard. Those who call for the reintroduction of grammar schools always assume that it is their children who will attend them and that it is other people's children who will not. This is not going to happen in Wales. This is not going to be part of the Welsh Government's philosophical or practical approach to education, not at any time—not at any time on my watch, that is for sure. No academies, no free schools, no grammars and no selection. [Interruption.] We will take the road to excellence with all of our children on board.

Gadewch imi eich atgoffa, er bod ymgais wedi ei wneud i wella hyn drwy sôn am ysgolion technegol ac ati, na allwch gael unrhyw fath o system ysgolion gramadeg, rannol neu gyflawn, heb ysgolion uwchradd modern i gyd-fynd â hwy. Mae pob un ohonom yn cofio'r ysgolion uwchradd modern. Roedd ganddynt barch cydradd ochr yn ochr ag ysgolion gramadeg—o leiaf, dyna oedd yr egwyddor; nid dyna oedd yn wir yn ymarferol. Ni allwch gael ysgolion gramadeg heb ddethol a'r rhwyg a berir gan hyn. Ni allwch gael ysgolion gramadeg heb amharu ar gyfleoedd bywyd y mwyafrif ac, fel y soniodd Aled, heb gau'r opsiynau i'r rheini nad ydynt yn eu mynychu yn anffodus a rhwystro cyfleoedd addysgol i'r rheini sy'n llawer rhy ifanc i haeddu unrhyw driniaeth o'r fath. Mae'r rheini sy'n galw am ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg bob amser yn cymryd yn ganiataol mai eu plant hwy fydd y rhai a fydd yn eu mynychu ac mai plant pobl eraill na fydd yn gwneud hynny. Nid yw hyn yn mynd i ddigwydd yng Nghymru. Nid yw hyn yn mynd i fod yn rhan o ymagwedd athronyddol neu ymarferol Llywodraeth Cymru tuag at addysg, nid ar unrhyw adeg—nid ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod fy amser i, mae hynny'n bendant. Dim academïau, dim ysgolion rhydd, dim ysgolion gramadeg a dim dethol. [Torri ar draws.] Dilynwn y llwybr i ragoriaeth a chymryd pob un o'n plant gyda ni.

If I have time, I will take an intervention.

Os oes amser gennyf, cymeraf ymyriad.

15:45 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

No, you have no time to take an intervention. Your time is up.

Na, nid oes gennych amser i gymryd ymyriad. Mae eich amser ar ben.

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15:45 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Okay, thank you.

Iawn, diolch.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15:45 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Galwaf ar Suzy Davies i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on Suzy Davies to respond to the debate.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15:45 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you, everyone. I have to say that I thought a Welsh Conservative debate on excellence in education was always likely to tempt some opposition Members to reach for the tired stereotype, the lazy presumption and the unsupported assertion. Sadly, it was only the Minister who fell straight into this default position. Everyone else revealed a grasp of detail, critical thinking, logic, comprehension and even an open mind. These are skills that you might say reflect an excellent education, one that might be sought by a young person—let us face it, Members here were young once—and people who show a particular aptitude for them. That is what this debate has been about: recognising a young person's aptitude and running with it, not against it.

Diolch, bawb. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn meddwl y byddai dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ar ragoriaeth mewn addysg bob amser yn debygol o ddenu rhai o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau i ddefnyddio'r hen ystrydeb arferol, y rhagdybiaeth ddiog a'r honiad di-sail. Yn anffodus, dim ond y Gweinidog a syrthiodd yn syth i'r fagl hon. Dangosodd pawb arall fod ganddynt afael ar fanylion, meddwl beirniadol, rhesymeg, dealltwriaeth a hyd yn oed feddwl agored. Mae'r rhain yn sgiliau y gallech ddweud sy'n adlewyrchu addysg ardderchog, un y gallai person ifanc ei cheisio—gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir, roedd yr Aelodau yma'n ifanc ar un adeg—a phobl sy'n dangos dawn arbennig ar eu cyfer. Dyna sydd wedi bod wrth wraidd y ddadl hon: cydnabod dawn person ifanc a'i datblygu yn hytrach na'i rhwystro.

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So, it is not about reintroducing grammar schools—sorry, Minister, you failed that test. Your listening skills are no advert for excellence in education and you cannot seem to tell the difference between 12% and 20% either. This debate has not been about forcing young people into impossible choices; it is about young people choosing for themselves the way they go. It is not about selection and it is absolutely not about pejorative discrimination. This debate is about learning from our past and not reintroducing it. It has also been about learning from our neighbours, who continue to outperform us, despite the efforts of Labour and Labour-led Governments for the last 13 years.

Felly, nid oes a wnelo hyn ag ailgyflwyno ysgolion gramadeg—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, gwnaethoch fethu'r prawf hwnnw. Nid yw eich sgiliau gwrando yn hysbyseb ar gyfer rhagoriaeth mewn addysg ac ni allwch, mae'n debyg, ddweud y gwahaniaeth rhwng 12% ac 20% ychwaith. Nid yw'r ddadl hon wedi ymwneud â gorfodi pobl ifanc i wneud dewisiadau amhosibl; mae a wnelo â phobl ifanc yn dewis drostynt hwy eu hunain y llwybr y maent am ei ddilyn. Nid yw'n ymwneud â dethol ac yn sicr nid yw'n ymwneud â gwahaniaethu difrïol. Mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon â dysgu o'n gorffennol ac nid ei ailgyflwyno. Mae wedi bod a wnelo hefyd â dysgu gan ein cymdogion, sy'n parhau i berfformio'n well na ni, er gwaethaf ymdrechion Llywodraethau Llafur a rhai dan arweiniad Llafur dros y 13 blynedd diwethaf.

Minister, Angela Burns acknowledged that all those Welsh Governments wanted all our young people to do well. Your predecessor saw the introduction of more vocational subjects into the curriculum, he justified school banding on the basis of overcoming barriers arising from poverty—Keith Davies, you were quite right there—and he was brutal in his recent and justified criticism of local authorities' failure to get a grip on their responsibilities.

Weinidog, cydnabu Angela Burns fod yr holl Lywodraethau Cymru hynny am i'n holl bobl ifanc wneud yn dda. Gwelodd eich rhagflaenydd y broses o gyflwyno pynciau mwy galwedigaethol yn y cwricwlwm, cyfiawnhaodd y broses o fandio ysgolion ar sail goresgyn rhwystrau sy'n deillio o dlodi—Keith Davies, roeddech yn llygad eich lle yno—a bu'n filain yn ei feirniadaeth ddiweddar a chyfiawn o fethiant awdurdodau lleol i fynd i'r afael â'u cyfrifoldebau.

Notwithstanding these efforts, and notwithstanding the academic achievements that you referred to, Minister, Paul Davies reminded us that there has been an in-built sense of heaviness, a failure to launch the sort of good practice that Keith Davies was speaking of, and a sort of stasis that has come from a central misconception. That misconception is that elitism is the same as privilege. I understand that privilege offends against a particular view of equality, with its potential for unfair advantage socially and economically, but elitism is quite different. It is what we must look for if we are to get young people from deprived backgrounds with an academic aptitude looking seriously at Oxbridge. It is what we must look for to get young people from less-difficult backgrounds with an aptitude for, let us say, carpentry, looking seriously at construction. It is what we must look for to get anyone with an aptitude for business looking seriously at creating jobs. Elitism is a commitment to excellence, to getting the best out of someone—our young people. We seem to have no problem accepting the principle when it comes to our sportsmen and sportswomen, so why should we with anybody else? It is about getting the best out of someone, according to their ability, by harnessing their aptitude.

Er gwaethaf yr ymdrechion hyn, ac er gwaethaf y cyflawniadau academaidd y cyfeiriasoch atynt, Weinidog, fe'n hatgoffwyd gan Paul Davies am yr ymdeimlad mewnol o drymder, methiant i lansio'r math o arfer da yr oedd Keith Davies yn sôn amdano, a math o ataliad sydd wedi deillio o gamdybiaeth ganolog. Y gamdybiaeth honno yw bod elitaeth yr un peth â braint. Deallaf fod braint yn tramgwyddo yn erbyn barn benodol am gydraddoldeb, gyda'i photensial am anfantais annheg yn gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd, ond mae elitaeth yn eithaf gwahanol. Dyma'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni chwilio amdano er mwyn cael pobl ifanc o gefndiroedd difreintiedig gyda dawn academaidd i ystyried Rhydychen neu Gaergrawnt o ddifrif. Dyma'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni chwilio amdano er mwyn cael pobl ifanc o gefndiroedd llai anodd gyda dawn, dyweder, o ran gwaith coed, i ystyried y maes adeiladu o ddifrif. Dyma'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni chwilio amdano er mwyn cael unrhyw un sydd â dawn o ran busnes i ystyried y farchnad creu swyddi o ddifrif. Mae elitaeth yn ymrwymiad i ragoriaeth, i gael y gorau o rywun-ein pobl ifanc. Yn ôl pob tebyg, ni chawn unrhyw broblem derbyn yr egwyddor pan soniwn am ein chwaraewyr, felly pam ddylai fod yn wahanol gydag unrhyw un arall? Mae a wnelo â chael y gorau o rywun, yn ôl eu gallu, drwy harneisio eu dawn.

Some aptitudes are not well cared for in the current education system. Throughout the course of the day, Members have been referring to modern foreign languages and I was very pleased to hear what the Minister had to say on that in questions to him earlier. Harnessing aptitude means allowing young people the chance to move away from subjects where the content and style of learning does nothing for them. This means, at last, that moving towards non-academic subjects is not seen to reflect a lack of intelligence. Nick Ramsay was quite right to say that this prejudice is still with us and is still holding our country back when it does not exist in other countries.

Ni ofelir yn dda am rai doniau yn y system addysg bresennol. Drwy gydol y dydd, mae Aelodau wedi bod yn cyfeirio at ieithoedd tramor modern ac roeddwn yn falch iawn o glywed yr hyn a oedd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud am hynny yn ystod cwestiynau iddo yn gynharach. Mae harneisio dawn yn golygu rhoi'r cyfle i bobl ifanc symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth bynciau lle nad yw'r cynnwys na'r dull dysgu yn gwneud dim iddynt. Mae hyn yn golygu, o'r diwedd, nad yw symud tuag at bynciau nad ydynt yn academaidd yn cael ei ystyried yn rhywbeth sy'n dangos diffyg deallusrwydd. Roedd Nick Ramsay yn llygad ei le i ddweud bod y rhagfarn hon yn dal i fodoli ac yn dal i atal ein gwlad pan nad yw'n bodoli mewn gwledydd eraill.

Other countries understand it perfectly well. Their brightest young people routinely choose to pursue excellence in vocational subjects and can do so because the content can be every bit as demanding as a traditionally academic subject. These countries understand the difference between aptitude and ability. They do not just herd a very able student into an academic course, regardless of that student's character, and neither do they herd someone with a less academic aptitude into vocational subjects, without really examining whether those particular subjects are suitably challenging for their abilities.

Mae gwledydd eraill yn deall hyn i'r dim. Mae eu pobl ifanc fwyaf disglair fel mater o drefn yn dewis mynd ar drywydd rhagoriaeth mewn pynciau galwedigaethol a gallant wneud hynny oherwydd gall y cynnwys fod yr un mor anodd â phwnc academaidd traddodiadol. Mae'r gwledydd hyn yn deall y gwahaniaeth rhwng dawn a gallu. Nid ydynt yn anfon myfyriwr galluog iawn ar gwrs academaidd, waeth beth fo cymeriad y myfyriwr hwnnw, ac nid ydynt ychwaith yn anfon rhywun â dawn llai academaidd i wneud pynciau galwedigaethol, heb ystyried o ddifrif a yw'r pynciau penodol hynny yn ddigon heriol o ystyried ei alluoedd.

Mark Isherwood mentioned Germany, for example, with its complementary streaming, Nick Ramsay referred to a similar principle as well. Using that example, Germany is producing young people who are well prepared and appropriately skilled to find jobs that match their qualifications. They do not need to go to university to prove their excellent education; their vocational training is highly valued and not considered as a suitable hiding place for students who are not motivated to find their way around double maths, triple science and mandarin GCSEs. I would not mind betting, with pupils playing to their strengths rather than their academic grades in school, which still informs the prejudice that Nick Ramsay was talking about, that their number of unemployed university graduates is also one of the lowest.

Soniodd Mark Isherwood am yr Almaen, er enghraifft, gyda'i system ffrydio ategol, cyfeiriodd Nick Ramsay at egwyddor debyg hefyd. Gan ddefnyddio'r enghraifft honno, mae'r Almaen yn cynhyrchu pobl ifanc sy'n cael eu paratoi'n dda ac sydd â'r sgiliau priodol i ddod o hyd i swyddi sy'n cyfateb i'w cymwysterau. Nid oes angen iddynt fynd i'r brifysgol i brofi eu haddysg ragorol; gwerthfawrogir eu hyfforddiant galwedigaethol yn fawr ac ni chaiff ei ystyried yn fan cuddio addas ar gyfer myfyrwyr na chânt eu cymell i wneud TGAU mathemateg ddwbl, gwyddoniaeth driphlyg a mandarin. Mae'n siŵr gennyf, gyda disgyblion yn manteisio ar eu cryfderau yn hytrach na'u graddau academaidd yn yr ysgol, sy'n dal i lywio'r rhagfarn yr oedd Nick Ramsay yn sôn amdani, fod nifer eu graddedigion prifysgol sy'n ddiwaith hefyd yn un o'r isaf.

We have always said, Minister, that we will be a constructive opposition and work with all parties to ensure excellence. What we will not do is let someone's ideological comfort blanket become an ideological strait jacket for our young people.

Rydym bob amser wedi dweud, Weinidog, y byddwn yn wrthblaid adeiladol ac yn gweithio gyda phob plaid i sicrhau rhagoriaeth. Yr hyn na wnawn yw gadael i flanced gysur ideolegol rhywun ddod yn siaced gaeth ideolegol ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc.

15:51 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y cwestiwn, felly, yw, a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, felly fe wnaf ohirio pob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The question, therefore, is to agree the motion without amendment. Are there any objections? There is objection, therefore I will defer all voting under this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Daeth Sandy Mewies i'r Gadair am 15:51.

Sandy Mewies took the Chair at 15:51.

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol

Plaid Cymru Debate: Social Care Services

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1 a 3 yn enw William Graham, a gwelliant 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1 and 3 in the name of William Graham, and amendment 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5311 Elin Jones

Motion NDM5311 Elin Jones

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn cydnabod yr angen i integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion er mwyn darparu gwasanaeth effeithlon ac effeithiol i bobl mewn angen; a

1. Recognises the need to integrate health and adult social care services in order to provide an efficient and effective service to people in need; and

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio cyfle'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i weithredu'r integreiddio hwn.

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to use the opportunity of the Social Services Bill to implement this integration.

15:51 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

Mae'r achos dros integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion yn un cryf. Rwy'n gobeithio'r prynhawn yma na fydd unrhyw un yn siarad yn erbyn yr angen i wneud hyn. Y cwestiwn bellach yw sut fyddwn yn gwneud hyn, nid os fyddwn yn gwneud hyn.

The case for integrating health and social care services for adults is a strong one. I hope that no-one this afternoon will speak against the need to do this. The question now is how we do this, not if we do this.

Fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad, rwy'n siŵr ein bod ni i gyd yn gyfarwydd iawn â'r achosion yn ein hetholaethau lle mae pobl yn cael eu chwarae yn ôl ac ymlaen rhwng y bwrdd iechyd a'r adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol—yn aml dros bwy sy'n ariannu gwasanaeth. Ar adegau, mae'n gallu datblygu i fod yn rhywfaint o 'turf war' rhwng y ddau gorff cyhoeddus gyda'r unigolyn yn ddiymadferth yn y canol—unigolyn sy'n aml yn sâl, yn fregus ac yn oedrannus.

As Assembly Members, I am sure that we are all very much aware of the cases in our constituencies where people are bounced back and forth between the health board and the social services department—very often in terms of who funds services. At times, it can develop into something of a turf war between these two public bodies with the individual powerless in the middle of all this—an individual who is often ill, vulnerable or elderly.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon, wrth gwrs, yn datblygu syniadau a pholisïau i gynyddu'r integreiddiad o wasanaethau. Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghorol a'r fframwaith ar gyfer darparu iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig ar gyfer pobl hŷn gydag anghenion cymhleth yn gam yn y cyfeiriad cywir. Fel rydym ni i gyd yn gwybod, mae rhai o'r unigolion hyn yn ddefnyddwyr cyson a dwys o'r NHS. Ar hyn o bryd, maen nhw'n bobl sy'n aml yn gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty fel achos brys, gan nad yw'r trefniant a'r gofal nyrsio a meddygol ar gael iddynt yn eu cartrefi.

This Government, of course, is developing ideas and policies to increase the integration of services. The consultation document on a framework for the provision of integrated health and social care for older people with complex needs is a step in the right direction. As we all know, some of these individuals are regular and intensive users of the NHS. At present, they are people who often have to go to hospital as emergency cases because the necessary nursing and medical care is not available to them in their homes.

Mae pennaeth Coleg Brenhinol yr Ymarferwyr Cyffredinol yn ddiweddar wedi dweud y dylai'r 'GP' lleol ailymgymryd â gofal 24-awr yr unigolion penodol hyn, er mwyn osgoi iddynt orfod mynd mewn i'r ysbyty drwy'r amser. Rwy'n gobeithio, felly, fod y Gweinidog iechyd yn ystyried sut y gallai byrddau iechyd gomisiynu meddygon teulu i ddarparu gwasanaeth 24 awr i'r cleifion hŷn hyn sydd ag anghenion cymhleth—nid yn unig, wrth gwrs, i rwystro'r unigolion hyn rhag gorfod mynd mewn i ysbyty, ond yn aml i gynorthwyo'r cleifion i fynd mas o'r ysbyty ynghynt hefyd.

The head of the Royal College of General Practitioners has said recently that the local GP should take responsibility once again for the 24-hour care of these individuals, in order to prevent them from having to go into hospital continuously. I hope, therefore, that the Minister for health is considering how the health boards could commission GPs to provide a 24-hour service for these older patients with complex needs—not only to prevent these individuals from having to go into hospital, of course, but to support patients to be able to leave hospital earlier.

Mae gwaith mawr i'w wneud i roi pecynnau gofal a nyrsio integredig mewn lle, fel y gall pobl aros yn eu cartrefi neu ddychwelyd i'w cartrefi ynghynt. Mae angen cyflymu datblygiad gwasanaeth ailalluogi—'reablement'—fel bod y gwasanaeth hwn ar gael ym mhob rhan o Gymru: gwasanaeth a fydd yn rhoi'r cymorth i unigolion i ailennill y gallu i fyw'n annibynnol yn dilyn salwch. Mae gweithwyr yn y sector iechyd, y sector gofal a gofal a thrwsio oll yn rhan o wasanaeth ailalluogi.

There is great work to be done to ensure that integrated care and nursing packages are in place, so that people can stay in their homes or return to their homes sooner. We need to hasten the development of the reablement service so that this service is available in all parts of Wales: a service that would provide assistance to individuals to regain the ability to live independently following illness. Workers in the health sector, the care sector and care and repair are all part of this reablement service.

Ar lawr gwlad, mae enghreifftiau o bartneriaethau a chyllidebau ar y cyd lle mae pecynnau integredig llawn yn cael eu cyflwyno i unigolion, ond enghreifftiau'n unig yw'r rhain. Er enghraifft, yr amlycaf i ni yma yng Nghymru yw'r 'Gwent frailty project'. Rwyf wedi cyrraedd tair munud o'm haraith heb sôn am y 'Gwent frailty project', ond dyma'r 'Gwent frailty project' yn cael ei grybwyll am y tro cyntaf ac nid y tro diwethaf yn ystod y ddadl hon, siŵr o fod. [Chwerthin.]

On the ground, there are examples of partnerships and joint budgets where fully integrated packages are provided to individuals, but these are few and far between. The most obvious example here in Wales is the Gwent frailty project. I have reached the three-minute mark in my speech without mentioning the Gwent frailty project, but this is the Gwent frailty project being mentioned for the first time and probably not the last time during this debate. [Laughter.]

Mae gwaith yn digwydd i integreiddio gwasanaethau i unigolion mewn angen, ond mae'n 'patchy' ac yn anghyson. Mae angen cynyddu argaeledd y gwasanaethau hyn a'u cysoni drwy Gymru. Mae angen i'r gwaith hwn fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru yn y tymor byr.

Work is ongoing to integrate services for adults in need, but it is patchy and inconsistent. We need to increase the availability of these services and standardise them throughout Wales. This work needs to be a priority for the Welsh Government in the short term.

There is a clear, urgent need to step up the work on integrating care, and for local government and local health boards to collaborate to achieve this. However, I am convinced that care will not be fully integrated, completely seamless for the individual, until we have broken down the institutional and budgetary barriers between the public sector organisations involved. Therefore, the next step has to be the organisational integration of health and adult social services.

Mae angen dybryd, amlwg inni wneud mwy o waith i integreiddio gofal, ac i lywodraeth leol a byrddau iechyd lleol gydweithio i gyflawni hyn. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n argyhoeddedig na chaiff gofal ei integreiddio'n llawn ac yn gwbl ddi-dor i unigolion nes y byddwn wedi chwalu'r rhwystrau sefydliadol a chyllidebol rhwng y sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus dan sylw. Felly, y cam nesaf fydd integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i oedolion.

The Torbay experience is often quoted, and I have reached four minutes of my speech before mentioning the Torbay experience. The Torbay experience is often quoted in the Assembly as a successful model of integrated health and social care. I have heard the chief executive of the Torbay experience outline that experience, and his message was very clear: it was a success because the responsibility and budget of adult social care was transferred in its entirety to the local health trust, and the service was delivered and the staff were employed by one organisation only. That could be a model for us in Wales, and I hope that the Williams review of public services is actively investigating options for the integration of health and social care in Wales.

Mae profiad Torbay yn aml yn cael ei ddyfynnu, ac rwyf wedi cyrraedd pedair munud o'm haraith cyn sôn amdano. Mae profiad Torbay yn aml yn cael ei ddyfynnu yn y Cynulliad fel model llwyddiannus mewn perthynas ag integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Rwyf wedi clywed prif weithredwr profiad Torbay yn amlinellu'r profiad hwnnw, ac roedd ei neges yn glir iawn: bu'n llwyddiant oherwydd i'r cyfrifoldeb a'r gyllideb ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion gael eu trosglwyddo'n gyfan gwbl i'r ymddiriedolaeth iechyd leol, ac am fod y gwasanaeth yn cael ei ddarparu a'r staff yn cael eu cyflogi gan un sefydliad yn unig. Gallai hynny fod yn fodel inni yng Nghymru, a gobeithiaf fod adolygiad Williams o wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ymchwilio'n weithredol i opsiynau ar gyfer integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Of course, a more radical organisational change would be the transfer of the responsibility for community and primary health to local authorities from the local health board. This would ensure full integration and also ensure direct democratic accountability for these services. Taking this model a step further, I would say that local health boards could then be merged into one national board, responsible for all acute and specialist hospitals in Wales, and then we could have a national plan for hospital services that would allow better integration between district general hospitals and regional specialist hospitals. Certainly, institutional and budgetary barriers currently affect the ability of my constituents, at times, in the Hywel Dda area to access specialist services at Morriston Hospital in a neighbouring health board.

Wrth gwrs, byddai newid sefydliadol mwy radical yn trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb am wasanaethau iechyd yn y gymuned ac iechyd sylfaenol o'r bwrdd iechyd lleol i awdurdodau lleol. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau hyn yn cael eu hintegreiddio'n llawn a hefyd yn sicrhau atebolrwydd democrataidd uniongyrchol amdanynt. Gan fynd â'r model hwn gam ymhellach, byddwn yn tybio y gellid wedyn gyfuno byrddau iechyd lleol yn un bwrdd cenedlaethol, sy'n gyfrifol am yr holl ysbytai acíwt ac arbenigol yng Nghymru, ac y gallem wedyn gael cynllun cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai a fyddai'n sicrhau prosesau integreiddio gwell rhwng ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth ac ysbytai arbenigol rhanbarthol. Yn sicr, mae rhwystrau sefydliadol a chyllidebol ar hyn o bryd yn effeithio ar allu fy etholwyr, ar adegau, yn ardal Hywel Dda i gael gafael ar wasanaethau arbenigol yn Ysbyty Treforys mewn bwrdd iechyd cyfagos.

The areas of collaboration, joint working and pooled budgets are touched on in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill currently under consideration in the Assembly, but there is no driver for change in that legislation as currently drafted. I agree with the Liberal Democrat's amendment 2 that, to integrate health and social care, we need the Government to take out the section on collaboration and partnership working in the current legislation and to commit to bringing standalone legislation to merge health and social care responsibilities, as they are currently doing in Scotland. Plaid Cymru will be supporting all amendments today.

Mae Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) sy'n cael ei ystyried yn y Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd, yn cyffwrdd â meysydd cydweithredu, cydweithio a chyllidebau cyfun, ond nid oes unrhyw sbardun ar gyfer newid yn y ddeddfwriaeth honno ar ei ffurf ddrafft bresennol. Cytunaf â gwelliant 2 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fod angen i'r Llywodraeth, er mwyn integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ddileu'r adran ar gydweithredu a gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ac ymrwymo i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth annibynnol i uno cyfrifoldebau am wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, fel y gwnânt ar hyn o bryd yn yr Alban. Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi pob gwelliant heddiw.

To summarise, therefore, in two points: first, in the short term, we need the Welsh Government to increase its effort and resources to deliver more effective and efficient integrated health and social care services to people in need and to require local health boards and local authorities to work jointly. Secondly, and in the medium term, we need organisational change also, so that it is one organisation, one workforce and one budget responsible for delivering a seamless service to those people in Wales in need of care.

I grynhoi, felly, mewn dau bwynt: yn gyntaf, yn y tymor byr, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru gynyddu ei hymdrech a'i hadnoddau i ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig mwy effeithiol ac effeithlon i bobl anghenus a'i gwneud yn ofynnol i fyrddau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol gydweithio. Yn ail, ac yn y tymor canolig, mae angen inni weld newid sefydliadol hefyd, fel bod gennym un sefydliad, un gweithlu ac un gyllideb sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaeth di-dor i'r bobl hynny yng Nghymru y mae angen gofal arnynt.

15:58 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Deputy Presiding Officer has selected the three amendments to the motion. I call on William Graham to move amendments 1 and 3, tabled in his name.

Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dewis y tri gwelliant i'r cynnig. Galwaf ar William Graham i gynnig gwelliannau 1 a 3, a gyflwynwyd yn ei enw.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 1 newydd, ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert a new point 1, and re-number accordingly:

Yn cydnabod y rhwymedigaeth i gefnogi pobl mewn angen;

Acknowledges the obligation to support people in need;

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Amendment 3—William Graham

Ychwanegu fel pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Add as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

Yn croesawu'r cyfleoedd sydd wedi codi yn ystod yr ystyriaeth o'rBil hwn i archwilio'r posibiliadau o ran integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i oedolion drwy:

Welcomes the opportunities offered during consideration of this Bill to explore the integration of health and adult social service through:

a) cryfhau'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau eiriolaeth;

a) strengthening the provision of advocacy services;

b) sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn hybu dewisiadau gwasanaeth yng nghyswllt taliadau uniongyrchol; ac

b) ensuring local authorities promote service options for direct payment; and

c) symleiddio'r ffordd y caiff gwybodaeth ei darparu i gleifion, eu teuluoedd ac i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth.

c) streamlining the provision of information to patients, their family members and service users.

15:58 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendments 1 and 3.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 3.

At the heart of any move towards greater integration between health and social care must be a focus on the individual, on increasing the individual's voice, choice and control, and delivering the most effective and sustainable outcomes. The number of people in Wales who have health problems requiring both healthcare and social care continues to increase and, in the next 20 years, the percentage of people over the age of 85 will double. This means that there are likely to be more people with complex health needs who will require a combination of both healthcare services and social care services. Sadly, these services often do not work together very well. For example, people are sent to hospital or they stay in hospital too long, when it would have been better for them to have received care at home. Sometimes, people get the same service twice, from the NHS and from social care organisations, or an important part of their care is missing. The stark reality is that patients do not get the combined services that they need, leaving them at increased risk of harm. Health and social care staff may miss opportunities to make things better for patients and service users, and taxpayers' money is not being used as efficiently as possible.

Dylai unrhyw gam tuag at integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn well ganolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn, ar gynyddu llais, dewis a rheolaeth yr unigolyn, ac ar gyflawni'r canlyniadau mwyaf effeithiol a chynaliadwy. Mae nifer y bobl yng Nghymru sydd â phroblemau iechyd y mae angen gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol arnynt yn parhau i gynyddu a, thros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf, bydd canran y bobl dros 85 oed yn dyblu. Mae hyn yn golygu ei bod yn debygol y bydd mwy o bobl ag anghenion iechyd cymhleth y bydd angen cyfuniad o wasanaethau gofal iechyd a gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol arnynt. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r gwasanaethau hyn yn aml yn cydweithio'n dda iawn. Er enghraifft, mae pobl yn cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty neu maent yn aros yn yr ysbyty am gyfnod rhy hir, pan fyddai wedi bod yn well iddynt fod wedi cael gofal gartref. Weithiau, mae pobl yn cael yr un gwasanaeth ddwywaith, gan y GIG a sefydliadau gofal cymdeithasol, neu mae rhan bwysig o'u gofal ar goll. Y gwir amdani yw nad yw cleifion yn cael y gwasanaethau cyfunol sydd eu hangen arnynt, gan olygu eu bod yn wynebu mwy o risg o niwed. Gall staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol golli cyfleoedd i wneud pethau'n well i gleifion a defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, ac nid yw arian trethdalwyr yn cael ei ddefnyddio mor effeithlon ag y bo modd.

Section 4 of the current Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill creates overarching wellbeing duties for persons exercising functions under this Act, which includes the Ministers, local authorities, local health boards and other statutory agencies. The duty relates to people who need care and support, and carers also require adequate consideration.

Mae Adran 4 o'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) cyfredol yn creu dyletswyddau lles cyffredinol i bobl sy'n arfer swyddogaethau o dan y Ddeddf hon, sy'n cynnwys y Gweinidogion, awdurdodau lleol, byrddau iechyd lleol ac asiantaethau statudol eraill. Mae'r ddyletswydd yn berthnasol i bobl y mae angen gofal a chymorth arnynt, ac mae angen rhoi ystyriaeth ddigonol i ofalwyr hefyd.

In the Health and Social Care Committee we have highlighted that the health service has a wellbeing duty that extends beyond people in need of care and support, and suggest that a clear understanding is needed of the role of all partners in promoting wellbeing.

Yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, rydym wedi nodi bod gan y gwasanaeth iechyd ddyletswydd lles sy'n ymestyn y tu hwnt i bobl y mae angen gofal a chymorth arnynt, ac awgrymwn y dylid meithrin dealltwriaeth glir o rôl yr holl bartneriaid o ran hyrwyddo lles.

A joint letter to the Health and Social Care Committee from the WLGA, ADSS Cymru and the Welsh NHS Confederation takes the view that the current provision on the face of the Bill dilutes existing legislation in relation to integration and partnership working between the NHS and social care organisations, and appears to be an unambitious response, given the scale of the challenge. Their joint view is that the legislation, as currently drafted, would do relatively little to facilitate genuine collaborative working on the ground, and, while intended to be enabling, would undermine existing statutory duties. They believe that the Bill needs to provide a clear vision for integration, enabling local authorities, the NHS and other partners to work constructively together while recognising their distinctive contributions, and should require local authorities and the NHS to work in partnership through local statements of intent, appropriate joint arrangements and proportionate shared performance management mechanisms. In evidence to the committee, Dame June Clark, Professor Emeritus of community nursing at Swansea University, emphasised what she saw as the strength of the Scottish model of integrated care, and said that Wales should adopt this approach. It is one in which local authorities and health boards are required to establish partnership organisations, with a pooled budget, a single chief executive officer accountable to both authorities, and the right to employ the full range of staff required to deliver integrated care. Importantly, and the Welsh Conservatives agree, Dame Clark also suggested that collaboration between the NHS and local authorities should be mandatory.

Mae llythyr ar y cyd i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol gan CLlLC, Cymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru a Chydffederasiwn y GIG yng Nghymru o'r farn bod y ddarpariaeth bresennol ar wyneb y Bil yn gwanhau deddfwriaeth bresennol mewn perthynas ag integreiddio a gweithio mewn partneriaeth rhwng y GIG a sefydliadau gofal cymdeithasol, ac ymddengys nad yw'n ymateb uchelgeisiol, o ystyried maint yr her. Eu barn ar y cyd yw na fyddai'r ddeddfwriaeth, ar ei ffurf ddraft bresennol, yn gwneud fawr ddim i hwyluso trefniadau cydweithio dilys ar lawr gwlad, ac, er y bwriedir iddi fod yn ddeddfwriaeth alluogi, y byddai'n tanseilio dyletswyddau statudol sy'n bodoli eisoes. Credant fod angen i'r Bil nodi gweledigaeth glir ar gyfer integreiddio, gan alluogi awdurdodau lleol, y GIG a phartneriaid eraill i gydweithio mewn modd adeiladol tra'n cydnabod eu cyfraniadau penodol, ac y dylai ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a'r GIG weithio mewn partneriaeth drwy ddatganiadau lleol o fwriad, cyd-drefniadau priodol a dulliau cymesur o reoli perfformiad a rennir. Mewn tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, pwysleisiodd y Fonesig June Clark, Athro Emeritws ym maes nyrsio cymunedol ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe, gryfder model gofal integredig yr Alban yn ei barn hi, a dywedodd y dylai Cymru fabwysiadu'r dull hwn o weithredu. Mae'n fodel lle mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd sefydlu sefydliadau partneriaeth, gyda chyllideb gyfun, un prif swyddog gweithredol sy'n atebol i'r ddau awdurdod, a'r hawl i gyflogi'r ystod lawn o staff sydd eu hangen i ddarparu gofal integredig. Yn bwysig ddigon, ac mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cytuno, awgrymodd y Fonesig Clark hefyd y dylai fod yn orfodol i'r GIG ac awdurdodau lleol gydweithio.

I do, however, welcome the Deputy Minister's written statement and a commitment to include provisions in the Bill to extend provision for statutory advocacy. There are times when, because of a person's capacity, the environment or circumstances in which they find themselves, the individual does not feel empowered to use their voice to ensure that they are safe, or to voice what matters to them about their daily life, or where they can get care or support. When this happens, having access to an independent advocate who can represent them and be their voice to communicate their views and wishes freely and directly remains critical. I further endorse the Deputy Minister's commitment that these provisions will be subject to regulation and inspection, which I hope will provide robust, quality monitoring arrangements. However, I would not wish these arrangements to impact on peer advocates. Perhaps the Deputy Minister will consider the need for appropriate quality assurance, and provide detail on how this will operate in practice, and who will be entitled, before the end of Stage 2.

Croesawaf, fodd bynnag, ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ac ymrwymiad y Dirprwy Weinidog i gynnwys darpariaethau yn y Bil i ymestyn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer eiriolaeth statudol. Mae adegau pan nad yw unigolion, oherwydd eu gallu, yr amgylchedd neu'r amgylchiadau dan sylw, yn teimlo eu bod yn gallu defnyddio eu llais i sicrhau eu bod yn ddiogel, neu i ddweud beth sy'n bwysig iddynt am eu bywyd bob dydd, neu ble y gallant gael gofal neu gymorth. Pan fydd hyn yn digwydd, erys y gallu i gael gafael ar eiriolwr annibynnol a all eu cynrychioli a bod yn llais iddynt gyfleu eu barn a'u dymuniadau'n rhydd ac yn uniongyrchol yn hanfodol. Ategaf ymhellach ymrwymiad y Dirprwy Weinidog i sicrhau y bydd y darpariaethau hyn yn destun gwaith rheoleiddio ac arolygu, gyda'r gobaith y bydd hynny'n arwain at drefniadau monitro cadarn, o safon. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn dymuno i'r trefniadau hyn gael effaith ar gyd-eiriolwyr. Efallai y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ystyried yr angen am brosesau sicrhau ansawdd priodol, ac yn rhoi manylion am sut y bydd hyn yn gweithio yn ymarferol, a phwy fydd â hawl i hyn, cyn diwedd Cyfnod 2.

The Welsh Labour Government has made slow progress in promoting direct payments across Wales. Numerous gestures in budgets do not obviate the need to have a greater say in the running of social services, but there has been little action to improve uptake. Currently, only 5% of adults who receive community-based social services are in receipt of direct payments. I note, however, that the Deputy Minister issued a statement indicating that local authorities would now be under a duty to promote direct payments. Ultimately, we want everyone who uses health and social care services to have integrated care services that work together to deliver the best care based upon a person's personal circumstances. We want local councils to help health and social care to work together to meet people's needs. Quite simply, we cannot afford not to deliver this change, a change that the people of Wales want and need to see. Words and promises must be translated into actions within a climate that will see transformation delivered rapidly and effectively.

Mae Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru wedi gwneud cynnydd araf o ran hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol ledled Cymru. Nid yw cynnwys arwyddion niferus mewn cyllidebau yn osgoi'r angen am fwy o lais wrth redeg gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ond ni welwyd fawr ddim gweithredu i wella'r nifer sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y gymuned. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 5% o'r oedolion sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y gymuned sy'n cael taliadau uniongyrchol. Nodaf, fodd bynnag, fod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi cyhoeddi datganiad yn nodi y byddai dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol bellach i hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol. Yn y pen draw, rydym am i bawb sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gael gwasanaethau gofal integredig sy'n gweithio gyda'i gilydd i ddarparu'r gofal gorau yn seiliedig ar amgylchiadau personol unigolyn. Rydym am i gynghorau lleol helpu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i weithio gyda'i gilydd i ddiwallu anghenion pobl. Yn syml iawn, ni allwn fforddio peidio â chyflawni'r newid hwn, newid y mae pobl Cymru am ei weld ac un sydd ei angen arnynt. Rhaid i eiriau ac addewidion gael eu troi'n gamau gweithredu mewn hinsawdd o drawsnewid cyflym ac effeithiol.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 2 and replace with:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ar wahân i integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn llawn, fel yr argymhellwyd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn ei Adroddiad Cyfnod 1.

Calls on the Welsh Government to bring forward separate legislation to fully integrate health and social care, as recommended by the Health and Social Care Committee in its Stage 1 Report.

16:03

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move amendment 2.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 2.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats believe that integrated health and social care is essential to the citizens of Wales if we are to fully meet their support and care needs, and that it is definitely the answer to some—although not all—of the challenges facing the NHS in Wales. However, we also believe that the current Bill, as it is drafted, is not the vehicle to do it. I am very conscious that the Stage 1 debate is next week, and I do not want to rehearse all of the arguments, but it was quite clear, and it was the unanimous view of the committee, that these issues around integration are so complex and are so important to get right that, in the way that the Bill is currently drafted, they are not dealt with in the appropriate way. What we should do instead is to take out the small sections that relate to integration and we would urge the Welsh Government to think again about bringing forward stand-alone legislation in this particular field, along the lines of the approach taken in Scotland.

Cred Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru fod gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig yn hanfodol i ddinasyddion Cymru er mwyn inni allu diwallu eu hanghenion cymorth a gofal yn llawn, ac mai hynny'n bendant yw'r ateb i rai—ond nid pob un—o'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r GIG yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, credwn hefyd nad y Bil, ar ei ffurf bresennol, yw'r ffordd o wneud hynny. Rwy'n ymwybodol iawn y caiff dadl Cyfnod 1 ei chynnal yr wythnos nesaf, ac nid wyf am ailadrodd yr holl ddadleuon, ond roedd yn eithaf amlwg, ac roedd y pwyllgor yn cytuno'n unfryd, fod y materion hyn sy'n ymwneud ag integreiddio mor gymhleth a'i bod mor bwysig ymdrin â hwy'n iawn, yn y ffordd y mae'r Bil wedi'i ddrafftio ar hyn o bryd, nad ydynt yn cael eu trin yn y ffordd briodol. Yr hyn y dylem ei wneud yn lle hynny yw cymryd yr adrannau bach sy'n ymwneud ag integreiddio ac annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried unwaith eto gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ar wahân yn y maes penodol hwn, yn debyg i'r hyn a wnaed yn yr Alban.

These issues, as I have said, are complex, and I say that as someone who bears the scars of the discussion to try to integrate services at a Powys level. Now, if there is anywhere in Wales where such a system could be developed, then Powys is that place. The lack of a district general hospital, you could argue, would make it easier to get closer working relationships between health and social services. However, all of those discussions came to nothing. Why was that? First, it was because of governance issues. You try explaining to an elected councillor why they should face the electoral risks that a non-elected member of a local health board should in terms of what is sometimes controversial planning and decision making.

Mae'r materion hyn, fel y dywedais, yn gymhleth, a dywedaf hynny fel rhywun y mae'r drafodaeth ar geisio integreiddio gwasanaethau ym Mhowys wedi gadael ei hôl arnaf. Nawr, os oes unrhyw le yng Nghymru lle gellid datblygu system o'r fath, yna Powys yw'r lle hwnnw. Gallech ddadlau y byddai diffyg ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth yn ei gwneud hi'n haws meithrin cydberthynas waith agosach rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaeth yr holl drafodaethau hynny ddwyn ffrwyth. Pam felly? Yn gyntaf, roedd hynny oherwydd materion llywodraethu. Ceisiwch chi egluro i gynghorydd etholedig pam y dylai wynebu'r un risgiau etholiadol ag aelod anetholedig o fwrdd iechyd lleol o ran yr hyn a ystyrir weithiau'n brosesau cynllunio a gwneud penderfyniadau dadleuol.

Secondly, there were personnel issues. Why should Powys local authority take on all the risk when there is a no-redundancy policy being issued by the Welsh Government with regard to the national health service? The authority was looking at losing its staff, while everybody on the NHS side would have been protected. Also, let us not forget the complex charging regimes that exist. You cannot charge for some services in the NHS, whereas we all know that charging is a day-to-day reality for social care. These are complex issues that cannot be just written away in a few lines in a Bill.

Yn ail, roedd materion personél. Pam ddylai awdurdod lleol Powys ysgwyddo'r risg i gyd pan fo Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi polisi o beidio â diswyddo mewn perthynas â'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? Roedd yr awdurdod yn wynebu colli ei staff, ond byddai pawb yn y GIG wedi'u diogelu. Hefyd, ni ddylem anghofio'r cyfundrefnau codi tâl cymhleth sy'n bodoli. Ni allwch godi tâl am rai gwasanaethau yn y GIG, ond gwyddom i gyd fod codi tâl yn realiti beunyddiol ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol. Mae'r rhain yn faterion cymhleth na ellir mynd i'r afael â hwy mewn ychydig linellau mewn Bil.

It brings to mind the question of organisational change—and I shudder when I hear Elin Jones talk about another round of organisational change within the NHS; I suspect that the NHS needs that like a hole in the head, if that is not an inappropriate thing to say in relation to the health service—because, while all these discussions were going on, and failing miserably, at county hall and at the Mansion House, people on the ground, the healthcare professionals and social workers, were getting on with the job. They were delivering a multidisciplinary reablement team. It was only years later that the bureaucrats and the managers actually got around to officially signing off the paperwork, but they have been doing it day in, day out in Ystradgynlais to great effect. We have recently seen the creation of virtual wards in Powys—again, multidisciplinary teams, GPs, community nurses, social workers, and occupational therapists keeping people at home—and our rates of emergency admissions to DGHs are falling in Powys because of this work. It is a success story. While others will have the Gwent frailty project, I will always have my Builth Wells integrated health and social care centre, which the First Minister officially opened last week and which is a great example of how a local authority and the NHS can work together to provide modern, fit-for-purpose services and facilities.

Mae'n dwyn i gof y cwestiwn am newid sefydliadol—arswydaf wrth feddwl am Elin Jones yn siarad am rownd arall o newid sefydliadol o fewn y GIG; dyna'r peth olaf sydd ei angen ar y GIG, rwy'n tybio—oherwydd, tra bod yr holl drafodaethau hyn yn mynd rhagddynt, ac yn methu'n druenus, yn neuadd y sir ac yn y Plasty, roedd pobl ar lawr gwlad, gweithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol a gweithwyr cymdeithasol, yn bwrw ymlaen â'u gwaith. Roeddent yn darparu tîm ailalluogi aml-ddisgyblaeth. Aeth deng mlynedd heibio cyn i'r biwrocratiaid a'r rheolwyr gymeradwyo'r gwaith papur yn swyddogol, ond maent wedi bod yn ei wneud drwy'r dydd, bob dydd yn Ystradgynlais yn effeithiol iawn. Yn ddiweddar, gwelsom wardiau rhithwir yn cael eu creu ym Mhowys—unwaith eto, timau aml-ddisgyblaethol, meddygon teulu, nyrsys cymunedol, gweithwyr cymdeithasol, a therapyddion galwedigaethol yn gweithio i gadw pobl yn eu cartrefi—ac mae ein cyfraddau derbyniadau brys i ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yn gostwng ym Mhowys oherwydd y gwaith hwn. Mae'n stori llwyddiant. Tra bydd gan eraill brosiect eiddilwch Gwent, bydd gennyf i bob amser fy nghanolfan iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt, a agorwyd yn swyddogol gan y Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf ac sy'n enghraifft wych o'r modd y gall awdurdod lleol a'r GIG gydweithio i ddarparu gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau modern ac addas at y diben.

When it works well, integration can deliver amazing results, but, when it goes wrong, there is duplication, delay and frustration. We are kidding ourselves if we think that changes to law alone will deliver on this agenda. Let us face it: pooled budgets have been legally possible for over a decade, so why are they used so rarely in our current system? Only this week, I met the son of a 90-year-old gentleman who was admitted to Nevill Hall Hospital in April and transferred a month later to Brecon. On 12 August this year, he was signed off as medically fit to leave the hospital. Guess where he is. He is still in Brecon hospital on 2 October. His hospital bed, his aids and his adaptations are all waiting for him at home, and yet he is not at home with his 90-year-old wife because Powys County Council cannot find the carers to implement the care package. When it goes wrong, it goes badly wrong for the individual, and badly wrong for the organisation of both the NHS and social care.

Pan fydd trefniadau integreiddio yn gweithio'n dda, gallant gyflawni canlyniadau gwych, ond, pan aiff pethau o chwith, ceir dyblygu, oedi a rhwystredigaeth. Rydym yn twyllo'n hunain os credwn y bydd newidiadau i gyfraith yn unig yn cyflawni'r agenda hon. Y gwir amdani yw bod cyllidebau cyfun wedi bod yn gyfreithiol bosibl ers dros ddegawd, felly pam mai prin iawn y cânt eu defnyddio yn ein system bresennol? Dim ond yr wythnos hon, cyfarfûm â mab i ddyn 90 oed a gafodd ei dderbyn i Ysbyty Nevill Hall ym mis Ebrill a'i drosglwyddo fis yn ddiweddarach i Aberhonddu. Ar 12 Awst eleni, penderfynwyd ei fod yn ddigon iach i adael yr ysbyty. Dyfalwch ble mae erbyn hyn. Ar 2 Hydref, mae'n dal i fod yn ysbyty Aberhonddu. Mae ei wely ysbyty, ei gymhorthion a'i addasiadau i gyd yn aros amdano yn ei gartref, ac eto nid yw yno gyda'i wraig 90 oed am na all Cyngor Sir Powys ddod o hyd i'r gofalwyr i roi'r pecyn gofal ar waith. Pan aiff pethau o chwith i'r unigolyn, maent yn mynd o chwith i raddau helaeth iawn i'r unigolyn ac yn mynd o chwith i raddau helaeth iawn i drefniant y GIG a'r gwasanaeth gofal cymdeithasol.

16:09

Rhodri Glyn Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Fel sydd newydd gael ei ddweud, mae rhai ohonom wedi bod yn trafod yr angen hwn i gyfuno gwasanaethau gofal sydd o dan reolaeth awdurdodau lleol ac iechyd ers rhyw 14 blynedd. Nid wyf wedi clywed unrhyw un yn yr amser hwnnw yn dadlau'r achos dros eu cadw ar wahân—mae pawb yn derbyn bod eu cyfuno yn syniad da. Y cwestiwn mawr yw: sut yr ydych yn eu cyfuno? Y cwestiwn mawr i lawer o bobl sy'n ymwneud â'r dadleuon hynny yw: sut y bydd hynny'n effeithio arnynt ac ar eu buddiannau? Y peth cyntaf y mae'n rhaid inni ei bwysleisio mewn dadl fel hon yw mai'r hyn a ddylai fod y brif ystyriaeth, os nad yr unig ystyriaeth, yn y mater hwn yw: beth sydd fwyaf buddiol i'r bobl hynny sy'n ddibynnol ar y gwasanaethau hyn? Mae'r ddadl yn un glir iawn: mae'r hyn sy'n gwahanu'r gwasanaethau hyn, ac yn cadw'r cyllidebau ar wahân, yn cael effaith andwyol ar unigolion yng Nghymru, ac, yn aml iawn, mae'r unigolion hynny ymysg yr unigolion mwyaf bregus yn ein cymdeithas.

As has just been said, some of us have been discussing the need to integrate the care services that are in the control of the local authorities and health for some 14 years. In that time, I have not heard anyone arguing the case for keeping them separate—everyone accepts that their integration is a good idea. The big question is how to integrate them. The big question for a lot of people involved in those debates is: how will that affect them and their interests? The first thing that we must emphasise in a debate such as this is that the main consideration, if not the only consideration, in this matter is: what will be most beneficial for those people who are dependent on these services? It is a very clear argument: that which is separating these services, and keeping the budgets apart, is having a very detrimental effect on individuals in Wales, and, very often, those individuals are among the most vulnerable in our society.

Fe gawsom dystiolaeth y bore yma yn y pwyllgor gan nifer o dystion—tystiolaeth arbennig o dda. Cawsom dystiolaeth drylwyr iawn gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ynglŷn â newid y ffordd y mae gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu yng Nghymru. Roedd yn glir iawn yn ei thystiolaeth mai'r peth cyntaf sydd ei angen yw arweiniad clir gan y Llywodraeth yn y materion hyn. Hynny yw, mae arfer da yn digwydd ledled Cymru, ond nid oes modd cyflwyno hyn mewn ffordd anghyson. Mae eisiau sicrhau bod yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn lleol yn ateb y gofynion lleol, ond mae'n rhaid i'r arweiniad oddi wrth y Llywodraeth fod yn glir.

We received evidence this morning in committee from a number of witnesses—particularly good evidence. We had very thorough evidence from the Wales Audit Office about changing the way in which services are provided in Wales. It was very clear in its evidence that the first thing that is needed is clear leadership from the Government on these matters. That is, there is good practice across Wales, but this cannot be introduced in an inconsistent way. We need to ensure that what happens locally responds to local need, but the leadership from the Government must be clear.

Yr ail beth yw bod yn rhaid pwyso a mesur yn ofalus iawn yr hyn sydd angen ei wneud, oherwydd mae symud yn syth at gyfuno gwasanaethau a chyllidebau heb bwyso a mesur yn ofalus nid yn unig yn gallu arwain at sefyllfa lle mae'r gwasanaeth yn gwaethygu yn y pen draw, ond yn gallu bod yn gwbl anghyfrifol, os nad yn anghyfreithlon. Mae'n rhaid i'r pwyso a mesur hwnnw ddigwydd mewn ffordd ofalus, ac yna mae'n rhaid trosglwyddo'r neges hon yn glir iawn i'r bobl yr effeithir arnynt—nid yn unig y bobl sy'n ddibynnol ar y gwasanaethau, ond y bobl sy'n atebol am y gwasanaethau. Cododd Kirsty Williams y pwynt hwn. Os nad yw'r neges honno yn cael ei chyflwyno yn glir i'r bobl hynny, nid oes disgwyl iddynt wneud y penderfyniad i newid y gwasanaethau. Y peth pwysig i sylweddoli hefyd yw nad dadl syml am arbed arian yw hon. Mae'r ddadl yn ymwneud â thrawsnewid gwasanaethau yng Nghymru er mwyn cynnig y gwasanaeth gorau posibl i'r bobl sy'n ddibynnol ar y gwasanaethau hynny. Cawsom ein hatgoffa y bore yma, os ydym yn dechrau meddwl ein bod yn gallu gwneud hyn mewn ffordd sydd yn creu toriadau o ran gwariant yn unig, byddwn yn methu. Mae'n rhaid inni sylweddoli bod yn rhaid inni fuddsoddi yn y broses hon yn y lle cyntaf—buddsoddi adnoddau o ran pobl, amser ac arian er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arbedion yno yn y pen draw.

The second thing is that we need to very carefully weigh up what needs to be done, because moving straight away to merging services and budgets without careful consideration can not only lead to a situation where the service ultimately deteriorates, but can be completely irresponsible, if not illegal. That consideration must be done carefully, and the message must then be clearly conveyed to those affected—not only those who depend on the services, but those responsible for the services. Kirsty Williams raised this issue. If that message is not clearly conveyed to those people, they cannot be expected to make the decision to change the service. The other important thing to realise is that this is not a simple debate about saving money. The debate centres on transforming services in Wales in order to offer the best possible service to those who are dependent on those services. We were reminded this morning that if we start to think of this in terms of only making spending cuts, we will fail. We have to realise that we must invest in this process in the first place—invest resources in terms of people, time and money in order to secure that the savings are ultimately realised.

Un peth y mae'n rhaid inni edrych arno yn ofalus iawn yw'r hyn sy'n rheoli gwariant arian o ran y gwasanaethau hyn ar hyn o bryd. Hynny yw, mae'n hawdd iawn inni ddweud, 'Wel, dyna fe—os ydym yn cyfuno'r cyllidebau hyn, bydd yr holl broblem yn diflannu, a gallwn wario'r arian yn uniongyrchol ar y gwasanaethau'. Byddwn yn gweld yn gyflym iawn bod llawer o gyfyngiadau ar sut yr ydych yn gallu gwario'r arian yn y cyllidebau hyn.

One thing that we must consider carefully is how expenditure on these services is managed at present. That is, it is easy for us to say, 'Well, there we are—if we pool these budgets, the problem will disappear, and we can spend the money right away on the services'. We will quickly see that there are many restrictions on how the money can be spent in these budgets.

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn canolbwyntio ar y bobl sy'n dibynnu ar y gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru, ond mae Plaid Cymru hefyd yn cydnabod bod rhaid i'r newidiadau hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno mewn ffordd gyfrifol a gofalus er mwyn sicrhau nad newid er mwyn newid yw hyn, ond newid er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaeth i'r bobl sy'n ddibynnol arno ac i'r bobl hynny sy'n gweithio i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hynny yng Nghymru.

This motion concentrates on the people who depend on these services in Wales, but Plaid Cymru also recognises that these changes must be introduced in a responsible and careful way in order to ensure that this is not change for change's sake, but a change in order to improve the service for those people who are dependent on it and for those people who work to provide that service in Wales.

16:13 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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A society, indeed a Government, will be judged by how it treats its most vulnerable citizens. Thanks to advances in medicine technology, and with adequate interventions, people are living longer, and those diagnosed with chronic conditions can now expect a better quality of life. Older people are some of the heaviest users of both health and social services, bearing the brunt most when systems fail. It is really quite worrying when the older people's commissioner, Sarah Rochira, stated recently that she is regularly asked by older people, 'Why doesn't anyone talk to each other?' The prediction is that, by 2030, the number of people aged 85 and over in Wales will increase to 85,000—that is an increase of 90%. If we are to address the looming shortfall in care we as an Assembly must act now. Increasingly complex health needs necessitate a seamless, integrated service that enhances patient outcomes and further improves life expectancy.

Bernir cymdeithas, ac yn wir Lywodraeth, ar sail y modd y mae'n trin ei dinasyddion mwyaf agored i niwed. Diolch i ddatblygiadau mewn technoleg meddygaeth, a chydag ymyriadau digonol, mae pobl yn byw'n hirach, a gall y rhai sy'n cael diagnosis o gyflyrau cronig bellach ddisgwyl ansawdd bywyd gwell. Mae pobl hŷn ymhlith y rhai sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol amlaf, ac arnynt hwy y gwelir yr effaith fwyaf pan fydd system yn methu. Roedd yn destun pryder sylweddol pan ddywedodd y comisiynydd pobl hŷn, Sarah Rochira, yn ddiweddar fod pobl yn aml yn gofyn iddi, 'Pam nad oes unrhyw un yn siarad â'i gilydd?' Rhagwelir, erbyn 2030, y bydd nifer y bobl 85 oed a throsodd yng Nghymru yn cynyddu i 85,000—sef cynnydd o 90%. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg a ragwelir mewn gofal, rhaid inni fel Cynulliad weithredu nawr. Mae anghenion iechyd cynyddol gymhleth yn galw am wasanaeth di-dor, integredig sy'n gwella canlyniadau i gleifion ac yn gwella disgwyliad oes ymhellach.

The words 'integrated health and social care plans' seem to have become buzz words—actual reform is now blatantly required. Integrated services not only improve patient treatment, care and discharge outcomes, but also seek to reduce financial burdens on health and social services budgets. The UK Government has made the commitment to allocate £3.8 billion of NHS budgets in 2015-16 to services that are commissioned jointly. This acknowledges the need to shift focus onto prevention rather than cure. It has proven that timely interventions and appropriate treatment for conditions such as dementia, stroke and neurological disorders can enable many to live much longer and fuller lives.

Ymddengys fod y geiriau 'cynlluniau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig' wedi dod yn eiriau poblogaidd iawn—mae'n amlwg bellach fod angen gwneud gwaith diwygio gwirioneddol. Nid yn unig y mae gwasanaethau integredig yn gwella canlyniadau o ran trin cleifion, gofalu amdanynt a'u rhyddhau, ond maent hefyd yn ceisio lleihau beichiau ariannol ar gyllidebau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymrwymo i ddyrannu £3.9 biliwn o gyllidebau'r GIG yn 2015-16 i wasanaethau a gomisiynir ar y cyd. Mae hyn yn cydnabod bod angen canolbwyntio ar atal yn hytrach na gwella. Mae wedi profi y gall ymyriadau amserol a thriniaeth briodol ar gyfer cyflyrau fel dementia, strôc ac anhwylderau niwrolegol alluogi llawer o bobl i fyw'n llawer hirach ac i fyw bywydau llawnach.

The Nuffield Trust undertook a study of 16 older people's partnership projects and found that integrated care services not only led to a reduction in planned admission but also in improved patient care. However, let us not delude ourselves that integrating care is easy. A major barrier stems from the disparity between the number of health boards and local authorities. With seven health boards servicing 22 local authorities there is often a disconnect between policy and targets, obstructing delivery and leading to elderly patients occupying bed spaces when they should and could be at home. In the more extreme, we see vulnerable people leaving hospital in the early hours, often left alone without any safe, structured care plan in place. There needs to be a simplification of the way that local authorities plan for and deliver care to foster better relationships with health boards. However, it is a two-way street.

Cynhaliodd Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield astudiaeth o 16 o brosiectau partneriaeth pobl hŷn a chanfu fod gwasanaethau gofal integredig nid yn unig wedi arwain at leihau nifer y derbyniadau a gynlluniwyd, ond hefyd wedi gwella gofal cleifion. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem dwyllo ein hunain fod integreiddio gofal yn hawdd. Mae un o'r prif rwystrau yn deillio o'r gwahaniaeth rhwng nifer y byrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol. Gyda saith bwrdd iechyd yn gwasanaethu 22 o awdurdodau lleol, yn aml mae diffyg cyswllt rhwng polisi a thargedau, sy'n atal dulliau cyflawni ac yn golygu bod cleifion oedrannus yn llenwi gwelyau pan ddylent a gallent fod gartref. Yn y sefyllfaoedd mwyaf eithafol, rydym yn gweld pobl sy'n agored i niwed yn gadael yr ysbyty yn ystod oriau mân y bore, yn aml wedi'u gadael ar eu pen eu hunain heb fod unrhyw gynllun gofal diogel, strwythuredig ar waith. Mae angen symleiddio'r ffordd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn cynllunio ac yn darparu gofal er mwyn meithrin cydberthnasau gwell â byrddau iechyd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n broses ddwyffordd.

As an example of best practice, we can look at the steps taken by Liverpool City Council, which has invested over £6 million to develop hubs whose purpose is to better support vulnerable adults. The investment has also introduced reablement beds that are supported by multi-disciplinary teams. They have supported some 627 episodes of care, where 56% of services users returned home with no further need of support; the others returned home with a comprehensive care package in place.

Fel enghraifft o arfer gorau, gallwn ystyried y camau a gymerwyd gan Gyngor Dinas Lerpwl, sydd wedi buddsoddi dros £6 miliwn i ddatblygu canolfannau i gefnogi oedolion sy'n agored i niwed yn well. Mae'r buddsoddiad hefyd wedi cyflwyno gwelyau ailalluogi a gefnogir gan dimau aml-ddisgyblaethol. Maent wedi cefnogi tua 627 o gyfnodau gofal, lle dychwelodd 56% o ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau adref heb fod angen rhagor o gymorth arnynt; dychwelodd y gweddill adref â phecyn gofal cynhwysfawr ar waith.

The Welsh Government should now be working with health authorities from across the United Kingdom to share best practice. This is not about boasting who has the best ideas. This is about delivering care that our most vulnerable need and certainly deserve. In its report on integrated health and social care, the King's Fund studied the model in Northern Ireland, which has had integrated health and social services for 40 years. While it highlights successes in patient discharge and comprehensive care plans, it raises concerns that the values of social care are often overshadowed by the dominant health agenda. Welsh Government policy on integrated care must pay sufficient heed to the importance of both fields. Integration is not an end in itself. Integration must be seen as a means of providing seamless care that is fully responsive to the needs of patients in Wales. I am not alone in aspiring to a time when health and social services work together as a matter of course. Let us not wait a moment longer. Let us turn that aspiration into ambition and action.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru bellach fod yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau iechyd o bob rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig i rannu arfer gorau. Nid yw hyn yn golygu ymffrostio ynglŷn â phwy sydd â'r syniadau gorau. Mae'n ymwneud â darparu'r gofal sydd ei angen ar y bobl mwyaf agored i niwed a'r gofal y maent yn ei haeddu. Yn ei hadroddiad ar wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig, astudiodd Cronfa'r Brenin y model yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, sydd wedi cynnwys gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol integredig ers 40 mlynedd. Er ei fod yn nodi llwyddiannau o ran rhyddhau cleifion a chynlluniau gofal cynhwysfawr, mae'n codi pryderon bod gwerthoedd gofal cymdeithasol yn aml yn cael eu taflu i'r cysgod gan yr agenda iechyd gryfach. Rhaid i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar ofal integredig roi digon o sylw i bwysigrwydd y ddau beth. Nid yw integreiddio yn nod ynddo'i hun. Dylid ystyried integreiddio fel ffordd o ddarparu gofal di-dor sy'n gwbl ymatebol i anghenion cleifion yng Nghymru. Nid fi yw'r unig un sy'n dyheu am adeg pan fydd gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd fel mater o drefn. Gadewch inni beidio ag aros eiliad yn hwy. Gadewch inni droi'r dyhead hwnnw yn uchelgais ac yn gamau gweithredu.

16:18 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch i Blaid Cymru am ddod â'r mater hwn ger ein bron. Gwelwn rywfaint o rwystredigaeth yn y cynnig, ac rydym yn rhannu hwnnw yn ein gwelliant ni. Yr unig wahaniaeth rhyngom ni â Phlaid Cymru yw ei bod yn awgrymu ei bod yn bosibl gwireddu'r freuddwyd hon drwy'r Bil presennol. Fodd bynnag, wrth dderbyn ein gwelliant, mae'n debyg ei bod yn barod i dderbyn tystiolaeth y pwyllgor mai Bil ar wahân yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

I thank Plaid Cymru for bringing this issue to the Chamber. There is some frustration in the motion, which we share in our amendment. The only difference between us and Plaid Cymru is that Plaid Cymru suggests that it is possible to realise this dream by way of the current Bill. However, in accepting our amendment, it seems that it is ready to accept the committee's evidence that a seperate Bill is the way forward.

Nid wyf yn un sy'n credu mewn ailstrwythuro er mwyn ailstrwythuro. Nid wyf yn barod, y prynhawn yma, i dderbyn bod syniad Elin Jones o symud tuag at un corff cenedlaethol ar draws Cymru ar gyfer ein hysbytai, o ran ein profiad ni yn y gogledd, yn ffordd resymol ymlaen. Rwyf hefyd yn meddwl y byddai problemau o ran trosglwyddo gwasanaethau lleol a chymunedol i'r awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg erbyn hyn bod rhaid inni gael y drafodaeth hon ar lefel Cymru gyfan. Roedd y cyfarfod dros yr awr ginio, lle'r oedd Mike Hedges a nifer ohonom yn gwrando ar beth oedd gan Conffederasiwn GIG Cymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i'w ddweud ynglŷn â'u cynlluniau, yn ailadrodd y rhwystredigaeth honno. Roedd Mike yn dweud ei fod wedi bod mewn cyfarfod tebyg ryw 15 mlynedd yn ôl, lle'r oedd Graham Williams yn sôn am yr holl bethau a oedd yn digwydd yng Nghymru. Yn bendant, rwy'n cofio mynd fel arweinydd cyngor, rhyw wyth blynedd yn ôl, i Monnow Vale yn sir Fynwy, a dywedwyd wrthym cyn inni fynd yno ei fod yn esiampl berffaith o'r awdurdod lleol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn cydweithio. Fodd bynnag, wrth inni drafod efo'r staff dros baned o goffi ar ôl ryw awr a hanner, roeddem yn darganfod bod staff yr awdurdod lleol yn gwisgo gwisg hollol wahanol i staff y gwasanaeth iechyd, bod yna ddwy system gyfrifiadurol—nid oeddynt yn siarad â'i gilydd—ac, yn waeth fyth, roedd yna ddwy ystafell goffi. Roedd staff y gwasanaeth iechyd, felly, yn yfed eu paneidiau mewn un ystafell a'r staff eraill yn gwneud hynny mewn ystafell arall. Nid wyf yn credu bod pethau mor hawdd â rhoi 'badge' y tu allan i adeilad, fel y dywedais yn ystod y ddadl gynharach ar strwythur addysg.

I do not believe in restructuring for restructuring's sake. I am not willing to accept this afternoon that Elin Jones's proposal for moving towards one national body for Wales's hospitals, in terms of our experience in north Wales, is a reasonable way forward. I also think that there would be problems in transferring local and community services to local authorities. However, it is now clear that we need to have this discussion on a Wales-wide level. The lunchtime meeting, at which Mike Hedges and other AMs listened to what the Welsh NHS Confederation and the Welsh Local Government Association had to say about their plans, underlined that frustration. Mike was saying that he attended a similar meeting some 15 years ago, where Graham Williams talked about everything that was happening in Wales. I certainly remember going, as a council leader, some eight years ago, to Monnow Vale in Monmouthshire, and being told beforehand that it was a perfect example of local authority and health service collaboration. However, from talking to staff over a coffee some 90 minutes into our visit, we found that local authority staff were wearing a completely different uniform, that there were two computer systems—they were not talking to each other—and, even more seriously, there were two coffee rooms. Health service staff were, therefore, drinking their coffee in one room while other staff did the same in another room. I do not believe that it is as simple as putting a badge up on a building, as I said in the earlier debate on the education system.

Mae yna broblemau. Rwy'n cofio mynd lawr i Milton Keynes—roedd y cyn-Lywodraeth Brydeinig yn dweud ei fod yn 'beacon authority' a'i fod yn gwneud hyn a'r llall, ond roedd y realiti braidd yn wahanol. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yma yw profiad y cleifion o ran y gwasanaethau y maent yn eu cael oddi wrth y sector cyhoeddus. Mae'n iawn dweud bod prosiect eiddilwch Gwent yn esiampl, ond edrychom ar y prosiect hwnnw yn Wrecsam, ac mae'r adroddiad sydd wedi cael ei gyhoeddi'r mis hwn ar ran y WLGA a'r conffederasiwn yn dweud bod angen rhyw £12.5 miliwn os yw'r un gwasanaeth yn mynd i gael ei ddarparu ledled Cymru. Nid oes llawer o arian i wneud hyn.

There are problems. I remember going to Milton Keynes—the former British Government said that it was a beacon authority and that it was doing this and that, but the reality was quite different. The important thing is the patient experience within the public sector. It is fine to say that the Gwent frailty project is an example, but we looked at that project in Wrexham, and the report published this month by the WLGA and the confederation says that it would cost some £12.5 million to provide the same service across Wales. There is not much money available for that.

Nid wyf yn credu mai ailstrwythuro yw'r broblem, ond mae angen arweiniad gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ran telerau ac amodau gwaith, sy'n broblem yn y ddau wasanaeth. Hefyd, mae yna broblem efo'r fiwrocratiaeth sydd wedi tyfu rhwng llywodraeth leol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd efo 'pooled budgets'. Rwy'n cofio trafodaeth am ryw dair blynedd ynglŷn ag un gwasanaeth yn Wrecsam, a'r cyfreithwyr yn dod efo ryw 'bundle' mawr fel hyn—rwy'n credu mai 'section 131 agreements' yr oeddent yn eu galw; roeddent wedi treulio tair blynedd yn trafod termau cyfreithiol. Dyna lle mae'n rhaid cael arweiniad gan Lywodraeth Cymru, nid dros ailenwi.

I do not believe that restructuring is the issue; there is a need for Welsh Government leadership on terms and conditions, which is a problem for both services. There is also a problem with the bureaucracy that has appeared between local authorities and the health service on pooled budgets. I remember a discussion going on for about three years in Wrexham about having one service, and the lawyers came up with a large bundle like this—I think that they called them section 131 agreements; they spent three years discussing legal terminology. That is where we need Welsh Government leadership, not on renaming.

Mae'n rhaid i chi fynd ati, achos nid yw'r system yn mynd i ddioddef 15 mlynedd arall o bobl yn ceisio dweud bod pethau yn newid er gwell. Ein profiad ar lawr gwlad yw bod pethau ddim yn newid. Mae'r argyfwng ariannol yn y sector cyhoeddus yn awgrymu bod yn rhaid i chi ddelio â hyn—gwell cynt na hwyrach.

You must tackle this, because the system cannot cope with another 15 years of people trying to say that things are changing for the better. Our experience on the ground is that things are not changing. The financial crisis in the public sector suggests that you must deal with this—and the sooner the better.

16:23 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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In my region of North Wales, one of the most controversial issues of late, as we all know, has been the closure of community hospitals. Despite promises that hospitals in areas such as Flint and Llangollen would not close until alternative provision was in place, it took just a matter of days after the decision was made for their doors to be shut. The previous Minister for Health and Social Services wondered why people were so obsessed with buildings. Of course, it is not specific buildings that people are obsessed with—it is about community, and the ability of communities to provide care locally. I think that people are quite right to be obsessed about their community.

Yn fy rhanbarth i yn y gogledd, un o'r materion mwyaf dadleuol yn ddiweddar, fel y gwyddom i gyd, fu cau ysbytai cymuned. Er gwaethaf addewidion na fyddai ysbytai mewn ardaloedd fel y Fflint a Llangollen yn cau nes bod darpariaeth amgen ar waith, caewyd eu drysau dim ond ychydig ddyddiau ar ôl i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud. Nid oedd y Gweinidog blaenorol dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn deall pam bod pobl yn poeni cymaint am adeiladau. Wrth gwrs, nid ydynt yn poeni am adeiladau penodol—ond y gymuned, a gallu cymunedau i ddarparu gofal yn lleol. Credaf fod pobl yn gwbl iawn i boeni am eu cymuned.

Of course, healthcare is now much more fluid, and we need to avoid a distinction between secondary care in buildings that can, sometimes, be distant and remote, and community-delivered care. There are lots of stages in between, where community hospitals and health centres obviously play an important part—something that is particularly important in rural areas, such as many of those that I represent in north Wales.

Wrth gwrs, mae gofal iechyd bellach yn llawer mwy hyblyg, ac mae angen inni osgoi gwahaniaethu rhwng gofal eilaidd mewn adeiladau a all, weithiau, fod yn bell ac anghysbell, a gofal yn y gymuned. Mae llawer o gamau yn y canol, lle mae ysbytai cymunedol a chanolfannau iechyd yn amlwg yn chwarae rhan bwysig—rhywbeth sy'n arbennig o bwysig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, fel llawer o'r rhai rwyf yn eu cynrychioli yn y gogledd.

However, the artificial separation of social care and health can act as a barrier to the establishment of these community facilities. Llangollen Community Hospital has, as we know, closed, and patients will now go either to Chirk or Wrexham Maelor. I am told that if, on discharge from Wrexham Maelor, the patient comes under the enhanced care at home programme, and despite them maybe living in Denbighshire, they would actually initially be under the auspices of Wrexham social services. In my book, that is a recipe for confusion and certainly a recipe for increased bureaucracy.

Fodd bynnag, gall gwahanu gofal cymdeithasol ac iechyd mewn modd artiffisial rwystro'r gwaith o sefydlu'r cyfleusterau cymunedol hyn. Mae Ysbyty Cymuned Llangollen, fel y gwyddom, wedi cau, a bydd cleifion bellach yn mynd naill ai i'r Waun neu i Faelor Wrecsam. Deallaf, pan gaiff claf ei ryddhau o Faelor Wrecsam, y daw'n rhan o raglen gofal gwell yn y cartref, ac er gwaethaf y ffaith ei fod o bosibl yn byw yn Sir Ddinbych, byddai mewn gwirionedd o dan nawdd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Wrecsam i ddechrau. Yn fy marn i, mae hynny'n peri dryswch ac yn sicr yn creu mwy o fiwrocratiaeth.

Another clear disadvantage of having separated health and social care provision is the different language and terminology used by staff from various professional backgrounds, which can become a barrier to effective collaboration and often different staff groups do not understand the limits of the separate codes of practice and legislation that registered colleagues must work within.

Anfantais amlwg arall darparu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar wahân yw'r iaith a'r derminoleg wahanol a ddefnyddir gan staff o gefndiroedd proffesiynol gwahanol, a all fod yn rhwystr i gydweithio effeithiol ac yn aml nid yw grwpiau gwahanol o staff yn deall cyfyngiadau'r codau ymarfer a deddfwriaeth ar wahân y mae'n rhaid i gydweithwyr cofrestredig weithio'n unol â hwy.

The advantages of a merged system are obvious, of course. We would end delayed transfer of care, where the reason for delay is a dispute between bodies. Community hospitals could act as a transition for bringing patients back to the community. We would be able to have better sharing of data on patients with a single clinical and social care team. Integration would provide a greater financial incentive to invest in prevention, and there would be financial savings as well, of course, from avoiding duplication.

Mae manteision system gyfunol yn amlwg, wrth gwrs. Byddem yn cael gwared ar unrhyw oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, lle bo'r oedi hwnnw'n deillio o anghydfod rhwng cyrff. Gallai ysbytai cymuned weithredu fel dull pontio i ddychwelyd cleifion i'r gymuned. Byddem yn gallu rhannu data am gleifion yn well gyda thîm clinigol a gofal cymdeithasol unigol. Byddai integreiddio yn rhoi mwy o gymhelliant ariannol i fuddsoddi mewn dulliau atal, a thrwy osgoi achosion o ddyblygu, gellid hefyd sicrhau arbedion ariannol.

We can also ensure more regular monitoring of medication, particularly in terms of side-effects. Swansea University estimates that if care workers are provided with checklists of known side-effects of common medication, they could identify adverse reactions before such reactions led to unnecessary hospital admissions. Furthermore, we could have longer-term research on how chronic conditions can be managed if we had single clinical and social care teams looking after patients.

Gallwn hefyd sicrhau y caiff meddyginiaeth ei monitro'n fwy rheolaidd, yn enwedig o ran sgîl-effeithiau. Mae Prifysgol Abertawe yn amcangyfrif, pe bai gweithwyr gofal yn cael rhestrau gwirio o sgil-effeithiau hysbys meddyginiaethau cyffredin, y gallent nodi adweithiau niweidiol cyn i adweithiau o'r fath olygu bod cleifion yn cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty yn ddiangen. At hynny, gallai fod gennym ymchwil tymor hwy ar sut y gellir rheoli cyflyrau cronig pe bai gennym dimau gofal clinigol a chymdeithasol unigol yn gofalu am gleifion.

Integration is more than just structures, as we have heard. The RCN has pointed out that integration also needs to be about ensuring that sound relationships are built between different health professionals from different structures and backgrounds. All staff, of course, need to have fair terms and conditions, not, for example, zero-hour contracts.

Mae integreiddio yn golygu mwy na dim ond strwythurau, fel y clywsom. Mae'r Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol wedi nodi bod angen i integreiddio hefyd ymwneud â sicrhau bod cydberthnasau cadarn yn cael eu meithrin rhwng gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol gwahanol o strwythurau a chefndiroedd gwahanol. Wrth gwrs, mae angen i bob aelod o staff gael telerau ac amodau teg, nid, er enghraifft, contractau dim oriau

Elin Jones outlined the urgency of moving on this and the opportunities are immense. I, and Plaid Cymru, would argue that we simply cannot afford not to deliver these changes.

Amlinellodd Elin Jones bwysigrwydd gweithredu ar hyn fel mater o fyrder ac mae'r cyfleoedd yn enfawr. Byddwn i, a Phlaid Cymru, yn dadlau na allwn fforddio peidio â chyflawni'r newidiadau hyn.

16:27 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

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Yesterday at First Minister's questions, the First Minister accused Plaid Cymru of opposing every change in the health service—a cheap and untrue shot, perhaps highlighting the lack of attention paid to the motions put forward here on Wednesdays. Today, people will be in no doubt that Plaid Cymru has credible ideas for improving our health service. Plaid Cymru's spokesperson, Elin Jones, has put forward a cogent case for integrating health and social care to resolve the problems that plague our mailboxes.

Yn ystod cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog ddoe, cyhuddodd y Prif Weinidog Blaid Cymru o wrthwynebu pob newid yn y gwasanaeth iechyd—ergyd wan ac anwir, sydd efallai'n nodi'r diffyg sylw a roddir i'r cynigion a gyflwynir yma ar ddydd Mercher. Heddiw, ni fydd unrhyw amheuaeth bod gan Blaid Cymru syniadau credadwy ar gyfer gwella ein gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae llefarydd Plaid Cymru, Elin Jones, wedi cyflwyno achos cryf dros integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol er mwyn datrys y problemau sy'n llenwi ein blychau post.

Throughout my time as an Assembly Member, I have come across so many cases of patients being passed from health services to local authority services—no side taking responsibility, both wanting the other side to pay. I think that we can say now that enough is enough. It costs, and has immeasurable impacts on people's wellbeing. Relying on several organisations to engage in partnership working on a voluntary basis is just not happening. It is now time to do things differently.

Drwy gydol fy nghyfnod fel Aelod Cynulliad, rwyf wedi gweld cymaint o gleifion yn cael eu trosglwyddo o wasanaethau iechyd i wasanaethau awdurdod lleol—heb unrhyw un yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb, a'r ddau wasanaeth yn dymuno i'r llall dalu. Credaf ei bod hi'n bryd inni ddweud mai digon yw digon. Mae'n costio, ac yn cael effaith anfesuradwy ar les pobl. Ni ellir dibynnu ar nifer o sefydliadau i weithio mewn partneriaeth wirfoddol. Mae'n amser gwneud pethau'n wahanol.

The Commissioner for Older People in Wales's message to us is clear. She said that, quite simply, we cannot afford not to deliver this change, the change that older people want and need to see. She said that words and promises must be translated into actions, with a climate that sees a transformation delivered rapidly and effectively.

Mae neges Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru yn glir. Dywedodd, yn syml iawn, na allwn fforddio peidio â chyflawni'r newid hwn, y newid y mae pobl hŷn am ei weld ac sydd ei angen arnynt. Dywedodd fod yn rhaid i eiriau ac addewidion gael eu troi'n gamau gweithredu, gyda hinsawdd lle mae trawsnewid yn digwydd yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol.

I was fortunate enough to win the ballot for the short debate in June. In that debate, I put forward a model of the future hospital, learning from international examples from places like Norway and Denmark. Wales, too, could have a state-of-the-art building, using modern design standards to promote recovery and wellbeing. One of the assumptions about this model of secondary care was a merged health and social care system. After all, there would be little point in having buildings that promoted recovery and wellbeing when you had separate departments and budgets for this purpose. To effectively create such a local health service, an integrated workforce, capable of looking after patients, both within a hospital and outside, is essential.

Roeddwn yn ddigon ffodus i ennill y bleidlais am y ddadl fer ym mis Mehefin. Yn y ddadl honno, cyflwynais fodel o ysbyty'r dyfodol, gan ddysgu o enghreifftiau rhyngwladol mewn lleoedd fel Norwy a Denmarc. Gallai Cymru hefyd gael adeilad o'r radd flaenaf, sy'n defnyddio safonau cynllunio modern i hybu adferiad a lles. Un o'r rhagdybiaethau am y model hwn o ofal eilaidd oedd system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gyfun. Wedi'r cyfan, ni fyddai fawr ddim diben cael adeiladau sy'n hybu adferiad a lles pan fyddai gennych adrannau a chyllidebau ar wahân at y diben hwn. Er mwyn creu gwasanaeth iechyd lleol o'r fath, mae gweithlu integredig, sy'n gallu gofalu am gleifion, yn yr ysbyty a thu hwnt, yn hanfodol.

In response to that short debate, the Minister for health cited examples of care, moving outside hospitals and into the home. To do that properly and on a larger scale, it would cost a lot more than our current models of care. I must ask this: where are these community services in my region of South Wales Central?

Mewn ymateb i'r ddadl fer honno, nododd y Gweinidog iechyd enghreifftiau o ofal, gan symud y tu allan i'r ysbytai ac i mewn i'r cartref. Er mwyn gwneud hynny'n iawn ac ar raddfa fwy, byddai'n costio llawer mwy na'n modelau gofal presennol. Rhaid imi ofyn hyn: ble mae'r gwasanaethau cymunedol hyn yn fy rhanbarth i yng Nghanol De Cymru?

The British Medical Association has stated that

Mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi nodi bod

'There's a kind of magic wish to shift hospital services into the community without any real discussion with the GPs as how this would be done.'

rhyw fath o ddymuniad hud i symud gwasanaethau ysbyty i mewn i'r gymuned heb unrhyw drafodaeth wirioneddol â'r meddygon teulu ynglŷn â sut y byddai hyn yn cael ei wneud.

You cannot close hospital beds before you expand capacity in the community; it does not make sense to us. The Party of Wales would add to that and say that capacity cannot be expanded into the community without considering the social care services that are available to keep people out of hospital, such as services that promote reablement, independence and wellbeing, but that just does not happen when health services and social services are regarded as separate and when both have separate budgets.

Ni allwch gau gwelyau ysbyty cyn ichi ymestyn gallu ac adnoddau'r gymuned; nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr inni. Byddai Plaid Cymru yn ychwanegu at hynny ac yn dweud na ellir ymestyn gallu ac adnoddau i mewn i'r gymuned heb ystyried y gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol sydd ar gael i gadw pobl allan o'r ysbyty, megis gwasanaethau sy'n hyrwyddo ailalluogi, annibyniaeth a lles, ond nid yw hynny'n digwydd pan ystyrir bod gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar wahân a phan fo gan y ddau gyllidebau ar wahân.

Some campaigners against some of the reconfiguration proposals have put to me that part of the reason for reconfiguration in their view is for local health boards to be able to pass responsibility for care on to overstretched local authorities. A merged service would at least end such suspicions. As the Conservatives have found, the health budget cannot be protected at the same time as slashing local authority budgets. These cuts will impact on social care.

Mae rhai ymgyrchwyr sy'n gwrthwynebu'r cynigion ar gyfer ad-drefnu wedi awgrymu imi mai rhan o'r rheswm dros ad-drefnu yn eu barn hwy yw i alluogi byrddau iechyd lleol i drosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb am ofal i awdurdodau lleol sydd dan bwysau. Byddai gwasanaeth cyfunol o leiaf yn mynd i'r afael ag amheuon o'r fath. Fel y canfu'r Ceidwadwyr, ni ellir diogelu'r gyllideb iechyd a thorri cyllidebau awdurdodau lleol ar yr un pryd. Bydd y toriadau hyn yn effeithio ar ofal cymdeithasol.

A constituent of mine, living in Pontypridd, has multiple disabilities. He uses a box room to store medical equipment and has another room for a carer. He is facing eviction because of the bedroom tax. How on earth can that be promoting his wellbeing? Given the challenges that we face in the health service and the problems that are emerging, we cannot carry on with separate systems and budgets. A wider system that encompasses not only hospitals and doctors' surgeries, but the wider social care system, the quality of housing and wider environment in which people live is essential. Yesterday, there was some recognition of this when we passed the Active Travel (Wales) Bill, which could deliver health benefits in the future. The Scottish Government estimates that its national cycle network generated £71 million of savings to the health budget in 2012. We can do that too, and we can start by fully integrating health and social care, by joining the dots and ending the pass-the-parcel culture. Diolch.

Mae gan un o'm hetholwyr, sy'n byw ym Mhontypridd, anableddau lluosog. Mae'n defnyddio ystafell fach i storio offer meddygol ac mae ganddo ystafell arall ar gyfer gofalwr. Mae'n wynebu'r posibilrwydd o gael ei droi allan oherwydd y dreth ystafell wely. Sut ar y ddaear y gellir dweud bod hynny'n hybu ei les? O ystyried yr heriau a wynebwn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r problemau sy'n dod i'r amlwg, ni allwn gynnal systemau na chyllidebau ar wahân. Mae system ehangach sy'n cwmpasu nid yn unig ysbytai a meddygfeydd ond y system gofal cymdeithasol ehangach, ansawdd tai a'r amgylchedd ehangach lle mae pobl yn byw, yn hanfodol. Ddoe, cafwyd rhywfaint o gydnabyddiaeth i hyn pan basiwyd Bil Teithio Llesol (Cymru), a allai sicrhau manteision iechyd yn y dyfodol. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban yn amcangyfrif bod ei rhwydwaith beicio cenedlaethol wedi sicrhau £71 miliwn o arbedion i'r gyllideb iechyd yn 2012. Gallwn ni wneud hynny hefyd, a gallwn ddechrau drwy integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn llawn, drwy gydweithio a rhoi'r gorau i drosglwyddo'r bai. Diolch.

16:32 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to speak today. I support the motion put forward by Plaid Cymru. I think that a crucial aspect of developing policy here in Wales is to develop health and adult social services. I do not think that there is any dispute, as Elin Jones said when she was introducing the debate, about the need for this to happen.

Mae'n bleser gennyf siarad heddiw. Cefnogaf y cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru. Credaf fod datblygu gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i oedolion yn agwedd hanfodol ar ddatblygu polisi yma yng Nghymru. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw anghydfod, fel y dywedodd Elin Jones wrth gyflwyno'r ddadl, ynghylch yr angen i hyn ddigwydd.

If we were starting afresh, providing a system fit for the twenty-first century, we certainly would not start where we are now. Any system needs to be based on the individual, as William Graham said in his contribution, and built holistically around the individual, and not one that tries to fit individuals into complicated structures with different levels of accountability. Clearly, it cannot be right that care at home can be delivered by social services with an element of payment, or by the health service for free, as part of continuing healthcare. The difference between these two is often very hard to determine and pernickety. I think that a previous speaker referred to a turf war between the different organisations. Therefore, it is important that this sort of care comes out of one budget, and this is what the Government is moving towards in the social services and wellbeing Bill, where local authorities and health boards will be required to pool budgets and to work together.

Pe byddem yn dechrau o'r newydd, gan ddarparu system sy'n addas ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, yn sicr ni fyddem yn dechrau lle rydym nawr. Mae angen i unrhyw system fod yn seiliedig ar yr unigolyn, fel y dywedodd William Graham yn ei gyfraniad, a chael ei datblygu'n unol ag anghenion yr unigolyn, yn hytrach na cheisio cynnwys unigolion mewn strwythurau cymhleth gyda lefelau gwahanol o atebolrwydd. Yn amlwg, nid yw'n iawn bod gofal yn y cartref yn gallu cael ei ddarparu am dâl gan wasanaethau cymdeithasol, neu am ddim gan y gwasanaeth iechyd, fel rhan o ofal iechyd parhaus. Yn aml, mae'n anodd iawn ac yn gymhleth gwahaniaethu rhwng y ddau. Credaf fod siaradwr blaenorol wedi cyfeirio at frwydr rhwng y gwahanol sefydliadau. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod gofal o'r fath yn cael ei ddarparu o'r un gyllideb, sef yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio ei gyflawni yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant, lle bydd yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd gyfuno cyllidebau a chydweithio.

Also, as has already been mentioned, the Government has launched its framework of delivery for integrated health and social care for older people, which will guarantee a year-on-year increase in shared funding and resources. I am horrified by the thought of a huge reorganisation, and I think that we should do what we can by getting people to work together from now on. Obviously, the situation is particularly acute because of the growth in the elderly population. We know that one in four of Wales's population is now aged over 65. We know that the over-85s are particularly vulnerable and that the number of 85-year-olds is projected to double in the next 10 years. We need to reach a situation where many more elderly people receive the care they need at home and are not admitted to hospital. Sometimes, it is only too easy to admit elderly people to hospital and to not do what seems to be regarded as an extra risk in terms of keeping them at home. We all know that lots of elderly people go downhill very swiftly when they go into hospital because they lose the familiar, stable surroundings, particularly with the disorientation of a different environment. We have far too many older people waiting for beds in nursing and care homes, and taking up acute hospital beds, although great efforts have been made to tackle this by the local health boards. Nevertheless, on 17 September in Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board, there were 113 delayed transfers of care. So, those 113 beds are being blocked by people who need to be in their own homes and who will not continue to recover unless they are in their own homes.

Hefyd, fel y crybwyllwyd eisoes, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi lansio ei fframwaith ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol integredig i bobl hŷn, a fydd yn sicrhau cynnydd flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn mewn cyllid ac adnoddau a rennir. Mae'r syniad o broses ad-drefnu enfawr yn fy nychryn, a chredaf y dylem wneud yr hyn a allwn drwy annog pobl i gydweithio o hyn allan. Yn amlwg, mae'r sefyllfa yn arbennig o ddifrifol oherwydd y twf yn y boblogaeth oedrannus. Gwyddom fod un o bob pedwar o boblogaeth Cymru bellach dros 65 oed. Gwyddom fod pobl dros 85 oed yn arbennig o agored i niwed ac y rhagwelir y bydd nifer y bobl 85 oed yn dyblu dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Mae angen inni gyrraedd sefyllfa lle mae llawer mwy o bobl oedrannus yn cael y gofal sydd ei angen arnynt gartref ac nad ydynt yn cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. Weithiau, mae'n rhy hawdd derbyn pobl oedrannus i'r ysbyty a pheidio â gwneud yr hyn a ystyrir, mae'n debyg, yn risg ychwanegol, sef eu cadw gartref. Gwyddom fod llawer o bobl oedrannus yn gwaethygu'n gyflym iawn ar ôl cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty am eu bod yn colli'r cyfarwydd a'r sefydlog, yn enwedig gyda dryswch amgylchedd gwahanol. Mae gennym lawer gormod o bobl hŷn sy'n aros am welyau mewn cartrefi nyrsio a gofal, ac sy'n llenwi gwelyau ysbyty acíwt, er bod byrddau iechyd lleol wedi gwneud ymdrech fawr i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Serch hynny, ar 17 Medi ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro, roedd 113 achos o oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Felly, mae'r 113 o welyau hynny yn cael eu rhwystro gan bobl y mae angen iddynt fod yn eu cartrefi eu hunain ac na fyddant yn parhau i wella oni bai eu bod yn eu cartrefi eu hunain.

In Cardiff, we have the Wyn campaign which is investing in health and social services jointly, particularly to work with frail elderly people. Some of us, as Assembly Members, visited that campaign and were very impressed.

Yng Nghaerdydd, mae gennym ymgyrch Wyn sy'n buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol ar y cyd, yn enwedig i weithio gyda phobl oedrannus fregus. Ymwelodd rhai ohonom, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, â'r ymgyrch honno, a chafodd argraff fawr arnom.

It is a historical problem that we see the health service as being mainly there to tackle physical problems and that it is very difficult to be holistic in the treatment of patients. It is more geared to getting a cure than working holistically, and that is why it is essential that we try to work towards the 1948 World Health Organization's definition of health:

Mae'r ffaith ein bod yn ystyried y gwasanaeth iechyd yn wasanaeth sydd yno'n bennaf i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau corfforol a'i bod yn anodd iawn bod yn gyfannol wrth drin cleifion yn broblem hanesyddol. Mae wedi'i anelu'n fwy at sicrhau gwellhad na gweithio mewn modd cyfannol, a dyna pam ei bod yn hanfodol ein bod yn ceisio gweithio tuag at ddiffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o iechyd yn 1948:

'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.'

'cyflwr o les corfforol, meddyliol a chymdeithasol cyflawn ac nid absenoldeb afiechyd neu wendid yn unig.'

We need to have a positive idea of what health should be in all its aspects. The Welsh Government is putting an emphasis on the wellbeing of people, which is essential.

Mae angen inni gael syniad cadarnhaol o'r hyn y dylai pob agwedd ar iechyd fod. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi pwyslais ar les pobl, sy'n hanfodol.

The other issue that I want to swiftly raise is mental health, because many elderly people suffer with dementia, and it is essential that mental health is integrated into the services that are delivered as a whole. We all know that people with serious mental health problems die much earlier than the rest of the population.

Y mater arall yr wyf am ei godi'n gyflym yw iechyd meddwl, gan fod llawer o bobl oedrannus yn dioddef o ddementia, ac mae'n hanfodol bod iechyd meddwl yn cael ei integreiddio yn yr holl wasanaethau a ddarperir. Gwyddom i gyd fod pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl difrifol yn marw'n llawer cynt na gweddill y boblogaeth.

The other point is about stability. It is essential that we have stability. In the previous administration in Cardiff Council, a rationalisation took place of the companies that provided homecare for elderly people. I experienced first-hand the acute distress and anxiety experienced by elderly people when the smaller companies went out of business, because people lost the carers who had been coming to them sometimes for years and who were the prop of their lives. Many of them never got over it.

Mae'r pwynt arall yn ymwneud â sefydlogrwydd. Mae'n hanfodol bod gennym sefydlogrwydd. Yn y weinyddiaeth flaenorol yng Nghyngor Caerdydd, rhesymolwyd y cwmnïau a oedd yn darparu gofal cartref i'r henoed. Cefais brofiad uniongyrchol o'r trallod a'r pryder difrifol a brofwyd gan bobl hŷn pan aeth y cwmnïau llai i'r wal, oherwydd gwelwyd pobl yn colli'r gofalwyr a fu'n ymweld â hwy, weithiau, ers blynyddoedd ac yr oeddent yn dibynnu arnynt. Ni ddaeth llawer ohonynt byth dros hynny.

16:37

Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Could you wind up now please?

A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben yn awr os gwelwch yn dda?

16:37

Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In conclusion, we do not want people to grow up in Wales afraid of getting old, and this debate is essential to that decision.

I gloi, nid ydym am i bobl dyfu i fyny yng Nghymru yn ofni mynd yn hen, ac mae'r ddadl hon yn hanfodol i'r penderfyniad hwnnw.

16:37

Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Deputy Minister for Social Services, Gwenda Thomas.

Galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Gwenda Thomas.

16:37

Gwenda Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Diprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Deputy Minister for Social Services

Diolch. Rwy'n croesawu'r drafodaeth sy'n cael ei chynnal heddiw ar integreiddio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r cyfle i gefnogi'r hyn y bydd Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) yn ei ddarparu.

Thank you. I welcome the debate being held today on the integration of health and social care services and the opportunity to support what the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill will provide.

Rydym yn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd darparu gwasanaethau gofal a chefnogaeth o safon uchel i ddiwallu anghenion pobl Cymru. Er bod llawer wedi'i wneud i integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn well, mae rhagor o waith o'n blaenau.

We realise the importance of providing high-quality care and support services in order to meet the needs of the people of Wales. Although much has been done to integrate health and social care services more effectively, there is more work to be done.

There are many definitions of integration, but, for people needing care and support, it should mean: 'My care is planned by me, with people working together to understand me, my family and carer giving me control and bringing together services to achieve the outcomes important to me'.

Mae llawer o ddiffiniadau o integreiddio, ond, i bobl y mae angen gofal a chymorth arnynt, dylai olygu: 'Mae fy ngofal yn cael ei gynllunio gennyf i gyda phobl yn cydweithio i'm deall i, fy nheulu a'm gofalwr, gan roi rheolaeth i mi, a dod â gwasanaethau ynghyd i sicrhau'r canlyniadau sy'n bwysig i mi'.

There is growing evidence of the benefits of integrated services, but the focus within the definition that we have used is on achieving the outcomes important to the individual, be they adult, child or carer. This is the definition that we have used in our consultation document 'A Framework for Delivering Integrated Health and Social Care For Older People with Complex Needs'. I know that Members will have familiarised themselves with that very important framework document. This was issued on 22 July for consultation until the end of October. I am sure that we will all be considering the results of this consultation very seriously. I assure Aled Roberts that, with him, we will all be sharing a cup of coffee in the same room to discuss that framework, as we have been doing in the lead-up to where we have got with this Bill.

Mae tystiolaeth gynyddol o fanteision gwasanaethau integredig, ond mae'r diffiniad a ddefnyddiwyd gennym yn canolbwyntio ar gyflawni'r canlyniadau sy'n bwysig i'r unigolyn, boed yn oedolyn, yn blentyn neu'n ofalwr. Dyma'r diffiniad a ddefnyddiwyd gennym yn ein dogfen ymgynghori, 'Fframwaith ar gyfer Darparu Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol Integredig ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn sydd ag Anghenion Cymhleth'. Gwn y bydd Aelodau wedi ymgyfarwyddo â'r ddogfen fframwaith bwysig honno. Fe'i cyhoeddwyd ar 22 Gorffennaf yn destun ymgynghoriad tan ddiwedd mis Hydref. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwn i gyd yn rhoi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i ganlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad hwn. Gallaf sicrhau Aled Roberts y byddwn i gyd yn rhannu paned o goffi gydag ef yn yr un ystafell i drafod y fframwaith hwnnw, fel yr ydym wedi bod yn ei wneud yn y cyfnod yn arwain at y sefyllfa bresennol o ran y Bil hwn.

Taking the amendments in turn, I accept amendment 1, proposed by William Graham, to acknowledge the obligation to support people in need. This is consistent with our focus on integration and in line with the intentions of the Bill.

Gan ystyried y gwelliannau yn eu tro, derbyniaf welliant 1, a gynigiwyd gan William Graham, i gydnabod y rhwymedigaeth i gefnogi pobl mewn angen. Mae hyn yn gyson â'n ffocws ar integreiddio ac yn unol â bwriadau'r Bil.

In relation to amendment 2, proposed by Aled Roberts, I have to oppose this. Aled Roberts has referred to recommendation 50 from the Health and Social Care Committee's Stage 1 report on the Bill, but I would like to point out that recommendation 50 included two options: to bring forward a separate Bill or to strengthen the partnership provisions. I share much of the ambition that is being made clear here this afternoon. I have noted what Elin Jones said in her introduction and I have noted all the contributions by Members this afternoon. I agree that there is a need for closer working between health and social care, but I believe that we can achieve this through strengthening sections 147, 148 and 149 of the Bill, which is in line with the second recommendation put forward by the committee.

O ran gwelliant 2, a gynigiwyd gan Aled Roberts, rhaid imi ei wrthwynebu. Cyfeiriodd Aled Roberts at argymhelliad 50 o adroddiad Cyfnod 1 y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar y Bil, ond hoffwn nodi bod argymhelliad 50 yn cynnwys dau opsiwn: cyflwyno Bil ar wahân neu atgyfnerthu darpariaethau'r bartneriaeth. Rhannaf lawer o'r uchelgais a welwyd y prynhawn yma. Rwyf wedi nodi'r hyn a ddywedodd Elin Jones yn ei chyflwyniad ac rwyf wedi nodi'r holl gyfraniadau gan Aelodau y prynhawn yma. Cytunaf fod angen i wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gydweithio'n agosach, ond credaf y gallwn gyflawni hyn drwy atgyfnerthu adrannau 147, 148 a 149 o'r Bil, yn unol â'r ail argymhelliad a gyflwynwyd gan y pwyllgor.

The Bill sets out an approach to care and support based on seeing people as part of their families and communities. We have heard about that from Rhodri Glyn Thomas. The Bill aims to ensure that duties in respect of co-operation and partnership link through duties to individuals. This is a basic premise of the Bill, separating out the legal framework for co-operation and partnership would diminish the impact of strong co-operation and partnership throughout the whole system.

Mae'r Bil yn nodi ymagwedd at ofal a chymorth sy'n seiliedig ar ystyried pobl fel rhan o'u teuluoedd a'u cymunedau. Clywsom am hynny gan Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Nod y Bil yw sicrhau bod dyletswyddau o ran cydweithio a phartneriaeth yn cysylltu â'i gilydd drwy ddyletswyddau i unigolion. Dyma gynsail sylfaenol y Bil, a byddai gwahanu'r fframwaith cyfreithiol ar gyfer cydweithio a phartneriaeth yn lleihau effaith trefniadau cydweithio a phartneriaeth cryf ar draws y system gyfan.

On 19 July, I published a joint statement with the Minister for Health and Social Services. In this statement, we reaffirmed that the Bill would set out measures to strengthen partnership arrangements for local authorities and the NHS. This includes powers for Ministers to make regulations to direct not only the type, but the form of partnership and supporting arrangements if this is not achieved through collaboration. Greater collaboration and partnership and, with it, integration between health and social care is a fundamental component of this legislation. I hope, therefore, that Aled Roberts and all of you will welcome my comments about our shared ambition in relation to integration and will understand how I cannot support the amendment that has been proposed.

Ar 19 Gorffennaf, cyhoeddais ddatganiad ar y cyd â'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yn y datganiad hwn, gwnaethom ailddatgan y byddai'r Bil yn nodi mesurau i atgyfnerthu trefniadau partneriaeth ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol a'r GIG. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pwerau i Weinidogion wneud rheoliadau i gyfeirio nid yn unig y math o bartneriaeth a threfniadau ategol ond hefyd eu ffurf os na chaiff hyn ei gyflawni drwy gydweithio. Mae sicrhau mwy o gydweithio a phartneriaeth a, law yn llaw â hynny, integreiddio rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn un o elfennau sylfaenol y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Gobeithiaf, felly, y bydd Aled Roberts a phob un ohonoch yn croesawu fy sylwadau ar ein huchelgais a rennir mewn perthynas ag integreiddio ac y byddwch yn deall pam na allaf gefnogi'r gwelliant a gynigiwyd.

I support the additional amendment proposed by William Graham relating to the opportunities of the Bill for integrating health and social services. While William's amendment specifically refers to integration of adult social services, the Bill is aimed at supporting all people, including their families and carers.

Cefnogaf y gwelliant ychwanegol a gynigiwyd gan William Graham ynghylch y cyfleoedd yn y Bil i integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Er bod gwelliant William yn cyfeirio'n benodol at integreiddio gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i oedolion, mae'r Bil wedi ei anelu at gefnogi pawb, gan gynnwys eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr.

William Graham also refers to the strengthening of advocacy services. In my written statement on 12 July, I set out my intention for the Bill to further extend the provision of statutory advocacy.

Cyfeiria William Graham hefyd at gryfhau gwasanaethau eirioli. Yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar 12 Gorffennaf, nodais fy mwriad i'r Bil ymestyn y gwasanaeth eirioli statudol a ddarperir ymhellach.

The second point of William's amendment refers to ensuring that local authorities promote the appropriate use of direct payments. I reflect Mark Isherwood's role in developing our thinking here. Members will be aware that I have already made a commitment to bring forward an amendment in relation to direct payments. The Bill sets clear expectations that professionals will work with individuals to help to identify the outcomes important to them. Once the need for care and support has been established, the options of using direct payments will be explored with the individual and, where appropriate, with their family.

Mae'r ail bwynt yng ngwelliant William yn cyfeirio at sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn hyrwyddo defnydd priodol o daliadau uniongyrchol. Adlewyrchaf rôl Mark Isherwood wrth ddatblygu ein syniadau yma. Bydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol fy mod eisoes wedi ymrwymo i gyflwyno gwelliant mewn perthynas â thaliadau uniongyrchol. Mae'r Bil yn nodi disgwyliadau clir y bydd gweithwyr proffesiynol yn gweithio gydag unigolion i'w helpu i nodi canlyniadau sy'n bwysig iddynt. Unwaith y caiff yr angen am ofal a chymorth ei sefydlu, caiff yr opsiynau i ddefnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol eu hystyried gyda'r unigolyn a, lle y bo'n briodol, gyda'u teuluoedd.

William Graham also refers to the provision of information. The Bill will ensure that any individual who needs help with care and support either for themselves or for a family member can approach the local authority through a single point of access, which will be known as the information, advice and assistance service. The service will be supported by professionals from a broad range of disciplines, with appropriate expertise to help identify people's needs in relation to their care and support. The service will be available to all citizens who may have care and support needs, regardless of whether they self-fund or rely on some level of local authority funding. It also applies equally to carers.

Cyfeiriodd William Graham hefyd at ddarparu gwybodaeth. Bydd y Bil yn sicrhau y gall unrhyw unigolyn y mae angen help arno gyda gofal a chymorth, naill ai iddo ef ei hun neu i aelod o'r teulu, gysylltu â'r awdurdod lleol drwy un pwynt mynediad, a gaiff ei adnabod fel y gwasanaeth gwybodaeth, cyngor a chymorth. Caiff y gwasanaeth ei gefnogi gan weithwyr proffesiynol o ystod eang o ddisgyblaethau, gydag arbenigedd priodol i helpu i nodi anghenion pobl o ran eu gofal a'u cymorth. Bydd y gwasanaeth ar gael i'r holl ddinasyddion y gall fod ganddynt anghenion gofal a chymorth, ni waeth a ydynt yn hunanariannu neu'n dibynnu ar ryw lefel o gyllid gan yr awdurdod lleol. Mae hefyd yr un mor berthnasol i ofalwyr.

I gloi, cynlluniwyd Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) er mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol yn cydweithio i helpu pobl i nodi'r canlyniadau sy'n bwysig iddynt, yn ogystal â'r atebion a fydd yn eu helpu i sicrhau gofal a chefnogaeth angenrheidiol. Mater o sicrhau bod gan bobl wybodaeth a chefnogaeth dda yw hyn, fel y gallant wneud penderfyniadau doeth a rheoli eu bywydau o ddydd i ddydd i'r graddau mwyaf posibl.

To conclude, the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill was formulated in order to ensure that health authorities and local authorities work together to help people to recognise the outcomes that are important for them, as well as the solutions that will help them secure the required care and support. This is a matter of ensuring that people have good information and support, so that they can make wise decisions and manage their own lives as much as possible.

16:45

Lindsay Whittle [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

It is quite normal, when you sum up in a debate, to praise those who agree with you and perhaps attack those who do not. However, I do not think that I have to do that here today, and I find that quite encouraging and very responsible. There is a bit of a disagreement with you, Deputy Minister, on strengthening the partnerships and a separate Bill; I guess that we will have to agree to disagree. Nevertheless, I feel that the whole debate has been encouraging.

Mae'n eithaf arferol, wrth grynhoi dadl, i ganmol y rhai sy'n cytuno â chi ac efallai ymosod ar y rhai nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf ei bod yn rhaid imi wneud hynny yma heddiw, a chredaf fod hynny'n galonogol ac yn gyfrifol iawn. Cafwyd peth anghytuno â chi, Ddirprwy Weinidog, o ran atgyfnerthu'r partneriaethau a chreu Bil ar wahân; mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid inni gytuno i anghytuno. Serch hynny, teimlaf fod y ddadl gyfan wedi bod yn galonogol.

In its Stage 1 report on the Bill, the Health and Social Care Committee said that it was persuaded by the evidence received in favour of fully integrated health and social care. I believe that a separate Bill on integrated care, such as the legislative approach currently being considered in Scotland, would provide a better opportunity to address barriers to integrated working. I am going to cross out any reference to Torbay immediately.

Yn ei adroddiad Cyfnod 1 ar y Bil, dywedodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ei fod wedi'i ddarbwyllo gan y dystiolaeth a gafwyd o blaid gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol cwbl integredig. Credaf y byddai Bil ar wahân ar ofal integredig, megis y dull gweithredu deddfwriaethol sy'n cael ei ystyried yn yr Alban ar hyn o bryd, yn rhoi cyfle gwell i fynd i'r afael â rhwystrau i weithio mewn ffordd integredig. Rwy'n mynd i groesi allan unrhyw gyfeiriad at Torbay ar unwaith.

Interestingly, the Royal College of Nursing in Scotland was heavily involved in the development of legislation there and there are some useful papers on the internet. I think that we should heavily involve the RCN in Wales as well, because it provides such a lot of care to our older generation, by and large.

Yn ddiddorol, chwaraeodd Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol yr Alban ran fawr yn y gwaith o ddatblygu deddfwriaeth yno ac mae rhai papurau defnyddiol ar gael ar y rhyngrwyd. Credaf y dylem gynnwys Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol Cymru yn helaeth hefyd, gan ei fod yn darparu cymaint o ofal i'n cenhedlaeth hŷn, ar y cyfan.

All parties in this debate have agreed that there needs to be closer collaboration between health and social care services. However, when integration is mentioned by the other parties, they mean closer working relationships and partnerships. What we mean by 'integration' is combining the two separate functions into a single organisation. Do not shudder, Kirsty; this will require structural change and a full debate, more importantly, on responsibility, accountability and costs.

Mae pob plaid yn y ddadl hon wedi cytuno bod angen i wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gydweithio'n agosach. Fodd bynnag, pan grybwyllir integreiddio gan y pleidiau eraill, maent yn golygu cydberthnasau gwaith a phartneriaethau agosach. Yr hyn a olygwn wrth 'integreiddio' yw cyfuno'r ddwy swyddogaeth ar wahân yn un sefydliad. Peidiwch ag arswydo, Kirsty; bydd hyn yn galw am newid strwythurol a dadl lawn, yn bwysicach, ar gyfrifoldeb, atebolrwydd a chostau.

Why is that? There are a number of reasons. We have heard from some of my fellow Members about those who need care and support not getting what they need, because health thinks it is a social services responsibility and social services thinks it is health that should be providing the service. With one unified organisation, the risk of that happening would be reduced and, hopefully, eliminated. Also, money would be saved. Administrative costs could be reduced and the allocation of that saving of resources to front-line staff could be streamlined and, perhaps, improved as well.

Pam felly? Mae nifer o resymau. Clywsom gan rai o'm cyd-Aelodau am y ffaith nad yw'r rhai y mae angen gofal a chymorth arnynt yn cael yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt, am fod y gwasanaethau iechyd yn credu mai cyfrifoldeb y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yw hynny a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn credu mai'r gwasanaethau iechyd ddylai fod yn darparu'r gwasanaeth. Gydag un sefydliad unedig, byddai'r risg o hynny'n digwydd yn cael ei leihau a, gobeithio, yn cael ei dileu. Hefyd, byddai'n arbed arian. Gellid lleihau costau gweinyddol a gellid symleiddio'r broses o ddyrannu'r arbedion hynny o ran adnoddau i staff rheng flaen ac, o bosibl, ei gwella hefyd.

Another reason for true integration is that, in my experience, there is a line between health and social care; it is almost artificial. We rightly talk about care in the community, reablement, more independent living, social workers looking after us, more after care, community nurses and occupational therapists all working to the same end of helping vulnerable people to live as independently as possible. The forthcoming Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, which you are bringing forward, Deputy Minister, has sensibly added the word 'wellbeing' to its title. That is to be applauded, but it is having difficulty defining the term. It surely suggests the need for both health and social services to be combined in order to offer a fully truly integrated service. That is essential.

Rheswm arall dros integreiddio yw'r ffaith, o'm profiad i, fod llinell rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol; mae bron yn artiffisial. Rydym yn siarad yn gywir ddigon am ofal yn y gymuned, ailalluogi, byw'n fwy annibynnol, gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn gofalu amdanom, mwy o ôl-ofal, nyrsys cymunedol a therapyddion galwedigaethol i gyd yn gweithio tuag at yr un nod o helpu pobl sy'n agored i niwed i fyw mor annibynnol â phosibl. Mae'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) arfaethedig, a gyflwynir gennych, Ddirprwy Weinidog, wedi ychwanegu'r gair 'llesiant' at ei deitl, a hynny'n synhwyrol. Mae hynny i'w ganmol, ond mae'n cael anhawster i ddiffinio'r term. Onid yw'n awgrymu bod angen i wasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gael eu cyfuno er mwyn cynnig gwasanaeth cwbl wirioneddol integredig. Mae hynny'n hanfodol.

It might not be generally known, or even remembered, that the original idea for a comprehensive health service was that it should be the responsibility of local authorities, including GPs and voluntary hospitals. However, GPs were not happy with that proposal, and, as we know, they won the day. There will be some Members here today who will recall the time when community health services were largely in the hands of local authorities. I can even name you the chief medical officer in Caerphilly: it was Dr John; I do not know his first name, as we just referred to him as 'Dr John'.

Efallai nad yw'n hysbys yn gyffredinol, neu nad oes neb hyd yn oed yn cofio hynny, mai'r syniad gwreiddiol ar gyfer gwasanaeth iechyd cynhwysfawr oedd mai awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys meddygon teulu ac ysbytai gwirfoddol, ddylai fod yn gyfrifol amdano. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd meddygon teulu yn fodlon ar y cynnig hwnnw, ac, fel y gwyddom, nhw wnaeth ennill y dydd. Bydd rhai Aelodau yma heddiw yn cofio'r adeg pan oedd gwasanaethau iechyd cymunedol i raddau helaeth yn nwylo awdurdodau lleol. Gallaf hyd yn oed enwi'r prif swyddog meddygol yng Nghaerffili: Dr John; ni wn ei enw cyntaf, oherwydd roeddem ond yn cyfeirio ato fel 'Dr John'.

Since then, in Wales, what have we had? We have had health service and local government reorganisations, one after the other, and what good has it done us? The local health boards cannot manage to balance their books, ambulances are way short of meeting their targets and A&E departments are in crisis. The NHS in Wales is no longer a national health service; it has become the national hospital service. We now need to create a unified health and social care service that strengthens the role of public health, health promotion and health education, and has a truly community-focused approach to health and wellbeing. We need to make better use of scarce resources, shift care out of acute settings into the community, and deliver better support for the growing number of frail older people and people with long-term conditions. In time, I believe that that will mean reduced pressures on hospitals, reduced pressures on budgets and, something that we all want, a much happier and healthier Wales.

Ers hynny, yng Nghymru, beth sydd wedi digwydd? Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd a llywodraeth leol wedi cael eu had-drefnu, un ar ôl y llall, a beth mae hynny wedi'i gyflawni? Ni all y byrddau iechyd lleol fantoli eu cyllidebau, nid yw ambiwlansys yn cyrraedd eu targedau, ac mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn argyfwng. Nid yw'r GIG yng Nghymru yn wasanaeth iechyd gwladol mwyach; mae wedi dod yn wasanaeth ysbyty cenedlaethol. Mae angen inni nawr greu gwasanaeth iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol unedig sy'n atgyfnerthu rôl iechyd y cyhoedd, hybu iechyd ac addysg iechyd, ac sy'n cynnwys ffocws gwirioneddol ar iechyd a lles yn y gymuned. Mae angen inni wneud defnydd gwell o adnoddau prin, symud gofal allan o leoliadau acíwt i mewn i'r gymuned, a rhoi cymorth gwell i'r nifer gynyddol o bobl hŷn fregus a phobl â chyflyrau hirdymor. Ymhen amser, credaf y bydd hynny'n lleihau'r pwysau ar ysbytai, yn lleihau'r pwysau ar gyllidebau, ac yn creu Cymru hapusach ac iachach, sef rhywbeth y mae pob un ohonom am ei weld.

16:51

Sandy Mewies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that the motion be agreed without amendment. Does any Member object? There is objection, therefore, I will defer voting on this item until voting time.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly, gohiriaf y pleidleisio 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 16:51.

The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 16:51.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Band Eang a Gwasanaethau Symudol

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of William Graham.

Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: Broadband and Mobile Services

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw William Graham.

Cynnig NDM5313 Aled Roberts

Motion NDM5313 Aled Roberts

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi â phryder:

1. Notes with concern that:

a) bod gan Gymru y gyfran fwyaf o eiddo mewn mannau gwan posibl, a'r argaeledd isaf o ran gwasanaethau band eang cyflym iawn yn y DU;

a) Wales has the largest proportion of premises in potential not-spots, and the lowest availability of superfast broadband services in the UK;

b) bod y gwaith diweddar i ad-drefnu a dadgomisiynu mastiau ffonau symudol wedi golygu bod llawer o gwsmeriaid yn wynebu colli eu signal symudol neu ddirywiad yn eu signal symudol, er mawr rwystredigaeth iddynt.

b) the recent rationalisation and decommissioning of mobile masts has resulted in many customers facing a frustrating loss or degradation of mobile signal.

2. Yn credu bod gwasanaethau band eang a symudol yn chwarae rhan hanfodol a chynyddol ym mywydau defnyddwyr a dinasyddion Cymru a bod diffyg mynediad i seilwaith digidol yn rhwystr i ddatblygiad cymdeithasol, economaidd a diwylliannol, gan nodi'n benodol:

2. Believes that broadband and mobile services play an integral and ever expanding role in the lives of Welsh consumers and citizens and that a lack of access to digital infrastructure is a hindrance to social, economic and cultural development, noting in particular that:

a) bod adroddiad diweddar gan Estyn,'Effaith TGCh ar ddysgu disgyblion mewn ysgolion cynradd', yn nodi bod tua hanner yr ysgolion a holwyd wedi dweud bod ansawdd gwael y cysylltiad rhyngrwyd yn rhwystro eu gwaith TGCh;

a) according to a recent Estyn report 'The impact of ICT on pupils' learning in primary schools', around half the schools surveyed say that the poor quality of the internet connection hinders their ICT work;

b) bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig, 'Broadband services in Wales', yn mynegi pryder bod bodolaeth mannau gwan a mannau araf band eang, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, wedi rhwystro busnesau lleol ar draul yr economi leol;

b) the Welsh Affairs Committee report 'Broadband services in Wales' expresses concern that the existence of broadband not-spots and slowspots, particularly in rural areas, has hindered local businesses at a cost to the local economy;

c) bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, 'Rural Communities', yn nodi bod cartrefi mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn llai tebygol o fanteisio ar gynlluniau a allai leihau costau tanwydd, megis tariffau rhatach neu gynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni, oherwydd diffyg mynediad i fand eang; a

c) the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee report 'Rural Communities' notes that households in rural areas are less likely to take up schemes that may reduce fuel costs, such as cheaper tariffs or energy efficiency schemes, due to a lack of broadband access; and

d) bod Cadeirydd y Comisiwn Cymunedau Gwledig wedi dweud bod gwasanaeth gwael o ran y we yn ffactor sy'n gwthio pobl ifanc allan o ardaloedd gwledig.

d) the Chairman of the Commission for Rural Communities has said that poor web coverage is a factor in pushing young people out of rural areas.

3. Yn gresynu at y problemau a brofir gan Gynllun Cymorth Band Eang Arloesol Rhanbarthol Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

3. Regrets the problems experienced by the Welsh Government's Regional Innovative Broadband Support Scheme and calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) sicrhau bod cynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn cael ei hysbysebu'n eang ac nad yw'n wynebu'r un problemau;

a) ensure that the Access Broadband Cymru scheme is widely advertised and does not experience the same issues;

b) archwilio'r system gynllunio i sicrhau bod y rheolau cynllunio'n cefnogi datblygiad seilwaith digidol;

b) examine the planning system to ensure that planning rules support the development of digital infrastructure;

c) archwilio pa gymorth y gellir ei gynnig i fusnesau i wella eu gallu i gystadlu ledled y byd drwy fynediad gwell i wasanaethau digidol; a

c) examine what support can be offered to businesses to improve their ability to compete worldwide through better access to digital services; and

d) ymchwilio i broblemau diweddar gyda signalau ffonau symudol a gweithio gyda darparwyr rhwydwaith i sicrhau yr eir i'r afael â'r problemau hyn a sicrhau cymaint o wasanaeth â phosibl ledled Cymru.

d) investigate recent problems with mobile signal and work with network providers to ensure these issues are addressed and coverage is maximised across Wales.

16:51

Eluned Parrott [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Access to broadband and mobile services is becoming an increasingly integral part of the social, economic and also cultural development of the people of Wales. For far too long, in Wales, we have languished at the bottom of the UK league tables in terms of broadband speeds. This was one of the first topics that I took up as casework when I became an Assembly Member, when residents in Roath and Penylan came to me to ask for help in tackling a notspot right in the heart of our capital city.

Mae mynediad i wasanaethau band eang a symudol yn dod yn rhan fwyfwy annatod o ddatblygiad cymdeithasol, economaidd a hefyd ddiwylliannol pobl Cymru. Am gyfnod rhy hir o lawer, yng Nghymru, rydym wedi bod ar waelod tablau cynghrair y DU o ran cyflymder band eang. Dyma un o'r pynciau cyntaf imi roi sylw iddo fel gwaith achos pan ddeuthum yn Aelod Cynulliad, pan ofynnodd trigolion yn y Rhath a Phen-y-lan imi am help i fynd i'r afael â man gwan yng nghanol ein prifddinas.

However, of course, they are not alone. Wales has the largest proportion of premises in potential notspots and the lowest availability of superfast broadband services in the UK. There is not only a digital divide between urban and rural areas in Wales, but also a digital divide between Wales and other nations in the UK. Over the years, Wales has suffered from a lower proportion of households being able to access broadband than any other part of the UK and although Ofcom highlights that this had narrowed in recent years, the latest figures, for 2012, show that that gap has widened again. According to Ofcom's infrastructure report for 2012, superfast broadband availability across Wales is still only 37%. This is compared with a national average of 95% in Northern Ireland. Some 1.8% of premises in Wales are in potential notspots, compared with 0.6% in Northern Ireland and 1.3% across the UK. This debate today, therefore, seeks to focus on the importance of broadband access to the economic and social fabric of Wales, but also to examine ways to improve access to mobile and broadband services in the future.

Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, nid ydynt ar eu pen eu hunain. Cymru sydd â'r gyfran fwyaf o eiddo mewn mannau gwan posibl a'r argaeledd isaf o wasanaethau band eang cyflym iawn yn y DU. Mae rhaniad digidol i'w weld nid yn unig rhwng ardaloedd trefol a gwledig yng Nghymru, ond hefyd rhwng Cymru a gwledydd eraill yn y DU. Dros y blynyddoedd yng Nghymru, mae cyfran is o aelwydydd wedi gallu cael mynediad i wassanaethau band eang nag unrhyw ran arall o'r DU ac er bod Ofcom yn nodi bod y bwlch hwn wedi culhau dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf, ar gyfer 2012, yn dangos bod y bwlch wedi mynd yn fwy eto. Yn ôl adroddiad seilwaith Ofcom ar gyfer 2012, dim ond 37% yw argaeledd band eang cyflym iawn ar draws Cymru o hyd. Mae hyn yn cymharu â chyfartaledd cenedlaethol o 95% yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Mae tua 1.8% o eiddo yng Nghymru wedi'u lleoli mewn mannau gwan posibl, o gymharu â 0.6% yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac 1.3% ledled y DU. Nod y ddadl hon heddiw, felly, yw canolbwyntio ar bwysigrwydd mynediad i wasanaethau band eang i wead economaidd a chymdeithasol Cymru, yn ogystal ag edrych ar ffyrdd o wella mynediad i wasanaethau symudol a band eang yn y dyfodol.

Yesterday, we saw the launch of the Welsh Government's new Access Broadband Cymru scheme, which will support the Superfast Cymru programme in its ambitious aim of rolling out access to fast fibre broadband to 96% of premises across Wales by 2016. This brings to an end the broadband support scheme, which had a somewhat chequered past, similar to the regional innovative broadband support scheme before it. In February, a freedom of information request revealed that 800 applicants to the broadband support scheme did not receive the grant; that is, 16.5% of all applicants. Complaints, which we have seen, have been made that the scheme had been poorly advertised, that forms were sent with no return address, that there were short deadlines and that all of these things contributed to make the application process challenging. The scheme is targeted as well at satellite solutions, but the grant only supported hardware costs, when these services, generally speaking, often have a high monthly charge as well as the hardware costs to service.

Ddoe, lansiwyd Allwedd Band Eang Cymru, sef cynllun newydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a fydd yn ategu nod uchelgeisiol rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru i gyflwyno mynediad i fand eang ffibr cyflym i 96% o eiddo ledled Cymru erbyn 2016. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn disodli'r cynllun cymorth band eang, a gafodd lwyddiant cymysg, yn debyg i'r cynllun cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol a'i rhagflaenodd. Ym mis Chwefror, dangosodd cais rhyddid gwybodaeth nad oedd 800 o ymgeiswyr i'r cynllun cymorth band eang wedi cael y grant; hynny yw, 16.5% o'r holl ymgeiswyr. Gwnaed cwynion, a welwyd gennym, nad oedd y cynllun wedi'i hysbysebu'n dda, bod ffurflenni wedi cael eu hanfon heb unrhyw gyfeiriad dychwelyd, bod y terfynau amser yn fyr a bod yr holl bethau hyn yn anodd. Mae'r cynllun wedi'i dargedu hefyd at ddatrysiadau lloeren, ond dim ond costau caledwedd a dalwyd gan y grant, er bod tâl misol uchel yn aml yn cael ei godi am y gwasanaethau hyn, fel arfer, yn ychwanegol at gostau'r caledwedd.

The previous regional innovative broadband support scheme was outdated long before it came an end, as the minimum download speed of 0.5 mbps was quickly inadequate for both businesses and consumers, and RIBS-enabled broadband did not support those living too far away from their exchange in the more hard-to-reach areas.

Roedd y cynllun cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol blaenorol wedi dyddio ymhell cyn iddo ddod i ben, oherwydd buan y daeth y cyflymder llwytho gofynnol o 0.5 mbps yn annigonol ar gyfer busnesau a defnyddwyr, ac nid oedd y gwasanaeth band eang a alluogwyd gan y cynllun band eang arloesol rhanbarthol o ddefnydd i'r rheiny a oedd yn byw yn rhy bell i ffwrdd oddi wrth eu cyfnewidfa yn yr ardaloedd anos i'w cyrraedd.

The Welsh Government must learn from the mistakes of these two previous schemes and also ensure that the 90,000 homes that do not receive even the most basic broadband services are reached, and reached quickly. It is estimated that 4% of premises will be too inaccessible to provide next generation broadband cost effectively through Superfast Cymru, but it is crucial that these premises are identified and directed to the Access Broadband Cymru scheme quickly. We therefore support Conservative amendment 3, which calls for that. We also believe that those premises should be notified straight away; they should not have to wait until the end of the commercial roll-out process, or indeed the Superfast Cymru roll-out process, to find that they have been left behind yet again. I am worried that there is still, clearly, an inequality in terms of commitment periods, costs and service between broadband and satellite, which the new access broadband scheme does not appear to address.

Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ddysgu o gamgymeriadau'r ddau gynllun blaenorol hyn a hefyd sicrhau bod y 90,000 o gartrefi nad ydynt yn derbyn hyd yn oed y gwasanaethau band eang mwyaf sylfaenol yn cael eu cyrraedd, a hynny'n gyflym. Amcangyfrifir y bydd 4% o eiddo yn rhy anhygyrch i ddarparu band eang y genhedlaeth nesaf iddynt yn gost effeithiol trwy Cyflymu Cymru, ond mae'n hanfodol bod yr eiddo hyn yn cael eu nodi a'u cyfeirio at gynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn gyflym. Felly, cefnogwn welliant 3 gan y Ceidwadwyr, sy'n galw am hynny. Credwn hefyd y dylid hysbysu'r eiddo hyn yn syth; ni ddylent orfod aros tan ddiwedd y broses gyflwyno fasnachol, nac yn wir y broses o gyflwyno Cyflymu Cymru, i ddarganfod eu bod wedi cael eu gadael ar ôl unwaith eto. Rwy'n poeni bod anghydraddoldeb, yn amlwg, yn dal i fodoli rhwng band eang a lloeren o ran cyfnodau ymrwymo, costau a gwasanaethau, nad yw'r cynllun allwedd band eang newydd fel pe bai'n mynd i'r afael â hwy.

I wonder whether the Minister could clarify for us how the new Access Broadband Cymru scheme differs from the broadband support scheme. What support will be offered to help with high monthly package charges for satellite providers?

Tybed a allai'r Gweinidog egluro inni sut y mae cynllun newydd Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn wahanol i'r cynllun cymorth band eang. Pa gymorth a gaiff ei gynnig i helpu gyda chostau pecynnau misol uchel ar gyfer darparwyr lloeren?

To turn to the impact on businesses, the Welsh Affairs Committee recently heard that the existence of broadband notspots and slow-spots has hindered existing businesses and also deterred new businesses, at an obvious cost to local economies. Access to high-speed broadband is vital if Welsh businesses are to be able to compete across the UK and internationally, because it obviously allows them to access markets worldwide that they would not otherwise have access to. According to research by Regeneris, commissioned by BT, superfast broadband could lead to an annual increase in GVA of 0.3% to 0.5%, which is a significant contribution.

I droi at yr effaith ar fusnesau, clywodd y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig yn ddiweddar bod bodolaeth mannau gwan a mannau araf band eang wedi rhwystro busnesau presennol a hefyd wedi atal busnesau newydd, ar gost amlwg i economïau lleol. Mae mynediad i fand eang cyflymder uchel yn hanfodol er mwyn i fusnesau Cymru allu cystadlu ledled y DU ac yn rhyngwladol, gan ei fod yn amlwg yn eu galluogi i ymuno â marchnadoedd byd-eang na fyddent fel arall yn eu cyrraedd. Yn ôl ymchwil gan Regeneris, a gomisiynwyd gan BT, gallai band eang cyflym iawn arwain at gynnydd blynyddol o 0.3% i 0.5% mewn gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, sy'n gyfraniad sylweddol.

It is not just about accessing new markets, though. Broadband really is key now to everyday business activities, from contacting customers, ordering supplies, sourcing new tariffs for things like energy, which can be done much more cheaply online than in person, evaluating different services, to managing finances. The range of different support services that are offered to businesses via the internet now is so significant that, without access to broadband at a decent speed, businesses are at a very real competitive disadvantage.

Nid dim ond ymuno â marchnadoedd newydd sy'n bwysig, fodd bynnag. Erbyn hyn, mae band eang yn wirioneddol allweddol i weithgareddau busnes arferol, o gysylltu â chwsmeriaid, archebu cyflenwadau, dod o hyd i brisiau newydd am bethau fel ynni, y gallwch ei wneud yn llawer rhatach ar-lein nag yn bersonol, gwerthuso gwahanol wasanaethau, i reoli cyllid. Mae'r ystod o wasanaethau cymorth gwahanol sy'n cael eu cynnig i fusnesau trwy'r rhyngrwyd mor sylweddol bellach nes bod busnesau nad oes ganddynt wasanaeth band eang o gyflymder digonol yn wynebu anfantais gystadleuol wirioneddol.

The Federation of Small Businesses survey, 'The Digital Imperative', published in April this year, highlighted that, in these tough economic times, the UK's 4.8 million small businesses need to be innovative and efficient to survive and grow. According to the report, 85% of small businesses identify investment in new technologies as a key driver for growth for them specifically, but only 79% have a business website, compared with 99% of larger firms. The turnover of UK SMEs could be boosted by as much as £18.8 billion if all of these firms sold and marketed online. There is clearly a huge amount of work to be done, not only in terms of providing better broadband access to businesses in Wales, but also in supporting those businesses to make sure that they can take advantage of the technologies that are available to them and use them to allow them to grow, to innovate and to access new markets and new opportunities.

Tynnodd arolwg gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, 'The Digital Imperative', a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ebrill eleni, sylw at y ffaith bod angen i'r 4.8 miliwn o fusnesau bach yn y DU, yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn, fod yn arloesol ac yn effeithlon er mwyn goroesi a thyfu. Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae 85% o fusnesau bach yn nodi bod buddsoddi mewn technolegau newydd yn sbardun allweddol ar gyfer twf iddynt hwy yn benodol, ond dim ond 79% sydd â gwefan fusnes, o'i gymharu â 99% o gwmnïau mwy o faint. Gellid cynyddu trosiant busnesau bach a chanolig yn y DU gymaint â £18.8 biliwn pe bai pob un o'r cwmnïau hyn yn gwerthu ac yn marchnata ar-lein. Mae'n amlwg bod llawer iawn o waith i'w wneud, nid yn unig o ran darparu gwell mynediad band eang i fusnesau yng Nghymru, ond hefyd o ran helpu'r busnesau hynny i sicrhau y gallant fanteisio ar y technolegau sydd ar gael iddynt a'u defnyddio er mwyn eu galluogi i dyfu, arloesi a chael gafael ar farchnadoedd newydd a chyfleoedd newydd.

Finally, I think that it is inevitable that, in the most remote parts of Wales, mobile technology will play an important role in enabling access to broadband services. Wales has the highest mobile broadband take-up in the UK. It is enabling businesses to be more flexible, work on the move, become more efficient and increasingly competitive. This motion, therefore, recognises the important role that mobile services have to play, but will also highlight the frustration that many customers have experienced following the recent rationalisation and decommissioning of masts. As households and businesses become increasingly dependent on digital services, we need to ensure that Wales is equipped with the technology to meet this demand. For too long, we have lagged behind in terms of broadband and mobile provision, and this is no longer acceptable. We hope that the motion today will spark some constructive debate on ways to improve the availability and use of broadband and mobile services in the future.

Yn olaf, credaf ei bod yn anochel y bydd technoleg ffonau symudol, yn y rhannau mwyaf anghysbell o Gymru, yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran rhoi mynediad i wasanaethau band eang. Cymru sydd â'r lefelau defnydd uchaf o wasanaethau band eang symudol yn y DU. Mae'n galluogi busnesau i fod yn fwy hyblyg, gweithio wrth deithio, bod yn fwy effeithlon ac yn gynyddol gystadleuol. Mae'r cynnig hwn, felly, yn cydnabod y rôl bwysig sydd gan wasanaethau symudol i'w chwarae, ond bydd hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y rhwystredigaeth y mae llawer o gwsmeriaid wedi'i phrofi yn dilyn y gwaith o ad-drefnu a dadgomisiynu mastiau yn ddiweddar. Wrth i aelwydydd a busnesau ddod yn fwyfwy dibynnol ar wasanaethau digidol, mae angen inni sicrhau bod gan Gymru y dechnoleg i ateb y galw hwn. Am gyfnod rhy hir, rydym wedi llusgo ar ei hôl hi o ran darpariaeth band eang a symudol, ac nid yw hyn yn dderbyniol mwyach. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y cynnig heddiw yn tanio rhywfaint o drafodaeth adeiladol ar ffyrdd o wella argaeledd gwasanaethau band eang a symudol a'r defnydd a wneir ohonynt yn y dyfodol.

16:58

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have selected the three amendments to the motion, and I call Antoinette Sandbach to move amendments 1, 2 and 3 tabled in the name of William Graham.

Rwyf wedi dewis y tri gwelliant i'r cynnig, a galwaf ar Antoinette Sandbach i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 2c newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2c and renumber accordingly:

bod y cynnydd mewn siopa ar-lein wedi cyfrannu at yr heriau y mae'r stryd fawr yn eu hwynebu, ond ei fod yn cydnabod potensial y rhyngrwyd fel ffynhonnell i adfywio'r stryd fawr;

the rise of online shopping has contributed to the challenges faced by the high street, however recognises the potential of the internet as a source for high street regeneration;

Gwelliant 2—William Graham

Amendment 2—William Graham

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

Add as new sub-point at the end of point 2:

Y cynnydd o ran digideiddio'r ochr weinyddol o ffermio ac effaith hyn ar ffermwyr mewn ardaloedd lle mae'r ddarpariaeth band eang yn wan.

the increasing digitalisation of farm administration and the impact this has on farmers who suffer from poor broadband coverage.

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Amendment 3—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 3 a newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

sicrhau, yn ystod y broses o gyflwyno'r rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru, y bydd BT yn sicrhau bod pobl sy'n byw mewn eiddo nad yw'n gymwys i'w gysylltu yn cael gwybod hynny mewn modd amserol;

Insert as new point 3a and renumber accordingly:

guarantee that during the rollout of the Superfast Cymru scheme BT ensures that premises which do not qualify for connection will be notified accordingly in a timely manner;

16:59 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 1, 2 and 3.

I am very grateful for the essay tabled by the Liberal Democrats; it is a very important motion, but it is rather a long one.

Minister, I would like to start with a case study. Earlier today, you said that we need to shout about what is good about Wales, to promote the fantastic opportunities that we have here, and the wonderful produce and the potential of Wales. The Royal Welsh Show is one of the key highlights of the rural calendar that does just that: it brings together hundreds of thousands of people. This year, over 240,000 people attended the Royal Welsh Show ground. It is of huge importance to Welsh tourism, promoting Welsh produce, and boosting the local economy of mid Wales. However, when I met the chief executive of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, he explained to me that one of the huge problems for them is that, although they can locate mobile telephone services and internet access on the showground, the actual cable infrastructure present there is not of a sufficient capacity to take the communications away from the showground and into the wider community. It hampers transmission and it prevents live updates on the wonderful app that they now have for the show, which does its very best to promote Welsh produce and the best of Wales. This is just one example of inadequate broadband services to the rural area and the huge impact that it can have on rural business.

Despite the recent improvements made—and there have been improvements—to our broadband availability, the gap between the UK and Wales has widened again to 8% in 2012. An estimated 90,000 homes in Wales do not receive the basic broadband of 2 Mbps, which is considered the minimum requirement for adequate broadband.

In 2012, Ofcom reported that 14.3% of Wales had no mobile coverage from any operator, in contrast to just 4.2% of England. Minister, I would like you to highlight the campaign being run by the Countryside Alliance that people who live in rural areas download what is known as the RootMetrics app, which will map, on their mobile phones, rural notspots. It will also test the ability to upload and download data. This will be of huge benefit to the mobile phone companies, because it tells them where their notspots are. It also logs where the signal weaknesses are on particular networks. It will be a valuable tool in getting the best service in rural areas.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 2 a 3.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am y traethawd a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol; mae'n gynnig pwysig iawn, ond mae braidd yn hir.

Weinidog, hoffwn ddechrau gydag astudiaeth achos. Yn gynharach heddiw, dywedasoch fod angen inni frolio am yr hyn sy'n dda am Gymru, er mwyn hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd gwych sydd gennym yma, a chynnyrch gwych a photensial Cymru. Mae Sioe Frenhinol Cymru yn un o uchafbwyntiau allweddol y calendr gwledig sy'n gwneud yn union hynny: mae'n dod â channoedd o filoedd o bobl ynghyd. Eleni, ymwelodd dros 240,000 o bobl â maes Sioe Frenhinol Cymru. Mae'n bwysig iawn i dwristiaeth Cymru, gan hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymreig, a rhoi hwb i economi leol y canolbarth. Fodd bynnag, pan gyfarfûm â phrif weithredwr Cymdeithas Amaethyddol Frenhinol Cymru, eglurodd imi mai un o'u prif broblemau oedd, er bod modd iddynt leoli gwasanaethau ffôn symudol a mynediad i'r rhyngrwyd ar faes y sioe, nid yw'r isadeiledd ceblau sydd yno ar hyn o bryd yn ddigonol i anfon y cyfathrebiadau o faes y sioe i'r gymuned ehangach. Mae'n creu problemau trosglwyddo ac yn eu hatal rhag rhoi diweddariadau byw ar yr ap gwych sydd ganddynt bellach ar gyfer y sioe, sy'n gwneud ei orau glas i hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymreig a'r gorau o Gymru. Dim ond un enghraifft yw hon o wasanaethau band eang annigonol yn yr ardal wledig a'r effaith enfawr y gall ei chael ar fusnesau gwledig.

Er gwaethaf y gwelliannau diweddar a wnaed—a bu gwelliannau—i'n hargaeledd band eang, mae'r bwlch rhwng y DU a Chymru wedi mynd yn fwy eto i 8% yn 2012. Amcangyfrifir nad yw 90,000 o gartrefi yng Nghymru yn cael y band eang sylfaenol o 2 Mbps, yr ystyrir ei fod yn ofynnol er mwyn cael band eang digonol.

Yn 2012, adroddodd Ofcom fod 14.3% o Gymru heb signal ffôn symudol gan unrhyw weithredwr, o gymharu â dim ond 4.2% o Loegr. Weinidog, hoffwn ichi dynnu sylw at yr ymgyrch sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan y Gynghrair Cefn Gwlad i annog pobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig i lawrlwytho'r ap RootMetrics, fe'i gelwir, a fydd yn mapio, ar eu ffonau symudol, fannau gwan gwledig. Bydd hefyd yn profi'r gallu i uwchlwytho a lawrlwytho data. Bydd hwn o fudd mawr i'r cwmnïau ffonau symudol, gan ei fod yn dweud wrthynt ble mae eu mannau gwan. Mae hefyd yn cofnodi ble mae'r gwendidau signal ar rwydweithiau penodol. Bydd yn adnodd gwerthfawr wrth geisio cael y gwasanaeth gorau mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Businesses in rural areas, whether they are agricultural, commercial, hospitality or anything else, face particular struggles, and so many businesses, as Eluned Parrott has already said, need to be able to market themselves online. A lack of broadband availability limits communications for customers and suppliers; it limits how widely products can be marketed; it decreases advertising potential; it decreases awareness and access to support and funding. A lack of internet presence can also decrease the public's faith in a company's experience and competence, because it is seen as such a key part of marketing.

Mae busnesau mewn ardaloedd gwledig, p’un a ydynt yn fusnesau amaethyddol, masnachol, lletygarwch neu unrhyw beth arall, yn wynebu brwydrau penodol, ac mae angen i lawer o fusnesau, fel y mae Eluned Parrott eisoes wedi dweud, allu marchnata eu hunain ar-lein. Mae diffyg gwasanaethau band eang yn cyfyngu ar allu cwsmeriaid a chyflenwyr i gyfathrebu; mae’n cyfyngu ar y gallu i farchnata yn eang; mae’n lleihau’r potensial i hysbysebu; mae’n lleihau ymwybyddiaeth a mynediad i gymorth a chyllid. Gall diffyg presenoldeb ar y rhyngrwyd hefyd leihau ffydd y cyhoedd ym mhrofiad a chymhwysedd cwmni, oherwydd ystyrir ei fod yn rhan mor allweddol o farchnata.

Also, Minister, in terms of addressing issues of poverty, particularly if you live in a rural area where there is limited access to a bus service and there are transport problems, you very often need to be able to go online, to access the best deals on the internet. That is where those deals are to be found. So, for rural areas to have access to the kinds of services and facilities that are available in more urban areas, it is key to have that broadband access. The worrying thing is that 64% of respondents said that they were not aware of the Welsh Government's broadband support scheme—I know that that has now been abolished and that another one is in its place.

Hefyd, Weinidog, o ran mynd i’r afael â materion sy’n ymwneud â thlodi, yn enwedig os ydych yn byw mewn ardal wledig lle ceir mynediad cyfyngedig i wasanaeth bws a phroblemau cludiant, yn aml iawn mae angen ichi allu mynd ar-lein er mwyn manteisio ar y cynigion gorau ar y rhyngrwyd. Dyna ble mae’r cynigion hynny i’w gweld. Felly, er mwyn sicrhau bod ardaloedd gwledig yn cael gafael ar y mathau o wasanaethau a chyfleusterau sydd ar gael mewn ardaloedd mwy trefol, mae’r mynediad band eang hwnnw yn hanfodol. Y peth pryderus yw i 64% o ymatebwyr ddweud nad oeddent yn ymwybodol o gynllun cymorth band eang Llywodraeth Cymru—gwn fod hwnnw bellach wedi ei ddiddymu a bod un arall yn ei le.

The final thing that I would like to say is to support Eluned Parrott and what she says about BT notifying premises that are not going to be connected early. It came up in the cross-party group, and it is absolutely vital that that information—

Y peth olaf yr hoffwn ei ddweud yw fy mod yn cefnogi Eluned Parrott a’r hyn y mae’n ei ddweud am BT yn hysbysu eiddo nad ydynt yn mynd i gael eu cysylltu yn gynnar. Cododd y mater hwn yn y grŵp trawsbleidiol, ac mae’n gwbl hanfodol bod y wybodaeth honno—

17:04

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Finish now, please.

Gorffennwch yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

17:04

Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is vital that that information gets to them quickly and at the earliest possible opportunity, so that they can make alternative arrangements.

Mae’n hanfodol bod y wybodaeth honno’n eu cyrraedd yn gyflym a chyn gynted â phosibl, er mwyn iddynt allu gwneud trefniadau eraill.

17:04

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There is no doubt that broadband and mobile access has positively transformed social and economic activity in Wales. However, as more and more services and facilities move online, the urban-rural divide in Wales becomes ever starker. As internet speeds in some parts of the country get faster, rural Wales lags further behind. According to the Ofcom infrastructure report of 2012, superfast broadband availability across Wales ranges from nearly 90% in urban areas to just 6% in rural areas. This is compared to a national average of 95% in Northern Ireland, ranging from 97% in urban areas to 91% in rural ones.

Nid oes amheuaeth bod mynediad band eang a symudol wedi trawsnewid gweithgarwch cymdeithasol ac economaidd yng Nghymru mewn ffordd gadarnhaol. Fodd bynnag, wrth i fwy a mwy o wasanaethau a chyfleusterau symud ar-lein, daw’r rhaniad trefol-gwledig yng Nghymru yn fwy amlwg fyth. Wrth i gyflymder y rhyngrwyd mewn rhai rhannau o’r wlad gynyddu, mae Cymru wledig yn llusgo ymhellach ar ôl. Yn ôl adroddiad seilwaith Ofcom yn 2012, mae argaeledd band eang cyflym iawn ledled Cymru yn amrywio o bron i 90% mewn ardaloedd trefol i ddim ond 6% mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae hyn yn cymharu â chyfartaledd cenedlaethol o 95% yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, gan amrywio o 97% mewn ardaloedd trefol i 91% mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Poor internet access, or indeed no internet access at all, obviously causes significant problems for many rural businesses, especially those in the farming community, as more and more transactions move online. For instance, farmers must report cattle movements to the British Cattle Movement Service within three calendar days or face a penalty at inspection for failing to report these movements in a timely way. A farmer can receive a penalty of up to 3% on his or her single farm payment for failing to report within three days. Complying with this requirement is difficult if that person depends on the postal service for reporting cattle movements, and in the absence of decent rural broadband, reporting online is positively impossible. Similarly, rural businesses needing to submit a value added tax return online without the internet could end up outsourcing this quite simple task to an accountant, thereby paying a handsome fee for the pleasure. Again, that shows the vital importance of a decent broadband connection.

Mae mynediad gwael i'r rhyngrwyd neu, yn wir, ddiffyg mynediad i'r rhyngrwyd yn gyfan gwbl, yn amlwg yn achosi problemau sylweddol i lawer o fusnesau gwledig, yn enwedig y rhai yn y gymuned ffermio, wrth i fwy a mwy o drafodion symud ar-lein. Er enghraifft, rhaid i ffermwyr roi gwybod i Wasanaeth Symud Gwartheg Prydain am symudiadau gwartheg o fewn tri diwrnod calendr neu wynebu cosb yn ystod yr arolygiad am fethu â chofnodi'r symudiadau hyn mewn ffordd amserol. Gall ffermwr gael cosb o hyd at 3% ar ei daliad sengl am fethu â chofnodi o fewn tri diwrnod. Mae'n anodd i berson gydymffurfio â'r gofyniad hwn os yw'n dibynnu ar y gwasanaeth post i roi gwybod am symudiadau gwartheg, ac yn absenoldeb band eang gwledig priodol, mae cofnodi ar-lein yn hollol amhosibl. Yn yr un modd, gallai busnesau gwledig y mae angen iddynt gyflwyno ffurflen dreth ar werth ar-lein heb y rhyngrwyd orfod gofyn yn y pen draw i gyfrifydd gyflawni'r dasg gymharol hawdd hon, a thalu ffi uchel am y pleser. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n dangos pwysigrwydd cael cysylltiad band eang priodol.

From next year, single farm payment applications will have to be made online, so internet access becomes ever more vital. Furthermore, as we know, the Minister is committed to developing EID Cymru, the national sheep database, to enable sheep movement to be traced online—yet another reason. This will place ever more technological demands on the farming community, yet so far there is a lack of evidence that farmers will have the access to online services needed to comply with this requirement, or that there will be alternatives in place for those who are not able to take advantage of it. In light of these points, we will therefore be supporting Conservative amendment 2, which positively adds to the motion by highlighting the increasing digital demands on farmers, who too often suffer from poor and inadequate broadband coverage.

O'r flwyddyn nesaf, bydd yn rhaid gwneud ceisiadau ar gyfer y taliad sengl ar-lein, felly bydd mynediad i'r rhyngrwyd yn fwyfwy hanfodol. Ar ben hynny, fel y gwyddom, mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu EID Cymru, y gronfa ddata genedlaethol ar gyfer defaid, er mwyn gallu olrhain symudiadau defaid ar-lein—rheswm arall fyth. Bydd hyn yn gosod hyd yn oed fwy o ofynion technolegol ar y gymuned ffermio, ond hyd yn hyn nid oes digon o dystiolaeth i ddangos y bydd gan ffermwyr fynediad i'r gwasanaethau ar-lein sydd eu hangen i gydymffurfio â'r gofyniad hwn, neu y bydd dewisiadau eraill ar gael i'r rhai na allant fanteisio arnynt. Yng ngoleuni'r pwyntiau hyn, byddwn felly'n cefnogi gwelliant 2 gan y Ceidwadwyr, sy'n ychwanegu'n gadarnhaol at y cynnig trwy dynnu sylw at y galwadau digidol cynyddol sydd ar ffermwyr, sy'n rhy aml o lawer yn gorfod wynebu gwasanaeth band eang gwael ac annigonol.

Access to decent broadband is not just vital, however, to farming businesses, but to all individuals who run their businesses in rural communities, improving access to services and indeed reducing isolation. Shops and businesses in our rural towns and villages have a smaller community of customers nearby, so accessing online markets is positively crucial if they are to be sustained and compete with their urban counterparts. The decline of rural banking, which has often been lamented in this Chamber, means that more and more people must use online facilities for their financial transactions. The recent Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee report on rural communities notes that households in rural areas are less likely to take up schemes that may reduce fuel costs, such as cheaper tariffs or indeed energy supply. With utility companies offering cheaper deals online, and discounts for online billing and payments, those who do not enjoy adequate internet access will suffer once again, and the most vulnerable people in our communities are those who suffer the most.

Fodd bynnag, mae mynediad i wasanaethau band eang priodol yn hanfodol i fwy na dim ond busnesau ffermio, ond yr holl unigolion sy'n rhedeg eu busnesau mewn cymunedau gwledig, gan wella mynediad i wasanaethau ac yn wir leihau arwahanrwydd. Mae gan siopau a busnesau yn ein trefi a'n pentrefi gwledig gymuned lai o gwsmeriaid o'u cwmpas, felly mae cael mynediad i farchnadoedd ar-lein yn hollol hanfodol er mwyn iddynt oroesi a chystadlu gyda'u cymheiriaid trefol. Mae dirywiad y banciau gwledig, sydd wedi'i resynu'n aml yn y Siambr hon, yn golygu bod yn rhaid i fwy a mwy o bobl ddefnyddio cyfleusterau ar-lein ar gyfer eu trafodion ariannol. Mae adroddiad diweddar Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ar gymunedau gwledig yn nodi bod aelwydydd mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn llai tebygol o fanteisio ar gynlluniau a allai leihau costau tanwydd, megis tariffau rhatach neu yn wir gyflenwad ynni rhatach. Gyda chwmnïau cyfleustodau yn cynnig bargeinion rhatach ar-lein, a gostyngiadau ar gyfer biliau a thaliadau ar-lein, bydd y rhai nad oes ganddynt fynediad digonol i'r rhyngrwyd yn dioddef unwaith eto, a'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymunedau yw'r rhai sy'n dioddef fwyaf.

Developments in the mobile networks enable individuals and businesses to operate their day-to-day activities, but it is positively vital that those who lone work, such as farmers, or others who suffer breakdowns within rural areas, may rely on their mobile phones in an emergency. Arguably, this digital deficit is becoming increasingly as important as the more traditional and well-recognised forms of social deprivation, and this can impact on prospects for employment, education and social inclusion. It is deeply frustrating that, despite the plethora of broadband schemes, Wales still lags behind the rest of the UK.

Mae datblygiadau yn y rhwydweithiau symudol yn galluogi unigolion a busnesau i gyflawni eu gweithgareddau dyddiol, ond mae'n hollol hanfodol bod y rhai sy'n gweithio ar eu pen eu hunain, megis ffermwyr, neu eraill sy'n torri i lawr mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn gallu dibynnu ar eu ffonau symudol mewn argyfwng. Gellir dadlau bod y diffyg digidol hwn yn datblygu fwyfwy i fod yr un mor bwysig â'r ffurfiau mwy traddodiadol a chyfarwydd o amddifadedd cymdeithasol, a gall hyn effeithio ar ragolygon ar gyfer cyflogaeth, addysg a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Mae'n rhwystredig iawn bod Cymru'n dal i lusgo y tu ôl i weddill y DU, er gwaethaf y llu o gynlluniau band eang.

Maybe the Welsh Government could learn from the positive successes that have been enjoyed in Northern Ireland. In 2009, in Northern Ireland, they set up a target to provide broadband access to 85% of businesses. There are clearly lessons to be learned—

Efallai y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru ddysgu oddi wrth y llwyddiannau cadarnhaol a welwyd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Yn 2009, yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, pennwyd targed i ddarparu mynediad band eang i 85% o fusnesau. Yn amlwg mae gwersi i'w dysgu—

17:09

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Conclude with this now, please.

Gorffennwch gyda hyn nawr, os gwelwch yn dda.

17:09

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are clearly lessons to be learned from the Irish experience, and I would urge that we do so.

Yn amlwg mae gwersi i'w dysgu o brofiad Iwerddon, a byddwn yn awyddus iawn inni wneud hynny.

17:09

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This epistle of a motion really highlights how many aspects of this issue affect so many different aspects of people's lives. We can all agree that this is a basic right for all citizens, and not least for people who are looking for work, because Jobcentre Plus now obliges jobseekers to do all their job searches online, and we heard yesterday just how much hardship will be caused to jobseekers who will have to use part of their benefit to go to the jobcentre every day. So, having an online connection is absolutely essential.

Mae'r epistol hwn o gynnig yn tynnu sylw at gynifer o agweddau ar y mater hwn sy'n effeithio ar gynifer o agweddau gwahanol ar fywydau pobl. Gallwn i gyd gytuno bod hwn yn hawl sylfaenol i bob dinesydd, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n chwilio am waith, gan fod y Ganolfan Byd Gwaith nawr yn mynnu bod ceiswyr gwaith yn chwilio am bob swydd ar-lein, a chlywsom ddoe yn union faint o galedi y bydd ceiswyr gwaith a fydd yn gorfod defnyddio rhan o'u budd-dal i fynd i'r ganolfan gwaith bob dydd yn ei wynebu. Felly, mae cael cysylltiad ar-lein yn gwbl hanfodol.

I am the representative for Cardiff Central and I am sure that you possibly think that this is just a rural issue, but it is absolutely not. Despite the fact that there are no mountains in the way in Cardiff Central, no isolated communities, and the infrastructure should be good, sadly, my postbag is absolutely bulging with correspondence from people who have problems with their internet. Notspots thrive across Penylan, Cyncoed and Plasnewydd, which include some of the better-off areas in terms of income in my constituency, and, as a result, it is a pretty big issue for many people who find that it is affecting not just their ability to remain in touch with their families, but also to run their businesses. Some people experience unbearably slow speeds of just 0.5 Mbps, which means it can take 40 minutes to receive an e-mail with an attachment. If you think about the way in which we all operate these days, that is not enabling people to be in touch with the real world.

Rwy'n cynrychioli Canol Caerdydd ac rwy'n siŵr eich bod o bosibl yn meddwl mai dim ond problem wledig yw hon, ond nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Er nad oes mynyddoedd yn y ffordd yng Nghanol Caerdydd, dim cymunedau ynysig, ac er y dylai'r isadeiledd fod yn dda, yn anffodus, mae fy mag post yn llawn dop o ohebiaeth gan bobl sydd â phroblemau gyda'u rhyngrwyd. Mae mannau gwan yn frith ym Mhen-y-lan, Cyncoed a Phlasnewydd, sy'n cynnwys rhai o'r ardaloedd mwy cefnog o ran incwm yn fy etholaeth, ac, o ganlyniad, mae'n fater eithaf mawr i lawer o bobl sy'n canfod ei fod yn effeithio nid yn unig ar eu gallu i gadw mewn cysylltiad â'u teuluoedd, ond hefyd i redeg eu busnesau. Mae rhai pobl yn profi cyflymder annioddefol o araf o ddim ond 0.5 Mbps, sy'n golygu y gall gymryd 40 munud i dderbyn e-bost gydag atodiad. Os meddyliwch am y ffordd yr ydym i gyd yn gweithredu y dyddiau hyn, nid yw hynny'n galluogi pobl i fod mewn cysylltiad â'r byd go iawn.

I have spoken about notspot problems in the highlands of Penylan before and was delighted that I was able to help residents present a petition to the Petitions Committee some 18 months ago. After that blast of publicity, it concentrated the mind of BT enormously and it was great to see e-mails coming back from happy and relieved people whose lives had been transformed by their broadband speeds going from 1 Mbps to 68 Mbps as BT finally got around to laying new cables up the hill from the Roath exchange.

Rwyf wedi siarad am broblemau mannau gwan yn ucheldiroedd Pen-y-lan o'r blaen ac roeddwn yn falch iawn imi allu helpu'r trigolion i gyflwyno deiseb i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau tua 18 mis yn ôl. Ar ôl y chwistrelliad hwnnw o gyhoeddusrwydd, hoeliodd BT ei sylw ar y mater o ddifrif ac roedd yn wych gweld negeseuon e-bost yn dod yn ôl gan bobl hapus a llawn rhyddhad y mae eu bywydau wedi'u trawsnewid wrth i'w cyflymder band eang newid o 1 Mbps i 68 Mbps ar ôl i BT fynd ati o'r diwedd i osod ceblau newydd i fyny'r bryn o gyfnewidfa'r Rhath.

The Superfast Cymru scheme, awarded by the Welsh Government to BT just over a year ago, is a private-public partnership. Of the £425 million involved, over £200 million is public investment—a combination of Welsh Government money, UK Government money and EU structural funds. I assume that the other £220 million comes from BT. That is supposed to be delivering next generation broadband to non-commercially viable areas of Wales and embrace 96% of the population by 2016. Why, then, am I still getting letters from BT saying that a particular street is unviable? I am no engineer, so I do not know what it is about cabinet 113 in Penylan that makes it an insurmountable, technological problem. It is made worse by the fact that the local BT Openreach engineer has advised people that it should be fairly easy to provide a service in a cost-effective way, but, unfortunately, BT says that the engineer did not have access to all the facts. Unfortunately, neither do we.

Partneriaeth cyhoeddus-preifat yw cynllun Cyflymu Cymru, a ddyfarnwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i BT ychydig dros flwyddyn yn ôl. O'r £425 miliwn dan sylw, mae dros £200 miliwn yn fuddsoddiad cyhoeddus—cyfuniad o arian Llywodraeth Cymru, arian Llywodraeth y DU a chronfeydd strwythurol yr UE. Tybiaf mai BT sy'n darparu'r £220 miliwn arall. Y nod yw cyflwyno band eang y genhedlaeth nesaf i ardaloedd nad ydynt yn hyfyw yn fasnachol yng Nghymru a chwmpasu 96% o'r boblogaeth erbyn 2016. Pam, felly, ydw i'n dal i gael llythyrau gan BT yn dweud nad yw stryd benodol yn hyfyw? Nid wyf yn beiriannydd, felly ni wn beth sy'n bod ar gabinet 113 ym Mhen-y-lan i greu'r fath broblem dechnolegol anorchfygol. Yr hyn sy'n gwneud y sefyllfa'n waeth yw bod y peiriannydd BT Openreach lleol wedi dweud wrth bobl y dylai fod yn weddol hawdd i ddarparu gwasanaeth mewn modd cost-effeithiol, ond, yn anffodus, mae BT yn dweud nad oedd gan y peiriannydd yr holl ffeithiau. Yn anffodus, nid oes gennym ninnau'r holl ffeithiau ychwaith.

Digital exclusion is not confined to rural communities—it certainly affects my constituency—but we are having huge difficulty finding out who are the people who will not be covered by superfast broadband. I would be more than happy to promote the new Access Broadband Cymru scheme, announced this week by the Government, to those excluded 4%, but I do not know who they are, unless they come to me and tell me who they are. I do not understand why BT cannot provide us with a list of the areas not covered by the Superfast Cymru broadband scheme, so that we can concentrate all our energies on them.

Nid yw allgáu digidol yn gyfyngedig i gymunedau gwledig—mae'n sicr yn effeithio ar fy etholaeth i—ond rydym yn cael anhawster mawr canfod pwy na fydd yn cael band eang cyflym iawn. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i hyrwyddo cynllun newydd Allwedd Band Eang Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos hon gan y Llywodraeth, i'r 4% hynny sydd wedi'u hallgáu, ond ni wn pwy ydynt, oni bai eu bod yn dod ataf ac yn dweud wrthyf pwy ydynt. Nid wyf yn deall pam na all BT roi rhestr inni o'r ardaloedd nad ydynt yn rhan o gynllun band eang Cyflymu Cymru, fel y gallwn ganolbwyntio ein holl egni arnynt.

BT's failure to be transparent on this issue prevents other potential providers from targeting those areas. If BT does not want to do it, then let others come in and do it. As the UK—

Mae methiant BT i fod yn dryloyw ar y mater hwn yn atal darparwyr posibl eraill rhag targedu'r ardaloedd hynny. Os nad yw BT yn awyddus i wneud hynny, yna dylid gadael i bobl eraill ddod i mewn a gwneud hynny. Gan fod y DU—

17:14

David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is not just areas that we need to look at, but cabinets in areas, because they claim that some cabinets are not viable either. It could be a consequence of small numbers of leaseholders using them, but actually businesses, for example, have many lines going in there.

Nid dim ond ardaloedd y mae angen inni edrych arnynt, ond cabinetau mewn ardaloedd, oherwydd maent yn honni nad yw rhai cabinetau yn hyfyw chwaith. Gallai hynny fod am nad oes llawer o lesddeiliaid yn eu defnyddio, ond mewn gwirionedd mae gan fusnesau, er enghraifft, lawer o linellau'n cysylltu â chabinetau.

17:14

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I agree with that, but I note that the UK Parliament's Public Accounts Committee report says that BT treats details about speed and coverage as commercially confidential and it has clearly stated that the Department for Culture, Media and Sport needs to insist that BT provides detailed roll-out plans—

Rwy'n cytuno â hynny, ond nodaf fod adroddiad Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus Senedd y DU yn dweud bod BT yn trin manylion am gyflymder a chwmpas fel gwybodaeth fasnachol gyfrinachol ac mae wedi datgan yn glir bod angen i'r Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon fynnu bod BT yn darparu cynlluniau cyflwyno manwl—

17:14 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Conclude with this now, please.

Gorffennwch gyda hyn nawr, os gwelwch yn dda.

17:14 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

BT must provide detailed roll-out plans so that people can see where it is. The problem is that we are in a monopoly situation where BT—

Rhaid i BT ddarparu cynlluniau cyflwyno manwl fel y gall pobl weld ble mae arni. Y broblem yw ein bod mewn sefyllfa fonopoli lle mae BT—

17:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You must finish.

Rhaid ichi orffen.

17:15 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are in a monopoly situation where BT has had all the contracts.

Rydym mewn sefyllfa fonopoli lle mae BT wedi cael pob contract.

17:15 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am not sure whether I need to declare an interest as a BT Openreach apprentice for the day. However, I think that all of us would agree that, in an increasingly digital age, information and communications technology skills and broadband access are vital tools for our children and young people, and that is where I am coming from in my contribution.

Nid wyf yn siŵr a oes angen imi ddatgan buddiant fel prentis BT Openreach am y diwrnod. Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddai pob un ohonom yn cytuno, mewn oes gynyddol ddigidol, fod sgiliau technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu a mynediad band eang yn adnoddau hanfodol i'n plant a phobl ifanc, a dyna neges fy nghyfraniad.

Internet access helps to enrich the learning experience, it fosters independence and it also promotes a more positive attitude to learning. The recent report from Estyn in July 2013 confirmed that the impact of that learning, particularly in primary schools, was very positive, helping to motivate, engage and enthuse pupils. However, the same report also highlighted that, for over half of the schools surveyed, poor broadband connection hinders classwork and slow speeds make internet searches for a whole class difficult.

Mae mynediad i'r rhyngrwyd yn helpu i gyfoethogi'r profiad dysgu, mae'n meithrin annibyniaeth ac mae hefyd yn hyrwyddo agwedd fwy cadarnhaol tuag at ddysgu. Cadarnhaodd yr adroddiad diweddar gan Estyn ym mis Gorffennaf 2013 fod effaith y dysgu hwnnw, yn enwedig mewn ysgolion cynradd, yn gadarnhaol iawn, gan helpu i ysgogi, dal diddordeb ac ennyn brwdfrydedd disgyblion. Fodd bynnag, tynnodd yr un adroddiad sylw hefyd at y ffaith bod cysylltiad band eang gwael, mewn dros hanner yr ysgolion a gymerodd ran yn yr arolwg, yn llesteirio gwaith dosbarth a bod cyflymder araf yn golygu ei bod yn anodd gwneud chwiliadau ar-lein ar gyfer dosbarth cyfan.

I am in danger of thanking this particular Minister twice in one day, but I think that we should recognise that the Welsh Government did announce additional investment of £39 million before the summer in broadband for schools. However, I think that there is further work to be done. The Estyn report highlighted that, as well as poor broadband connections, schools also suffer from a high level of blocking of sites due to local-authority policies, hindering classwork unnecessarily as pupils cannot access the material that they need while at school.

Rwyf mewn perygl o ddiolch i'r Gweinidog penodol hwn ddwywaith mewn un diwrnod, ond credaf y dylem gydnabod y gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi buddsoddiad ychwanegol o £39 miliwn mewn band eang ar gyfer ysgolion cyn yr haf. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod mwy o waith i'w wneud. Yn ogystal â chysylltiadau band eang gwael, tynnodd adroddiad Estyn sylw at y ffaith bod llawer o wefannau yn cael eu blocio mewn ysgolion oherwydd polisïau awdurdodau lleol, gan lesteirio gwaith dosbarth yn ddiangen am na all disgyblion gael gafael ar y deunydd sydd ei angen arnynt yn yr ysgol.

A fast and reliable broadband connection is an excellent tool for connecting teachers, students and parents, for sharing online resources and educational materials, supporting interactive learning and helping to reduce travel and cost through video-conferencing. We heard evidence on this matter in the Children and Young People Committee last year. Unfortunately, with the example in Ceredigion, when they were challenged as to the use of ICT learning, there was an issue due to infrastructure problems at that time.

Mae cysylltiad band eang cyflym a dibynadwy yn adnodd ardderchog er mwyn cysylltu athrawon, myfyrwyr a rhieni, rhannu deunyddiau addysgol ac adnoddau ar-lein, cefnogi dysgu rhyngweithiol a helpu i leihau teithio a chostau drwy fideo-gynadledda. Clywsom dystiolaeth ar y mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc y llynedd. Yn anffodus, gyda'r enghraifft yng Ngheredigion, pan gawsant eu herio ynghylch y defnydd o ddysgu TGCh, roedd problem oherwydd problemau seilwaith ar y pryd.

Examples of best practice are heralded in the Estyn report, such as at Ysgol Llanrug near Caernarfon, which is a case study in the report. That school evidenced that slow broadband speeds were making teaching and learning with ICT extremely frustrating. The school wanted to ensure that everyone could access digital services, so it developed a business plan for a satellite broadband service to the village. Now, 92% of families have subscribed to a range of internet packages, and parents have received free ICT training, which has helped to improve home-to-school links, which is part of the improving attainment agenda. It would be interesting to know whether the Welsh Government has any plans to roll out this particular model, cited as best practice by Estyn, to communities in hard-to-reach areas, given some of the difficulties that we heard about earlier.

Caiff enghreifftiau o arfer gorau eu harddangos yn adroddiad Estyn, megis yn Ysgol Llanrug ger Caernarfon, sy'n astudiaeth achos yn yr adroddiad. Dangosodd yr ysgol honno fod cyflymder band eang araf yn golygu bod addysgu a dysgu gyda TGCh yn rhwystredig iawn. Roedd yr ysgol yn awyddus i sicrhau y gallai pawb ddefnyddio gwasanaethau digidol, felly datblygodd gynllun busnes ar gyfer gwasanaeth band eang lloeren i'r pentref. Nawr, mae 92% o deuluoedd wedi tanysgrifio i amrywiaeth o becynnau rhyngrwyd, ac mae rhieni wedi derbyn hyfforddiant TGCh am ddim, sydd wedi helpu i wella cysylltiadau rhwng cartrefi a'r ysgol, sy'n rhan o'r agenda gwella cyrhaeddiad. Byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod a oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno'r model penodol hwn, y cyfeiriodd Estyn ato fel enghraifft o arfer da, i gymunedau mewn ardaloedd anodd eu cyrraedd, o ystyried rhai o'r anawsterau y clywsom amdanynt yn gynharach.

Access to broadband and information technology is just as important for further education and higher education students. Distance learning, particularly in the 14-19 agenda, is becoming increasingly popular as pupils fit in study around employment. However, students are at a disadvantage if they are in an area with poor broadband access. The chair of the Commission for Rural Communities has highlighted the ripple effect of this, where poor web coverage forces people into more urban areas. Rural economies then struggle to attract a young workforce, which can lead to further decline.

Mae mynediad i wasanaethau band eang a thechnoleg gwybodaeth yr un mor bwysig i fyfyrwyr addysg uwch ac addysg bellach. Mae dysgu o bell, yn enwedig yn yr agenda 14-19, yn dod yn fwyfwy poblogaidd wrth i ddisgyblion astudio a gweithio ar yr un pryd. Fodd bynnag, mae myfyrwyr o dan anfantais os ydynt mewn ardal sydd â mynediad band eang gwael. Mae cadeirydd y Comisiwn dros Gymunedau Gwledig wedi tynnu sylw at sgîl-effaith hyn, sef bod gwasanaeth ar-lein gwael yn gorfodi mwy o bobl i symud i ardaloedd mwy trefol. Mae economïau gwledig wedyn yn ei chael hi'n anodd denu gweithlu ifanc, sy'n gallu arwain at ddirywiad pellach.

We believe that the Welsh Government needs to investigate ways in which the planning system can enable the development of digital infrastructure and avoid this decline. Ofcom has said more than once that Wales suffers from the worst broadband provision in the UK. We suggested classifying broadband as a utility for planning purposes, so that all new developments were designed to accommodate future broadband provision. Road construction or improvements, for example, should include provision for fibre so that roads do not need to be dug up for a second time, as is happening in some communities. Removal of prior approval requirements for certain broadband infrastructure would also help to streamline the planning process.

Credwn fod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ymchwilio i ffyrdd y gall y system gynllunio helpu i ddatblygu seilwaith digidol ac osgoi'r dirywiad hwn. Mae Ofcom wedi dweud fwy nag unwaith mai Cymru sydd â'r ddarpariaeth band eang waethaf yn y DU. Gwnaethom awgrymu y dylai band eang gael ei ddosbarthu fel cyfleustod at ddibenion cynllunio, fel bod pob datblygiad newydd yn cael ei gynllunio i ddarparu gwasanaeth band eang yn y dyfodol. Dylai gwaith i adeiladu neu wella ffyrdd, er enghraifft, gynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer ffibr fel nad oes angen cloddio'r ffyrdd am yr eildro, fel sy'n digwydd mewn rhai cymunedau ffyrdd. Byddai cael gwared ar ofynion cymeradwyaeth ymlaen llaw ar gyfer seilwaith band eang penodol hefyd yn helpu i symleiddio'r broses gynllunio.

Of course, it is not just an issue of broadband. Ken Skates will tell you that there are areas of Clwyd South, where I live, where there is not even mobile phone coverage, and somebody in Manchester or Liverpool finds it hard to believe that you cannot be contacted for three or four hours because you are in that particular rural community. In the days of modern technology, when access to mobile and broadband services is key to our everyday lives, it is crucial that everyone can access this utility, which many of us might take for granted. We must explore new and innovative options to help make this happen.

Wrth gwrs, nid dim ond band eang yw'r broblem. Bydd Ken Skates yn dweud wrthych fod ardaloedd yn Ne Clwyd, lle rwyf yn byw, lle nad oes hyd yn oed signal ffôn symudol, ac mae rhywun ym Manceinion neu Lerpwl yn ei chael hi'n anodd credu na ellir cysylltu â chi am dair neu bedair awr oherwydd eich bod yn y gymuned wledig benodol honno. Yn yr oes hon o dechnoleg fodern, pan fo mynediad i wasanaethau symudol a band eang yn allweddol i'n bywydau bob dydd, mae'n hanfodol y gall pawb gael mynediad i'r cyfleustod hwn, y mae'n bosibl bod llawer ohonom yn ei gymryd yn ganiataol. Rhaid inni edrych ar opsiynau newydd ac arloesol er mwyn helpu i gyflawni hyn.

17:20 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolchaf i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am yr epistol hwn o gynnig. Nid yw'n llawer byrrach nag Efengyl Marc, ond nid yw cweit mor ddiddorol. Nid oes angen pwysleisio pa mor hanfodol yw darparu gwasanaeth band eang ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Nid oes angen dweud ychwaith bod yn rhaid i'r gwasanaeth fod yn un dibynadwy ac mor gyflym â phosibl. Cwmnïau bach a mawr, myfyrwyr, disgyblion ysgol, pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig â phoblogaeth wasgaredig sydd heb wasanaethau a siopau hwylus, cymunedau difreintiedig—maent i gyd yn haeddu'r gorau ac mae'r cyfrifoldeb yn fawr ar ysgwyddau'r Llywodraeth ac ar ysgwyddau BT i sicrhau bod cynllun Cyflymu Cymru yn cael ei wireddu'n gyflym, ar amser ac yn gyflawn.

I thank the Liberal Democrats for this epistle of a motion. It is not much shorter than the Gospel of Mark, although not quite as interesting. There is no need to emphasise how important it is to provide effective broadband services in all parts of Wales. There is no need either to reiterate that the service has to be reliable and as fast as possible. Small and large companies, students, school pupils, people in sparsely populated rural areas that do not have convenient shops and services, disadvantaged communities—they all deserve the best possible services and there is a great responsibility on the shoulders of the Government and BT to ensure that the Superfast Cymru scheme is implemented quickly, on time, and in full.

Mae cynllun Cyflymu Cymru yn gobeithio cyrraedd 96% o'r boblogaeth. Gall y 4% arall fod mewn ardaloedd diarffordd ac yn cynrychioli ardaloedd eang iawn, ond nid ydym yn gwybod hynny i sicrwydd eto. Daeth BT o flaen y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ychydig yn ôl, ac roedd hi'n galonogol clywed bod datblygiadau technolegol yn cynnig atebion newydd yn gyson, a bod BT yn hyderus ei fod yn mynd i gyrraedd y targed o 96% a hyd yn oed, efallai, gwella arno.

The Superfast Cymru scheme hopes to reach 96% of the population. The remaining 4% could be in very remote areas, and represent a very large area, but we do not know that for sure as yet. BT appeared before the Enterprise and Business Committee recently, and it was encouraging to hear that technological developments are providing new solutions, and that BT was confident that it would reach that target of 96% and even perhaps exceed it.

Roedd hi'n ddiddorol clywed y llefarydd ar ran y Torïaid yn sôn am y bylchau mawr sydd mewn lleoedd fel safle'r sioe yn Llanelwedd. Neithiwr, roedd S4C yn sôn am ei ap. Yn Eisteddfod yr Urdd, roedd 15,000 o bobl wedi lawrlwytho'r ap—rhywbeth a oedd yn dipyn o wyrth, buaswn i'n dweud. Fodd bynnag, yn y sioe yn Llanelwedd, lle roedd llawer mwy o bobl, a llawer iawn mwy o Gymry Cymraeg, ddywedwn i, dim ond 8,000 a oedd wedi defnyddio'r ap, gan nad oedd y gwasanaeth yn ddibynadwy ac felly roedd yr ap yn ddiwerth.

It was interesting to hear the Conservative spokesperson talk about the huge gaps that exist in areas such as the showground in Llanelwedd. Last night, S4C was talking about its app. In the Urdd Eisteddfod 15,000 people downloaded this app—something of a miracle, in my opinion. However, in the Royal Welsh Show, where there were far more people, and far more Welsh speakers, I would say, only 8,000 people used that app, because the service was not reliable or adequate and therefore the app was of little value.

Hoffwn glywed gan y Llywodraeth heddiw yn ei hymateb am yr hyn y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i helpu'r 4%, neu ba bynnag ganran y bydd, a fydd dal heb wasanaeth band eang ar ôl i'r rhaglen hon gael ei chwblhau.

So, what I would like to hear from the Government today in its response is what it intends to do to assist that 4%, or whatever the percentage will be, who will still not have a broadband service once this programme has been completed.

Un peth yw adeiladu rhwydwaith ledled y wlad—er gwaethaf y problemau ynglŷn â hynny—ond yr hyn sydd ei angen ochr yn ochr â'r strwythur yw cynnydd yn y defnydd. Wedi'r cwbl, pa les sydd mewn cael band eang cyflym os yw'r boblogaeth yn gwrthod neu'n dewis peidio ei ddefnyddio? Mae BT ac eraill yn cyfeirio at lwyddiant cynllun Superfast Cornwall, ond nid jyst creu'r strwythur ffisegol sydd wedi arwain at lwyddiant yng Nghernyw; yr hyn a wnaeth cyngor Cernyw oedd creu strategaeth i gynyddu'r galw am y gwasanaeth. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o raglen debyg yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn siŵr ychwaith a oes ymgyrch farchnata yn cyd-fynd â'r cynllun ffisegol. Hoffwn glywed a oes gan y Llywodraeth dargedau o ran cynyddu'r defnydd. Wedi'r cwbl, gan ein bod yn gwario arian sylweddol iawn ar greu'r isadeiledd, byddwn yn gobeithio bod gan y Llywodraeth, gan mai arian cyhoeddus yw llawer iawn o hwn, dargedau i fesur llwyddiant neu aflwyddiant y fenter.

It is one thing to build a network across the country—regardless of the problems related to that—but what needs to sit alongside that infrastructure is an increase in usage. After all, what good is there in having fast broadband if the population refuses to make use of the service or chooses not to do that. BT and others refer to the success of the Superfast Cornwall scheme, but it is not just the creation of the physical infrastructure that has been successful in Cornwall; Cornwall Council created a strategy to increase demand for the service. I am not aware that there is such a programme in existence in Wales. Neither do I know whether there is a marketing campaign running alongside the physical infrastructure development. I would like to hear whether the Government has targets in terms of increasing usage. After all, as we are spending significant amounts of money to create this infrastructure, and given that much of this is public money, I would hope that the Government has targets to measure the success or failure of the initiative.

Felly, y cwestiwn arall sydd gennyf i'r Llywodraeth yw: beth yw targedau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer cynyddu'r defnydd o fand eang yng Nghymru, a sut fydd y Llywodraeth yn mesur llwyddiant neu aflwyddiant y fenter arbennig hon?

Therefore, the other question that I have for the Government is: what are the Government's targets for increasing usage of broadband in Wales, and how will the Government measure the success or failure of this particular initiative?

17:24

Lynne Neagle Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to have the opportunity to have my say in this debate, although not because I claim to have any particular expertise in this area. In fact, I am sure that my staff, and, indeed, my own children, would argue quite the opposite. I wanted to speak today because I know that slow broadband, or, in some cases, no broadband at all, is a source of tremendous daily frustration for far too many of my constituents. Indeed, the Deputy Minister will no doubt recall our meeting over the summer, when I raised those very concerns directly with him and we discussed the problems experienced by my constituents in places such as Henllys and Trevethin.

Rwy'n falch iawn o gael y cyfle i ddweud fy nweud yn y ddadl hon, ond nid am fy mod yn honni bod gennyf unrhyw arbenigedd penodol yn y maes hwn. Yn wir, rwy'n siŵr y byddai fy staff, ac, yn wir, fy mhlant fy hun, yn dadlau i'r gwrthwyneb. Roeddwn i eisiau siarad heddiw am fy mod yn gwybod bod band eang araf, neu, mewn rhai achosion, ddiffyg band eang o gwbl, yn peri cryn dipyn o rwystredigaeth ddyddiol i lawer gormod o fy etholwyr. Yn wir, mae'n siŵr y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn cofio ein cyfarfod dros yr haf, pan godais yr union bryderon hynny yn uniongyrchol gydag ef a gwnaethom drafod y problemau a brofwyd gan fy etholwyr mewn mannau megis Henllys a Trefddyn.

I also wanted to contribute to, if nothing else, underline the fact that the kinds of issues that we are talking about today are by no means unique to rural areas. It seems to be an element that is rather missing from the otherwise very comprehensive motion before us, and it is certainly a point that is too often left out of the wider public discussion on broadband speeds. Indeed, just as Jenny Rathbone has quite rightly stood up again and again in this Chamber to highlight the deficiencies in provision in her Cardiff Central constituency, I want to speak up for the Valleys communities that for far too long have been treated as the poor relation when it comes to the debate over broadband roll-out in Wales.

Roeddwn hefyd yn awyddus i gyfrannu yn bennaf oll er mwyn pwysleisio'r ffaith nad yw'r mathau o broblemau yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt heddiw yn unigryw i ardaloedd gwledig o bell ffordd. Ymddengys fod yr elfen hon ar goll o'r cynnig sydd o'n blaenau, sy'n gynhwysfawr iawn fel arall, ac mae'n sicr yn bwynt a gaiff ei hepgor yn rhy aml o'r drafodaeth gyhoeddus ehangach am gyflymder band eang. Yn wir, yn union fel y mae Jenny Rathbone, yn briodol ddigon, wedi sefyll i fyny dro ar ôl tro yn y Siambr hon i dynnu sylw at y diffygion yn y ddarpariaeth yn ei hetholaeth yng Nghanol Caerdydd, rwyf innau am siarad ar ran y cymunedau yn y Cymoedd sydd wedi cael eu trin fel perthynas dlawd am gyfnod rhy hir o lawer pan ddaw i'r ddadl dros gyflwyno band eang yng Nghymru.

The First Minister once spoke of creating silicone valleys, with fast broadband speeds helping to drive growth and reshape local economies hit hard by the decline of heavy industry, but, in truth, we are an awfully long way from turning that kind of rhetoric into reality on the ground. Therefore, ensuring that Superfast Cymru and the new Access Broadband Cymru schemes deliver for communities is absolutely essential, not least because I know that we all have constituents who, quite rightly, will not let this matter drop until they have the minimum broadband speeds they need to be able to participate fully and effectively in the modern world.

Siaradodd y Prif Weinidog unwaith am greu dyffrynnoedd silicon, gyda chyflymder band eang cyflym yn helpu i hybu twf ac ail-lunio economïau lleol a gafodd eu taro'n galed gan ddirywiad y diwydiannau trwm ond, mewn gwirionedd, rydym yn bell ar ei hôl hi o ran troi'r math hwnnw o rethreg yn realiti ar lawr gwlad. Felly, mae sicrhau bod cynllun Cyflymu Cymru a chynllun newydd Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn darparu ar gyfer cymunedau yn gwbl hanfodol, yn enwedig oherwydd gwn fod gan bob un ohonom etholwyr na fyddant, yn briodol ddigon, yn gadael i'r mater hwn dawelu hyd nes eu bod yn cael y cyflymder band eang gofynnol sydd ei angen arnynt i allu cymryd rhan lawn ac effeithiol yn y byd modern.

It is tempting to look at that infamous Public Accounts Committee report on the UK Government's broadband scheme, get the carbon copy paper out and assume that the arguments made there would automatically apply here. Indeed, I am quite sure that many of them do, and I am positive that I am not the only Member who looks at those pre-tax profits of over £600 million and is uncomfortable with the fact that BT appears to be doing so well out of these state-backed broadband roll-out programmes. I also share my colleague Jenny Rathbone's concerns about its monopoly in this area.

Mae'n demtasiwn i edrych ar yr adroddiad enwog hwnnw gan y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar gynllun band eang Llywodraeth y DU, mynd ar ôl y papur copi carbon a chymryd yn ganiataol y byddai'r dadleuon a wneir ynddo yn berthnasol yn awtomatig yma. Yn wir, rwy'n eithaf siŵr bod llawer ohonynt yn berthnasol, ac rwy'n hyderus nad fi yw'r unig Aelod sy'n edrych ar yr elw cyn treth o dros £600 miliwn ac yn teimlo'n anghyfforddus â'r ffaith bod BT yn ymddangos fel pe bai'n gwneud yn dda iawn allan o'r rhaglenni cyflwyno band eang hyn a gefnogir gan y wladwriaeth. Rwyf hefyd yn rhannu pryderon fy nghyd-Aelod Jenny Rathbone ynghylch ei fonopoli yn y maes hwn.

However, I want to avoid jumping to those kinds of quick conclusions today, not least because it is very clear from transcripts of the Enterprise and Business Committee meeting in May, when the Minister for business and her officials gave evidence, that many of the problems encountered so far have been largely out of the Welsh Government's control—for example, those critical negotiations at EU level on state aid rules. However, it was clear, too, that a lot of work had gone in to try to ensure safeguards are in place to protect and maximise the significant Government investment going into the scheme. For example, I welcome the fact that the Welsh Government has set down conditions on the number of apprentices BT should take on, and I was somewhat reassured by repeated assertions in that session that the contract has been drawn up in such a way as to ensure that BT will not receive any subsidy until it has delivered exactly what it promises. Complicated as this whole issue undoubtedly is, in the end, for me, it will boil down to one issue and one issue alone: is the Welsh Government getting the maximum bang for its buck when it comes to Superfast Cymru? The jury is very much still out, but, given the sheer scale of spending involved, it is a situation we all have a duty to monitor very closely indeed.

Fodd bynnag, rwyf am osgoi neidio i'r mathau hynny o gasgliadau cyflym heddiw, a hynny'n bennaf am ei bod yn glir iawn o drawsgrifiadau cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ym mis Mai, pan roddodd y Gweinidog busnes a'i swyddogion dystiolaeth, fod llawer o'r problemau sydd wedi codi hyd yma wedi bod y tu hwnt i reolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i raddau helaeth—er enghraifft, y trafodaethau hollbwysig hynny ar lefel yr UE ar reolau cymorth gwladwriaethol. Fodd bynnag, roedd yn amlwg, hefyd, fod llawer o waith wedi'i wneud i geisio sicrhau bod mesurau diogelwch ar waith i ddiogelu a gwneud y gorau o fuddsoddiad sylweddol y Llywodraeth yn y cynllun. Er enghraifft, croesawaf y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gosod amodau ar nifer y prentisiaid y dylai BT eu recriwtio, a chafodd fy ofnau eu tawelu ryw ychydig gan honiadau mynych yn y sesiwn honno bod y contract wedi'i lunio mewn ffordd a fydd yn sicrhau na fydd BT yn cael unrhyw gymhorthdal hyd nes ei fod wedi cyflawni'n union yr hyn y mae'n ei addo. Mae'r holl fater yn gymhleth iawn yn ddi-os ond, yn y pen draw, i mi, mae a wnelo ag un peth ac un peth yn unig: a yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael y gwerth gorau am ei harian gyda chynllun Cyflymu Cymru? Mae'r amheuon yn parhau, ond, o ystyried maint y gwariant dan sylw, mae'n sefyllfa y mae dyletswydd ar bob un ohonom i'w monitro yn agos iawn.

17:28

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Lib Dems for bringing forward this debate today. I know how much this debate means to the leader of the Welsh Lib Dems, as I shared a platform with her at the Royal Welsh Show with regard to Ofcom, where many of these infrastructure issues were examined and discussed, and publicised by her, and rightly so, were problems with EE.

Diolchaf i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Gwn gymaint y mae'r ddadl hon yn ei olygu i arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yng Nghymru, gan imi rannu llwyfan gyda hi yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru mewn perthynas ag Ofcom, lle cafodd llawer o'r materion seilwaith hyn eu hystyried a'u trafod a lle rhoddodd gyhoeddusrwydd, yn briodol ddigon, i broblemau gydag EE.

As some people may know, I am the chair of the cross-party group on digital communications, which is a group that discusses the challenges and opportunities that digital technology and communications bring to Wales; I would welcome other Members joining that group. I wanted to establish that group for two main reasons. The first is that I am someone who represents a very rural constituency in mid Wales that needs to strengthen and enhance its digital infrastructure; that is absolutely crucial if we are to ensure that those communities are viable places in which to live and work in the future. The second is that, as someone who has been involved in a business that relies heavily on internet sales, I know how important the internet and digital technology has become over the last decade to expanding business and economic growth. I want to get to a position where the group is examining those economic opportunities as well as exploring innovative ideas from Governments at both levels, as they bring them forward. At present, the challenge at the forefront of our agenda is how we get the infrastructure in place to capitalise on these opportunities. The difficulty for Wales as a nation is that we have been behind the curve in the UK in general when it comes to digital communications. We have been well behind in the development of digital communications infrastructure, something that Ofcom has recently proved in its communications service report. We continue to play catch-up, which has not helped our general economic performance at all.

Fel y bydd rhai yn gwybod o bosibl, fi yw cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gyfathrebu digidol, sef grŵp sy'n trafod yr heriau a'r cyfleoedd sy'n codi yn sgil technoleg a chyfathrebu digidol yng Nghymru; byddwn yn croesawu Aelodau eraill i ymuno â'r grŵp hwnnw. Roeddwn am sefydlu'r grŵp hwnnw am ddau brif reswm. Y cyntaf yw fy mod yn cynrychioli etholaeth wledig iawn yn y canolbarth lle mae angen cryfhau a gwella'r seilwaith digidol; mae hynny yn gwbl hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod y cymunedau hynny yn lleoedd hyfyw i fyw a gweithio ynddynt yn y dyfodol. Yr ail yw fy mod yn gwybod, fel rhywun sydd wedi bod ynghlwm wrth fusnes sy'n dibynnu'n drwm ar werthu dros y rhyngrwyd, pa mor bwysig y mae'r rhyngrwyd a thechnoleg ddigidol wedi dod dros y degawd diwethaf o ran ehangu busnes a thwf economaidd. Rwyf am gyrraedd sefyllfa lle mae'r grŵp yn archwilio'r cyfleoedd economaidd hynny yn ogystal â syniadau arloesol gan Lywodraethau ar y ddwy lefel, wrth iddynt eu cyflwyno. Ar hyn o bryd, yr her ar flaen ein hagenda yw sut mae sefydlu'r seilwaith i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd hyn. Yr anhawster i Gymru fel cenedl yw ein bod wedi cwympo ar ei hôl hi yn y DU yn gyffredinol pan ddaw i gyfathrebu digidol. Rydym wedi bod ymhell ar ei hôl hi o ran datblygu seilwaith cyfathrebu digidol, rhywbeth a brofwyd gan Ofcom yn ddiweddar yn ei adroddiad ar wasanaethau cyfathrebu. Rydym yn parhau i geisio dal i fyny, sydd heb helpu ein perfformiad economaidd cyffredinol o gwbl.

In terms of broadband specifically, Wales is relatively poorly served by standard and superfast broadband, which, again, is historic. Representing Montgomeryshire, I am fully aware of the lack of basic broadband infrastructure and slow connection speeds that are making local businesses uncompetitive, particularly compared with towns just over the border. While people in urban locations can look forward to ultrafast broadband, 90,000 homes in Wales are without access to broadband altogether—the majority of which are in rural areas, although not all; the city of Wrexham is particularly underserved, as Ofcom found. However, the disproportionate impact still befalls rural Wales.

O ran band eang yn benodol, mae gwasanaethau band eang cyflym iawn a safonol yn gymharol wael yng Nghymru, sydd, unwaith eto, yn hanesyddol. Fel cynrychiolydd Sir Drefaldwyn, rwy'n ymwybodol iawn fod diffyg seilwaith band eang sylfaenol a chyflymder cysylltu araf yn golygu bod busnesau lleol yn anghystadleuol, yn enwedig o gymharu â threfi ychydig dros y ffin. Tra gall pobl mewn lleoliadau trefol edrych ymlaen at fand eang cyflym iawn, mae 90,000 o gartrefi yng Nghymru heb fynediad i'r rhyngrwyd o gwbl—y rhan fwyaf ohonynt mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ond nid pob un; mae dinas Wrecsam yn benodol heb wasanaeth digonol, fel y canfu Ofcom. Fodd bynnag, mae'r effaith anghymesur yn dal i fod ar Gymru wledig.

The Farmers Union of Wales at this year's Royal Welsh Show also focused very much on the availability of broadband for rural businesses. I spoke to a number of farmers who attended the show who were frustrated by the service they have received to date, which, in some cases, has probably prevented them from diversifying and growing their business. Change is coming—I believe that—but it must happen quickly, particularly with the Rural Payments Agency planning to roll out a host of online services over the coming months and years, including the option to complete single application forms online in 2014.

Yn ystod Sioe Frenhinol Cymru eleni, canolbwyntiodd Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru gryn dipyn hefyd ar argaeledd band eang ar gyfer busnesau gwledig. Siaradais â nifer o ffermwyr yn y sioe a oedd yn teimlo rhwystredigaeth â'r gwasanaeth y maent wedi'i dderbyn hyd yma, sydd, mewn rhai achosion, wedi'u hatal rhag arallgyfeirio a thyfu eu busnes yn ôl pob tebyg. Mae newid ar droed—rwy'n credu hynny—ond rhaid iddo ddigwydd yn gyflym, yn enwedig o gofio bod yr Asiantaeth Taliadau Gwledig yn bwriadu cyflwyno llu o wasanaethau ar-lein dros y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd i ddod, gan gynnwys y dewis i lenwi ffurflenni taliadau sengl ar-lein yn 2014.

The Welsh Government has ambitious targets for improving communications infrastructure, and its Superfast Cymru project is a key vehicle to achieving those targets. While we are still in the early stages of this project, it is vital that rural areas with little or no broadband coverage are dealt with first. That must be the priority for Ministers and BT.

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru dargedau uchelgeisiol i wella'r seilwaith cyfathrebu, ac mae ei phrosiect Cyflymu Cymru yn gyfrwng allweddol er mwyn cyflawni'r targedau hynny. Er ein bod yn dal i fod ar gamau cynnar y prosiect hwn, mae'n hanfodol bod ardaloedd gwledig heb fawr ddim darpariaeth band eang yn cael eu trin yn gyntaf. Rhaid i hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth i Weinidogion a BT.

Our amendment 3 is vital for the 4% of people who will not qualify for the Access Broadband Cymru scheme, in order for them to find alternatives solutions with other internet service providers. I was particularly pleased to hear Jenny Rathbone's contribution with regard to knowing as quickly as possible about where those 4% are going to be. That is a particularly important point, and I hope that the Deputy Minister will address that point in his summing up of this debate.

Mae ein gwelliant 3 yn hanfodol i'r 4% o bobl na fyddant yn gymwys i fanteisio ar gynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru, fel y gallant ddod o hyd i atebion amgen gyda darparwyr gwasanaethau rhyngrwyd eraill. Roeddwn yn arbennig o falch o glywed cyfraniad Jenny Rathbone mewn perthynas â gwybod cyn gynted ag y bo modd ble mae'r 4% hynny yn mynd i fod. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt arbennig o bwysig, a gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn rhoi sylw i'r pwynt hwnnw wrth grynhoi'r ddadl hon.

Having seen the recent report from the Public Accounts Committee in Westminster, it is all the more important for us as AMs and non-Government AMs in particular to keep the pressure on the Welsh Government and BT to deliver their commitments within the agreed timetable and budget.

Ar ôl gweld yr adroddiad diweddar gan y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus yn San Steffan, mae'n bwysicach fyth ein bod ni fel Aelodau Cynulliad ac Aelodau Cynulliad nad ydynt yn y Llywodraeth yn arbennig yn parhau i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth Cymru a BT i gyflawni eu hymrwymiadau o fewn yr amserlen a'r gyllideb y cytunwyd arnynt.

17:33

Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

I thank all Members for their contributions in today's debate, particularly Russell George who has a particular interest in this area, and who has established a cross-party group on this area. His contribution illustrated a deep knowledge of the subject.

Diolchaf i'r holl Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau yn y ddadl heddiw, yn enwedig Russell George sydd â diddordeb arbennig yn y maes hwn, ac sydd wedi sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol yn y maes hwn. Dangosodd ei gyfraniad ei wybodaeth ddofn o'r pwnc.

There is no doubt that providing the right forms of infrastructure across the country is vital for future economic prosperity, for social and cultural development and for improved education. This is why the Welsh Government is investing so heavily in providing the very infrastructure that will make Wales one of the best-connected countries in the world.

Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod darparu'r mathau cywir o seilwaith ledled y wlad yn hanfodol ar gyfer ffyniant economaidd yn y dyfodol, datblygiad cymdeithasol a diwylliannol ac addysg well. Dyma pam y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi cymaint mewn darparu'r union seilwaith hwnnw a fydd yn gwneud Cymru'n un o'r gwledydd mwyaf cysylltiedig yn y byd.

We recognise that Wales is starting from a comparatively low position compared with the rest of the UK. However, the ambition reflected in our intervention plans will move us ahead and provide a real advantage for people living and working in Wales.

Rydym yn cydnabod bod Cymru yn dechrau o sefyllfa gymharol wan o gymharu â gweddill y DU. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr uchelgais a adlewyrchir yn ein cynlluniau ymyrryd yn ein symud ymlaen ac yn rhoi mantais go iawn i bobl sy'n byw ac yn gweithio yng Nghymru.

Our Superfast Cymru programme is the largest partnership of its kind in the UK. It is working to give, when combined with the commercial roll-out, 96% of premises in Wales access to fibre broadband by 2016. This will benefit not only urban areas, but also the vast majority of rural areas. We are also making advances in examining delivery for the final 4%. The final roll-out began in January of this year, and the programme is progressing well. Indeed, I am delighted to inform Members that delivery is ahead of schedule. Earlier this week, we announced that another 151 communities, comprising of 206,000 premises, will be completed under the Superfast Cymru programme by spring 2015, bringing the total to around 480,000. I am pleased to report that roll-out will have begun in every local authority area in Wales during 2014-15.

Rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru yw'r bartneriaeth fwyaf o'i bath yn y DU. Mae'n gweithio i roi mynediad i fand eang ffibr i 96% o eiddo yng Nghymru erbyn 2016 pan gaiff ei chyfuno â'r camau cyflwyno masnachol. Bydd hyn o fudd, nid yn unig i ardaloedd trefol, ond hefyd i'r mwyafrif helaeth o ardaloedd gwledig. Rydym hefyd yn gwneud cynnydd wrth ymchwilio i'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y 4% olaf. Dechreuodd y cam cyflwyno terfynol ym mis Ionawr eleni, ac mae'r rhaglen yn mynd rhagddi'n dda. Yn wir, mae'n bleser gennyf roi gwybod i'r Aelodau ei bod yn mynd rhagddi yn gynt na'r disgwyl. Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, gwnaethom gyhoeddi y bydd 151 o gymunedau eraill, yn cynnwys 206,000 o eiddo, yn cael eu cwblhau o dan raglen Cyflymu Cymru erbyn gwanwyn 2015, gan ddod â'r cyfanswm i tua 480,000. Rwy'n falch o ddweud y bydd camau cyflwyno wedi dechrau ym mhob ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru yn ystod 2014-15.

The roll-out plan takes into account the demographics and topography of Wales, together with our economic priorities, including enterprise zones and local growth zones. Work is under way with each of the seven enterprise zones to identify their specific requirements and to ensure that roll-out is under way early in the programme.

Mae'r cynllun cyflwyno yn ystyried demograffeg a thopograffeg Cymru, ynghyd â'n blaenoriaethau economaidd, gan gynnwys ardaloedd menter ac ardaloedd twf lleol. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo gyda phob un o'r saith ardal fenter i nodi eu gofynion penodol a sicrhau bod camau cyflwyno yn dechrau yn gynnar yn y rhaglen.

Superfast Cymru will mean that the majority of businesses and homes will be able to access broadband speeds in excess of 30 Mbps and up to 80 Mbps by 2016. The programme will also give access to speeds of over 100 Mbps in areas across Wales.

Bydd Cyflymu Cymru yn golygu y bydd y rhan fwyaf o fusnesau a chartrefi yn gallu cael gwasanaeth band eang ar gyflymder o fwy na 30 Mbps a hyd at 80 Mbps erbyn 2016. Bydd y rhaglen hefyd yn rhoi mynediad i gyflymder o fwy na 100 Mbps mewn ardaloedd ledled Cymru.

Access Broadband Cymru will help to address remote premises, or those where there are technical challenges, that need broadband. It will complement the roll-out of the Superfast Cymru programme. It is available for small businesses, residents, third sector organisations and communities that cannot achieve broadband speeds of greater than 2 Mbps by supporting them to obtain a broadband connection using the most appropriate technology. The scheme began yesterday and will run until March 2016.

Bydd Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn helpu i fynd i'r afael ag eiddo anghysbell, neu eiddo â heriau technegol, y mae angen band eang arnynt. Bydd yn ategu camau cyflwyno rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru. Mae ar gael i fusnesau bach, trigolion, sefydliadau'r trydydd sector a chymunedau na allant gael cyflymder band eang o fwy na 2 Mbps drwy eu helpu i gael cysylltiad band eang gan ddefnyddio'r dechnoleg fwyaf priodol. Dechreuodd y cynllun ddoe a bydd yn rhedeg tan fis Mawrth 2016.

In developing these new initiatives, we have incorporated the lessons learned from earlier programmes, such as the regional innovative broadband support scheme, known as RIBS. As Aled Roberts said, there are difficulties resulting from the rationalisation and decommissioning of mobile phone masts. However, this is a matter that properly rests with Ofcom, and the powers to intervene are not devolved to the Welsh Government. However, we are doing all we can to help address poor mobile coverage across Wales. I have a meeting shortly with Ofcom and we will be discussing the issue of service degradation caused by mast rationalisation.

Wrth ddatblygu'r mentrau newydd hyn, rydym wedi cynnwys y gwersi a ddysgwyd o raglenni cynharach, megis y cynllun cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol, a elwir yn RIBS. Fel y dywedodd Aled Roberts, mae anawsterau'n deillio o ganlyniad i ad-drefnu a datgomisiynu mastiau ffonau symudol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n briodol mai Ofcom sy'n gyfrifol am hyn, ac nid yw'r pwerau i ymyrryd wedi'u datganoli i Lywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu er mwyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â signal ffonau symudol gwael Cymru. Rwy'n cyfarfod yn fuan gydag Ofcom a byddwn yn trafod y dirywiad mewn gwasanaeth sy'n digwydd yn sgîl ad-drefnu mastiau.

Another key focus is to ensure that Wales benefits from the UK Government's mobile infrastructure project, a £150 million investment to address mobile notspots. Officials are working with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's mobile infrastructure project team and the company that was awarded the contract to deliver the project in order to identify suitable locations in Wales. We are also working with the mobile operators following the fourth generation spectrum auction. The licence that was awarded to Telefónica O2 carries a coverage obligation of at least 95% of the population in Wales by the end of 2017. In addition, we are investigating other options to improve mobile coverage across Wales, including mobile services across the rail network. I welcome the announcement by the Department for Transport last week on its plans for high-speed mobile broadband on the rail network and I will be pressing the Secretary of State to ensure that Wales benefits.

Ffocws allweddol arall yw sicrhau bod Cymru'n elwa ar brosiect seilwaith symudol Llywodraeth y DU, sef buddsoddiad o £150 miliwn i fynd i'r afael â mannau gwan o ran ffonau symudol. Mae swyddogion yn gweithio gyda thîm prosiect seilwaith yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon a'r cwmni y dyfarnwyd y contract i gyflwyno'r prosiect iddo er mwyn nodi lleoliadau addas yng Nghymru. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda'r gweithredwyr ffonau symudol yn dilyn arwerthiant sbectrwm y bedwaredd genhedlaeth. Mae'r drwydded a ddyfarnwyd i Telefónica O2 yn gosod rhwymedigaeth i ddarparu signal ar gyfer o leiaf 95% o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru erbyn diwedd 2017. Yn ogystal, rydym yn ymchwilio i opsiynau eraill i wella signal ffonau symudol ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau symudol ar draws y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd. Croesawaf gyhoeddiad yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf ar ei chynlluniau ar gyfer band eang symudol cyflym ar y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd a byddaf yn pwyso ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i sicrhau bod Cymru yn elwa.

The benefits to businesses and the broader economy from the new digital infrastructure are numerous. Understanding, adopting and exploiting next generation, broadband-enabled technologies and new methods of working will help business to work faster, more efficiently, to reduce costs and expand their businesses.

Mae'r seilwaith digidol newydd yn cynnig buddiannau niferus i fusnesau a'r economi ehangach. Bydd deall, mabwysiadu a manteisio ar dechnolegau band eang y genhedlaeth nesaf a dulliau newydd o weithio yn helpu busnesau i weithio'n gyflymach ac yn fwy effeithlon, lleihau costau ac ehangu eu busnesau.

Superfast Cymru, Access Broadband Cymru, the FibreSpeed service in north Wales and the mobile interventions I described are all targeted at providing supply-side solutions for businesses in Wales. My officials are also working closely with the boards of all enterprise zones so that robust telecommunications are at the heart of our offering to the business community. To address the complementary demand-side issues and to really drive competitiveness, officials are developing a programme of support for businesses to help them to best exploit the new digital infrastructure that we are investing in. I hope to be able to say more about this shortly.

Mae Cyflymu Cymru, Allwedd Band Eang Cymru, y gwasanaeth FibreSpeed yn y gogledd a'r ymyriadau ffonau symudol a ddisgrifiais i gyd wedi'u targedu at ddarparu datrysiadau o ran y cyflenwad i fusnesau yng Nghymru. Mae fy swyddogion hefyd yn gweithio'n agos gyda byrddau'r holl ardaloedd menter fel bod systemau telathrebu cadarn wrth wraidd ein cynnig i'r gymuned fusnes. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r materion ategol o ran galw a rhoi hwb wirioneddol i gystadleurwydd, mae swyddogion yn datblygu rhaglen o gymorth i fusnesau er mwyn eu helpu i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y seilwaith digidol newydd yr ydym yn buddsoddi ynddo. Gobeithio y gallaf ddweud mwy am hyn yn fuan.

Education will, of course, benefit from an improved digital infrastructure, through considerable investment in the learning in digital Wales programme. This targeted investment provides capital funding for local authorities to upgrade internet connections and improve in-school ICT infrastructure. I am pleased to inform Members today that by July 2014 primary and special schools in Wales will enjoy internet connectivity speeds of 10 Mbps and all secondary schools will have 100 Mbps. But this is not all. As we strive to go further, faster and quicker, the Welsh Government is working with local authorities to ensure that, by 2020, all primary and special schools receive 100 Mbps and all secondary schools in Wales receive 1 Gbps. This scheme is completely unmatched by the coalition Government.

Bydd addysg, wrth gwrs, yn elwa ar seilwaith digidol gwell, drwy'r buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y rhaglen dysgu yn y Gymru ddigidol. Mae'r buddsoddiad penodol hwn yn rhoi cyllid cyfalaf i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn uwchraddio cysylltiadau rhyngrwyd a gwella'r seilwaith TGCh mewn ysgolion. Rwy'n falch o hysbysu'r Aelodau heddiw, erbyn Gorffennaf 2014, y bydd gan ysgolion cynradd ac arbennig yng Nghymru gyflymder cysylltu â'r rhyngrwyd o 10 Mbps ac y bydd gan bob ysgol uwchradd gyflymder cysylltu o 100 Mbps. Ond nid dyma'r cyfan. Wrth inni geisio mynd ymhellach ac yn gyflymach, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau, erbyn 2020, fod pob ysgol gynradd ac arbennig yn derbyn 100 Mbps a phob ysgol uwchradd yng Nghymru yn derbyn 1 Gbps. Nid oes unrhyw gynllun tebyg gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid.

We are actively working to reform the planning system as well in Wales. We are currently building a comprehensive evidence base to inform the planning reform Bill. The Bill will provide an opportunity to introduce primary legislation that takes forward the reform agenda.

Rydym yn gweithio i ddiwygio'r system gynllunio yng Nghymru hefyd. Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn adeiladu sail dystiolaeth gynhwysfawr i lywio'r Bil diwygio cynllunio. Bydd y Bil yn rhoi cyfle i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n symud yr agenda diwygio yn ei blaen.

The permitted development rights already available in devolved secondary planning legislation for development by electronic communications code operators can be central to the provision of infrastructure supply and services. A single Welsh Government consultation paper was issued on 29 July this year and responses have been invited by the end of October. It contains specific proposals for Wales, covering both fixed-line broadband infrastructure and the mobile phone infrastructure, which can provide mobile broadband.

Gall yr hawliau datblygu a ganiateir sydd eisoes ar gael mewn is-ddeddfwriaeth cynllunio ddatganoledig ar gyfer datblygiadau gan weithredwyr codau cyfathrebu electronig fod yn ganolog i gyflenwad a gwasanaethau seilwaith. Cyhoeddwyd papur ymgynghori unigol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar 29 Gorffennaf eleni gwahoddwyd ymatebion erbyn diwedd mis Hydref. Mae'n cynnwys cynigion penodol ar gyfer Cymru, sy'n cwmpasu seilwaith band eang llinell sefydlog a'r seilwaith ffonau symudol, sy'n gallu darparu band eang symudol.

Deputy Presiding Officer, if I may, I would like to compare this Government's plans for digital infrastructure with those of other Governments. To recap, we aim to reach 96% of properties by 2016, with speeds of 30 Mbps—the speed that we have defined as superfast broadband. England and Scotland will reach just 90% and 85% respectively and will do so later than Wales. They have defined minimum superfast speeds as just 24 Mbps.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, os caf, hoffwn gymharu cynlluniau'r Llywodraeth hon ar gyfer y seilwaith digidol â chynlluniau Llywodraethau eraill. I grynhoi, rydym yn anelu at gyrraedd 96% o eiddo erbyn 2016, gyda chyflymder o 30 Mbps—y cyflymder a ddiffiniwyd gennym fel band eang cyflym iawn. Bydd Lloegr ond yn cyrraedd 90% a'r Alban ond yn cyrraedd 85% a byddant yn gwneud hynny'n hwyrach na Chymru. Maent wedi dweud mai dim ond 24 Mbps yw'r cyflymder gofynnol ar gyfer band eang cyflym iawn.

We are delighted that the scale of the Welsh Labour ambition has attracted congratulations, including from the Secretary of State for Wales, who, on Monday, wrote for the 'Western Mail' that by 2015, the Welsh Labour Government

Rydym yn falch iawn bod maint uchelgais Llafur Cymru wedi denu llongyfarchiadau, gan gynnwys oddi wrth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a ysgrifennodd yn y 'Western Mail' ddydd Llun, y bydd Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru, erbyn 2015,

'will have achieved a truly remarkable transformation in broadband provision in Wales. Speeds will be dramatically faster, and both fixed and mobile superfast broadband will be widespread.'

wedi sicrhau trawsnewidiad gwirioneddol ryfeddol yn y ddarpariaeth band eang yng Nghymru. Bydd cyflymder yn llawer uwch, a bydd band eang cyflym iawn sefydlog a symudol fod yn gyffredin.

He went on to say that

Aeth ymlaen i ddweud,

'Average rural internet speeds are increasing at a tremendous rate'.

Mae cyflymder rhyngrwyd gwledig cyfartalog yn cynyddu ar gyfradd aruthrol.

Deputy Presiding Officer, it is no wonder that the leader of the Conservatives would like to see David Jones made redundant. [Interruption.]

Ddirprwy Lywydd, nid yw'n syndod y byddai arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr yn hoffi gweld David Jones yn colli ei swydd. [Ymyriad.]

17:41 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. You must finish now.

Trefn. Rhaid ichi orffen yn awr.

17:41 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Perhaps he could apply for an apprenticeship job with Superfast Cymru. It is clear that Wales will not just become one of the most connected countries in the world by 2016; we are going faster, further and quicker in reaching this ambitious goal.

Efallai y gallai wneud cais am swydd prentisiaeth gyda Cyflymu Cymru. Mae'n amlwg y bydd Cymru nid yn unig yn dod yn un o'r gwledydd mwyaf cysylltiedig yn y byd erbyn 2016; rydym yn mynd ymhellach ac yn gyflymach er mwyn cyrraedd y nod uchelgeisiol hwn.

17:41 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Kirsty Williams to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:42 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I thank colleagues for their contributions to this afternoon's debate. As has been agreed by everybody across the Chamber today, these days, quick and reliable broadband and mobile phone technology is no longer a luxury; it has become an essential part of everyday life. Improved connectivity changes the way in which we interact with each other, how we do business, how we deliver public services and conduct our everyday activities. It is also a matter of social justice, I believe.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Diolch i'm cyd-Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma. Fel y cytunwyd gan bawb ar draws y Siambr heddiw, y dyddiau hyn, nid yw technoleg band eang a ffonau symudol cyflym a dibynadwy yn beth moethus bellach; mae wedi dod yn rhan hanfodol o fywyd bob dydd. Mae cysylltiadau gwell yn newid y ffordd yr ydym yn rhyngweithio â'n gilydd, y ffordd yr ydym yn gwneud busnes, y ffordd yr ydym yn darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn cynnal ein gweithgareddau bob dydd. Mae hefyd yn fater o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, yn fy marn i.

Despite that understanding, we still have significant problems. It is right for colleagues to highlight the fact that this is not only a rural problem and that there are communities in our biggest cities and our Valleys communities that share the frustration of people living in more isolated communities about their ability to access adequate broadband facilities. While I very much welcome the steps taken by the Welsh Government to address this, I think that concerns expressed by backbenchers across the Chamber illustrate a modicum of doubt in the ability of the Welsh Government and its private sector partners to deliver.

Er gwaethaf y ddealltwriaeth honno, mae gennym broblemau sylweddol o hyd. Mae'n briodol i gyd-Aelodau dynnu sylw at y ffaith nad problem wledig yn unig yw hon a bod cymunedau yn ein dinasoedd mwyaf ac yn ein cymunedau yn y Cymoedd yn rhannu'r un rhwystredigaeth â phobl sy'n byw mewn cymunedau mwy anghysbell ynghylch eu gallu i gael mynediad i gyfleusterau band eang digonol. Er fy mod yn croesawu'n fawr y camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â hyn, credaf fod y pryderon a fynegwyd gan aelodau'r meinciau cefn ar draws y Siambr yn dangos rhywfaint o amheuaeth ynghylch gallu Llywodraeth Cymru a'i phartneriaid yn y sector preifat i gyflawni.

It is particularly important that those people who will not be reached by traditional broadband methods have an early indication of that. I think that we would be surprised to find where some of those people are. They should have an opportunity to learn and to understand how they can address their technical difficulties in other ways.

Mae'n arbennig o bwysig bod y bobl hynny na fyddant yn cael eu cyrraedd gan ddulliau band eang traddodiadol yn cael gwybod yn gynnar am hynny. Credaf y byddem yn cael sioc o wybod ble yn union mae rhai o'r bobl hynny. Dylent gael cyfle i ddysgu a deall sut y gallant ddatrys eu hanawsterau technegol mewn ffyrdd eraill.

The junior—sorry, I meant 'Deputy' Minister [Laughter.] In his rather self-congratulatory speech, he said that the Welsh Government is to be congratulated. I will be the first person, Ken, to congratulate you if, in 2016, what you have said that you are going to deliver is delivered. However, with all due respect, I have heard it all before. Your acknowledgement that Wales is starting from a low base and is having to catch up is indicative of our failure in previous attempts to really address this issue. I hope that, this time, we can get it right.

Mae'r Gweinidog iau—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, y 'Dirprwy' Weinidog yr oeddwn yn golygu ei ddweud [Chwerthin.] Yn ei araith hunanglodforus braidd, dywedodd y dylid llongyfarch Llywodraeth Cymru. Fi fydd y cyntaf i'ch llongyfarch, Ken, os byddwch, yn 2016, wedi cyflawni'r hyn yr ydych wedi dweud y byddwch yn ei gyflawni. Fodd bynnag, gyda phob dyledus barch, rwyf wedi clywed y cyfan o'r blaen. Mae eich cydnabyddiaeth fod Cymru yn dechrau o sylfaen wan ac yn gorfod dal i fyny yn arwydd o fethiant ein hymdrechion blaenorol i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Gobeithio, y tro hwn, y gallwn wneud pethau'n iawn.

A lot of the discussion this afternoon, quite understandably, has been around the issue of broadband activity. However, I would like to concentrate on the issue of mobile phones. According to a Federation of Small Businesses survey in 2012, almost nine in 10 of its members claimed that a mobile phone was absolutely essential to doing business, but over half of those businesses had experienced a lack of mobile phone signal very or quite often.

Mae llawer o'r drafodaeth y prynhawn yma, yn ddigon dealladwy, wedi canolbwyntio ar weithgarwch band eang. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar ffonau symudol. Yn ôl arolwg y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn 2012, honnodd bron i naw o bob 10 o'i aelodau fod ffôn symudol yn gwbl hanfodol er mwyn gwneud busnes, ond roedd dros hanner y busnesau hynny wedi profi toriadau yn y signal ffonau symudol yn aml iawn neu'n eithaf aml.

Things in my constituency and, indeed, across Wales and the UK have got a lot worse since the creation of Everything Everywhere, or as a constituent wrote to me:

Mae pethau yn fy etholaeth ac, yn wir, ledled Cymru a'r DU wedi gwaethygu gryn dipyn ers creu Everything Everywhere, neu fel yr ysgrifennodd etholwr ataf:

'Everything Everywhere is a very misleading name for the service that I get'.

Mae Everything Everywhere yn enw camarweiniol iawn i'r gwasanaeth yr wyf yn ei gael.

I would agree. I think that perhaps it could be done under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, and I prefer to call it Nothing Nowhere. The rationalisation process that that company has been through since the merger of T-Mobile and Orange has left many businesses and individuals high and dry across the length and breadth of Wales. The diminution in service has not been matched by a commitment by that company to drop people's bills or even to allow them to get out, without penalty, of a contract for a service that it can no longer provide or indeed wishes to provide. It has had a devastating effect on businesses in my constituency, and the way in which it has dealt with its customers has been little short of disgraceful.

Byddwn yn cytuno. Rwy'n meddwl efallai y gallai gael ei gosbi o dan Ddeddf Disgrifiadau Masnach 1968, ac mae'n well gennyf ei alw'n Nothing Nowhere. Mae'r broses ad-drefnu y mae'r cwmni hwnnw wedi mynd drwyddi ers uno T-Mobile ac Orange wedi siomi llawer o fusnesau ac unigolion ar hyd a lled Cymru. Er bod y gwasanaeth wedi lleihau, ni chafwyd ymrwymiad gan y cwmni hwnnw i leihau biliau pobl yn yr un modd neu hyd yn oed ganiatáu iddynt, yn ddi-gosb, adael contract am wasanaeth na all ei ddarparu mwyach neu yn wir nad yw'n dymuno ei ddarparu. Mae wedi cael effaith andwyol ar fusnesau yn fy etholaeth, ac mae'r ffordd y mae wedi delio â'i gwsmeriaid wedi bod gwbl warthus.

Mobile phone signals are as important as broadband. Being without decent mobile coverage is to the detriment of Welsh business and our efforts to attract people here to do business or to visit. All of us will remember that now infamous Wales Tourist Board advert that said, 'Come to Wales, because your mobile phone won't work and you'll be left in peace and quiet'. What that communicated to outside investors and to people whom companies in Wales are looking to recruit was the question, 'What kind of country was that?' People actively said that they did not want to come here because all they knew about Wales was what an advert had told them—that they could come here and they would not get a mobile phone signal. Tourism has become one of the industries that are highly reliant on the ability of people to use their mobile phone: tourists can download information about places where they can visit, can eat and can stay.

Mae signalau ffonau symudol yr un mor bwysig â band eang. Mae bod heb signal ffôn symudol da yn niweidiol i fusnesau Cymru a'n hymdrechion i ddenu pobl yma i wneud busnes neu i ymweld. Bydd pob un ohonom yn cofio hysbyseb Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, sydd bellach yn enwog, a oedd yn datgan, 'Come to Wales, because your mobile phone won't work and you'll be left in peace and quiet'. Yr hyn yr oedd yr hysbyseb honno'n ei chyfleu i fuddsoddwyr o'r tu allan a phobl y mae cwmnïau yng Nghymru yn ceisio eu recriwtio oedd y cwestiwn, 'Pa fath o wlad oedd honno?' Dywedodd pobl nad oeddent am ddod yma gan mai'r cyfan a wyddent am Gymru oedd yr hyn yr oedd hysbyseb wedi'i ddweud wrthynt—sef y gallent ddod yma ac na fyddent yn cael signal ffôn symudol. Mae twristiaeth wedi dod yn un o'r diwydiannau sy'n ddibynnol iawn ar allu pobl i ddefnyddio eu ffôn symudol: gall ymwelwyr lawrlwytho gwybodaeth am leoedd y gallant ymweld â hwy, lleoedd bwyta a lleoedd i aros.

As I said, there is an agreement across the Chamber that these services are no longer a luxury; they are an integral part of modern Welsh life. They are the solution to some of the challenges that we face in our economic development. They are the solution to some of the challenges that we face in delivering public services across a sometimes sparsely populated country. I hope, Ken, that your ambitions will be realised, because all of Wales will be better for it. We will wait to see whether the not insignificant sums of money that have come from the Welsh Government, from the Westminster Government and from Europe will deliver on this agenda, because we can be assured that other nations will be getting it right and will be pushing ahead, and we cannot afford to be behind the curve yet again.

Fel y dywedais, mae cytundeb ar draws y Siambr nad pethau moethus yw'r gwasanaethau hyn mwyach; maent yn rhan annatod o fywyd modern yng Nghymru. Maent yn ateb i rai o'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu yn ein datblygiad economaidd. Maent yn ateb i rai o'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn gwlad sy'n denau ei phoblogaeth mewn mannau. Rwy'n gobeithio, Ken, y caiff eich uchelgeisiau eu gwireddu, oherwydd bydd Cymru gyfan yn elwa arnynt. Byddwn yn aros i weld a fydd y symiau nid ansylweddol o arian a ddarparwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth San Steffan ac Ewrop yn cyflawni ar yr agenda hon, oherwydd gallwn fod yn sicr y bydd gwledydd eraill yn gwneud pethau'n iawn ac yn symud ymlaen, ac ni allwn fforddio cael ein gadael ar ôl unwaith eto.

17:48 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that the motion be agreed without amendment. Does any Member object? There is objection, therefore voting on this item will be deferred until voting time.

Y cwestiwn yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Mae gwrthwynebiad, felly caiff y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon ei gohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

17:48 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Before I proceed, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? There are not, so we will move straight to voting time.

Cyn imi fynd ymlaen, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Nac oes, felly symudwn yn syth at y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

Voting Time

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5312

Result of the vote on motion NDM5312

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 37, Yn erbyn 13, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 37, Against 13, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5311

Result of the vote on motion NDM5311

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 34, Yn erbyn 15, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 34, Against 15, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5313.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5313.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 13, Against 37, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnig NDM5313.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5313.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 50, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 50, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnig NDM5313.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5313.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 49, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i gynnig NDM5313.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to motion NDM5313.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 24, Yn erbyn 26, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 24, Against 26, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5313 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5313 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi â phryder:

1. Notes with concern that:

a) bod gan Gymru y gyfran fwyaf o eiddo mewn mannau gwan posibl, a'r argaeledd isaf o ran gwasanaethau band eang cyflym iawn yn y DU; a

a) Wales has the largest proportion of premises in potential not-spots, and the lowest availability of superfast broadband services in the UK;

b) bod y gwaith diweddar i ad-drefnu a dadgomisiynu mastiau ffonau symudol wedi golygu bod llawer o gwsmeriaid yn wynebu colli eu signal symudol neu ddirywiad yn eu signal symudol, er mawr rwystredigaeth iddynt.

b) the recent rationalisation and decommissioning of mobile masts has resulted in many customers facing a frustrating loss or degradation of mobile signal.

2. Yn credu bod gwasanaethau band eang a symudol yn chwarae rhan hanfodol a chynyddol ym mywydau defnyddwyr a dinasyddion Cymru a bod diffyg mynediad i seilwaith digidol yn rhwystr i ddatblygiad cymdeithasol, economaidd a diwylliannol, gan nodi'n benodol:

a) bod adroddiad diweddar gan Estyn,'Effaith TGCh ar ddysgu disgyblion mewn ysgolion cynradd', yn nodi bod tua hanner yr ysgolion a holwyd wedi dweud bod ansawdd gwael y cysylltiad rhyngrwyd yn rhwystro eu gwaith TGCh;

b) bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig, 'Broadband services in Wales', yn mynegi pryder bod bodolaeth mannau gwan a mannau araf band eang, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, wedi rhwystro busnesau lleol ar draul yr economi leol;

c) bod y cynnydd mewn siopa ar-lein wedi cyfrannu at yr heriau y mae'r stryd fawr yn eu hwynebu,ond ei fod yn cydnabod potensial y rhyngrwyd fel ffynhonnell i adfywio'r stryd fawr;

d) bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, 'Rural Communities', yn nodi bod cartrefi mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn llai tebygol o fanteisio ar gynlluniau a allai leihau costau tanwydd, megis tariffau rhatach neu gynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni, oherwydd diffyg mynediad i fand eang; ac

e) bod Cadeirydd y Comisiwn Cymunedau Gwledig wedi dweud bod gwasanaeth gwael o ran y we yn ffactor sy'n gwthio pobl ifanc allan o ardaloedd gwledig;

f) y cynnydd o ran digideiddio'r ochr weinyddol o ffermio ac effaith hyn ar ffermwyr mewn ardaloedd lle mae'r ddarpariaeth band eang yn wan.

3. Yn gresynu at y problemau a brofir gan Gynllun Cymorth Band Eang Arloesol Rhanbarthol Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

a) sicrhau bod cynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn cael ei hysbysebu'n eang ac nad yw'n wynebu'r un problemau;

b) archwilio'r system gynllunio i sicrhau bod y rheolau cynllunio'n cefnogi datblygiad seilwaith digidol;

c) archwilio pa gymorth y gellir ei gynnig i fusnesau i wella eu gallu i gystadlu ledled y byd drwy fynediad gwell i wasanaethau digidol; a

d) ymchwilio i broblemau diweddar gyda signalau ffonau symudol a gweithio gyda darparwyr rhwydwaith i sicrhau yr eir i'r afael â'r problemau hyn a sicrhau cymaint o wasanaeth â phosibl ledled Cymru.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5313 fel y'i diwygiwyd.

Gwrthodwyd cynnig NDM5313fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 24, Yn erbyn 26, Ymatal 0.

2. Believes that broadband and mobile services play an integral and ever expanding role in the lives of Welsh consumers and citizens and that a lack of access to digital infrastructure is a hindrance to social, economic and cultural development, noting in particular that:

a) according to a recent Estyn report 'The impact of ICT on pupils' learning in primary schools', around half the schools surveyed say that the poor quality of the internet connection hinders their ICT work;

b) the Welsh Affairs Committee report 'Broadband services in Wales' expresses concern that the existence of broadband not-spots and slowspots, particularly in rural areas, has hindered local businesses at a cost to the local economy;

c) the rise of online shopping has contributed to the challenges faced by the high street, however recognises the potential of the internet as a source for high street regeneration;

d) the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee report 'Rural Communities' notes that households in rural areas are less likely to take up schemes that may reduce fuel costs, such as cheaper tariffs or energy efficiency schemes, due to a lack of broadband access; and

e) the Chairman of the Commission for Rural Communities has said that poor web coverage is a factor in pushing young people out of rural areas;

f) the increasing digitalisation of farm administration and the impact this has on farmers who suffer from poor broadband coverage.

3. Regrets the problems experienced by the Welsh Government's Regional Innovative Broadband Support Scheme and calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) ensure that the Access Broadband Cymru scheme is widely advertised and does not experience the same issues;

b) examine the planning system to ensure that planning rules support the development of digital infrastructure;

c) examine what support can be offered to businesses to improve their ability to compete worldwide through better access to digital services; and

d) investigate recent problems with mobile signal and work with network providers to ensure these issues are addressed and coverage is maximised across Wales.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5313 as amended.

Motion NDM5313 as amended not agreed: For 24, Against 26, Abstain 0.

17:52 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That concludes today's business.

Dyna ddiwedd busnes heddiw.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 17:52.

The meeting ended at 17:52.