Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
25/09/2013

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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

Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd

Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer

Y Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

During the summer recess, the following Bills received Royal Assent: the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Bill and the Human Transplantation (Wales) Bill.

Yn ystod toriad yr haf, derbyniodd y Biliau canlynol Gydsyniad Brenhinol: Bil Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) a Bil Trawsblannu Dynol (Cymru).

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid

Questions to the Minister for Finance

Portffolio Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth

Local Government and Government Business Portfolio

13:30

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

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1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cyllid cyffredinol a ddyrennir i'r portffolio Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth? OAQ(4)0311(FIN)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on the overall allocation of funding to the Local Government and Government Business portfolio? OAQ(4)0311(FIN)

13:31 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Cyllid / The Minister for Finance

The 2013-14 budget for local government stated in the first supplementary budget in June is £4.2 billion resource and £22.9 million capital.

Cyllideb 2013-14 ar gyfer llywodraeth leol a nodwyd yn y gyllideb atodol gyntaf ym mis Mehefin yw £4.2 biliwn o adnoddau a £22.9 miliwn o gyfalaf.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:31 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that. I was interested to know what mechanisms you employ to ensure that the accumulative impact of Bills passed by this Government that have an effect on the spending plans of local government are mitigated or taken into account when putting together the revenue support grant. We used to have what was known as the Essex-Jones concordat, and I wondered if that was still standing. If not, how else do you ensure that local government has the funds to put into place policy direction enacted by Bill?

Diolch ichi am hynny. Roedd diddordeb gennyf wybod pa ddulliau a ddefnyddir gennych i sicrhau bod effaith gronnol y Biliau a gaiff eu pasio gan y Llywodraeth hon sy'n cael effaith ar gynlluniau gwariant llywodraeth leol yn cael ei lliniaru neu ei hystyried wrth lunio'r grant cynnal refeniw. Arferem gael yr hyn a elwid yn goncordat Essex-Jones, ac roeddwn yn tybio a oedd hynny'n bodoli o hyd? Os nad ydyw, ym mha ffordd arall rydych yn sicrhau bod gan lywodraeth leol yr arian i roi cyfeiriad polisi a weithredwyd gan Fil ar waith?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:31 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that question. Obviously, regulatory impact assessments are key to this, as is the scrutiny and understanding of those in the Assembly and with our partners. I am very clear with Ministers in terms of forthcoming legislation, not just in terms of cost but of longer term impacts. This is something that the Minister for Local Government and Government Business is very mindful of in her talks and discussions with, and feedback from, local government colleagues.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Yn amlwg, mae asesiadau effaith rheoleiddiol yn allweddol i hyn, fel y mae proses graffu a dealltwriaeth y rhai hynny yn y Cynulliad a chyda'n partneriaid. Rwy'n glir iawn gyda Gweinidogion o ran deddfwriaeth sydd ar ddod, nid yn unig o ran cost, ond o ran effeithiau tymor hwy. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth yn ymwybodol iawn ohono yn ei sgyrsiau a'i thrafodaethau â chydweithwyr mewn llywodraeth leol ac mewn adborth ganddynt.

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13:32 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be aware of the recent Wales Audit Office report that detailed fundamental issues of weak financial management and governance across a large number of Welsh community and town councils. Do you agree that councils that fail to publish an annual return on a timely basis are not providing this basic level of public accountability? If so, what is the Welsh Government doing to encourage greater transparency from public bodies to explain how they use public money?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r adroddiad diweddar gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a fanylodd ar faterion sylfaenol rheolaeth ariannol a llywodraethu gwan ar draws nifer fawr o gynghorau tref a chymuned yng Nghymru. A gytunwch nad yw cynghorau sy'n methu â chyhoeddi ffurflen TAW flynyddol ar sail amserol yn darparu'r lefel sylfaenol hon o atebolrwydd cyhoeddus? Os felly, beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i annog mwy o dryloywder gan gyrff cyhoeddus i esbonio sut y maent yn defnyddio arian cyhoeddus?

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13:32 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for that very pertinent question. I know that the Minister for local government will have listened to that point, particularly in terms of transparency in these challenging times for public finances. I am grateful for the question, and the Minister will respond on that particular point with regard to that recent report.

Diolchaf i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn perthnasol iawn hwnnw. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol wedi gwrando ar y pwynt hwnnw, yn enwedig o ran tryloywder yn y cyfnod anodd hwn o ran cyllid cyhoeddus. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn, a bydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb ar y pwynt arbennig hwnnw o ran yr adroddiad diweddar.

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13:33 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for that answer, Minister. That same report highlighted that nearly one in five authorities failed to meet the required standards of governance. Given that town and community councils spend more than £40 million of public money each year, and in light of this report, what specific financial guidance have you issued in order to try to address some of these issues?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Tynnodd yr un adroddiad hwnnw sylw at y ffaith bod bron un o bob pum awdurdod wedi methu â chyrraedd y safonau llywodraethu gofynnol. O ystyried bod cynghorau tref a chymuned yn gwario mwy na £40 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus bob blwyddyn, ac yn sgil yr adroddiad hwn, pa ganllawiau ariannol penodol yr ydych wedi'u cyhoeddi er mwyn ceisio mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn?

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13:33 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We will respond to that report and I certainly will want to work with the Minister for local government to ensure that there is robust guidance and to avert this kind of inadequacy in terms of spend, which as you say, is public funding.

Byddwn yn ymateb i'r adroddiad hwnnw ac yn sicr byddaf am weithio gyda'r Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol i sicrhau bod canllawiau cadarn, ac i osgoi'r math hwn o annigonolrwydd o ran gwariant, sydd, fel y dywedwch, yn arian cyhoeddus.

13:34 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Roeddwn yn falch iawn o ddarllen yn gynharach heddiw eich datganiad ynglŷn â'ch ymweliad â'r Banc Buddsoddi Ewropeaidd yn Lwcsembwrg. A oes modd ichi gadarnhau bod modd i'r Banc Buddsoddi Ewropeaidd gydweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, a hefyd gyda llywodraeth leol, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud y gorau o'r arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer buddsoddiadau?

I was pleased to read earlier today your statement on your visit to the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg. Can you confirm that the European Investment Bank will be able to collaborate with the Welsh Government, and with local government, in order to ensure that we make the best use of the money that is available for investments?

13:34 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch yn fawr, Rhodri Glyn. I also thank you for the work that you undertook on the opinion involving the opportunities that we have with the European Investment Bank. We talked about this before my meetings with the chiefs last week in Luxembourg. I think that the opportunities now are very clear, although we have made use of European Investment Bank funds, notably for JEREMIE in terms of accessing support for small and medium-sized enterprises, but also in relation to the opportunities in the second campus for Swansea University. We discussed a whole new range of opportunities, not just in terms of Welsh Government and local government, but the private sector, further education institutions and across the board. I will welcome the EIB to Wales in the spring.

Diolch yn fawr, Rhodri Glyn. Diolchaf ichi hefyd am y gwaith a wnaethoch ar y farn yn ymwneud â'r cyfleoedd sydd gennym â Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop. Gwnaethom drafod hyn cyn fy nghyfarfodydd â'r penaethiaid yr wythnos diwethaf yn Lwcsembwrg. Credaf fod y cyfleoedd yn awr yn glir iawn, er ein bod wedi gwneud defnydd o gronfeydd Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop, yn arbennig ar gyfer JEREMIE o ran manteisio ar gymorth ar gyfer mentrau bach a chanolig, ond hefyd o ran y cyfleoedd yn yr ail gampws ar gyfer Prifysgol Abertawe. Buom yn trafod amrywiaeth newydd o gyfleoedd, nid yn unig o ran Llywodraeth Cymru a llywodraeth leol, ond o ran y sector preifat, sefydliadau addysg bellach ac yn gyffredinol. Byddaf yn croesawu Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop i Gymru yn y gwanwyn.

Cyllideb Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Health and Social Services Budget

13:35 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y trafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael â'r Gweinidog Iechyd ynghylch cyllido hirdymor y Gyllideb Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol? OAQ(4)0299(FIN)

2. Will the Minister provide an update regarding the discussions she has had with the Health Minister regarding the long-term financing of the Health and Social Services Budget? OAQ(4)0299(FIN)

13:35 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have regular discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services on a range of budgetary matters, including the long-term financial outlook.

Caf drafodaethau rheolaidd â'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar ystod o faterion cyllidebol, gan gynnwys y rhagolwg ariannol hirdymor.

13:35 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for your response, Minister. In Powys, the health board is breaching both its 26-week and 36-week waiting-time targets, as a provider and commissioner of treatment, with 68 patients waiting over 50 weeks to be treated. The health board is facing a £17 million to £18 million deficit, and that is just part of the £200 million deficit that the Auditor General for Wales predicted yesterday. He said that it is clear that something has to give. What is your response to his damaging assessment?

Diolch am eich ymateb, Weinidog. Ym Mhowys, mae'r bwrdd iechyd yn torri ei dargedau amser aros 26 wythnos a 36 wythnos fel darparwr a chomisiynydd triniaeth, gyda 68 o gleifion yn aros dros 50 wythnos i gael eu trin. Mae'r bwrdd iechyd yn wynebu diffyg o £17 miliwn i £18 miliwn, a dim ond rhan o'r diffyg o £200 miliwn a ragwelodd Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ddoe yw hynny. Dywedodd ei bod yn amlwg bod yn rhaid i rywbeth ildio. Beth yw eich ymateb i'w asesiad niweidiol?

13:36 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If we refer to the situation in the Powys Teaching Health Board, it remains committed to meeting the access waiting times—both the 95% 26-week target and the 36-week absolute target. It is currently performing at above 98% against those targets, and this level of performance is achieved at significant cost. It is very dependent on the response from English providers, as you are aware, and it is taking action in terms of regular updates from its English providers. However, English providers are managing long waits themselves.

Os cyfeiriwn at y sefyllfa ym Mwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys, mae'n parhau i fod yn ymrwymedig i fodloni'r amseroedd aros o ran mynediad—y targed 95% o 26 wythnos a'r targed absoliwt o 36 wythnos. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n uwch na 98% yn erbyn y targedau hynny, a chyflawnir y lefel hon o berfformiad ar gost sylweddol. Mae'n ddibynnol iawn ar yr ymateb gan ddarparwyr yn Lloegr, fel y gwyddoch, ac mae'n cymryd camau gweithredu o ran diweddariadau rheolaidd gan ei ddarparwyr yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, mae darparwyr yn Lloegr yn rheoli amseroedd aros hir eu hunain.

13:37 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, a ydych yn annog eich cyd-Weinidogion i hyrwyddo integreiddiad llawn cyllidebau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol rhwng byrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru?

Minister, are you encouraging your ministerial colleagues to promote the full integration of health and social services budgets between health boards and local authorities in Wales?

13:37 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is a very pertinent question in relation to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, which takes us forwards in terms of the opportunities for that integration between health and social care. It has also been a very important factor in terms of the funding that I have provided through invest to save for some integrated projects and the regional collaboration fund, which, of course, the Minister for Local Government and Government Business is taking forward.

Mae hwn yn gwestiwn perthnasol iawn mewn perthynas â Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), sy'n ein symud yn ein blaenau o ran y cyfleoedd ar gyfer integreiddio rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Mae hefyd wedi bod yn ffactor pwysig iawn o ran yr arian rwyf wedi ei ddarparu trwy fuddsoddi i gynilo ar gyfer rhai prosiectau integredig a'r gronfa cydweithredu rhanbarthol, y mae'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth yn bwrw ymlaen â hi.

13:38 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Minister, following scrutiny, the Health and Social Services Committee has reported that it has not received any evidence to support ministerial claims that the costs of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill will be neutral in the longer term. In the absence of such evidence and the significant new responsibilities that will be placed on local authorities, what discussions have you had with ministerial colleagues about resourcing to ensure the full implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, should it pass this Assembly?

Weinidog, yn dilyn proses graffu, mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud nad yw wedi cael unrhyw dystiolaeth i ategu honiadau gweinidogol y bydd costau'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) yn niwtral yn y tymor hwy. Heb dystiolaeth o'r fath a'r cyfrifoldebau newydd sylweddol a roddir ar awdurdodau lleol, pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda chyd-Weinidogion ynghylch darparu adnoddau er mwyn sicrhau gweithrediad llawn y Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), os caiff ei basio yn y Cynulliad hwn?

13:38 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is important to remind the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats that the Deputy Minister for Social Services issued a written statement on the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill on 18 July, particularly recognising the challenges in delivering on the Bill, and ensuring that the key to that Bill is to achieve a more sustainable footing for the sector. She was also very clear that there is no more money in order to help deliver this, but she did provide £1.5 million from the sustainable social services budget, which will be directly distributed to local authorities this financial year, and this has been well received. It is also ring fenced, and can be used to support capacity building at a local level.

Mae'n bwysig atgoffa arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru fod y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig ar Fil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) ar 18 Gorffennaf, gan gydnabod yn enwedig yr heriau o ran cyflawni'r Bil, a sicrhau mai'r allwedd i'r Bil hwnnw yw cyflawni sylfaen fwy cynaliadwy ar gyfer y sector. Roedd hi hefyd yn glir iawn nad oes mwy o arian er mwyn helpu i gyflawni hyn, ond darparodd £1.5 miliwn o gyllideb y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol cynaliadwy, a gaiff ei ddosbarthu'n uniongyrchol i awdurdodau lleol y flwyddyn ariannol hon, ac mae hyn wedi cael ei groesawu. Mae hefyd wedi ei neilltuo, a gellir ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi meithrin gallu yn lleol.

Portffolio Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi

Communities and Tackling Poverty Portfolio

13:39 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb gyffredinol a ddyrennir i'r portffolio Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi? OAQ(4)0297(FIN)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on the overall budget allocated to the Communities and Tackling Poverty portfolio? OAQ(4)0297(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:39 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

At the first supplementary budget, the allocation for communities and tackling poverty was £212 million, comprising revenue of £187.5 million and capital of £24.5 million.

Yn y gyllideb atodol gyntaf, y dyraniad ar gyfer cymunedau a threchu tlodi oedd £212 miliwn, yn cynnwys refeniw o £187.5 miliwn a chyfalaf o £24.5 miliwn.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:39 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you are aware that we have some 33,000 third sector organisations around Wales and hundreds of thousands of people who participate in making valuable contributions to the quality of life in our communities. As a result of the Tory cuts that have been imposed under the austerity regime, there is already a reduction in the number of organisations, and many of these organisations feel threatened now, financially. In these circumstances, what is the Welsh Government doing to try to counter the impact of those Tory cuts and also to give support to the third sector?

Weinidog, gwyddoch fod gennym tua 33,000 o sefydliadau trydydd sector ledled Cymru a channoedd o filoedd o bobl sy'n cymryd rhan ynddynt sy'n gwneud cyfraniadau gwerthfawr i ansawdd bywyd yn ein cymunedau. O ganlyniad i'r toriadau Torïaidd a orfodwyd o dan y drefn gynilo, ceir gostyngiad eisoes yn nifer y sefydliadau, ac mae llawer o'r sefydliadau hyn yn teimlo dan fygythiad bellach, yn ariannol. O dan yr amgylchiadau hyn, beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i geisio gwrthsefyll effaith y toriadau Torïaidd hynny a rhoi cymorth hefyd i'r trydydd sector?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:40 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Of course, the Welsh Government values our partnership with the third sector, which has close working relationships, bilaterally, with all Ministers. The Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty is taking the lead in terms of relationships with the third sector. We are very mindful of the fact that it is at the sharp end of supporting some of the most vulnerable people who have been hit not just by the UK Government cuts to public spending but also by welfare reform, particularly, for example, disabled people. I would say that it is important that the funds that we are providing, particularly for advice services, which also help to provide the support that people at the sharp end need—the third sector providing those advice services—has been boosted in this financial year.

Wrth gwrs, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwerthfawrogi ein partneriaeth â'r trydydd sector, sydd â chydberthnasau gwaith agos, ar y ddwy ochr, â'r holl Weinidogion. Mae'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi yn arwain y blaen o ran cydberthnasau â'r trydydd sector. Rydym yn ymwybodol iawn o'r ffaith mai dyma'r rheng flaen o ran cefnogi rhai o'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed sydd wedi cael eu taro nid yn unig gan doriadau Llywodraeth y DU i wariant cyhoeddus, ond hefyd gan effaith diwygio lles, yn enwedig, er enghraifft, pobl anabl. Byddwn yn dweud ei bod yn bwysig bod yr arian a ddarparwn, yn enwedig ar gyfer gwasanaethau cynghori, sydd hefyd yn helpu i ddarparu'r gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen ar bobl yn y rheng flaen—y trydydd sector sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau cynghori hynny—wedi cael hwb yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:41 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Children and young people's rights and entitlements fall within the communities and tackling poverty portfolio, and this summer I had a meeting with play representatives in north Wales and the Children's Commissioner for Wales to discuss this. He announced that he would be doing a piece of work on play sufficiency assessments as part of his work on the child poverty strategy. How do you respond to one of the issues raised at that meeting about the sustainability of schemes funded through the Welsh Government play development initiatives, now that external funding has come to an end, where long-term sustainability was built into the requirements of that funding? Are you able to provide us now with an assessment of the sustainability to deliver via those projects or otherwise commit to providing a report in the future on how many of those projects you have been able to sustain?

Mae hawliau plant a phobl ifanc yn rhan o'r portffolio cymunedau a threchu tlodi, a'r haf hwn cefais gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr chwarae yn y gogledd a Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru i drafod hyn. Cyhoeddodd y byddai'n gwneud darn o waith ar asesiadau o ddigonolrwydd chwarae fel rhan o'i waith ar y strategaeth tlodi plant. Sut rydych yn ymateb i un o'r materion a godwyd yn y cyfarfod hwnnw ynghylch cynaliadwyedd cynlluniau a ariennir drwy fentrau datblygu chwarae Llywodraeth Cymru, gan fod cyllid allanol bellach wedi dod i ben, lle roedd cynaliadwyedd hirdymor wedi ei gynnwys yng ngofynion y cyllid hwnnw? A allwch roi asesiad inni yn awr o'r cynaliadwyedd i gyflawni drwy gyfrwng y prosiectau hynny neu fel arall ymrwymo i ddarparu adroddiad yn y dyfodol ar faint o'r prosiectau hynny yr ydych wedi gallu eu cynnal?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:42 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is a matter for our local government colleagues as well, in terms of their responsibilities for play sufficiency and, in particular, for play facilities and support. It should be recognised that we have continued to back not only our children and family organisations grant schemes to the third sector but local benefit too. I had an excellent meeting on Monday with representatives from the third sector in our offices in Llandudno to look at the challenges of the forthcoming budget, and they were able to feed back to me their concerns about the UK Government cuts as well as ensuring that I understood their priorities, and, of course, children and families are at the forefront of that.

Mae hwn yn fater ar gyfer ein cydweithwyr mewn llywodraeth leol hefyd, o ran eu cyfrifoldebau am ddigonolrwydd chwarae ac, yn arbennig, am gyfleusterau a chymorth chwarae. Dylid cydnabod ein bod wedi parhau i gefnogi nid yn unig gynlluniau grant sefydliadau plant a theuluoedd i'r trydydd sector ond rhai sydd o fudd lleol hefyd. Cefais gyfarfod rhagorol ddydd Llun gyda chynrychiolwyr o'r trydydd sector yn ein swyddfeydd yn Llandudno i edrych ar heriau'r gyllideb sydd ar ddod, ac roeddent yn gallu adrodd yn ôl imi ar eu pryderon am doriadau Llywodraeth y DU yn ogystal â sicrhau fy mod yn deall eu blaenoriaethau, ac, wrth gwrs, mae plant a theuluoedd ar frig yr agenda honno.

13:43 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, have you evaluated the effectiveness of anti-poverty champions who are engaged with local authorities and have they highlighted the need for additional resources in light of the impact of the bedroom tax?

Weinidog, a ydych wedi gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd hyrwyddwyr gwrth-dlodi sy'n ymwneud ag awdurdodau lleol ac a ydynt wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen am adnoddau ychwanegol yng ngoleuni effaith y dreth ystafell wely?

13:43 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Clearly, the anti-poverty champions are closely engaged with our Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty in terms not only of taking the lead in their local authorities, but of delivering our tackling poverty action plan, and also feeding back to us the impact, particularly, of the bedroom tax. I certainly welcome, and I am sure that others across the Chamber will have welcomed, Ed Miliband's commitment to repeal the iniquitous bedroom tax, which affects thousands of families and households. As the First Minister said this week, 40,000 households are affected by that.

Yn amlwg, mae'r hyrwyddwyr gwrth-dlodi yn ymwneud yn agos â'n Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi o ran nid yn unig gymryd yr awenau yn eu hawdurdodau lleol, ond o ran cyflawni ein cynllun gweithredu ar drechu tlodi, a hefyd roi adborth i ni ar effaith y dreth ystafell wely yn benodol. Rwy'n sicr yn croesawu, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd eraill ar draws y Siambr wedi croesawu, ymrwymiad Ed Miliband i ddiddymu'r dreth ystafell wely anghyfiawn, sy'n effeithio ar filoedd o deuluoedd ac aelwydydd. Fel y dywedodd Prif Weinidog Cymru yr wythnos hon, mae hynny'n effeithio ar 40,000 o gartrefi.

13:44 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Have you considered what steps your Government can take now to mitigate the impact of the bedroom tax? As you mentioned, your party's leaders at Westminster have said that they will reverse it, and we look forward to that. In the meantime, Minister, what is your plan and will you consider adopting a no-eviction policy?

A ydych wedi ystyried pa gamau y gall eich Llywodraeth eu cymryd yn awr i liniaru effaith y dreth ystafell wely? Fel y soniasoch, mae arweinwyr eich plaid yn San Steffan wedi dweud y byddant yn ei gwrthdroi, ac rydym yn edrych ymlaen at hynny. Yn y cyfamser, Weinidog, beth yw eich cynllun ac a wnewch chi ystyried mabwysiadu polisi dim troi allan?

13:44 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very glad to hear that you are looking forward to a Labour Government in Westminster in terms of getting rid of the bedroom tax and also other important reforms. However, it is important that local authorities have developed policies—it is difficult in terms of the discretionary housing allowance, a lot of which has already been allocated—and are working closely with housing associations as well. You know that we have provided capital to registered social landlords to build smaller properties. However, in terms of best practice across local government, we will be looking at that point very carefully, as I know the Minister for housing is doing.

Rwy'n falch iawn o glywed eich bod yn edrych ymlaen at Lywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan o ran cael gwared ar y dreth ystafell wely a hefyd ddiwygiadau pwysig eraill. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod gan awdurdodau lleol bolisïau datblygedig—mae'n anodd o ran y lwfans tai dewisol, y mae llawer ohono eisoes wedi cael ei ddyrannu—ac rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda chymdeithasau tai hefyd. Byddwch yn gwybod ein bod wedi darparu cyfalaf i landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig er mwyn iddynt adeiladu tai llai o faint. Fodd bynnag, o ran arfer gorau ar draws llywodraeth leol, byddwn yn edrych ar y pwynt hwnnw'n ofalus iawn, fel y mae'r Gweinidog tai yn ei wneud, mi wn.

Cronfeydd Strwythurol Ewropeaidd

European Structural Funding

13:45 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am raglenni Cronfeydd Strwythurol Ewropeaidd? OAQ(4)0295(FIN)

4. Will the Minister make a statement on European Structural Funding programmes? OAQ(4)0295(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:45 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The European structural funds are making an important contribution to the Welsh economy and labour market.

Mae'r cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i economi a marchnad lafur Cymru.

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13:45 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, as you will be aware, the Finance Committee published a report at the end of last year on the effectiveness of European structural funds in Wales, when all but three of the recommendations were accepted or accepted in principle by the Welsh Government. Can you therefore tell us, Minister, which specific recommendations have now been fully implemented by the Welsh Government?

Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid adroddiad ddiwedd y llynedd ar effeithiolrwydd y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru, pan gafodd pob un ond tri o'r argymhellion eu derbyn neu eu derbyn mewn egwyddor gan Lywodraeth Cymru. A allwch ddweud wrthym felly, Weinidog, pa argymhellion penodol sydd bellach wedi cael eu gweithredu'n llawn gan Lywodraeth Cymru?

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13:45 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

We were very glad to accept the recommendations, and valued the report. Again, looking at the impact of EU projects in Wales, already helping nearly 150,000 people to gain qualifications, and EU projects creating 6,000 enterprises and over 20,000 gross jobs, we are now progressing, and that, of course, is in response to the timetable in terms of developing future programmes. I will be making a statement on this shortly. Of course, that will include a response to those recommendations.

Roeddem yn falch iawn o dderbyn yr argymhellion, ac yn gwerthfawrogi'r adroddiad. Unwaith eto, gan edrych ar effaith prosiectau'r UE yng Nghymru, sydd eisoes yn helpu bron i 150,000 o bobl i ennill cymwysterau, a phrosiectau'r UE sy'n creu 6,000 o fentrau a thros 20,000 o swyddi gros, rydym yn awr yn symud ymlaen, ac mae hynny, wrth gwrs, mewn ymateb i'r amserlen o ran datblygu rhaglenni yn y dyfodol. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ar hyn yn fuan. Wrth gwrs, bydd hynny'n cynnwys ymateb i'r argymhellion hynny.

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13:46 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yn dilyn eich ymweliad chi â Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop, a ydych wedi cael unrhyw sicrwydd neu unrhyw arwydd y bydd modd defnyddio'r benthyciadau o'r banc hwnnw fel arian cyfatebol ar gyfer projectau o dan y cronfeydd strwythurol neu'r cronfeydd Ewropeaidd?

Following your visit to the European Investment Bank, have you been given any assurances or any indication that loans from that bank could be used as match funding for projects under the structural funds or European funds?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:46 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

One of the most important points of our meetings last Thursday, which included Damien O'Brien from WEFO, were to look at the ways in which we could integrate this with the structural funds in terms of match funding, and also to ensure that investments that we would want to see were in line not only with our Wales infrastructure structure investment plan programme for government, but indeed with the next round of European programmes.

Un o bwyntiau pwysicaf ein cyfarfodydd ddydd Iau diwethaf, a oedd yn cynnwys Damien O'Brien o WEFO, oedd edrych ar y ffyrdd y gallem integreiddio hyn â'r cronfeydd strwythurol o ran arian cyfatebol, a hefyd sicrhau bod buddsoddiadau y byddem yn dymuno eu gweld yn cyd-fynd, nid yn unig â'n rhaglen lywodraethu cynllun buddsoddi strwythur seilwaith Cymru, ond yn wir â chylch nesaf y rhaglenni Ewropeaidd.

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Grant Bloc Cymru

Welsh Block Grant

13:47 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y modd y mae toriadau i grant bloc Cymru yn effeithio ar gyllidebau? OAQ(4)0296(FIN)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the effects to budgets on cuts to the Welsh block grant? OAQ(4)0296(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:47 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The cumulative impact of the UK budget cuts is that by 2015-16 our budget will be nearly £1.7 billion lower in real terms than it was in 2010-11.

Effaith gronnol y toriadau i gyllideb y DU yw y bydd ein cyllideb erbyn 2015-16 bron £1.7 biliwn yn llai mewn termau real nag yr oedd yn 2010-11.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:47 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer. Minister, councils across Wales are now in the process of looking at next year’s budgets, and there are some very tough decisions to make. Will you join me in saying to the people of Wales to remember where the blame lies for these cuts, where the UK Government has damaged living standards with its slash and burn policies?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Weinidog, mae cynghorau ledled Cymru yn awr yn edrych ar gyllidebau’r flwyddyn nesaf, ac mae rhai penderfyniadau anodd iawn i’w gwneud. A ymunwch â mi i ddweud wrth bobl Cymru am gofio pwy sydd ar fai am y toriadau hyn, lle mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi difetha safonau byw gyda’i pholisïau dinistriol?

13:47 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I do not think that there is any question of how the people of Wales perceive and understand where the cuts are coming from. They are also rightly asking me, ‘What are your priorities? What are the priorities of a Welsh Labour Government in Wales?’ That is why I have been holding these valuable discussions around Wales with people at the sharp end—the users of our services who, again, are expressing very clearly their support for our priorities, and recognising tough decisions in terms of the reducing budgets that we face from the UK Government.

Ni chredaf fod unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch sut y mae pobl Cymru yn amgyffred ac yn deall o ble y daw’r toriadau. Maent hefyd yn gofyn imi, a hynny’n briodol, ‘Beth yw eich blaenoriaethau? Beth yw blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yng Nghymru? ’ Dyna pam rwyf wedi bod yn cynnal y trafodaethau gwerthfawr hyn ledled Cymru gyda phobl yn y rheng flaen—defnyddwyr ein gwasanaethau sydd, unwaith eto, yn mynegi’n glir iawn eu cefnogaeth i’n blaenoriaethau, ac yn cydnabod penderfyniadau anodd o ran y cyllidebau llai a wynebwn gan Lywodraeth y DU.

13:48 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that there is a slash and burn policy for common sense from some members of the Labour Party sitting to my right. Minister, you and the Welsh Government are very quick to blame the Westminster Government for budgetary cuts, but will you recognise that the figures released by the Treasury in June showed that relative spending in Wales compared to England will actually increase over the coming three years? So, there is a silver lining to the rather gloomy cloud that your pessimistic Government is too apt to paint.

Rwy’n meddwl bod polisi dinistriol ar gyfer synnwyr cyffredin gan rai aelodau o’r Blaid Lafur sy’n eistedd ar fy ochr dde. Weinidog, rydych chi a Llywodraeth Cymru yn barod iawn i feio Llywodraeth San Steffan am doriadau cyllidebol, ond a wnewch chi gydnabod bod y ffigurau a ryddhawyd gan y Trysorlys ym mis Mehefin yn dangos y bydd gwariant cymharol yng Nghymru o gymharu â Lloegr yn cynyddu mewn gwirionedd dros y tair blynedd nesaf? Felly, mae ymyl arian i’r cwmwl du hwnnw y mae eich Llywodraeth besimistaidd yn rhy awyddus i’w beintio.

13:49 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You have made your point, Nick, but I do not think that it is a point that I need to respond to except to say that, with each successive round of cuts since 2010, it becomes harder for us to manage the impact and to continue to deliver our priorities. If you want to join me in some of our budget discussions out there in the communities, you would hear why.

Rydych wedi gwneud eich pwynt, Nick, ond ni chredaf ei fod yn bwynt y mae angen imi ymateb iddo heblaw am ddweud, gyda phob cylch olynol o doriadau ers 2010, y daw’n anoddach inni reoli’r effaith a pharhau i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau. Pe baech yn ymuno â mi yn rhai o’n trafodaethau ar y gyllideb yn y cymunedau, byddech yn clywed pam.

13:49 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The effects of the cuts on the block grant will have devastating consequences in the next financial year for areas such as my own constituency of Rhyl that, with help from the Welsh Government, was starting to turn things around. What assurances will you give my constituents, and the constituents of other regeneration areas, that regeneration will still be a high priority for this Government, here in Cardiff bay, knowing that, to regenerate, we put our investment into people and, in return, we make sure that people's lives are better, unlike the Tories at Westminster?

Bydd effaith y toriadau ar y grant bloc yn arwain at ganlyniadau trychinebus yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf ar gyfer ardaloedd fel fy etholaeth i, y Rhyl, a oedd, gyda chymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn dechrau gwella pethau. Pa sicrwydd a roddwch i’m hetholwyr, ac etholwyr o ardaloedd adfywio eraill, y bydd adfywio yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth uchel i’r Llywodraeth hon, yma ym mae Caerdydd, gan wybod, er mwyn adfywio, ein bod yn buddsoddi yn ein pobl, ac yn gyfnewid am hynny, ein bod yn sicrhau bod bywydau pobl yn well, yn wahanol i’r Torïaid yn San Steffan?

13:50 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Clearly, that is why we have a Minister for Housing and Regeneration, and the importance of integrating our policies across this Welsh Government is key. I would say that, for regeneration, capital is important, as well as the skills uplift, and our Jobs Growth Wales is crucial to that. However, our capital budget will be a third lower in real terms again—that is a fact—than in 2009-10.

Yn amlwg, dyna pam mae gennym Weinidog Tai ac Adfywio, ac mae pwysigrwydd integreiddio ein polisïau ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru yn allweddol. Byddwn yn dweud bod cyfalaf, ar gyfer adfywio, yn bwysig, yn ogystal â'r gwelliant mewn sgiliau, ac mae Twf Swyddi Cymru yn hanfodol i hynny. Fodd bynnag, bydd ein cyllideb cyfalaf un rhan o dair yn is mewn termau real unwaith eto—mae hynny'n ffaith—nag yr oedd yn 2009-10.

I was very pleased to visit Rhyl recently and see the refurbishment opposite the station with the new building, and there is the funding package of £16.5 million to improve housing standards in West Rhyl.

Roeddwn yn falch iawn o ymweld â'r Rhyl yn ddiweddar a gweld y gwaith adnewyddu gyferbyn â'r orsaf gyda'r adeilad newydd, ac mae pecyn ariannu o £16.5 miliwn i wella safonau tai yng ngorllewin y Rhyl.

13:50 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Byddai'r hawl i fenthyg arian yr ydym yn aros yn eiddgar amdano wrth gwrs yn rhoi sgôp am wariant y tu hwnt i'r grant bloc. Rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn leicio ategu'r hyn ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe yn ei ateb i gwestiwn gan Rhodri Glyn Thomas, sef na ddylai capasiti gwariant gael ei lyncu gan un prosiect fel ffordd osgoi Casnewydd. Pa gamau penodol y byddai'r Gweinidog yn dymuno eu gweld i sicrhau bod Cymru gyfan—o Gasnewydd i Ynys Môn—yn elwa ar y sgôp i fenthyg arian?

The right to borrow money that we are awaiting patiently would, of course, provide scope for expenditure beyond the block grant. I am sure that the Minister would like to endorse what the First Minister said yesterday in his response to a question from Rhodri Glyn Thomas, that expenditure capacity should not be swallowed whole by one project, such as the Newport relief road. What specific steps would the Minister like to see to ensure that the whole of Wales—from Newport to Anglesey—benefits from the scope to borrow money?

13:51 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First of all, may I welcome, Rhun, and your first question to your Minister for Finance this afternoon?

Yn gyntaf oll, hoffwn groesawu Rhun, a'ch cwestiwn cyntaf i'ch Gweinidog Cyllid y prynhawn yma?

It is crucial that we take forward our Wales infrastructure investment plan, and I would be very glad to brief you, as will your colleagues, I am sure, on the investment priorities. They are investment priorities where we are also seeking, through our invest for Wales programme, to lever in innovative financing options, which we are already delivering in terms of housing, waste, flood protection and across the board in education.

Mae'n hollbwysig ein bod yn datblygu ein cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru, a byddwn yn falch iawn o roi gwybodaeth i chi, fel y gwnaiff eich cyd-Aelodau, rwy'n siŵr, am y blaenoriaethau buddsoddi. Blaenoriaethau buddsoddi ydynt lle rydym hefyd, drwy ein rhaglen buddsoddi i Gymru, yn ceisio denu opsiynau ariannu arloesol, yr ydym eisoes yn eu darparu o ran tai, gwastraff, amddiffyn rhag llifogydd ac yn gyffredinol ym maes addysg.

Ceisiadau Cronfeydd Strwythurol yr UE

EU Structural Funds Bids

13:52 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol ceisiadau Llywodraeth Cymru i gronfa strwythurol yr UE? OAQ(4)0302(FIN)

6. Will the Minister make a statement on the future EU structural fund bids by the Welsh Government? OAQ(4)0302(FIN)

13:52 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Welsh Government departments are considering potential opportunities for utilising future structural funds. All bids will be appraised by the Welsh European Funding Office in line with project selection criteria agreed by the new single programme monitoring committee.

Mae adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried cyfleoedd posibl i ddefnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol yn y dyfodol. Caiff pob cais ei arfarnu gan Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru yn unol â meini prawf dethol prosiectau y cytunwyd arnynt gan y pwyllgor monitro rhaglen unigol newydd.

13:52 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you and the First Minister have both said in the Assembly on a number of occasions that you hope that this will be the last time that Wales is poor enough to require assistance from the structural funds. However, there clearly needs to be some transitional arrangements between using structural funds—a considerable amount of funding at the moment—and a situation in which there is no such funding coming to Wales. What is the exit strategy?

Weinidog, rydych chi a'r Prif Weinidog ill dau wedi dweud yn y Cynulliad sawl gwaith eich bod yn gobeithio mai hwn fydd y tro olaf y bydd Cymru mor dlawd fel bod angen cymorth arni gan y cronfeydd strwythurol. Fodd bynnag, yn amlwg mae angen rhywfaint o drefniadau trosiannol rhwng defnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol—swm sylweddol o gyllid ar hyn o bryd—a sefyllfa lle nad oes cyllid o'r fath yn dod i Gymru. Beth yw'r strategaeth ymadael?

13:52 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, we are on record as saying that we want this to be the last time that we qualify for the highest level of structural funds as a convergence or less-developed region, and the way we do that is to focus investment on priorities and by making a real difference to our economic prospects. However, I would say that Grahame Guilford's work on the economic prioritisation framework, which you will be well aware of, is steering us in the direction of ensuring that we maximise performance for the next round of programmes.

Yn amlwg, rydym wedi dweud ar goedd ein bod am sicrhau mai hwn fydd y tro olaf inni gymhwyso am y lefel uchaf o gronfeydd strwythurol fel rhanbarth cydgyfeirio neu lai datblygedig, a'r ffordd rydym yn gwneud hynny yw drwy ganolbwyntio buddsoddiad ar flaenoriaethau a gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i'n rhagolygon economaidd. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn dweud bod gwaith Grahame Guilford ar y fframwaith blaenoriaethau economaidd, y byddwch yn ymwybodol iawn ohono, yn ein llywio i gyfeiriad lle gallwn sicrhau'r perfformiad gorau ar gyfer y cylch nesaf o raglenni.

13:53 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, there have been a number of critical reports about how EU structural funds have been spent. Just recently, we had a Joseph Rowntree Foundation report that identified that over half of the people of working age who are in poverty in Wales come from working families, and that in-work poverty in Wales is predominantly a rural issue. We also know that rural areas suffer the greatest deprivation in terms of access to services. There are just eight Communities First clusters in north Wales, compared to 46 in the south. Do you propose to utilise EU structural funding bids alongside rural development plans to target rural areas with greater success than has previously been achieved? Also, will consideration be given to a virtual Communities First programme in rural areas for north Wales?

Weinidog, bu nifer o adroddiadau beirniadol ynglŷn â sut mae cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE wedi cael eu gwario. Yn ddiweddar, cafwyd adroddiad Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree a nododd fod dros hanner y bobl o oedran gweithio sy'n byw mewn tlodi yng Nghymru yn dod o deuluoedd gweithio, a bod tlodi mewn gwaith yng Nghymru yn fater gwledig yn bennaf. Gwyddom hefyd mai ardaloedd gwledig sy'n dioddef yr amddifadedd mwyaf o ran mynediad at wasanaethau. Dim ond wyth clwstwr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf sydd yn y gogledd o gymharu â 46 yn y de. A ydych yn cynnig defnyddio cynigion ariannu strwythurol yr UE ynghyd â chynlluniau datblygu gwledig i dargedu ardaloedd gwledig gyda mwy o lwyddiant nag a gyflawnwyd o'r blaen? Hefyd, a roddir ystyriaeth i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf rithwir mewn ardaloedd gwledig ar gyfer y gogledd?

13:54 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Clearly, integration and simplification are key expectations, and not just for the EU Commission, as they are key commitments made by me and my colleague Alun Davies in terms of the way forward. As you know, we are having a single programme monitoring committee and a single portal access to our European structural funds. Of course, in terms of the pan-Wales opportunities, particularly for west Wales and the Valleys as a less developed region, there will be that opportunity in terms of European investment. I have to say, however, that much of the account of in-work poverty would be a legacy of your UK coalition Government.

Yn amlwg, mae integreiddio a symleiddio yn ddisgwyliadau allweddol, ac nid dim ond i Gomisiwn yr UE, gan eu bod yn ymrwymiadau allweddol a wnaed gennyf i a'm cyd-Weinidog Alun Davies, o ran y ffordd ymlaen. Fel y gwyddoch, rydym yn cael pwyllgor monitro rhaglen sengl a mynediad porthol sengl i'n cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd. Wrth gwrs, o ran y cyfleoedd ar gyfer Cymru gyfan, yn enwedig ar gyfer y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd fel rhanbarth llai datblygedig, bydd y cyfle hwnnw o ran buddsoddiad Ewropeaidd. Rhaid imi ddweud, fodd bynnag, y byddai llawer o hanes tlodi yn y gwaith wedi'i etifeddu oddi wrth eich Llywodraeth glymblaid chi yn y DU.

13:55 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i gwestiwn Alun Ffred Jones yn gynharach, os deallais i'r ateb yn iawn, roeddech yn gweld bod posibiliadau i ddefnyddio buddsoddiad gan Fanc Buddsoddi Ewrop fel arian cyfatebol i gronfeydd strwythurol. Byddai hynny wrth gwrs yn cynrychioli partneriaeth rhwng y sector gyhoeddus a'r sector breifat. Nid oes llawer o'r partneriaethau hyn wedi bod yn y gorffennol yng Nghymru. A fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynorthwyo sefydliadau ledled Cymru i edrych yn awr, yn y cyd-destun ariannol presennol, ar y posibilrwydd o fwy o bartneriaethau preifat-cyhoeddus er mwyn gwneud y gorau o'r arian sydd ar gael i'w fuddsoddi?

Minister, in your response to Alun Ffred Jones's question earlier, if I understood the answer correctly, you said that you did see that there were possibilities of using investment by the European Investment Bank as match funding for structural funds. That of course would represent a partnership between the public and private sectors. There have not been many of those partnerships in Wales in the past. Will the Welsh Government assist institutions throughout Wales to look now, in the current financial context, at the possibility of more public-private partnerships in order to optimise the funding available for investment?

13:55 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Indeed, this is something on which you have seen my written statement. We are now engaging very closely with our counterparts in the European Investment Bank to look at the way in which we can develop those opportunities. It does link back to my response to the question about the future prospects for investment and infrastructure priorities, and the use of innovative finance, particularly with the non-dividend models in terms of public-private finance. We are well placed because we are not burdened with debt, as a result of not using the old, traditional private finance initiative. So, we are in a good place, and I am certainly looking forward to coming back to the Assembly with progress in this respect.

Yn wir, mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydych wedi gweld fy natganiad ysgrifenedig mewn perthynas ag ef. Rydym bellach yn ymwneud yn agos iawn â'n swyddogion cyfatebol ym Manc Buddsoddi Ewrop i edrych ar y ffyrdd y gallwn ddatblygu'r cyfleoedd hynny. Mae'n cysylltu'n ôl â'm hymateb i'r cwestiwn ynglŷn â'r rhagolygon ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y dyfodol a'r blaenoriaethau seilwaith, a'r defnydd o gyllid arloesol, yn enwedig gyda'r modelau heb ddifidend o ran cyllid cyhoeddus-preifat. Rydym mewn sefyllfa dda oherwydd nid ydym wedi ein llethu â dyled, o ganlyniad i beidio â defnyddio'r hen fenter cyllid preifat draddodiadol. Felly, rydym mewn sefyllfa dda, ac yn sicr rwy'n edrych ymlaen at ddychwelyd i'r Cynulliad gyda chynnydd yn hyn o beth.

Cyllid Un-tro ar gyfer Iechyd

One-off Funding for Health

13:56 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

7. A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i ddyrannu cyllid un-tro ychwanegol i'r portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol? OAQ(4)0310 (FIN)

7. Does the Minister have any plans to allocate additional one-off funding to the Health and Social Services portfolio? OAQ(4)0310 (FIN)

13:56 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister for Health and Social Services announced a further allocation of £10 million for NHS organisastions in July, to enable health boards to accelerate plans to secure additional acute nurses in response to the Francis review.

Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddyraniad pellach o £10 miliwn ar gyfer sefydliadau'r GIG ym mis Gorffennaf, er mwyn galluogi byrddau iechyd i gyflymu cynlluniau i sicrhau nyrsys acíwt ychwanegol mewn ymateb i adolygiad Francis.

13:56 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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A large part of my recess—and I imagine I am not alone—has been spent consoling constituents, dealing with concerns, complaints, delayed appointments, poor standards of care, hospital-acquired infections, long waiting times and cancelled operations. The £800 million in cuts over five years imposed by your Government equals £5 every second. Tick-tock, tick-tock. Minister, what plans do you have in the immediate term to address these failings—your failings? Also, as we approach the budget process—

Treuliwyd rhan fawr o'm toriad—ac mae'n siŵr gennyf nad wyf ar fy mhen fy hun—yn cysuro etholwyr, delio â phryderon, cwynion, apwyntiadau a ohiriwyd, safonau gofal gwael, heintiau a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, amseroedd aros hir a llawdriniaethau a gafodd eu canslo. Mae'r £800 miliwn mewn toriadau dros bum mlynedd a orfodwyd gan eich Llywodraeth yn cyfateb i £5 bob eiliad. Tic toc, tic toc. Weinidog, pa gynlluniau sydd gennych yn y dyfodol agos i fynd i'r afael â'r methiannau hyn—eich methiannau chi? Hefyd, wrth inni agosáu at broses y gyllideb—

13:57 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Quickly now, please.

Yn gyflym nawr, os gwelwch yn dda.

13:57 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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What are you doing in funding terms to revive the NHS in Wales?

Beth ydych yn ei wneud o ran cyllid i adfer y GIG yng Nghymru?

13:57 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is certainly a very different summer from mine, in terms of the important announcements that were made by the Minister for Health and Social Services. Those announcements will improve healthcare and improve the health of my constituents, and certainly yours as well. You have to recognise the investment that has been made in terms of capital, as well as the way in which the WAO report on NHS finances in July, for example, recognised the achievement of the NHS in living within its budget. It is important that that report says that the Welsh NHS remains remarkably resilient even in challenging times.

Mae hynny'n sicr yn haf gwahanol iawn i fy un i, o ran y cyhoeddiadau pwysig a wnaed gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Bydd y cyhoeddiadau hynny yn gwella gofal iechyd ac yn gwella iechyd fy etholwyr, ac yn sicr eich iechyd chi hefyd. Rhaid ichi gydnabod y buddsoddiad a wnaed o ran cyfalaf, yn ogystal â'r ffordd y gwnaeth adroddiad SAC ar gyllid y GIG ym mis Gorffennaf, er enghraifft, gydnabod y ffaith bod y GIG wedi llwyddo i gadw o fewn ei gyllideb. Mae'n bwysig bod yr adroddiad hwnnw'n dweud bod y GIG yng Nghymru yn parhau i fod yn hynod o wydn hyd yn oed mewn cyfnod heriol.

13:58 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I think that the question from Janet Finch-Saunders was about plans. I could ask what evidence you could produce that any one-off health or social security promotion project, funded by your Government, is a cost-effective use of your health and social services budget.

Weinidog, credaf fod y cwestiwn gan Janet Finch-Saunders yn ymwneud â chynlluniau. Gallwn ofyn pa dystiolaeth y gallech ei chyflwyno sy'n dangos bod unrhyw brosiect hybu iechyd neu nawdd cymdeithasol unigol, a ariennir gan eich Llywodraeth, yn ddefnydd costeffeithiol o'ch cyllideb iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

13:58 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am sure that you are aware of the Gwent frailty project in your region, which engages the five local authorities led by the Aneurin Bevan health board. That is what invest-to-save is all about: it is testing how we can ensure that there is closer working between health and social services.

Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o brosiect eiddilwch Gwent yn eich rhanbarth, sy'n cynnwys y pum awdurdod lleol dan arweiniad bwrdd iechyd Aneurin Bevan. Dyna'r hyn sy'n sail i fuddsoddi i arbed: mae a wnelo â phrofi sut y gallwn sicrhau bod cydweithio agosach rhwng iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Rhaglen Gyfalaf

Capital Programme

13:59 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ei rhaglen gyfalaf? OAQ(4)0293(FIN)

8. Will the Minister provide an update on her capital programme? OAQ(4)0293(FIN)

13:59 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I published an update on the Wales infrastructure investment plan in June. When I publish the draft budget on 8 October, I will set out spending plans for 2014-15 and 2015-16, including details of new capital investments.

Cyhoeddais y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru ym mis Mehefin. Pan fyddaf yn cyhoeddi'r gyllideb ddrafft ar 8 Hydref, byddaf yn nodi cynlluniau gwariant ar gyfer 2014-15 a 2015-16, gan gynnwys manylion am fuddsoddiadau cyfalaf newydd.

13:59 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. You have already mentioned in this question time innovative capital financing, and you know that, in England, there is quite a wide range of such financing in place. So far, the Welsh Government has been fairly cautious and conservative in how it applies those financial initiatives. Are you looking at other initiatives, such as tax increment financing, which a number of cities in England already benefit from?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rydych eisoes wedi sôn am ariannu cyfalaf arloesol yn y cwestiynau hyn, a gwyddoch, yn Lloegr, fod amrywiaeth eang o ariannu o'r fath ar waith. Hyd yn hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn eithaf gofalus a cheidwadol yn y modd y mae'n cymhwyso'r mentrau ariannol hynny. A ydych yn edrych ar fentrau eraill, megis ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth, sef menter y mae nifer o ddinasoedd yn Lloegr eisoes yn elwa arni?

14:00 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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You have welcomed the innovative finance initiatives that we have taken forward on a number of occasions, Peter Black, particularly the local government borrowing initiatives in terms of the impact they have had on the roads in all of your constituencies. I was glad to see highlighted in Lesley Griffiths's statement yesterday, as part of the portfolio of best practice, how local authorities recognise the importance of that. There is also the way in which we have enabled an £18 million expansion for the Welsh housing partnership for units for intermediate rent, which is levering in £48 million of additional private sector funding and delivering more than 500 additional affordable homes. We also need to recognise that this is about taking forward opportunities for innovative investment. You know, as I have answered many times in the past, that the tax increment finance option is something that we are looking at, but it is particularly being considered by the business rates review and we will come back with a response on that.

Rydych wedi croesawu'r mentrau cyllid arloesol yr ydym wedi eu datblygu ar sawl achlysur, Peter Black, yn enwedig y mentrau benthyca llywodraeth leol o ran yr effaith y maent wedi ei chael ar y ffyrdd yn eich holl etholaethau. Roeddwn yn falch o weld yn natganiad Lesley Griffiths ddoe, fel rhan o'r portffolio o arfer gorau, sut mae awdurdodau lleol yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd hynny. Mae'r ffordd hefyd yr ydym wedi sicrhau £18 miliwn yn fwy i bartneriaeth tai Cymru ar gyfer unedau rhenti canolradd, sy'n denu £48 miliwn o gyllid sector preifat ychwanegol ac yn cyflawni mwy na 500 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol. Mae angen inni hefyd gydnabod bod a wnelo hyn â datblygu cyfleoedd am fuddsoddi arloesol. Gwyddoch, fel yr wyf wedi ateb sawl gwaith yn y gorffennol, fod yr opsiwn ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei ystyried, ond mae'n cael ei ystyried yn arbennig gan yr adolygiad ardrethi busnes a byddwn yn dod yn ôl gydag ymateb ar hynny.

14:01 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. Consistency is obviously something that I value in questioning you and that you value in answering my questions. I understand that the rates review is looking at tax increment financing. Are we likely to have any light shed on that in the statement next week? Are you looking at any other initiatives that have been put in place in England in this field? Clearly, what you are doing is very valuable, but we need to do more.

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae cysondeb yn amlwg yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei werthfawrogi wrth eich holi ac yr ydych chi yn ei werthfawrogi wrth ateb fy nghwestiynau i. Deallaf fod yr adolygiad trethi yn ystyried ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth. A ydym yn debygol o daflu unrhyw oleuni ar hynny yn y datganiad yr wythnos nesaf? A ydych yn edrych ar unrhyw fentrau eraill a roddwyd ar waith yn Lloegr yn y maes hwn? Yn amlwg, mae'r hyn rydych yn ei wneud yn werthfawr iawn, ond mae angen inni wneud mwy.

14:01 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I could not agree with you more. What we are doing is valuable because it is delivering in terms of homes and jobs and stimulating the construction industry in terms of opportunities across the board, and through the housing Bill. Of course, we will look at tax increment financing as one option.

Rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr â chi. Mae'r hyn rydym yn ei wneud yn werthfawr oherwydd mae'n cyflawni o ran cartrefi a swyddi ac yn ysgogi'r diwydiant adeiladu o ran cyfleoedd yn gyffredinol, a thrwy'r Bil tai. Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn edrych ar ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth fel un opsiwn.

14:02 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, earlier on you referred to the health finances report published by the Welsh Audit Office earlier in the summer. In that report, attention was drawn to the fact that there is a £395 million backlog in maintenance on the capital estates across Wales. What consideration have you given to that backlog and how you might be able to address it in future financial years? Can you assure people, particularly in north Wales, that if you find yourself with £52 million burning a hole in your back pocket this year you will not spend it in south Wales on nationalising something that is part of the private sector?

Weinidog, yn gynharach gwnaethoch gyfeirio at yr adroddiad cyllid iechyd a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn gynharach yn yr haf. Yn yr adroddiad hwnnw, tynnwyd sylw at y ffaith bod ôl-groniad o £395 miliwn o ran gwaith cynnal a cadw ar yr ystadau cyfalaf ledled Cymru. Pa ystyriaeth ydych wedi ei rhoi i'r ôl-groniad hwnnw a sut y gallwch fynd i'r afael ag ef mewn blynyddoedd ariannol yn y dyfodol? A allwch sicrhau pobl, yn enwedig yn y gogledd, na fyddwch, os bydd gennych £52 miliwn yn llosgi twll yn eich poced gefn eleni, yn ei wario yn y de ar wladoli rhywbeth sy'n rhan o'r sector preifat?

14:02 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The all-Wales capital programme, led by the Minister for Health and Social Services, is delivering the new estate across Wales. There are important developments locally at Llandough and the University of Wales Hospital, which I am sure you will want to visit, as many colleagues have done, as well as in north Wales at Glan Clwyd Hospital. I was very pleased indeed to visit, only this week, the new extra care facility, which I am sure you will welcome, in Llandudno, which is very closely linked to Llandudno hospital, and that capital allocation comes through the Welsh Government. It is very clear that delivery in terms of health includes capital for the estate as well as ensuring that the support for the health service is maintained. However, let me remind you that we are in this stressed, difficult and challenging position because of the UK coalition Government's cuts to our budget. [Interruption.] Do you recall what I said earlier on about the £1.7 billion, Darren Millar? Remember that when you ask me to spend more money on these priorities.

Mae rhaglen gyfalaf Cymru gyfan, dan arweiniad y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn cyflwyno'r ystad newydd ledled Cymru. Mae datblygiadau pwysig yn lleol yn Llandochau ac Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru, y byddwch am ymweld â hwy mae'n siŵr, fel y mae sawl cyd-Aelod wedi gwneud, ac yn y gogledd yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. Yn wir, roeddwn yn falch iawn o ymweld, dim ond yr wythnos hon, â'r cyfleuster gofal ychwanegol newydd, y byddwch yn ei groesawu mae'n siŵr, yn Llandudno, sy'n gysylltiedig iawn ag ysbyty Llandudno, a daw'r dyraniad cyfalaf hwnnw drwy Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n amlwg iawn bod y ddarpariaeth o ran iechyd yn cynnwys cyfalaf ar gyfer yr ystad yn ogystal â sicrhau bod cymorth ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael ei gynnal. Fodd bynnag, gadewch imi eich atgoffa ein bod yn y sefyllfa anodd a heriol hon sy'n rhoi pwysau arnom oherwydd toriadau Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU i'n cyllideb. [Torri ar draws.] A ydych yn cofio yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach am y £1.7 biliwn, Darren Millar? Cofiwch hynny pan fyddwch yn gofyn imi wario mwy o arian ar y blaenoriaethau hyn.

14:04 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, ar ôl yr ymateb a gefais gan y Prif Weinidog ddoe, mae'n gliriach o lawer nad yw'r hawl i fenthyca ynghlwm wrth un prosiect yn unig, sef y ffordd osgoi newydd o gwmpas Casnewydd o bosibl. Allwch roi blas i ni o ba fath o brosiectau sydd gennych yn eich rhaglen cyfalaf a allai symud ymlaen pe bai'r Llywodraeth yn cael yr hawl i fenthyca?

Minister, given the response I received from the First Minister yesterday, it has become clearer that the right to borrow is not attached to a single project, namely the possible relief road around Newport. Could you give us a flavour of the kind of projects that you have in your capital programme that could progress if the Government had borrowing powers?

14:04 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Simon Thomas, you are very aware of our Wales infrastructure investment plan and our investment priorities. Indeed, we are meeting those priorities, as you are well aware, in terms of transport, energy, flood protection, twenty-first century schools and the health estate. That pipeline of projects is there and ready when we secure our borrowing powers. I know that you will join me in saying, as the First Minister did, that we are impatient for those borrowing powers, we seek them, and we seek a response from the UK Government as soon as possible.

Simon Thomas, rydych yn ymwybodol iawn o'n cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru a'n blaenoriaethau buddsoddi. Yn wir, rydym yn bodloni'r blaenoriaethau hynny, fel y gwyddoch yn dda, o ran trafnidiaeth, ynni, amddiffyn rhag llifogydd, ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain a'r ystad iechyd. Mae'r prosiectau hynny ar y gweill ac yn barod pan fyddwn yn sicrhau ein pwerau benthyca. Gwn y gwnewch ymuno â mi i ddweud, fel y gwnaeth Prif Weinidog Cymru, ein bod yn awyddus i gael y pwerau benthyca hynny, yn eu ceisio, ac yn ceisio ymateb gan Lywodraeth y DU cyn gynted â phosibl.

Cosbrestru gan Gwmnïau

Employment Blacklisting

14:05 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu cynigion Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer diddymu'r defnydd o gosbrestru gan gwmnïau sy'n ymgeisio am gontractau'r sector cyhoeddus? OAQ(4)0298(FIN)

9. Will the Minister outline Welsh Government proposals for eliminating the use of employment blacklisting by companies bidding for public sector contracts? OAQ(4)0298(FIN)

14:05 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Blacklisting is illegal. It will not be tolerated in Wales. On 10 September, I launched guidance on addressing blacklisting through public procurement, setting out circumstances for supplier exclusion, recognising that action needs to be proportionate and justified by the evidence.

Mae cosbrestru yn anghyfreithlon. Ni chaiff ei oddef yng Nghymru. Ar 10 Medi, lansiais ganllawiau ar fynd i'r afael â chosbrestru drwy gaffael cyhoeddus, gan nodi'r amgylchiadau ar gyfer eithrio cyflenwyr, a chydnabod bod angen i gamau gweithredu fod yn gymesur ac wedi'u cyfiawnhau gan y dystiolaeth.

14:05 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that we all agree that this is an absolutely deplorable policy that must be eliminated. Recent figures from the GMB union show that thousands of workers are still being victimised by unscrupulous employers, simply because they are members of trade unions and because they stand up for trade union rights and workers' rights. Your actions are to be applauded, but I would ask you to continue your efforts to persuade other bodies, most notably the UK Government, to, once again, follow where Wales leads.

Credaf ein bod i gyd yn cytuno bod hwn yn bolisi hollol warthus y mae'n rhaid ei ddileu. Mae ffigurau diweddar o sioe undeb GMB yn dangos bod miloedd o weithwyr yn dal i gael eu herlid gan gyflogwyr diegwyddor, a hynny am eu bod yn aelodau o undebau llafur ac am eu bod yn sefyll o blaid hawliau undebau llafur a hawliau gweithwyr. Rhaid cymeradwyo'ch gweithredoedd, ond gofynnaf ichi barhau â'ch ymdrechion i ddwyn perswâd ar gyrff eraill, yn enwedig Llywodraeth y DU, i ddilyn, unwaith eto, lle mae Cymru yn arwain.

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14:06 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have ensured that the UK Government is aware of our stance and guidance; I have updated the Cabinet Office. We have also shared our guidance with the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Executive, and I know that Scotland is developing a similar position and advice to ours.

Rwyf wedi sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y DU yn ymwybodol o'n safiad a'n canllawiau; rwyf wedi rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Swyddfa'r Cabinet. Rydym hefyd wedi rhannu ein canllawiau â Llywodraeth yr Alban a Gweithrediaeth Gogledd Iwerddon, a gwn fod yr Alban yn datblygu safbwynt a chyngor tebyg i'r hyn sydd gennym ni.

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14:06 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Given your statement earlier this month, can you tell us how this new guidance works alongside the employment rights legislation of 2010, which ensures that employers, when recruiting, shall re-examine whether their data and vetting practices are consistent with the law and respect the privacy of individuals?

O gofio eich datganiad yn gynharach y mis hwn, a allwch ddweud wrthym sut y mae'r canllawiau newydd hyn yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â deddfwriaeth hawliau cyflogaeth 2010, sy'n sicrhau y bydd cyflogwyr, wrth recriwtio, yn ailystyried a yw eu harferion data a fetio yn gyson â'r gyfraith ac yn parchu preifatrwydd unigolion?

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14:06 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The response that I have had—there has been widespread interest in this—has been to welcome the fact that this guidance helps to implement the employment rights legislation of 2010. As you said, that strengthened the position to outlaw blacklisting, but, in terms of the current experience of trade unionists, it clearly was not being implemented. I hope that you will welcome the guidance, because it helps to implement the legislation.

Mae'r ymateb a gefais—bu cryn ddiddordeb yn hyn—wedi croesawu'r ffaith bod y canllawiau hyn yn helpu i weithredu deddfwriaeth hawliau cyflogaeth 2010. Fel y dywedasoch, atgyfnerthodd hynny'r sefyllfa o ran gwahardd cosbrestru, ond o ran profiad presennol undebwyr llafur, yn amlwg nid oedd yn cael ei weithredu. Gobeithio y byddwch yn croesawu'r canllawiau, oherwydd maent yn helpu i weithredu'r ddeddfwriaeth.

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14:07 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, ddoe, codais gyda'r Prif Weinidog y mater o wariant helaeth Llywodraeth Cymru dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf gyda chwmnïau a ddefnyddiodd 'blacklist' y mudiad ymgynghorol. O ystyried bod nifer y cwmnïau sy'n gallu goruchwylio prosiect gwariant cyfalaf mawr yn gyfyngedig iawn, a bod y prosiectau hyn yn gallu parhau am amser hir iawn, a fyddech yn fodlon anfon manylion y contractau sydd dal i fod gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn hynny o beth, a'r rhai y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn dal i fod yn ddyledus iddynt, yng nghyd-destun yr hyn a ddywedais ddoe wrth y Prif Weinidog wrth gyfeirio at y £70.4 miliwn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i roi i'r cwmnïau penodol hyn?

Minister, yesterday I raised with the First Minister the issue of the extensive expenditure by the Welsh Government over the last two years with companies that have used blacklists. Given that the number of companies that can oversee large capital projects are very limited, and that these projects can last for a long time, would you be willing to send details of the contractors that are still working for the Welsh Government in that regard and those that the Welsh Government still owes money to, in the context of what I said yesterday to the First Minister in referring to the £70.4 million that the Welsh Government has given to these specific companies?

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14:08 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I hope that you and your party are welcoming the guidance; I presume that you are. I am sure that you would, given the importance of the guidance. I can assure you that the procurement advice note was issued to all public bodies on 10 September by the Welsh Government. We are not going to expose ourselves to the risk of challenge for breaking the law. The procurement advice note has been warmly welcomed and we are, of course, monitoring very carefully the impact of it.

Rwy'n gobeithio eich bod chi a'ch plaid yn croesawu'r canllawiau; tybiaf eich bod. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech, o gofio pwysigrwydd y canllawiau. Gallaf eich sicrhau y cafodd y nodyn cyngor caffael ei roi i bob corff cyhoeddus ar 10 Medi gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Nid ydym yn mynd i amlygu ein hunain i'r risg o her ar gyfer torri'r gyfraith. Mae'r nodyn cyngor caffael wedi cael ei groesawu'n frwd ac rydym, wrth gwrs, yn monitro ei effaith yn ofalus iawn.

Rhaglenni Cronfeydd Strwythurol Ewropeaidd

European Structural Funds Programmes

14:08 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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10. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael am y cylch newydd o Raglenni Cronfeydd Strwythurol Ewropeaidd? OAQ(4)0308(FIN)

10. What negotiations has the Minister had about the new round of European Structural Funds Programmes? OAQ(4)0308(FIN)

14:08 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Preparations for the new structural funds programmes in Wales include informal discussions with the European Commission. We anticipate that formal negotiations will commence by December, once the European Parliament agrees the EU legislative package and the UK partnership agreement has been submitted.

Mae paratoadau ar gyfer rhaglenni newydd y cronfeydd strwythurol yng Nghymru yn cynnwys trafodaethau anffurfiol â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Rhagwelwn y bydd y trafodaethau ffurfiol wedi cychwyn erbyn mis Rhagfyr, unwaith y bydd Senedd Ewrop yn cytuno ar becyn deddfwriaethol yr UE a phan fydd cytundeb partneriaeth y DU wedi cael ei gyflwyno.

14:09 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Europe has decided to set up a £5.5 billion fund for the most deprived communities, which would obviously mean that things such as food banks and other initiatives to help the most deprived would get that. I am very disturbed that the UK Government does not want to opt into that fund, even though the UK Government is the source of much of the pain and suffering of the most deprived communities. What are the implications for Wales if it continues to hold that stance, and how can we mitigate that?

Mae Ewrop wedi penderfynu sefydlu cronfa gwerth £5.5 biliwn ar gyfer y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig, a fyddai'n amlwg yn golygu bod pethau fel banciau bwyd a mentrau eraill i helpu'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig yn cael hynny. Mae'n peri pryder mawr imi nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn awyddus i ymuno â'r gronfa honno, er mai Llywodraeth y DU yw ffynhonnell llawer o boen a dioddefaint y cymunedau mwyaf difreintieidg. Beth yw'r goblygiadau i Gymru os yw'n parhau i fabwysiadu'r agwedd honno, a sut y gallwn liniaru hynny?

14:09 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

You are correct. Discussions are taking place about developing a fund for European aid to the most deprived—they are taking place at a UK level with devolved administrations. It is important that we recognise that, under those proposals, the fund would need to be financed by top-slicing each member state's structural funds allocation. It would require one operational programme per member state, which would be managed by the UK Government. We are negotiating that we should be able to get our share and manage it ourselves. Of course, it is important to recognise that the most important way in which we can tackle poverty is through our mainstream programmes and, of course, 20% of European social fund money has to be supporting the tackling poverty priority.

Rydych yn iawn. Mae trafodaethu'n mynd rhagddynt ynghylch datblygu cronfa ar gyfer cymorth Ewropeaidd i'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig—cânt eu cynnal ar lefel y DU gyda gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod, o dan y cynigion hynny, y byddai angen i'r gronfa gael ei hariannu drwy frigdorri dyraniad cronfeydd strwythurol pob aelod-wladwriaeth. Byddai angen un rhaglen weithredol fesul aelod-wladwriaeth, a fyddai'n cael ei rheoli gan Lywodraeth y DU. Rydym yn trafod y dylem fod yn gallu cael ein cyfran a'i rheoli ein hunain. Wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig cydnabod mai'r ffordd bwysicaf y gallwn drechu tlodi yw drwy ein rhaglenni prif ffrwd ac, wrth gwrs, rhaid i 20% o arian cronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop gefnogi'r flaenoriaeth trechu tlodi.

14:10 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you will be aware of the importance being given to the next round of European structural funds on growing the private sector sustainably and greater co-operation with the higher education sector. In terms of this round of spending, I am particularly concerned as to what specific measures you will put in place to monitor the ongoing financial support for the private sector, given the recent failure of programmes such as the regeneration investment fund for Wales in supporting private sector ventures.

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r pwysigrwydd a roddir i'r cylch nesaf o gronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd o ran tyfu'r sector preifat yn gynaliadwy a mwy o gydweithrediad â'r sector addysg uwch. O ran y cylch hwn o wariant, rwy'n arbennig o bryderus ynghylch pa fesurau penodol y byddwch yn eu rhoi ar waith i fonitro cymorth ariannol parhaus ar gyfer y sector preifat, o ystyried methiant diweddar rhaglenni megis cronfa buddsoddi Cymru mewn adfywio i gefnogi mentrau yn y sector preifat.

14:11 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister made a statement on the situation in terms of RIFW. The economic prioritisation framework—and the Assembly and Assembly committees have supported the way forward—clearly will help us in terms of shaping the next programmes. We should recognise that, already, 500 firms in Wales are exporting over £5 billion annually to other EU member states, with 150,000 jobs in Wales depending on that trade. That shows how the EU is working for the private sector. I hope that you recognise that as well. It is clear that this will be a key factor in terms of developing, for example, our city regions approach, which is led by the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport.

Gwnaeth y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y sefyllfa o ran CBCA. Bydd y fframwaith blaenoriaethau economaidd—ac mae'r Cynulliad a phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad wedi cefnogi'r ffordd ymlaen—yn amlwg yn ein helpu o ran llunio'r rhaglenni nesaf. Dylem gydnabod, eisoes, bod 500 o gwmnïau yng Nghymru yn allforio dros £5 biliwn y flwyddyn i aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yr UE, gyda 150,000 o swyddi yng Nghymru yn dibynnu ar y fasnach honno. Mae hynny'n dangos sut mae'r UE yn gweithio ar gyfer y sector preifat. Rwy'n gobeithio eich bod yn cydnabod hynny hefyd. Mae'n amlwg y bydd hyn yn ffactor allweddol o ran datblygu, er enghraifft, ein dull dinas-ranbarthau, sy'n cael ei arwain gan Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth.

Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol

National Procurement Service

14:12 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynghylch datblygiad y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol? OAQ(4)0301(FIN)

11. Will the Minister provide an update on the development of the National Procurement Service? OAQ(4)0301(FIN)

14:12 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae gwaith wedi dechrau ers tro i sefydlu'r gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol a byddaf yn ei lansio ar 15 Tachwedd.

Work to establish the national procurement service is well under way and I will be launching it on 25 November.

14:12 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus wedi bod yn edrych ar gaffael yn ddiweddar. O fewn yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn ystod y mis diwethaf, mae gofyn i'r Llywodraeth edrych ar drefniadau llawer iawn mwy cadarn ynglŷn â monitro'r gwaith y mae'r adrannau caffael yn ei wneud. Wedi ystyried yr adroddiad, pa gamau ychwanegol a ydych chi wedi eu cymryd fel Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod y trefniadau'n well nag y maent wedi bod yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf?

I am sure that you are aware that the Public Accounts Committee has been looking at procurement recently. In the report published during the past month, the Government is asked to look at far more robust arrangements in terms of monitoring the work that procurement departments do. Bearing that report in mind, what additional steps have you taken as a Government to ensure that the arrangements are more effective than they have been over the past five years?

14:12 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are responding to that very useful and clear report from the Public Accounts Committee, which will be of benefit to the Welsh Government. You are aware of the Wales procurement policy statement that I announced in December of last year. Those nine principles against which public procurement should be carried out, will clearly help to deliver on the points raised in your report.

Rydym yn ymateb i'r adroddiad defnyddiol a chlir iawn hwnnw gan y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, a fydd o fudd i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rydych yn ymwybodol o ddatganiad polisi caffael Cymru a gyhoeddais fis Rhagfyr y llynedd. Bydd y naw egwyddor hynny y dylid cynnal caffael cyhoeddus yn eu herbyn, yn amlwg yn helpu i gyflawni'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn eich adroddiad.

14:13 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

The original notice of a cross-Wales procurement exercise to establish a framework agreement for construction consultancy services was issued in February, stating that the tender process was expected to start in May. However, on 13 September, an e-mail from the officer leading the procurement of perhaps the largest consultancy framework applying to the sector in Wales stated that the contract notice and invitation to tender have not as yet been issued. I would not anticipate that this will now happen until late October or early November, although the framework was meant to be in operation from mid 2013. How does this support the objective in your construction procurement strategy of making public sector work visible to the industry, that is, predictable and known about in advance?

Cyhoeddwyd yr hysbysiad gwreiddiol o ymarfer caffael ar draws Cymru i sefydlu cytundeb fframwaith ar gyfer gwasanaethau ymgynghori ym maes adeiladu ym mis Chwefror, gan nodi bod disgwyl i'r broses dendro ddechrau ym mis Mai. Fodd bynnag, ar 13 Medi, nododd e-bost gan y swyddog sy'n arwain proses gaffael y fframwaith ymgynghori mwyaf efallai sy'n berthnasol i'r sector yng Nghymru nad oedd yr hysbysiad o'r contract na'r gwahoddiad i dendro wedi eu cyhoeddi eto. Ni fyddwn yn rhagweld y bydd hyn yn digwydd nawr tan ddiwedd mis Hydref neu ddechrau mis Tachwedd, er bod disgwyl i'r fframwaith fod ar waith o ganol 2013. Sut mae hyn yn cefnogi'r amcan yn eich strategaeth caffael adeiladu o wneud gwaith y sector cyhoeddus yn weladwy i'r diwydiant, hynny yw, yn rhagweladwy ac yn hysbys ymlaen llaw?

14:14 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

We are enjoying a very close working relationship with the construction sector in terms of procuring excellence in construction, and I am confident that this will progress in due course.

Mae gennym gydberthynas waith agos iawn â'r sector adeiladu o ran caffael rhagoriaeth mewn adeiladu, ac rwy'n hyderus y bydd hyn yn datblygu maes o law.

14:14 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The McClelland report was widely welcomed by all parties in this Chamber. One particularly important recommendation was to have one procurement professional for every £10 million of spend. Will you, Minister, provide an update on how many local authorities adhere to this recommendation and what the Welsh Government is doing to encourage more local authorities to do so?

Croesawyd adroddiad McClelland yn gyffredinol gan bob plaid yn y Siambr hon. Un argymhelliad arbennig o bwysig oedd y dylid cael un cyswllt caffael proffesiynol am bob £10 miliwn o wariant. A wnewch hi, Weinidog, roi'r newyddion diweddaraf am sawl awdurdod lleol sy'n cadw at yr argymhelliad hwn a beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i annog mwy o awdurdodau lleol i wneud hynny?

14:14 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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It was a very important report and, following that particular recommendation, the work that we are doing to build the competency of procurement at local authority level is moving forward very effectively. I met with some of the home-grown talent in procurement professionals and trainees in the summer. It is clear that they are responding to that recommendation.

Roedd yn adroddiad pwysig iawn ac, yn dilyn yr argymhelliad penodol hwnnw, mae'r gwaith rydym yn ei wneud i feithrin cymhwysedd caffael ar lefel awdurdod lleol yn symud ymlaen yn effeithiol iawn. Cyfarfûm â rhai o'r doniau cynhenid o ran cysylltiadau caffael proffesiynol a hyfforddeion yn yr haf. Mae'n amlwg eu bod yn ymateb i'r argymhelliad hwnnw.

Cosbrestru Gweithwyr

Blacklisting Employees

14:15 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

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12. Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i atal cwmnïau a busnesau rhag cosbrestru gweithwyr? OAQ(4)0294(FIN)

12. What action is the Minister taking to prevent companies and businesses from blacklisting employees? OAQ(4)0294(FIN)

14:15 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Blacklisting is illegal and will not be tolerated in Wales. I launched guidance on 10 September, on addressing blacklisting through public procurement and setting out the circumstances for supplier exclusion.

Mae cosbrestru yn anghyfreithlon ac ni chaiff ei oddef yng Nghymru. Lansiais ganllawiau ar 10 Medi, ar fynd i'r afael â chosbrestru drwy gaffael cyhoeddus a nodi'r amgylchiadau ar gyfer eithrio cyflenwyr.

14:15 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for your response, Minister. I also thank you for the response that you gave to Sandy Mewies earlier to a similar question. What can the Welsh Government do to stop companies that have engaged in blacklisting from getting contracts, not only with the Welsh Government but from bodies that are partly or wholly funded by the Welsh Government, such as local government?

Diolch am eich ymateb, Weinidog. Rwyf hefyd yn diolch ichi am yr ymateb a roesoch i Sandy Mewies yn gynharach i gwestiwn tebyg. Beth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i atal cwmnïau sydd wedi cymryd rhan mewn cosbrestru rhag ennill contractau, nid yn unig gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ond gan gyrff a gaiff eu hariannu'n rhannol neu'n gyfan gwbl gan Lywodraeth Cymru, megis llywodraeth leol?

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14:15 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Having published this guidance, we are moving towards implementing it, working closely with our colleagues in local government, as well as having to ensure that the Welsh Government is at the forefront in making sure that suppliers know that blacklisting will not be tolerated.

Ar ôl cyhoeddi'r canllawiau hyn, rydym yn symud tuag at eu gweithredu, gan weithio'n agos gyda'n cydweithwyr mewn llywodraeth leol, yn ogystal â gorfod sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran sicrhau bod cyflenwyr yn gwybod na chaiff cosbrestru ei oddef.

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Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth

Questions to the Minister for Local Government and Government Business

Cyllid i Awdurdodau Lleol

Funding for Local Authorities

14:16 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i awdurdodau lleol? OAQ(4)0314(LG)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Government funding for local authorities? OAQ(4)0314(LG)

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14:16 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth / The Minister for Local Government and Government Business

The draft budget to be announced on 8 October will include details on the Welsh Government funding for local authorities for 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Bydd y gyllideb ddrafft a gyhoeddir ar 8 Hydref yn cynnwys manylion am gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer 2014-15 a 2015-16.

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14:16 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Thank you, Minister, for that answer. One of the big pressures that local authorities face at the moment, and I appreciate that it is not a direct portfolio responsibility for you since the reshuffle, is on bus services. I know that that is another Minister's responsibility, but given that you have had quite close interaction with all local authorities over the summer, and given that many of the bus routes have closed down during that very period, what representations have local authorities, particularly in the South Wales Central area, made to you about trying to facilitate additional resource or better ways of working that can reinstate some of these routes? Have you had any meetings with your colleague who has ministerial responsibility for transport to see how some of the routes can be re-established?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Un o'r pwysau mawr a wynebir gan awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd, a gwerthfawrogaf nad yw'n gyfrifoldeb portffolio uniongyrchol i chi ers yr ad-drefnu, yw'r pwysau sydd ar wasanaethau bws. Gwn mai cyfrifoldeb Gweinidog arall ydyw, ond o ystyried eich bod wedi bod yn ymwneud yn eithaf agos â phob awdurdod lleol dros yr haf, ac o gofio bod llawer o'r llwybrau bysiau wedi cau yn ystod yr union gyfnod hwnnw, pa sylwadau a wnaed i chi gan awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig yn ardal Canol De Cymru, ynglŷn â cheisio hwyluso adnoddau ychwanegol neu well ffyrdd o weithio a all adfer rhai o'r llwybrau hyn? A ydych wedi cael unrhyw gyfarfodydd gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb gweinidogol am gludiant i weld sut y gellir ail-sefydlu rhai o'r llwybrau?

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14:17 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

'None' and 'no'.

'Dim un' a 'nac ydw'.

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14:17 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, as well as the amount of funding to local government, I am sure that you would agree that local authorities have a duty to use that funding in a fit and proper way. You will know that I have raised the issue of the use of public funding for indemnifying officers in terms of legal proceedings and counter-claims. I read the report of the appointed auditor from the Wales Audit Office for Carmarthenshire County Council who refers to two issues of unlawful expenditure by the council—one being the issue of indemnity to the chief executive in a libel case. I know that you have not had an opportunity to read the report yet, Minister, but will you undertake to investigate this matter, because they are very serious allegations?

Weinidog, yn ogystal â maint y cyllid i lywodraeth leol, rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd i ddefnyddio'r cyllid hwnnw mewn modd addas a phriodol. Byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi codi mater defnyddio arian cyhoeddus ar gyfer swyddogion indemnio o ran achosion cyfreithiol a gwrth-hawliadau. Darllenais adroddiad archwilydd penodedig Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar gyfer Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin sy'n cyfeirio at ddau achos o wariant anghyfreithlon gan y cyngor—mater indemniad i'r prif weithredwr mewn achos enllib oedd un ohonynt. Gwn nad ydych wedi cael cyfle i ddarllen yr adroddiad eto, Weinidog, ond a wnewch chi ymrwymo i ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, gan eu bod yn honiadau difrifol iawn?

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14:18 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The allegations you mention are serious, if that is the case. I met the Auditor General for Wales on Monday of this week, and that issue was not raised with me. Obviously, it would not be appropriate for me to comment if it is an ongoing audit.

Mae'r honiadau y cyfeiriwch atynt yn ddifrifol, os yw hynny'n wir. Cyfarfûm ag Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ddydd Llun yr wythnos hon, ac ni chodwyd y mater hwnnw gyda mi. Yn amlwg, ni fyddai'n briodol imi wneud sylwadau os yw'n archwiliad parhaus.

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14:18 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The report has been published by the auditor appointed by the Wales Audit Office, but the next step will be for it to be considered fully by the Wales Audit Office. However, the report is there: I hope that you will read it and I hope that you will raise this matter with the auditor at some point.

Mae'r adroddiad wedi cael ei gyhoeddi gan yr archwilydd a benodwyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, ond y cam nesaf fydd iddo gael ei ystyried yn llawn gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad yno: gobeithio y gwnewch ei ddarllen a gobeithio y byddwch yn codi'r mater hwn gyda'r archwilydd rywbryd.

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14:18 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I will certainly read it, and I will raise it with the auditor general in due course.

Byddaf yn sicr yn ei ddarllen, a byddaf yn ei godi gyda'r archwilydd cyffredinol maes o law.

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14:18 **Peter Black** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, you issued a written statement during the summer about the council tax reduction scheme. Can you give us an update on where you are on that and how you will be financing that scheme?

Weinidog, gwnaethoch gyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig yn ystod yr haf am gynllun lleihau'r dreth gyngor. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynny a sut y byddwch yn ariannu'r cynllun hwnnw?

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

14:18 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Yes, it has been the subject of an ongoing conversation with local government for a few months. The conversation certainly reflects the shared ownership of the scheme between the Welsh Government and local government. You will be aware that the scheme, which was developed by my predecessor, was done in collaboration with local government and it provides support to claimants in meeting their locally determined council tax liability. My conversation also explains my commitment, and that of my Cabinet colleagues, to protecting vulnerable households, under the scheme, from any reduction in support, which you will be aware was due to the shortfall in the funding transferred by the UK Government.

Gallaf. Mae wedi bod yn destun sgwrs barhaus â llywodraeth leol ers rhai misoedd. Mae'r sgwrs yn sicr yn adlewyrchu cydberchnogaeth y cynllun rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a llywodraeth leol. Byddwch yn ymwybodol i'r cynllun, a ddatblygwyd gan fy rhagflaenydd, gael ei wneud ar y cyd â llywodraeth leol ac mae'n darparu cymorth i hawlwyr i gyflawni eu rhwymedigaeth treth gyngor a bennir yn lleol. Mae fy sgwrs hefyd yn esbonio fy ymrwymiad, ac ymrwymiad fy nghyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, i ddiogelu aelwydydd agored i niwed, o dan y cynllun, rhag unrhyw ostyngiad mewn cymorth a oedd, fel y gwyddoch, o ganlyniad i ddiffyg yn y cyllid a drosglwyddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU.

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

14:19 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister, I note that you refer to the shared ownership of the scheme, which was certainly the case this year, when the Welsh Government found new moneys to put into it. I understand that for subsequent years, you are looking at top-slicing that money from the revenue support grant from the Welsh Government, or do you have another source of money? If that money is being top-sliced, then it will be entirely funded by local government, effectively. Could you give us some illumination on that particular issue?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Sylwaf eich bod yn cyfeirio at gyd-berchnogaeth y cynllun, a oedd yn sicr yn wir eleni, pan ddaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o hyd i arian newydd i roi i mewn iddo. Rwyf ar ddeall eich bod, ar gyfer blynyddoedd i ddod, yn ystyried brigdorri'r arian hwnnw o'r grant cynnal refeniw gan Lywodraeth Cymru, neu a oes gennych ffynhonnell arall o arian? Os yw'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei frigdorri, yna bydd yn cael ei ariannu'n gyfan gwbl gan lywodraeth leol, i bob diben. A allech chi daflu rhywfaint o oleuni ar y mater penodol hwnnw?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I said, the conversations are ongoing. I am happy to meet you in due course as an opposition spokesperson and provide you with a technical briefing from officials. However, I am very happy to say that conversations are ongoing. I have a meeting of my finance sub-group from local government next Monday. This is a group that I have set up to hold financial discussions where it is on the agenda.

Fel y dywedais, mae'r sgyrsiau'n mynd rhagddynt. Rwy'n hapus i gwrdd â chi maes o law fel llefarydd yr wrthblaid a rhoi briff technegol gan swyddogion i chi. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hapus iawn i ddweud bod trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt. Mae gennyf gyfarfod o'm his-grŵp cyllid o lywodraeth leol ddydd Llun nesaf. Grŵp yw hwn a sefydlwyd gennyf i gynnal trafodaethau ariannol lle mae ar yr agenda.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Trais Domestig

Domestic Violence

14:20 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ymdrechion i roi terfyn ar drais domestig? OAQ(4)0308(LG)

2. Will the Minister provide an update on efforts to end domestic violence? OAQ(4)0308(LG)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

We continue to work closely with partners to implement the actions in our 'The Right to be Safe' strategy and to progress our programme for government commitments, including the 10,000 Safer Lives project and taking forward legislation on violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence for introduction in June 2014.

Rydym yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda phartneriaid i weithredu'r camau yn ein strategaeth 'Yr Hawl i fod yn Ddiogel' a chyflawni ymrwymiadau ein rhaglen lywodraethu, gan gynnwys y prosiect 10,000 o Fywydau Diogelach a bwrw ymlaen â deddfwriaeth ar drais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol i'w chyflwyno ym mis Mehefin 2014.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Same-sex domestic violence has been recognised in law since 2003, but it is still rarely talked about. The lack of visibility can make it difficult for people to report incidents and to have confidence that services will meet their needs. Therefore, given that domestic violence is as common in same-sex relationships as it is in heterosexual relationships, how will you ensure that no-one is disadvantaged in the provision of services and support?

Mae'r gyfraith wedi cydnabod trais domestig ymysg pobl o'r un rhyw ers 2003, ond anaml o hyd y siaradir amdano. Gall y diffyg gwelededd ei gwneud yn anodd i bobl roi gwybod am ddigwyddiadau, a bod yn hyderus y bydd gwasanaethau'n diwallu eu hanghenion. Felly, o gofio bod trais domestig yr un mor gyffredin mewn perthynas o'r un rhyw ag y mae mewn perthynas heterorywiol, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau nad oes neb yn cael ei roi dan anfantais wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau a chymorth?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:21

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

You have raised a very good point and it is something that I have considered since taking up the portfolio. I have recently agreed to fund some further research to identify the scale of the issue within lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities and to assess whether there are specific barriers preventing individuals accessing support services. We fund a range of domestic abuse services for everyone in Wales. I am also undertaking a current independent review of the services that we provide for victims of domestic abuse in order, once again, to consider the barriers.

Rydych wedi codi pwynt da iawn ac mae'n rhywbeth yr wyf wedi ei ystyried ers ymgymryd â'r portffolio. Yn ddiweddar, cytunais i ariannu rhagor o ymchwil i nodi maint y broblem o fewn cymunedau lesbiaidd, hoyw, deurywiol a thrawsrywiol, ac i asesu a oes rhwystrau penodol sy'n atal unigolion rhag defnyddio gwasanaethau cymorth. Rydym yn ariannu ystod o wasanaethau cam-drin domestig i bawb yng Nghymru. Rwyf hefyd yn cynnal adolygiad annibynnol ar hyn o bryd o'r gwasanaethau a ddarparwn i ddioddefwyr cam-drin domestig er mwyn, unwaith eto, ystyried y rhwystrau.

14:21

Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Minister, in June last year I asked the First Minister whether he would support the introduction of workplace violence against women policies in all public sector organisations in Wales to identify and assist female employees who are victims of violence. I am pleased to say that he agreed with my proposal. Will the Minister advise us of what progress has been made in this regard since then?

Weinidog, ym mis Mehefin y llynedd, gofynnais i Brif Weinidog Cymru a fyddai'n cefnogi cyflwyno polisïau trais yn erbyn menywod yn y gweithle ym mhob sefydliad sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i nodi a helpu cyflogeion benywaidd sy'n ddioddefwyr trais. Mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud iddo gytuno â'm cynnig. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud pa gynnydd a wnaed yn hyn o beth ers hynny?

14:22

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Thank you for that question. We have made a great deal of progress in this area. The Welsh Government hosted two seminars, one in north Wales and another in south Wales, in July. I attended the south Wales seminar for public sector employers, which enabled them to share best practice on workplace policies. I also wrote to public service leaders in Wales in August to ask them to implement or review their workplace policy by the end of this month. Certainly, in the seminar I attended, it was very interesting to hear that, even where they had workplace policies in place, people now want to review them because of the lessons that they learned at these seminars.

Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Rydym wedi gwneud llawer iawn o gynnydd yn y maes hwn. Cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddau seminar, un yn y gogledd ac un arall yn y de, ym mis Gorffennaf. Mynychais y seminar yn y de ar gyfer cyflogwyr y sector cyhoeddus, a'u galluogodd i rannu arfer gorau o ran polisïau yn y gweithle. Ysgrifennais hefyd at arweinwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ym mis Awst i ofyn iddynt weithredu neu adolygu eu polisi yn y gweithle erbyn diwedd y mis hwn. Yn sicr, yn y seminar a fynychais, roedd yn ddiddorol iawn clywed, hyd yn oed pan oedd polisïau yn y gweithle ar waith ganddynt, fod pobl bellach am eu hadolygu oherwydd y gwersi a ddysgwyd ganddynt yn y seminarau hyn.

14:23

Jocelyn Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Minister, as you know, I chair the cross-party group on violence against women and children, which has been looking at the Bill on ending violence against women and domestic abuse. You intend, of course, to create an advisor, but many feel that a commissioner would be more appropriate. Victims are marginalised and lack a voice; is there any group more worthy of an advocate in the form of a commissioner than victims of domestic abuse?

Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, rwy'n cadeirio'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar drais yn erbyn menywod a phlant, sydd wedi bod yn edrych ar y Bil ar roi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn menywod a cham-drin domestig. Rydych yn bwriadu, wrth gwrs, greu cynghorydd, ond mae llawer yn teimlo y byddai comisiynydd yn fwy priodol. Caiff dioddefwyr eu rhoi ar yr ymylon ac nid oes ganddynt lais; a oes unrhyw grŵp yn fwy teilwng o eiriolwr ar ffurf comisiynydd na dioddefwyr cam-drin domestig?

14:23

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

That is certainly something that I am looking at. You will be aware of the White Paper that we had in relation to this, and I will be publishing the responses to that next week. We are looking very closely at this as we take the legislation forward.

Mae hynny'n sicr yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei ystyried. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r Papur Gwyn a oedd gennym mewn perthynas â hyn, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r ymatebion i hynny yr wythnos nesaf. Rydym yn edrych yn agos iawn ar hyn wrth inni ymdrin â'r ddeddfwriaeth.

Cyllido Llywodraeth Leol

Local Government Funding

14:23 **David Rees** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y trafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gydag awdurdodau lleol a'r Gweinidog Cyllid ar gyllido Llywodraeth Leol? OAQ(4)0322(LG)

3. Will the Minister provide an update on the discussions she has had with local authorities and the Finance Minister on Local Government funding? OAQ(4)0322(LG)

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:23 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I hold regular discussions with local authorities and with the Minister for Finance on a range of issues including local government funding. I and the Minister for Finance are meeting next week with local government leaders to discuss finance matters.

Rwy'n cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd gydag awdurdodau lleol a chyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid ar ystod o faterion, gan gynnwys cyllid llywodraeth leol. Rwyf i a'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn cyfarfod yr wythnos nesaf ag arweinwyr llywodraeth leol i drafod materion cyllid.

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:24 **David Rees** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Thank you for that answer, Minister. The record cuts, which we have already heard about, to the Welsh Government's funding by the Westminster coalition is having a huge impact on local authorities across Wales. The Welsh Government has previously supported local government by means of other mechanisms, including hypothecated funding grants. Has your department looked at these grants and re-evaluated whether they can now be included in the revenue support grant in order to give local authorities greater flexibility in how to use their wider funding to provide services, and has any modelling been undertaken on this?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae'r toriadau mwyaf erioed, yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed amdanynt, i gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru gan glymblaid San Steffan, yn cael effaith enfawr ar awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi llywodraeth leol yn y gorffennol drwy ffyrdd eraill, gan gynnwys grantiau arian wedi'i neilltuo. A yw eich adran wedi edrych ar y grantiau hyn ac wedi ailwerthuso a ellir eu cynnwys bellach yn y grant cynnal refeniw er mwyn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i awdurdodau lleol o ran sut i ddefnyddio eu cyllid ehangach i ddarparu gwasanaethau ac a wnaed unrhyw fodelu ar hyn?

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:24 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I certainly continue to work with ministerial colleagues to look at the best ways of delivering funding to support the delivery of shared priorities and outcomes. It should be remembered that the vast majority of funding to local authorities is unhypothecated, which allows local authorities to have the flexibility to manage the funding in a way that delivers key outcomes in the most efficient and effective way. Over recent years, we have transferred a number of significant grants into the settlement, such as the learning disabilities resettlement grant and post-16 special educational needs funding. The settlement for the current financial year includes £91 million that was previously provided in specific grants.

Yn sicr, rwy'n parhau i weithio gyda chyd-Weinidogion i ystyried y ffyrdd gorau o ddarparu cyllid i gefnogi'r broses o gyflawni blaenoriaethau a chanlyniadau a rennir. Dylid cofio bod y mwyafrif helaeth o gyllid i awdurdodau lleol heb ei neilltuo, sy'n caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol gael yr hyblygrwydd i reoli'r cyllid mewn ffordd sy'n cyflawni canlyniadau allweddol yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, rydym wedi trosglwyddo nifer o grantiau sylweddol i'r setliad, megis y grant adsefydlu i'r sawl sydd ag anableddau dysgu a chyllid anghenion addysgol arbennig ôl-16. Mae'r setliad ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol yn cynnwys £91 miliwn a ddarparwyd yn flaenorol mewn grantiau penodol.

I have also told local government leaders that it is very important for them to engage with my ministerial colleagues, so that they can provide the assurance that they will continue to deliver the desired outputs and outcomes within greater flexibility through the RSG or aggregated grants.

Rwyf hefyd wedi dweud wrth arweinwyr llywodraeth leol ei bod yn bwysig iawn iddynt ymgysylltu â'm cyd-Weinidogion, fel y gallant ddarparu'r sicrwydd y byddant yn parhau i gyflawni'r allbynnau a'r canlyniadau a ddymunir gyda mwy o hyblygrwydd drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw neu grantiau cyfanredol.

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:25 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Minister, the provision and maintenance of public toilets are vital, particularly for tourists visiting areas in rural Wales such as Montgomeryshire. There is a concern among a number of community councils in my constituency, such as Llanbrynmair, Caersws and Llangynog, about the potential loss of Welsh Government grant support that is received and administered by the local authority. Minister, what future Welsh Government commitment do you envisage regarding support for the maintenance of public toilets, particularly the future of the public facilities grant scheme?

Weinidog, mae darparu a chynnal a chadw toiledau cyhoeddus yn hanfodol, yn enwedig i dwristiaid sy'n ymweld ag ardaloedd yn y Gymru wledig fel Sir Drefaldwyn. Mae pryder ymhlith nifer o gynghorau cymuned yn fy etholaeth i, fel Llanbrynmair, Caersws a Llangynog, am y cymorth grant gan Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n cael ei dderbyn a'i weinyddu gan yr awdurdod lleol y mae posibilrwydd y caiff ei golli. Weinidog, pa ymrwymiad a ragwelwch gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol o ran cymorth i gynnal a chadw toiledau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig dyfodol y cynllun grant cyfleusterau cyhoeddus?

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:26 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I know that you have asked a question about public toilets that has been transferred to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport for written answer. It is a matter for local authorities and community councils as to how they spend their budget on public toilets.

Gwn eich bod wedi gofyn cwestiwn am doiledau cyhoeddus sydd wedi cael ei drosglwyddo i Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth am ateb ysgrifenedig. Awdurdodau lleol a chynghorau cymuned sy'n penderfynu sut y maent yn gwario eu cyllideb ar doiledau cyhoeddus.

14:26 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r toriad i'r budd-dal y dreth gyngor yn ergyd i filoedd o deuluoedd yng Nghymru. A fyddwch chi'n ariannu llywodraeth leol yn llawn i wneud iawn am y golled hon, fel mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud eleni, yn dilyn arweiniad Plaid Cymru?

The cut to the council tax benefit is a blow to thousands of families in Wales. Will you be funding local authorities to compensate fully for this loss, as the Government is doing this year, following the lead of Plaid Cymru?

14:27 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I stated in my earlier answer to Peter Black, those discussions are ongoing. There is a shared ownership of the scheme, and it is something that I am discussing with local government colleagues. I will be discussing it with them at the finance sub-group next Monday, and I will then update colleagues here.

Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb cynharach i Peter Black, mae'r trafodaethau hynny'n mynd rhagddynt. Ceir cydberchnogaeth o'r cynllun, ac mae'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei drafod â chydweithwyr mewn llywodraeth leol. Byddaf yn ei drafod â hwy yn yr is-grŵp cyllid ddydd Llun nesaf, ac wedyn yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i gyd-Aelodau yma.

Trais yn erbyn Menywod

Violence against Women

14:27 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

4. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â phob math o drais yn erbyn menywod? OAQ(4)0317(LG)

4. What action is the Welsh Government taking to confront all forms of violence against women? OAQ(4)0317(LG)

14:27 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This Government is committed to tackling all forms of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, as outlined in our White Paper. We continue to fund vital services and are developing legislation and policy to drive improvements and bring consistency in terms of prevention, protection and support.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â phob math o drais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol, fel yr amlinellwyd yn ein Papur Gwyn. Rydym yn parhau i ariannu gwasanaethau hanfodol ac rydym yn datblygu deddfwriaeth a pholisi i hybu gwelliannau a sicrhau cysondeb o ran atal, diogelu a chefnogi.

14:28 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. I want to bring to your attention the true injustice of the bedroom tax that is being felt by women and children fleeing domestic abuse. This week alone, I have had five cases of hardship by women in Powys being brought to my attention. These are people fleeing domestic abuse and are caught up in this bedroom tax, where the council has decided that panic rooms are spare rooms, and where the council has also decided that it is okay for children to share bedrooms, but who clearly cannot share bedrooms due to the trauma that they have experienced. Minister, will you confirm what representations you will make to the Westminster Tory Government to express the devastating impact that the bedroom tax is having on women and children fleeing from domestic abuse?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rwyf am dynnu eich sylw at wir anghyfiawnder y dreth ystafell wely a deimlir gan fenywod a phlant sy'n dianc rhag cam-drin domestig. Yr wythnos hon yn unig, mae pum achos o galedi gan fenywod ym Mhowys wedi cael eu dwyn i'm sylw. Pobl ydynt sy'n ffoi rhag cam-drin domestig ac sydd wedi cael eu dal gan y dreth ystafell wely hon, lle mae'r cyngor wedi penderfynu bod ystafelloedd panig yn ystafelloedd sbâr, a lle mae'r cyngor hefyd wedi penderfynu ei bod yn iawn i blant rannu ystafell wely, ond na allant yn amlwg rannu ystafell wely oherwydd y trawma y maent wedi ei brofi. Weinidog, a wnewch chi gadarnhau pa sylwadau y byddwch yn eu gwneud i'r Llywodraeth Doriaidd yn San Steffan i fynegi'r effaith ddinistriol y mae'r dreth ystafell wely yn ei chael ar fenywod a phlant sy'n ffoi rhag cam-drin domestig?

14:29 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that we are all getting cases such as you describe in our surgeries, unfortunately. It is a bit early for us to be able to provide evidence, but we have the anecdotal evidence as you have just described. I am picking up concerns from organisations such as Women's Aid about the impact of this very unfair tax on women and children at risk. We know that survivors of domestic abuse often face significant disruption and fear when they have to move from one property to another, and that is something that we want to avoid. I am very pleased that the next UK Labour Government will reverse this very unfair tax.

Credaf ein bod i gyd yn cael achosion fel y rhai a ddisgrifiwch yn ein cymorthfeydd, yn anffodus. Mae braidd yn rhy gynnar i ni allu ddarparu tystiolaeth, ond mae'r dystiolaeth anecdotaidd gennym fel y disgrifiwyd gennych yn awr. Rwy'n dod yn ymwybodol o bryderon gan sefydliadau megis Cymorth i Fenywod am effaith y dreth annheg iawn hon ar fenywod a phlant sydd mewn perygl. Gwyddom fod goroeswyr cam-drin domestig yn aml yn wynebu aflonyddwch ac ofn sylweddol pan fydd yn rhaid iddynt symud o un eiddo i un arall, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym am ei osgoi. Rwy'n falch iawn y bydd Llywodraeth Lafur nesaf y DU yn gwrthdroi'r dreth annheg iawn hon.

14:30 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, in June this year, Rape Crisis England and Wales highlighted the huge inconsistencies in the standard and availability of support services for victims of sexual violence in Wales. What action has the Minister taken to address this problem, and can she confirm that ensuring consistent specialist sexual violence support services will feature in the forthcoming violence against women Bill in Wales?

Weinidog, ym mis Mehefin eleni, tynnodd Rape Crisis Cymru a Lloegr sylw at yr anghysondebau enfawr yn safon ac argaeledd y gwasanaethau cymorth ar gyfer dioddefwyr trais rhywiol yng Nghymru. Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, ac a all gadarnhau y bydd sicrhau gwasanaethau cymorth arbenigol cyson ar gyfer achosion o drais rhywiol yn amlwg yn y Bil trais yn erbyn menywod sydd ar ddod yng Nghymru?

14:30 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You may have heard me say in an earlier answer to Rebecca Evans that I have commissioned an independent review of all violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence services in Wales. This will report to me in the autumn, because I want to get a picture of what services are out there and whether we need to look more closely at specific services. One of our commitments is to strengthen services in Wales and that will very much be a part of the legislation and the Bill.

Efallai eich bod wedi fy nghlywed yn dweud mewn ateb cynharach i Rebecca Evans fy mod wedi comisiynu adolygiad annibynnol o'r holl wasanaethau trais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol yng Nghymru. Caf adroddiad ar hyn yn yr hydref, oherwydd rwyf am gael darlun o ba wasanaethau sydd ar gael ac a oes angen inni edrych yn fanylach ar wasanaethau penodol. Un o'n hymrwymiadau yw cryfhau'r gwasanaethau yng Nghymru a bydd hynny'n rhan fawr o'r ddeddfwriaeth a'r Bil.

14:31 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I fully understand and appreciate why you have commissioned research into violence against women. What I cannot understand is why you have commissioned the University of Lancaster to carry out this research for you, and not a Welsh university. Perhaps you could explain why.

Weinidog, rwy'n deall ac yn gwerthfawrogi'n llawn pam eich bod wedi comisiynu ymchwil i drais yn erbyn menywod. Yr hyn na allaf ei ddeall yw pam eich bod wedi comisiynu Prifysgol Caerhirfryn i wneud y gwaith ymchwil hwn ichi, ac nid un o brifysgolion Cymru. Efallai y gallech egluro pam.

14:31 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The most appropriate form of research is what I want, and that is why that university has been chosen.

Y ffurf fwyaf priodol ar ymchwil yw'r hyn yr wyf am ei gael, a dyna pam y mae'r brifysgol honno wedi cael ei dewis.

Contractau Llywodraeth Leol

Local Government Contracts

14:31 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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5. Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cymryd i gynyddu nifer y contractau llywodraeth leol sy'n mynd i gwmnïau lleol? OAQ(4)0316(LG)

5. What steps has the Minister taken to increase the number of local government contracts that are given to local companies? OAQ(4)0316(LG)

14:31 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that quesiton, and welcome, Rhun. Each local authority is expected to adopt the principles of the Wales procurement policy statement and, in doing so, should ensure that contract opportunities are open to local companies.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw, a chroeso, Rhun. Disgwylir i bob awdurdod lleol fabwysiadu egwyddorion datganiad polisi caffael Cymru ac, wrth wneud hynny, dylent sicrhau bod cyfleoedd contractau yn agored i gwmnïau lleol.

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14:31 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae Plaid Cymru yn falch iawn o'r cynnydd mawr gafodd ei wneud o ran caffael lleol yn y blynyddoedd pan oeddem yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth ddiwethaf, gyda chyfran y cytundebau yn aros yng Nghymru yn cynyddu o ryw 35% i 52%. Fodd bynnag, mae'n achos pryder bod y momentwm yn cael ei golli, a thra bod enghreifftiau da iawn o bolisïau lleol, fel yng Ngwynedd, a yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod angen i'r Llywodraeth wneud llawer mwy i ddangos esiampl dda i lywodraeth leol ar hyd a lled Cymru?

Plaid Cymru is very pleased about the great progress made as regards local procurement in the years when we were part of the last Government, when the percentage of contracts remaining in Wales went from some 35% to 52%. However, it is a cause for concern that the momentum is being lost, and while there are good examples of local policies, as in Gwynedd, does the Minister agree that the Government must do much more in order to set a good example to local government across Wales?

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14:32 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

I do not agree that momentum is being lost. The Wales procurement policy statement, which was announced by the Minister for Finance last December, makes it very clear that we must use innovative, evidence-based approaches to procurement, and local authorities obviously have a key part to play in supporting the local economy. However, this needs to be balanced with their responsibility to get best value for money for the taxpayer.

Nid wyf yn cytuno bod y momentwm yn cael ei golli. Mae datganiad polisi caffael Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid fis Rhagfyr diwethaf, yn ei gwneud yn glir iawn bod yn rhaid inni ddefnyddio dulliau arloesol, sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o ran caffael, ac yn amlwg mae gan awdurdodau lleol ran allweddol i'w chwarae o ran cefnogi'r economi leol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen cydbwyso hyn â'u cyfrifoldeb i sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian i'r trethdalwr.

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14:32 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you know full well that existing local companies tender for local government contracts, which are key performance indicators for the last Government's policy for strategic regeneration areas, which is clearly very important in your economic policy. Can you outline the actual percentage increase in local authority contracts won by local firms in south-east Wales?

Weinidog, gwyddoch yn dda iawn fod cwmnïau lleol sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn tendro am gontractau llywodraeth leol, sydd yn ddangosyddion perfformiad allweddol ar gyfer polisi'r Llywodraeth ddiwethaf ar gyfer ardaloedd adfywio strategol, sydd yn amlwg yn hollbwysig yn eich polisi economaidd. A allwch amlinellu'r cynnydd canrannol gwirioneddol mewn contractau awdurdodau lleol a enillwyd gan gwmnïau lleol yn y de-ddwyrain?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:33 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

I do not have the figure for south-east Wales. We have seen Wales-based suppliers winning a larger share of contracts from 2004, when it was 35%, increasing to 52% in 2012. However, I can certainly write to the Member with that specific figure for south-east Wales.

Nid yw'r ffigur ar gyfer y de-ddwyrain gennyf. Rydym wedi gweld cyflenwyr yng Nghymru yn ennill cyfran fwy o gontractau ers 2004, pan oedd yn 35%, gan gynyddu i 52% yn 2012. Fodd bynnag, gallaf yn sicr ysgrifennu at yr Aelod gyda'r ffigur penodol hwnnw ar gyfer y de-ddwyrain.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:33 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, fel y dywedoch, mae'r polisi newydd hwn wedi bod mewn grym ers mis Rhagfyr. Erbyn mis Mai, dim ond dau o'r 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru oedd wedi mabwysiadu'r polisi. Gan eich bod chi wedi bod o gwmpas y cynghorau i gyd yn ystod yr haf, faint ohonynt erbyn hyn sydd wedi mabwysiadu'r polisi hwn, ac a oes disgwyl i gyrff sy'n gyfrifol am gaffael rhanbarthol i ddilyn y polisi hefyd?

Minister, as you said, this new policy has been in place since December. By May, only two of Wales's 22 local authorities had adopted the policy. Given that you visited all councils during the summer, how many of them have now adopted this policy, and is there a requirement for the bodies responsible for regional procurement to follow this policy also?

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14:33 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I said in my original answer, I expect each local authority to adopt the principles. I do not think I discussed it with all 22 local authorities during my summer tour, but I will certainly write to the Member in due course with the number of local authorities that have adopted the policy.

Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb gwreiddiol, disgwyliaf i bob awdurdod lleol fabwysiadu'r egwyddorion. Ni chredaf imi ei drafod â phob un o'r 22 o awdurdodau lleol yn ystod fy nhaith haf, ond yn sicr, ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod maes o law gyda nifer yr awdurdodau lleol sydd wedi mabwysiadu'r polisi.

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Cynllunio Cymunedol ar y Cyd

Collaborative Community Planning

14:34

Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

6. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid lleol i gefnogi rhagor o gynllunio cymunedol ar y cyd? OAQ(4)0320(LG)

6. What plans does the Welsh Government have to support greater collaborative community planning by local authorities and their local partners? OAQ(4)0320(LG)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:34

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Single integrated plans have replaced four separate statutory plans. This has considerably simplified collaborative community planning in Wales, stripping out bureaucratic duplication. It has resulted in significant efficiencies through partnership rationalisation. During my visits to local authorities over the summer, I saw at first hand excellent examples of collaborative approaches.

Mae cynlluniau integredig sengl wedi disodli pedwar cynllun statudol ar wahân. Mae hyn wedi symleiddio cynllunio cymunedol cydweithredol yng Nghymru, a chael gwared ar ddyblygu biwrocrataidd. Mae wedi arwain at arbedion effeithlonrwydd sylweddol drwy resymoli partneriaethau. Yn ystod fy ymweliadau ag awdurdodau lleol dros yr haf, gwelais enghreifftiau gwych uniongyrchol o ddulliau cydweithredol.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:34

Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Minister for that response, and I am sure the Minister is aware of the great news that came out in the summer recess that Western Power Distribution has sold Llanishen and Lisvane reservoirs to Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd, which owns the steelworks in the centre of Cardiff. This is very good news for the campaigners, who have fought for 12 years to prevent building on the reservoir. It has been a very expensive campaign for everyone involved, including the local authority. Following the Minister's statement on best practice yesterday, would she not agree that this is an example of local campaigners, local authorities and local communities working together to achieve a common end?

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw, ac rwy'n siŵr bod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r newyddion gwych a gyhoeddwyd yn ystod toriad yr haf fod Western Power Distribution wedi gwerthu cronfeydd dŵr Llanisien a Llys-faen i Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd sy'n berchen ar waith dur yng nghanol Caerdydd. Mae hyn yn newyddion da iawn i'r ymgyrchwyr, a fu'n brwydro ers 12 mlynedd i atal gwaith adeiladu ar y gronfa ddŵr. Bu'n ymgyrch ddrud iawn i bawb dan sylw, gan gynnwys yr awdurdod lleol. Yn dilyn datganiad y Gweinidog ar arfer gorau ddoe, oni fyddai'n cytuno bod hyn yn enghraifft o ymgyrchwyr lleol, awdurdodau lleol a chymunedau lleol yn cydweithio i gyflawni diben cyffredin?

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14:35

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, it is. I am very pleased that it has turned out the way that it has for the local communities. I certainly saw many examples of local authorities working closely with their communities. I saw some excellent regeneration schemes in Barry and Aberystwyth, for instance. I also saw an excellent social enterprise scheme in Anglesey, where the council has facilitated a social enterprise to manage the Beaumaris leisure centre. So, there is some excellent work out there. The best way of improving local services is to work directly with service users and communities.

Byddwn. Rwy'n falch iawn mai dyma fu'r canlyniad i'r cymunedau lleol. Yn sicr gwelais sawl enghraifft o awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio'n agos gyda'u cymunedau. Gwelais rai cynlluniau adfywio rhagorol yn y Barri ac Aberystwyth, er enghraifft. Gwelais hefyd gynllun menter gymdeithasol rhagorol yn Ynys Môn, lle mae'r cyngor wedi hwyluso menter gymdeithasol i reoli canolfan hamdden Biwmares. Felly, mae gwaith rhagorol yn mynd rhagddo. Y ffordd orau o wella gwasanaethau lleol yw drwy weithio'n uniongyrchol â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a chymunedau.

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14:36

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

The community right-to-build is a policy in other parts of the UK that is much more inclusive. It gives communities the right and the ability to build homes, shops and facilities where they choose. Beneficially, any revenue generated by these developments is then retained by that community. What considerations have you given to incorporating the community right-to-build into future guidance on community planning?

Mae hawl y gymuned i adeiladu yn bolisi mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU sy'n fwy cynhwysol o lawer. Mae'n rhoi'r hawl a'r gallu i gymunedau adeiladu cartrefi, siopau a chyfleusterau lle y dymunant. Yn fuddiol, caiff unrhyw refeniw a gynhyrchir gan y datblygiadau hyn ei gadw gan y gymuned honno. Pa ystyriaethau rydych wedi'u rhoi i ymgorfforoi hawl y gymuned i adeiladu mewn canllawiau yn y dyfodol ar gynllunio cymunedol?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:36

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

I have not given any.

Dim o gwbl.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:36

Llyr Gruffydd Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Er mwyn i gynllunio cymunedol ar y cyd weithio o ddifrif, mae angen sicrhau bod pob llais yn cael ei glywed fel rhan o'r broses honno. Mae elfen o ailddosbarthu neu rannu grym yn dod yn sgîl hynny, sy'n gallu bod yn heriol i rai elfennau yn y sector gyhoeddus. Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i drio hyrwyddo'r diwylliant ehangach hwnnw sy'n sicrhau nid yn unig bod pob llais yn cael ei glywed, ond bod rhywun yn gwrando ar y lleisiau a'r cyfraniadau hynny?

For collaborative community planning to work seriously, we need to ensure that all voices are heard as part of that process. There is an element of redistribution or sharing of power that comes in the wake of that, which can be challenging for some elements within the public sector. What is the Welsh Government doing to try to promote this wider culture, which not only ensures that all voices are heard, but that the voices and contributions are truly taken into account?

14:37

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I suppose that what I am doing in relation to that is trying to make local authorities much more open and transparent. You will be aware of webcasting, for instance, and getting out there and making sure that the public is aware of it. I am sure that other colleagues are doing different work in relation to your question.

Mae'n debyg mai'r hyn rwy'n ceisio ei wneud mewn perthynas â hynny yw ceisio gwneud awdurdodau lleol yn fwy agored a thryloyw. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o weddarlledu, er enghraifft, a mynd allan a gwneud yn siŵr bod y cyhoedd yn ymwybodol ohono. Rwy'n siŵr bod cyd-Aelodau eraill yn gwneud gwaith gwahanol mewn perthynas â'ch cwestiwn.

14:37

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 7, OAQ(4)0313(LG), has been transferred for written answer by the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport.

Mae Cwestiwn 7, OAQ(4)0313(LG), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth.

Cyflog Byw

Living Wage

14:37

Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. Pa gyngor y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i roi i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru o ran rhoi cyflog byw ar waith? OAQ(4)0306(LG)

8. What advice has the Welsh Government given to local authorities in Wales on implementing a living wage? OAQ(4)0306(LG)

14:37

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Welsh Government is committed to encouraging and supporting the living wage, as set out in our programme for government commitment. It is however a voluntary, non-statutory hourly rate and for individual employers to decide to pay their employees at the rate and be responsible for making the necessary business and budgetary adjustments to be able to do so.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymrwymedig i annog a chefnogi'r cyflog byw, fel y nodir yn ymrwymiad ein rhaglen lywodraethu. Fodd bynnag, cyfradd anstatudol, wirfoddol fesul awr ydyw a chyfrifoldeb cyflogwyr unigol yw penderfynu ar gyfradd talu eu cyflogeion a bod yn gyfrifol am wneud yr addasiadau busnes a chyllidebol angenrheidiol i allu gwneud hynny.

14:38

Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

One of the proudest achievements of the last UK Labour Government was to implement the national minimum wage. Despite all the threats of jobs that were going to be lost and all the problems it was meant to create, we have seen it work very well. I believe that we have moved on to the next stage of bringing a living wage. Can the Minister reveal how many Welsh councils have committed to implementing a living wage?

Un o lwyddiannau mwyaf balch Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf y DU oedd gweithredu'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Er gwaethaf yr holl fygythiadau o swyddi a oedd yn mynd i gael eu colli a'r holl broblemau yr oedd disgwyl i hynny eu creu, mae wedi gweithio'n dda yn ôl yr hyn a welsom. Credaf ein bod wedi symud ymlaen i gam nesaf cyflwyno cyflog byw. A all y Gweinidog ddatgelu sawl cyngor yng Nghymru sydd wedi ymrwymo i weithredu cyflog byw?

14:38

Lesley Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cardiff, Caerphilly and Swansea have adopted the living wage. As you will be aware, the Welsh Government supports and promotes the principle of the living wage, but it is up to each local authority to make its own decision.

Mae Caerdydd, Caerffili ac Abertawe wedi mabwysiadu'r cyflog byw. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi ac yn hyrwyddo egwyddor y cyflog byw, ond cyfrifoldeb pob awdurdod lleol yw gwneud ei benderfyniad ei hun.

14:38 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Questioning you on the same subject in the Chamber in May, I asked what action you could take to encourage local authorities to consider how a living wage might be introduced. I referred to evidence at the Trefnu Cymunedol Cymru/Together Creating Communities public assembly in Wrexham of staff earning below the minimum wage in Flintshire, Wrexham and Denbighshire. You replied that the Welsh Government is very happy to encourage employers to become living wage employers, although, as you say, on a voluntary basis. Therefore, Minister, since I asked that question in May, what action have you taken to encourage local authorities to become living wage employers?

Wrth eich holi ar yr un pwnc yn y Siambr ym mis Mai, gofynnais pa gamau y gallech eu cymryd i annog awdurdodau lleol i ystyried sut y gallai cyflog byw gael ei gyflwyno. Cyfeiriais at dystiolaeth yng nghynulliad cyhoeddus Trefnu Cymunedol Cymru yn Wrecsam o staff yn ennill llai na'r isafswm cyflog yn Sir y Fflint, Wrecsam a Sir Ddinbych. Gwnaethoch ateb drwy ddweud bod Llywodraeth Cymu yn hapus iawn i annog cyflogwyr i fod yn gyflogwyr cyflog byw, er, fel y dywedwch, ar sail wirfoddol. Felly, Weinidog, ers imi ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw ym mis Mai, pa gamau rydych wedi'u cymryd i annog awdurdodau lleol i ddod yn gyflogwyr cyflog byw?

14:39 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I said in my answer to Mike Hedges, we can encourage local authorities to do so, but it is up to them. I am sure that you would want to join me in welcoming the proposal to bring the living wage in the public sector under the remit of the workforce partnership council. I think that we can have a much more strategic look at the broader issues with trade unions and public sector employers. It is something that I have put on the agenda for the next council, which will be held on Monday.

Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Mike Hedges, gallwn annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud hynny, ond eu penderfyniad hwy ydyw. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech am ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cynnig i gynnwys y cyflog byw yn y sector cyhoeddus o dan gylch gwaith cyngor partneriaeth y gweithlu. Credaf y gallwn gael golwg mwy strategol o lawer ar y materion ehangach gydag undebau llafur a chyflogwyr y sector cyhoeddus. Mae'n rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i roi ar yr agenda ar gyfer y cyngor nesaf, a gynhelir ddydd Llun.

14:39 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, how will you convince authorities to implement the living wage when Labour-led Bridgend County Borough Council, for example, has already refused to do so? It refuses to pay many staff what they are owed through job evaluation, and it employs 490 staff—that is one in 11 of its workforce—on zero-hours contracts.

Weinidog, sut y byddwch yn darbwyllo awdurdodau i weithredu'r cyflog byw pan mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr dan arweiniad Llafur, er enghraifft, eisoes wedi gwrthod gwneud hynny? Mae'n gwrthod talu'r hyn sy'n ddyledus i lawer o aelodau staff drwy werthusiad swyddi, ac mae'n cyflogi 490 o aelodau staff—hynny yw un o bob 11 o'i weithlu—ar gontractau dim oriau.

14:40 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I say, I do not think that I can convince; it is my role to encourage, but it is for each local authority to make its own decisions. Some councils—I mentioned three of them—are making progress and I hope that they will continue to work with trade unions in order to deliver it.

Fel y dywedais, nid wyf yn meddwl y gallaf ddarbwyllo: fy rôl i yw annog, ond cyfrifoldeb pob awdurdod lleol yw gwneud ei benderfyniad ei hun. Mae rhai cynghorau—soniais am dri ohonynt—yn gwneud cynnydd a gobeithio y byddant yn parhau i weithio gydag undebau llafur er mwyn cyflawni hyn.

Awdurdodau Lleol sy'n Methu

Failing Local Authorities

14:40 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau a gymerwyd i fynd i'r afael ag awdurdodau lleol sy'n methu? OAQ(4)0310(LG)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on action taken to address failing local authorities? OAQ(4)0310(LG)

14:40 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Local authorities are responsible for managing and improving their own performance. It may be necessary, on occasion, for the Welsh Government to provide formal support, directions or intervention to seek improvements where there are concerns relating to specific governance or performance challenges faced by a particular authority.

Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol am reoli a gwella eu perfformiad eu hunain. Efallai y bydd angen, ar adegau, i Lywodraeth Cymru ddarparu cymorth, cyfarwyddiadau neu ymyriad ffurfiol i geisio gwelliannau lle mae pryderon yn ymwneud â heriau penodol o ran llywodraethu neu berfformiad a wynebir gan awdurdod penodol.

14:40 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

It will come as no surprise to you when I say that Caerphilly residents are increasingly concerned about the state of affairs at their council—officers bailed on suspicion of fraud and misconduct in public office, the audit report claiming unlawful behaviour and, most recently, the auditor general identified such significant failings that he now intends to undertake a special corporate governance inspection. So, what are your plans to sort out the problems in Caerphilly council and have you considered any interventions?

Ni fydd yn syndod ichi pan ddywedaf fod trigolion Caerffili yn pryderu'n gynyddol am gyflwr eu cyngor—swyddogion yn cael eu rhyddhau ar fechnïaeth ar amheuaeth o dwyll a chamymddwyn mewn swydd gyhoeddus, yr adroddiad archwilio yn gwneud honiadau o ymddygiad anghyfreithlon ac, yn fwyaf diweddar, nododd yr archwilydd cyffredinol y fath fethiannau sylweddol fel ei fod yn awr yn bwriadu cynnal arolygiad llywodraethu corfforaethol arbennig. Felly, beth yw eich cynlluniau i ddatrys y problemau yng nghyngor Caerffili ac a ydych wedi ystyried unrhyw ymyriadau?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:41 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

In response to specific recent events, Caerphilly council has taken action to address the arrest of the suspended chief executive and his interim replacement to ensure that the council continues to serve the people of Caerphilly. It would be inappropriate for me to comment on the events themselves, which are subject to an ongoing police investigation. There is no case, in light of the authority's performance, as assessed by the Wales Audit Office and in response to its immediate difficulties, for Ministers to intervene.

Mewn ymateb i ddigwyddiadau diweddar penodol, mae cyngor Caerffili wedi cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â'r achos o arestio'r prif weithredwr a gafodd ei ddiarddel o'r gwaith a'r unigolyn a benodwyd dros dro yn ei le er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyngor yn parhau i wasanaethu pobl Caerffili. Byddai'n amhriodol i mi roi sylwadau ar y digwyddiadau eu hunain, y mae'r heddlu yn ymchwilio iddynt ar hyn o bryd. Nid oes achos, yng ngoleuni perfformiad yr awdurdod, fel yr aseswyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac mewn ymateb i'w anawsterau uniongyrchol, dros ymyrraeth ar ran Gweinidogion.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:42 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, there are six local education authorities in special measures; unlawful payments taking place in Caerphilly; a waiting list of 90,000 for social housing; the efficiencies that we know so much about in Cardiff; and alledged snooping of councillor e-mails and opaque governance in Carmarthenshire. What steps are you taking to address these issues?

Weinidog, mae chwe awdurdod addysg lleol yn y categori mesurau arbennig; y taliadau anghyfreithlon a wneir yng Nghaerffili; y rhestr aros o 90,000 ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol; yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd y gwyddom gymaint amdanynt yng Nghaerdydd; a'r sbïo honedig ar e-byst cynghorwyr a'r llywodraethu niwlog yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:42 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Obviously, that is not the culture that we want to see in Welsh public service, and I am having ongoing conversations with leaders and chief executives around the issues that you raise.

Yn amlwg, nid dyma'r diwylliant rydym am ei weld yn y gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a chaf drafodaethau parhaus gydag arweinwyr a phrif weithredwyr ar y materion a godir gennych.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:42 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, one of the key instruments to address failing authorities is effective scrutiny by elected members and by our armchair auditors across Wales—taxpayers. Yet, we see an increase in the exclusion of the press and public now in some authorities across Wales, despite the fact that you have given £1 million to local authorities to broadcast live proceedings. Could you tell us, Minister, how you view your role as Minister for local government in terms of leadership and guidance for these authorities? Could you also advise, as we stand here today, how many local authorities in Wales are using that money to live-stream and broadcast their council business?

Weinidog, un o'r offerynnau allweddol i fynd i'r afael ag awdurdodau sy'n methu yw proses graffu effeithiol gan aelodau etholedig a chan ein harchwilwyr cadair freichiau ledled Cymru—trethdalwyr. Eto i gyd, gwelwn gynnydd bellach yn y camau i wahardd y wasg a'r cyhoedd mewn rhai awdurdodau ledled Cymru, er gwaethaf y ffaith eich bod wedi rhoi £1 filiwn i awdurdodau lleol ddarlledu trafodion yn fyw. A allwch ddweud wrthym, Weinidog, sut rydych yn ystyried eich rôl fel Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol o ran arweinyddiaeth ac arweiniad ar gyfer yr awdurdodau hyn? A allech hefyd ddweud, fel y mae'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd, sawl awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sy'n defnyddio'r arian hwnnw i ffrydio'n fyw a darlledu busnes eu cyngor?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:43 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Carmarthenshire council has already started and, when I was on my summer visits, I viewed its webcasting. Interestingly, I have some information before me today, and 21 of the 22 are well into the, I presume, procuring and tendering contracts. Twenty-one out of the 22 are very keen to do webcasts and publish their meetings. There is just one that is thinking of an alternative and I am looking at that now.

Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin eisoes wedi dechrau a phan oeddwn ar fy ymweliadau dros yr haf, gwelais ei weddarllediadau. Yn ddiddorol, mae gennyf rywfaint o wybodaeth ger fy mron heddiw, ac mae 21 o'r 22 gryn dipyn o'r ffordd, fe dybiaf, drwy'r contractau caffael a thendro. Mae 21 allan o'r 22 yn awyddus iawn i wneud gweddarllediadau a chyhoeddi eu cyfarfodydd. Mae un sy'n meddwl am ffordd arall ac rwy'n ystyried hynny nawr.

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Public Services

14:44 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0307(LG)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on improving the delivery of public services in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0307(LG)

14:44 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The programme for government sets out our approach to supporting efficient and effective services that meet the needs of people across Wales, including mid and west Wales. We are committed to stronger local democracy and accountability, a relentless focus on the improvement of public services, the effective use of funding to drive improvement and innovation, and to providing leadership for public services working well together.

Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn nodi ein dull o gefnogi gwasanaethau effeithlon ac effeithiol sy'n diwallu anghenion pobl ar draws Cymru, gan gynnwys y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddemocratiaeth ac atebolrwydd lleol cryfach, ffocws di-baid ar wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, y defnydd effeithiol o arian i hybu gwelliant ac arloesi, ac i ddarparu arweinyddiaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n gweithio'n dda gyda'i gilydd.

14:44 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that response. I am sure that you would agree with me that a key public service across mid and west Wales, indeed the whole of Wales, is the public library service. Just last week, I had the pleasure of attending the Creepy House summer reading challenge awards in my local library, where more than 35 local children, with the support of their families, had read up to six books and were very pleased to turn up for the awards to celebrate that fact. Across the whole of Wales, thousands of children have participated in this over the summer period. What steps are you prepared to take, Minister, particularly with a difficult budget round coming up for local authorities, to emphasise the importance of public libraries across the whole of Wales and their potential for increasing literacy levels and also as practising community helps?

Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno â mi mai gwasanaeth cyhoeddus allweddol ar draws y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, yn wir i Gymru gyfan, yw'r gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, cefais y pleser o fynychu gwobrau her darllen yr haf Creepy House yn fy llyfrgell leol, lle roedd mwy na 35 o blant lleol, gyda chefnogaeth eu teuluoedd, wedi darllen hyd at chwe llyfr ac yn falch iawn o fod yn bresennol ar gyfer y gwobrau i ddathlu'r ffaith honno. Ledled Cymru gyfan, mae miloedd o blant wedi cymryd rhan yn hyn dros yr haf. Pa gamau rydych yn barod i'w cymryd, Weinidog, yn enwedig gyda chylch anodd y gyllideb ar y gweill ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, i bwysleisio pwysigrwydd llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus ledled Cymru gyfan a'u potensial i gynyddu lefelau llythrennedd a hefyd fel canolfannau sy'n helpu'r gymuned?

14:45 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Libraries are very important for the reasons that you have just stated. While you were attending Creepy Tales, I was attending baby rhyme time in Pembrokeshire, when I visited that local authority, and it was very good to see, in that library, so many different things and schemes taking place, which I saw in a few libraries across Wales. Obviously, local authorities will have to make these decisions. We are all under financial pressures. I know that we have a shrinking budget, but it is very important—and this is the message that I have given to local authorities—that they cannot salami-slice the service and they cannot focus on non-statutory services, such as libraries, when they are making their decisions.

Mae llyfrgelloedd yn bwysig iawn am y rhesymau yr ydych newydd eu rhoi. Pan oeddech chi yn bresennol yn nigwyddiad Creepy Tales, roeddwn i mewn digwyddiad amser rhigymau babanod yn Sir Benfro, pan ymwelais â'r awdurdod lleol hwnnw, ac roedd yn dda gweld, yn y llyfrgell honno, gymaint o bethau a chynlluniau gwahanol ar waith, a welais mewn rhai llyfrgelloedd ledled Cymru. Yn amlwg, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol wneud y penderfyniadau hyn. Rydym i gyd dan bwysau ariannol. Gwn fod gennym gyllideb sy'n crebachu, ond mae'n bwysig iawn—a dyma'r neges yr wyf wedi'i rhoi i awdurdodau lleol—na allant leihau'r gwasanaeth yn raddol ac na allant ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau anstatudol, megis llyfrgelloedd, wrth wneud eu penderfyniadau.

14:46 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Minister, I heard what you said earlier when responding to my supplementary question regarding public toilets, but the fact is that Powys County Council does rely on Welsh Government funding to maintain a number of public toilets. It is not simply a matter for it to decide. It relies on the public facilities grant scheme and, at the moment, it does not know the future of that scheme, which is not allowing it to plan accordingly. Therefore, may I ask you again whether the Welsh Government will continue to grant fund the maintenance of public toilets across Wales?

Weinidog, clywais yr hyn a ddywedasoch yn gynharach wrth ymateb i'm cwestiwn atodol o ran toiledau cyhoeddus, ond y gwir yw fod Cyngor Sir Powys yn dibynnu ar arian Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnal a chadw nifer o doiledau cyhoeddus. Nid ein cyfrifoldeb ni yn unig yw penderfynu ar hyn. Mae'n dibynnu ar y cynllun grant cyfleusterau cyhoeddus ac, ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'n gwybod beth fydd dyfodol y cynllun hwnnw, sydd felly'n golygu na all gynllunio. Felly, a allaf ofyn ichi unwaith eto a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i roi arian grant i gynnal a chadw toiledau cyhoeddus ledled Cymru?

14:46 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Obviously, that is something that we will have to consider as we go through our budget negotiations.

Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid inni ei ystyried wrth inni gynnal ein trafodaethau ar y gyllideb.

14:46 **Simon Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Minister, one of the most valued public services in Mid and West Wales is undoubtedly the Royal Mail, and one of the creepiest tales that I have heard over the last few months is the proposal to privatise the Royal Mail. What consideration are you giving in Government to working together with local authorities and the workers, who are entitled to part of the Royal Mail in privatisation, to see whether it is possible to take back the Welsh bit of the Royal Mail into public ownership?

Weinidog, un o'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mwyaf gwerthfawr yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin yw'r Post Brenhinol, ac un o'r straeon mwyaf dychrynllyd a glywais dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf yw'r cynnig i breifateiddio'r Post Brenhinol. Pa ystyriaeth ydych chi'n ei rhoi yn y Llywodraeth i gydweithio ag awdurdodau lleol a'r gweithwyr, sydd â hawl i ran o'r Post Brenhinol wrth breifateiddio, er mwyn gweld a yw'n bosibl adfer y rhan Gymraeg o'r Post Brenhinol i berchnogaeth gyhoeddus?

14:47 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I have not undertaken any specific work and local government has not raised it directly with me. Obviously, we do not agree with the UK Government's proposals on this, and I am sure that representations have been made by the Welsh Government to the UK Government by the most appropriate Minister.

Nid wyf wedi ymgymryd ag unrhyw waith penodol ac nid yw llywodraeth leol wedi codi'r mater yn uniongyrchol gyda mi. Yn amlwg, nid ydym yn cytuno â chynigion Llywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwn, ac rwy'n siŵr bod sylwadau wedi cael eu gwneud gan Lywodraeth Cymru i Lywodraeth y DU gan y Gweinidog mwyaf priodol.

Amrywiaeth mewn Llywodraeth Leol

Diversity within Local Government

14:47 **Christine Chapman** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ymdrechion i annog mwy o amrywiaeth mewn llywodraeth leol? OAQ(4)0311(LG)

11. Will the Minister provide an update on efforts to encourage greater diversity within local government? OAQ(4)0311(LG)

14:47 **Lesley Griffiths** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I have established an expert group chaired by Professor Laura McAllister to examine the results of the local government candidates survey 2012 and to draw up an action plan aimed at improving diversity at the next local elections, due in May 2017. I have asked it to report to me by January 2014.

Rwyf wedi sefydlu grŵp arbenigol o dan gadeiryddiaeth yr Athro Laura McAllister i archwilio canlyniadau'r arolwg o ymgeiswyr llywodraeth leol 2012 ac i lunio cynllun gweithredu gyda'r nod o wella amrywiaeth yn yr etholiadau lleol nesaf, ym mis Mai 2017. Rwyf wedi gofyn iddo gyflwyno adroddiad imi erbyn mis Ionawr 2014.

14:48 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

I know that that is very welcome news and I hope that it will be a powerful asset in encouraging greater diversity in our communities. However, my concern is: how can we make sure that we canvass the views and opinions of groups beyond the usual suspects, so that we get a really good view of the issues preventing our local democracy from accurately reflecting our communities?

Gwn fod hynny'n newyddion i'w groesawu'n fawr a gobeithio y bydd yn ased pwerus i annog mwy o amrywiaeth yn ein cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, fy mhryder i yw hyn: sut y gallwn wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn ceisio barn a safbwyntiau grwpiau y tu hwnt i'r rhai arferol, fel ein bod yn cael darlun gwirioneddol dda o'r materion sy'n atal ein democratiaeth leol rhag adlewyrchu ein cymunedau yn gywir?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:48 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that you raise a very good point. The expert group has now put out a call for evidence, and I was pleased to see—this is probably Laura McAlliser, who is very into social media—that it put it out on Twitter. We also have a role as politicians to make sure that our networks reach out beyond the usual suspects, as you said, if we are truly to get people who perhaps would not think about standing for local government normally and draw them in. Certainly, I will be interested to see what the group brings forward. I think that it will dovetail with the work that my colleague Jeff Cuthbert is doing and also the work that the the Presiding Officer is doing, in relation to bringing more women into public life.

Credaf eich bod yn codi pwynt da iawn. Mae'r grŵp arbenigol bellach wedi gwneud cais am dystiolaeth, ac roeddwn yn falch o'i weld—Laura McAllister yw hyn siŵr o fod, sy'n hoff iawn o'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol—yn ei roi ar Twitter. Mae gennym hefyd rôl fel gwleidyddion i wneud yn siŵr bod ein rhwydweithiau yn ymestyn allan y tu hwnt i'r rhai arferol, fel y dywedasoch, os ydym yn wir am gael pobl na fyddent efallai yn ystyried sefyll ar gyfer llywodraeth leol fel arfer a'u cynnwys. Yn sicr, bydd gennyf ddiddordeb i weld beth fydd y grŵp yn ei gyflwyno. Credaf y bydd yn cydblethu â'r gwaith y mae fy nghyd-Aelod Jeff Cuthbert yn ei wneud a hefyd y gwaith y mae'r Llywydd yn ei wneud, mewn perthynas â chynnwys mwy o ferched mewn bywyd cyhoeddus.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, in December last year, research by BBC Wales revealed that just two top managers in Wales's local authorities declared themselves as being from an ethnic minority. What strategies have been put in place to ensure that local authorities properly reflect the communities that they serve, in the interests of creating a strong and cohesive society in Wales and to stop giving lip service, but to take action?

Weinidog, ym mis Rhagfyr y llynedd, datgelodd ymchwil gan BBC Cymru mai dim ond dau reolwr yn awdurdodau lleol Cymru oedd yn datgan eu bod yn dod o leiafrif ethnig. Pa strategaethau sydd wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith er mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn adlewyrchu'n briodol y cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu, er budd creu cymdeithas gref a chydlynus yng Nghymru a gweithredu yn hytrach nag esgus eu cefnogi?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is very important, as I said in my answer to Christine Chapman, that the public sector reflects the society that it represents. I know that several ministerial colleagues have work ongoing in this area, and I refer to the work that the Presiding Officer is also undertaking. We had a discussion recently in Cabinet about this and we will be bringing further proposals forward in due course.

Mae'n bwysig iawn, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Christine Chapman, fod y sector cyhoeddus yn adlewyrchu'r gymdeithas y mae'n ei chynrychioli. Gwn fod gan nifer o gyd-Weinidogion waith ar y gweill yn y maes hwn, a chyfeiriaf at y gwaith y mae'r Llywydd hefyd yn ei wneud. Cawsom drafodaeth yn ddiweddar yn y Cabinet am hyn a byddwn yn cyflwyno cynigion pellach maes o law.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Dreth Gyngor ar Ail Gartrefi

Council Tax on Second Homes

14:50 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefel y dreth gyngor ar ail gartrefi? OAQ(4)0315(LG)

12. Will the Minister make a statement regarding the level of council tax on second homes? OAQ(4)0315(LG)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:50 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

A joint consultation on council tax and second homes was launched on 16 September 2013. The consultation is open from 16 September until 28 October, running for six weeks. Councils are already able to apply discounts to second homes.

Lansiwyd ymgynghoriad ar y cyd ar y dreth gyngor ac ail gartrefi ar 16 Medi 2013. Mae'r ymgynghoriad ar agor o 16 Medi tan 28 Hydref, ac yn para am chwe wythnos. Mae cynghorau eisoes yn gallu cymhwyso disgownt i ail gartrefi.

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14:50 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n croesawu hyn yn fawr iawn, oherwydd byddai'r hawl i amrywio'r dreth gyngor ar ail gartrefi yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i gael llawer iawn mwy o ddylanwad ar y math o dai sydd ar gael, a sicrhau bod y tai hynny'n cyfateb i anghenion lleol.

I welcome this very much, because the right to vary council tax on second homes would enable local authorities to have much more influence on the kinds of houses available, and ensure that those houses matched local need.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:51 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes; currently, local authorities have a discretionary power to grant a discount to second home owners and they can determine the level of that discount. We will be very interested to see the responses to the consultation from as many organisations and individuals as possible.

Ie; ar hyn o bryd, mae gan awdurdodau lleol bŵer dewisol i roi disgownt i berchnogion ail gartrefi a gallant bennu lefel y disgownt hwnnw. Bydd gennym ddiddordeb i weld yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad gan gymaint o sefydliadau ac unigolion â phosibl.

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14:51 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, would you consider plans to increase council tax on second homes to more than that of a primary residence to be a premium or a punishment?

Weinidog, a fyddech yn ystyried mai premiwm neu gosb yw'r cynlluniau i gynyddu'r dreth gyngor ar ail gartrefi i fwy na'r hyn a godir ar gyfer prif breswylfa?

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14:51 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I say, we want to see the responses to the consultation. I am sorry; I did not catch the end of the question. Once we have had those consultations we can make those decisions.

Fel y dywedais, rydym am weld yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf; ni chlywais ddiwedd y cwestiwn. Pan fyddwn wedi cael yr ymgynghoriadau hynny gallwn wneud y penderfyniadau hynny.

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Comisiwn Ffiniau Llywodraeth Leol

Local Government Boundary Commission

14:52 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am sgyrsiau y mae wedi'u cael gyda'r Comisiwn Ffiniau Llywodraeth Leol? OAQ(4)0309(LG)

13. Will the Minister make a statement on conversations she has had with the Local Government Boundary Commission? OAQ(4)0309(LG)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:52 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

This Chamber passed the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013, making important provisions relating to the remit and work programme of the renamed Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales. I have met it twice in the past six months to discuss its approach to its future work programme.

Pasiodd y Siambr hon Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) 2013, gan wneud darpariaethau pwysig yn ymwneud â chylch gwaith a rhaglen waith y Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru a ailenwyd. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod ddwywaith ag ef yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf i drafod ei ymagwedd tuag at ei raglen waith yn y dyfodol.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:52 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. The local government boundary commission recently produced a timetable for carrying out local government boundary reviews. Can you tell me whether, in your view, any changes made by the review will be in place in time for the local government elections in 2017?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn ddiweddar, cynhyrchodd y comisiwn ffiniau llywodraeth leol amserlen ar gyfer cynnal adolygiadau o ffiniau llywodraeth leol. A allwch ddweud wrthyf a fydd unrhyw newidiadau a wnaed gan yr adolygiad, yn eich barn chi, ar waith erbyn etholiadau llywodraeth leol 2017?

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14:52 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes; the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013 places a duty on the commission to carry out a continual cycle of electoral reviews over a 10-year period. The commission will commence its programme of reviews next year, and orders can be made to implement the changes ahead of the 2017 elections where reviews are completed in time.

Byddant; mae Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) 2013 yn gosod dyletswydd ar y comisiwn i gynnal cylch parhaus o adolygiadau etholiadol dros gyfnod o 10 mlynedd. Bydd y comisiwn yn dechrau ar ei raglen o adolygiadau y flwyddyn nesaf, a gall gorchmynion gael eu gwneud i weithredu'r newidiadau cyn etholiadau 2017 lle y cwblheir adolygiadau mewn pryd.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:53 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

There is a lot of unease in local government at the moment with the local government boundary commission and the Williams commission regarding the future of local authorities. Councillors up and down the country of every political colour want to know what you are planning, and believe that you may be working towards a whole-scale reorganisation, and hoping that they will not notice. Will you assure this Chamber that whole-scale local government is not being considered?

Mae llawer o bryder mewn llywodraeth leol ar hyn o bryd gyda'r comisiwn ffiniau llywodraeth leol a chomisiwn Williams ynglŷn â dyfodol awdurdodau lleol. Mae cynghorwyr ym mhob cwr o'r wlad ac o bob plaid am wybod beth rydych yn ei gynllunio, ac yn credu y gallech fod yn gweithio tuag at ad-drefnu ar raddfa lwyr, ac yn gobeithio na fyddant yn sylwi. A wnewch chi sicrhau'r Siambr hon nad yw ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol ar raddfa lwyr yn cael ei ystyried?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:53 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Our manifesto commitment was not to reorganise local government.

Nid ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol oedd ein hymrwymiad maniffesto.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Contractau Dim Oriau

Zero Hours Contracts

14:53 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i roi terfyn ar gontractau dim oriau ymysg gweithwyr awdurdod lleol? OAQ(4)0318(LG)

14. Will the Minister provide an update on what the Welsh Government is doing to end the use of zero hours contracts among local authority workers? OAQ(4)0318(LG)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:53 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

We do not condone the inappropriate use of zero-hour contracts but recognise that this is a matter for individual employers. The UK Government is currently reviewing the practice of zero-hours contracts and we are waiting the outcome of this review with interest.

Nid ydym yn esgusodi'r defnydd amhriodol o gontractau dim oriau, ond cydnabyddwn mai mater i gyflogwyr unigol yw hyn. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wrthi'n adolygu'r arfer o gontractau dim oriau ar hyn o bryd ac rydym yn aros am ganlyniad yr adolygiad hwn gyda diddordeb.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:53 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. A fyddwch chi fel Llywodareth Cymru yn cymryd rhan yn yr adolygiad hwnnw? A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i edrych ar yr hyn mae pob cyngor ar draws Cymru yn ei wneud yn hyn o beth? Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae cyngor Penybont yn defnyddio'r contractau hyn ac mae nifer o staff yn teimlo bod eu hawliau'n cael eu tanseilio yng nghyd-destun y contractau hyn. Beth yn union y byddwch yn ei wneud, fel Gweinidog, ar y mater pwysig hwn?

Thank you for that response, Minister. Could you tell us whether you, as Welsh Government, will participate in that review? Have you had any discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association to look at what every council throughout Wales is doing in this regard? As I said earlier, Bridgend council is using these contracts and many staff feel that their rights are being undermined in the context of these zero-hour contracts. What exactly will you do, as Minister, on this important issue?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:54 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Further to the review that the UK Government has undertaken, I think that there will now be a public consultation on the issue of zero-hour contracts. Certainly, the Welsh Government will be participating in the consultation.

Ymhellach i'r adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU, credaf y bydd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn awr ar fater contractau dim oriau. Yn sicr, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad.

In relation to the WLGA, I have not had discussions with it about zero-hour contracts, but I would be very happy to do so and report back to the Member.

Mewn perthynas â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau â hi am gontractau dim oriau, ond byddwn yn hapus iawn i wneud hynny ac adrodd yn ôl i'r Aelod.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:55 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am very pleased to hear you say that you will speak to the WLGA. What discussions will you have with your Cabinet colleagues about discussing zero-hours contracts with other parts of the public sector that may also be operating this difficult practice? I have a great deal of sympathy with bringing the matter to an end here in Wales, and I think that the Welsh Government should do everything it can to use its influence to do that within the Welsh public sector.

Weinidog, rwy'n falch iawn o'ch clywed yn dweud y byddwch yn siarad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Pa drafodaethau a gewch gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet ynghylch trafod contractau dim oriau gyda rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus a all hefyd fod yn gweithredu'r arfer anodd hwn? Mae gennyf lawer iawn o gydymdeimlad â datrys y mater hwn yma yng Nghymru, a chredaf y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud popeth a all i ddefnyddio ei dylanwad i wneud hynny o fewn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

14:55 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Other parts—though not local government—would obviously be a matter for individual Ministers.

Byddai rhannau eraill—ond nid llywodraeth leol—yn amlwg yn fater i Weinidogion unigol.

Y Dreth Gyngor

Council Tax

14:55 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar y dreth gyngor? OAQ(4)0321(LG)

15. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's policy on council tax? OAQ(4)0321(LG)

14:55 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would expect council tax to be set at levels that support local services while recognising the financial constraints on households at this difficult time.

Byddwn yn disgwyl i dreth gyngor gael ei gosod ar lefelau sy'n cefnogi gwasanaethau lleol tra'n cydnabod y cyfyngiadau ariannol ar gartrefi ar yr adeg anodd hon.

14:55 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rydych wedi bod yn cynnal trafodaethau gyda llywodraeth leol yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf, ac mae'r arweinwyr yn dweud wrthyf eu bod yn disgwyl toriadau sylweddol yn eu cyllidebau ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Wrth wneud y datganiad ddoe, cyfeirioch at enghreifftiau o arfer da mewn cynghorau sir, ac un ohonynt yn Ynys Môn, lle mae gwirfoddolwyr bellach yn rheoli canolfan hamdden roedd y cyngor sir am ei chau. A ydych yn credu mai dyna'r dyfodol i feysydd anstatudol, fel hamdden ac efallai ddatblygu'r economi, sef bod gwirfoddolwyr yn rhedeg y sefydliadau hyn yn lle'r cynghorau sir, wrth i'r rheini ganolbwyntio ar eu prif feysydd statudol?

You have been having discussions over the past few months with local government, and the leaders are telling me that they expect significant budgetary cuts for the coming financial year. In making your statement yesterday, you mentioned examples of good practice in county councils, including one in Ynys Môn, where volunteers are now running a leisure centre that the county council wanted to close. Do you believe that that is the future for non-statutory services, such as leisure and economic development, perhaps, in that they will be run by volunteers while the county councils focus on their main statutory duties?

14:56 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Not 100%. The example that I gave, of Beaumaris leisure centre, has certainly worked very well, and I have seen the few social enterprises that have worked successfully. I saw a very good one in Neath Port Talbot, for instance. However, I know that some local authorities are having discussions about some of their non-statutory services with residents and with community and town councils.

Nid yn gyfan gwbl. Mae'r enghraifft a roddais, sef canolfan hamdden Biwmares, yn sicr wedi gweithio'n dda iawn, ac rwyf wedi gweld yr ychydig fentrau cymdeithasol sydd wedi gweithio'n llwyddiannus. Gwelais un dda iawn yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, er enghraifft. Fodd bynnag, gwn fod rhai awdurdodau lleol yn cynnal trafodaethau am rai o'u gwasanaethau anstatudol gyda thrigolion a chyda chynghorau cymuned a thref.

14:57 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Referring to an earlier question, given that second homes are not empty homes, and that they are sometimes the primary home, within the consultation that has been launched, referred to earlier, on additional council tax for second homes, how will the Welsh Government define a second home?

Gan gyfeirio at gwestiwn cynharach, o ystyried nad yw ail gartrefi yn gartrefi gwag, ac mai'r prif gartref ydynt weithiau, o fewn yr ymgynghoriad a lansiwyd, y cyfeiriwyd ato yn gynharach, o ran y dreth gyngor ychwanegol ar gyfer ail gartrefi, sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn diffinio ail gartref?

14:57 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

That is specified in the consultation document that Carl Sargeant and I have brought forward.

Nodir hynny yn y ddogfen ymgynghori yr wyf i a Carl Sargeant wedi ei chyflwyno.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cwestiynau i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad

Questions to the Assembly Commission

Hygyrchedd Darlledu'r Cynulliad ar gyfer Pobl Anabl

Accessibility of Assembly Broadcasting for People with Disabilities

14:57 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

1. A wnaiff y Comisiwn ddatganiad am hygyrchedd darlledu'r Cynulliad ar gyfer pobl anabl? OAQ(4)0074(AC)

1. Will the Commission make a statement on the accessibility of Assembly broadcasting for people with disabilities? OAQ(4)0074(AC)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:57 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad / Assembly Commissioner

I thank the Member for South Wales Central for the question. I should say in the first place that I think that all Members had a question about British Sign Language from a constituent in Newport. I have written to the gentleman, giving him a very full explanation of the situation as it is now and, maybe, as it will change in the future. I think that everybody here knows that we as an Assembly are committed to accessibility and to ensuring that everyone can engage with our work. We make reasonable adjustments for people with disabilities whenever we can. In June, Action on Hearing Loss awarded us the Louder than Words charter mark for reducing barriers for people who are deaf or have a hearing loss. In addition to the live online broadcast on Senedd.tv, a summary of Plenary business is published on our website within 30 minutes of the end of each meeting, with full transcripts available within 24 hours. As technology allows, we will give consideration to further options, such as signing or subtitling.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ganol De Cymru am y cwestiwn. Dylwn ddweud, yn y lle cyntaf, y credaf fod pob Aelod wedi cael cwestiwn am Iaith Arwyddion Prydain gan etholwr yng Nghasnewydd. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at y gŵr, gan roi esboniad llawn iawn iddo o'r sefyllfa fel y mae yn awr, ac, efallai, sut y bydd yn newid yn y dyfodol. Credaf fod pawb yma'n gwybod ein bod ni fel Cynulliad yn ymrwymedig i hygyrchedd ac i sicrhau y gall pawb ymgysylltu â'n gwaith. Rydym yn gwneud addasiadau rhesymol ar gyfer pobl ag anableddau pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl. Ym mis Mehefin, rhoddodd Action on Hearing Loss y nod siarter Yn Uwch na Geiriau i ni am leihau rhwystrau i bobl sy'n fyddar neu sydd â nam ar eu clyw. Yn ogystal â'r darllediad ar-lein byw ar Senedd.tv, caiff crynodeb o fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn ei gyhoeddi ar ein gwefan o fewn 30 munud i ddiwedd pob cyfarfod, gyda thrawsgrifiadau llawn ar gael o fewn 24 awr. Fel y mae technoleg yn ei ganiatáu, byddwn yn ystyried opsiynau pellach, fel arwyddo neu is-deitlo.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:59 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much for that answer, and thank you for the correspondence regarding the issue. As you say, there is no signing or subtitling, but I have had representations from people who say that some of the accessibility software that is available to read web pages has difficulty with the Assembly's Record. Does the Commission conduct a regular audit of the accessibility of our business here?

Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, a diolch am yr ohebiaeth ynglŷn â'r mater. Fel y dywedwch, nid oes unrhyw arwyddo nac is-deitlo, ond yr wyf wedi cael sylwadau gan bobl sy'n dweud bod peth o'r feddalwedd hygyrchedd sydd ar gael i ddarllen tudalennau gwe yn cael anhawster gyda Chofnod y Cynulliad. A yw'r Comisiwn yn cynnal archwiliad rheolaidd o hygyrchedd ein busnes yma?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:59 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that Peter Black was listening very carefully to what you said. I would imagine that it does happen, though I cannot say for sure. However, I am sure that he will be in touch with you, or at least someone from the Commission will give you a full answer on that. Perhaps I should say that the Assembly has the technical capacity to include in-vision British Sign Language signing for one meeting at present, and we are working with S4C on a pilot project to broadcast BSL interpretation for First Minister's questions. The signed broadcast feed will be shown on S4C's 'Y Dydd yn y Cynulliad' programme on Tuesday evenings, and also on the Assembly's internal television system. As part of the pilot we will evaluate how we can provide a BSL signing service in future, how effective it is, the benefits it delivers, and what the implications are in terms of the likely cost and resource implications of continuing or expanding the service. As part of the development of the new Senedd.tv service, we are aiming to implement a captioning system that will give us the ability to provide subtitles of proceedings. As this would be a brand-new service for the Assembly, we would need to take a detailed look at how it could be provided in terms of the resources and cost before a pilot could be set up.

Credaf fod Peter Black wedi bod yn gwrando'n astud iawn ar yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Byddwn yn dychmygu ei fod yn digwydd, ond ni allaf ddweud yn sicr. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn cysylltu â chi, neu y bydd o leiaf rywun o'r Comisiwn yn rhoi ateb llawn i chi ar hynny. Efallai y dylwn ddweud bod gan y Cynulliad y gallu technegol i gynnwys gwasanaeth arwyddo Iaith Arwyddion Prydain ar gyfer un cyfarfod ar hyn o bryd, ac rydym yn gweithio gydag S4C ar brosiect peilot i ddarlledu gwasanaeth dehongli BSL ar gyfer cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog. Caiff y ffrwd darlledu wedi'i arwyddo ei ddangos ar raglen S4C 'Y Dydd yn y Cynulliad' ar nos Fawrth, a hefyd ar system deledu fewnol y Cynulliad. Fel rhan o'r cynllun peilot byddwn yn gwerthuso sut y gallwn ddarparu gwasanaeth arwyddo BSL yn y dyfodol, pa mor effeithiol ydyw, y manteision sydd ynghlwm ag ef, a'r goblygiadau o ran y gost a'r adnoddau tebygol y bydd eu hangen i barhau â'r gwasanaeth neu ei ehangu. Fel rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth Senedd.tv newydd, rydym yn anelu at weithredu system penawdau a fydd yn ein galluogi i ddarparu is-deitlau o'r trafodion. Gan mai gwasanaeth newydd sbon ar gyfer y Cynulliad fyddai hwn, byddai angen i ni edrych yn fanwl ar sut y gallai gael ei ddarparu o ran yr adnoddau a'r gost cyn y gallai cynllun peilot gael ei sefydlu.

We do provide a bilingual Record of Proceedings, as I have said, within 24 hours to ensure that all people in Wales have an opportunity to access an accurate and timely record of debates, which is considered best practice by Action on Hearing Loss. Before I finish, I think that I should pay tribute to the continuing work that Ann Jones does supporting people with hearing problems. She continues to bring such problems to our attention.

Rydym yn darparu Cofnod dwyieithog o'r Trafodion, fel y dywedais, o fewn 24 awr i sicrhau bod pawb yng Nghymru yn cael cyfle i weld cofnod cywir ac amserol o ddadleuon, sy'n cael ei ystyried yn arfer gorau gan Action on Hearing Loss. Cyn imi orffen, credaf y dylwn dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith parhaus y mae Ann Jones yn ei wneud i gefnogi pobl â phroblemau clyw. Mae'n parhau i ddod â phroblemau o'r fath i'n sylw.

Ap Ffôn Clyfar

Smartphone Application

15:01 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff Comisiwn y Cynulliad roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am unrhyw gynlluniau sydd ganddo i gyflwyno ap ffôn clyfar Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru? OAQ(4)0075(AC)

2. Will the Assembly Commission provide an update on any plans they have to introduce a National Assembly for Wales smartphone application? OAQ(4)0075(AC)

15:01 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad / Assembly Commissioner

Thank you for that question, Mike. The Commission has started to implement its new IT applications strategy. One of the main aims of the strategy is to provide information about the Assembly and its business in a user-friendly way that is easily searchable and reusable, and can be viewed and used on any device. The first step has been to look at how we provide information online. The new Assembly website and Senedd.tv service, both of which will be launched next year, will be designed to work on smartphones and tablets as well as PCs and laptops. The new yourassembly.org youth consultation website, which is now live, can also be viewed on any device.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw, Mike. Mae'r Comisiwn wedi dechrau rhoi ei strategaeth cymwysiadau TG newydd ar waith. Un o brif nodau'r strategaeth yw darparu gwybodaeth am y Cynulliad a'i fusnes mewn ffordd hawdd ei ddefnyddio sy'n golygu y gellir chwilio am wybodaeth yn hawdd, ei hailddefnyddio, a'i gweld a'i defnyddio ar unrhyw ddyfais. Y cam cyntaf fu ystyried sut rydym yn darparu gwybodaeth ar-lein. Bydd gwefan newydd y Cynulliad a gwasanaeth Senedd.tv, a gaiff eu lansio y flwyddyn nesaf, yn cael eu cynllunio i weithio ar ffonau clyfar a thabledi yn ogystal â chyfrifiaduron personol a gliniaduron. Hefyd mae'n bosibl gweld y wefan newydd yourassembly.org, a gynlluniwyd ar gyfer ymgynghori â phobl ifanc, ac sydd bellach yn fyw, ar unrhyw ddyfais.

15:02 **Mike Hedges** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I thank the Commissioner for that response. I have asked this question three times now, and since I started asking this question two Welsh local authorities, Flintshire and Swansea, have actually gone ahead and produced a smartphone application. Would it be possible for the Commissioner to come up with a date on which we will actually have a smartphone application so that the National Assembly for Wales can catch up with the Labour-run councils of Wales?

Diolch i'r Comisiynydd am yr ymateb hwnnw. Rwyf wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwn dair gwaith erbyn hyn, ac ers i mi ddechrau gofyn y cwestiwn hwn mae dau awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru, Sir y Fflint ac Abertawe, wedi mynd ati i gynhyrchu ap ffôn clyfar. A fyddai'n bosibl i'r Comisiynydd ddweud pryd y bydd gennym ap ffôn clyfar er mwyn sicrhau y gall Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ddal i fyny gyda chynghorau a reolir gan Lafur yng Nghymru?

15:02 **Peter Black** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

One thing that I have learned, Mike, when dealing with ICT is never give a concrete date for anything relating to ICT, because you will always find that it does not work. As I said in my answer, we are looking at developing a new website and Senedd.tv that will be accessible on all devices. That does take time to develop, and it will hopefully come in next year. I think that that will deal with the question that you have put to us.

Un peth yr wyf wedi'i ddysgu wrth ddelio â TGCh, Mike, yw na ddylid byth pennu dyddiad pendant ar gyfer unrhyw beth sy'n ymwneud â TGCh, oherwydd byddwch wastad yn canfod nad yw'n gweithio. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb, rydym yn ystyried datblygu gwefan newydd a Senedd.tv a fydd yn hygyrch ar bob dyfais. Bydd y rhain yn cymryd amser i'w datblygu, a gobeithio y cânt eu cyflwyno y flwyddyn nesaf. Credaf y bydd hynny'n delio â'r cwestiwn rydych wedi gofyn i ni.

In terms of the app that we have for accessing committees, the mod.gov app, that is also being developed so that, within a short period of time, we hope to be able to access the private papers as well, so that Assembly Members will be able to use it in committees, in full, without having to print off masses of paper.

O ran yr ap sydd gennym ar gyfer cael mynediad i bwyllgorau, sef yr ap mod.gov, mae hwnnw hefyd yn cael ei ddatblygu fel y gallwn, gobeithio, o fewn cyfnod byr, gael gafael ar y papurau preifat hefyd, fel bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn gallu ei ddefnyddio mewn pwyllgorau, yn llawn, heb orfod argraffu llwyth o bapur.

15:03

Cynnig Gweithdrefnol / Procedural Motion

Y Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I have been notified by Julie James that she wishes a procedural motion to be moved in accordance with Standing Order 12.32 to postpone the Short Debate, tabled in her name. I call on Ann Jones to move the motion.

Mae Julie James wedi fy hysbysu ei bod am i gynnig trefniadol gael ei gynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.32 i ohirio'r Ddadl Fer, a gyflwynwyd yn ei henw. Galwaf ar Ann Jones i gynnig y cynnig.

Cynnig gweithdrefnol

Procedural motion

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, o dan Reol Sefydlog 12.32, yn gohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn enw Julie James.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order 12.32, postpones the short debate tabled in the name of Julie James.

15:03 **Ann Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

15:03 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

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

Y cynnig yw cytuno â'r cynnig trefniadol i ohirio'r ddadl fer. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn 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

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Addysg y tu allan i Leoliad Ysgol

Welsh Conservatives Debate: Education outside the School Setting

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 2, 4, 5 a 6 yn enw Aled Roberts, a gwelliant 3 yn enw Lesley Griffiths. Os caiff gwelliant 3 ei dderbyn, caiff gwelliannau 4 a 6 eu dad-ddethol.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 in the name of Aled Roberts, and amendment 3 in the name of Lesley Griffiths. If amendment 3 is agreed, amendments 4 and 6 will be deselected.

Cynnig NDM5302 William Graham

Motion NDM5302 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod gan fwyafrif y plant a gaiff eu gwahardd neu eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol anghenion dysgu ychwanegol neu arbennig, eu bod yn fechgyn, y gallant hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim, eu bod yn blant sy'n derbyn gofal,neu y cânt eu dysgu'n aml mewn uned cyfeirio disgyblion;

1. Notes that the majority of children excluded or taught outside of a school setting have either special or additional learning needs, are boys, are entitled to free school meals, are looked after children, and often taught in a pupil referral unit;

2. Yn cydnabod yr anghysondebau rhwng awdurdodau lleol ynghylch addysg y tu allan i leoliad ysgol;

2. Recognises the inconsistencies between local authorities regarding education outside the school setting;

3. Yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ostwng y cyfnod gorfodol lle mae gofyn i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu addysg i ddisgyblion wedi'u gwahardd; a

3. Urges the Welsh Government to reduce the mandatory period in which local authorities are required to deliver education to excluded pupils; and

4. Yn galw am roi strategaeth gydlynol ar waith ar gyfer disgyblion a gaiff eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol, er mwyn monitro a gwella eu cyfleoedd a'u canlyniadau addysgol.

4. Calls for a cohesive strategy to be put in place for children who are taught outside the school setting, to monitor and improve their educational chances and outcomes.

15:04

Suzy Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Hoffwn ddweud 'Croeso nôl' i bawb.

I would like to say 'Welcome back' to everyone.

This is the first opposition debate after the summer—a summer when so many of our young people have been rejoicing in the success of their exam results. Yet we return to this Chamber with the sorry observation that, as a nation, we could still have done better. The Government and this Assembly as a whole take the education of our young people seriously, but so do the governments and legislatures of other regions, nations and states, and their young people are still receiving a better education than ours.

Hon yw'r dadl gyntaf gan wrthblaid ar ôl yr haf—haf pan mae cynifer o'n pobl ifanc wedi bod yn dathlu eu canlyniadau arholiadau. Eto i gyd rydym yn dychwelyd i'r Siambr hon gan wybod, er mawr siom, y gallem fod wedi gwneud yn well fel cenedl. Mae'r Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad hwn yn ei gyfanrwydd yn cymryd addysg ein pobl ifanc o ddifrif, ond felly hefyd y mae llywodraethau a deddfwrfeydd rhanbarthau, gwledydd a gwladwriaethau eraill, ac mae eu pobl ifanc hwy yn dal i dderbyn addysg well na'n pobl ifanc ni.

I am sure that the Assembly would like to congratulate all those pupils and students who have worked so hard, achieved their goals, and now take their next steps into the global race. I am sure that it would like to congratulate those teachers who inspired and enabled those young people to reach those goals—especially those who are bright, but had no encouragement at home; those with chaos, anger and sadness in their lives, who need a stable place to learn and believe in themselves; and those with disabilities or specific educational needs—individual problems—who have to compete for attention in even the most well run of schools.

Rwy'n siŵr yr hoffai'r Cynulliad longyfarch yr holl ddisgyblion a myfyrwyr hynny sydd wedi gweithio mor galed, cyflawni eu hamcanion, ac sydd yn awr yn cymryd eu camau nesaf yn y byd. Rwy'n siŵr yr hoffai longyfarch yr athrawon hynny a wnaeth ysbrydoli a galluogi'r bobl ifanc hynny i gyrraedd y nodau hynny—yn enwedig y rhai hynny sy'n ddeallus, ond na chawsant unrhyw anogaeth gartref; y rhai ag anhrefn, dicter a thristwch yn eu bywydau, sydd angen lle sefydlog i ddysgu a chredu ynddynt eu hunain; a'r rhai sydd ag anableddau neu broblemau addysgol penodol—problemau unigol—sy'n gorfod cystadlu am sylw yn yr ysgolion gorau hyd yn oed.

It is a rare child who reaches his or her potential without the basic skills of self-control and respect for others, and at least some knowledge in common with their contemporaries based on what they learn at school. The previous Minister for education was clear that attendance at school was a critical factor in a young person's life chances. He included it as one of the criteria of school banding.

Anaml y bydd plentyn yn cyrraedd ei botensial heb sgiliau sylfaenol hunan-reolaeth a pharch tuag at eraill, ac o leiaf rywfaint o wybodaeth yn gyffredin â'i gyfoedion yn seiliedig ar yr hyn y mae'n ei ddysgu yn yr ysgol. Roedd y Gweinidog blaenorol dros addysg yn glir bod presenoldeb yn yr ysgol yn ffactor hollbwysig o ran cyfleoedd bywyd person ifanc. Gwnaeth ei gynnwys fel un o feini prawf bandio ysgolion.

So, what happens to those who do not settle and learn at school, children who are excluded or passed from school to school, who are to receive their education in pupil referral units or even at home? Children have a right to be educated, but how completely is that right being observed?

Felly, beth sy'n digwydd i'r rhai nad ydynt yn ymgartrefu ac yn dysgu yn yr ysgol, plant sy'n cael eu gwahardd neu eu trosglwyddo o un ysgol i'r llall, sy'n derbyn eu haddysg mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion neu hyd yn oed gartref? Mae gan blant yr hawl i gael eu haddysgu, ond i ba raddau y mae hynny'n digwydd?

Point 1 of the motion, together with amendment 1, may surprise you with the range of characteristics shared by young people who are not sitting in a classroom, down at the sports hall or working in the school laboratory at this very moment. Of course, any pupil, regardless of background and ability, can find themselves in that position, but this motion posits that it is those who already face a variety of socioeconomic and behavioural barriers, those who have the most to gain from a good state education, are also the ones who are not getting that education, or at least not getting it consistently, despite the Government's activity on this policy area.

Efallai y bydd pwynt 1 o'r cynnig, ynghyd â gwelliant 1, yn eich synnu o ran yr amrywiaeth o nodweddion a rennir gan bobl ifanc nad ydynt yn eistedd mewn ystafell ddosbarth, i lawr yn y neuadd chwaraeon neu'n gweithio yn y labordy ysgol ar hyn o bryd. Wrth gwrs, gall unrhyw ddisgybl, waeth beth fo'i gefndir a'i allu, fod yn y sefyllfa honno, ond mae'r cynnig hwn yn rhagdybio mai'r rheini sydd eisoes yn wynebu amrywiaeth o rwystrau economaidd-gymdeithasol ac ymddygiadol, y rhai sydd â'r mwyaf i'w ennill o addysg dda y wladwriaeth, yw'r rheini nad ydynt yn cael yr addysg honno, neu o leiaf ddim yn ei chael yn gyson, er gwaethaf gwaith y Llywodraeth yn y maes polisi hwn.

Following the publication of the national behaviour and attendance review in 2008, the NBAR—a genuinely useful piece of work, by the way—the Government produced a behaving and attending plan in 2009, a revised attending and behaving plan in 2011 and an evaluation report in June 2013, referred to in amendment 6. May I just say what a treat it is for us, for once, to have an evaluation report before us?

Yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r adolygiad cenedlaethol o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb yn 2008, sef ACYP—darn gwirioneddol ddefnyddiol o waith, gyda llaw—lluniodd y Llywodraeth gynllun ymddygiad a phresenoldeb yn 2009, cynllun presenoldeb ac ymddygiad diwygiedig yn 2011 ac adroddiad gwerthuso ym mis Mehefin 2013, y cyfeirir atynt yng ngwelliant 6. Hoffwn ddweud cymaint o bleser ydyw i ni, am unwaith, gael adroddiad gwerthuso ger ein bron.

What has been the effect of this activity on the education of children who do not attend school? The apparently good news is that the number of official permanent and fixed-term exclusions is down. However, the use of short periods of exclusion is up and the rate of pupils educated outside school, primarily in pupil referral units, has not changed. In fact, it might be an underestimate. There remains a question mark over the matter of informal exclusions, where parents are asked to remove their child from school for a period of time without realising that it is in fact a period of exclusion.

Beth fu effaith hyn ar addysg plant nad ydynt yn mynychu'r ysgol? Y newyddion da mae'n debyg yw bod nifer y gwaharddiadau parhaol a chyfnod penodol swyddogol wedi lleihau. Fodd bynnag, gwneir mwy o ddefnydd o gyfnodau gwahardd byr ac mae cyfradd y disgyblion a addysgir y tu allan i'r ysgol, yn bennaf mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion, yn ddigyfnewid. Yn wir, gallai fod yn danamcangyfrif. Erys marc cwestiwn ynghylch gwaharddiadau anffurfiol, lle y gofynnir i rieni gymryd eu plentyn o'r ysgol am gyfnod o amser heb sylweddoli ei fod mewn gwirionedd yn gyfnod o waharddiad.

The University of Edinburgh has found a poor level of reintegration into mainstream schooling—a fact backed up by ASCL Cymru, which commented that pupils often disappear into pupil referral units and do not come back. Pupil referral units were only ever supposed to be a revolving door, allowing the pupil to return to the type of education that every other child receives and that he or she should be entitled to receive also.

Mae Prifysgol Caeredin wedi canfod lefel wael o ailintegreiddio i addysg brif ffrwd— ffaith a ategir gan ASCL Cymru, a nododd fod disgyblion yn aml yn diflannu i mewn i unedau cyfeirio disgyblion heb ddod allan eto. Dim ond fel mesur dros dro y dylid defnyddio unedau cyfeirio disgyblion, gan alluogi'r disgybl i ddychwelyd at y math o addysg y mae pob plentyn arall yn ei derbyn ac y dylai fod ganddo'r hawl i'w chael hefyd.

When children are not educated in school, they still have the right to an education. Older children can expect 25 hours of education provision a week, and that is within 15 days if they have been excluded. That can be complicated to provide—I think that we would agree there. However, could this be one of the reasons why permanent or long-term exclusions are down, but short-term exclusions are up? Point 3 of the motion is asking for that temptation to be removed and for the 15-day leeway for local authorities to be reduced. The Government's evaluation report confirms that the 15-day deadline is not always met anyway, and it also confirms that some children get as little as two hours of education provision a day.

Pan nad yw plant yn cael eu haddysgu yn yr ysgol, mae ganddynt yr hawl i addysg o hyd. Gall plant hŷn ddisgwyl 25 awr o ddarpariaeth addysg yr wythnos, o fewn 15 diwrnod os ydynt wedi cael eu gwahardd. Gall hynny fod yn anodd ei darparu—credaf y byddem yn cytuno ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, a allai hyn fod yn un o'r rhesymau pam y mae llai o waharddiadau parhaol neu hirdymor, ond bod gwaharddiadau byrdymor yn uwch? Mae pwynt 3 o'r cynnig yn gofyn am i'r fath demtasiwn gael ei ddileu ac i'r cyfnod o 15 diwrnod ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol gael ei leihau. Mae adroddiad gwerthuso'r Llywodraeth yn cadarnhau nad yw'r terfyn amser o 15 diwrnod yn cael ei fodloni bob amser beth bynnag, ac mae hefyd yn cadarnhau bod rhai plant yn cael cyn lleied â dwy awr o ddarpariaeth addysg y dydd.

In the recent Children and Young People Committee inquiry into attendance and behaviour, we received evidence that local authorities are virtually a law unto themselves when it comes to education outside the school setting. Some show a true understanding of their duty to educate a child, even if that child is not in school. Others have demonstrated a lack of leadership that has made newspaper headlines. Some councils remain confused about how to interpret Government guidance on exclusion. Some teachers are either untrained in behaviour management or do not care—like a deputy headteacher in one school in my region who told a parent that it was his job to teach children the curriculum and nothing more.

Fel rhan o ymchwiliad diweddar y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc i bresenoldeb ac ymddygiad, cawsom dystiolaeth bod awdurdodau lleol yn gwneud fel y mynnont fwy neu lai o ran addysg y tu allan i'r ysgol. Mae rhai yn dangos dealltwriaeth wirioneddol o'u dyletswydd i addysgu plentyn, hyd yn oed os nad yw'r plentyn hwnnw yn yr ysgol. Mae eraill wedi dangos diffyg arweinyddiaeth sydd wedi gwneud penawdau yn y papurau newydd. Mae rhai cynghorau yn dal i fod yn ansicr ynghylch sut i ddehongli canllawiau'r Llywodraeth ar wahardd. Mae rhai athrawon naill ai heb eu hyfforddi ym maes rheoli ymddygiad neu nid ydynt yn poeni—fel dirprwy bennaeth mewn un ysgol yn fy rhanbarth a ddywedodd wrth riant mai ei waith ef oedd addysgu'r cwricwlwm i blant a dyna ni.

Some authorities work very well on communication with parents, have very strong assessment protocols and encourage training around pupil behaviour as part of staff professional development. Their headteachers adopt a whole-school approach to helping children who would otherwise be excluded. Other authorities do the minimum and their heads take the view that it is easier to move difficult children on. Do they always do that because the child will do better in a new school?

Mae rhai awdurdodau yn gweithio'n dda iawn ar gyfathrebu â rhieni, mae ganddynt brotocolau asesu cryf iawn ac maent yn annog hyfforddiant ar ymddygiad disgyblion fel rhan o ddatblygiad proffesiynol staff. Mae eu penaethiaid yn mabwysiadu dull ysgol gyfan o helpu plant a fyddai fel arall yn cael eu gwahardd. Mae awdurdodau eraill yn gwneud cyn lleied â phosibl ac mae eu penaethiaid o'r farn ei bod yn haws i symud plant anodd ymlaen. A ydynt bob amser yn gwneud hynny oherwydd y bydd y plentyn yn gwneud yn well mewn ysgol newydd?

While we will be supporting the Liberal Democrat amendments to this motion, we cannot support the Government amendment. Not all local authorities meet their current duties in relation to delivering education to excluded pupils, so the Welsh Government is failing to ensure that they do so. It is not ensuring that policies and good practice are well implemented—hence point 4 of our motion.

Er y byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i'r cynnig hwn, ni allwn gefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth. Nid yw pob awdurdod lleol yn cyflawni ei ddyletswyddau presennol mewn perthynas â darparu addysg i ddisgyblion sydd wedi'u gwahardd, felly mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn methu â sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Nid yw'n sicrhau bod polisïau ac arfer da yn cael eu gweithredu'n dda—felly pwynt 4 o'n cynnig.

In his evidence to the Children and Young People Committee, the author of the original national behaviour and attendance review report, Professor Ken Reid, expressed his disappointment that, five years on, the Welsh Government has failed to implement his recommendations adequately and that progress has been particularly slow. The slower we go, the more life chances slip through the net and, ultimately, the bigger our statistics for young people not in education, employment or training get.

Yn ei dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, mynegodd awdur yr adolygiad cenedlaethol gwreiddiol o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb, sef yr Athro Ken Reid, ei siom nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru, bum mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, wedi llwyddo i weithredu ei hargymhellion yn ddigonol a bod cynnydd wedi bod yn hynod araf. Po fwyaf araf yr awn, y mwyaf o gyfleoedd mewn bywyd sy'n llithro drwy'r rhwyd ac, yn y pen draw, y mwyaf y bydd ein hystadegau ar gyfer pobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant yn mynd.

Minister, activity is not the same as action. We need Government to be effective—not just busy—on this. Under the new School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013, Minister, you have the power to take action rather than be active on this issue. Yesterday, we heard that the Government has used the summer to look closely at best practice across all of Wales's local authorities. I hope that that, and all of the research available to you, will help you to fulfil your duties to these children.

Weinidog, nid yw gweithgarwch yr un peth â gweithredu. Mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fod yn effeithiol—nid dim ond yn brysur—mewn perthynas â hyn. O dan Ddeddf newydd Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013, Weinidog, mae gennych y pŵer i weithredu yn hytrach na bod yn weithgar ar y mater hwn. Ddoe, clywsom fod y Llywodraeth wedi defnyddio'r haf i edrych yn fanwl ar arfer gorau ar draws holl awdurdodau lleol Cymru. Gobeithio y bydd hynny, a'r holl waith ymchwil sydd ar gael i chi, yn eich helpu i gyflawni eich dyletswyddau i'r plant hyn.

15:11

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have selected the six amendments to the motion. If amendment 3 is agreed, amendments 4 and 6 will be deselected. I call on Aled Roberts to move amendments 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, tabled in his name.

Rwyf wedi dethol y chwe gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 3, bydd gwelliannau 4 a 6 yn cael eu dad-ddethol. Galwaf ar Aled Roberts i symud gwelliannau 1, 2, 4, 5 a 6, a gyflwynwyd yn ei enw.

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Amendment 1—Aled Roberts

Ym mhwynt 1, cynnwys ar ôl 'blant sy'n derbyn gofal':

In point 1, insert after 'looked after children,':

'eu bod o gefndiroedd difreintiedig, eu bod o gymunedau pobl dduon, Asaidd a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, eu bod mewn ysgolion neu ddosbarthiadau mawr,'

'are from deprived backgrounds, are from BAME communities, are in larger size schools or classrooms,'

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Yn gresynu wrth y diffyg cynnydd o ran helpu plant sydd wedi cael eu gwahardd o'r ysgol ers yr adroddiad ymchwil yn 2011 a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar waharddiadau anghyfreithlon o'r ysgol yng Nghymru.

Regrets the lack of progress on helping children who have been excluded from school since the 2011 research report commissioned by the Welsh Government on experiences of illegal school exclusions in Wales.

Gwelliant 4—Aled Roberts

Amendment 4—Aled Roberts

Ym mhwynt 3, dileu popeth ar ôl 'wedi'u gwahardd' a chynnwys:

In point 3, delete all after 'pupils' and insert:

'ac i adrodd ar y camau y mae'n eu cymryd i helpu'r plant hynny sydd wedi'u gwahardd neu'n cael eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol i gael eu hailintegreiddio cyn gynted â phosibl;'

'and to report on the steps it is taking to help those children who are excluded or taught outside of a school setting to be reintegrated as soon as possible;'

Gwelliant 5—Aled Roberts

Amendment 5—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 4 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 4 and renumber accordingly:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i archwilio i ba raddau y mae cyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon yn arfogi athrawon â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol i gefnogi myfyrwyr sydd mewn perygl o gael eu gwahardd neu sy'n cael eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol.

Calls on the Welsh Government to examine the extent to which teacher training courses equip teachers with the skills necessary to support students at risk of being excluded or taught outside of a school setting.

Gwelliant 6—Aled Roberts

Amendment 6—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd pwynt 4:

Insert at the end of point 4:

'a bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi'r camau y bydd yn eu cymryd i weithredu argymhellion adroddiad 2013 ar werthuso'r ddarpariaeth addysg i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael eu dysgu y tu allan i'r ysgol.'

'and for the Welsh Government to set out the steps it will take to implement the recommendations of the 2013 report on an evaluation of education provision for children and young people educated outside the school.'

15:11

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendments 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 2, 4, 5 a 6.

I welcome this debate, although I have to say that we need to start debating the philosophy behind exclusion policy rather than looking at the figures. I share Suzy Davies's concern that the Government amendment perhaps indicates a certain degree of complacency with regard to this issue, although I recognise that there has been an improvement since the figures were originally commissioned in 2008.

Rwy'n croesawu'r ddadl hon, er, rhaid imi ddweud, fod angen inni ddechrau trafod yr athroniaeth sy'n sail i bolisi gwahardd yn hytrach nag edrych ar y ffigurau. Rhannaf bryder Suzy Davies bod gwelliant y Llywodraeth o bosibl yn dangos rhywfaint o laesu dwylo o ran y mater hwn, er fy mod yn cydnabod bod gwelliant wedi bod ers y ffigurau a gomisiynwyd yn wreiddiol yn 2008.

I have to say, however, that my own experiences in local government suggest that most of that improvement was down to a focus on certain key performance indicators and the inclusion of some of these data in funding agreements from the Welsh Government, rather than any genuine attempt to question the effectiveness, or otherwise, of some of the exclusions and policies with regard to the education of children other than in school.

Rhaid imi ddweud, fodd bynnag, fod fy mhrofiadau mewn llywodraeth leol yn awgrymu bod y rhan fwyaf o'r gwelliant hwnnw yn deillio o ganolbwyntio ar ddangosyddion perfformiad allweddol penodol a chynnwys rhywfaint o'r data hwn mewn cytundebau ariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn hytrach nag unrhyw ymgais ddilys i gwestiynu effeithiolrwydd, neu ddiffyg effeithiolrwydd, rhai o'r gwaharddiadau a'r polisïau o ran addysg plant heblaw yn yr ysgol.

Some of the figures that we looked at recently as the Children and Young People Committee are rather stark. Over half of excluded pupils, and nearly 90% of pupils educated other than at school, have special educational needs. While we can point to reductions in the number of exclusions, both permanent and fixed-term, I think that it is a rather sad indictment of our education system that there were 102 permanent exclusions from maintained schools in Wales in 2011-12. I welcome the reduction, but the figures in Wales are worse than in Scotland and England, with 43.4 exclusions per 1,000 in Wales compared to 39.6 in England and 39.9 in Scotland.

Mae rhai o'r ffigurau y gwnaethom edrych arnynt yn ddiweddar fel y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc braidd yn llwm. Mae gan dros hanner y disgyblion sydd wedi'u gwahardd, a bron i 90% o ddisgyblion a addysgir mewn lleoliad heblaw am ysgol, anghenion addysgol arbennig. Er y gallwn nodi llai o waharddiadau, yn rhai parhaol a chyfnod penodol, credaf ei fod yn adlewyrchiad braidd yn drist o'n system addysg fod yna 102 o waharddiadau parhaol o ysgolion a gynhelir yng Nghymru yn 2011-12. Rwy'n croesawu'r lleihad hwn, ond mae'r ffigurau yng Nghymru yn waeth nag yn yr Alban a Lloegr, gyda 43.4 o waharddiadau fesul 1,000 yng Nghymru o gymharu â 39.6 yn Lloegr a 39.9 yn yr Alban.

As well as the evaluation reports, we have reports from both the Wales Audit Office and Estyn that indicate that some of things that we are doing may actually be adding to the problem. The Wales Audit Office report last week looking at the use of supply cover in schools clearly indicates that, from visits that it undertook with Estyn, not enough is being done with regard to the ability of supply teachers in particular not only to look at the quality of teaching in classes that they cover, but whether or not schools are providing sufficient support.

Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau gwerthuso, mae gennym adroddiadau gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac Estyn sy'n dynodi y gall rhai o'r pethau yr ydym yn eu gwneud fod yn ychwanegu at y broblem mewn gwirionedd. Mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf sy'n edrych ar y defnydd o athrawon cyflenwi mewn ysgolion yn dangos yn glir, o ymweliadau a gynhaliodd gydag Estyn, nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud o ran gallu athrawon cyflenwi yn arbennig nid yn unig i edrych ar ansawdd yr addysgu mewn dosbarthiadau a gyflenwir ganddynt, ond a yw ysgolion yn darparu digon o gefnogaeth.

We also believe that the Government should look at the situation with regard to behaviour management in initial teacher training—a matter that was discussed during the committee meeting. Currently, initial teacher training in Wales, in most cases, contributes about one or two hours on this subject in the whole teacher training programme, whereas in England it has recently been included as modules.

Credwn hefyd y dylai'r Llywodraeth edrych ar y sefyllfa o ran rheoli ymddygiad ym maes hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon—mater a drafodwyd yn ystod cyfarfod y pwyllgor. Ar hyn o bryd, mae hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon yng Nghymru, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, yn cyfrannu tua un neu ddwy awr ar y pwnc hwn yn y rhaglen hyfforddi athrawon gyfan, ond yn Lloegr mae wedi cael ei gynnwys yn ddiweddar fel modiwlau.

Many messages from the 2011 Welsh-Government-commissioned Special Needs Advisory Project Cymru and Barnardo's report dealing with illegal exclusions, which is referred to in our amendments, can equally be applied to lawful permanent and fixed-term exclusions. The reason that we include amendment 2 is that we are concerned as to how much work is going on in local authorities and, more importantly, how much leadership is being provided by the Welsh Government to address the recommendations in that report.

Gall llawer o'r negeseuon o Brosiect Cynghori Cymru ar Anghenion Arbennig, a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2011, ac adroddiad Barnardo's sy'n delio â gwaharddiadau anghyfreithlon, y cyfeirir ato yn ein gwelliannau, fod yr un mor gymwys i waharddiadau parhaol a chyfnod penodol cyfreithlon. Y rheswm dros gynnwys gwelliant 2 yw ein bod yn pryderu ynghylch faint o waith sy'n mynd rhagddo mewn awdurdodau lleol ac, yn bwysicach, faint o arweiniad sy'n cael ei ddarparu gan Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwnnw.

It is not easy. I remember, as a chair of governors, actually seeing the behaviour of an eight-year-old pupil in the school at which I am the chair. It actually shocked me when I saw that youngster being physically restrained by a member of staff. I also cannot go without expressing the subsequent disappointment felt by the headteacher when he became the subject of a fixed-term exclusion. There are clearly issues with regard to the capacity of schools to manage behaviour. I think that the Government also perhaps needs to look at some of the pilot schemes that have been conducted in nine areas of England, which are looking at structural changes to the way in which the whole issue of behaviour is managed, so that rather than having mandatory periods when the local authority takes over responsibility, responsibility actually stays with the school. Some of those pilot schemes, although they have only been in place for some 12 months, have shown a 60% reduction in exclusion rates. I am not a fan of all the pilot policies within education in England, but I think that this is one that is worth looking at.

Nid yw'n hawdd. Rwy'n cofio, fel cadeirydd llywodraethwyr, weld ymddygiad disgybl wyth oed yn yr ysgol lle rwy'n gadeirydd. Cefais fy synnu pan welais y plentyn hwnnw yn cael ei atal yn gorfforol gan aelod o staff. Rhaid i mi hefyd fynegi siom y pennaeth, yn dilyn hynny, pan gafodd ei wahardd am gyfnod penodol. Mae'n amlwg bod problemau o ran gallu ysgolion i reoli ymddygiad. Credaf hefyd fod angen i'r Llywodraeth efallai edrych ar rai o'r cynlluniau peilot sydd wedi cael eu cynnal mewn naw ardal yn Lloegr, sy'n ystyried newidiadau strwythurol i'r ffordd y mae problem ymddygiad yn cael ei rheoli, fel mai'r ysgol sy'n parhau i fod yn gyfrifol, yn hytrach na chael cyfnodau gorfodol pan fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn cymryd y cyfrifoldeb. Mae rhai o'r cynlluniau peilot hynny, er mai dim ond ers tua 12 mis y maent wedi bodoli, wedi dangos gostyngiad o 60% mewn cyfraddau gwahardd. Nid wyf yn cefnogi'r holl bolisïau peilot o fewn addysg yn Lloegr, ond credaf fod hwn yn un sy'n werth ei ystyried.

Our amendments 2 and 6 recognise the challenge within the system, but there are clearly too many inconsistencies currently within local authorities. More importantly, some of the figures are not currently being compiled centrally by the Welsh Government. For example, I asked a written question earlier in the month about the periods for which youngsters were being placed in pupil referral units. I was told that this information was no longer being compiled.

Mae gwelliannau 2 a 6 yn cydnabod yr her o fewn y system, ond mae'n amlwg bod gormod o anghysondebau ar hyn o bryd o fewn awdurdodau lleol. Yn fwy pwysig, nid yw rhai o'r ffigurau yn cael eu casglu'n ganolog ar hyn o bryd gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Er enghraifft, gofynnais gwestiwn ysgrifenedig yn gynharach yn y mis am y cyfnodau yr oedd pobl ifanc yn cael eu gosod mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion. Dywedwyd wrthyf nad oedd y wybodaeth hon yn cael ei llunio mwyach.

It is a big issue. I thank the Conservatives for bringing this matter forward and I look forward to the Government's response to the Edinburgh report, which I think should be looking at the way that we deal with this going forward.

Mae'n broblem fawr. Diolchaf i'r Ceidwadwyr am ddod â'r mater hwn gerbron ac edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Llywodraeth i adroddiad Caeredin, y credaf y dylai fod yn edrych ar sut y deliwn â hyn yn y dyfodol.

15:16

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I call on the Minister for Education and Skills to move amendment 3 tabled in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau i gynnig gwelliant 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

Gwelliant 3—Lesley Griffiths

Amendment 3—Lesley Griffiths

Dileu pwyntiau 3 a 4 a rhoi'r canlynol yn eu lle:

Delete points 3 and 4 and replace with:

Yn nodi:

Notes that:

a) bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i sicrhau bod Awdurdodau Lleol yn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau cyfredol mewn perthynas â darparu addysg i ddisgyblion sydd wedi'u gwahardd; a

a) the Welsh Government continues to ensure Local Authorities meet their current duties in relation to delivering education to excluded pupils; and

b) y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod polisïau ac arferion da yn cael eu gweithredu'n drylwyr i ofalu bod plant a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad ysgol yn cael gwell canlyniadau.

b) the Welsh Government will continue to focus on ensuring that policies and good practice are well implemented to ensure improved outcomes for children taught outside the school setting.

15:16 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

I move amendment 3.

Cynigiaf welliant 3.

15:16 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The findings of the June 2013 report on children and young people educated outside the school setting, commissioned by the Welsh Government, are unsettling. It is particularly unacceptable that 90% of children excluded or taught outside a school setting had special educational needs. Although, as we heard, exclusions of six days or more had decreased, exclusions for five days or fewer had increased, and repeated short-term exclusions can have an extremely detrimental effect on schooling.

Mae canfyddiadau adroddiad Mehefin 2013 ar blant a phobl ifanc a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol, a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn peri pryder. Mae'n arbennig o annerbyniol bod gan 90% o blant sydd wedi'u gwahardd neu sy'n cael eu haddysgu y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol anghenion addysgol arbennig. Er, fel y clywsom, fod nifer y gwaharddiadau sy'n chwe diwrnod neu fwy wedi lleihau, mae nifer y gwaharddiadau sy'n bum diwrnod neu lai wedi cynyddu, a gall gwaharddiadau byrdymor mynych gael effaith hynod niweidiol ar addysg.

In August 2012, I wrote, as chair of the cross-party group on autism, to the then Welsh Minister for education, expressing great concern over the 'Western Mail' article 'Suspension of special needs schoolchildren in Wales doubles in 10 years'. This letter had been approved by members of all four parties. The Welsh Government data on which the article was based show that, although there had been a decrease in exclusions of five days or fewer for non-SEN children, and the number and proportion of pupils with SEN statements were down, there had been a significant increase of such exclusions for pupils with SEN statements and a huge 162% increase for pupils in the 'SEN school'—without a statement—category. Despite a decrease in exclusions of six days or more for both non-SEN children and pupils with SEN statements, there had also been a big increase for pupils in the SEN school category.

Ym mis Awst 2012, ysgrifennais, fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar awtistiaeth, at Weinidog Cymru dros addysg ar y pryd, yn mynegi pryder mawr ynghylch erthygl yn y Western Mail a nododd fod nifer y gwaharddiadau mewn perthynas â phlant ysgol ag anghenion arbennig yng Nghymru wedi dyblu mewn 10 mlynedd. Roedd y llythyr hwn wedi cael ei gymeradwyo gan aelodau o bob un o'r pedair plaid. Mae data Llywodraeth Cymru, y mae'r erthygl yn seiliedig arno, yn dangos, er y bu lleihad yn nifer y gwaharddiadau sy'n bum diwrnod neu lai ar gyfer plant nad oes ganddynt AAA, bu cynnydd sylweddol mewn gwaharddiadau o'r fath ar gyfer disgyblion â datganiadau AAA a chynnydd enfawr o 162% ar gyfer disgyblion yn y categori 'ysgol AAA'—heb ddatganiad. Er gwaethaf lleihad yn nifer y gwaharddiadau sy'n chwe diwrnod neu fwy ar gyfer plant nad oes ganddynt AAA a disgyblion â datganiadau AAA, bu cynnydd mawr hefyd ar gyfer disgyblion yn y categori ysgol AAA.

As we stated:

Fel y nodwyd gennym:

'There appear to be causal linkages between the decrease in "SEN Statement" pupils, increase in "SEN School" pupils and the subsequent dramatic increase in short term school exclusions amongst them.'

'Mae'n ymddangos bod cysylltiadau achosol rhwng y lleihad yn nifer y disgyblion â "Datganiad AAA", cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion "Ysgol AAA" a'r cynnydd dramatig dilynol mewn gwaharddiadau byrdymor yn eu plith.'

A quotation of the director of the National Association of Head Teachers Cymru in the 'Western Mail' article acknowledged the apparent mismatch between policy aspiration and frontline capacity. She said:

Cydnabu dyfyniad gan gyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Prifathrawon Cymru yn erthygl y 'Western Mail' y diffyg cyfatebiaeth ymddangosiadol rhwng dyhead polisi a gallu rheng flaen. Dywedodd:

'The key thing here is to make sure that schools have the necessary staffing expertise and resources to be able to support their pupils appropriately.'

'Y peth allweddol yma yw gwneud yn siŵr bod gan ysgolion yr arbenigedd staff angenrheidiol a'r adnoddau i allu cefnogi eu disgyblion yn briodol.'

In his reply, the then Minister stated:

Yn ei ateb, dywedodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd:

'I share your concerns…and have asked my officials to contact local authorities to investigate this further. Once we have this information we will be better placed to comment further'.

'Rwy'n rhannu eich pryderon ... ac rwyf wedi gofyn i fy swyddogion i gysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol i ymchwilio i hyn ymhellach. Unwaith y bydd gennym y wybodaeth hon, byddwn mewn sefyllfa well i wneud sylwadau pellach'.

In June this year, I wrote to the Minister for education highlighting concern again raised at the cross-party group on autism by parents and children with autism about the lack of co-ordination between local education authorities, local health boards and social services, resulting in their children falling between the gaps. In his reply, the Minister repeated the mantra of all his predecessors that the Welsh Government wanted to strengthen the multi-agency approach.

Ym mis Mehefin eleni, ysgrifennais at y Gweinidog dros addysg yn tanlinellu pryder a godwyd unwaith eto yn yn y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar awtistiaeth gan rieni a phlant ag awtistiaeth ynghylch y diffyg cydgysylltu rhwng awdurdodau addysg lleol, byrddau iechyd lleol a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a arweiniodd at eu plant yn disgyn rhwng y bylchau. Yn ei ateb, ailadroddodd y Gweinidog fantra ei holl ragflaenwyr bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn awyddus i gryfhau'r dull gweithredu aml-asiantaeth.

In the meantime, children have continued to fall between the gaps. Urgent action is therefore required. Questioning the Minister for education in February 2010, I referred to my visit to the alternative curriculum education centre at Ysgol Emrys ap Iwan in Abergele, and appealed to the Welsh Government to look at this as a model that could be used in other areas to save money in the education system by reducing exclusion and referrals outside schools. Despite its success in reducing referrals to pupil referral units, however, it is still entirely internally funded. As the May 2013 study showed, many students entering pupil referral units in Wales already have reading and spelling ages well behind their counterparts. The centre in Abergele told me that it is dealing with a group of individuals who are in danger of becoming what they have been told they will become: troublemakers and failures. The centre aims to open up opportunities that they can take hold of and make a success of their education, private lives and future work. Although the Minister replied that he is always keen to hear of good examples, nothing seems to have happened and 40% of children educated outside the school setting are in pupil referral units.

Yn y cyfamser, mae plant wedi parhau i ddisgyn rhwng y bylchau. Felly, mae angen gweithredu ar fyrder. Wrth holi'r Gweinidog dros addysg ym mis Chwefror 2010, cyfeiriais at fy ymweliad â'r ganolfan addysg cwricwlwm amgen yn Ysgol Emrys ap Iwan yn Abergele, ac apeliais i Lywodraeth Cymru edrych ar hyn fel model y gellid ei ddefnyddio mewn ardaloedd eraill er mwyn arbed arian yn y system addysg drwy leihau nifer y gwaharddiadau ac atgyfeiriadau y tu allan i ysgolion. Er gwaethaf ei lwyddiant wrth leihau atgyfeiriadau i unedau cyfeirio disgyblion, fodd bynnag, mae'n dal i gael ei ariannu'n fewnol yn gyfan gwbl. Fel y dangosodd yr astudiaeth ym mis Mai 2013, mae gan lawer o fyfyrwyr sy'n cyrraedd unedau cyfeirio disgyblion yng Nghymru oedrannau darllen a sillafu sydd ymhell y tu ôl i'w cyd-ddisgyblion. Dywedodd y ganolfan yn Abergele wrthyf ei bod yn delio â grŵp o unigolion sydd mewn perygl o ddatblygu i'r hyn y dywedwyd wrthynt y byddant yn gwneud sef pobl drafferthus a methiannau. Mae'r ganolfan yn anelu at gynnig cyfleoedd y gallant fanteisio arnynt a phrofi llwyddiant ym maes addysg, eu bywydau preifat a gwaith yn y dyfodol. Er i'r Gweinidog nodi ei fod bob amser yn awyddus i glywed am enghreifftiau da, nid ymddengys fod unrhyw beth wedi digwydd ac mae 40% o blant a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion.

Before I conclude, I must emphasise that the concerns I have raised do not apply to families choosing to educate their children at home. The proportion of elective-home-education children on the at-risk register is lower than for the general population, and home education is not in itself a cause for concern.

Cyn i mi gloi, rhaid i mi bwysleisio nad yw'r pryderon yr wyf wedi'u codi yn berthnasol i deuluoedd sy'n dewis addysgu eu plant gartref. Mae cyfran y plant sy'n dewis cael addysg gartref sydd ar y gofrestr mewn perygl yn is nag ar gyfer y boblogaeth gyffredinol, ac nid yw addysg yn y cartref ei hun yn achos pryder.

As the June 2013 report stated, too often, exclusion is used as an alternative to dealing with the source of a child's difficult behaviour. The larger the school, the more likely it is to refer its pupils, and teachers with larger classes find it more difficult to develop meaningful relationships with children who need more support.

Fel y nodwyd yn adroddiad mis Mehefin 2013, yn rhy aml, defnyddir gwaharddiad fel dewis amgen i ddelio â'r hyn sydd wrth wraidd ymddygiad anodd plentyn. Po fwyaf yw'r ysgol, y mwyaf tebygol y mae o atgyfeirio ei disgyblion, ac mae athrawon â dosbarthiadau mwy o faint yn ei chael hi'n anos datblygu cydberthnasau ystyrlon â phlant sydd angen mwy o gefnogaeth.

Let us hope that this Welsh Government, at last, learns from this.

Gadewch inni obeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru, o'r diwedd, yn dysgu o hyn.

15:21 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch i grŵp y Torïaid am ddod â'r ddadl hon ger ein bron. Mae'n ddadl bwysig, ac mae'n rhoi cyfle inni drafod rhywbeth sydd yn bendant yn effeithio ar nifer fawr o'n disgyblion. Mae'n ddadl a gawn eto, rwy'n credu, wrth drafod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, sydd wedi edrych ar hyn. Byddwn yn cefnogi cynnig y Torïaid heddiw a byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau. Byddwn yn gwrthod gwelliant y Llywodraeth, gan nad wyf yn meddwl ei fod yn cydnabod maint y broblem sydd gennym. Wedi dweud hynny, rwyf eisiau gweithio gyda'r Llywodraeth i wella'r sefyllfa.

I thank the Conservative group for bringing this debate forward. It is an important debate, and it gives us an opportunity to discuss something that certainly impacts upon many of our pupils. It is a debate that we will have again, I think, as we discuss the report of the Children and Young People Committee, which has been looking at this. We will support the Conservative motion today, and we will support the amendments. We will not support the Government amendment, as I do not think that it acknowledges the scale of the problem that we are facing. Having said that, I want to work with the Government to improve the situation.

Dywedodd Aled Roberts yn glir ei fod eisiau gweld mwy o athroniaeth yn hyn. Nid wyf yn siŵr os bydd hyn yn athroniaeth, Aled, ond byddaf yn ceisio, drwy ddweud, i ddechrau, bod eithrio disgyblion o'r ysgol yn llwyr yn gorfod bod yn gam olaf un. Mae'n arwydd o fethiant, a dweud y gwir, mae'n drist iawn, ac mae defnyddio'r cam o eithrio disgybl o'r ysgol fel ffordd o reoli ymddygiad hefyd yn fethiant. Mae'n fethiant yn yr arfau sy'n cael eu defnyddio. Nid athrawon sydd wastad ar fai am y methiant hwn. Mae'n fethiant gan rieni, gofalwyr a chan yr awdurdodau sy'n cefnogi'r ysgol weithiau. Mae'n fethiant gan yr unigolyn, y disgybl, hefyd, oherwydd mae rhai o'r disgyblion hyn yn ddigon aeddfed i ddechrau rheoli eu hymddygiad eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni weithio gyda nhw i ddod dros hynny. Rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr bod eithrio o'r ysgol yn llwyr yn gam olaf. Nid wyf yn sôn am eithrio yn fewnol—er enghraifft, clywsom yn y pwyllgor bod Cyngor Sir Ceredigion weithiau yn symud plentyn o sefyllfa arbennig, ac mae rôl i hynny y tu mewn i batrwm rheoli ymddygiad. Rwyf yn sôn yn benodol am eithrio o'r ysgol yn llwyr a dysgu mewn uned ar wahân.

Aled Roberts stated clearly that he wants to see more philosophy coming into this. I am not sure if this is philosophy, Aled, but I will do my best, by saying, first of all, that excluding pupils from schools has to be the very last resort. It is a sign of failure, to be honest, it is very sad, and using exclusion as a way of managing behaviour is certainly a failure. It is a failure in the tools being used. Teachers are not always to blame for this. It can be the failure of parents or carers, and sometimes of the authorities supporting the school. It can be the failure of the pupils themselves, because some are of an age to start managing their own behaviour. However, we have to work with them to overcome those issues. We have to ensure that exclusion is the last resort. I am not talking about internal exclusion—for example, the committee heard that Ceredigion County Council sometimes takes pupils out of a particular situation, and there is a role for that within behaviour management. I am talking about exclusion from school and teaching in separate units.

Mae'n wir bod rhai plant yn cael eu heffeithio mwy nag eraill. Os ewch chi i uned dysgu o'r fath, byddwch yn gweld bod y rhan fwyaf o blant yno yn fechgyn, bod ganddynt anghenion dysgu arbennig a'u bod yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim ac yn dod o gefndir amddifad. Un o amcanion y Llywodraeth yw torri'r ddolen honno rhwng amddifadedd a chyrhaeddiad addysgol gwael. Mae Plaid Cymru'n rhannu'r dyhead hwnnw â'r Llywodraeth, ac felly mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y math hwn o ymddygiad hefyd, fel rhywbeth y mae angen ei wella yn weddol o fuan. Fel, rwy'n meddwl, y dywedodd Suzy Davies, mae hyn yn dal cyrhaeddiad holl ddisgyblion Cymru yn ôl, wrth i ni weld cymaint—ac, fel y dywedodd Aled Roberts, yn nifer uwch na'r arfer—yn cael eu heithrio'n llwyr o'r ysgol.

It is true to say that this affects some children more than others. If you visit such a unit, you will see that most of the pupils are boys, that they have particular educational needs, that they receive free school meals, and that they come from deprived backgrounds. One of the Government's objectives is to break that link between deprivation and poor educational attainment. Plaid Cymru shares that aspiration with Government and, therefore, it is important that we should look at this kind of behaviour as something that needs to be improved as soon as possible. As Suzy Davies, I think, said, it is something that holds back the attainment of all Welsh pupils, when we see so many—and, as Aled Roberts said, a number higher than the average—being excluded from school.

Rydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru am hybu a hyrwyddo defnydd helaethach o swyddogion cyswllt rhwng teuluoedd ac ysgolion, a buaswn yn mynd mor bell â dweud—heb fynd ymlaen at y ddadl sydd i ddod yn nes ymlaen—y buasai hwn yn ddefnydd da o'r grant amddifadedd ysgolion hefyd, wrth gefnogi swyddogion cyswllt o'r fath. Buaswn hefyd yn dadlau bod rhoi adnoddau, a sylw, i swyddogion o'r fath a'r gwaith y maent yn ei wneud yn well o lawer na chosbau penodol, sydd hefyd yn cael eu defnyddio. Mae'r Llywodraeth am hyrwyddo cosbau penodol, wrth gwrs, fel ffordd o ddelio ag ymddygiad plant sy'n eithrio eu hunain o'r ysgol, mewn ffordd, wrth fynegi ymddygiad anfoddhaol.

We in Plaid Cymru want to promote wider use of school liaison officers between families and schools, and I would go so far as to say—without getting into the next debate scheduled for this afternoon—that this would be a good use of the pupil deprivation grant, in supporting such liaison officers. I would also argue that providing resources for these officers and their work, and focusing upon them, would be far more effective than the particular penalties that are also used. The Government wants to promote these penalties as a way of dealing with children who exclude themselves from school, in a way, in demonstrating behaviour patterns that are not acceptable.

Mae'r cwestiwn wedi cael ei grybwyll eisoes ynglŷn â hyfforddiant athrawon. Rydym yn cytuno'n llwyr â hynny. Nid oes digon o dechnegau yn cael eu dysgu ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru fel rhan o hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon. Af ymhellach hefyd a dweud bod problem o ran cynnal athrawon ar ôl iddynt adael coleg a chael ymarfer yn y dosbarth, yn enwedig os ânt ymlaen i fod yn athrawon cyflenwi. Nid oes braidd dim cefnogaeth dysgu broffesiynol parhaol i athrawon cyflenwi er mwyn iddynt finiogi ar eu sgiliau o ran delio gydag ymddygiad anffodus. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y dylai'r Llywodraeth ei ystyried ar frys, oherwydd mae patrwm o ran niferoedd uwch o athrawon cyflenwi mewn ysgolion lle mae nifer o ddisgyblion yn cael eu heithrio, am amryw o resymau cymdeithasol yr ydym i gyd yn eu derbyn.

We have already covered the issue of teacher training. We agree entirely with that. Adequate techniques are not taught at the moment in Wales within initial teacher training. I will go further and say that there is a problem in supporting teachers once they leave college and begin practising in classrooms, particularly if they go on to be supply teachers. There is virtually no continuous professional development for supply teachers for them to hone their skills in dealing with behavioural problems. That is something that the Government should look at as a matter of urgency, because there is a pattern of more supply teachers in those schools where the number of excluded pupils is high, and there are a number of social reasons for that and I think that we would all accept those.

Y peth olaf yr hoffwn ei ddweud yw ei bod o syndod fawr fod gymaint o amrywiaeth yng Nghymru er bod safonau cenedlaethol. Soniodd Suzy Davies am yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad cenedlaethol o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb a'r canllawiau. Mae amrywiaeth mawr rhwng gwahanol awdurdodau. Gwelodd y pwyllgor fod arfer da iawn i gael yng Nghymru ond hefyd arfer gwael iawn. Swyddogaeth y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod yr arfer gwael yn cyrraedd safon yr arfer gorau.

The last thing to say is how much of a surprise it is that there is so much variation within Wales although there are national standards. Suzy Davies mentioned the NBAR report and the guidelines. There is so much diversity between the various authorities. The committee saw that there is very good practice in Wales, but there is also very bad practice. The function of the Minister and the Government is to ensure that that bad practice comes up to the highest possible standards.

15:26

Antoinette Sandbach [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

To pick up on that last point, it may well be that that is something that the delivery unit in Government should be looking at. It should perhaps be looking at how it is that local authorities in one area are able to implement good practice and yet that kind of practice is not being rolled out in other areas. It is of concern, given the factors that have been identified in the debate and in the reports that have been laid in front of the committee about the link between special educational needs and deprivation, that these matters have not been picked up by Government earlier and that they have not been looked at earlier, particularly now that we have had a unit that has been set up specifically to identify the kind of failings that there are in the system and to highlight those to both the Minister and the First Minister. I would like to know what are the performance indicators and the key indicators that are being used by the Welsh Government Minister to highlight why there is this disparate practice between local authorities. I would also like to know, given what Suzy Davies said about pupils going into pupil referral units and staying there, why there is not a policy of them getting the additional support and learning that they need and then going back into the mainstream education system. That, surely, is the aim of the pupil referral unit and it should not become an exclusion that then effectively becomes a permanent exclusion. Minister, I would like to hear from you what you are looking at and what you have identified in Government as the factors that mean that people are getting stuck and are not getting the appropriate support that they need.

O ran y pwynt olaf hwnnw, mae'n ddigon posibl bod hynny'n rhywbeth y dylai'r uned cyflenwi o fewn y Llywodraeth fod yn edrych arno. Efallai y dylai fod yn ystyried sut mae modd i awdurdodau lleol mewn un ardal weithredu arfer da ac eto nid yw'r math hwnnw o arfer yn cael ei gyflwyno mewn ardaloedd eraill. Mae'n achos pryder, o ystyried y ffactorau a nodwyd yn y ddadl ac yn yr adroddiadau sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gerbron y pwyllgor ynghylch y cysylltiad rhwng anghenion addysgol arbennig ac amddifadedd, nad yw'r materion hyn wedi cael sylw gan y Llywodraeth yn gynharach ac nad ydynt wedi cael eu hystyried yn gynharach, yn enwedig gan fod gennym bellach uned sydd wedi'i sefydlu'n benodol i nodi'r math o fethiannau a geir yn y system ac i dynnu sylw'r rheini at y Gweinidog a'r Prif Weinidog. Hoffwn wybod beth yw'r dangosyddion perfformiad a'r dangosyddion allweddol sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan Weinidog Llywodraeth Cymru i dynnu sylw at y rhesymau dros yr arfer anghyfartal hwn rhwng awdurdodau lleol. Hefyd, hoffwn wybod, o ystyried yr hyn a ddywedodd Suzy Davies am ddisgyblion sy'n mynd i mewn i unedau cyfeirio disgyblion ac yn aros yno, pam nad oes yna bolisi lle maent yn cael y cymorth ychwanegol a'r dysgu sydd eu hangen arnynt, ac yna'n ailymuno â'r system addysg brif ffrwd. Onid dyna yw nod yr uned cyfeirio disgyblion ac ni ddylai fod yn waharddiad sydd wedyn, i bob diben, yn dod yn waharddiad parhaol. Weinidog, hoffwn glywed yr hyn yr ydych yn edrych arno a'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i nodi yn y Llywodraeth fel y ffactorau sy'n golygu bod pobl yn mynd yn sownd ac nad ydynt yn cael y cymorth priodol sydd ei angen arnynt.

One of the interesting things to have come forward through the report is that many of the schools that are referring pupils are the larger schools. That has big implications, particularly in my region of North Wales, where there is a local authority programme of merging the smaller rural schools into larger schools. This may be an unintended consequence of that type of merger programme. Again, Minister, I would like to know what you are doing in relation to those mergers. Are you looking at the data to see whether or not there is an increase in referrals to pupil referral units and why it is that the larger schools are referring and the smaller schools are not? I am not saying necessarily that smaller rural schools offer better provision, because there are concerns there regarding the fact that there are lower reading and writing standards, and it has been identified that where that additional support is needed in rural areas, pupils have lower reading and spelling ages than their counterparts. So, I am not saying that small schools are necessarily the answer, but you need to look very carefully at the data to identify and tell us why it is that these things are continuing to happen. Despite the schemes that are already in place to support low income families, why is there still a clear bias existing towards the expulsion of pupils from low income backgrounds, particularly from larger schools?

Un o'r pethau diddorol sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg drwy'r adroddiad yw mai'r ysgolion mwy o faint yw llawer o'r ysgolion sy'n atgyfeirio disgyblion. Mae gan hynny oblygiadau mawr, yn enwedig yn fy rhanbarth i, sef Gogledd Cymru, lle mae rhaglen awdurdod lleol o uno'r ysgolion gwledig llai o faint ag ysgolion mwy. Gall hyn fod yn un o ganlyniadau anfwriadol y math hwnnw o raglen uno. Unwaith eto, Weinidog, hoffwn wybod beth yr ydych yn ei wneud mewn perthynas â'r uno hynny. A ydych yn edrych ar y data er mwyn gweld a oes cynnydd yn nifer yr atgyfeiriadau i unedau cyfeirio disgyblion a pham mai'r ysgolion mwy o faint sy'n cyfeirio ac nid yr ysgolion llai? Nid wyf yn dweud o reidrwydd fod ysgolion gwledig llai yn cynnig gwell darpariaeth, oherwydd mae pryderon yno ynghylch y ffaith bod yna safonau darllen ac ysgrifennu is, a nodwyd lle mae angen y cymorth ychwanegol hwnnw mewn ardaloedd gwledig, mae gan ddisgyblion oedrannau darllen a sillafu is na'u cyd-ddisgyblion. Felly, nid wyf yn dweud mai ysgolion bach yw'r ateb o reidrwydd, ond mae angen i chi edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y data er mwyn nodi a dweud wrthym pam y mae'r pethau hyn yn dal i ddigwydd. Er gwaethaf y cynlluniau sydd eisoes ar waith i gefnogi teuluoedd incwm isel, pam y mae tuedd clir o hyd tuag at ddiarddel disgyblion o gefndiroedd incwm isel, yn enwedig o ysgolion mwy o faint?

Again, it is regrettable that classroom strategies exist and have been identified as methods to tackle the underachievement and behavioural issues of pupils who are largely from low income families, and these have included aspects as to the quality of teaching—Aled Roberts and Simon Thomas have both indicated that there are training matters that could substantially improve that—and around structured group work. Strategies like new curricula do not generally contribute to improving learning outcomes.

Unwaith eto, mae'n anffodus bod strategaethau ystafell ddosbarth yn bodoli ac wedi cael eu nodi fel dulliau o fynd i'r afael â thangyflawni a materion ymddygiadol disgyblion sy'n dod o deuluoedd incwm isel yn bennaf, ac mae'r rhain wedi cynnwys agweddau ar ansawdd addysgu—mae Aled Roberts a Simon Thomas wedi dynodi bod materion hyfforddi a allai wella hynny'n sylweddol—ac o ran gwaith grŵp strwythuredig. Nid yw strategaethau fel cwricwla newydd yn gyffredinol yn cyfrannu at wella canlyniadau dysgu.

It is clear that there may be something to gain from other schools in the UK, and it might be worth looking at other UK areas to see their strategies for improving the poor educational chances of those living in poverty. This seems to hinge around rigorous monitoring and use of data. I know, Minister, that schools have to report endless piles of data to you—they have pages and pages of it. Please use that data to help support school transitions and provide strong and visionary leadership.

Mae'n amlwg y gall fod rhywbeth i'w ennill o ysgolion eraill yn y DU, ac efallai y byddai'n werth edrych ar ardaloedd eraill yn y DU er mwyn gweld eu strategaethau ar gyfer gwella cyfleoedd addysgol gwael y rhai sy'n byw mewn tlodi. Ymddengys fod hyn yn dibynnu ar waith monitro trylwyr a defnyddio data. Gwn, Weinidog, fod yn rhaid i ysgolion roi pentyrrau diddiwedd o ddata i chi—mae ganddynt dudalennau a thudalennau ohono. Defnyddiwch y data hwnnw er mwyn helpu i gefnogi trawsnewidiadau ysgol a darparu arweinyddiaeth gref sy'n llawn gweledigaeth.

15:32

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have listened to how Suzy opened the debate, and I have listened to both Aled and Simon. I have sympathy with those issues, but the motion today, as it is worded, particularly point 3, actually calls for a reduction in the amount of time in which local authorities have to provide for children who have been previously excluded. I have to fundamentally disagree with that. The reality of that, if we pass that as it stands, is that the Tories will be allowing local authorities to put those children whom they see as problematic or previously excluded on the scrapheap a lot sooner than perhaps they would now. That is not a vision for Welsh children that I can support. [Conservative Members: 'Oh'] You propose that the National Assembly for Wales

Rwyf wedi gwrando ar sut agorodd Suzy y ddadl, ac yr wyf wedi gwrando ar Aled a Simon. Mae gennyf gydymdeimlad â'r materion hynny, ond mae'r cynnig heddiw, fel y caiff ei eirio, yn enwedig pwynt 3, mewn gwirionedd yn galw am leihau'r amser y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu ar gyfer plant sydd wedi cael eu gwahardd yn y gorffennol. Rhaid i mi anghytuno â hynny'n sylfaenol. Realiti hynny, os ydym yn pasio hynny fel y mae, yw y bydd y Torïaid yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol roi'r plant hynny y maent yn eu hystyried yn broblem neu a waharddwyd yn flaenorol ar y domen yn llawer cynt nag ar hyn o bryd efallai. Nid yw hynny'n weledigaeth ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru y gallaf ei chefnogi. [Aelodau Ceidwadol: 'O'] Yr ydych yn cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

'Urges the Welsh Government to reduce the mandatory period in which local authorities are required to deliver education to excluded pupils'.

'Yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i leihau'r cyfnod gorfodol y mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu addysg i ddisgyblion a waharddwyd'.

You have talked about the 15 days; if you want to reduce that or scrap that, then some children will not get any education at all—

Rydych wedi sôn am y 15 diwrnod; os ydych am leihau hynny neu ei sgrapio, yna ni fydd rhai plant yn cael unrhyw addysg o gwbl—

15:33

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Just for clarification, Ann Jones, the motion as it stands actually refers to the fact that local authorities now have 15 days in which to provide education to excluded pupils. Many of them do not, and we are suggesting that that should be shortened and that they have to provide that education much quicker than 15 days. I cannot see how that is a bad thing.

Dim ond er eglurhad, Ann Jones, mae'r cynnig fel y mae mewn gwirionedd yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod awdurdodau lleol bellach yn cael 15 diwrnod i ddarparu addysg i ddisgyblion a waharddwyd. Nid yw llawer ohonynt yn gwneud hynny, ac yr ydym yn awgrymu y dylai'r cyfnod hwnnw gael ei fyrhau a bod yn rhaid iddynt ddarparu'r addysg honno yn llawer cyflymach na 15 diwrnod. Ni allaf weld sut mae hynny'n beth drwg.

15:33

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Okay; thanks for that clarification, but that still does not actually look at the wording of point 3, and I will not sign up to anything that reduces a mandatory period during which pupils should be educated.

Iawn; diolch am yr eglurhad hwnnw, ond mewn gwirionedd nid yw hynny'n edrych ar eiriad pwynt 3 o hyd, ac nid wyf am ymrwymo i unrhyw beth sy'n lleihau'r cyfnod gorfodol y dylid addysgu disgyblion ynddo.

I am proud that Welsh Labour has always stood up for the inclusion of all children, no matter what their background or the mistakes they have made, or the mistakes that their parents made before them in the same school. Often, you find that some teachers have a down on a family that they know of particularly, and siblings will often become victims as well, and not necessarily when they have done something wrong.

Rwy'n falch bod Llafur Cymru bob amser wedi cefnogi cynnwys pob plentyn, waeth beth fo'i gefndir neu'r camgymeriadau a wnaed ganddo, neu'r camgymeriadau a wnaed gan ei rieni o'i flaen yn yr un ysgol. Yn aml, byddwch yn gweld bod rhai athrawon yn negyddol tuag at deulu y maent yn ei adnabod yn arbennig, a bydd brodyr a chwiorydd yn aml yn dioddef hefyd, ac nid o reidrwydd pan fyddant wedi gwneud rhywbeth o'i le.

We know that exclusions happen for lots of reasons and we cannot escape the facts, as you highlighted in point 1—and I take the points that Aled Roberts has added to that as well. I understand where you are coming from, but that is not how your motion today is worded. Therefore, the proposals, if they go through unamended, would hit those children the hardest and that is something that we cannot afford to do.

Rydym yn gwybod bod gwaharddiadau'n digwydd am nifer o resymau ac ni allwn ddianc rhag y ffeithiau, fel y pwysleisiwyd gennych ym mhwynt 1—ac yr wyf yn derbyn y pwyntiau y mae Aled Roberts wedi'u hychwanegu at hynny hefyd. Rwy'n deall eich safbwynt, ond nid dyna fel y mae eich cynnig heddiw wedi'i eirio. Felly, byddai'r cynigion, os ydynt yn cael eu pasio heb eu diwygio, yn cael yr effaith fwyaf ar y plant hynny ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth na allwn fforddio ei wneud.

I then find myself trying to work out your explanation of that and your call then for a cohesive strategy to be in place. On the one hand, if it goes through as it is, I still maintain that local authorities would be able to reduce the amount of time during which they would have to educate an excluded pupil, but, on the other, you then want a cohesive strategy to help children who may have been excluded. I do not really know how that will balance out. If you say to a local authority, 'It doesn't have to be 15 days now; you can play around with it as you want', some local authorities may take what you are trying to do in the spirit in which you are trying to do it, but others may decide that if there is no mandatory period where there has to be some formal education, they may just allow it to go on.

Rwyf wedyn yn ceisio gweithio allan eich esboniad o hynny ynghyd â'ch galwad am roi strategaeth gydlynol ar waith. Ar y naill law, os caiff ei basio fel y mae, yr wyf yn dal i ddweud y byddai awdurdodau lleol yn gallu lleihau faint o amser y byddai'n rhaid iddynt addysgu disgybl a waharddwyd, ond, ar y llaw arall, rydych wedyn am gael strategaeth gydlynol er mwyn helpu plant a all fod wedi cael eu gwahardd. Ni wn sut y bydd hynny'n taro cydbwysedd. Os ydych yn dweud wrth awdurdod lleol, 'Nid oes rhaid darparu 15 diwrnod mwyach, gallwch chwarae o gwmpas gydag ef fel y dymunwch', efallai y bydd rhai awdurdodau lleol yn cymryd yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud yn y modd yr ydych yn ceisio gwneud hynny, ond efallai y bydd eraill yn penderfynu, os nad oes cyfnod gorfodol lle mae'n rhaid cael rhywfaint o addysg ffurfiol, efallai y byddant yn caniatáu iddo fynd rhagddo.

15:35

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:35 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will do, yes.

Gwnaf.

15:35 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much for taking the intervention. The motion is calling for a reduction; it is not asking for discretion for local authorities. The whole purpose of this particular part of the motion is so that local authorities have to take their duties seriously, and not do as they do now which is not to provide it at the end of 15 days.

Diolch yn fawr iawn am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Mae'r cynnig yn galw am leihad, nid yw'n gofyn am roi disgresiwn i awdurdodau lleol. Holl ddiben y rhan benodol hon o'r cynnig yw ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol gymryd eu dyletswyddau o ddifrif, a pheidio â gwneud fel y maent yn ei wneud yn awr sef peidio â'u darparu ar ddiwedd 15 diwrnod.

15:35 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Again, we are back to interpretation, and what you are saying in the debate is not what we will be voting on. [Interruption.] I cannot see it that way, I am sorry. Perhaps my education failed me, then—I do not know—but I have come this far. I was someone who could have been excluded from school because I have a slight disability. This was at a time when people with a disability were hidden away. Therefore, I feel quite strongly that every child should go through mainstream education. I came through mainstream education and survived, and I think that I have done a pretty good job. What we are in danger of doing is excluding pupils in that regard, but that is another issue. I have just put that as a personal experience.

Unwaith eto, dychwelwn at ddehongli, ac nid yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud yn y ddadl yw'r hyn y byddwn yn pleidleisio arno. [Torri ar draws.] Ni allaf ei weld yn y ffordd honno, mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Efallai fod fy addysg wedi fy methu—ni wn—ond yr wyf wedi dod mor bell â hyn. Roeddwn yn rhywun a allai fod wedi cael ei wahardd o'r ysgol am fod gennyf rywfaint o anabledd. Roedd hyn ar adeg pan fyddai pobl ag anabledd yn cael eu cuddio. Felly, teimlaf yn eithaf cryf y dylai pob plentyn fynd drwy addysg brif ffrwd. Addysg brif ffrwd a gefais i a deuthum drwyddi, a chredaf fy mod wedi gwneud yn eithaf da. Yr hyn yr ydym mewn perygl o'i wneud yw gwahardd disgyblion yn hynny o beth, ond mater arall yw hynny. Rwyf newydd roi hynny fel profiad personol.

So, I have some difficulty with this as it is. I take what you say as a sentiment, but if I add that to the call during the summer for the return of grammar schools, it worries me where the Conservatives are going on their education policy.

Felly, caf rywfaint o anhawster gyda hyn fel y mae. Rwy'n derbyn yr hyn a ddywedwch fel teimlad, ond os ychwanegaf hynny at yr alwad yn ystod yr haf am atgyfodi ysgolion gramadeg, mae cyfeiriad polisi addysg y Ceidwadwyr yn fy mhoeni.

15:36 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:36 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I am sitting down.

Na, yr wyf yn eistedd i lawr.

15:36 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Today's debate and my contribution to it seek to highlight the issues of pupils that are educated other than at school. By this, I refer to those who have been subject of an expulsion or exclusion from their school and class surroundings.

Mae'r ddadl hon heddiw a'm cyfraniad i yn ceisio tynnu sylw at y materion a wynebir gan ddisgyblion sy'n cael eu haddysgu mewn lleoliad heblaw am yr ysgol. Cyfeiriaf at y rhai sydd wedi cael eu diarddel neu eu gwahardd o'u hysgol ac amgylchoedd dosbarth.

It is welcome that permanent exclusions have continued to decline from their peak in 2004-05, but in Wales we still have a higher rate of permanent exclusions than Scotland, and a higher rate of fixed-term exclusions than Scotland and England. Ninety per cent of children and young people categorised as being educated other than at school have some form of special educational need. The Children and Young People Committee heard how often children and young people with identified educational and health support needs fall out of the system.

Mae'n beth da bod gwaharddiadau parhaol wedi parhau i leihau o'u lefel uchaf yn 2004-05, ond yng Nghymru mae gennym gyfradd uwch o waharddiadau parhaol na'r Alban o hyd, a chyfradd uwch o waharddiadau cyfnod penodol na'r Alban a Lloegr. Mae gan 90% o blant a phobl ifanc a gaiff eu haddysgu heblaw yn yr ysgol ryw fath o angen addysgol arbennig. Clywodd y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc pa mor aml y mae plant a phobl ifanc ag anghenion cymorth addysgol ac iechyd a nodwyd yn disgyn allan o'r system.

This adds further concern to the reneging on the part of the Welsh Government to include specific details on the support for learners with additional learning needs in the forthcoming Education (Wales) Bill. Professor Ken Reid stated in his evidence to the Children and Young People Committee that there needs to be much more comprehensive training afforded to teachers on behaviour and attendance management. He said that the Welsh Government should be working with teachers and their representative bodies to ensure that this worrying trend is turned around. Low attainment in education is a problem for those pupils and for society as a whole.

Mae hyn yn ychwanegu pryder pellach at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi peidio â chynnwys manylion penodol am y cymorth i ddysgwyr ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol yn y Bil Addysg (Cymru) sydd ar y gweill. Dywedodd yr Athro Ken Reid yn ei dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc fod angen rhoi hyfforddiant llawer mwy cynhwysfawr i athrawon ar reoli ymddygiad a phresenoldeb. Dywedodd y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio gydag athrawon a'u cyrff cynrychioliadol er mwyn sicrhau bod y duedd hon sy'n peri pryder yn cael ei gwyrdroi. Mae cyrhaeddiad isel mewn addysg yn broblem i'r disgyblion hynny a chymdeithas yn gyffredinol.

The Prince's Trust and the London School of Economics estimate that the financial cost to the UK economy of poor educational achievement was £18 billion. Almost half of all the young people whom they surveyed felt that a lack of qualifications prevented them from achieving their ultimate goals and ambitions. We have a responsibility to support these children, who often feel isolated, become withdrawn, insular, and in later life could potentially experience higher than average rates of conditions such as depression.

Mae'r Prince's Trust a'r London School of Economics yn amcangyfrif bod cyrhaeddiad addysgol gwael yn costio £18 biliwn i economi'r DU. Roedd bron hanner yr holl bobl ifanc a arolygwyd ganddynt o'r farn bod diffyg cymwysterau yn eu hatal rhag cyflawni eu prif nodau ac uchelgeisiau. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb i gefnogi'r plant hyn, sy'n aml yn teimlo'n unig, yn encilio, yn ynysig, ac yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd o bosibl yn gallu profi cyfraddau uwch na'r cyfartaledd o gyflyrau fel iselder.

The most recent guidelines state that exclusions should be the final step in a disciplinary process, and only after a full investigation has taken place. However, we learned of the defiance of these agreements and rules, and that is according to a recent Freedom of Information Act 2000 request regarding Torfaen County Borough Council.

Mae'r canllawiau mwyaf diweddar yn datgan mai gwaharddiadau ddylai fod y cam olaf mewn proses ddisgyblu, a dim ond ar ôl i ymchwiliad llawn gael ei gynnal. Fodd bynnag, dysgom am herfeiddio'r cytundebau a rheolau hyn, yn ôl cais diweddar o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 mewn perthynas â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen.

How do we address this blight on the aspirations of our children and young people? A starting point is that the Welsh Government must place an emphasis on supporting the reintegration of excluded students, to ensure that they do not suffer this further isolation and despair. Flying Start, Communities First, Families First and other schemes need to be reviewed in a way that improves their overall effectiveness in supporting this area, and that ensures tangible results are attained in supporting our most vulnerable and disadvantaged families.

Sut ydym yn mynd i'r afael â'r malltod hwn ar ddyheadau ein plant a phobl ifanc? Man cychwyn yw bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru roi pwyslais ar gefnogi ailintegreiddio myfyrwyr a waharddwyd, er mwyn sicrhau nad ydynt yn dioddef yr unigedd a'r anobaith pellach hyn. Mae angen i Dechrau'n Deg, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf a chynlluniau eraill gael eu hadolygu mewn ffordd sy'n gwella eu heffeithiolrwydd cyffredinol wrth gefnogi'r maes hwn, ac sy'n sicrhau bod canlyniadau gweladwy yn cael eu cyflawni o ran cefnogi ein teuluoedd mwyaf agored i niwed a difreintiedig.

There also needs to be comprehensive support reflected in policy for our students with additional learning needs or special educational needs. Our children and young people are all unique individuals, often with many skills, interests and abilities that are not always identified or recognised through the current bureaucratic monitoring system. We should be providing access to the right education, either through academic avenues or different and more imaginative, creative curricular activities—activities that work with disengaged young people, teaching them a range of practical skills, such as sailing, rock climbing and enjoying the great outdoors, as part of an extra-curricular advantage. If we continue to allow any child in Wales to fall behind in education, to suffer the long-term effects on their health and to forever ruin their own chances, it will be to our and their detriment. The facts are stark. We know the failings, we know the outcomes and we know the challenges. Now it is up to us and this Welsh Government to ensure that we do something about it.

Mae hefyd angen i gymorth cynhwysfawr gael ei adlewyrchu mewn polisi ar gyfer ein myfyrwyr sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol neu anghenion addysgol arbennig. Mae ein plant a phobl ifanc i gyd yn unigolion unigryw, sydd yn aml â llawer o sgiliau, diddordebau a galluoedd nad ydynt bob amser yn cael eu nodi na'u cydnabod drwy'r system fonitro fiwrocrataidd bresennol. Dylem fod yn darparu mynediad i'r addysg iawn, naill ai drwy lwybrau academaidd neu weithgareddau cwricwlaidd gwahanol a mwy dychmygus, creadigol—gweithgareddau sy'n gweithio gyda phobl ifanc sydd wedi ymddieithrio, gan addysgu ystod o sgiliau ymarferol iddynt, fel hwylio, dringo creigiau a mwynhau bod allan yn yr awyr agored, fel rhan o fantais allgyrsiol. Os ydym yn parhau i ganiatáu i unrhyw blentyn yng Nghymru fod ar ei hôl hi mewn addysg, i ddioddef yr effeithiau hirdymor ar eu hiechyd ac i ddifetha eu cyfleoedd eu hunain am byth, bydd yn golled i ni ac iddyn nhw. Mae'r ffeithiau'n amlwg. Rydym yn ymwybodol o'r methiannau, rydym yn gwybod y canlyniadau ac rydym yn gwybod yr heriau. Nawr mater i ni ac i Lywodraeth Cymru yw sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch.

15:41 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister for Education and Skills to speak.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau i siarad.

15:41 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

I am committed to ensuring that children taught outside the school setting will have improved outcomes and the opportunity to fulfil their potential. These are some of our most vulnerable children and young people and I welcome the opportunity today to debate this important issue. I welcome the concern and input of all parties here today.

Rwy'n ymrwymedig i sicrhau y bydd plant a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol yn profi gwell canlyniadau a'r cyfle i gyflawni eu potensial. Dyma rai o'n plant a'n pobl ifanc mwyaf agored i niwed a chroesawaf y cyfle heddiw i drafod y mater pwysig hwn. Croesawaf bryder a mewnbwn pob plaid yma heddiw.

This is a timely discussion, as we are currently developing our response to the report by the University of Edinburgh on the evaluation of education provision for children and young people educated outside the school setting. The views and issues raised here will inform the response to the report's recommendations. I can promise you that. It is important that we evaluate the recommendations in the Edinburgh report alongside the recommendations in the Children and Young People Committee's report published last month. I have given a commitment to make available our response to the Edinburgh report by the end of October.

Mae hon yn drafodaeth amserol, gan ein bod wrthi'n datblygu ein hymateb i adroddiad gan Brifysgol Caeredin ar y gwerthusiad o ddarpariaeth addysg ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol. Bydd y safbwyntiau a'r materion a godir yma yn llywio'r ymateb i argymhellion yr adroddiad. Gallaf addo hynny i chi. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwerthuso'r argymhellion yn adroddiad Caeredin ochr yn ochr â'r argymhellion yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i gyflwyno ein hymateb i adroddiad Caeredin erbyn diwedd mis Hydref.

We commissioned Edinburgh university to report in response to critical issues that had emerged from the national behaviour and attendance review back in 2008, the review of education otherwise than at school in 2011, as well as reports from Estyn and the third sector. This report is the first comprehensive evaluation of education other than at school provision in Wales and will inform the development of future policies on education other than at school. It is important; I underline that. This is the first comprehensive evaluation that we have seen.

Gwnaethom gomisiynu Prifysgol Caeredin i lunio adroddiad mewn ymateb i faterion allweddol a ddaeth i'r amlwg o'r adolygiad cenedlaethol o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb yn ôl yn 2008, yr adolygiad o addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol yn 2011, yn ogystal ag adroddiadau gan Estyn a'r trydydd sector. Yr adroddiad hwn yw'r gwerthusiad cynhwysfawr cyntaf o addysg heblaw am ddarpariaeth yn yr ysgol yng Nghymru a bydd yn llywio'r gwaith o ddatblygu polisïau yn y dyfodol ar addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol. Mae'n bwysig; yr wyf yn tanlinellu hynny. Dyma'r gwerthusiad cynhwysfawr cyntaf yr ydym wedi'i weld.

Education other than at school covers a range of settings, and it is worth underscoring—Mark Isherwood has already mentioned this—that we are not talking here about elective home education. That is not part of the provision under consideration here today. The Welsh Government is doing separate work on this and will shortly be publishing the analyses of the consultation responses and will set out its direction on elective home education before the end of the year.

Mae addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol yn cwmpasu amrywiaeth o leoliadau, ac mae'n werth tanlinellu—mae Mark Isherwood eisoes wedi crybwyll hyn—nad ydym yn sôn yma am addysg ddewisol yn y cartref. Nid yw hynny'n rhan o'r ddarpariaeth dan sylw yma heddiw. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud gwaith ar wahân ar hyn a bydd yn cyhoeddi dadansoddiadau o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad cyn bo hir ac yn nodi ei chyfeiriad ar addysg ddewisol yn y cartref cyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

The Edinburgh report has identified where improvements can be made in the system. The report, and our response to it, is an opportunity to improve local authority standards of performance. It is the responsibility of local authorities to deliver this provision, but the Welsh Government will work in partnership with authorities to address areas of inconsistency, which have been referred to today, and to ensure that this group of learners has equality of opportunity.

Mae adroddiad Caeredin wedi nodi lle y gellir gwneud gwelliannau yn y system. Mae'r adroddiad, a'n hymateb iddo, yn gyfle i wella safonau perfformiad awdurdodau lleol. Cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdodau lleol yw cyflwyno'r ddarpariaeth hon, ond bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau er mwyn ymdrin â meysydd o anghysondeb, y cyfeiriwyd atynt heddiw, ac i sicrhau bod y grŵp hwn o ddysgwyr yn cael cyfle cyfartal.

It is quite right to say that strong leadership is fundamental if we are to deliver improved education outside the school setting. I recognise that, in order to develop strong leadership, we have to have more robust management structures, for instance for pupil referral units. That is why I will be introducing regulations to make management committees of PRUs a statutory requirement. The introduction of these regulations will put PRU management committees on a similar footing to the governing bodies of schools. To do so, we will ensure that the constitution and role of PRU management committees and their members are aligned as far as possible to those of governing bodies of maintained schools. We will be supporting the introduction of these regulations with comprehensive new guidance developed in consultation with the sector. That will happen by September next year.

Mae'n gwbl gywir i ddweud bod arweinyddiaeth gref yn hanfodol os ydym am ddarparu gwell addysg y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol. Rwy'n cydnabod, er mwyn datblygu arweinyddiaeth gref, y mae'n rhaid inni gael strwythurau rheoli mwy cadarn, er enghraifft ar gyfer unedau cyfeirio disgyblion. Dyna pam y byddaf yn cyflwyno rheoliadau i wneud pwyllgorau rheoli UCDau yn ofyniad statudol. Bydd cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn yn rhoi pwyllgorau rheoli UCD ar sail debyg i gyrff llywodraethu ysgolion. I wneud hynny, byddwn yn sicrhau bod cyfansoddiad a rôl pwyllgorau rheoli UCD a'u haelodau yn cyfateb cymaint â phosibl i rai cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion a gynhelir. Byddwn yn cefnogi cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn â chanllawiau newydd cynhwysfawr a ddatblygir mewn ymgynghoriad â'r sector. Bydd hynny'n digwydd erbyn mis Medi y flwyddyn nesaf.

Each year, the Welsh Governments hosts a national conference for PRUs in Wales. The purpose of the conference is twofold: it provides an opportunity for the PRU sector to hear about policy developments and to discuss and shape future approaches. It also provides them an opportunity to consider their own policies and share information on good practice. The conference is a key example of the Welsh Government responding to concerns from PRUs about the limited opportunities in recent years to engage with each other at a national level.

Bob blwyddyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal cynhadledd genedlaethol ar gyfer UCDau yng Nghymru. Mae gan y gynhadledd ddau ddiben: mae'n rhoi cyfle i'r sector UCD glywed am ddatblygiadau polisi ac i drafod a llunio dulliau gweithredu yn y dyfodol. Mae hefyd yn rhoi cyfle iddynt ystyried eu polisïau eu hunain a rhannu gwybodaeth am arfer da. Mae'r gynhadledd yn enghraifft allweddol o Lywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb i bryderon gan UCDau ynghylch y prinder cyfleoedd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf i ymgysylltu â'i gilydd ar lefel genedlaethol.

I will be exploring with Estyn how we identify examples of good practice in PRUs and how this area of its website may be expanded. I am also looking at how Hwb and Learning Wales can be used to disseminate examples of good practice.

Byddaf yn archwilio gydag Estyn sut yr ydym yn nodi enghreifftiau o arfer da mewn UCDau a sut y gall y rhan hon o'i gwefan gael ei hehangu. Rwyf hefyd yn edrych ar sut y gall Hwb ac Addysgu Cymru gael eu defnyddio i ledaenu enghreifftiau o arfer da.

Our response to the Edinburgh university report will demonstrate our continuing commitment to this agenda. We will do this by working in partnership with stakeholders to ensure that we achieve the best possible outcomes for these children and young people.

Bydd ein hymateb i adroddiad Prifysgol Caeredin yn dangos ein hymrwymiad parhaus i'r agenda hon. Byddwn yn gwneud hyn drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth â rhanddeiliaid er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni'r canlyniadau gorau posibl ar gyfer y plant a'r bobl ifanc hyn.

I recognise, as Members have mentioned, that there are some groups that are overrepresented in the figures and that many of these children and young people have complex backgrounds and family situations. However, this is not unique to Wales; it is UK-wide. Some of the children and young people who are in school come from challenging backgrounds, and this will be reflected, perhaps, in their behaviour. The best way to support children, particularly those living in poverty, is by working with the whole family and, indeed, the wider community.

Rwy'n cydnabod, fel y mae Aelodau wedi sôn, fod rhai grwpiau sy'n cael eu gorgynrychioli yn y ffigurau a bod gan lawer o'r plant a phobl ifanc hyn gefndiroedd a sefyllfaoedd teuluol cymhleth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn unigryw i Gymru; mae'n effeithio ar y DU gyfan. Mae rhai o'r plant a'r bobl ifanc sydd yn yr ysgol yn dod o gefndiroedd heriol, a bydd hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu, o bosibl, yn eu hymddygiad. Y ffordd orau o gefnogi plant, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n byw mewn tlodi, yw drwy weithio gyda'r teulu cyfan ac, yn wir, y gymuned ehangach.

Evidence tells us that early support can reduce the likelihood of families developing more complicated and more costly needs and our Families First programme aims to improve outcomes for children, young people and families. We are working across Welsh Government departments and with local authorities and others to ensure that services are co-ordinated to meet local needs. We will encourage schools and local authorities to target pupils for early intervention to give them the extra support they need to stay on track. Schools and local authorities already have a range of approaches that they can use to encourage good behaviour and develop mutually respectful relationships within the school community.

Mae tystiolaeth yn dweud wrthym y gall cymorth cynnar leihau'r tebygolrwydd y bydd teuluoedd yn datblygu anghenion mwy cymhleth a mwy costus ac mae ein rhaglen Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf yn anelu at wella canlyniadau i blant, pobl ifanc a theuluoedd. Rydym yn gweithio ar draws adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru a gydag awdurdodau lleol ac eraill er mwyn sicrhau bod gwasanaethau yn cael eu cydgysylltu er mwyn diwallu anghenion lleol. Byddwn yn annog ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol i dargedu disgyblion ar gyfer ymyrraeth gynnar er mwyn rhoi'r cymorth ychwanegol sydd ei angen arnynt i aros ar y trywydd iawn. Mae gan ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol ystod o ddulliau y gallant eu defnyddio'n barod i annog ymddygiad da a datblygu cydberthnasau sy'n dangos parch tuag at ei gilydd o fewn cymuned yr ysgol.

We have published a Wales handbook highlighting best practice approaches to manage pupils' behaviour in the classroom for primary and secondary schools. In addition, we have provided direct funding to train teachers and support staff in well-established behaviour management techniques, such as Incredible Years.

Rydym wedi cyhoeddi llawlyfr i Gymru sy'n tynnu sylw at arfer gorau wrth reoli ymddygiad disgyblion yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Yn ogystal, rydym wedi darparu cyllid uniongyrchol er mwyn hyfforddi athrawon a staff cymorth mewn technegau rheoli ymddygiad hirsefydledig, fel y Blynyddoedd Rhyfeddol.

We are also strengthening the induction of newly qualified teachers, with the introduction of a behaviour management module in the masters in educational practice for newly qualified teachers. This is unique within the United Kingdom and these provisions are currently being developed.

Rydym hefyd yn cryfhau gweithdrefnau sefydlu athrawon newydd gymhwyso, drwy gyflwyno modiwl rheoli ymddygiad yn y radd meistr mewn ymarfer addysgol ar gyfer athrawon newydd gymhwyso. Mae hyn yn unigryw o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig ac mae'r darpariaethau hyn yn cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd.

15:47 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will the Minister give way?

A wnaiff y Gweinidog ildio?

15:47 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will.

Gwnaf.

15:47 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that. I welcome what you said about continuing professional development, but do you accept that there is a gap with so many supply teachers now in Wales and that there is not coherent nationwide support for them? Are you looking at that?

Diolch ichi am hynny. Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedasoch am ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, ond a ydych yn derbyn bod bwlch gyda chynifer o athrawon cyflenwi bellach yng Nghymru ac nad oes cefnogaeth genedlaethol gydlynol ar eu cyfer? A ydych yn edrych ar hynny?

15:47 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The debate about supply teachers is an important one and we perhaps cannot do it justice here this afternoon, but I accept that there are issues around CPD and supply teachers. I would not inherently link that with the issue under discussion today. I do not think that it would be fair on the profession so to do.

Mae'r ddadl am athrawon cyflenwi yn un bwysig ac efallai na allwn wneud cyfiawnder â hi yma y prynhawn yma, ond yr wyf yn derbyn bod materion yn ymwneud â DPP ac athrawon cyflenwi. Ni fyddwn o anghenraid yn cysylltu hynny â'r mater dan sylw heddiw. Ni chredaf y byddai'n deg ar y proffesiwn i wneud hynny.

Other tools available to schools and local authorities include restorative approaches, which some schools and local authorities are embracing as a means of building a positive ethos in schools and in other settings. For example, restorative practice has been a priority in the City and County of Swansea, and has been gradually rolled out in the authority. An evaluation of restorative practice in Swansea carried out by Swansea Metropolitan University has highlighted the benefits of the approach.

Mae'r adnoddau eraill sydd ar gael i ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol yn cynnwys dulliau adferol, y mae rhai ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol yn eu croesawu fel modd i adeiladu ethos cadarnhaol mewn ysgolion ac mewn lleoliadau eraill. Er enghraifft, mae arfer adferol wedi bod yn flaenoriaeth yn Ninas a Sir Abertawe, ac mae wedi cael ei gyflwyno yn raddol yn yr awdurdod. Mae gwerthusiad o arfer adferol yn Abertawe a gynhaliwyd gan Brifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe wedi tynnu sylw at fanteision gwneud hyn.

My officials will be meeting with Estyn to discuss the findings of the Edinburgh university report and will seek to work with Estyn to identify examples of good practice for wider dissemination. Our inclusion and pupil support guidance will be refreshed to provide further information on strategies and to support re-integration where appropriate. Where we see patterns emerging, we are keen to understand the factors that underpin changes in exclusion. For example, as has been mentioned today, these include short-term rates for learners with special educational needs across Wales; we know that those have increased. We are working with local authorities to explore the underlying factors for this increase in SEN exclusion of five days or fewer in order to share good practice, support early identification of any practice that might lead to increased exclusions, and how such practice might be challenged and changed.

Bydd fy swyddogion yn cyfarfod ag Estyn i drafod canfyddiadau adroddiad Prifysgol Caeredin ac yn ceisio gweithio gydag Estyn i nodi enghreifftiau o arfer da i'w lledaenu ymhellach. Bydd ein canllawiau ar gynhwysiant a chefnogi disgyblion yn cael eu hailwampio er mwyn darparu rhagor o wybodaeth am strategaethau a chefnogi ail-integreiddio lle bo'n briodol. Pan fyddwn yn gweld patrymau yn dod i'r amlwg, rydym yn awyddus i ddeall y ffactorau sy'n sail i newidiadau mewn gwaharddiad. Er enghraifft, fel y crybwyllwyd heddiw, mae'r rhain yn cynnwys cyfraddau byrdymor ar gyfer dysgwyr ag anghenion addysgol arbennig ledled Cymru; rydym yn gwybod bod y rheini wedi cynyddu. Rydym yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i edrych ar y rhesymau sylfaenol dros y cynnydd hwn yn nifer y gwaharddiadau AAA sy'n bum diwrnod neu lai er mwyn rhannu arfer da, cefnogi'r gwaith cynnar o adnabod unrhyw arfer a allai arwain at fwy o waharddiadau, a sut y gallai arfer o'r fath gael ei herio a'i newid.

One of the most powerful messages in the report came from the testimonies of young people on the way that some staff in out-of-school settings provide non-judgmental support to them and treated them with respect. I want to ensure that all learners in education other than at school experience this type of support.

Deilliodd un o'r negeseuon mwyaf pwerus yn yr adroddiad o dystiolaeth pobl ifanc ar y ffordd y mae rhai aelodau o staff mewn lleoliadau y tu allan i'r ysgol yn eu cefnogi heb eu barnu ac yn eu trin â pharch. Rwyf am sicrhau bod pob dysgwr mewn addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol yn cael y math hwn o gymorth.

15:49

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Please conclude now, Minister.

Mae'n amser dod i ben yn awr, Weinidog.

15:49

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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To summarise, Deputy Presiding Officer, much good sense has been spoken here this afternoon and I would encourage all colleagues to take a long, hard look at the Edinburgh university report. I certainly will be using that as my jumping-off point in my time in office. We cannot afford to let these children and young people down. They only get one chance, very often, to go through the educational system, and we have a moral duty, all of us, to ensure that we deliver a system that is flexible and meets the needs of all learners, including the most disadvantaged.

I grynhoi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, mynegwyd llawer o synnwyr da yma heddiw a byddwn yn annog pob cyd-Aelod i roi sylw agos i adroddiad Prifysgol Caeredin. Byddaf yn sicr yn ei ddefnyddio fel man cychwyn yn ystod fy amser yn y swydd. Ni allwn fforddio gadael y plant a phobl ifanc hyn i lawr. Dim ond un cyfle y maent yn ei gael, yn aml iawn, i fynd drwy'r system addysg, ac mae gennym ddyletswydd foesol, bob un ohonom, i sicrhau ein bod yn darparu system sy'n hyblyg ac yn diwallu anghenion pob dysgwr, gan gynnwys y rhai mwyaf difreintiedig.

15:50

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Angela Burns to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Angela Burns i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:50 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Being five years old should be quite a magical time because, after all, the world is your oyster—you are granted the leniency and indulgence of youth, with minimal responsibilities, and you are making friends and setting out on that great adventure known as school. Yes, many of us will remember having to prise little fingers off our coats, but for most children, these are exciting times: big school, well, bigger than a nursery, anyway. I have a photo of my eldest child on her first day at school—she is standing outside our house, her head barely reaches the handle of our front door, her little satchel in her hand, with her nou-nou clutched up tight. She is excited. However, somewhere in Wales, there is a child who was excluded permanently from that great adventure at the same age—another small person who should have been making friends, adoring Miss or Sir, singing endlessly, colouring in and doing all those other things. When I saw that statistic, I was shocked rigid.

Dylai fod yn blentyn pum mlwydd oed fod yn amser arbennig iawn oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, mae'r byd i gyd o'i flaen—cewch fwynhau trugaredd a charedigrwydd ieuenctid, heb fawr ddim cyfrifoldebau, ac rydych yn gwneud ffrindiau ac yn dechrau allan ar yr antur fawr honno a elwir yn mynd i'r ysgol. Wrth gwrs, bydd llawer ohonom yn cofio cael ein gorfodi i ollwng gafael yn ein cotiau, ond i'r rhan fwyaf o blant, mae'r adeg hon yn un gyffrous: mynd i'r ysgol fawr, wel, yn fwy na'r feithrinfa, beth bynnag. Mae gen i lun o fy mhlentyn hynaf ar ei diwrnod cyntaf yn yr ysgol—mae'n sefyll y tu allan i'n tŷ, ei phen prin yn cyrraedd dolen y drws ffrynt, ei bag bach yn ei llaw, gyda'i nou-nou wedi'i ddal yn dynn. Mae'n llawn cyffro. Fodd bynnag, rhywle yng Nghymru, mae plentyn a gafodd ei wahardd yn barhaol o'r antur fawr honno ar yr un oedran—person bach arall a ddylai fod wedi bod yn gwneud ffrindiau, dwli ar Miss neu Syr, canu'n ddiddiwedd, lliwio i mewn a gwneud yr holl bethau eraill hynny. Pan welais yr ystadegyn hwnnw, roedd yn syndod enfawr i mi.

I am not a great supporter of exclusion at any age group. I accept the view, however, of front-line staff who say that sometimes, just sometimes, exclusion is the only way. I have met and spoken at length with some very tough kids who have not been able to operate in a school setting. However, at five years old, if a child is so disruptive that they need to be excluded, I have to challenge the wisdom that let that child go to school in the first place. Why was that child not identified earlier as having significant behavioural problems and action taken? Did that child have learning difficulties that had not been picked up? For the five-year-old, there are other children who have been excluded by the time they reach the end of primary school, and then, of course, there is a completely new set of kids who should be facing the challenges of secondary education, not simply facing the challenge of being excluded.

Nid wyf yn gefnogwr mawr o wahardd mewn unrhyw grŵp oedran. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn derbyn barn staff rheng flaen sy'n dweud weithiau, dim ond weithiau, mai gwaharddiad yw'r unig ffordd. Rwyf wedi cwrdd ac wedi siarad yn helaeth â rhai plant anodd iawn, nad ydynt wedi gallu gweithredu mewn lleoliad ysgol. Fodd bynnag, yn bum mlwydd oed, os yw plentyn mor aflonyddgar fel bod angen iddo gael ei wahardd, rhaid i mi herio doethineb gadael i'r plentyn hwnnw fynd i'r ysgol yn y lle cyntaf. Pam na nodwyd yn gynt bod gan y plentyn hwnnw broblemau ymddygiadol sylweddol a pham na chymerwyd camau? A oedd gan y plentyn hwnnw anawsterau dysgu nas nodwyd? I'r plentyn pum mlwydd oed, mae plant eraill sydd wedi eu gwahardd erbyn iddynt gyrraedd diwedd yr ysgol gynradd, ac yna, wrth gwrs, mae yna set gwbl newydd o blant a ddylai fod yn wynebu heriau addysg uwchradd, nid yn wynebu'r her o gael eu gwahardd.

As we have already said, not all children who are taught outside of school have been excluded. Some have endured terrible bullying and simply cannot face school. Others have those needs that we have talked about. The statistics that we have seen on exclusion, the report by the Children and Young People Committee on attendance and behaviour, evidence from expert witnesses heard over the past few years, constituents who are struggling to receive support in a school setting for their children with additional learning needs, the link between deprivation and lack of attainment, the growing gap between boys and girls that replicates in exclusion, the growth of a disenfranchised underclass and the fact that the Government is looking at this key area at this time are the reasons why the Welsh Conservatives brought forward the debate today. We need to start taking action today, because children are being left behind today and too many are simply not able to catch up to be part of tomorrow.

Fel yr ydym wedi'i ddweud yn barod, ni fydd pob plentyn sy'n cael ei addysgu y tu allan i'r ysgol wedi cael ei wahardd. Mae rhai wedi dioddef bwlio ofnadwy ac yn syml ni allant wynebu mynd i'r ysgol. Mae gan eraill yr anghenion hynny yr ydym wedi sôn amdanynt. Yr ystadegau yr ydym wedi'u gweld ar wahardd, yr adroddiad gan y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc ar bresenoldeb ac ymddygiad, tystiolaeth gan dystion arbenigol a glywyd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, etholwyr sy'n cael trafferth i gael cymorth mewn ysgol ar gyfer eu plant ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, y cysylltiad rhwng amddifadedd a diffyg cyrhaeddiad, y bwlch cynyddol rhwng bechgyn a merched sy'n ailadrodd ei hun wrth wahardd, twf isddosbarth difreiniedig a'r ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn edrych ar y maes allweddol hwn ar hyn o bryd yw'r rhesymau pam y gwnaeth y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig gyflwyno'r ddadl heddiw. Mae angen i ni ddechrau cymryd camau heddiw, oherwydd mae plant yn cael eu gadael ar eu hôl heddiw, ac mae gormod na allant ddal i fyny i fod yn rhan o yfory.

Let me revisit some of our major concerns and remind you why this matters. We know that some 3,500 children are educated out of a school setting. It matters that 90% of children taught outside of a school setting have special educational needs. I have met parents who teach their children at home or who are trying to find another provision, because the local education authority cannot or will not meet the needs of their child. Some 40% of children who have been excluded are educated in a pupil referral unit. Given that 90% of all excluded children have special educational needs, it would stand to reason that almost all the children in a PRU have special educational needs, and, in the normal course of events, I doubt that there is a single Assembly Member here who would say that a pupil referral unit is the best place for a child with a special educational need. However, that is the rub, is it not? SEN can encompass those with mild learning difficulties. It can encompass a child with severe physical and mental disablement through to a kid with an uncontrolled temper and a penchant for hurling chairs through a window and kicking the teachers.

Gadewch i mi fwrw golwg arall dros rai o'n prif bryderon a'ch atgoffa pam mae hyn yn bwysig. Rydym yn gwybod bod tua 3,500 o blant yn cael eu haddysgu y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol. Mae'n bwysig bod gan 90% o blant a addysgir y tu allan i leoliad yr ysgol anghenion addysgol arbennig. Rwyf wedi cwrdd â rhieni sy'n addysgu eu plant gartref neu sy'n ceisio dod o hyd i ddarpariaeth arall, am na all neu am na wnaiff yr awdurdod addysg lleol ddiwallu anghenion eu plentyn. Caiff tua 40% o blant sydd wedi'u gwahardd eu haddysgu mewn uned cyfeirio disgyblion. O ystyried bod gan 90% o'r holl blant a waherddir anghenion addysgol arbennig, byddai'n gwneud synnwyr bod gan bron pob un o'r plant mewn UCD anghenion addysgol arbennig, ac, yng nghwrs arferol pethau, yr wyf yn amau bod un Aelod Cynulliad yma a fyddai'n dweud mai uned cyfeirio disgyblion yw'r lle gorau i blentyn sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r broblem. Gall AAA gynnwys y rhai sydd ag anawsterau dysgu cymedrol. Gall gynnwys plentyn ag anabledd corfforol a meddyliol difrifol i blentyn â thymer heb ei reoli a thuedd i daflu cadeiriau drwy ffenestr a chicio'r athrawon.

Suzy Davies rightly pointed out that a PRU is supposed to be a revolving door, enabling a child to return to mainstream education. However, if they have special educational needs that are not being met by that mainstream school, how on earth will they ever be reintegrated? It matters that they are not being reintegrated. It matters that they remain in a PRU, because they are very often not getting enough education or the appropriate education. Children are entitled to a minimum of 21 hours per week, and I have met children who are lucky to get an hour. The Edinburgh university report bears this out. It matters because of the stigma of being associated with a pupil referral unit. This reinforces the sense of rejection felt by these kids. Most already have low self-esteem and struggle with relationships. Most take poor care of themselves and few have had positive role models to mirror. Rejection compounds this. Constant rejections constantly compound it.

Roedd Suzy Davies yn llygad ei lle pan ddywedodd mai mesur dros dro yw UCD, gan alluogi plentyn i ddychwelyd i addysg brif ffrwd. Fodd bynnag, os oes gan y plentyn hwnnw anghenion addysgol arbennig nad ydynt yn cael eu diwallu gan yr ysgol brif ffrwd, sut ar y ddaear y bydd byth yn cael ei ailintegreiddio? Mae'n bwysig nad yw plentyn o'r fath yn cael ei ailintegreiddio. Mae'n bwysig ei fod yn aros mewn UCD, oherwydd yn aml iawn ni chaiff ddigon o addysg neu'r addysg briodol. Mae gan blant yr hawl i gael isafswm o 21 awr yr wythnos, ac yr wyf wedi cwrdd â phlant sy'n ffodus i gael awr. Mae adroddiad Prifysgol Caeredin yn nodi hyn. Mae'n bwysig oherwydd y stigma o fod yn gysylltiedig ag uned cyfeirio disgyblion. Mae hyn yn atgyfnerthu'r ymdeimlad o wrthod a deimlir gan y plant hyn. Mae'r rhan fwyaf eisoes yn profi hunan-barch isel ac yn ei chael hi'n anodd meithrin cydberthynas. Mae'r rhan fwyaf yn cymryd gofal gwael ohonynt eu hunain ac ychydig sydd wedi cael modelau rôl cadarnhaol. Mae'r ymdeimlad o wrthod yn gwaethygu'r sefyllfa. Mae cael eu gwrthod yn gyson yn ei gwaethygu'n barhaus.

Daeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas i'r Gadair am 15:55.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas took the Chair at 15:55.

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, this is what we think that you could do, and I appreciate the actions that you have already mentioned. For those who are already excluded and where there is no alternative possible, we would like to see an increased emphasis on trying to reintegrate them into mainstream education as soon as possible. We would like to see more communication between schools and PRUs, and to see that schools understand that even when a pupil is educated at a PRU they still have a responsibility on the future direction of that child's life. Schools need to be encouraged to do so through knowledge that the performance of education other than at school will not affect their school banding and the reputation of the school unless—and this is a big 'unless'—the problem is seen among many of the children at that school and therefore is a reflection of the school rather than the individual child. For those in PRUs or educated through in-school provision, modifications need to be made to buildings so that they can be adapted to suit the needs of different children.

Weinidog, dyma'r hyn y credwn y gallech ei wneud, ac yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r camau yr ydych eisoes wedi sôn amdanynt. Ar gyfer y rhai sydd wedi'u gwahardd eisoes a lle nad oes dewis amgen posibl, hoffem weld mwy o bwyslais ar geisio eu hailintegreiddio i mewn i addysg brif ffrwd cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Hoffem weld mwy o gyfathrebu rhwng ysgolion ac UCDau, a gweld bod ysgolion yn deall, hyd yn oed pan fydd disgybl yn cael ei addysgu mewn UCD, eu bod yn dal yn gyfrifol am gyfeiriad bywyd y plentyn hwnnw yn y dyfodol. Mae angen annog ysgolion i wneud hynny drwy wybod na fydd perfformiad addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol yn effeithio ar eu band ysgol nau'u henw da oni bai—ac mae hyn yn 'oni bai' mawr—y gwelir y broblem ymhlith llawer o'r plant yn yr ysgol honno ac felly mae'n adlewyrchiad o'r ysgol yn hytrach na'r plentyn unigol. Ar gyfer y rhai mewn UCD neu a addysgir drwy ddarpariaeth yn yr ysgol, mae angen gwneud addasiadau i adeiladau fel eu bod yn diwallu anghenion gwahanol blant.

Local authorities must not be allowed wiggle room. I am so sorry if our amendment confused Ann Jones, but it is really important that local authorities provide the education that they are statutorily obliged to provide today—and they do not all do it, and not all do it all of the time. We believe that it is important that they should have less time to not provide that education. If they need it, they can do it allegedly in 15 days. I fail to see why they cannot do it in seven days or any other number of days. They know what is happening, so they should know what is happening to that child; that child should be on their radar.

Ni ddylid caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol osgoi gwneud hyn. Mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf os gwnaeth ein gwelliant ddrysu Ann Jones, ond mae'n bwysig iawn bod awdurdodau lleol yn darparu'r addysg y mae ganddynt rwymedigaeth statudol i'w darparu heddiw—ac nid ydynt i gyd yn ei wneud, ac nid yw pawb yn ei wneud drwy'r amser. Credwn ei bod yn bwysig y dylent gael llai o amser i beidio â darparu'r addysg honno. Os oes ei angen, gallant wneud hynny, mae'n debyg, ymhen 15 diwrnod. Ni allaf weld pam na allant wneud hynny mewn saith diwrnod neu unrhyw nifer arall o ddiwrnodau. Maent yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd, felly dylent wybod beth sy'n digwydd i'r plentyn hwnnw; dylai'r plentyn fod ar eu radar.

With enforcement must come support and consistency. We need to tighten definitions in relation to PRUs and EOTAS, and ensure a consistency of use throughout local education authorities.

Law yn llaw â gorfodi rhaid sicrhau cefnogaeth a chysondeb. Mae angen inni dynhau diffiniadau mewn perthynas ag UCDau ac EOTAS, a sicrhau defnydd cyson ar draws awdurdodau addysg lleol.

I was delighted to hear your comments about the improvements in the Master's. That is extremely important. We need to review the importance attached to short-term exclusions. Exclusion is exclusion. Why are they being excluded? Some people have been excluded because they were pregnant. That is a rubbish way of dealing with someone who is pregnant. We find a different way of offering them an education. We do not exclude them. We should address the use of exclusions, Minister, as a disciplinary measure, tackling poor behaviour in a more intelligent way, stop encouraging children to stay at home because it is more convenient for absolutely everyone, and introduce the individual development plan and make it work. That one measure alone has the potential to identify and help the excluded child with special educational needs—the 90% of the 40% who are in a PRU.

Roeddwn yn falch iawn o glywed eich sylwadau am y gwelliannau i'r Radd Meistr. Mae hynny'n bwysig dros ben. Mae angen inni adolygu'r pwysigrwydd a roddir i waharddiadau byrdymor. Gwaharddiad yw gwaharddiad. Pam eu bod yn cael eu gwahardd? Mae rhai merched wedi cael eu gwahardd am eu bod yn feichiog. Mae hynny'n ffordd ofnadwy o ddelio â rhywun sy'n feichiog. Dylem ddod o hyd i ffordd wahanol o gynnig addysg iddynt. Ni ddylem eu gwahardd. Dylem fynd i'r afael â'r defnydd o waharddiadau, Weinidog, fel mesur disgyblu, gan drechu ymddygiad gwael mewn ffordd fwy deallus, rhoi'r gorau i annog plant i aros gartref am ei fod yn fwy cyfleus i bawb, a chyflwyno'r cynllun datblygu unigol a gwneud iddo weithio. Mae gan yr un mesur hwnnw y potensial i nodi a helpu'r plentyn sydd wedi'i wahardd sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig—y 90% o'r 40% sydd mewn UCD.

Above all, we believe that in no circumstances should any child under the age of eight be excluded from a school. Rejection of any type at such a tender age can have serious consequences on the self-perception of a child and will almost serve as a self-fulfilling prophecy. We are our history, and if that history is full of rejection, has not taught us anything, and if we have not learned to love ourselves, to understand how to learn from our experiences, and to build the future that we want, our history leaves us with a blighted future. I think a lot of that five-year-old—

Yn anad dim, credwn na ddylai unrhyw blentyn o dan wyth oed gael ei wahardd o'r ysgol mewn unrhyw amgylchiadau. Gall unrhyw fath o wrthod pan fydd plentyn mor ifanc gael effaith ddifrifol ar ei hunanganfyddiad a bydd bron yn gwasanaethu fel proffwydoliaeth hunan-gyflawni. Ni yw ein hanes, ac os yw'r hanes hwnnw yn llawn gwrthod, nid yw wedi dysgu unrhyw beth i ni, ac os nad ydym wedi dysgu i garu ein hunain, i ddeall sut i ddysgu oddi wrth ein profiadau, ac i adeiladu'r dyfodol rydym ei eisiau, mae ein hanes yn ein gadael â dyfodol difethedig. Meddyliaf am y plentyn pum mlwydd oed hwnnw gryn dipyn—

15:58 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae'r amser ar ben.

I am sorry, but your time is up.

15:58 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Girl or boy, young man or woman, did they manage to survive? What do you think, Minister? [Assembly Members: 'Hear, hear'.]

Bachgen neu ferch, dyn neu fenyw ifanc, a wnaethant lwyddo i oroesi? Beth yw eich barn chi, Weinidog? [Aelodau Cynulliad: `Clywch, clywch'.]

15:59 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y cwestiwn yw bod cytuno ar y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gan fod gwrthwynebiad, gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Are there any objections? As there is objection, I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Y Comisiwn Silk

Plaid Cymru Debate: The Silk Commission

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1 a 4 yn enw William Graham, a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1 and 4 in the name of William Graham, and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5304 Elin Jones

Motion NDM5304 Elin Jones

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales

1. Yn nodi bod galwad olaf am dystiolaeth y Comisiwn ar Ddatganoli yng Nghymru (Comisiwn Silk) yn dod i ben ddydd Gwener, 27 Medi 2013.

1. Notes that the Commission for Devolution in Wales's (Silk Commission) final call for evidence concludes on Friday, 27th September 2013.

2. Yn nodi bod y gwaith ymchwil a wnaethpwyd ar ran Comisiwn Silk yn dangos cefnogaeth sylweddol dros roi rhagor o bwerau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gyda chefnogaeth benodol dros drosglwyddo pwerau ynni adnewyddadwy (70%), plismona (63%) a darlledu a rheoleiddio'r cyfryngau (58%).

2. Notes that research carried out on behalf of the Silk Commission showed substantial support for the National Assembly for Wales to have increased powers, with particular support for the transfer of renewable energy powers (70%), policing (63%) and broadcasting and media regulation (58%).

3. Yn nodi ymhellach y gefnogaeth a welwyd y llynedd dros drosglwyddo pwerau ariannol, gyda 64% yn cefnogi trosglwyddo pwerau treth incwm i Lywodraeth Cymru, 80% yn cefnogi pwerau benthyca ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith, a 72% o blaid trethi 'cymell'.

3. Further notes the support for transferring financial powers evidenced last year, with 64% supporting the transfer of income tax powers to the Welsh Government, 80% in support of borrowing powers for infrastructure projects and 72% in favour of 'nudge' taxes.

4. Yn mynegi pryder bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi oedi cymaint cyn ymateb i adroddiad cyntaf Comisiwn Silk, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y DU i lynu wrth yr amserlen a nodwyd gan Gomisiwn Silk, a bod Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn cyhoeddi eu hymatebion yn brydlon i'r ail adroddiad pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi'r gwanwyn nesaf.

4. Expresses concern at the UK Government's delay in responding to the Silk Commission's first report, and calls for the UK Government to abide by the timetable set out by the Silk Commission and for the Welsh and UK Governments to promptly publish their responses to the second report when it is released next Spring.

15:59

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

It is two years now since the Commission for Devolution in Wales, the Silk commission, was founded by the UK coalition Government. The first report relating to financial matters was released in November last year, more than 10 months ago. This Friday is the deadline for the call for evidence for the second report on the non-financial elements of devolution. The second report is due to be published next spring.

Mae dwy flynedd wedi mynd heibio bellach ers i'r Comisiwn dros Ddatganoli yng Nghymru, sef comisiwn Silk, gael ei sefydlu gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU. Cafodd yr adroddiad cyntaf a oedd yn ymwneud â materion ariannol ei gyhoeddi ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, dros 10 mis yn ôl. Y dydd Gwener yma yw'r dyddiad cau ar gyfer y cais am dystiolaeth i'r ail adroddiad ynglŷn ag elfennau datganoli nad ydynt yn ariannol. Bwriedir i'r ail adroddiad gael ei gyhoeddi y gwanwyn nesaf.

Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales has made detailed submissions to both reports, and we are of the view that the Welsh Government should take greater responsibility for making decisions that affect people here in Wales. In our submission to the first report, Plaid Cymru argued that a direct link between taxation and spending would empower the people of Wales. Transferring powers on income tax, in particular, will provide a direct incentive to the Welsh Government to improve the Welsh economy.

Mae Plaid Cymru wedi cyflwyno sylwadau manwl ar y ddau adroddiad, ac rydym o'r farn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb am wneud penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar bobl yma yng Nghymru. Yn ein sylwadau ar yr adroddiad cyntaf, dadleuodd Plaid Cymru y byddai cyswllt uniongyrchol rhwng trethiant a gwariant yn grymuso pobl Cymru. Bydd trosglwyddo pwerau ynglŷn â threth incwm, yn arbennig, yn rhoi cymhelliant uniongyrchol i Lywodraeth Cymru wella economi Cymru.

In our submission to the second report, Plaid Cymru said that Wales should move towards a reserved-powers model of devolution and that, in particular, we should take responsibility for energy powers, broadcasting and criminal justice—and, of course, other powers, too. There is now broad support for a reserved-powers model of devolution, and there is also widespread acceptance that the current settlement is confusing. Further powers are now very much the Welsh public's centre ground, and that, of course, is a welcome direction of travel for Plaid Cymru.

Yn ein sylwadau ar yr ail adroddiad, dywedodd Plaid Cymru y dylai Cymru symud tuag at fodel pwerau a gedwir yn ôl ar ddatganoli ac, yn benodol, y dylem gymryd cyfrifoldeb am bwerau ynni, darlledu a chyfiawnder troseddol—ac, wrth gwrs, bwerau eraill hefyd. Erbyn hyn mae cefnogaeth gyffredinol dros fodel pwerau a gedwir yn ôl ar ddatganoli, a derbynnir yn gyffredinol hefyd fod y setliad presennol yn ddryslyd. Erbyn hyn, pwerau pellach yw tir canol y cyhoedd yng Nghymru i raddau helaeth, ac mae hynny, wrth gwrs, yn gyfeiriad a groesawn ym Mhlaid Cymru.

We are deeply concerned, however, by the delays emanating from the very place that set up the Silk commission: Westminster. It is now 10 months since the publication of the first Silk report, which included a comprehensive package of financial powers that should be transferred to Wales en bloc alongside a timetable illustrating how it should be done. Ten months, and the UK Government has still not formally responded to the report, despite promising that it would respond, first by spring 2013, then 'by the end of spring 2013'.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r oedi o du'r union le a sefydlodd gomisiwn Silk, San Steffan, yn achos pryder mawr inni. Mae 10 mis wedi mynd heibio bellach ers cyhoeddi adroddiad cyntaf Silk a oedd yn cynnwys pecyn cynhwysfawr o bwerau ariannol a ddylai gael eu trosglwyddo i Gymru gyda'i gilydd ochr yn ochr ag amserlen yn dangos sut y dylid gwneud hynny. Deg mis, ac mae Llywodraeth y DU eto i ymateb yn ffurfiol i'r adroddiad, er iddi addo y byddai'n ymateb, yn gyntaf erbyn gwanwyn 2013, yna erbyn diwedd gwanwyn 2013.

It is important to emphasise here that the Silk report is a package. It should not be open to a pick-and-mix approach. It is not for the UK Government to choose to transfer some fiscal powers and not others. Wales must have infrastructure borrowing powers and the ability to levy a Welsh income tax at the discretion of the Welsh Government as a first step towards being able to properly stimulate the Welsh economy. The case for the transfer of the so-called minor taxes is so obvious that I am not going to waste the limited time that I have on making it.

Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio yma mai pecyn yw adroddiad Silk. Ni ddylid dewis a dethol. Nid mater i Lywodraeth y DU yw dewis trosglwyddo rhai pwerau cyllidol ac nid eraill. Rhaid i Gymru gael pwerau benthyca mewn seilwaith a'r gallu i godi treth incwm yng Nghymru yn ôl disgresiwn Llywodraeth Cymru fel cam cyntaf tuag at ei galluogi i ysgogi economi Cymru yn briodol. Mae'r achos dros drosglwyddo'r hyn a elwir yn fân drethi mor amlwg fel na wastraffaf yr amser prin sydd gennyf yn dadlau o'i blaid.

As we say in the fourth part of our motion, there should be a prompt response from both Governments to the second Silk report when it is published next year, not least so that the recommendations can be implemented as part of the Wales Act, where necessary, as well as appearing in party manifestos in 2015. It is disappointing to note that the two major parties in Westminster are split on which powers should be held in Wales.

Fel y dywedwn yn y bedwaredd ran o'n cynnig, dylid cael ymateb prydlon gan y ddwy Lywodraeth i ail adroddiad Silk pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi y flwyddyn nesaf, yn bennaf er mwyn cael gweithredu'r argymhellion fel rhan o Ddeddf Cymru, lle y bo angen, yn ogystal â'u cynnwys ym maniffestos pleidiau yn 2015. Mae'n siomedig nodi bod y ddwy brif blaid yn San Steffan yn anghytuno ynghylch pa bwerau a ddylai fod gan Gymru.

Last week's speech by the First Minister was aimed at the more progressive wing of his party. His soft nationalist positioning is something that we in Plaid Cymru would obviously welcome. However, his is not an opinion shared by those in his party at Westminster who talk about an ebb and flow of powers, or by those who remind us that devolution is not devolved, thereby reminding us, of course, that there is a wide variety of opinions in the Labour Party on devolution, as there always has been. The Conservative position is likewise. There are some very basic points, however, on which I think the people of Wales deserve unequivocal answers. Yesterday, I wrote to the First Minister's party leader, requesting that his party include a commitment to implement fully the Silk commission's first report if his party is elected to power at the next UK election in 2015. I have also asked him to commit to ensuring that no Westminster Government can abolish or weaken this Assembly without the consent of the people of Wales. Linked to this, I have asked that they accept that Wales has the right to become an independent nation if the Welsh people vote for that in a referendum.

Roedd araith y Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf wedi'i hanelu at yr adain fwy blaengar yn ei blaid. Mae ei safbwynt lled-genedlaetholgar yn rhywbeth yr ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn ei groesawu, yn amlwg. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r rhai yn ei blaid yn San Steffan sy'n sôn am lanw a thrai pwerau yn cyd-weld ag ef, na'r rhai sy'n ein hatgoffa nad yw datganoli wedi ei ddatganoli, a thrwy hynny wrth gwrs yn ein hatgoffa bod amrywiaeth eang o safbwyntiau o fewn y Blaid Lafur ynglŷn â datganoli, fel y bu erioed. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr mewn sefyllfa debyg hefyd. Fodd bynnag, ceir rhai pwyntiau sylfaenol iawn y mae pobl Cymru yn haeddu atebion diamwys yn eu cylch, yn fy marn i. Ddoe, ysgrifennais at arweinydd plaid y Prif Weinidog, yn gofyn i'w blaid gynnwys ymrwymiad i weithredu adroddiad cyntaf comisiwn Silk yn llawn os bydd ei blaid yn dod i rym yn etholiad nesaf y DU yn 2015. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn iddo ymrwymo i sicrhau na all yr un Llywodraeth yn San Steffan ddiddymu na gwanhau'r Cynulliad hwn heb ganiatâd pobl Cymru. Yn gysylltiedig â hyn, rwyf wedi gofyn iddynt dderbyn bod gan Gymru yr hawl i ddod yn genedl annibynnol os bydd pobl Cymru yn pleidleisio dros hynny mewn refferendwm.

Now, I await his response with interest. Today, however, I would put the same points to the Welsh Government. For the record, Plaid Cymru would like to know the following: does the First Minister support the full implementation of the Silk commission's first report according to the timetable that the commission set out? When I say full implementation, I mean including powers over income tax. Does the First Minister agree that there will be no weakening or constraint on the National Assembly without the agreement of the people of Wales? Does he accept the right of the people of Wales to become independent if they give that mandate in a referendum? Finally, but crucially, will he insist on those points being accepted by his hierarchy in London? All parties must accept that Wales is now sovereign, and that they cannot weaken or undermine the National Assembly for Wales. It is a matter of basic democracy.

Rwyf bellach yn aros yn eiddgar am ei ymateb. Heddiw, fodd bynnag, hoffwn godi'r un pwyntiau gyda Llywodraeth Cymru. Er mwyn i hyn fod ar goedd, hoffai Plaid Cymru gael gwybod y canlynol: a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cefnogi gweithredu adroddiad cyntaf comisiwn Silk yn llawn yn ôl yr amserlen a nodwyd gan y comisiwn? Pan soniaf am weithredu llawn, golygaf y pwerau dros dreth incwm hefyd. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno na fydd dim gwanhau na chyfyngu ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol heb gytundeb pobl Cymru? A yw'n derbyn hawl pobl Cymru i fod yn annibynnol os rhoddant y mandad mewn refferendwm? Yn olaf, ond yn hollbwysig, a fydd yn mynnu bod ei hierarchaeth yn Llundain yn derbyn y pwyntiau hynny? Rhaid i bob plaid dderbyn bod Cymru bellach yn sofran, ac na allant wanhau na thanseilio Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae'n fater o ddemocratiaeth sylfaenol.

Between the Silk commission and next year's referendum in Scotland, constitutional matters are very much to the fore. The outcome of the referendum over the future of Scotland will radically change the state, which is currently made up of four nations. By this time next year, Scotland may well have voted to become an independent country. Where will Wales be if that happens? There are grave dangers for us, for this institution, if Wales does not have a full voice in developments over the next few years. Plaid Cymru has called for discussions to take place with all of the Governments and nations of the British isles to determine our short to medium-term future. We in Wales must play a full role in our own destiny. At present, when we cannot even direct a unified voice to maximise our powers, we run the risk of not being heard at all. Wales needs clear leadership on this. Given the multitude of problems that people face in Wales, strong leadership, and a strong, united voice, like we see coming from Scotland, is what we need to give this country of ours the respect that we deserve.

Rhwng comisiwn Silk a'r refferendwm y flwyddyn nesaf yn yr Alban, bydd i faterion cyfansoddiadol le amlwg iawn. Bydd canlyniad y refferendwm ynghylch dyfodol yr Alban yn newid yn sylweddol y wladwriaeth, sy'n cynnwys pedair gwlad ar hyn o bryd. Erbyn yr adeg hon y flwyddyn nesaf, mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd yr Alban wedi pleidleisio i fod yn wlad annibynnol. Beth fydd sefyllfa Cymru os digwydd hynny? Mae peryglon mawr i ni, i'r sefydliad hwn, os na fydd Cymru yn cael llais llawn mewn datblygiadau dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw am i drafodaethau gael eu cynnal gyda phob un o Lywodraethau a gwledydd ynysoedd Prydain er mwyn penderfynu ar ein dyfodol yn y tymor byr i dymor canolig. Rhaid i ni yng Nghymru chwarae rhan lawn yn ein dyfodol ein hunain. Ar hyn o bryd, pan na allwn hyd yn oed godi llais unedig i sicrhau'r pwerau mwyaf posibl inni, rydym mewn perygl o beidio â chael ein clywed o gwbl. Mae angen arweinyddiaeth glir yn hyn o beth. O ystyried y llu o broblemau y mae pobl yn eu hwynebu yng Nghymru, arweinyddiaeth gref, a llais unedig gref, fel y gwelwn yn yr Alban, yw'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom er mwyn inni rhoi'r parch i'r wlad hon y mae'n ei haeddu.

16:07

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dethol y pedwar gwelliant i'r cynnig, a galwaf ar Andrew R.T. Davies i gynnig gwelliannau 1 a 4 yn enw William Graham.

The Deputy Presiding Officer has selected the four amendments to the motion, and I call on Andrew R.T. Davies to move amendments 1 and 4 in the name of William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 1 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 1 and renumber accordingly:

Yn croesawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y DU i greu gwell trefn lywodraethu i Gymru o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig drwy gyflwyno'r refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a sefydlu'r Comisiwn ar Ddatganoli yng Nghymru (Comisiwn Silk) ar bwerau ac atebolrwydd ariannol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Welcomes the UK Government's commitment to the better governance of Wales within the United Kingdom with the introduction of the referendum on primary law making powers to the National Assembly for Wales and the establishment of the Commission for Devolution in Wales (Silk Commission) into financial accountability and the powers of the National Assembly for Wales.

Gwelliant 4—William Graham

Amendment 4—William Graham

Dileu pwynt 4 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 4 and replace with:

Yn cydnabod bod angen ystyried ac asesu Rhan I Silk, Grymuso a Chyfrifoldeb, yn ofalus o ran ei heffaith ar rannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig a'r manteision i Gymru ac, ar ôl cwblhau'r asesiadau hynny, edrych ymlaen at gyflwyno'n brydlon y mesurau a amlinellwyd yn Rhan I Silk i greu gwell atebolrwydd dros gyllid Cymru.

Recognises that Silk Part I, Empowerment and Responsibility, has to be carefully considered and assessed in terms of its impact on other parts of the United Kingdom and the benefits to Wales and, when these assessments are concluded, looks forward to the timely introduction of the measures outlined in Silk Part I to create better accountability for the finances of Wales.

16:07

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move amendments 1 and 4.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 4.

I confirm that the Welsh Conservatives will be supporting the amendments tabled by the Welsh Liberal Democrats. I did not hear from the opening speaker from the moving party whether the amendments were acceptable to her or not; obviously, I wait to hear from the person summing up whether they will be acceptable or not. I take issue with the mover of the motion when she says that we do not speak with one voice, because this institution has voted before on the recommendations of Silk 1—[Interruption] Well, part 1 of Silk talks about all those issues, and we have, as a body, voted for the implementation of that.

Cadarnhaf y bydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Ni chlywais gan y siaradwraig agoriadol ar ran y blaid sy'n cynnig y ddadl hon pa un a oedd y gwelliannau yn dderbyniol iddi hi ai peidio; yn amlwg, byddaf yn aros i glywed gan y sawl sy'n crynhoi pa un a fyddant yn dderbyniol ai peidio. Anghytunaf â chynigydd y cynnig pan ddywed nad ydym yn gytûn, gan fod y sefydliad hwn wedi pleidleisio o'r blaen ar argymhellion Silk 1—[Torri ar draws] Wel, mae rhan 1 Silk yn sôn am yr holl faterion hynny, ac rydym ni, fel corff, wedi pleidleisio o blaid gweithredu hynny.

The point that I would make in this discussion is that the UK Government, by its record, certainly on primary legislative powers, and also the establishment of the Silk commission, has clearly indicated its commitment to better governance across the whole of the United Kingdom. Other than the establishment of this place—which, in fairness to the Labour Party, was in its manifesto in 1997 and was brought forward by a referendum—I cannot think of another party or parties in Government that have contributed to such a shift in power to this institution as happened by the referendum in 2011, and also by what has come about so far with the Silk commission. There is agreement that a lot of what Silk talks about makes sense, because we have a Government here in Cardiff bay, for example, that has nigh on £15 billion delivered to it, but does not have—[Interruption] Well, we could argue about the figures, but you have a significant sum of money delivered to you that you have no responsibility over, irrespective of whatever colour sits around that table; I make the point generally. There is no responsibility whatsoever over how that money is raised. It has to be, I would suggest, a sensible move, to bed down democracy here in Wales, to have an element of responsibility and accountability conferred to whoever governs in this institution over the way that money is raised. I would suggest that that would help with better governance, and also better understanding of the true wealth of Wales, because Wales benefits dramatically from being part of the United Kingdom. Yes, we would all like to see a far more vibrant economy here in Wales, but it is a fact that Wales benefits greatly from being part of the United Kingdom. I note that the leader of Plaid Cymru talks—and it is pleasing to hear her talk—about independence. I have to say that I am unaware of any political party that would stand in the way of a referendum being held on independence. The polling tells you that it would be a disaster for you if you held such a referendum, because, as I understand it, in the most recent election, only 9% of the Welsh population wanted an independent Wales. People understand that we are better together on these islands as a United Kingdom. That is the consensus.

Y pwynt yr hoffwn ei wneud yn y drafodaeth hon yw bod Llywodraeth y DU, yn ôl ei record, yn sicr o ran pwerau deddfu sylfaenol, a hefyd sefydlu comisiwn Silk, wedi dangos yn glir ei hymrwymiad i lywodraethu gwell drwy'r Deyrnas Unedig gyfan. Heblaw am sefydlu'r lle hwn—a oedd, er tegwch i'r Blaid Lafur, yn ei maniffesto yn 1997 ac a gafodd ei roi ar waith drwy refferendwm—ni allaf feddwl am blaid arall neu bleidiau eraill mewn grym sydd wedi cyfrannu at gymaint o newid mewn pwerau i'r sefydliad hwn â'r hyn a ddigwyddodd o ganlyniad i'r refferendwm yn 2011, a hefyd o ganlyniad i'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd hyd yn hyn gyda chomisiwn Silk. Mae cytundeb bod llawer o'r hyn y mae Silk yn sôn amdano yn gwneud synnwyr, gan fod gennym Lywodraeth yma ym mae Caerdydd, er enghraifft, sy'n derbyn bron i £15 biliwn, ond nid oes ganddi—[Torri ar draws.] Wel, gallem ddadlau am y ffigurau, ond rydych yn derbyn swm sylweddol o arian nad oes gennych gyfrifoldeb amdano, waeth pa blaid sy'n eistedd o amgylch y bwrdd hwnnw; gwnaf bwynt cyffredinol. Nid oes unrhyw gyfrifoldeb o gwbl am sut y mae'r arian yn cael ei godi. Rhaid ei fod yn gam synhwyrol, dywedwn i, i sicrhau bod democratiaeth yn ymsefydlu yma yng Nghymru, i roi rhywfaint o gyfrifoldeb ac atebolrwydd ar bwy bynnag sydd mewn grym yn y sefydliad hwn ynghylch y ffordd y mae arian yn cael ei godi. Byddwn yn awgrymu y byddai hynny'n helpu o ran llywodraethu gwell, a hefyd i gael gwell dealltwriaeth o wir gyfoeth Cymru, gan fod Cymru yn elwa'n sylweddol ar fod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Ie, hoffem i gyd weld economi lawer mwy bywiog yma yng Nghymru, ond y ffaith amdani yw bod Cymru yn elwa'n fawr ar fod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Nodaf fod arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn sôn—ac mae'n bleser ei chlywed yn sôn—am annibyniaeth. Rhaid imi ddweud nad wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw blaid wleidyddol a fyddai'n atal refferendwm rhag cael ei gynnal ar annibyniaeth. Mae'r arolygon barn yn dweud wrthych y byddai'n drychineb i chi pe baech yn cynnal refferendwm o'r fath, oherwydd, yn ôl a ddeallaf, yn yr etholiad mwyaf diweddar, dim ond 9% o boblogaeth Cymru a oedd o blaid Cymru annibynnol. Mae pobl yn deall ein bod yn well gyda'n gilydd ar yr ynysoedd hyn fel Teyrnas Unedig. Dyna'r consensws.

However, there is a very strong and passionate debate to be had about devolution and whether the configuration of the United Kingdom needs to change dramatically. There are colleagues on my side of the Chamber—I have one on my left here—who support a federal United Kingdom. [Laughter.] For my part, I do not subscribe to that, but the debate that we are having is about fiscal accountability. I think that the UK Government should be commended for the action that it has taken to date about conferring greater responsibility on this institution.

Fodd bynnag, mae dadl gref ac angerddol iawn i'w chael am ddatganoli a pha un a oes angen i ffurfwedd y Deyrnas Unedig newid yn sylweddol. Mae cyd-Aelodau ar fy ochr i o'r Siambr—mae gennyf un ar fy chwith yma—sy'n cefnogi Teyrnas Unedig ffederal. [Chwerthin.] O'm rhan i, ni chytunaf â hynny, ond mae'r ddadl yr ydym yn ei chael yn ymwneud ag atebolrwydd ariannol. Credaf y dylid canmol Llywodraeth y DU am y camau y mae wedi'u cymryd hyd yma ynglŷn â rhoi mwy o gyfrifoldeb ar y sefydliad hwn.

The amendments to the motion today seek to build on the consensus that we had in this institution when we voted in February or April of this year and showed our commitment. There is no argument that there needs to be greater accountability and responsibility over the money that this institution is given and, in the future, hopefully, that is raises itself, through the Government. However, the dividing line is that there is one party in this institution that believes that we need an independent Wales and there are three unionist parties. I do not want to speak for two of the three, but I can certainly speak for one of the three, and say that we are very proud of being unionists and we will continue to articulate that case. If you want to go out there and argue the case for independence—

Mae'r gwelliannau i'r cynnig heddiw yn ceisio adeiladu ar y consensws a gawsom yn y sefydliad hwn pan wnaethom bleidleisio ym mis Chwefror neu fis Ebrill eleni a dangos ein hymrwymiad. Nid oes unrhyw ddadl bod angen mwy o atebolrwydd a chyfrifoldeb am yr arian a roddir i'r sefydliad hwn ac, yn y dyfodol, gobeithio, yr arian y mae'n ei godi ei hun, drwy'r Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, y ffin yw bod un blaid yn y sefydliad hwn yn credu bod angen inni gael Cymru annibynnol a bod tair plaid unoliaethol. Nid wyf am siarad ar ran dwy o'r tair, ond gallaf yn sicr siarad ar ran un o'r tair, a dweud ein bod yn falch iawn o fod yn undebwyr a byddwn yn parhau i ddadlau o blaid yr achos hwnnw. Os ydych am fynd allan a dadlau'r achos dros annibyniaeth—

16:12

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Can you explain to us what on earth your contribution has to do with the Silk commission?

A allwch egluro inni sut ar y ddaear y mae eich cyfraniad yn ymwneud â chomisiwn Silk?

16:12

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

With the greatest of respect, you pointed out in your contribution that you had written to the First Minister, both as party leader and as First Minister, and had put the challenge down about standing in the way of an independent Wales. Those were your words; you reiterated them on three occasions. I have touched on the Silk commission and the commitment of the UK Government. I suggest that the misguided individual in this Chamber is you, the leader of Plaid Cymru. The people of Wales do not want your independence and they do not want your left-wing rhetoric.

Gyda phob parch, nodwyd yn eich cyfraniad eich bod wedi ysgrifennu at y Prif Weinidog, fel arweinydd y blaid ac fel Prif Weinidog, ac wedi cynnig her o ran llesteirio Cymru annibynnol. Dyna'ch geiriau chi; gwnaethoch eu hailadrodd deirgwaith. Rwyf wedi crybwyll comisiwn Silk ac ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y DU. Awgrymaf mai chi, arweinydd Plaid Cymru yw'r unigolyn sy'n camsynied yn y Siambr hon. Nid yw pobl Cymru am gael eich annibyniaeth ac nid ydynt am glywed eich rhethreg adain chwith.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 1 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 1 and renumber accordingly:

Yn croesawu'r ffaith fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi sefydlu Comisiwn Silk, yn unol â'r ymrwymiad yng nghytundeb clymblaid Llywodraeth y DU.

Welcomes that the UK Government established the Silk Commission, as committed to in the UK Government's coalition agreement.

Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts

Amendment 3—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 4 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 4 and renumber accordingly:

Yn cefnogi datganoli pwerau ariannol dros drethi a benthyca fel yr argymhellwyd gan Ran I Comisiwn Silk.

Supports the devolution of financial powers over taxation and borrowing as recommended by the Silk Commission Part I.

16:13

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 2 and 3.

Cynigiaf welliannau 2 a 3.

I will do my best to steer clear of left-wing rhetoric.

Gwnaf fy ngorau i osgoi rhethreg adain chwith.

The inclusion of the Silk commission was fought for by the Liberal Democrats as part of the coalition agreement. Part 1, as we have heard, looked at the financial settlement for Wales and part 2 looks at the devolution settlement in general. We will be supporting the motion today and we will also support the Welsh Conservatives' amendment 1. We will not, however, be supporting their amendment 4. We feel that the UK Government needs to respond as soon as it can to ensure that we do not miss a legislative slot before the end of the parliament in 2015. We feel that there is a danger, without the Liberal Democrats in Government, that neither Labour nor the Conservatives will make progress with this on their own. We do not want Silk to go the way of the Richard commission and end up languishing on a shelf somewhere, gathering dust.

Y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a wnaeth frwydro dros gomisiwn Silk fel rhan o gytundeb y glymblaid. Ystyriodd rhan 1, fel y clywsom, setliad ariannol Cymru ac mae rhan 2 yn ystyried y setliad datganoli yn gyffredinol. Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig heddiw, a byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn cefnogi eu gwelliant 4. Teimlwn fod angen i Lywodraeth y DU ymateb cyn gynted ag y bo modd er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym yn colli amser deddfwriaethol cyn diwedd y senedd yn 2015. Teimlwn fod perygl, heb y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn grym, na fydd Llafur na'r Ceidwadwyr yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn ar eu pen eu hunain. Nid ydym am weld yr hyn a ddigwyddodd i gomisiwn Richard yn digwydd i Silk a bod yr adroddiad yn cael ei roi ar ryw silff yn y pen draw, i gasglu llwch.

The Deputy Prime Minister has said that the hold up to the response by the UK Government to part 1 of the Silk commission's report is due to the Conservatives. In an interview with the BBC on 16 September he said:

Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi dweud mai'r Ceidwadwyr sy'n gyfrifol am yr oedi o ran ymateb Llywodraeth y DU i ran 1 o adroddiad comisiwn Silk. Mewn cyfweliad â'r BBC ar 16 Medi dywedodd:

'I remain personally a keen supporter of the blueprint for further devolution to Wales but I'm not going to hide from you that that's not an opinion universally shared in government. So I'm still seeking to persuade my Conservative colleagues and others that this is a sensible step to take.'

Rwyf fi fy hun yn dal i fod yn gefnogwr brwd o'r glasbrint ar gyfer datganoli pellach i Gymru, ond nid wyf am gelu oddi wrthych y ffaith nad yw'n farn a rennir yn gyffredinol yn y llywodraeth. Felly, rwy'n dal i geisio darbwyllo fy nghyd-Weinidogion Ceidwadol ac eraill fod hyn yn gam synhwyrol i'w gymryd.

I know that Nick Clegg is not talking about the Welsh Conservative group opposite me here, because I know that most of them support Silk commission part 1, and I know that he is not talking about the majority of Welsh Conservative MPs, because I know that the majority of them support Silk part 1 as well. The challenge is that those Conservatives in this Chamber and those Conservative MPs who support part 1 need to talk to their whips, and to the Government Ministers in their party who are holding this up, to ensure that we get a response as soon as possible, and to ensure that that response is a favourable one that delivers Silk part 1 for Wales and for the Assembly.

Gwn nad yw Nick Clegg yn sôn am grŵp y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig gyferbyn â mi yma, gan fy mod yn gwybod bod y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn cefnogi rhan 1 o gomisiwn Silk, a gwn nad yw'n sôn am y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau Seneddol Ceidwadol Cymreig, gan fy mod yn gwybod bod y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn cefnogi rhan 1 Silk hefyd. Yr her yw bod angen i'r Ceidwadwyr hynny yn y Siambr hon a'r Aelodau Seneddol Ceidwadol hynny sy'n cefnogi rhan 1 siarad â'u chwipiau, ac â Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth yn eu plaid sy'n achosi'r oedi, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael ymateb cyn gynted ag y bo modd, a bod yr ymateb hwnnw yn un ffafriol sy'n gweithredu rhan 1 Silk ar ran Cymru ac ar ran y Cynulliad.

In terms of Labour, I think that the First Minister said on 17 September that he had no reason to disagree with Nick Clegg's analysis, and that is fine. He says that he wants the devolution of stamp duty and borrowing, which, according to Labour's 2011 manifesto, will boost the economic recovery. However, that manifesto specifically excluded seeking the power to vary tax. The Welsh Liberal Democrats fully support all of the recommendations of the first part of the Silk report, including the devolution of income tax and other taxes. We think that the Welsh Government should have borrowing powers to allow it to invest in infrastructure and boost the economy. However, with power comes responsibility.

O ran Llafur, credaf i'r Prif Weinidog ddweud ar 17 Medi nad oedd ganddo unrhyw reswm dros anghytuno â dadansoddiad Nick Clegg, ac mae hynny'n iawn. Dywed ei fod am weld y dreth stamp a phwerau benthyca yn cael eu datganoli, a fydd, yn ôl maniffesto Llafur yn 2011, yn rhoi hwb i'r adferiad economaidd. Fodd bynnag, gwnaeth y maniffesto hwnnw eithrio'n benodol unrhyw ymgais i gael pŵer i amrywio trethi. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi pob un o argymhellion rhan gyntaf adroddiad Silk, gan gynnwys datganoli treth incwm a threthi eraill. Credwn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gael pwerau benthyca i'w galluogi i fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith a rhoi hwb i'r economi. Fodd bynnag, gyda phŵer daw cyfrifoldeb.

We also agree that if the Welsh Government is to borrow money, it needs to take more responsibility for the money that it spends. This is one of the only institutions in the world that has absolutely no responsibility for raising at least part of the money that it spends. I do not believe that it is a consistent position of any Government, least of all the Welsh Government, to say that it wants borrowing powers if it is not prepared to take on that responsibility in terms of the major part of tax, particularly income tax. That is why we support the devolution of a portion of income tax. We feel that it will focus minds here in Cardiff bay, and will mean that, for the first time, the economic wellbeing of Wales will relate directly to the amount of money that the Welsh Government has to spend.

Rydym hefyd yn cytuno, os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn benthyg arian, fod angen iddi gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb am yr arian y mae'n ei wario. Mae hwn yn un o'r ychydig sefydliadau yn y byd nad oes ganddo unrhyw gyfrifoldeb am godi o leiaf ran o'r arian y mae'n ei wario. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw Lywodraeth, yn enwedig Llywodraeth Cymru, yn arddel barn gyson lle mae'n dweud ei bod am gael pwerau benthyca, os nad yw'n barod i dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw o ran y rhan helaeth o dreth, yn enwedig treth incwm. Dyna pam rydym yn cefnogi datganoli cyfran o dreth incwm. Teimlwn y bydd yn canolbwyntio meddyliau yma ym mae Caerdydd, a bydd yn golygu y bydd lles economaidd Cymru am y tro cyntaf, yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â faint o arian sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i'w wario.

We fully support the devolution of the smaller yield taxes involved, such as stamp duty and landfill tax, but feel that it is important that a larger revenue stream be made the responsibility of the Welsh Government to support the relatively large sums that it is seeking to borrow. I would be interested in hearing from the Government what its plans would be for a proposed referendum on income tax varying powers. The motion itself mentions that there appears to be a majority in favour, so if the Government feels that a referendum is necessary, we would like to know what plans are in place for such a referendum so that it can take place as soon as feasibly possible.

Rydym yn llwyr gefnogi datganoli'r trethi llai dan sylw, megis y dreth stamp a'r dreth tirlenwi, ond teimlwn ei bod yn bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn dod yn gyfrifol am ffrwd refeniw fwy o faint er mwyn ategu'r symiau cymharol fawr y bydd yn ceisio eu benthyg. Hoffwn glywed gan y Llywodraeth am ei chynlluniau ynglŷn â refferendwm arfaethedig ar bwerau amrywio treth incwm. Mae'r cynnig ei hun yn crybwyll ei bod yn ymddangos bod mwyafrif o blaid hynny, felly os bydd y Llywodraeth yn teimlo bod angen refferendwm, hoffem wybod pa gynlluniau sydd ar waith ar gyfer refferendwm o'r fath fel y gellir ei gynnal cyn gynted ag sy'n ymarferol bosibl.

We think that it would be premature to prejudge the report on Silk part 2. However, we know that this is a vital part of the commission's work. The unsatisfactory devolution settlement handed down by the previous Labour Government, as acknowledged by the First Minister in his speech to the Wales Governance Centre last week, needs to be addressed. Never mind standing the test of time—this settlement has not even lasted a decade. We look forward to reading the recommendations of part 2 when they are published, and we will be lobbying for a prompt and full response from the Government. However, I suspect that the Government that will be responding will be the next Government, as opposed to the current Government.

Credwn ei bod yn rhy gynnar i achub y blaen ar adroddiad rhan 2 Silk. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod hwn yn rhan hanfodol o waith y comisiwn. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r setliad datganoli anfoddhaol a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol, fel y cydnabu'r Prif Weinidog yn ei araith i Ganolfan Llywodraethiant Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf. Anghofiwch am setliad a fydd yn goroesi—nid yw'r setliad hwn hyd yn oed wedi para am ddegawd. Edrychwn ymlaen at ddarllen argymhellion rhan 2 pan gânt eu cyhoeddi, a byddwn yn lobïo am ymateb llawn a phrydlon gan y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n amau mai'r Llywodraeth nesaf, yn hytrach na'r Llywodraeth bresennol, fydd y Llywodraeth a fydd yn ymateb.

The Silk commission is a unique and genuine opportunity to cast our eyes again over the complex devolution settlement and define what new powers and responsibilities will allow the Welsh Government to serve Wales best within the United Kingdom. We do not believe that we should allow Silk to die a quiet death, as so many other reports have done in the past. We would like to see it being implemented—and implemented quickly—to make our economy stronger and to provide more jobs.

Mae comisiwn Silk yn gyfle unigryw a gwirioneddol i fwrw golwg unwaith eto dros y setliad datganoli cymhleth a phennu pa bwerau a chyfrifoldebau newydd a fydd yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i wasanaethu Cymru orau o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig. Ni chredwn y dylem ganiatáu i Silk farw'n dawel, fel sydd wedi digwydd i gymaint o adroddiadau eraill yn y gorffennol. Rydym am ei weld yn cael ei weithredu—a'i weithredu'n gyflym—er mwyn gwneud ein heconomi yn gryfach a darparu mwy o swyddi.

16:18

Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I intend to cover four areas: borrowing powers, tax devolution, the reserved-powers model and, finally, policing. As the resolution states, we know that there is support for transferring financial powers, as evidenced last year, with 80% in favour of borrowing powers for infrastructure projects and 72% in favour of nudge taxes.

Bwriadaf ymdrin â phedwar maes: pwerau benthyca, datganoli treth, model pwerau a gedwir yn ôl ac, yn olaf, plismona. Fel y noda'r cynnig, gwyddom fod cefnogaeth i drosglwyddo pwerau ariannol, fel y gwelwyd y llynedd, gydag 80% o blaid pwerau benthyca ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith a 72% o blaid trethi ysgogi.

First, devolving borrowing powers does not need legislation—it just needs a change of Treasury rules, which is the same type of change that the Treasury made when it allowed local authorities to have prudential borrowing. Previously, local authorities would have a basic credit approval and a supplementary credit approval, and that would affect how much they could borrow. The supplementary credit approval was removed and replaced by the prudential borrowing mechanism—a simple change in Treasury rules.

Yn gyntaf, nid oes angen deddfwriaeth i ddatganoli pwerau benthyca—dim ond newid rheolau'r Trysorlys sydd ei angen, sef yr un math o newid a wnaeth y Trysorlys pan ganiataodd fenthyca darbodus i awdurdodau lleol. Cyn hynny, byddai gan awdurdodau lleol gymeradwyaeth credyd sylfaenol a chymeradwyaeth credyd atodol, a fyddai'n effeithio ar faint y gallent ei fenthyca. Cafodd y gymeradwyaeth credyd atodol ei diddymu a'i disodli gan y drefn benthyca darbodus—newid syml yn rheolau'r Trysorlys.

That every council in Wales can borrow up to a self-set limit based upon its capacity to repay the loan, but the National Assembly for Wales cannot borrow a penny without a reduction in the capital allowance is, in my opinion, absurd. Locally based decisions, dependent on the financial position and priorities set by the local councillors, are possible for every council. In one sense, it is even stranger that local authorities get the vast bulk of their funding from the National Assembly for Wales.

Mae'r ffaith y gall pob cyngor yng Nghymru fenthyg hyd at derfyn a bennwyd ganddo yn seiliedig ar ei allu i ad-dalu'r benthyciad, ond na all Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fenthyg ceiniog heb ostyngiad yn y lwfans cyfalaf yn hurt, yn fy marn i. Mae penderfyniadau lleol, yn dibynnu ar y sefyllfa ariannol a'r blaenoriaethau a bennwyd gan y cynghorwyr lleol, yn bosibl ar gyfer pob cyngor. Ar un olwg, mae'n fwy rhyfedd byth bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael y rhan helaeth o'u cyllid gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

As I have said on more than one occasion, there are officials in Westminster who do not appear to accept devolution and who treat the Welsh Government as a department, much like the Welsh Office pre-devolution. There appears a frankly bizarre view at the Treasury that in order to borrow, you need an income stream. However, you do not need one for private finance initiatives, which, as we know, cost substantially more.

Fel rwyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith, mae swyddogion yn San Steffan yr ymddengys nad ydynt yn derbyn datganoli ac sy'n trin Llywodraeth Cymru fel adran, yn debyg iawn i'r Swyddfa Gymreig cyn datganoli. Ymddengys fod barn ryfedd a dweud y gwir yn y Trysorlys, sef bod angen ffrwd incwm arnoch er mwyn benthyca, Fodd bynnag, nid oes angen un ar gyfer mentrau cyllid preifat, sydd, fel y gwyddom, yn costio llawer mwy.

Of course, the Welsh Government has an income stream—the rental income from units, sites and workshops was inherited from the Welsh Development Agency, which had a borrowing capacity. The argument on minor taxes is, I believe, overwhelming. I agree with the Holtham commission and with the Silk commission that minor taxes such as stamp duty, land tax, landfill tax, the aggregates levy and air passenger duty, which are already in line with existing responsibilities, ought to be devolved. They are all very simple to devolve and things like stamp duty—payable on the purchase of property or land in Wales—could easily be devolved. Land and property in Wales cannot be moved anywhere else. Like council tax, these taxes would be difficult to avoid. The only downside is that there would be extensive year-on-year variation, depending on the state of the housing market.

Wrth gwrs, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru ffrwd incwm—yr incwm rhent o'r unedau, y safleoedd a'r gweithdai a etifeddwyd oddi wrth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, yr oedd ganddo'r gallu i fenthyca. Mae'r ddadl ynglŷn â mân drethi, yn fy marn i, yn un ddiymwad. Cytunaf â chomisiwn Holtham a chyda chomisiwn Silk y dylai mân drethi fel y dreth stamp, treth tir, treth tirlenwi, ardoll agregau a'r doll teithwyr awyr, sydd eisoes yn unol â'r cyfrifoldebau presennol, gael eu datganoli. Maent i gyd yn rhai syml iawn i'w datganoli a gellid datganoli pethau fel y dreth stamp—sy'n daladwy wrth brynu eiddo neu dir yng Nghymru—yn hawdd. Ni ellir symud tir nac eiddo yng Nghymru i unrhyw le arall. Fel y dreth gyngor, byddai'n anodd osgoi'r trethi hyn. Yr unig anfantais yw y byddai cryn amrywiad o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, yn dibynnu ar gyflwr y farchnad dai.

Regarding further devolution, I still believe that the best change that could happen would be a move to a reserved-powers model. Adding more powers until we get the reserved-powers model is likely to end up with more items ending up before a court. As I said in June of this year, the current system lacks the clarity of the reserved-powers model. This is exemplified by the first piece of legislation, the hardly contentious Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Act 2012, which was passed unanimously here, being called before the courts. Nothing from Scotland or Northern Ireland has ever been called before the courts by the Westminster Government, yet our first item was. I believe that the same clarity that Scotland and Northern Ireland have should be extended to Wales, where we have a conferred-powers model of devolution at present. The Welsh settlement is not only different to Scotland and Northern Ireland, but to all the other major European countries that enjoy the reserved-powers model. Welsh devolution urgently needs changing to the reserved-powers model. That should be our No. 1 priority. This model would give the clarity that is needed. It is a telling point that the model is used not only in Scotland, Northern Ireland and mainland Europe, but throughout most of the rest of the world.

O ran datganoli pellach, rwy'n dal i gredu mai'r newid gorau a allai ddigwydd fyddai symud tuag at fodel pwerau a gedwir yn ôl. O ychwanegu mwy o bwerau nes inni gyrraedd model pwerau a gedwir yn ôl, y tebyg yw y bydd mwy o eitemau yn gorfod mynd gerbron llys. Fel y dywedais ym mis Mehefin eleni, mae model pwerau a gedwir yn ôl yn esgor ar ddiffyg eglurder. Amlygwyd hyn gan y ffaith i'r darn cyntaf o ddeddfwriaeth, Deddf Is-ddeddfau Llywodraeth Leol 2012, sef deddf go annadleuol a basiwyd yn unfrydol yma gael ei alw gerbron y llysoedd. Nid oes dim byd o'r Alban na Gogledd Iwerddon erioed wedi cael ei alw gerbron y llysoedd gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, ond eto galwyd ein heitem gyntaf ni. Credaf y dylai'r un eglurder ag sydd gan yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon ymestyn i Gymru, lle mae gennym fodel pwerau a roddwyd ar ddatganoli ar hyn o bryd. Mae setliad Cymru nid yn unig yn wahanol i setliad yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, ond i holl wledydd Ewropeaidd eraill o bwys lle ceir model pwerau a gedwir yn ôl. Mae angen newid setliad datganoli Cymru i fodel pwerau a gedwir yn ôl fel mater o frys. Dylai hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth bennaf inni. Byddai'r model hwn yn rhoi'r eglurder sydd ei angen. Mae'n werth nodi bod y model yn cael ei ddefnyddio, nid yn unig yn yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a thir mawr Ewrop, ond yng ngweddill y rhan fwyaf o'r byd.

Finally, on policing, this responsibility is devolved in both Scotland and Northern Ireland, why is it wrong to devolve it to Wales? Policing has not been devolved to Wales, but look at continental Europe or America and you will see that it is Wales that appears different. Most policing outside national security is carried out by regional local police forces. Many of us are old enough to remember when policing was a local authority function, run by the watch committees of local authorities. That was taken away from local authorities when it was sort of nationalised by the Home Office. I believe that the way forward is to devolve most policing matters to the National Assembly for Wales, but to have a joint serious crimes body with England and other devolved nations. Remember that, until 1960, the large cities of Britain policed themselves, without anyone outside the Home Office having any concerns. Why should we not get back the right to police ourselves, under the control of the Welsh Government and with local policing?

Yn olaf, o ran plismona, mae'r cyfrifoldeb hwn wedi'i ddatganoli yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, pam mae'n amhriodol ei ddatganoli i Gymru? Nid yw plismona wedi ei ddatganoli i Gymru, ond os edrychwch ar gyfandir Ewrop neu America fe welwch mai Cymru sy'n wahanol. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o blismona ar wahân i ddiogelwch y wlad yn cael ei wneud gan heddluoedd lleol rhanbarthol. Mae llawer ohonom yn ddigon hen i gofio adeg pan oedd plismona yn un o swyddogaethau'r awdurdod lleol, a gyflawnid gan bwyllgorau gwarchod awdurdodau lleol. Cafodd y swyddogaeth honno ei thynnu oddi ar yr awdurdodau lleol pan gafodd ei gwladoli i ryw raddau gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Credaf mai'r ffordd ymlaen yw datganoli'r rhan fwyaf o faterion plismona i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan sefydlu corff troseddau difrifol ar y cyd â Lloegr a'r gwledydd datganoledig eraill. Cofiwch, tan 1960, fod dinasoedd mawr Prydain yn plismona eu hunain, heb i neb y tu allan i'r Swyddfa Gartref bryderu o gwbl am hynny. Pam na ddylem gael yn ôl yr hawl i blismona ein hunain, o dan reolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru a chyda phlismona lleol?

One other point that I would like to make, as I have a few moments, is on the referendum. We are certain at some stage to have a referendum on whether Wales should break away from the rest of the United Kingdom. I know that this is not a view held by most of the members of my party, but I think the sooner it happens the better. We will then get clarity on the decision whether we want it or not. We have seen the opinion polls. I think that if we have a vote on that in the near future—just after Scotland has its vote—it will clarify the matter for a generation. Otherwise, we will have week after week, month after month in here of people saying that the Welsh people want home rule. Given the choice, let them say 'no' overwhelmingly, then we will not have that argument.

Un pwynt arall yr hoffwn ei wneud, gan fod gennyf ychydig eiliadau, yw pwynt ynglŷn â'r refferendwm. Rydym yn sicr ar ryw adeg o gael refferendwm ynghylch a ddylai Cymru wahanu oddi wrth weddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Gwn nad yw hon yn farn a arddelir gan y rhan fwyaf o aelodau fy mhlaid, ond yn fy marn i, gorau po gyntaf. Yna byddwn yn cael eglurder o ran y penderfyniad ynghylch a ydym am ei gael ai peidio. Rydym wedi gweld yr arolygon barn. Credaf os cawn bleidlais ar hynny yn y dyfodol agos—yn union ar ôl i'r Alban gael pleidlais—y bydd yn rhoi cadarnhad ynglŷn â'r mater am genhedlaeth. Fel arall, wythnos ar ôl wythnos, fis ar ôl mis bydd pobl yma yn dweud bod pobl Cymru am gael ymreolaeth. O ystyried y dewis, gadewch iddynt ddweud 'na' o fwyafrif llethol, yna ni fydd y ddadl honno yn codi.

16:23 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yn fy sylwadau cyntaf fel Aelod ddoe, dywedais fod angen i Gymru a phobl Cymru gyrraedd eu potensial. Mae'n berffaith amlwg bod angen y pwerau i wneud hynny. Dyna pam ei bod hi mor rhwystredig ein bod ni wedi aros mor hir i Lywodraeth Llundain roi ei hymateb ar ran 1 Silk. Hefyd, dyna pam ei bod hi mor rhwystredig, er gwaethaf synau cadarnhaol gan y Llywodraeth hon, wrth gwrs, bod aelodau'r brif wrthblaid yn San Steffan fel pe na baent yn rhannu'r un brwdfrydedd. Rwyf eisiau gwneud y pwynt mai nid dogfen 'pick and mix' ydy hon, fel y dywedodd Leanne Wood; dylem ystyried adroddiad Silk yn ei chyfanrwydd a'i gweithredu yn ei chyfanrwydd.

In my first comments as a Member yesterday, I said that Wales and the people of Wales need to achieve their potential. It is perfectly clear that we need the powers to do that. That is why it is so frustrating that we have waited so long for the Government in London to respond to Silk part 1, and why it is so frustrating, despite the positive noises being made by the Government here, of course, that members of the main opposition party in Westminster do not seem to share the same enthusiasm. I want to make the point that this is not a pick-and-mix document, as Leanne Wood said; we should consider the Silk report in its entirety and implement it in its entirety.

Rwyf am edrych yn benodol ar un elfen o'r argymhellion, fel enghraifft o pam na ddylem ohirio eu gweithredu, sef y doll stamp ar werthiant eiddo. Rwyf yn gwybod nad perswadio Aelodau yn y fan hon sydd angen i mi ei wneud—rwyf yn gwybod bod cryn gytundeb yn y fan hon ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen—ond mae'n bwysig mewn dadl fel hon i'w roi ar y Cofnod eto, i bwysleisio pam bod yr hyn sy'n cael ei argymell yn synnwyr cyffredin i raddau helaeth a pham bod angen i'r Llywodraeth hon gymryd agwedd llawer cryfach a bod yn llais cryfach dros Gymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod hon fel treth arbenigol sy'n gymwys i gael ei datganoli am sawl rheswm—un o'r rheini, fel y dywedodd Mike Hedges, yw ei bod yn ymwneud ag asedau nad ydynt yn gallu cael eu symud. O ran y gefnogaeth i ddatganoli'r dreth hon, roedd dwy ran o dair o'r rhai a wnaeth ymateb i'r arolwg gan gomisiwn Silk yn dweud eu bod yn cefnogi hynny. Mae tai yn gyffredinol yn fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli yn barod. Byddai cael cyfrifoldeb dros y dreth stamp yn gallu cael ei ddefnyddio fel arf i ddylanwadu ar y farchnad dai, a drwy ddylanwadu ar batrymau pryniant tai, mae'n bosibl dylanwadu ar batrymau datblygu economaidd hefyd.

I want to look specifically at one element of the recommendations as an example of why there should be no delay in implementation, and that is stamp duty. I know that I do not need to persuade Members here—I know that there is some unanimity on the way forward—but it is important in a debate such as this to put it on the Record once again, and to emphasise why the recommendations are broadly based on common sense, and why this Government needs to take a far more robust attitude and provide a stronger voice for the people of Wales. The report identifies this is a very appropriate tax for devolution for a number of reasons—one of those, as Mike Hedges said, is because it relates to assets that cannot be moved. In terms of the support for the devolution of this tax, two thirds of those who responded to the survey by the Silk commission said that they supported its devolution. Housing in general is an issue that is already devolved. Having responsibility for stamp duty could be used as a tool to influence the housing market, and by influencing the patterns of house buying, one can actually have an impact on economic development patterns too.

Yn yr Alban, mae'r doll wedi ei datganoli'n barod. Mae'n werth edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yno am syniad o'r potensial ar gyfer Cymru. Mae treth newydd wedi ei chyflwyno yno, sy'n adlewyrchu yn llawer iawn gwell anghenion y farchnad dai yn yr Alban, mewn gwahanol rannau o'r Alban, gan symud oddi wrth y syniad o weithredu'r dreth hon fel un bloc, sy'n anwybyddu sensitifrwydd ac anghenion gwahanol ardaloedd. Mae'n werth nodi hefyd, fel sydd wedi ei grybwyll yn barod, yr effaith y byddai datganoli'r dreth hon yn ei chael ar ran arall o argymhellion Silk, sef y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gael yr hawl i fenthyg arian. Dyma'r mwyaf o'r trethi bach y mae'n argymell eu datganoli, felly mae angen sicrhau bod hon yn cael ei datganoli er mwyn effeithio ar faint o arian y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei fenthyg. Felly, mae digon o resymau ymarferol dros fwrw ymlaen.

In Scotland, the tax is already devolved. It is worthwhile looking at what has happened there to get an idea of the potential for Wales. A new tax has been introduced there, reflecting more effectively the needs of the housing market in Scotland, and various parts of Scotland, and moving away from the idea of implementing this duty as a single block, which actually ignores sensitivities in a particular area. It is also worth noting, as has already been mentioned, the impact that the devolution of this tax would have on another aspect of Silk's recommendations, namely that the Welsh Government should have borrowing powers. This is the most significant of the nudge taxes that are suggested for devolution, so it is important that this is devolved, because that could impact on how much money the Welsh Government could borrow. So, there are plenty of practical reasons for proceeding.

Mae diffyg brwdfrydedd ar ran y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan i wneud penderfyniad buan yn un peth, ond mae gosod rhwystrau gwirioneddol yn fater hollol wahanol ac yn destun cryn bryder. Y gred yn gyffredinol ydy bod Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn bersonol yn gwrthwynebu datganoli'r dreth hon. Nid yw eisiau gwahaniaethau polisi naill ochr i'r ffin. Ym mis Gorffennaf, penderfynodd y Trysorlys a Swyddfa Cymru gomisiynu ymgynghoriad pellach, ar ben yr ymgynghoriad manwl a gafodd ei gynnal gan gomisiwm Silk. Mae hwn yn fater sydd ag iddo oblygiadau i'r Deyrnas Gyfunol i gyd, medden nhw, a rhaid asesu'r effaith o gael gwahanol reolau ar ddwy ochr i ffin boblog. Ond, dyna ydy'r pwynt. Nid yw'r rheolau statig ac anhyblyg sy'n gwasanaethu dwy ochr y ffin ar hyn o bryd, heb ystyried gwahanol anghenion, yn gweithio. Rhaid i benderfyniadau yng Nghymru adlewyrchu ein hanghenion ni, fel rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r penderfyniadau'r ochr arall i'r ffin yn adlewyrchu anghenion yno.

The lack of enthusiasm on behalf of the coalition Government in Westminster in coming to an early decision is one thing, but placing real barriers in the way is a completely different issue and a cause for some concern. The general belief is that the Secretary of State for Wales is personally opposed to the devolution of this tax. He does not want policy differences on each side of the border. The Treasury and the Wales Office, in July, decided to carry out a further consultation on top of the detailed consultation that had been held by the Silk commission. This is an issue that has implications for the whole of the UK, according to them, and we need to assess the impact of having different rules on two sides of a porous border. But, that is the point. The static and inflexible rules that serve both sides of the border at present, that have not taken into account the various needs, do not work. Decisions in Wales have to reflect our own needs, as I am sure that decisions on the other side of the border would reflect the needs there.

Wrth lansio'r ymgynghoriad, rhoddwyd dyddiad cau, sef 10 Medi, ond roeddwn i ar y wefan heddiw, a'r hyn mae'n dweud ydy, 'We are analysing your feedback'. Y gwir amdani ydy yw bod digon o 'feedback' wedi bod yn barod—digon o adborth. Faint yn rhagor o esgusodion bydd eu hangen ar Weinidogion dros ohirio rhagor? Mewn ateb i gwestiwn gen i ddoe, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ei fod yn gobeithio am ymateb buan gan y Llywodraeth yn Llundain—yr Hydref yma, gobeithio. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani ydy, nid oes rheswm pam mai gobeithio sy'n rhaid i ni ei wneud am ymateb i rywbeth sydd mor bwysig o ran datblygiad Cymru fel cenedl.

In launching the consultation, there was a closing date of 10 September. I was on the website today and it says, 'We are analysing your feedback'. The truth is that there has already been plenty of feedback. How many more excuses will we have to hear from Ministers for further delay? In response to a question from me yesterday, the First Minister said that he hopes for an early response from the Government in London—this autumn, hopefully. However, the truth is that there is no reason why we should have to hope for a response to something that is so important in terms of the development of Wales as a nation.

16:28

Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, ac yn naturiol rwyf am ganolbwyntio fy sylwadau ar adroddiad cyntaf comisiwm Silk ynghylch atebolrwydd a chyfrifoldeb ariannol. Fel dywedodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid, rydym ni, ar ochr hon y Siambr, yn cefnogi'r adroddiad hwn a'i argymhellion yn llawn, ac rwy'n falch bod pob plaid arall yn y Siambr hon yn cefnogi'r cynigion. Fel rwyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, rwy'n falch bod comisiwn Silk wedi cefnogi, i raddau helaeth, barn y grŵp Ceidwadol yn y Cynulliad, gan ei fod yn adlewyrchu'r papur y bu i ni ei gyflwyno i'r comisiwn flwyddyn diwethaf. Rwy'n falch o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i gryfhau'r setliad cyfansoddiadol, ac mae wedi cyflwyno refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu ac wedi sefydlu comisiwn Silk. Rwy'n derbyn bod yr ymateb gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i gynigion comisiwn Silk wedi cymryd mwy o amser na'r disgwyl, ond mae'n bwysig bod yr ymateb yn gynhwysfawr. Wedi'r cyfan, bydd y newidiadau yn golygu newid sylweddol yn y setliad cyfansoddiadol presennol. Mae cael yr ymateb yn iawn felly yn gwbl hanfodol.

I am pleased to have an opportunity to take part in this debate today. Naturally, I want to focus my comments on the first report of the Silk commission about accountability and financial responsibility. As the leader of the opposition said, we, on this side of the Chamber, support this report and its recommendations fully, and I am pleased that every other party in this Chamber supports the proposals. As I have said before, I am pleased that the Silk commission has supported, to a great extent, the opinion of the Conservative group in the Assembly, because it reflects the paper that we presented to the commission last year. I am pleased by the commitment by the UK Government to strengthen the constitutional settlement, and it has introduced a referendum on legislative powers and established the Silk commission. I accept that the response by the UK Government to the proposals of the Silk commission has taken more time than expected, but it is important that that response is comprehensive. After all, the changes will mean a considerable change in the current constitutional settlement and getting the response right, therefore, is very important.

Mae teitl adroddiad cyntaf y comisiwn, sef ‘Grymuso a Chyfrifoldeb: Pwerau Ariannol i Gryfhau Cymru’, yn briodol oherwydd ei fod yn hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael cyfrifoldeb dros godi cyfran o’r arian y mae’n ei wario i’w gwneud yn gwbl atebol i bobl Cymru. Byddai datganoli rhai pwerau trethu ynghyd â’r gallu i fenthyca yn rhoi liferi economaidd i wneud Cymru yn lle mwy deniadol, efallai, i wneud busnes ac, ar yr un pryd, yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i ariannu prosiectau seilwaith mawr. Mae’n amlwg o waith comisiwn Silk bod y mwyafrif o bobl yng Nghymru yn gyfforddus gyda throsglwyddo a datganoli’r pwerau hyn. Mae comisiwn Silk wedi cyflwyno 33 o argymhellion ac yr ydym ni ar yr ochr hon i’r Siambr yn credu, pan y cânt eu gweithredu, y bydd yn golygu y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn llawer mwy atebol yn ariannol i’r bobl y mae’n eu gwasanaethu. Fel rwyf wedi dweud o’r blaen, tra bod datganoli wedi dod â chynrychiolaeth wleidyddol yn nes at y bobl a galluogi Cymru i ddilyn polisïau sy’n fwy cydnaws â’u hanghenion economaidd a chymdeithasol, fwy na degawd ers dechrau datganoli, mae Cymru yn dal i wynebu heriau parhaus, yn enwedig wrth godi cyflawniadau addysgol a ffyniant economaidd ei phobl.

The title of the first commission report, ‘Empowerment and Responsibility: Financial Powers to Strengthen Wales’, is appropriate because it is vital that the Welsh Government has responsibility for raising a proportion of the money that it spends, to make it fully accountable to the people of Wales. Devolving some taxation powers as well as the ability to borrow would provide economic levers to make Wales a more attractive place for business and, at the same time, would allow the Welsh Government to finance large infrastructure projects. It is evident from the Silk commission’s work that the majority of the Welsh people are comfortable with transferring and devolving these powers. The Silk commission has made 33 recommendations and we, on this side of Chamber, believe that, when they are implemented, the Welsh Government will be much more accountable financially to the people whom it serves. As I have said previously, while devolution has brought political representation closer to the people and allowed Wales to pursue policies that suit it is own economic and social needs, more than a decade since the start of devolution, Wales still faces continuing challenges, particularly in increasing educational attainment and the economic prosperity of its people.

Fel y mae’r adroddiad yn dangos yn gywir, mae manteision posibl i ddatganoli rhai o’r trethi llai fel cymhellion economaidd ac atebolrwydd a grymuso. Rwy’n siŵr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno â’r adroddiad pan mae’n datgan y gall rhoi pwerau i amrywio trethi penodol fod yn lifer effeithiol i gyflawni canlyniad polisi datganoledig.

As the report rightly shows, there are possible advantages to devolving some of the smaller taxes in terms of economic incentives and accountability and empowerment. I am sure that we would all agree with the report when it states that giving powers to vary specific taxes could be an effective lever to achieve devolved policy objectives.

Ar y mater o dreth incwm, credaf fod y polisi o ddatganoli’r pŵer dros osod treth incwm yn rhannol i’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn sicrhau cyfrifoldeb ariannol. Yng nghyflwyniad grŵp y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, bu inni ddadlau y gellid cadw manteision y sefydlogrwydd a’r sicrwydd sy’n nodwedd o’r gyfundrefn gyllido bresennol drwy ddatganoli cyfrifoldeb am bennu lefel y dreth incwm uwchben sylfaen San Steffan tra’n tynnu gostyngiad o’r grant bloc. Derbyniaf y bydd rhai efallai’n cael anhawster gydag argymhelliad penodol fel hwn, ond, fel Ceidwadwr, ni fydd yn syndod i chi fy mod yn credu mewn cyfrifoldeb ac atebolrwydd ariannol ac felly rwy’n gweld manteision enfawr mewn cynnig fel hwn. Fodd bynnag, gan fod hwn yn newid arfaethedig sylfaenol, derbyniaf y dylai datganoli amrywio treth incwm fod yn destun refferendwm yng Nghymru, fel y cadarnhawyd yn adroddiad Silk. Yn amlwg, rhaid i unrhyw gamau i newid trefniadau cyllidol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael cefnogaeth lawn pobl Cymru, ac mae gwaith comisiwn Silk wedi cadarnhau bod y gefnogaeth hon ar gael.

On the matter of income tax, I think that the policy of devolving power over setting income tax in part to the National Assembly would ensure financial responsibility. In the presentation of the Welsh Conservatives group, we argued that we could retain the advantages of the stability and certainty that are a characteristic of the current system by devolving responsibility for setting the level of income tax above the baseline set in Westminster while reducing the block grant to reflect that. I accept that certain people will perhaps have difficulty with such a recommendation, but, as a Conservative, it will not come as a surprise to you that I believe in financial accountability and responsibility and therefore I see huge benefits in such a proposal. However, as this is a fundamental proposed change, I accept that the devolution of tax-varying powers should be subject to a referendum in Wales, as confirmed in the Silk report. Clearly, any steps to change the funding arrangements of the National Assembly must have the full support of the people of Wales, and the work of the Silk commission has confirmed that that support does exist.

Rwyf yn gobeithio hefyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ddifuant yn ei hawydd i fod yn fwy atebol ac yn fwy cyfrifol. Nodaf fod y Prif Weinidog yn y gorffennol wedi awgrymu na fyddai datganoli pwerau amrywio trethi yn bosibl heb ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn credu y bydd gweithredu holl argymhellion Silk yn gwbl ddibynnol ar ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett a gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod hynny.

I also hope that the Welsh Government is sincere in its desire to be more accountable and more responsible. I note that the First Minister in the past has suggested that the devolution of tax-varying powers would not be possible without reform of the Barnett formula. However, I do not think that implementing all of the Silk recommendations will be entirely dependent upon reform of the Barnett formula and I hope that the Government will accept that.

Nodaf fod cynnig Plaid Cymru yn cadarnhau bod 80% o bobl Cymru yn cefnogi datganoli pwerau benthyca. Mae hwn yn berffaith wir. Rydym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr wedi bod yn glir yn ein cefnogaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru gael mynediad at bwerau benthyca i ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf. Eto, mae hwn yn fater sydd wedi gweld llawer o drafodaeth yn y Siambr. Gyda phwysau ychwanegol comisiwn Silk y tu ôl i'r egwyddor o roi pwerau benthyca, gobeithiaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn cytuno ar hyn cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

I note that Plaid Cymru's motion confirms that 80% of the people of Wales support devolution of borrowing powers. This is completely true. We on this side of the Chamber have been clear in our support for the Welsh Government to access borrowing powers to fund capital projects. Again, this is an issue that been the subject of much debate in the Chamber. With the additional pressures of the Silk commission behind the principle of giving borrowing powers, I hope that the Welsh Government and the UK Government can reach agreement on this as soon as possible.

16:33

Jocelyn Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to take part in this debate today, especially as Members will know that we on the Finance Committee spent a considerable amount of time investigating borrowing powers for Wales. I am sure that our report is well read in the Chamber.

Rwy'n falch iawn o gael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon heddiw, yn enwedig gan ein bod ni yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, wedi treulio cryn dipyn o amser yn ymchwilio i bwerau benthyca i Gymru. Rwy'n siŵr bod tipyn o ddarllen ar ein hadroddiad yn y Siambr.

To me, it seems that the current impasse between the three Westminster parties in whose hands the future, or not, of Silk rests is very unhelpful and very Westminster. On the one hand, the Labour Government here resents being told that it must assume income tax powers if it wishes to acquire borrowing powers and, on the other hand, the Westminster coalition is standing on the all-or-nothing platform.

I mi, ymddengys nad yw methiant llwyr y tair plaid yn San Steffan i gytuno ar hyn o bryd, y mae dyfodol, neu ddiffyg dyfodol, Silk yn eu dwylo, yn fuddiol iawn ac mae'n nodweddiadol iawn o San Steffan. Ar y naill law, mae Llywodraeth Lafur yma yn digio pan ddywedir wrthi fod yn rhaid iddi ysgwyddo pwerau treth incwm os yw am gael pwerau benthyca ac, ar y llaw arall, mae'r glymblaid yn San Steffan yn mynnu bod yn rhaid derbyn popeth neu ddim byd.

During our review, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury told us that there was a link between borrowing powers and the ability to raise revenue independently to support them, and the Welsh Government said that a Government should decide for itself how it finances its debts. In Scotland, of course, borrowing will begin in 2015 without the raising of taxes.

Yn ystod ein hadolygiad, dywedodd Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys wrthym fod cysylltiad rhwng pwerau benthyca a'r gallu i godi refeniw yn annibynnol i'w cynnal, a dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru y dylai Llywodraeth benderfynu drosti'i hun sut y mae'n ariannu ei dyledion. Yn yr Alban, wrth gwrs, bydd benthyca yn dechrau yn 2015 heb godi trethi.

This reminded me of the Holtham report, which said that, if borrowing was small and not a burden on the block grant, limited borrowing was possible without tax devolution. However, Holtham also said that the case for borrowing is stronger once tax-varying is devolved as the ability to control a revenue stream gives additional reassurances about the ability to repay. So, I guess that it depends on the extent of the borrowing in relation to the block grant, but a Government with tax-varying powers has a distinct source of income within its own control.

Gwnaeth hyn fy atgoffa o adroddiad Holtham, a ddywedodd, os oedd benthyca ar raddfa fach ac nad oedd yn faich ar y grant bloc, fod benthyca cyfyngedig yn bosibl heb ddatganoli treth. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Holtham hefyd fod y ddadl dros fenthyca yn gryfach unwaith bod y gallu i amrywio trethi wedi ei ddatganoli gan fod y gallu i reoli ffrwd refeniw yn rhoi sicrwydd ychwanegol ynghylch y gallu i ad-dalu. Felly, tybiaf ei bod yn dibynnu ar faint a gaiff ei fenthyca o'i gymharu â'r grant bloc, ond mae gan Lywodraeth sydd â phwerau i amrywio trethi ffynhonnell amlwg o incwm o fewn ei rheolaeth ei hun.

I have some sympathy with the Government's position here; I am a nationalist, and I strongly believe that no Government should be told how to spend or raise its money by another Government. However, it is very short-sighted to rule out from the outset a desire for income tax devolution, because ruling it out now means that it will be ruled out for some time to come, unless, of course, it is the Government's wish to keep returning to constitutional matters every two or three years. That is certainly not the impression that I got from the comments made by the First Minister last week when he spoke of a durable settlement for Wales.

Mae gennyf rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â safbwynt y Llywodraeth yn hyn o beth; rwy'n genedlaetholwr, a chredaf yn gryf na ddylai unrhyw Lywodraeth ddweud wrth Lywodraeth arall sut i wario neu godi ei harian. Fodd bynnag, annoeth iawn yw gwrthod o'r cychwyn ddymuniad i ddatganoli treth incwm, oherwydd o'i wrthod yn awr caiff ei wrthod am beth amser i ddod, oni bai, wrth gwrs, fod y Llywodraeth yn dymuno dychwelyd at faterion cyfansoddiadol bob dwy neu dair blynedd. Yn sicr, nid dyna'r argraff a gefais o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf pan soniodd am setliad parhaol i Gymru.

If the Welsh Government wishes powers to borrow, it needs to consider three key factors: the revenue stream that would allow it to service such borrowing, the revenue streams that would unlock sufficient borrowing potential, and, crucially—something that has, I think, been overlooked throughout this debate—that the breadth of revenue streams could influence the cost of that borrowing.

Os yw Llywodraeth Cymru am gael pwerau benthyca, mae angen ystyried tri ffactor allweddol: y ffrwd refeniw a fyddai'n ei galluogi i ad-dalu benthyca o'r fath, y ffrydiau refeniw a fyddai'n datgloi digon o botensial benthyca, ac, yn hollbwysig—rhywbeth sydd wedi cael ei anwybyddu, yn fy marn i, drwy gydol y ddadl hon—y gallai ehangder y ffrydiau refeniw ddylanwadu ar gost benthyca.

Let us face it—the global economy is still in a precarious state and fluctuations in Government borrowing costs are not a thing of the past. On entering the markets, the Welsh Government would be in a stronger position to command more reasonable borrowing costs if it had a full armoury of potential revenue streams. That does not mean the Welsh Government having to use all those levers, but it needs to have such levers within its competence in order to command greater market confidence.

Gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir—mae'r economi fyd-eang yn dal i fod mewn cyflwr bregus ac nid yw amrywiadau yng nghostau benthyca'r Llywodraeth yn rhywbeth sy'n perthyn i'r gorffennol. Wrth fynd i'r marchnadoedd, byddai Llywodraeth Cymru mewn sefyllfa gryfach i fynnu costau benthyca mwy rhesymol pe bai ganddi arfogaeth lawn o ffrydiau refeniw posibl. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gorfod defnyddio'r holl ddulliau ysgogi hynny, ond mae angen iddynt fod ar gael o fewn ei chymhwysedd er mwyn ennyn mwy o hyder yn y farchnad.

I have another point. It saddens me greatly as a Member of this Assembly since its inception—there are a few of us left—that, when we have seen this legislature grow and the confidence of our people in this institution grow as a result, to read in the Labour manifesto a commitment not to seek responsibility over income tax. I have never heard of a Government turn down the opportunity to take greater responsibility. Can you imagine any other country on earth pleading not to have more levers to improve the lives of its citizens? I think it is a great shame indeed, but I am not too surprised. This Government, remember, complained that the social fund was dumped on it when that was devolved. It did not see that as an opportunity to do something different in Wales.

Mae gennyf bwynt arall. Mae'n dristwch mawr imi fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn ers y cychwyn—mae ychydig ohonom yn weddill—ar ôl gweld y ddeddfwrfa hon yn tyfu a hyder ein pobl yn y sefydliad hwn yn tyfu o ganlyniad, ddarllen ym maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur am ymrwymiad i beidio â cheisio cyfrifoldeb dros dreth incwm. Nid wyf erioed wedi clywed am Lywodraeth sy'n gwrthod cyfle i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb. A allwch ddychmygu unrhyw wlad arall ar y ddaear yn erfyn i beidio â chael mwy o ddulliau ysgogi i wella bywydau ei dinasyddion? Mae'n drueni mawr yn wir yn fy marn i, ond nid yw'n syndod mawr imi. Cwynodd y Llywodraeth hon, cofiwch, ei bod wedi gorfod dod yn gyfrifol am y gronfa gymdeithasol pan gafodd ei datganoli. Nid oedd yn gweld hynny fel cyfle i wneud rhywbeth gwahanol yng Nghymru.

So, I think that a cultural shift is needed here. Since 1999, we have needed only to focus on one side of the Welsh balance sheet, namely the expenditure. The other side of the balance sheet—the revenue—has been decided elsewhere. This institution and this country are mature enough to have consideration of both sides, and, if we thought more about the way that money was raised, we might well come to different conclusions about how it is spent. That is what every town council across this country does every year. I think that people here in this Chamber are up to the task, and I hope that the other parties in this Chamber think so too.

Felly, credaf fod angen newid diwylliannol yma. Ers 1999, dim ond ar un ochr o fantolen Cymru y bu angen canolbwyntio, sef y gwariant. Penderfynwyd ar ochr arall y fantolen refeniw mewn man arall. Mae'r sefydliad hwn a'r wlad hon yn ddigon aeddfed i ystyried y ddwy ochr, a, phe baem yn meddwl mwy am y ffordd yr oedd yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei godi, mae'n ddigon posibl y byddem yn dod i gasgliadau gwahanol ynglŷn â sut y caiff ei wario. Dyna'r hyn y mae pob cyngor tref ledled y wlad yn ei wneud bob blwyddyn. Credaf fod pobl yma yn y Siambr hon yn ddigon galluog i ymgymryd â'r dasg, a gobeithiaf y bydd y pleidiau eraill yn y Siambr hon yn credu hynny hefyd.

16:38 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to speak in this debate today. I support the motion put forward by Plaid Cymru. It is extremely disappointing that the UK Government is delaying so much its response to the Silk commission's first report. At the moment, it feels as if we have almost been led down the garden path by the Westminster Government. The Silk commission was set up by the Westminster Government, it was welcomed here in good faith and all the political parties provided representatives on it. However, it now appears that there is a block in making a decision about the first block of recommendations. The block appears to lie with the Secretary of State for Wales, and it seems to me that that is not giving the Conservatives a good name when it comes to showing commitment to devolution. I accept that that is not true of the Conservative Members here, but I certainly think that the Secretary of State for Wales has a lot to look at.

Mae'n bleser gennyf siarad yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Cefnogaf y cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru. Mae'n hynod siomedig bod Llywodraeth y DU yn oedi cymaint cyn ymateb i adroddiad cyntaf comisiwn Silk. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n teimlo fel pe baem wedi cael ein twyllo bron gan Lywodraeth San Steffan. Sefydlwyd comisiwn Silk gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, fe'i croesawyd yma yn ddidwyll a gwnaeth pob un o'r pleidiau gwleidyddol gynnig cynrychiolwyr. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys erbyn hyn bod rhwystr i wneud penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r gyfres gyntaf o argymhellion. Ymddengys mai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yw'r rhwystr ac ymddengys imi nad yw hynny'n rhoi enw da i'r Ceidwadwyr o ran dangos ymrwymiad i ddatganoli. Derbyniaf nad yw hyn yn wir am yr Aelodau Ceidwadol yma, ond rwy'n sicr yn meddwl bod gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru dipyn i'w ystyried.

I want to make some general points. This delay is happening at a period of unprecedented constitutional change. Since 1997, we have had two referendums in Wales and we may have to have another one regarding income tax-raising powers. Scotland has had one referendum and is about to have another. It is very important to remember why constitutional change is so important, because sometimes when I knock on doors and start talking about constitutional change, I have to spend a bit of time convincing people why it is important that we have power here and what we can do with the greater power that we have. So, I think that there is quite a job of convincing to do on the doorsteps. The reason most of us are in politics is to improve people's lives, and constitutional arrangements are often the means by which we deliver that. So, I have always felt it very important to have good debates and a clear input into what we want to see in terms of constitutional change.

Hoffwn wneud rhai pwyntiau cyffredinol. Mae'r oedi hwn yn digwydd mewn cyfnod o newid cyfansoddiadol na welwyd ei debyg o'r blaen. Ers 1997, rydym wedi cael dau refferendwm yng Nghymru, ac efallai y bydd yn rhaid i ni gael un arall ynghylch pwerau incwm i godi trethi. Mae'r Alban wedi cael un refferendwm ac mae ar fin cael un arall. Mae'n bwysig iawn cofio pam bod newid cyfansoddiadol mor bwysig, oherwydd weithiau pan fyddaf yn curo ar ddrysau ac yn dechrau siarad am newid cyfansoddiadol, rhaid imi dreulio ychydig o amser yn argyhoeddi pobl pam ei bod yn bwysig bod gennym y pŵer yma a'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud gyda'r pŵer ychwanegol sydd gennym. Felly, credaf fod angen tipyn o waith argyhoeddi ar garreg y drws. Y rheswm pam mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom ym myd gwleidyddiaeth yw ein bod am wella bywydau pobl, a threfniadau cyfansoddiadol yn aml yw'r ffordd yr ydym yn cyflawni hynny. Felly, rwyf bob amser wedi teimlo ei bod yn bwysig iawn cael dadleuon da a chyfraniadau clir ynglŷn â'r hyn yr ydym am ei weld o ran newid cyfansoddiadol.

16:40 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the Member for giving way. Would you agree that, while there have been concerns about the time that it is taking for implementation, these are very far-reaching changes, if they go ahead. It is most important that that process is got right, however long that might take. You have just said that it is important that people on the doorstep are carried along with this as well; the last thing we want is for people out there not to understand how this democracy is working.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. A fyddech yn cytuno, er bod pryderon wedi bod ynghylch yr amser y mae'n ei gymryd i weithredu, bod y rhain yn newidiadau pellgyrhaeddol iawn, os byddant yn digwydd. Mae'n hynod bwysig ein bod yn cael y broses honno yn iawn, waeth faint o amser a gymer. Rydych newydd ddweud ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl ar garreg y drws yn cefnogi hyn hefyd; y peth olaf yr ydym am ei weld yw sefyllfa lle nad yw'r cyhoedd yn deall sut mae'r ddemocratiaeth hon yn gweithio.

16:40 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I do not think that the delay is helping people to understand how the democracy is working at the moment. I think it is just dragging it out and making people feel frustrated.

Ni chredaf fod yr oedi yn helpu pobl i ddeall sut mae'r ddemocratiaeth yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd. Credaf mai llusgo traed yw hyn a bod hynny'n gwneud i bobl deimlo'n rhwystredig.

Our position in Wales is particularly difficult at the moment. I think the feeling is that England is not giving any consideration to Wales because it is obsessed with Scotland and the forthcoming referendum, Scotland is obsessed with whether it should break away from England, and where Wales stands in all this is very concerning. It is very important that we in Wales are part of that discussion and that we are fully one of the four countries of the United Kingdom. It is very important that we get our voice in. Devolution is asymmetric and I do not think that there is any reason to be concerned about that. We could never get exactly the same for each bit; we all have different histories and we are at different stages. When we won the devolution referendum in 1997, we won by a tiny margin only, and we have had to convince the Welsh people about the importance of devolution. In Scotland, there was a huge majority and it had a much different history. So, I do not think that we should always look for the same for each country, because we are all at different stages of development.

Mae ein sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn arbennig o anodd ar hyn o bryd. Credaf mai'r teimlad yw nad yw Lloegr yn rhoi unrhyw sylw i Gymru am fod ganddi obsesiwn â'r Alban a'r refferendwm sydd i ddod, mae gan yr Alban obsesiwn â'r cwestiwn a ddylai wahanu oddi wrth Loegr, ac mae sefyllfa Cymru yn hyn i gyd yn peri pryder mawr. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn rhan o'r drafodaeth honno a'n bod yn sicr yn un o bedair gwlad y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn codi ein llais. Mae datganoli yn anghymesur ac ni chredaf fod unrhyw reswm dros bryderu am hynny. Ni allem byth gael yn union yr un trefniadau i bob rhan; mae hanes pob un ohonom yn wahanol ac rydym ar gamau gwahanol. Pan enillwyd y refferendwm ar ddatganoli yn 1997, fe'i henillwyd o drwch blewyn yn unig, ac bu'n rhaid inni argyhoeddi pobl Cymru am bwysigrwydd datganoli. Yn yr Alban, cafwyd mwyafrif enfawr ac roedd ei hanes dipyn yn wahanol. Felly, ni chredaf y dylem bob amser chwilio am gael yr un peth i bob gwlad, oherwydd ein bod i gyd ar wahanol gamau yn ein datblygiad.

I think that the First Minister has been right all along in calling for a constitutional convention, looking at things as a whole. Unfortunately, it does not look as though we will have that before the Scottish referendum, but I think it is really important that all these things are considered in relation to each other. Who knows what a constitutional convention might lead to when it eventually happens? It might lead to a written constitution, which I think would be a good way forward. It might lead to a mechanism to allocate resources in a fair way, and an independent means of deciding disputes between Wales and the Treasury, particularly to avoid disputes like those over the Olympics funding, where the Prime Minister ended up as the judge and jury. However, the first step is a response to Silk part 1 and I feel that that should come as soon as possible.

Credaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn llygad ei le o'r cychwyn wrth alw am gonfensiwn cyfansoddiadol, gan edrych ar bethau yn eu cyfanrwydd. Yn anffodus, nid ymddengys y bydd hynny'n digwydd cyn refferendwm yr Alban, ond credaf ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod yr holl bethau hyn yn cael eu hystyried gyda'i gilydd. Pwy a ŵyr at beth y gallai confensiwn cyfansoddiadol arwain pan fydd yn digwydd yn y pen draw? Gallai arwain at gyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig, a fyddai'n ffordd dda ymlaen, yn fy marn i. Gallai arwain at ddull o ddyrannu adnoddau mewn ffordd deg, a dull annibynnol o ddatrys anghydfodau rhwng Cymru a'r Trysorlys, yn enwedig er mwyn osgoi anghydfodau fel y rhai ynglŷn â chyllid y Gemau Olympaidd, lle roedd Prif Weinidog y DU yn penderfynu ar y mater yn y pen draw, ac ef yn unig. Fodd bynnag, y cam cyntaf yw ymateb i ran 1 Silk a theimlaf y dylai hynny ddigwydd cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

16:43 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to take part in this debate. I will start by looking at the origin of how Silk came about, because I think it explains a little why we are in the impasse that we are at the moment with the two parties down in Westminster. We have to remember that Silk started as a Westminster response to Gerry Holtham's very clear report, which set out how to deal with the iniquities of funding coming to Wales, particularly with the Barnett formula, which the incoming Westminster Government—two parties at that time—found itself unable to cope with. Indeed, they stated in their joint agreement that they were unable to deal with the system of devolved funding as set out by Holtham. Instead, they latched onto a process already established in Scotland, the Calman process, and decided to have a similar process in Wales. That is how the Silk commission came about.

Rwy'n falch o gael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Dechreuaf drwy edrych ar darddiad Silk, gan fy mod yn credu bod hynny yn egluro i ryw raddau pam ein bod yn y cyfyngder presennol gyda'r ddwy blaid yn San Steffan. Rhaid inni gofio i Silk ddechrau fel ymateb San Steffan i adroddiad clir iawn Gerry Holtham, a oedd yn nodi sut y dylid ymdrin ag annhegwch y cyllid i Gymru, yn enwedig o ran fformiwla Barnett, na allai Llywodraeth newydd San Steffan—dwy blaid ar y pryd—ymdopi ag ef. Yn wir, nodwyd yn eu cytundeb ar y cyd na allent ymdrin â'r system cyllid datganoledig fel y'i nodir gan Holtham. Yn hytrach, cydiwyd mewn proses a oedd eisoes wedi'i sefydlu yn yr Alban, sef proses Calman, gan benderfynu cael proses debyg yng Nghymru. Dyna sut y daeth comisiwn Silk i fodolaeth.

Why is that important? It is important because, in that same coalition agreement, they agreed that the proposals of the Calman commission should be implemented. By also stating that they would establish a similar process to that of the Calman commission, by implication, they were saying that that process should also be implemented by the coalition. I do not see how you can have one process in one part of the United Kingdom, if you are a unionist party—as three of them are here today—and treat that process differently in a different part of the United Kingdom. That is why I struggle to understand why we now have public bickering between the leader of the Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives, blaming the Conservatives for not delivering on what is in, to my mind and in my reading, the coalition agreement. Even if you were not to read the coalition agreement in that way, it should have—in fact, it does have—a mechanism for dealing with disputes, as indeed did our previous agreement with the Labour Party under One Wales. So, why is that mechanism for disputes not solving this? Why has it come to a public spat between the two parties in Westminster about the timing and implementation of Silk? How is it that the Calman-like process, which did not lead to further consultation on the elements of that, but went straight into a Scotland Act, can be decided by one party to lead to a further consultation on issues, as Rhun ap Iorwerth has stated, that have already been resolved within that process within Silk?

Pam bod hynny'n bwysig? Mae'n bwysig oherwydd, yn yr un cytundeb clymblaid hwnnw, cytunwyd y dylai cynigion comisiwn Calman gael eu gweithredu. Drwy ddatgan hefyd y byddent yn sefydlu proses debyg i gomisiwn Calman, drwy oblygiad, roeddent yn dweud y dylai'r broses honno hefyd gael ei gweithredu gan y glymblaid. Ni allaf weld sut y gallwch gael un broses mewn un rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, os ydych yn blaid unoliaethol—fel y mae tair ohonynt yma heddiw—a thrin y broses honno yn wahanol mewn rhan wahanol o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dyna pam rwy'n ei chael hi'n anodd deall pam rydym bellach yn gweld cecru cyhoeddus rhwng arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr, sy'n beio'r Ceidwadwyr am beidio â gweithredu ar yr hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, ac yn ôl fy nehongliad i, yn rhan o'r cytundeb clymblaid. Hyd yn oed os nad ydych yn dehongli'r cytundeb clymblaid yn y ffordd honno, dylai gynnwys—ac yn wir mae yn cynnwys—dull o ddatrys anghydfodau, fel y cafwyd yn wir o dan ein cytundeb blaenorol â'r Blaid Lafur o dan Cymru'n Un. Felly, pam nad yw'r dull datrys anghydfodau yn datrys hyn? Pam ein bod yn gweld ffrae gyhoeddus rhwng y ddwy blaid yn San Steffan ynghylch amseriad a gweithrediad Silk? Sut y gall un blaid benderfynu bod proses yn null Calman, nad arweiniodd at ymgynghoriad pellach ar yr elfennau hynny, ond a arweiniodd yn syth at Ddeddf yr Alban, arwain at ymgynghoriad pellach ar faterion sydd eisoes, fel y nododd Rhun ap Iorwerth, wedi cael eu datrys fel rhan o'r broses honno o dan Silk?

It is very unfortunate indeed and I think that it shows more about the weakness of the coalition Government and the two parties in Westminster than it says about the merits of the case of what happens to strengthen devolution in Wales.

Mae'n anffodus iawn yn wir, a chredaf ei bod yn dweud mwy am wendid y Llywodraeth glymblaid a'r ddwy blaid yn San Steffan nag y mae'n ei ddweud am deilyngdod yr achos ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd i gryfhau datganoli yng Nghymru.

Today, we had Ed Miliband telling ITV—very encouragingly—that he was open-minded about the devolution of police powers; that is great to hear. Chris Bryant will be even more pleased to hear it, I am sure. [Laughter.] We welcome the fact that Ed Miliband is moving along these lines, but we want to see some clarity from the potential incoming Westminster Government, as well.

Heddiw, clywsom Ed Miliband yn dweud wrth ITV—ac roedd hynny'n galonogol iawn—fod ganddo feddwl agored ynglŷn â datganoli pwerau plismona; mae'n wych clywed hynny. Bydd Chris Bryant hyd yn oed yn fwy balch o'i glywed, mae'n siŵr gennyf. [Chwerthin.] Rydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Ed Miliband yn symud ar hyd y llinellau hyn, ond rydym am weld rhywfaint o eglurder o du'r Llywodraeth newydd o bosibl yn San Steffan hefyd.

The First Minister will no doubt reply to this debate by saying that he wants Silk part 1 all done and dusted by 2015, but at this rate, it is not going to happen, because we will not have the legislative window—a point made by Peter Black, I think. So, we need greater clarity from all parties that are likely to form the next Government in Westminster, and, shock and horror, that is not likely to be Plaid Cymru.

Y tebyg yw y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon drwy ddweud ei fod am weld proses rhan 1 Silk wedi'i chwblhau erbyn 2015, ond os awn ymlaen fel hyn, ni fydd hynny'n digwydd, oherwydd ni chawn amser deddfwriaethol—pwynt a wnaed gan Peter Black, fe gredaf. Felly, mae angen mwy o eglurder gan yr holl bleidiau sy'n debygol o ffurfio'r Llywodraeth nesaf yn San Steffan, ac, och a gwae, nid yw hynny'n debygol o gynnwys Plaid Cymru.

When we look at this, we need to be very clear about the five key principles that underpin what we should be doing. There is responsibility, accountability, transparency, robustness—or 'durability' is what I think the First Minister referred to it as a week ago—and fairness. The fairness issue is one where the unionist parties have to say, 'If you want to maintain a union, you have to show how that union is fair for all constituent parts, whether that is through federalism, or an alternative mechanism'.

Pan edrychwn ar hyn, mae angen inni fod yn glir iawn ynglŷn â'r pum egwyddor allweddol sy'n sail i'r hyn y dylem fod yn ei wneud, sef cyfrifoldeb, atebolrwydd, tryloywder, cadernid—neu 'hirbarhad' yw'r hyn y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ato wythnos yn ôl, fe gredaf—a thegwch. Mae mater tegwch yn un lle mae'n rhaid i'r pleidiau unoliaethol ddweud, 'Os ydych am i undeb barhau, rhaid ichi ddangos ym mha fodd y mae'r undeb yn deg i bob rhan gyfansoddol, boed hynny drwy ffederaliaeth, neu fecanwaith arall'.

The robustness has to be a political, democratic process that we do not return to time and again. I do not want to have those conversations on the doorstep, like Julie Morgan. Some of them are half an hour long conversations, which is spent explaining what is happening in Wales and why we should be moving on. Transparency and accountability come with the ability to raise the money that you spend on the services and to be judged as a Government for raising that money and spending on the services, to be judged on your income tax policies, to be judged on your environmental tax policies and to be judged on stamp duty and how you have used it to support the housing market more widely in Wales. However, the biggest of all is responsibility. It is that key element that Jocelyn Davies has already mentioned: the nation's capacity to show that it is responsible, not only for taking money and spending it, but for raising money and spending it wisely—the link between the economy and the money that we raise.

Rhaid i gadernid fod yn broses ddemocrataidd wleidyddol nad ydym yn dychwelyd ati dro ar ôl tro. Nid wyf am gael y sgyrsiau hynny ar garreg y drws, fel Julie Morgan. Mae rhai ohonynt yn para hanner awr, a dreulir yn esbonio beth sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru, a pham y dylem fod yn symud ymlaen. Daw tryloywder ac atebolrwydd law yn llaw â'r gallu i godi'r arian yr ydych yn ei wario ar y gwasanaethau a chael eich barnu fel Llywodraeth am godi'r arian hwnnw a'ch gwariant ar y gwasanaethau, cael eich barnu ar sail eich polisïau treth incwm, cael eich barnu ar eich polisïau treth amgylcheddol a chael eich barnu ar y dreth stamp a sut rydych wedi ei defnyddio i gefnogi'r farchnad dai yn fwy cyffredinol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, y mwyaf oll yw cyfrifoldeb. Mae Jocelyn Davies eisoes wedi sôn am yr elfen allweddol honno: gallu'r genedl i ddangos ei bod yn gyfrifol, nid yn unig am dderbyn arian a'i wario, ond am godi arian a'i wario'n ddoeth—y cyswllt rhwng yr economi a'r arian a godwn.

I want to close, Deputy Presiding Officer, with a quote from one of the submissions to the Silk commission:

Rwyf am ddod i ben, Ddirprwy Lywydd, drwy ddyfynnu un o'r cyflwyniadau i gomisiwn Silk:

'Bold action is required to turn the Welsh economy around, reduce Wales' dependence on the public sector and allow for the provision of equitable and modern public services.'

Mae angen gweithredu dewr i weddnewid economi Cymru, lleihau dibyniaeth Cymru ar y sector cyhoeddus a chaniatáu ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus teg a modern.

How right the Welsh Conservatives were in stating that to the Silk commission. How wrong they are to delay the turning around of our economy by not implementing Silk part 1 now.

Roedd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn hollol iawn i ddweud hynny wrth gomisiwn Silk. Mae'n hollol amhriodol eu bod am oedi cyn gweddnewid ein heconomi drwy beidio â gweithredu rhan 1 Silk yn awr.

16:48

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We return again to the issue of Silk, and, sadly, we return to it without a response, as yet, from the UK Government. I listened carefully to what the leader of Plaid Cymru had to say; she was quite correct to say that the polls are very clear in terms of what people wish to see devolved. It is incredible—Jocelyn Davies referred to this earlier on—for those of us who have been here since 1999, to see public opinion where it is in Wales now. It is very heartening to see.

Dychwelwn unwaith eto at Silk, ac, yn anffodus, dychwelwn ato heb ymateb, hyd yn hyn, gan Lywodraeth y DU. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn yr oedd gan arweinydd Plaid Cymru i'w ddweud; roedd yn llygad ei lle i ddweud bod y arolygon barn yn glir iawn o ran yr hyn mae pobl yn dymuno gweld yn cael ei ddatganoli. Mae'n anhygoel—cyfeiriodd Jocelyn Davies at hyn yn gynharach—i'r rhai ohonom sydd wedi bod yma ers 1999, i weld barn y cyhoedd fel y mae yng Nghymru erbyn hyn. Mae'n galonogol iawn gweld hynny.

It is important that there is a prompt response from the UK Government. It was said that that response would come in the spring—it has been a very long spring—we are now into autumn. As I said publicly, I do not believe that the problem lies with the Liberal Democrat element of the UK coalition, but rather that there are delays, I suspect, around the McKay report and the issue of what is sometimes simplistically described as English votes for English laws. However, it does ask the question, 'Why should Wales's aspirations be held back by a dispute about England?' That is something that the people of Wales would find very difficult to understand.

Mae'n bwysig cael ymateb yn ddi-oed gan Lywodraeth y DU. Dywedwyd y byddai'n ymateb yn y gwanwyn—mae wedi bod yn wanwyn hir iawn—mae bellach wedi troi'n hydref. Fel y dywedais yn gyhoeddus, ni chredaf mai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU sy'n achosi'r broblem, ond, yn hytrach, bod oedi, o ran adroddiad McKay a'r hyn a ddisgrifir weithiau yn or-syml fel pleidleisiau Seisnig ar gyfer cyfreithiau Seisnig. Fodd bynnag, cyfyd y cwestiwn, 'Pam y dylai dyheadau Cymru gael eu llesteirio gan anghydfod am Loegr?' Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddai pobl Cymru yn ei chael hi'n anodd iawn i'w ddeall.

In terms of my party's position, we delivered devolution in 1997 and we were, of course, fully behind the referendum in 2011. Arguably, we were even more united than we were in 1997; that much is probably well documented. We stand in favour, as the Welsh Government's evidence to Silk has demonstrated, of further devolution.

O ran safbwynt fy mhlaid, cyflwynwyd datganoli gennym yn 1997 ac roeddem, wrth gwrs, yn llwyr gefnogi'r refferendwm yn 2011. Gellir dadlau ein bod hyd yn oed yn fwy unedig nag yr oeddem yn 1997; mae hynny'n hysbys iawn yn ôl pob tebyg. Rydym yn sefyll o blaid datganoli pellach, fel y dangosodd tystiolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i Silk.

Leanne Wood asked me a number of questions—she did not need to write; I will answer them now if she wants. First, are we in favour of the full implementation of Silk part 1? The answer to that is, 'Yes, of course, including the mechanism by which income tax might be devolved.' Secondly, she asked me whether I agreed that only the Assembly should be able to abolish itself. The answer is 'yes'. I have said that many times in public, in fact. It is quite wrong in this age that the UK Parliament retains the ability to abolish both the Assembly and the Scottish Parliament. That cannot be right—without even a vote, technically. It is unlikely, I accept, but that cannot be right, even in principle or theory, nor is it right that the Secretary of State should retain the power of veto over any Bill that this Assembly passes. That is true, regardless of the politics of the Secretary of State. That is profoundly insulting, now, to the people of Wales. It suggests that, somehow, we cannot be trusted, any of us in the Chamber, to pass robust and sound law. That goes hand-in-hand with reserved powers, something that I have believed for some time, to put us on a par, structurally and constitutionally, with Scotland and, to an extent, although its structure is not quite the same, with Northern Ireland.

Gofynnodd Leanne Wood nifer o gwestiynau imi—nid oedd angen iddi ysgrifennu; byddaf yn eu hateb yn awr os dymuna. Yn gyntaf, a ydym o blaid gweithredu rhan 1 Silk yn llawn? Yr ateb i hynny yw, 'Ydym, wrth gwrs, gan gynnwys y ffordd o ddatganoli treth incwm.' Yn ail, gofynnodd imi a oeddwn yn cytuno mai dim ond y Cynulliad ddylai fod yn gallu ei ddiddymu ei hun. Yr ateb yw 'cytunaf'. Rwyf wedi dweud hynny lawer gwaith yn gyhoeddus, mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n gwbl amhriodol yn yr oes sydd ohoni fod Senedd y DU yn cadw'r gallu i ddiddymu'r Cynulliad a Senedd yr Alban. Ni all hynny fod yn iawn—heb hyd yn oed bleidlais, yn dechnegol. Mae'n annhebygol, derbyniaf hynny, ond ni all hynny fod yn iawn, hyd yn oed mewn egwyddor neu'n ddamcaniaethol, ac nid yw'n briodol ychwaith bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cadw'r pŵer i roi feto ar unrhyw un o'r Biliau y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn ei basio. Mae hynny'n wir, waeth beth fo gwleidyddiaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Mae hynny'n gwbl sarhaus, erbyn hyn, i bobl Cymru. Awgryma, rywsut, na ellir ymddiried ynom, dim un ohonom yn y Siambr, i basio cyfreithiau cadarn. Mae hynny'n mynd law yn llaw â phwerau a gadwyd yn ôl, rhywbeth yr wyf wedi credu ynddo ers tro, er mwyn ein rhoi ar yr un lefel, yn strwythurol ac yn gyfansoddiadol, â'r Alban ac, i ryw raddau, er nad yw ei strwythur yn union yr un fath, â Gogledd Iwerddon.

She then went on to say that there was a united voice in Scotland. Far from it, in fact. There is a far from united voice in Scotland. The SNP says one thing and the other parties say another. It is likely, from the polls, as we know, that the Scottish people will not vote for independence, but regardless of what happens in Scotland, there will be a need to examine the nature of the relationship between different constituent parts of the UK. For two years, I have been calling for a constitutional convention to look at such a thing, and that would apply even if Scotland were to vote to leave the UK or, as seems likely, it votes to remain in the UK. It is absolutely crucial that we have a system where devolution becomes, to turn the phrase around, an event, not a process, where we have an entrenched mechanism that entrenches the devolved legislatures in the UK constitution and entrenches a system of transferring powers between them. That is something that we do not have properly at the moment.

Yna aeth ymlaen i ddweud bod llais unedig yn yr Alban. Dim o gwbl, mewn gwirionedd. Mae ymhell o fod yn unedig yn yr Alban. Mae'r SNP yn dweud un peth ac mae'r pleidiau eraill yn dweud rhywbeth arall. Mae'n debygol, o'r arolygon barn, fel y gwyddom, na fydd pobl yr Alban yn pleidleisio dros annibyniaeth, ond waeth beth sy'n digwydd yn yr Alban, bydd angen ystyried natur y berthynas rhwng y gwahanol rannau cyfansoddol o'r DU. Ers dwy flynedd, rwyf wedi bod yn galw am gonfensiwn cyfansoddiadol i edrych ar y fath beth, a byddai hynny'n berthnasol hyd yn oed pe bai'r Alban yn pleidleisio i adael y DU neu, fel sy'n debyg, pe bai'n pleidleisio i aros yn y DU. Mae'n hanfodol bod gennym system lle mae datganoli, i wrthdroi'r ymadrodd, yn dod yn ddigwyddiad yn hytrach na phroses, lle mae gennym system wedi'i gwreiddio sy'n golygu bod y deddfwrfeydd datganoledig yn ymwreiddio yng nghyfansoddiad y DU ynghyd â'r system o drosglwyddo pwerau rhyngddynt . Mae hynny'n rhywbeth nad oes gennym mewn gwirionedd ar hyn o bryd.

To rehearse the arguments on borrowing, which is outside the Silk process but nevertheless is closely tied to it, we must have borrowing powers—up to a limit, we accept that. Otherwise, we would be in a situation where major projects could not be funded purely because they were in Wales. Borrowing powers are available in England, in Scotland soon, and have been for some time in Northern Ireland. It would be an immense competitive disadvantage if Wales could not borrow and that projects could not go ahead simply because they were in Wales and for no other reason. That has to be addressed.

I ailadrodd y dadleuon ynglŷn â benthyca, sydd y tu allan i broses Silk, ond sydd, serch hynny, yn dra chysylltiedig â hi, rhaid inni gael pwerau benthyca—hyd at derfyn, derbyniwn hynny. Fel arall, byddem mewn sefyllfa lle na ellid ariannu prosiectau mawr a hynny dim ond am eu bod yng Nghymru. Mae pwerau benthyca ar gael yn Lloegr, byddant ar gael yn yr Alban cyn bo hir, ac maent wedi bod ar gael ers peth amser yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Byddai'n anfantais gystadleuol enfawr pe na allai Cymru fenthyca a phe na allai prosiectau fynd rhagddynt a hynny dim ond am eu bod yng Nghymru a dim rheswm arall. Rhaid ymdrin â hynny.

The UK Treasury has said to us that we must have an income stream in order to do that. That is not the case in Northern Ireland, but we have accepted its point with regard to that, which is why we want to see devolution of the four taxes mentioned in Silk part 1. They would, between them, raise some £200 million against which we could borrow more money. However, I have to say that, without stamp duty, the whole edifice comes crashing down. Stamp duty accounts for half of the revenue stream that we could potentially have, and without it, borrowing becomes far less effective. Therefore, as I said in the Chamber yesterday, without stamp duty, Silk part 1 is almost worthless, and the people of Wales would not understand why stamp duty was not devolved when it has been devolved to Scotland. We would not be able to have what was not just a useful revenue stream, but also a useful fiscal tool, particularly for improving the housing market.

Mae Trysorlys y DU wedi dweud wrthym fod yn rhaid inni gael ffrwd incwm er mwyn gwneud hynny. Nid yw hynny'n wir yn achos Gogledd Iwerddon, ond rydym wedi derbyn y pwynt o ran hynny, a dyna pam rydym am weld datganoli'r pedair treth a grybwyllir yn rhan 1 Silk. Byddent, gyda'i gilyldd, yn codi tua £200 miliwn y gallem fenthyca mwy o arian yn ei erbyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ddweud, heb y dreth stamp, mae'r cyfan yn darnio. Mae'r dreth stamp yn cyfrif am hanner y ffrwd refeniw y gallem ei chael o bosibl, a hebddi, mae benthyca yn mynd yn llawer llai effeithiol. Felly, fel y dywedais yn y Siambr ddoe, heb y dreth stamp, mae rhan 1 Silk bron yn ddi-werth, ac ni fyddai pobl Cymru yn deall pam nad yw'r dreth stamp wedi ei datganoli er ei bod wedi ei datganoli i'r Alban. Ni fyddem yn gallu cael yr hyn sydd nid yn unig yn ffrwd refeniw ddefnyddiol, ond hefyd sy'n arf ariannol defnyddiol, yn enwedig o ran gwella'r farchnad dai.

Income tax is different. Income tax would take some time to put in place. It is true to say that, as a party, we committed not to seek the power to vary income tax in the course of this Assembly term. We are in favour, of course, of making sure that there is a mechanism in place for that to happen in the future, should that be the will of the Assembly and the people of Wales. However, there is a need to do several things before that happens. First of all would be arrangements with the collection agency, HMRC, to make sure that there is correct collection and apportionment. Secondly, we would need to employ people who could analyse the potential tax take in the future and, indeed, the potential for leakage, should there be different rates. That does not apply to property, but it does apply to people who are mobile. Third would be the establishment of a Treasury function in order for us to ensure that we were able to fully understand the responsibilities that we would have from a financial perspective. That would take a little time. It could be done; there is no question about that. However, that takes time.

Mae treth incwm yn wahanol. Byddai'n cymryd peth amser i roi trefn treth incwm ar waith. Mae'n wir dweud ein bod ni, fel plaid, wedi ymrwymo i beidio â cheisio'r pŵer i amrywio treth incwm yn ystod tymor y Cynulliad hwn. Rydym o blaid, wrth gwrs, sicrhau bod dull gweithredu ar gael er mwyn i hynny ddigwydd yn y dyfodol, pe bai'r Cynulliad a phobl Cymru yn dymuno hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae angen gwneud sawl peth cyn bod hynny yn digwydd. Yn gyntaf oll, byddai angen gwneud trefniadau gyda'r asiantaeth gasglu, CThEM, i sicrhau casglu a dosrannu cywir. Yn ail, byddai angen inni gyflogi pobl a allai ddadansoddi cyfanswm y dreth y gellid ei chasglu yn y dyfodol ac, yn wir, y potensial ar gyfer colli treth, pe bai cyfraddau gwahanol. Nid yw hynny'n berthnasol i eiddo, ond mae'n berthnasol i bobl sy'n symudol. Yn drydydd, byddai angen sefydlu swyddogaeth Trysorlys er mwyn inni sicrhau ein bod yn gallu deall yn llawn y cyfrifoldebau a fyddai gennym o safbwynt ariannol. Byddai hynny'n cymryd ychydig o amser. Gellid ei wneud; nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n cymryd amser.

What is more difficult, however, is taking income tax powers without Barnett reform. We know that Wales is underfunded. We know that the block grant is dropping. We are dependent and would continue to be very much dependent on both. Taking income tax powers without Barnett reform and without addressing that underfunding would lock any potential Government into a situation where income tax could be increased and services decreased. That is not an attractive option for any Government of any political persuasion. Therefore, Barnett must be addressed first and then underfunding must be addressed, or what would happen is this: if the block grant were to drop, or if criticism were to be made of the Barnett formula, the answer from the Treasury would simply be, 'You can raise your own taxes. Get on and do it'. It would absolve itself of any responsibility for the financial situation in Wales. I make that point not on a party political basis but knowing the way that the Treasury can sometimes operate. Therefore, it is absolutely crucial that we see a stable base before moving on to the consideration of the devolution of income tax powers.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n fwy anodd yw derbyn pwerau treth incwm heb ddiwygio Barnett. Gwyddom fod Cymru yn cael ei thanariannu. Gwyddom fod y grant bloc yn gostwng. Rydym yn ddibynnol, a byddem yn parhau i fod yn ddibynnol iawn, ar y ddau. Byddai derbyn pwerau treth incwm heb ddiwygio Barnett a heb fynd i'r afael â'r tanariannu yn clymu unrhyw Lywodraeth bosibl wrth sefyllfa lle y gallai treth incwm gael ei chynyddu ac y gallai gwasanaethau leihau. Nid yw hynny'n opsiwn deniadol i unrhyw Lywodraeth waeth beth fo'i daliadau gwleidyddol. Felly, rhaid mynd i'r afael â Barnett yn gyntaf ac yna rhaid mynd i'r afael â thanariannu, neu dyma'r hyn a fyddai'n digwydd: pe bai'r grant bloc yn gostwng, neu pe bai fformiwla Barnett yn cael ei beirniadu, yr ateb gan y Trysorlys yn syml fyddai, 'Gallwch godi eich trethi eich hun. Ffwrdd â chi'. Byddai'n rhyddhau ei hun o unrhyw gyfrifoldeb am y sefyllfa ariannol yng Nghymru. Gwnaf y pwynt hwnnw nid ar sail plaid wleidyddol ond o wybod y ffordd y gall y Trysorlys weithredu weithiau. Felly, mae'n gwbl hanfodol ein bod yn gweld sylfaen sefydlog cyn symud ymlaen i ystyried datganoli pwerau treth incwm.

I now turn to the amendments while I have time. We cannot support amendment 1, the first Conservative amendment. It talks about the UK Government recognising the need to have better governance in Wales. We see no evidence of that yet. We shall see what the response is to part 1 of the Silk commission and reserve judgment. It means that we cannot support that amendment. We will support amendment 2 because it simply recognises the fact that the Silk commission was established. We will support amendment 3 on the basis that we support the Silk commission's recommendations. However, we cannot support amendment 4. It talks about timeliness of response. We have not had that; it has been nine months now. Nick Ramsay stood on his feet and said that what was important was that there was a response no matter how long it took. I am sorry, but that is not acceptable in any way, shape or form. That is not the way that any Government would expect to be treated; that response must be timely.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliannau tra bod amser gennyf. Ni allwn gefnogi gwelliant 1, gwelliant cyntaf y Ceidwadwyr. Mae'n sôn am Lywodraeth y DU yn cydnabod yr angen i gael gwell trefn lywodraethu yng Nghymru. Nid ydym yn gweld unrhyw dystiolaeth o hynny eto. Cawn weld beth yw'r ymateb i ran 1 o gomisiwn Silk a gohirio rhoi ein barn. Mae'n golygu na allwn gefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 gan ei fod, yn syml, yn cydnabod y ffaith i gomisiwn Silk gael ei sefydlu. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 ar y sail ein bod yn cefnogi argymhellion comisiwn Silk. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gefnogi gwelliant 4. Mae'n sôn am amseroldeb ymateb. Nid ydym wedi cael hynny; mae naw mis wedi mynd heibio erbyn hyn. Safodd Nick Ramsay ar ei draed a dweud mai'r hyn a oedd yn bwysig oedd bod ymateb, waeth faint o amser a gymer. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae hynny'n hollol annerbyniol. Nid dyna'r ffordd y byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth yn disgwyl cael ei thrin; rhaid i'r ymateb hwnnw fod yn amserol.

I am disturbed at what the Secretary of State has been saying. I know that he does not speak for the Conservatives—

Mae'r hyn y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi bod yn ei ddweud yn fy mhoeni. Gwn nad yw'n siarad ar ran y Ceidwadwyr—

16:56

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you give way?

A wnewch ildio?

16:56

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Of course I will.

Wrth gwrs.

16:56

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That was a very clever way of putting what I said. It was probably cleverer than the way that I put it over. What I meant was that it was important primarily that the process was got right. I did not say that any length of time is acceptable, but I do think that your priority and that of the Assembly Members here should be that this process is got right. That is the bottom line.

Roedd honno'n ffordd glyfar iawn o gyfleu'r hyn a ddywedais. Roedd yn fwy clyfar na'r ffordd yr oeddwn innau wedi cyfleu'r mater, mae'n debyg. Yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ei olygu oedd ei bod yn bwysig yn anad dim ein bod yn cael y broses yn iawn. Ni ddywedais fod unrhyw oedi yn dderbyniol, ond, yn fy marn i, cael y broses hon yn iawn ddylai fod yn flaenoriaeth i chi ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Dyma'r peth pwysig.

16:56

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

You did say 'No matter how long it takes'. Nevertheless, you have been given the opportunity, as we say, to clarify your earlier comments.

Dywedasoch 'Ni waeth faint o amser y bydd yn ei gymryd'. Serch hynny, rydych wedi cael cyfle, fel y dywedir, i egluro'ch sylwadau cynharach.

I am disturbed at what the Secretary of State has said. It seems that he has set himself against any change to the devolution settlement. I know that he does not speak for all those who sit on the Conservative benches, but it is discouraging that that is the case.

Mae'r hyn y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi ei ddweud yn fy mhoeni. Ymddengys ei fod yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw newid i'r setliad datganoli. Gwn nad yw'n siarad ar ran pawb sy'n eistedd ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr, ond mae'n siomedig mai felly y mae.

I see that time is moving on, Dirprwy Lywydd, but the time has come now for action. The people of Wales need to see action in the delivery of Silk part 1 to make sure that we can get on with responsibility, but also to get on with ensuring that we are able to finance the projects that we need in Wales, such as the major infrastructure projects, and, yes, of course, to introduce an element of financial accountability that has not been there before. I do not accept that there is no accountability. I was elected here and that makes me responsible to my electors. Nevertheless, there is general consensus in the Chamber that we need to see progress now on Silk part 1. It has to be done before November, otherwise we will not see implementation this side of the general election. That would be unacceptable. It would not be done with regard to Scotland, and it should not be done with regard to Wales. [Assembly Members: 'Hear, hear'.]

Gwelaf fod amser yn mynd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ond daeth yr amser i weithredu. Mae angen i bobl Cymru weld gweithredu o ran rhan 1 Silk er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn fwrw ymlaen gyda chyfrifoldeb, ond hefyd fwrw ymlaen â sicrhau ein bod yn gallu ariannu'r prosiectau sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru, megis prosiectau seilwaith mawr, ac, wrth gwrs, i gyflwyno elfen o atebolrwydd ariannol nad yw wedi bod yn bresennol cyn hyn. Ni dderbyniaf nad oes unrhyw atebolrwydd. Cefais fy ethol yma ac mae hynny'n fy ngwneud yn gyfrifol i'm hetholwyr. Serch hynny, mae consensws cyffredinol yn y Siambr fod angen inni weld cynnydd erbyn hyn o ran rhan 1 Silk. Rhaid i hynny ddigwydd cyn mis Tachwedd, fel arall ni fydd dim gweithredu cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol. Byddai hynny'n annerbyniol. Ni fyddai'n digwydd yn achos yr Alban, ac ni ddylai ddigwydd mewn perthynas â Chymru. [Aelodau Cynulliad: 'Clywch, clywch.]

16:57 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Leanne Wood i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on Leanne Wood to reply to the debate.

16:57 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The leader of the Conservatives was right to point out that this place has voted on the first part of the Silk commission and that we now need to deliver on that vote. On the point that he raised about independence, on this side we make no apology for having the ultimate ambition for Wales. The point that I was making was about the right to self-determination, which is actually a democratic point. Plaid Cymru wants to get to the point where independence for this country is possible. I am sure that there would be no disagreement in the Chamber with Wales going on that journey. After all, who could oppose us wanting to improve our economic situation?

Mae arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr yn llygad ei le i nodi bod y lle hwn wedi pleidleisio ar ran gyntaf comisiwn Silk a bod angen bellach inni wireddu'r bleidlais honno. O ran y pwynt a gododd ynghylch annibyniaeth, ar yr ochr hon nid ydym yn ymddiheuro am fynnu cael yr uchelgais mwyaf i Gymru. Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ei wneud oedd yr hawl i hunanbenderfyniad, sy'n bwynt democrataidd mewn gwirionedd. Mae Plaid Cymru am gyrraedd man lle mae annibyniaeth i'r wlad hon yn bosibl. Rwy'n siŵr na fyddai unrhyw anghytundeb yn y Siambr ynglŷn â Chymru yn mynd ar y daith honno. Wedi'r cyfan, pwy allai wrthwynebu ein dymuniad i wella ein sefyllfa economaidd?

Of course, the Tories were in Government when the 2011 referendum on full law-making powers was triggered, but is there anyone here who credibly believes the claim that they delivered that? Can you imagine the outcry if you had not delivered on that after the unanimous vote here?

Wrth gwrs, roedd y Torïaid mewn grym pan gynhaliwyd refferendwm 2011 ar bwerau deddfu llawn, ond a oes unrhyw un yma yn wir yn credu'r honiad mai hwy fu'n gyfrifol am hynny? A allwch ddychmygu'r brotest pe na baech wedi ei gynnal ar ôl y bleidlais unfrydol yma?

Peter Black pointed out where the delays are coming from in the Westminster Government. He put forward a very powerful argument for the Tories here to talk to Ministers in Westminster, and we would support him on that. We sincerely hope that they do have those conversations. We also welcomed the Lib Dems' support for income tax powers. He also said that this institution is one of the very few in the world that cannot raise its own income. He said that with Government comes responsibility. That is true and that point is probably the crux of this debate. True accountability and true transparency cannot exist without some ability for the Government to be responsible for the cash that it spends.

Nododd Peter Black yr hyn sy'n achosi'r oedi yn Llywodraeth San Steffan. Cyflwynodd ddadl gref iawn i'r Torïaid yma y dylent siarad â Gweinidogion yn San Steffan, a byddem yn ei gefnogi o ran hynny. Rydym yn mawr obeithio y cânt y sgyrsiau hynny. Croesawyd hefyd gefnogaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i bwerau treth incwm. Dywedodd hefyd fod y sefydliad hwn yn un o'r ychydig rai yn y byd na all godi ei incwm ei hun. Dywedodd y daw cyfrifoldeb law yn llaw â llyowdraeth. Mae hynny'n wir a'r pwynt hwnnw fwy na thebyg sydd wrth wraidd y ddadl hon. Ni ellir cael gwir atebolrwydd na gwir dryloywder oni all y Llywodraeth fod yn gyfrifol i ryw raddau am yr arian y mae'n ei wario.

Mike Hedges, thanks for making some pertinent points. I did not agree with everything that you said, but you did make some good points, particularly on policing.

Mike Hedges, diolch am wneud rhai pwyntiau perthnasol. Nid oeddwn yn cytuno â phopeth a ddywedasoch, ond gwnaethoch rai pwyntiau da, yn enwedig o ran plismona.

Rhun ap Iorwerth, 'llongyfarchiadau'—congratulations on your first speech as an Assembly Member. Of course I would agree with the points that you made.

Rhun ap Iorwerth, llongyfarchiadau ar eich araith gyntaf fel Aelod Cynulliad. Wrth gwrs cytunaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch.

Rhun focused his contribution on the question of stamp duty, which is a perfect example of a tool that can be used to improve the housing situation. Rhun also talked about the question of borrowing powers. Surely it makes sense to maximise the amount available for borrowing. It is yet another tool in the box; why on earth would you want to limit that?

Yn ei gyfraniad canolbwyntiodd Rhun ar y dreth stamp, sy'n enghraifft berffaith o arf y gellir ei ddefnyddio i wella'r sefyllfa ym maes tai. Soniodd Rhun hefyd am bwerau benthyca. Onid yw'n gwneud synnwyr i sicrhau bod y swm mwyaf posibl ar gael ar gyfer benthyca. Mae'n arf arall eto: pam ar y ddaear y byddech am gyfyngu ar hynny?

Thanks to Paul Davies for his contribution and for expressing support for Silk and for borrowing powers.

Diolch i Paul Davies am ei gyfraniad yntau ac am fynegi cefnogaeth i Silk a phwerau benthyca.

Jocelyn Davies helpfully outlined the link between borrowing powers and taxation powers, and she referred also to the Holtham report. She put forward a very solid case for not ruling out income tax powers, for not putting a brake on our ambitions, and she pointed out, of course, that there would be very few Governments or political parties that would put a commitment to not do something in their manifesto, yet that is what this Government has done, which is a real shame.

Amlinellodd Jocelyn Davies y cyswllt rhwng pwerau benthyca a phwerau trethu, a bu hynny'n ddefnyddiol iawn, a chyfeiriodd hefyd at adroddiad Holtham. Cyflwynodd ddadl gadarn iawn dros beidio â diystyru pwerau treth incwm, dros beidio â llesteirio ein huchelgais, a nododd, wrth gwrs, mai ychydig iawn o Lywodraethau neu bleidiau gwleidyddol a fyddai'n ymrwymo i beidio â gwneud rhywbeth yn eu maniffesto, ond eto dyna'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i wneud, sy'n drueni mawr.

Julie Morgan made some good points, too. Thanks for your contribution, Julie, and for your genuine support for devolution over decades.

Gwnaeth Julie Morgan rai pwyntiau da, hefyd. Diolch am eich cyfraniad, Julie, ac am eich cefnogaeth wirioneddol i ddatganoli dros y degawdau.

Simon Thomas provided us with some of the historical background to this debate, which provided some useful context. Simon pointed out the discrepancies in the way in which Wales is treated in comparison with the way in which Scotland has been treated. He said that the need for clarity is vital, and he made some very good points about transparency, accountability and responsibility—the link between the economy and the money that we raise.

Rhoddodd Simon Thomas ychydig o'r cefndir hanesyddol i'r ddadl hon inni, a fu'n gyd-destun defnyddiol. Nododd Simon yr anghysondebau yn y ffordd y mae Cymru yn cael ei thrin o'i chymharu â'r Alban. Dywedodd fod yr angen am eglurder yn hanfodol, a gwnaeth rai pwyntiau da iawn am dryloywder, atebolrwydd a chyfrifoldeb—y cyswllt rhwng yr economi a'r arian a godwn.

The First Minister said that it has been a long spring. It certainly has. He also outlined his party's position. Thank you, First Minister, for answering the questions. However, would your counterparts in Westminster agree with what you say? We shall see. That is not the indication that we have been given in recent weeks. Also, I have to say that your insistence on linking to Barnett is a red herring, because, after all, your party had more than enough of a chance to reform the Barnett formula, and you did not take it when you were in Government. So, why is it so important and so linked to this debate now?

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ei bod wedi bod yn wanwyn hir. Mae hynny'n sicr yn wir. Amlinellodd safbwynt ei blaid yntau hefyd. Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog, am ateb y cwestiynau. Fodd bynnag, a fyddai eich cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan yn cytuno â'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud? Cawn weld. Nid dyna'r argraff a gawsom yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Hefyd, rhaid imi ddweud bod eich ymgais i gysylltu hyn â Barnett yn wallus, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, cafodd eich plaid chithau hen ddigon o gyfle i ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett, ac nid achubwyd ar y cyfle hwnnw pan oeddech mewn grym. Felly, pam ei bod mor bwysig ac yn rhan mor annatod o'r ddadl hon yn awr?

No-one can argue that there is a very strong voice coming from Scotland. That is why the Westminster Government will move mountains to respond to the Scottish Government. Compare and contrast that with the lack of respect—the First Minister's words—that we see coming to Wales.

Ni all neb ddadlau bod llais cryf iawn yn dod o'r Alban. Dyna pam y bydd y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan yn gwneud pob ymdrech i ymateb i Lywodraeth yr Alban. Gellir cymharu a chyferbynnu hynny â'r diffyg parch—geiriau'r Prif Weinidog— a welwn tuag at Gymru.

We really do need to see movement on the Silk commission now. There is consensus, and there is definitely the need for it. Put simply, this institution needs the full set of tools to do the job of turning around the Welsh economy. There cannot be many leaders in the world who do not want extra powers when they are offered. It makes sense to maximise fully the suite of tools powers at one's disposal, especially given the deep-seated problems faced by people here. It makes no sense to not seek extra powers.

Mae gwir angen inni weld gweithredu ar gomisiwn Silk yn awr. Ceir consensws, ac yn bendant mae ei angen. Yn syml, mae angen i'r sefydliad hwn gael yr holl offer i wneud y gwaith o weddnewid yr economi yng Nghymru. Rhaid nad oes llawer o arweinwyr yn y byd nad ydynt am gael pwerau ychwanegol pan gânt eu cynnig. Mae'n gwneud synnwyr i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr holl bwerau sydd ar gael, yn enwedig o ystyried y problemau dwfn a wynebir gan bobl yma. Nid yw'n gwneud unrhyw synnwyr i beidio â cheisio pwerau ychwanegol.

Thanks—diolch yn fawr iawn—to everyone who contributed in this debate. Let us hope that the points made this afternoon will be heard by those who need to hear them, and that they will be acted upon soon.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i bawb a gyfrannodd yn y ddadl hon. Gobeithio y bydd y pwyntiau a wnaed y prynhawn yma yn cael eu clywed gan y rhai sydd angen eu clywed, ac y byddant yn gweithredu arnynt yn fuan.

17:03

Rhodri Glyn Thomas [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Y cwestiwn felly yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, felly rwy'n gohirio'r pleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are, therefore I defer all voting under this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion

The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of William Graham.

Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: Pupil Deprivation Grant

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw William Graham.

Cynnig NDM5306 Aled Roberts

Motion NDM5306 Aled Roberts

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion wrth helpu i dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a thangyflawni addysgol, a chau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng disgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig a'r rheini o gefndiroedd mwy breintiedig.

1. Recognises the importance of the Pupil Deprivation Grant in helping to break the link between poverty and educational underachievement, and close the attainment gap between pupils from disadvantaged and more advantaged backgrounds.

2. Yn nodi'r gwaith ymchwil diweddar gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i effaith y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion yng Nghymru, sydd:

2. Notes the recent research by the Welsh Liberal Democrats into the impact of the Pupil Deprivation Grant in Wales, which:

a) yn dangos bod y cyllid yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar lefelau cyrhaeddiad plant o gefndiroedd tlotach ac ar wella hyder a phresenoldeb; a

a) indicates that the funding is having a positive impact on the attainment levels of children from poorer backgrounds and improving confidence and attendance; and

b) yn archwilio ffyrdd o wella'r grant yn y dyfodol.

b) examines ways to improve the grant in the future.

3. Yn nodi bod y cyllid ar gyfer y Premiwm Disgyblion yn Lloegr wedi cynyddu o un flwyddyn i'r llall, o £488 fesul disgybl cymwys yn 2011-12 i £1300 yn 2014-15 o'i gymharu â £450 fesul disgybl cymwys yng Nghymru.

3. Notes that funding for the Pupil Premium in England has increased year on year, from £488 per eligible pupil in 2011-12 to £1300 for 2014-15 compared to £450 per eligible pupil in Wales.

4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

4. Calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) cynyddu'n sylweddol y cyllid ar gyfer y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion fesul disgybl yn y gyllideb nesaf;

a) substantially increase the Pupil Deprivation Grant funding per pupil in the next budget;

b) archwilio'r manteision o ehangu'r Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion i ddisgyblion o dan bump oed;

b) examine the benefits of extending the Pupil Deprivation Grant to pupils under the age of 5;

c) sicrhau bod y canllawiau ar y grant yn glir ac yn gryno ac yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddatblygu Pecyn Cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton ar gyfer Cymru;

c) ensure that guidance on the grant is clear and concise and prioritise the development of a Sutton Trust Toolkit for Wales;

d) darparu sicrwydd dros ddyfodol y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion a gwybodaeth amserol am ddyraniadau unigol i ysgolion;

d) provide certainty over the future of the Pupil Deprivation Grant and timely information on individual allocations to schools;

e) annog ysgolion i gael polisi clir ar gyfer monitro a gwerthuso cadarn gan sicrhau nad yw'r broses yn or-fiwrocrataidd; ac

e) encourage schools to have a clear policy for robust monitoring and appraisal whilst ensuring that the process is not overly bureaucratic; and

f) sefydlu fformiwla gyllido decach sy'n sicrhau bod y cyllid yn adlewyrchu'n gywir nifer y disgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig a gaiff eu cefnogi gan gyllid y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion.

f) establish a fairer funding formula which ensures that funding accurately reflects the number of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds being supported by Pupil Deprivation Grant funding.

17:04

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

In moving this motion, I acknowledge that there is strong recognition in this Chamber and in academic studies of the fact that, for too many people, background still decides one's chances in life. Children from poorer backgrounds are consistently outperformed by their wealthier classmates, particularly here in Wales when it comes to GCSE results. In 2012, an Estyn report concluded that the link between disadvantage and educational underachievement is still strong here in Wales, and, in general, learners from poorer families do not achieve as well as their peers.

Wrth gynnig y cynnig hwn, rwy'n cydnabod bod cydnabyddiaeth gref yn y Siambr hon ac mewn astudiaethau academaidd o'r ffaith bod cefndir, mewn gormod o achosion, yn dal i ddylanwadu ar gyfleoedd pobl mewn bywyd. Mae plant o gefndiroedd cyfoethocach yn perfformio'n well yn gyson na'u cyd-ddisgyblion tlotach, yn enwedig yma yng Nghymru pan ddaw i ganlyniadau TGAU. Yn 2012, daeth adroddiad gan Estyn i'r casgliad bod y cyswllt rhwng anfantais a thangyflawni addysgol yn dal yn gryf yma yng Nghymru, ac nad yw dysgwyr o deuluoedd tlotach yn cyflawni cystal â'u cyfoedion yn gyffredinol.

According to the UK Government's social mobility strategy, only 20% of young people from the poorest families achieve five good GCSEs including English and maths, compared with 75% from the richest families, and 25% of children from poor backgrounds fail to meet the expected attainment level at the end of primary school compared with 3% from affluent backgrounds. Here in Wales, Save the Children estimates that around 200,000 children live in poverty. It is a sad reality that, if a child has fallen behind by the time they start secondary school, they are not able to catch up to where they should be by the time they leave. Wales, and indeed the UK, has a social mobility problem that we need to tackle. That is why establishing the pupil premium was one of our top four priorities going into the UK election, and that is why we pushed for a Welsh pupil premium called the pupil deprivation grant in our budget negotiations with the Welsh Government two years ago. Thanks to the pupil deprivation grant, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds now receive £450 per pupil to support their learning, and hopefully to help break this cycle between poverty and educational underachievement.

Yn ôl strategaeth symudedd cymdeithasol Llywodraeth y DU, dim ond 20% o bobl ifanc o'r teuluoedd tlotaf sy'n ennill pum gradd TGAU da gan gynnwys Saesneg a mathemateg, o'i gymharu â 75% o'r teuluoedd cyfoethocaf, ac mae 25% o blant o gefndiroedd tlawd yn methu â chyflawni'r lefel o gyrhaeddiad ddisgwyliedig ar ddiwedd yr ysgol gynradd o'i gymharu â 3% o gefndiroedd cefnog. Yma yng Nghymru, mae Achub y Plant yn amcangyfrif bod tua 200,000 o blant yn byw mewn tlodi. Y realiti trist yw, os yw plentyn ar ei hôl hi erbyn iddo ddechrau yn yr ysgol uwchradd, ni all ddal i fyny i gyrraedd y lefel ddisgwyliedig ar ei gyfer erbyn iddo adael. Mae gan Gymru, ac yn wir y DU, broblem symudedd cymdeithasol y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hi. Dyna pam mai sefydlu'r premiwm disgyblion oedd un o'n pedair prif flaenoriaeth cyn etholiad y DU, a dyna pam y gwnaethom alw am bremiwm ar gyfer disgyblion yng Nghymru, sef y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, yn ein trafodaethau ar y gyllideb gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Diolch i'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, mae disgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig bellach yn cael £450 yr un er mwyn cefnogi eu dysgu a, gobeithio, helpu i dorri'r cylch hwn rhwng tlodi a thangyflawni addysgol.

We conducted a survey before the summer, recognising the comments from colleagues in the Chamber on the need to assess the impact of the pupil deprivation grant in considering any call for increased funding. I recognise that the Welsh Government has already commissioned a direct assessment of the pupil deprivation grant, but, of course, the difficulty there is that the final report is not due until April 2015. In the meantime, the funding gap between England and Wales continues to grow. The gulf will widen this year as the pupil premium in England increased to £1,300 per pupil by 2014-15, while in Wales, under current policies, it will stay at £450. One of the teaching unions, namely the NASUWT, released data last year that showed that children in Wales received 10% less money on their education than their counterparts in England—and we wonder why they are 12% less likely to achieve the top GCSE grades. Although direct data comparison is now more difficult, it is estimated that the funding gap between England and Wales is now around £604 per pupil compared with just £61 a decade ago, when, interestingly, Welsh exam scores were only 1% behind those in England. This growing funding gap is seen by many as one of the contributory factors to falling standards.

Cynhaliwyd arolwg gennym cyn yr haf, gan gydnabod y sylwadau a wnaed gan gyd-Aelodau yn y Siambr ar yr angen i asesu effaith y grant amddifadedd disgyblion wrth ystyried unrhyw gais am fwy o arian. Rwy'n cydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi comisiynu asesiad uniongyrchol o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, ond, wrth gwrs, yr anhawster yw nad oes disgwyl i'r adroddiad terfynol fod ar gael tan fis Ebrill 2015. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn parhau i dyfu. Bydd y bwlch yn ehangu eleni oherwydd bydd y premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr yn cynyddu i £1,300 fesul disgybl erbyn 2014-15, ond yng Nghymru, o dan y polisïau presennol, bydd yn aros ar £450. Rhyddhaodd un o'r undebau athrawon, yr NASUWT, ddata y llynedd a oedd yn dangos bod plant yng Nghymru yn derbyn 10% yn llai o arian ar eu haddysg na'u cyfoedion yn Lloegr—ac rydym yn methu â chredu pam eu bod 12% yn llai tebygol o gyflawni'r graddau TGAU uchaf . Er ei bod yn anos cymharu data yn uniongyrchol erbyn hyn, amcangyfrifir bod y bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr nawr tua £604 fesul disgybl o'i gymharu â dim ond £61 ddegawd yn ôl ac, yn ddiddorol, bryd hynny roedd sgoriau arholiadau yng Nghymru ddim ond 1% yn is na'r sgoriau yn Lloegr. Mae llawer o'r farn bod y bwlch cyllido hwn sy'n ehangu yn cyfrannu at y gostyngiad mewn safonau.

We surveyed over 1,600 schools across Wales to ask for their views and experiences to date of the implementation of the grant, and had a national response rate of 33%, varying from 42% of headteachers in north Wales to 30% in south-west Wales. Questions included whether schools were aware of how long the funding was available for; whether it was their practice to share guidance with all staff within the school; whether funding was specifically targeted at pupils in receipt of free school meals; and what the top items of expenditure had been in deciding how to move the grant forward. We would like to thank all those headteachers and teachers who took the time to respond. There were many positive comments and some detailed information on how the grant had been spent, as well as constructive criticisms that have been used to help us form suggestions as to how we can continue to improve the effectiveness of the grant in the future. In this light, we will support the Conservative amendment today as we recognise that, while the evidence is growing that the pupil deprivation grant is having a positive impact, the understanding and operation of the grant can only be further improved.

Gwnaethom gynnwys dros 1,600 o ysgolion ledled Cymru yn ein harolwg gan ofyn am eu barn a'u profiadau hyd yma mewn perthynas â'r grant, a chawsom gyfradd ymateb genedlaethol o 33%, yn amrywio o 42% o benaethiaid yn y gogledd i 30% yn y de-orllewin. Roedd y cwestiynau'n cynnwys a oedd ysgolion yn gwybod am ba hyd roedd y cyllid ar gael; a oeddent yn rhannu canllawiau gyda'r holl staff yn yr ysgol; a oedd arian yn cael ei dargedu'n benodol at ddisgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim; a beth oedd y prif eitemau gwariant wrth benderfynu sut i symud y grant yn ei flaen. Hoffem ddiolch i'r holl benaethiaid ac athrawon a gymerodd yr amser i ymateb. Cafwyd llawer o sylwadau cadarnhaol a rhywfaint o wybodaeth fanwl am y ffordd y gwariwyd y grant, yn ogystal â beirniadaeth adeiladol a ddefnyddiwyd i'n helpu i lunio awgrymiadau ynghylch sut y gallwn barhau i wella effeithiolrwydd y grant yn y dyfodol. Yng ngoleuni hyn, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr heddiw gan ein bod yn cydnabod, er bod tystiolaeth gynyddol i ddangos bod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn cael effaith gadarnhaol, ni ellir ond gwella ein dealltwriaeth o'r grant ymhellach a'r ffordd y caiff ei roi ar waith.

There is not only this survey that we have taken over the last three months, but increasingly independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the pupil premium in England has indicated—particularly with regard to the survey in July 2013 undertaken for the Department for Education by the universities of Manchester and Newcastle—that 80% of secondary schools and 67% of primary schools have introduced new direct support and/or enhanced their existing support for disadvantaged pupils as a direct result of the pupil premium. Both in our study and in the studies in England it was shown that part of that support leads to not only learning support, but behavioural support and direct family liaison, as mentioned by Simon Thomas in his earlier remarks.

Nid dim ond yr arolwg hwn a gynhaliwyd gennym dros y tri mis diwethaf sydd ar gael, ond yn gynyddol mae gwerthusiad annibynnol o effeithiolrwydd y premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr wedi dangos—yn enwedig o ran yr arolwg ym mis Gorffennaf 2013 a gynhaliwyd ar gyfer yr Adran Addysg gan brifysgolion Manceinion a Newcastle—bod 80% o ysgolion uwchradd a 67% o ysgolion cynradd wedi cyflwyno cymorth uniongyrchol newydd a/neu wella eu cymorth presennol i ddisgyblion difreintiedig o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r premiwm disgyblion. Dangoswyd yn ein hastudiaeth ni ac yn yr astudiaethau yn Lloegr bod rhan o'r cymorth hwnnw nid yn unig yn arwain at gymorth dysgu, ond at gymorth ymddygiadol a chyswllt teuluol uniongyrchol, fel y crybwyllwyd gan Simon Thomas yn ei sylwadau cynharach.

A survey in March in England by the National Foundation for Education Research showed that only 3% of senior leaders said they were using pupil premium funding to offset budget cuts elsewhere. There was some concern in 2012 that 11% indicated they were using it directly to offset budget cuts. A third of senior leaders in England said they were now using early intervention schemes as a top priority, compared with a quarter in 2012, again indicating that senior school leaders are now taking on board much of the findings from the Sutton Trust with regard to the best use of the pupil premium in England.

Dangosodd arolwg ym mis Mawrth yn Lloegr gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol er Ymchwil i Addysg mai dim ond 3% o uwch arweinwyr a ddywedodd eu bod yn defnyddio cyllid y premiwm disgyblion i wneud iawn am doriadau yn y gyllideb mewn mannau eraill. Roedd rhywfaint o bryder yn 2012 bod 11% wedi datgan eu bod yn ei ddefnyddio'n uniongyrchol i wneud iawn am doriadau yn y gyllideb. Dywedodd traean o uwch arweinwyr yn Lloegr eu bod bellach yn defnyddio cynlluniau ymyrraeth gynnar fel prif flaenoriaeth, o gymharu â chwarter yn 2012, sydd unwaith eto yn dangos bod uwch arweinwyr ysgolion nawr yn cymryd llawer o ganfyddiadau gan Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton i ystyriaeth o ran y defnydd gorau o'r premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr.

Evidence is growing that the pupil deprivation grant is making a real difference to pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds in Wales, but we recognise that there are still key issues to be addressed. It is in the interest of pupils across Wales that we make this grant as effective as possible and, therefore, in our interest in improving educational attainment as policy makers in Wales. Our motion today proposes ways in which we can improve the understanding and implementation of the pupil deprivation grant so that we achieve the aim that I am sure that we all share—to give our children the best possible start in life.

Ceir tystiolaeth gynyddol bod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i ddisgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig yng Nghymru, ond rydym yn cydnabod bod materion allweddol i ymdrin â hwy o hyd. Mae'n fuddiol i ddisgyblion ledled Cymru ein bod yn gwneud y grant hwn mor effeithiol â phosibl ac, felly, yn fuddiol inni wrth inni wella cyrhaeddiad addysgol fel llunwyr polisi yng Nghymru. Mae ein cynnig heddiw yn cynnig ffyrdd y gallwn wella dealltwriaeth o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion a'r ffordd y caiff ei weithredu fel ein bod yn cyflawni'r nod yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn ei rannu, sef rhoi'r dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd i'n plant.

17:11 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dethol y gwelliant i'r cynnig, a galwaf ar Angela Burns i gynnig gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

The Deputy Presiding Officer has selected the amendment to the motion, and I call on Angela Burns to move amendment 1, tabled in the name of William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 2 a) newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 a) and renumber accordingly:

Yn gresynu wrth y diffyg eglurder o ran deall a gweithredu'r Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion ar draws yr ysgolion a arolygwyd.

Regrets the lack of clarity with regard to the understanding and implementation of the Pupil Deprivation Grant across the surveyed schools.

17:12 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 1.

Cynigiaf welliant 1.

Right, let us do the bad news first and then I will give you the good news. The bad news is that we cannot support this motion entirely because we still believe, on this side of the Chamber, that the price you sold your souls for was too great when we see the mess of the budget presided over by the Labour Government.

Iawn, gadewch inni ddelio â'r newyddion drwg yn gyntaf ac yna byddaf yn rhoi'r newyddion da ichi. Y newyddion drwg yw ni allwn gefnogi'r cynnig hwn yn gyfan gwbl gan ein bod yn dal i gredu, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, bod y pris a gawsoch am werthu eich eneidiau yn rhy uchel pan welwn lanastr y gyllideb y llywyddwyd arni gan y Llywodraeth Lafur.

However, I was really interested to read your research. I thought it was a very interesting piece. The evidence you brought forward was of real benefit to us. We have taken it under review. I can see some of the benefits that are beginning to emanate from it, but our concerns are over the long-term sustainability of this and whether it is getting to the people who need it. What I would like to do now is ask some questions about the research in the hope that you might be able to cast a little more light on some of our queries.

Fodd bynnag, roedd yn ddiddorol iawn darllen eich gwaith ymchwil. Roeddwn i'n meddwl ei fod yn ddarn diddorol iawn. Roedd y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd gennych o fudd gwirioneddol inni. Rydym wedi ei adolygu. Gallaf weld rhai o'r manteision sy'n dechrau deillio ohono, ond mae ein pryderon ni'n ymwneud â'i gynaliadwyedd yn yr hirdymor a pha un a yw'n cyrraedd y bobl sydd ei angen. Yr hyn yr hoffwn ei wneud yn awr yw gofyn rhai cwestiynau am yr ymchwil yn y gobaith y gallech daflu ychydig mwy o oleuni ar rai o'n hymholiadau.

You say in your report that you welcome the decision for schools to have flexibility on how to spend the funding and that some of those measures will naturally have a ripple effect, benefiting pupils more widely than the target group, but that schools need to maintain the focus on the purpose of the pupil deprivation grant. The report also states that guidance should emphasise that the grant is not only for disadvantaged pupils who are low achievers but can also be used to support high achievers who, despite good grades, may face social behavioural issues, problems with attendance or punctuality or a lack of parental engagement. It is not always easy to measure all of those things, and I am not clear that I can see a good measure of how that might be picked up.

Rydych yn dweud yn eich adroddiad eich bod yn croesawu'r penderfyniad i roi hyblygrwydd i ysgolion o ran sut i wario'r arian ac y bydd rhai o'r mesurau hynny yn naturiol yn cael sgîl-effaith, a fydd yn fuddiol i fwy o ddisgyblion na'r grŵp targed, ond bod angen i ysgolion barhau i ganolbwyntio ar ddiben y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn nodi y dylai canllawiau bwysleisio nad dim ond ar gyfer disgyblion difreintiedig sy'n gyflawnwyr isel mae'r grant ond y gellir ei ddefnyddio hefyd i gefnogi cyflawnwyr uchel sydd efallai, er eu bod yn cael graddau da, yn wynebu problemau o ran ymddygiad cymdeithasol, problemau gyda phresenoldeb neu brydlondeb neu ddiffyg ymgysylltiad gan rieni. Nid yw bob amser yn hawdd mesur yr holl bethau hynny, ac nid wyf yn glir fy mod yn gallu gweld mesur da o sut y gellid eu canfod.

To my mind, these two comments slightly contradict each other. Does that mean that high achievers from disadvantaged backgrounds should lose funding? If so, what result will there be for the grades in a year's time, given that poverty rates for people in Wales show little change? If everybody gets, and should have, an equitable share of education, and if excellence should be available to all, are you saying that high achievers in poverty should be helped by the grant at the expense of low achievers from advantaged homes? I would like to see some clarity there.

Yn fy marn i, mae'r ddau sylw hyn yn gwrthddweud ei gilydd i raddau. A yw hynny'n golygu y dylai cyflawnwyr uchel o gefndiroedd difreintiedig golli cyllid? Os felly, beth fydd canlyniad hynny i'r graddau ymhen blwyddyn, o gofio nad yw cyfraddau tlodi pobl yng Nghymru yn newid fawr ddim? Os yw pawb yn cael, ac y dylent gael, cyfran deg o addysg, ac os dylai rhagoriaeth fod ar gael i bawb, a ydych yn dweud y dylai cyflawnwyr uchel mewn tlodi gael help gan y grant ar draul cyflawnwyr isel o gartrefi breintiedig? Hoffwn weld rhywfaint o eglurder o ran hyn.

Your report also states that 23% of the pupil deprivation grant is spent on those on free school means, therefore there is an overlap in spend with the free school meal scheme that is trying to target the issue of poverty and attainment. Of course, we all know that there are a lot of people who do not claim free school meals, particularly Traveller groups, and you have identified that in part. However, the issue that I have goes back to the sustainability of the funding, because I believe that Welsh Government gave this as a tick in a box to get you on board. If I thought that this was really going to be absorbed in Welsh Government strategy to go forward forever and a day, there would be a different conversation to be had.

Mae eich adroddiad hefyd yn nodi bod 23% o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn cael ei wario ar y rhai sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim, felly mae gorgyffwrdd mewn gwariant â'r cynllun prydau ysgol am ddim sy'n ceisio targedu problem tlodi a chyrhaeddiad. Wrth gwrs, gwyddom i gyd fod llawer o bobl nad ydynt yn hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim, yn enwedig grwpiau Teithwyr, ac rydych wedi nodi hynny i raddau. Fodd bynnag, cynaliadwyedd y cyllid sy'n fy mhoeni i, oherwydd credaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi hwn fel tic mewn blwch i gael eich cefnogaeth. Pe byddwn yn meddwl bod y cynllun hwn yn mynd i gael ei fabwysiadu'n wirioneddol fel rhan o strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yn barhaol, byddai sgwrs wahanol i'w chael.

Funding for free school meals is about £600 million, with upwards of £30 million arriving in consequential funding. If the Welsh Government mirrors the funding increase that is due in England, this grant could almost triple, and I wonder whether you feel that the pupil deprivation grant and the free school meal money is crossing over too much, or whether the grant will add to the money that the free school meals scheme should be able to give to help support pupils in receipt of it.

Mae tua £600 miliwn ar gael ar gyfer prydau ysgol am ddim, gyda mwy na £30 miliwn yn cyrraedd mewn cyllid canlyniadol. Os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn efelychu'r cynnydd mewn cyllid fydd yn digwydd yn Lloegr, gallai'r grant hwn dreblu bron, ac ys gwn i a ydych yn teimlo bod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion a'r arian prydau ysgol am ddim yn gorgyffwrdd gormod, neu a fydd y grant yn ychwanegu at yr arian y dylai'r cynllun prydau ysgol am ddim allu ei roi i helpu i gefnogi disgyblion sy'n ei dderbyn.

It is an excellent piece of political marketing—hats off to you. However, no information is given on the sample base providing the evidence that forms the content of this report, nor do you provide evidence of an improvement in educational attainment for students who have benefited from the pupil deprivation grant. To be fair, I think that I read somewhere that you said that it was too early to be able to measure that. However, my question is: is it too early, given my doubts about the sustainability of the pupil deprivation grant in the long term? We have not had that evidence. I would really like to see the results again in another year's time.

Mae'n ddarn rhagorol o farchnata gwleidyddol—pob clod ichi. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw wybodaeth ar gael am y sylfaen sampl sy'n darparu'r dystiolaeth ar gyfer cynnwys yr adroddiad hwn, ac nid ydych ychwaith yn darparu tystiolaeth o welliant mewn cyrhaeddiad addysgol i fyfyrwyr sydd wedi elwa ar y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. I fod yn deg, rwy'n meddwl imi ddarllen yn rhywle ichi ddweud ei bod yn rhy gynnar i allu mesur hynny. Fodd bynnag, fy nghwestiwn yw: a yw'n rhy gynnar, o gofio fy amheuon ynghylch cynaliadwyedd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn yr hirdymor? Nid ydym wedi cael y dystiolaeth honno. Byddwn wir yn hoffi gweld y canlyniadau eto ymhen blwyddyn arall.

I will, however, end on a positive note. I felt that some interesting statistics came out of this. There was a clear identification, which I hope that the Government listens to, that some of the money was not getting to the appropriate target on the way to trying to achieve the objective. I look forward to seeing this analysis again in a year's time.

Fodd bynnag, gorffennaf ar nodyn cadarnhaol. Roeddwn yn teimlo bod rhai ystadegau diddorol wedi dod i'r amlwg. Nodwyd yn glir, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cymryd sylw o'r peth, nad oedd rhywfaint o'r arian yn cyrraedd y targed priodol wrth geisio cyflawni'r amcan. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y dadansoddiad hwn eto ymhen blwyddyn.

17:17

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

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I welcome this opportunity to shine a light on the pupil deprivation grant, not least because it helps school governors to focus on how these funds are being used in their schools. I enjoyed reading the Liberal Democrat report, even if the person who drafted it does not seem to realise that Ofsted has no remit for scrutinising schools in Wales. Estyn, however, has that remit, and it is quite right that Estyn puts the spotlight on how effectively schools are tackling poverty and disadvantage.

Croesawaf y cyfle hwn i daflu goleuni ar y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, yn bennaf oherwydd ei fod yn helpu llywodraethwyr ysgolion i ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd y caiff y cronfeydd hyn eu defnyddio yn eu hysgolion. Mwynheais ddarllen adroddiad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, hyd yn oed os nad yw'r person a'i ysgrifennodd fel pe bai'n sylweddoli nad yw craffu ar ysgolion yng Nghymru yn rhan o gylch gwaith Ofsted. Estyn sydd â'r cylch gwaith hwnnw, ac mae'n hollol iawn bod Estyn yn canolbwyntio ar ba mor effeithiol y mae ysgolion yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anfantais.

From my own experience as a school governor, I know that not all schools have the same detailed evaluation procedures in place as Llanedeyrn High School, which tracks how each individual pupil is doing in each individual subject. The school is able to cross-reference that information and make it absolutely clear, through a traffic-light system, exactly how each pupil is doing and whether they are falling behind their expected attainment. That is a really effective way of enabling the learner and their family, as well as the teaching staff, to know whether they are on task. There is also a mechanism for capturing their attainment as well as their effort; both of these things are really important. I am somewhat shocked that not all secondary schools have such an effective evaluation procedure.

O fy mhrofiad fy hun fel llywodraethwr ysgol, gwn nad oes gan bob ysgol yr un gweithdrefnau gwerthuso manwl ag Ysgol Uwchradd Llanedeyrn, sy'n olrhain sut y mae pob disgybl unigol yn ei wneud ym mhob pwnc unigol. Gall yr ysgol groesgyfeirio'r wybodaeth honno a dangos yn gwbl glir, trwy system goleuadau traffig, yn union sut mae pob disgybl yn ei wneud a pha un a yw'n syrthio y tu ôl i'w gyrhaeddiad disgwyliedig. Mae honno'n ffordd wirioneddol effeithiol o alluogi'r dysgwr a'i deulu, yn ogystal â'r staff addysgu, i wybod a ydynt ar y trywydd cywir. Mae system ar waith hefyd i gasglu data ar eu cyrhaeddiad yn ogystal â'u hymdrech; mae'r ddau beth hyn yn bwysig iawn. Rwy'n synnu braidd nad oes gan bob ysgol uwchradd weithdrefn werthuso effeithiol o'r fath.

The Lib Dems reference the Sutton Trust toolkit on how to make the most effective use of money in terms of bangs for bucks in tackling pupil deprivation. On top of the toolkit's checklist is effective feedback, giving the learner and/or teacher feedback on the learner's performance relative to learning goals. This encourages pupils to plan, monitor and evaluate their learning, which can, according to the Sutton Trust toolkit, accelerate pupils' learning by eight months.

Cyfeiria'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol at becyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton ar sut i wneud y defnydd mwyaf effeithiol o arian wrth fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd disgyblion, gan sicrhau'r budd mwyaf o bob ceiniog. Ar frig rhestr wirio'r pecyn cymorth mae adborth effeithiol, sy'n rhoi adborth i'r dysgwr a/neu'r athro ar berfformiad y dysgwr o gymharu â nodau dysgu. Mae hyn yn annog disgyblion i gynllunio, monitro a gwerthuso eu dysgu, a all, yn ôl pecyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton, gyflymu proses ddysgu'r disgyblion wyth mis.

What does this have to do with the pupil deprivation grant? Nothing, in theory, but if the school does not have the fundamentals right in its school improvement plan, the pupil deprivation grant is just going to be a sticking plaster over a gaping wound. Before we plough more money into the pupil deprivation grant, we have to look at what it is actually being used for.

Beth sydd gan hyn i'w wneud â'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion? Dim byd, mewn theori, ond os nad oes gan yr ysgol yr hanfodion yn eu lle yn ei chynllun gwella ysgol, dim ond plaster dros dro dros glwyf agored fydd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Cyn inni fuddsoddi mwy o arian yn y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, rhaid inni edrych ar yr hyn y caiff ei ddefnyddio ar ei gyfer mewn gwirionedd.

I find it quite strange that the Lib Dems make no mention of the Wales pupil deprivation guidance, written by the eminent Professor David Reynolds, which is on the Welsh Government website. I find it easier to read than the Sutton Trust toolkit.

Mae'n eithaf rhyfedd imi nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cyfeirio o gwbl at ganllawiau amddifadedd disgyblion Cymru, a ysgrifennwyd gan yr Athro David Reynolds, sy'n ffigwr adnabyddus, sydd ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru. I mi, mae'r canllawiau hyn yn haws i'w darllen na phecyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton.

There are some good things going on. For example, Marlborough Primary School in Penylan, Cardiff—not the most deprived area—is using its using its grant to target support for children receiving free school meals who have fallen behind on attainment levels appropriate to their age. It sounds as though it has its evaluation and assessment procedures in order. It has also paid for looked-after children in year 6 to take part in residential visits—although that does rather pose a question about whether the local authority is fulfilling its role as corporate parent.

Mae rhai pethau da yn digwydd. Er enghraifft, mae Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough ym Mhen-y-lan, Caerdydd—nid yr ardal fwyaf difreintiedig—yn defnyddio ei grant i dargedu cymorth i blant sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim sydd wedi syrthio y tu ôl i'r lefelau cyrhaeddiad sy'n briodol i'w hoedran. Mae'n swnio fel pe bai ganddi weithdrefnau gwerthuso ac asesu ar waith. Mae hefyd wedi talu am blant ym mlwyddyn 6 sy'n derbyn gofal i gymryd rhan mewn ymweliadau preswyl—er bod hynny hefyd yn codi cwestiwn ynghylch a yw'r awdurdod lleol yn cyflawni ei rôl fel rhiant corfforaethol.

A secondary school that gets a small sum of money—Cardiff High School, which receives £25,000—has employed literacy and numeracy specialists to minimise underachievement among those who take up free school meals. It also pays for a strengthening families course, which is an effective and evidence-based programme that engages the learner, the family and the school. All of that is very important to the learner's learning.

Mae ysgol uwchradd sy'n cael swm bach o arian—Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd, sy'n derbyn £25,000—wedi cyflogi arbenigwyr rhifedd a llythrennedd i leihau tangyflawniad ymhlith y rhai sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim. Mae hefyd yn talu am gwrs cryfhau teuluoedd, sef rhaglen effeithiol sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth sy'n cynnwys y dysgwr, y teulu a'r ysgol. Mae hynny i gyd yn bwysig iawn i brofiad dysgu'r dysgwr.

I think that where the Liberal Democrat report really falls down is on not seeing the whole picture. The PDG is not working in isolation. A crude comparison between the pupil premium in England and the pupil deprivation grant really ignores all the other initiatives that are going on in Wales. For example, a cluster of primary and secondary schools in Llanedeyrn have used the Communities First PDG match funding to employ an attendance officer. Obviously, if pupils are not in school, it does not matter how fantastic the teaching is, the learning is not going on if the child is not there.

Credaf mai prif wendid adroddiad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw nad yw'n gweld y darlun cyfan. Nid yw'r GAD yn gweithio ar ei ben ei hun. Mae cymharu'r premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr a'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn fras yn anwybyddu'r holl fentrau eraill sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, mae clwstwr o ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd yn Llanedeyrn wedi defnyddio arian cyfatebol GAD Cymunedau yn Gyntaf i gyflogi swyddog presenoldeb. Yn amlwg, os nad yw disgyblion yn yr ysgol, nid oes ots pa mor wych yw'r addysgu, nid yw'r plentyn yn dysgu os nad yw yno.

The free school breakfast scheme, for example, now operating in over three quarters of all Welsh primary schools, brings huge benefits to the most deprived learners, who might otherwise start school with either no breakfast or with a sugar-fuelled breakfast, which gets in the way of their learning.

Mae'r cynllun brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, er enghraifft, sydd bellach ar waith mewn dros dri chwarter o holl ysgolion cynradd Cymru, o fudd enfawr i'r dysgwyr mwyaf difreintiedig, a allai fel arall ddechrau'r ysgol heb gael brecwast o gwbl neu gyda brecwast llawn siwgr, sy'n amharu ar eu dysgu.

I welcome Nick Clegg's recent Damascene conversion to free school lunches for infants in all English primary schools; I would love to see that in Wales too. It is a pity that the track record of the Lib Dems has been to abolish free school meals when they took over Hull City Council from the Labour administration and to denounce free school lunches in primary schools in England as a waste of money. They seem to have different views on this.

Croesawaf dröedigaeth Ddamascaidd ddiweddar Nick Clegg i roi cinio ysgol am ddim i blant bach ym mhob ysgol gynradd yn Lloegr; byddwn wrth fy modd i weld hynny yng Nghymru hefyd. Mae'n drueni mai hanes y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fu diddymu prydau ysgol am ddim pan wnaethant gymryd Cyngor Dinas Hull oddi wrth y weinyddiaeth Lafur a beirniadu cinio ysgol am ddim mewn ysgolion cynradd yn Lloegr fel gwastraff arian. Ymddengys fod ganddynt farn wahanol ar hyn.

You also ignore the Flying Start programme which—

Rydych hefyd yn anwybyddu rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg sydd —

17:22 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sorry, your time is up.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae eich amser ar ben.

17:22 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

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One of the key findings of our survey was that 67% of schools replying stated that all staff within the school had been made fully aware of the pupil deprivation grant guidelines and, indeed, its requirements. Staff have been fully involved in the planning process and have been given detailed plans on what the deprivation grant funds are to be used for. Some schools have the spending plans displayed in the staff room for all to see. Another school stated that senior management and the finance committee of the school have all the relevant information. These are the types of action that the recent Ofsted report, referring of course to the pupil premium in the English context, highlighted as good practice to help to ensure that effective planning and spending applied to all uses of the PDG.

Un o ganfyddiadau allweddol ein harolwg oedd bod 67% o'r ysgolion a ymatebodd wedi datgan bod yr holl staff yn yr ysgol wedi cael gwybod am ganllawiau'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion ac, yn wir, eu gofynion. Mae'r staff wedi cael eu cynnwys yn llawn yn y broses gynllunio ac wedi cael cynlluniau manwl ar yr hyn y dylid defnyddio cronfeydd y grant amddifadedd ar ei gyfer. Mae rhai ysgolion yn arddangos y cynlluniau gwariant yn yr ystafell athrawon i bawb eu gweld. Dywedodd ysgol arall fod gan uwch reolwyr a phwyllgor cyllid yr ysgol yr holl wybodaeth berthnasol. Dyma'r mathau o gamau y tynnwyd sylw atynt yn yr adroddiad diweddar gan Ofsted, o ran y premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr wrth gwrs, fel arfer da er mwyn helpu i sicrhau bod y GAD yn cael ei gynllunio a'i wario'n effeithiol bob amser.

We welcome the fact that the new pupil deprivation grant guidance from Welsh Government, published in April of this year, requires schools to publish online their pupil deprivation grant allocation and details of how they have used the grant, the grant spend and its impact on the school and the learning within. This will ensure greater transparency and accountability for the spend and also help to raise awareness of the purpose of this funding among parents, governors and indeed the wider community.

Rydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod canllawiau newydd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ebrill eleni, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ysgolion gyhoeddi eu dyraniad o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion ar-lein ynghyd â manylion am sut y maent wedi defnyddio'r grant, eu gwariant a'r effaith ar yr ysgol a'r dysgu sy'n digwydd ynddi. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau mwy o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd dros wariant a hefyd yn helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o bwrpas y cyllid hwn ymhlith rhieni, llywodraethwyr ac yn wir y gymuned ehangach.

We do, however, have some concerns that the new pupil deprivation grant guidance should be clearer and more concise. It currently contains 63 pages and combines the pupil deprivation grant, the school effectiveness grant and Communities First PDG match funding. It also makes reference to a number of other documents that should be read alongside it. This results, naturally, in a somewhat confusing array of guidance, reports and toolkits, which schools labelled in their responses to us as both unclear and confusing.

Fodd bynnag, mae gennym rai pryderon y dylai canllawiau newydd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion fod yn gliriach ac yn fwy cryno. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n cynnwys 63 o dudalennau ac mae'n cyfuno'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, y grant effeithiolrwydd ysgolion ac arian cyfatebol GAD Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae hefyd yn cyfeirio at nifer o ddogfennau eraill y dylid eu darllen ochr yn ochr â'r canllawiau. Mae hyn yn arwain, yn naturiol, at amrywiaeth braidd yn ddryslyd o ganllawiau, adroddiadau a phecynnau cymorth, y mae ysgolion wedi dweud eu bod yn aneglur ac yn ddryslyd yn eu hymateb inni.

Another finding of our survey was that only 23% of schools use the pupil deprivation grant strictly for pupils who are on free school meals. Schools commented that some pupils on free school meals are already high achievers and that entitlement does not include all pupils who are disengaged or underachieving. Naturally, many measures will have a ripple effect, benefiting pupils more widely than the target group alone. However, schools must not confuse eligibility with simply low achievement, which obscures the rationale of this grant. Funding can be used to support pupils on free school meals, who, despite good grades, may face behavioural or social issues, such as problems with attendance or punctuality, which Jenny Rathbone addressed in her earlier remarks. It can help to raise the aspirations of pupils, to ensure that poverty does not stifle their educational potential.

Un o ganfyddiadau eraill ein harolwg oedd mai dim ond 23% o ysgolion sy'n defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn gyfan gwbl ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim. Dywedodd ysgolion fod rhai disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim yn cyflawni'n dda yn barod ac nad oes gan yr holl ddisgyblion sydd wedi ymddieithrio neu sy'n tangyflawni yr hawl i fanteisio ar y grant. Yn naturiol, bydd nifer o fesurau yn cael sgîl-effaith, a fydd yn fuddiol i fwy o ddisgyblion na'r grŵp targed yn unig. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai ysgolion ddrysu cymhwysedd gyda chyflawniad isel yn unig, sy'n taflu cysgod ar resymeg y grant hwn. Gall yr arian gael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim, a allai, er eu bod yn cael graddau da, wynebu problemau ymddygiadol neu gymdeithasol, megis problemau gyda phresenoldeb neu brydlondeb, fel y dywedodd Jenny Rathbone yn ei sylwadau yn gynharach. Gall helpu i godi dyheadau disgyblion, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw tlodi yn rhwystro eu potensial addysgol.

In the Ofsted report that I referred to earlier in the English context, one school successfully used funding to support a high achiever from a financially impoverished family. The funding supported her to attend university open days and courses. This showed what academic excellence can lead to, inspiring her and raising her expectations for her own academic ambitions. Schools, therefore, need to maintain a clear focus on the key purpose of the pupil deprivation grant, and that is to help to

Yn adroddiad Ofsted y cyfeiriais ato yn gynharach yng nghyd-destun Lloegr, defnyddiodd un ysgol gyllid yn llwyddiannus i gefnogi cyflawnwr uchel o deulu a oedd yn dlawd yn ariannol. Helpodd yr arian y disgybl i fynychu diwrnodau agored a chyrsiau mewn prifysgolion. Dangosodd hyn iddi beth y gall rhagoriaeth academaidd arwain ato, gan ei hysbrydoli a chodi ei disgwyliadau ar gyfer ei huchelgeisiau academaidd ei hun. Felly, mae angen i ysgolion sicrhau eu bod yn parhau i ganolbwyntio'n glir ar brif ddiben y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, sef helpu i

'reduce the impact of poverty on educational achievement'.

'lleihau effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol'.

In terms of how the deprivation grant is being spent, 39% of schools that were listed said that staffing was their top expenditure, 23% spend the grant on nurturing and wellbeing activities, 16% spend on resources, and others on digital learning, training systems, activities and transport. The Sutton Trust toolkit states that expenditure on teaching assistants or one-to-one support has moderate or low impact for a relatively high cost. However, where schools employ staff for specific pupil deprivation grant purposes, such as for family support workers, additional support in English and mathematics or to work with pupils with academic or emotional challenges, that is clearly in line with the overall aims of the pupil deprivation grant. I conclude by saying that we firmly believe that schools must have freedom in how they use the pupil deprivation grant, because we recognise that teachers are best placed to know what will most help their children in their care.

O ran sut y caiff y grant amddifadedd ei wario, dywedodd 39% o ysgolion a gafodd eu rhestru mai staffio oedd eu gwariant mwyaf, mae 23% yn gwario'r grant ar weithgareddau meithrin a lles, mae 16% yn gwario'r grant ar adnoddau, ac eraill ar ddysgu digidol, systemau hyfforddi, gweithgareddau a chludiant. Noda pecyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton fod gwariant ar gynorthwywyr addysgu neu gymorth un-i-un yn cael effaith gymedrol neu isel am gost gymharol uchel. Fodd bynnag, lle mae ysgolion yn cyflogi staff at ddibenion penodol o dan y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, megis gweithwyr cymorth i deuluoedd, cymorth ychwanegol mewn Saesneg a mathemateg neu waith gyda disgyblion â heriau academaidd neu emosiynol, mae hynny yn amlwg yn cyd-fynd â nodau cyffredinol y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Hoffwn gloi drwy ddweud ein bod yn credu'n gryf bod yn rhaid i ysgolion gael rhyddid o ran eu defnydd o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, gan ein bod yn cydnabod mai athrawon sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i wybod beth fydd fwyaf buddiol i'r plant yn eu gofal.

17:27 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Hoffwn gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Diolch i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am ddod â'r ddadl ger ein bron. Maen nhw wedi dod â'r ddadl ger ein bron o'r blaen, ond mae rhywbeth newydd y tro hwn, sef y gwaith ymchwil y mae'r blaid wedi ei wneud.

I would like to contribute to this debate. I thank the Liberal Democrats for bringing this debate forward. They have raised this issue before, but there is an added extra this time, namely the research work that the party has carried out.

Ni fydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig heddiw, ac ni fyddwn yn pleidleisio yn erbyn chwaith; byddwn yn ymatal. Esboniaf ychydig wrthych am rai o'r agweddau ar y cynnig nad ydym yn gwbl hapus yn eu cylch. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai'r ffaith ein bod yn ymatal gael ei weld fel rhywbeth yn erbyn y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Rydym wastad wedi cefnogi'r egwyddor. Rydym wastad wedi bod yn gyson wrth ddweud bod angen astudiaeth annibynnol, yn benodol gan Estyn, ar y ffeithiau ynghylch dylanwad y grant hwn a pha mor effeithiol ydyw. Esboniaf fwy am hynny yn y man. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn sicr yn rhannu â'r Llywodraeth, a chyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yn ddiffuant, yr angen i dorri'r ddolen rhwng anfantais a chefndir o amddifadedd a chyrhaeddiad addysgiadol gwael. Yn sicr, mae'n flaenoriaeth i ni ym maes addysg, a byddwn yn cefnogi unrhyw blaid ac unrhyw ddulliau gan unrhyw blaid i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem yna. Felly, rydym yn cefnogi'r ffaith bod arian ychwanegol yn cael ei ddynodi gan y grant arbennig hwn i fynd i'r afael ag anfantais yn ein hysgolion.

Plaid Cymru will not be supporting the motion today, and we will not be voting against either; we will abstain. I will explain a few of the points with which we are not entirely happy. However, the fact that we are abstaining should not be taken as a stand against the pupil deprivation grant. We have always supported the principle. We have been consistent in saying that an independent study was needed, specifically by Estyn, on the facts with regard to the influence of this grant and its effectiveness. I will explain a bit more about that in a minute. However, we genuinely share the Government's and the Liberal Democrats' wish to cut the link between deprivation and low educational attainment. It is certainly a priority for us in education, and we would support any party that wished to tackle that problem by any means. Therefore, we support the fact that additional money is earmarked through this particular grant for tackling disadvantage in our schools.

Mae rhai agweddau ar y cynnig, serch hynny, nad ydym mor siŵr yn eu cylch, a dyna pam y byddwn yn ymatal heddiw. Mae'r cynnig yn sôn yn ehangach am newid y fformiwla gyllidol. Mae sgîl effeithiau i hynny. Mae pethau eraill rhaid i chi roi yn y fantol, ynglŷn ag ardaloedd gwledig a darpariaeth iaith Gymraeg. Mae Bill Powell newydd sôn am y grant effeithlonrwydd ysgolion, sy'n gysylltiedig â'r grant—hynny yw, mae'n gysylltiedig â phrydau ysgol am ddim—ond nid yw ond yn mynd i ysgolion sy'n cael y grant amddifadedd. Felly, rydym eisiau gwneud yn glir beth fyddai amcanion newid y fformiwla cyn cefnogi hynny. Yn benodol, rydym eisiau gweld astudiaethau annibynnol gan Estyn a phobl academaidd ynglŷn â diben a chyrhaeddiad y grant hwn.

However, there are some aspects of this motion that we are not so sure about, which is why we will abstain today. The motion talks, in a wider sense, about changing the funding formula. There are implications to that. There are other things that you must also consider, such as rurality and Welsh-language provision. Bill Powell has just been talking about the school effectiveness grant, which is linked to the grant—that is, it is linked to free school meals—but it does not only go to schools that are in receipt of the deprivation grant. Therefore, we want to make it clear what the aims would be of a change in formula before being able to support that. Specifically, we want to see independent studies carried out by Estyn and academics in terms of the objectives and effectiveness of this grant.

Rwy'n derbyn bod y cynnig heddiw, a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yn cyfeirio at ddeunydd y byddai o werth inni ei edrych arno a fyddai'n cyfoethogi ein darlun ni o ran sut mae'r grant hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar lawr gwlad. Soniodd Aled na fydd gwaith ymchwil y Llywodraeth yn cael ei 'bennu tan 2015; mae hynny'n wir, ond mae hi hefyd yn wir bod yn rhaid i chi weld cyfnod cyn eich bod yn gallu mesur effaith rhywbeth o'r fath—cyfnod o ryw ddwy flynedd o leiaf. Yn y cyfamser, mae pethau sy'n bodoli eisoes sy'n dangos i ni'r effeithiau y mae cynlluniau tebyg yn eu cael. Yn sicr, mae gwersi o Loegr i'w dysgu ac mae dulliau Sutton, sydd wedi cael eu crybwyll unwaith eto, hefyd yn rhan o hynny. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod cyswllt pendant rhwng amddifadedd, absenoldeb o'r ysgol a chyrhaeddiad addysgiadol isel, byddwn am weld y grant hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Hyd yn oed os caiff ei ychwanegu ato yn y dyfodol, rydym eisiau ei weld yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn ffordd benodol iawn i dorri'r ddolen rhwng amddifadedd a chyrhaeddiad plant. Soniais yn gynharach y prynhawn yma am swyddogion cyswllt, a chyfeiriodd Bill Powell atynt hefyd. Mae tystiolaeth bod y rhain yn helpu'r bobl o'r cefndiroedd mwyaf amddifad i wella eu safonau addysgiadol.

I accept that the motion today and the Liberal Democrats refer to material that it would be worth us looking at, which would certainly enhance the picture of how this grant is being used at grass-roots level. Aled mentioned that Government research will not be completed until 2015; that is true, but it is also true that you need to wait for a period of time before you can evaluate the impact of such a grant—a period of at least two years. In the meantime, there are things already in place that demonstrate to us what impact similar schemes are having. There are lessons to be learnt, certainly, from England and the Sutton methods, which have already been mentioned, are also relevant there. However, because there is a clear link between deprivation, absenteeism and low educational attainment, we would want to see this grant being used. Even if it is enhanced in the future, we would want to see it used in a very specific way to break that link between deprivation and poor educational attainment. I mentioned liaison officers earlier this afternoon, and Bill Powell referred to them too. There is evidence that these do assist people from the most deprived background to improve their educational attainment.

Nid wyf yn sôn llawer am Loegr, ond rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn bwysig i edrych ar yr hyn a ddywedwyd gan Ofsted am ddefnydd grant tebyg, sef y 'pupil premium', yn Lloegr. Mae sawl un wedi cyfeirio ato, ond un peth a ddywedwyd gan Ofsted oedd,

I do not often mention England, but I do think that it is important that we look at what Ofsted said about a similar grant, namely the pupil premium, in England. Many people have referred to it, but one thing that Ofsted said was,

'Often schools did not disaggregate the Pupil Premium from their main budget, and said that they were using the funding to maintain or enhance existing provision rather than to put in place new activity.'

Yn aml, nid oedd ysgolion yn gwahanu'r Premiwm Disgybl oddi wrth eu prif gyllideb, gan ddweud eu bod yn defnyddio'r cyllid i gynnal neu wella'r ddarpariaeth bresennol yn hytrach na dechrau gweithgarwch newydd.

Mae'n rhaid i ni fod yn ofalus iawn nad ydym yn syrthio i'r trap hwnnw yn y cyd-destun Cymreig. Soniodd Aled ei fod yn anodd bellach i gymharu yn uniongyrchol systemau Cymru a Lloegr a faint o arian y pen sy'n cael ei wario. Dyma un rheswm: mae toriadau eraill wedi digwydd yn Lloegr ac mae'r 'pupil premium' yn cuddio'r rhain mewn rhai ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym am weld sefyllfa fel hynny yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn wir bod y 'pupil premium' yn Lloegr wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i dalu am wisgoedd ysgol ac offer ar gyfer ysgolion; rydym am fod yn glir nad hynny o reidrwydd yw'r ffordd fwyaf uniongyrchol o ddefnyddio'r arian. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y ddadl heddiw ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld mwy o ymchwil yn taflu goleuni ar y peth hwn, sy'n hollbwysig o ran y ffordd y mae addysg yng Nghymru yn gwella.

We must be cautious not to fall into that trap in the Welsh context. Aled mentioned that it is now difficult to compare directly the systems in Wales and England and the expenditure per capita. This is one reason: there have been other cuts in England and the pupil premium is hiding some of those in certain schools. However, we do not want to see such a situation developing in Wales. It is also true that the pupil premium in England has been used to pay for things such as school uniforms and school equipment; we want to be clear that that is not necessarily the most direct way of using the money effectively. However, I welcome today's debate and I look forward to seeing more research casting more light on this issue, which is crucially important in terms of how education in Wales improves.

17:33 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Angela Burns is right to say that certainty over funding is key to the success of the implementation of the pupil deprivation grant, as it enables longer term strategic planning and a stronger focus on priorities and outcomes. That is the challenge for the Welsh Government, and it is a challenge that we have consistently laid down for it since we have been promoting this grant, from the very first. It is certainly a grant that we want to see continue into the future, because we believe that it is making an impact. Although I accept the reservations expressed by a number of speakers about the research, namely that it needs to be carried out again and that we need to evaluate it over a period of time, the evidence that I see with my own eyes and the evidence from that research indicates that it is making a difference.

Mae Angela Burns yn iawn i ddweud bod sicrwydd ynghylch ariannu yn allweddol i lwyddiant y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, oherwydd gellir gwneud gwaith cynllunio strategol tymor hwy a chanolbwyntio mwy ar flaenoriaethau a chanlyniadau. Dyna'r her i Lywodraeth Cymru, ac mae'n her yr ydym wedi'i gosod yn gyson ger ei bron ers i ni ddechrau hyrwyddo'r grant hwn, o'r cychwyn cyntaf. Mae'n sicr yn grant yr hoffwn ei weld yn parhau yn y dyfodol, oherwydd credwn ei fod yn cael effaith. Er fy mod yn derbyn yr amheuon a fynegwyd gan nifer o siaradwyr am yr ymchwil, sef bod angen iddo gael ei wneud eto a bod angen inni ei werthuso dros gyfnod o amser, mae'r dystiolaeth a welaf â'm llygaid fy hun a'r dystiolaeth o'r gwaith ymchwil hwnnw yn dangos ei fod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

One of the key findings from the survey is that 69% of schools were unaware of how long the pupil deprivation grant would continue to be available. That uncertainty does not help anybody. There were comments that the uncertainty makes long-term projects impossible and that it affects the ability to set long-term strategic targets for tackling poverty. It seems that this is a grant that is making a difference and that needs, and deserves, to have some longevity attributed to it.

Un o ganfyddiadau allweddol yr arolwg oedd nad oedd 69% o ysgolion yn gwybod am ba hyd y byddai'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn parhau i fod ar gael. Nid yw ansicrwydd yn helpu neb. Cafwyd sylwadau bod yr ansicrwydd yn golygu bod prosiectau hirdymor yn amhosibl a'i fod yn effeithio ar y gallu i osod targedau strategol hirdymor ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â thlodi. Mae'n ymddangos bod y grant hwn yn gwneud gwahaniaeth a bod angen iddo, a'i fod yn haeddu, cael rhywfaint o hirhoedledd.

The Welsh Government has allocated £32.4 million of funding in 2012-13, with a further £36.8 million for the current academic year. For many schools, the pupil deprivation grant provides a significant sum of funding and schools need that certainty to plan and allocate resources effectively. A number of comments were made in relation to the funding formula used to calculate the pupil deprivation grant. It was said that the funding is based on statistics—the number of pupils receiving free school meals. That is absolutely right, because that is one of the few statistics available to us to measure deprivation in schools at the moment and to target resources at them.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dyrannu £32.4 miliwn o arian yn 2012-13, gyda £36.8 miliwn arall ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd gyfredol. I lawer o ysgolion, mae'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn darparu swm sylweddol o arian ac mae angen y sicrwydd hwnnw ar ysgolion i gynllunio a dyrannu adnoddau'n effeithiol. Gwnaed nifer o sylwadau mewn perthynas â'r fformiwla ariannu a ddefnyddir i gyfrifo'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Dywedwyd bod y cyllid yn seiliedig ar ystadegau—nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim. Mae hynny'n gwbl gywir, gan mai dyna un o'r ychydig ystadegau sydd ar gael inni fesur amddifadedd mewn ysgolion ar hyn o bryd a thargedu adnoddau atynt.

We have had this debate in relation to previous grants, particularly when Jane Davidson was the Minister for education in a previous Assembly. Furthermore, there are issues about parents not claiming free school meals and that a far greater number of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds are being supported but they do not actually receive funding because of that. There are also issues about the development of universal credit and how we continue to focus on that. I understand that the Welsh Government is working with the UK Government to make sure that we can continue to identify pupils with that, so I do not think that it is going to be a problem in terms of identifying those pupils who should continue to benefit from this grant.

Rydym wedi cael y ddadl hon mewn perthynas â grantiau blaenorol, yn enwedig pan oedd Jane Davidson yn Weinidog addysg mewn Cynulliad blaenorol. Ar ben hynny, mae materion yn ymwneud â rhieni nad ydynt yn hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim a bod nifer llawer mwy o ddisgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig yn cael eu cefnogi ond nad ydynt mewn gwirionedd yn cael cyllid oherwydd hynny. Mae materion hefyd ynghylch datblygiad y credyd cynhwysol a sut y byddwn yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar hwnnw. Deallaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU i sicrhau y gallwn barhau i nodi'r disgyblion hynny, felly nid wyf yn credu y bydd hynny'n broblem o ran nodi pa ddisgyblion a ddylai barhau i gael budd o'r grant hwn.

Another issue raised in response was that of funding for early intervention. Eligibility for the pupil deprivation grant includes only pupils aged five to 15, but many comments highlighted that pupils under the age of five can be from deprived backgrounds, but that funding is not provided for those below statutory school age. That may be an issue for the future, but it is certainly a valid point that needs to be taken on board.

Mater arall a godwyd yn yr ymatebion oedd cyllid ar gyfer ymyrraeth gynnar. Dim ond disgyblion rhwng pump a 15 oed sy'n gymwys i gael y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, ond cyfeiriodd llawer o sylwadau at y ffaith y gall disgyblion o dan bump oed ddod o gefndiroedd difreintiedig, ond nad oes cyllid yn cael ei ddarparu ar gyfer y rhai o dan oedran ysgol statudol. Gallai hwnnw fod yn fater i'r dyfodol, ond mae'n sicr yn bwynt dilys y mae angen ei ystyried.

We believe that we have to increase the funding for pupils in Wales so that they do not fall further behind those in England. The pupil premium in England will increase to £900 in 2013-14, and rise again to £1,300 in 2014-15, when it will be worth the full £2.5 billion promised in our 2010 manifesto.

Credwn fod yn rhaid inni gynyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer disgyblion yng Nghymru fel nad ydynt yn syrthio ymhellach y tu ôl i'r rhai yn Lloegr. Bydd y premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr yn cynyddu i £900 yn 2013-14, ac yn cynyddu eto i £1,300 yn 2014-15, pan fydd yn werth y £2.5 biliwn llawn a addawyd yn ein maniffesto yn 2010.

17:36 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Peter Black for taking the intervention. Will you clarify that you are talking about perhaps extending the pupil premium grant to sub-five-year-olds? Given that it is targeted at young children from poor or deprived backgrounds, do you not think that we are going to have a morass of funding targeted at a very small group of people, with Families First and all of the other initiatives going on, and that we are in danger of throwing all the money at the problem, but are we achieving a result, and how do we define that?

Diolchaf i Peter Black am dderbyn yr ymyriad. A wnewch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn siarad am efallai ymestyn y grant premiwm disgyblion i blant o dan bump oed? O gofio ei fod yn cael ei dargedu at blant bach o gefndiroedd tlawd neu ddifreintiedig, onid ydych yn meddwl y byddwn mewn sefyllfa lle caiff cyllid sylweddol ei dargedu at grŵp bach iawn o bobl, gyda Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf a'r holl fentrau eraill sydd ar waith, a'n bod mewn perygl o daflu'r holl arian at y broblem, ond a ydym yn cyflawni canlyniad, a sut mae diffinio hynny?

17:36 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that that is an extension that is being looked at in England, in a Government where your party and my party are working together, Angela. I said that it was something that we needed to look at for the future; I am not saying that we need to do that immediately, because our priority at the moment is to try to get the funding up to the same level as England.

Credaf fod hwnnw'n estyniad sy'n cael ei ystyried yn Lloegr, mewn Llywodraeth lle mae eich plaid chithau a'm plaid innau yn cydweithio, Angela. Dywedais ei fod yn rhywbeth y mae angen inni ei ystyried ar gyfer y dyfodol; nid wyf yn dweud bod angen inni wneud hynny ar unwaith, oherwydd ein blaenoriaeth ar hyn o bryd yw ceisio cynyddu'r cyllid i'r un lefel â Lloegr.

I just wanted to talk about some of my own anecdotal experiences of going around schools in my region. I went to a school in Swansea where the headteacher had used the pupil deprivation grant to fund pastoral support. There are quite a lot of deprived children in that school, and she had managed to get attendance rates for those children up from around 30% to nearly 90%. That has made a huge difference to those pupils' achievements in school. I went to a comprehensive school in Port Talbot, and it and its primary cluster schools were pooling the money in a similar way. They were using it to try to improve pupil attendance, because they were working on the assumption that if they got the attendance up, they would then be able to target those pupils to bring their attainment up. That is just one way in which that money is being used. If you go round Wales and talk to other headteachers, you will see that that money is being used in other ways as well. So, I think that it is being used for great benefit, and we need to increase that money and target it accordingly.

Roeddwn am sôn am rai o'm profiadau anecdotaidd fy hun o fynd o gwmpas ysgolion yn fy rhanbarth. Euthum i ysgol yn Abertawe lle roedd y pennaeth wedi defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion i ariannu cymorth bugeiliol. Mae cryn dipyn o blant difreintiedig yn yr ysgol honno, ac roedd wedi llwyddo i gynyddu cyfraddau presenoldeb y plant hynny tua 30% i bron 90%. Mae hynny wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr i gyflawniadau'r disgyblion hynny yn yr ysgol. Euthum i ysgol gyfun ym Mhort Talbot sydd, ar y cyd â'r ysgolion clwstwr cynradd, yn cronni'r arian mewn ffordd debyg. Roeddent yn ei ddefnyddio i geisio gwella presenoldeb disgyblion, oherwydd roeddent yn gweithio ar sail y dybiaeth, os byddent yn gwella presenoldeb, y byddent wedyn yn gallu targedu'r disgyblion hynny er mwyn gwella eu cyrhaeddiad. Mae honno ond yn un ffordd y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei ddefnyddio. Os byddech yn mynd o amgylch Cymru ac yn siarad â phenaethiaid eraill, byddech yn gweld bod yr arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn ffyrdd eraill hefyd. Felly, credaf ei fod yn cael ei ddefnyddio er budd mawr, ac mae angen inni gynyddu'r arian hwnnw a'i dargedu'n briodol.

17:38 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Reducing the impact of poverty on attainment is one of the three central priorities for my department, and I am completely committed to this agenda. It is good, therefore, to see such cross-party support for the broad thrust of this aim.

Lleihau effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad yw un o dair blaenoriaeth ganolog fy adran, ac rwy'n gwbl ymrwymedig i'r agenda hon. Da o beth, felly, yw gweld cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol o'r fath dros brif fyrdwn y nod hwn.

Let me also firmly reiterate my commitment to the pupil deprivation grant as a mechanism that can make a meaningful difference to disadvantaged pupils. This is an integral part of the Welsh Government's targeted approach to tackling the impact of deprivation, and raising the educational attainment of some of our most vulnerable pupils. I am very pleased that the Liberal Democrats continue to recognise the importance of the pupil deprivation grant in this respect, and while I know that some very clear positive progress is being made, it is still very early days and too soon to see the full effects, as has been said, of our policies in this field.

Gadewch imi hefyd ailadrodd yn bendant fy ymrwymiad i'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion fel system a all wneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i ddisgyblion difreintiedig. Mae'n rhan hollbwysig o ddull wedi'i dargedu Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael ag effaith amddifadedd, a chodi cyrhaeddiad addysgol rhai o'n disgyblion mwyaf agored i niwed. Rwy'n falch iawn bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn parhau i gydnabod pwysigrwydd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn hyn o beth, ac er fy mod yn gwybod bod rhywfaint o gynnydd cadarnhaol clir iawn yn cael ei wneud, mae'n gynnar iawn o hyd ac, fel y dywedwyd, yn rhy fuan i weld effeithiau llawn ein polisïau yn y maes hwn.

I do not think that it will come as any surprise to the Lib Dems, however, that I must reject this motion today. Making the call for a clear spending commitment at this time is never likely to succeed, and they know it, even if I share the ambition to do more for our poorest pupils. Our Minister for Finance will shortly publish our budget plans, which will set out how we have focused on our priorities in the face of cuts from the Tory-led Government in Westminster. We cannot pre-empt that process by today supporting an increase in the PDG in isolation of those deliberations and discussions. That said, I welcome the opportunity this debate gives me to highlight the key actions that we are taking to ensure that the PDG in Wales remains focused.

Ni chredaf y bydd yn peri syndod i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, fodd bynnag, bod yn rhaid imi wrthod y cynnig hwn heddiw. Nid yw galw am ymrwymiad gwariant clir ar hyn o bryd fyth yn debygol o lwyddo, ac maent yn gwybod hynny, hyd yn oed os wyf yn rhannu'r uchelgais i wneud mwy dros ein disgyblion tlotaf. Cyn bo hir bydd ein Gweinidog Cyllid yn cyhoeddi ein cynlluniau ar gyfer y gyllideb, a fydd yn nodi sut rydym wedi canolbwyntio ar ein blaenoriaethau yn wyneb toriadau gan y Llywodraeth dan arweiniad y Torïaid yn San Steffan. Ni allwn achub y blaen ar y broses honno drwy gefnogi cynnydd yn y GAD heddiw ar wahân i'r trafodaethau hynny. Wedi dweud hynny, croesawaf y cyfle a ddaw yn sgîl y ddadl hon i dynnu sylw at y camau gweithredu allweddol yr ydym yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod pwyslais penodol y GAD yng Nghymru yn parhau.

First, we are acutely aware that much of the first year PDG funding was in effect used by schools to employ teaching assistants. While increasing the number of staff in a classroom can be effective when this is carefully targeted and the staff are given appropriate training, on the whole, the evidence shows that, at best, there is no appreciable impact on pupil progress and, in fact, there can even be a negative impact. This is because, in general, those pupils with the most difficulty learning within a classroom, perversely, tend to spend more time with the least-qualified adult in the room. It is that sort of unintended consequence that we have to get away from, and get away from quickly. So, we have strengthened the guidance for this year and, in particular, we are now recommending that schools use evidence-based approaches, as has been mentioned in the Chamber today, as suggested by the Sutton Trust toolkit. In fact, the guidance now includes a separate annexe containing practical how-to tips and straightforward examples of some of the most successful classroom strategies identified by the Sutton Trust, a link to which now also appears on the Welsh Government's Learning Wales website. So, there can be no suggestion that schools are now without examples of best practice of how to best use this additional money.

Yn gyntaf, rydym yn ymwybodol iawn o'r ffaith y cafodd llawer o arian y GAD yn y flwyddyn gyntaf ei ddefnyddio gan ysgolion i gyflogi cynorthwywyr addysgu. Er y gall cynyddu nifer y staff yn yr ystafell ddosbarth fod yn effeithiol pan gaiff hynny ei dargedu'n ofalus a bod y staff yn cael hyfforddiant priodol, ar y cyfan, mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos, ar y gorau, nad yw hynny'n cael unrhyw effaith sylweddol ar gynnydd disgyblion ac, yn wir, y gall hyd yn oed gael effaith negyddol. Y rheswm am hyn, yn gyffredinol, yw bod y disgyblion hynny sy'n cael y drafferth fwyaf dysgu mewn ystafell ddosbarth, yn wrthnysig, yn tueddu i dreulio mwy o amser gyda'r oedolyn lleiaf cymwys yn yr ystafell. Dyna'r math o ganlyniad anfwriadol y mae'n rhaid inni ymbellhau wrtho, a hynny'n gyflym. Felly, rydym wedi cryfhau'r canllawiau ar gyfer eleni ac, yn arbennig, rydym nawr yn argymell bod ysgolion yn defnyddio dulliau sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, fel y crybwyllwyd yn y Siambr heddiw, fel yr awgrymwyd gan becyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton. Yn wir, mae'r canllawiau bellach yn cynnwys atodiad ar wahân sy'n cynnwys awgrymiadau ymarferol ac enghreifftiau syml o rai o'r strategaethau ystafell ddosbarth mwyaf llwyddiannus a nodwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton, y mae dolen iddynt ar gael erbyn hyn hefyd ar wefan Dysgu Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru. Felly, ni ellir awgrymu bellach nad oes gan ysgolion enghreifftiau o arfer gorau o ran y ffordd orau i ddefnyddio'r arian ychwanegol hwn.

It is important to stress that a goal for all our learners, but particularly those from families and communities where poverty and lack of opportunity are real issues, is to raise aspirations and support progression to further and higher education. With that in mind, and to ensure complete transparency, this year schools are required to publish online their PDG allocation, together with their spending plans and, most importantly, their outcomes. We also require spending plans from the regional educational consortia.

Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio mai nod ar gyfer ein holl ddysgwyr, ond yn enwedig y rhai o deuluoedd a chymunedau lle mae tlodi a diffyg cyfle yn broblemau go iawn, yw codi dyheadau a'u helpu i fynd ymlaen i addysg bellach ac uwch. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, ac er mwyn sicrhau tryloywder llwyr, mae'n ofynnol i ysgolion eleni gyhoeddi eu dyraniad GAD ar-lein, ynghyd â'u cynlluniau gwariant ac, yn bwysicaf oll, eu canlyniadau. Rydym hefyd yn gofyn am gynlluniau gwariant gan y consortia addysgol rhanbarthol.

PDG funding has already increased, from £32.4 million in 2012-13 to £36.8 million this year. Additional funding of another £3 million for the period 2013-15 will also encourage schools and communities to work more closely together through the Communities First PDG match funding scheme.

Mae cyllid y GAD eisoes wedi cynyddu, o £32.4 miliwn yn 2012-13 i £36.8 miliwn eleni. Bydd cyllid ychwanegol o £3 miliwn arall ar gyfer y cyfnod 2013-15 hefyd yn annog ysgolion a chymunedau i weithio'n agosach gyda'i gilydd drwy gynllun arian cyfatebol GAD Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

We must not forget that the school effectiveness grant is the Welsh Government's other principal means of providing financial support—it is about £37.5 million this year—for our three national priorities for schools, which are improving standards in literacy and numeracy and reducing the impact of poverty on educational attainment. That equates to over £70 million of funding available during 2013-14 to help schools meet our national priorities.

Rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio mai'r grant effeithiolrwydd ysgolion yw prif ddull arall Llywodraeth Cymru o roi cymorth ariannol—sy'n werth tua £37.5 miliwn eleni—ar gyfer ein tair blaenoriaeth genedlaethol i ysgolion, sef gwella safonau llythrennedd a rhifedd a lleihau effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol. Mae hynny'n golygu bod dros £70 miliwn o gyllid ar gael yn ystod 2013-14 er mwyn helpu ysgolion i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau cenedlaethol.

We must also monitor how well schools are progressing in terms of raising the educational attainment of pupils from deprived communities. That is why we are exploring with Estyn how to use the inspection regime to examine whether and how well schools are delivering outcomes to improve the attainment of disadvantaged pupils. In addition, our supplementary guides for primary and secondary schools on literacy and numeracy make it clear that outcomes can only be achieved by tracking and monitoring pupils' progress. This is hugely important in supporting children and young people living in poverty. In order to ensure that we have sound evidence on the impact of all this, Ipsos MORI and Cardiff University have been awarded a contract to research the effectiveness of PDG-funded initiatives in raising the attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals and looked-after children. We have heard through today's motion something about that, but I will not add to that at this moment.

Rhaid inni hefyd fonitro pa mor dda y mae ysgolion yn perfformio o ran gwella cyrhaeddiad addysgol disgyblion o gymunedau difreintiedig. Dyna pam yr ydym yn ystyried gydag Estyn sut i ddefnyddio'r gyfundrefn arolygu i ganfod pa un a yw ysgolion yn cyflawni canlyniadau er mwyn gwella cyrhaeddiad disgyblion difreintiedig ac i ba raddau y maent yn gwneud hynny. Yn ogystal, mae ein canllawiau atodol i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ar lythrennedd a rhifedd yn nodi'n glir mai dim ond drwy olrhain a monitro cynnydd disgyblion y gellir cyflawni canlyniadau. Mae hyn yn hynod o bwysig o ran cefnogi plant a phobl ifanc sy'n byw mewn tlodi. Er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael tystiolaeth gadarn ar effaith hyn i gyd, dyfarnwyd contract er mwyn i Ipsos MORI a Phrifysgol Caerdydd ymchwilio i effeithiolrwydd mentrau a ariennir gan GAD o ran codi cyrhaeddiad disgyblion sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim a phlant sy'n derbyn gofal. Rydym wedi clywed rhywfaint am hynny drwy'r cynnig heddiw, ond nid wyf am ychwanegu rhagor ar hyn o bryd.

We have also heard today that the pupil premium grant in England offers substantially more funding per pupil. Let us be clear about this: Wales is not England and neither is the pupil deprivation grant the same thing as the pupil premium. The Welsh Lib Dems on the one hand call for increased spending here in Wales, whereas the Lib Dems in Westminster choke off resources for Wales. You cannot have it both ways, although you attempt to do so every single day. It is increasingly clear that, in England, other key grants to schools have been cut to contribute to the additional funding being offered through the pupil premium. In Wales, we still have things like the ethnic minorities grant and the Gypsies and Travellers grant. There is over £10 million available to schools right there. That does not exist in England. The Institute for Fiscal Studies has told us that the pupil premium does not make up for the real-terms cut in ordinary schools grant in England. In other words, the schools in England are worse off. In Wales, we have the pupil deprivation grant, which is protected, plus a protected 1% year-on-year uplift in the general schools funding coming through the Welsh Government. In Wales, we take a more targeted approach, and we take a more serious approach. The Welsh Government already targets funding for pupils from deprived areas through various other measures, including the deprivation factors used in the revenue support grant, for instance.

Clywsom hefyd heddiw bod y grant premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr yn cynnig llawer mwy o gyllid fesul disgybl. Gadewch inni fod yn glir ynglŷn â hyn: nid Lloegr yw Cymru ac nid yw'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yr un peth â'r premiwm disgyblion chwaith. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ar y naill law yn galw am gynyddu gwariant yma yng Nghymru, tra bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan yn atal adnoddau i Gymru. Ni allwch ei chael hi bob ffordd, er eich bod yn ceisio gwneud hynny bob dydd. Mae'n dod yn fwyfwy amlwg bod grantiau allweddol eraill i ysgolion wedi cael eu torri er mwyn cyfrannu at y cyllid ychwanegol sy'n cael ei gynnig trwy'r premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym bethau fel y grant lleiafrifoedd ethnig a'r grant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr o hyd. Mae dros £10 miliwn ar gael i ysgolion drwy'r rheini. Nid yw hynny'n bodoli yn Lloegr. Mae'r Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid wedi dweud wrthym nad yw'r premiwm disgyblion yn gwneud iawn am y toriad mewn termau real i grantiau ysgol cyffredin yn Lloegr. Hynny yw, mae ysgolion yn Lloegr yn waeth eu byd. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, sydd wedi'i ddiogelu, ynghyd â chynnydd o 1% o flwyddyn i flwyddyn i gyllid ysgolion yn gyffredinol drwy Lywodraeth Cymru. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym ymagwedd wedi'i thargedu'n fwy, ac mae gennym ymagwedd fwy difrifol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn targedu cyllid ar gyfer disgyblion o ardaloedd difreintiedig drwy amrywiol fesurau eraill, gan gynnwys y ffactorau amddifadedd a ddefnyddir yn y grant cynnal refeniw, er enghraifft.

We have heard mention of the free school breakfast scheme. It is fantastic to see the conversion of the Welsh Liberal Democrats on the subject of free school meals for pupils. They are all in favour of it—well, at least, they are at present, today. It was not so long ago, of course, that Kirsty Williams was flippantly dismissing our free school breakfast policy, as—and this is a direct quotation from the Lib Dem spring conference 2007—'happy meal politics—a free toy with every vote' and said:

Rydym wedi clywed sôn am y cynllun brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Mae'n wych gweld trawsnewidiad Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ar fater prydau ysgol am ddim i ddisgyblion. Maent i gyd o'i blaid—wel, o leiaf, ar hyn o bryd, heddiw. Doedd hi ddim cyn belled yn ôl â hynny, wrth gwrs, pan roedd Kirsty Williams yn wfftio ein polisi brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, fel—ac mae hyn yn ddyfyniad uniongyrchol o gynhadledd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yng ngwanwyn 2007— 'glweidyddiaeth prydau hapus—tegan am ddim gyda phob pleidlais' a dywedodd:

'You know the trouble with happy meal politics? It doesn't fill you up because there is no substance to it.'

Ydych chi'n gwybod beth yw'r broblem gyda gwleidyddiaeth prydau hapus? Dydi hi ddim yn eich llenwi gan nad oes sylwedd iddi.

I am glad to see that the Liberal Democrats are changing their diets away from junk food and are now looking at some serious measures through which we can support the learning and health of our young people.

Rwy'n falch gweld bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn newid eu deiet oddi wrth fwyd sothach a'u bod nawr yn edrych ar rai mesurau difrifol y gallwn eu defnyddio i gefnogi addysg ac iechyd ein pobl ifanc.

I do not intend to implement solitary changes, such as the pupil premium. It is not wise to respond to the challenges that we face, which are complex in terms of improving our educational outcomes, by taking action in isolation on selected parts of the educational system. In relation to the suggestion on extending the PDG to the under-fives, for instance, I am sympathetic to the aim, but it falls short on detail.

Nid wyf yn bwriadu gweithredu newidiadau unigol, megis y premiwm disgyblion. Nid yw'n ddoeth ymateb i'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu, sy'n gymhleth o ran gwella ein canlyniadau addysgol, drwy gymryd camau unigol ar rannau penodol o'r system addysg. Mewn perthynas â'r awgrym ar ymestyn y GAD i gynnwys plant dan bump oed, er enghraifft, rwy'n cydymdeimlo â'r nod, ond prin yw'r manylion.

17:46

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, ond mae'r amser ar ben.

I am sorry, Minister, but your time is up.

17:46 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Iawn.

Fine.

17:46 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on Kirsty Williams to reply to the debate.

17:46 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much, acting Presiding Officer. I begin by thanking everybody for their contributions this afternoon. Aled Roberts started by outlining the moral and practical case for the need to continue to use all tools possible in the Welsh Government and National Assembly for Wales to break the link between poverty and educational attainment. The size of your parents' pay cheque, or lack of one, should not determine your educational outcomes, but it does and it continues to do so. The results are that those pupils go on to have their opportunity to get a decent pay cheque themselves limited by poor skill levels, and Wales, as a nation, continues to suffer from a low-wage economy, which does nothing for anybody living here in Wales. These are life chances for individuals that we are talking about, and also the future economic prospects of our nation.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Lywydd gweithredol. Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i bawb am eu cyfraniadau y prynhawn yma. Dechreuodd Aled Roberts trwy amlinellu'r achos moesol ac ymarferol dros yr angen i barhau i ddefnyddio'r holl adnoddau posibl o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a chyrhaeddiad addysgol. Ni ddylai maint siec cyflog eich rhieni, neu ddiffyg siec cyflog, ddylanwadu ar eich canlyniadau addysgol, ond mae hynny'n digwydd ac mae'n parhau i ddigwydd. Y canlyniadau yw bod cyfleoedd y disgyblion hynny i gael siec cyflog gweddus eu hunain yn cael eu cyfyngu gan lefelau sgiliau gwael, ac mae Cymru, fel cenedl, yn parhau i ddioddef o economi cyflogau isel, nad yw'n gwneud dim lles i unrhyw un sy'n byw yma yng Nghymru. Rydym yn siarad am gyfleoedd bywyd unigolion, yn ogystal â rhagolygon economaidd ein gwlad yn y dyfodol.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 17:47.

The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 17:47.

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Slowly but surely, we are beginning to convince the Welsh Conservatives of the need to back this particular cause, as indicated by Angela's contribution here this afternoon. The reality is, Angela, that poverty impacts on attainment even for the brightest poor child. They simply cannot achieve what they would be able to achieve if they came from a richer family.

Yn araf ond yn sicr, rydym yn dechrau argyhoeddi'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig o'r angen i gefnogi'r achos penodol hwn, fel y tystia cyfraniad Angela y prynhawn yma. Y gwir amdani, Angela, yw bod tlodi yn effeithio ar gyrhaeddiad, hyd yn oed yn achos y plentyn tlawd disgleiriaf. Ni allant gyflawni'r hyn y byddent yn gallu ei gyflawni pe byddent yn dod o deulu cyfoethocach.

I am slightly confused about your conflation of the pupil deprivation grant and free school meals. Free school meals exist to give those people a decent meal at lunch time, and, as we have seen from recent trials, that provision of a decent meal at lunch time has in itself an effect on attainment. It is not an either/or; they are two crucial planks in enabling our poorest children to get on. While you might regard it as 'chicken feed', that is certainly not what the teachers responding to this survey were telling us about the pupil deprivation grant. In defence of Labour— [Assembly Members: 'Oh.'] If this was simply about getting a budget through, they would have put the money in for one year, but they did not; they put the money in for three years, regardless of whether the Liberal Democrats would continue to vote for budgets in those three years. This is a serious attempt, by both the Labour Party and us, to do something about breaking that link—a serious attempt.

Rwyf wedi drysu braidd am eich bod yn cysylltu'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion a phrydau ysgol am ddim. Mae prydau ysgol am ddim yn bodoli i roi pryd o fwyd da i'r bobl hynny amser cinio, ac, fel yr ydym wedi gweld o dreialon diweddar, nid yw darparu pryd o fwyd da amser cinio yn cael effaith ar gyrhaeddiad ynddo'i hun. Nid sefyllfa naill ai/neu mohoni; mae'r ddwy elfen yn hanfodol er mwyn galluogi ein plant tlotaf i symud ymlaen. Er efallai mai dim ond 'bwyd ieir' ydyw i chi, yn sicr, nid dyna a ddywedodd yr athrawon a ymatebodd i'r arolwg hwn wrthym am y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. I amddiffyn Llafur— [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'O'.] Os mai dim ond mater o gymeradwyo cyllideb oedd hwn, byddent wedi rhoi'r arian i mewn am flwyddyn, ond ni wnaethant hynny; gwnaethant roi'r arian am dair blynedd, pa un a fyddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn parhau i bleidleisio dros gyllidebau yn ystod y tair blynedd hynny ai peidio. Mae hon yn ymgais ddifrifol, gan y Blaid Lafur a ninnau, i wneud rhywbeth er mwyn torri'r cysylltiad hwnnw—ymgais ddifrifol.

To clarify for Jenny Rathbone, when the report talks about Ofsted, Jenny, it does so in analysis of the pupil premium in England; there is no confusion. I am slightly surprised by the sour note in your speech today, because it was only in May last year that you were saying what an important tool the pupil deprivation grant was in tackling low educational attainment among the poorest children.

Er mwyn egluro i Jenny Rathbone, pan fydd yr adroddiad yn sôn am Ofsted, Jenny, mae'n gwneud hynny er mwyn dadansoddi'r premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr; nid oes unrhyw ddryswch. Rwyf wedi fy synnu braidd gan y nodyn sur yn eich araith heddiw, oherwydd dim ond ym mis Mai y llynedd y gwnaethoch ddweud pa mor bwysig oedd y grant amddifadedd disgyblion fel adnodd i fynd i'r afael â chyrhaeddiad addysgol isel ymysg y plant tlotaf.

Jenny Rathbone a gododd—

Jenny Rathbone rose—

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

I do not have much time.

Nid oes gennyf lawer o amser.

Simon, on behalf of Plaid Cymru, recognised the need to tackle this agenda. I understand, Simon, that you want to see evidence. We, too, are interested in outcomes, not just the inputs. That is why we are willing to carry out surveys of our initiatives, to challenge our thinking in this area, because we need to get it right for Wales's poorest children. My fear is that, if we wait for the Government's analysis in 2015, Welsh children from our poorest communities will be left further behind.

Simon, ar ran Plaid Cymru, cydnabyddaf yr angen i fynd i'r afael â'r agenda hon. Deallaf, Simon, eich bod am weld tystiolaeth. Mae gennym ninnau hefyd ddiddordeb yn y canlyniadau, nid dim ond y mewnbynnau. Dyna pam ein bod yn barod i gynnal arolygon o'n mentrau, er mwyn herio ein ffordd o feddwl yn y maes hwn, oherwydd mae angen inni wneud pethau'n iawn i blant tlotaf Cymru. Fy ofn yw, os arhoswn am ddadansoddiad y Llywodraeth yn 2015, y bydd plant o'n cymunedau tlotaf yng Nghymru yn cael eu gadael ymhellach ar ei hôl hi.

Turning to the Minister, I do not doubt Huw Lewis's commitment to this agenda. After all, last term the Minister said that, if the pupil deprivation grant did not exist, he would have had to invent it. Rather than chiding us this afternoon—once a schoolteacher, always a schoolteacher—about having the temerity to raise this debate today, Minister, perhaps you could use it as an opportunity to strengthen your negotiating arm for more money for your portfolio in your discussions with the Minister for Finance.

Gan droi at y Gweinidog, nid wyf yn amau ymrwymiad Huw Lewis i'r agenda hon. Wedi'r cyfan, y tymor diwethaf dywedodd y Gweinidog, pe na fyddai'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn bodoli, y byddai wedi gorfod ei ddyfeisio. Yn hytrach na'n ceryddu'r prynhawn yma—unwaith yn athro, wastad yn athro—am fod mor hy â chodi'r ddadl hon heddiw, Weinidog, efallai y gallech ei defnyddio fel cyfle i gryfhau eich achos dros gael mwy o arian ar gyfer eich portffolio yn ystod eich trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid.

I welcome the reminder from the Minister about his expectations of raising education budgets by local education authorities by 1% across Wales. I welcome that very much indeed. I just hope that all authorities in Wales, regardless of the colour of their political leadership, will rise to that challenge and ensure that those budgets go up.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am fy atgoffa o'i ddisgwyliadau y bydd awdurdodau addysg lleol yn cynyddu cyllidebau addysg 1% ar draws Cymru. Croesawaf hynny'n fawr iawn. Gobeithio y bydd pob awdurdod yng Nghymru, waeth beth fo lliw eu harweinyddiaeth wleidyddol, yn codi i'r her honno ac yn sicrhau bod y cyllidebau hynny yn cynyddu.

I have been slightly amused and incredibly flattered by the interest from the Welsh Labour press team and the Government's press team in a speech that a mere lowly backbencher made seven years ago. I am impressed that that speech had such an impact that it is at the forefront of their minds. The utterances from those benches are so unmemorable that I can barely remember what they said seven days ago, let alone what I might have said seven years ago. The question, Minister, is not why the Liberal Democrats would want to give free school meals to our youngest pupils on the basis of evidence that shows that it helps all, and to help working parents who have to pay for those meals at the moment to try to alleviate the strain on their budget. The question is not why the Welsh Liberal Democrats would want to do that. The question is: why will you not commit to doing that on behalf of Welsh parents? That is the question. When it comes to a decent meal at lunch time for our children, and when it comes to a pupil deprivation grant, we know that these interventions work. They raise the attainment of our pupils and, goodness knows, when you look at our results compared with England's, you can see that we all need to raise the attainment levels of schoolchildren in Wales. We all need to do that. That is what we are interested in with our pupil deprivation grant. I hope that we can make progress in ensuring that we can raise the money that goes to our poorest children.

Mae wedi bod yn destun digrifwch a chryn falchder imi bod tîm y wasg Llafur Cymru a thîm y wasg yn y Llywodraeth wedi dangos diddordeb mewn araith a wnaed gan aelod di-nod o'r meinciau cefn saith mlynedd yn ôl. Rwy'n falch i'r araith honno gael cymaint o effaith nes ei bod ar flaen eu meddyliau. Mae'r hyn a ddywedir o'r meinciau hynny mor anghofiadwy y gallaf brin gofio'r hyn a ddywedwyd saith niwrnod yn ôl, heb sôn am yr hyn a ddywedais o bosibl saith mlynedd yn ôl. Weinidog, nid pam y byddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dymuno rhoi prydau ysgol am ddim i'n disgyblion ieuengaf ar sail tystiolaeth sy'n dangos ei fod yn helpu pawb, a helpu rhieni sy'n gweithio sy'n gorfod talu am y prydau hynny ar hyn o bryd i geisio lleddfu'r straen ar eu cyllideb, yw'r cwestiwn. Nid pam na fyddai Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am wneud hynny yw'r cwestiwn. Y cwestiwn yw: pam na wnewch chi ymrwymo i wneud hynny ar ran rhieni yng Nghymru? Dyna'r cwestiwn. Pan ddaw i roi pryd o fwyd da i'n plant amser cinio, a phan ddaw i grant amddifadedd disgyblion, gwyddom fod yr ymyriadau hyn yn gweithio. Maent yn codi cyrhaeddiad ein disgyblion a, dyn a ŵyr, pan fyddwch yn edrych ar ein canlyniadau ni o'u cymharu â Lloegr, gallwch weld bod angen inni i gyd godi lefelau cyrhaeddiad plant ysgol yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni i gyd wneud hynny. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym am ei wneud gyda'n grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Gobeithio y gallwn wneud cynnydd o ran sicrhau ein bod yn gallu cynyddu'r arian sy'n mynd i'n plant tlotaf.

The Minister said that Wales is not England. Well, that is clear. However, a poor child is a poor child regardless of which side of the border they live on, and it cannot be right that in Wales a poor child's educational chances are stymied by a failure to invest when, across the border, the Government is willing to invest more money in the education of our poorest children.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog nad Lloegr yw Cymru. Wel, mae hynny'n amlwg. Fodd bynnag, mae plentyn tlawd yn blentyn tlawd ni waeth pa ochr i'r ffin y mae'n byw, ac ni all fod yn iawn fod cyfleoedd addysgol plentyn tlawd yng Nghymru yn cael eu rhwystro gan fethiant i fuddsoddi pan fo'r Llywodraeth ar draws y ffin yn barod i fuddsoddi mwy o arian yn addysg ein plant tlotaf.

17:54

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? There is objection, therefore, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Mae gwrthwynebiad, felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl y Cyfnod Adrodd ar y Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru)

Report Stage Debate on the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill

Grŵp 1: Technegol ac Egluro (Gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 a 51)

Group 1: Technical and Clarifying (Amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51)

17:54

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The lead amendment in the group is amendment 5. I call on the Minister to move amendment 5 and to speak to it and the other amendments in the group.

Y prif welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 5. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 5 ac i drafod y gwelliant hwnnw a'r gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

17:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio / The Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 5 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 5 yn fy enw i.

I am sure that Peter Black will want to join me in welcoming the additional scrutiny that this Assembly is giving through the Report Stage, owing to the significant and substantial changes that were made to the Bill at both Stages 2 and 3. It has allowed some extra time for reflection on the content of the Bill.

Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Peter Black am ymuno â mi i groesawu'r craffu ychwanegol y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn ei wneud drwy'r Cyfnod Adrodd, a hynny oherwydd y newidiadau pwysig a sylweddol a wnaed i'r Bil yng Nghyfnod 2 a 3. Mae wedi caniatáu rhywfaint o amser ychwanegol i fyfyrio ar gynnwys y Bil.

I speak to the amendments following amendment 5 as listed in the grouping. They are presented today as technical amendments and to correct grammatical and drafting points within the English and Welsh text. I present these amendments today.

Rwyf am drafod y gwelliannau yn dilyn gwelliant 5 a restrir yn y grŵp. Fe'u cyflwynir heddiw fel gwelliannau technegol ac i gywiro pwyntiau gramadegol a drafftio yn y testun Cymraeg a Saesneg. Cyflwynaf y gwelliannau hyn heddiw.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Do you wish to speak, Peter Black?

A ydych yn dymuno siarad, Peter Black?

17:55 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No. I am content.

Nac ydw, rwy'n fodlon.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Obviously, the Minister will not want to reply. The question is that amendment 5 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore amendment 5 is agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Yn amlwg, ni fydd y Gweinidog am ateb. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 5. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 5 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 5 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 5 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Minister to move amendment 6.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 6.

17:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 6 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 6 yn fy enw i.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 6 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore amendment 6 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 6. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 6.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 6 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 6 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Minister to move amendment 7.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 7.

17:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 7 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 7 yn fy enw i.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 7 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore amendment 7 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 7. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 7.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 7 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 7 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call the Minister to move amendment 8.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 8.

17:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 8 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 8 yn fy enw i.

17:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 8 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore amendment 8 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 8. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 8.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 8 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 8 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

17:56 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Minister to move amendment 9.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 9.

17:56 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 9 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 9 yn fy enw i.

17:56 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that amendment 9 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore amendment 9 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 9. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 9.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 9 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 9 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Grŵp 2: Prawf Person Addas a Phriodol (Gwelliannau 1 a 2)

Group 2: Fit-and-proper-person Test (Amendments 1 and 2)

17:56 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The lead amendment in the group is amendment 1. I call Mark Isherwood to move amendment 1 and to speak to it and the other amendment in the group.

Y prif welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 1. Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 1 ac i drafod y gwelliant hwnnw a'r gwelliant arall yn y grŵp.

17:56 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendment 1 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i.

At this point I wish to state that we will be supporting all amendments in this Report Stage debate today.

Ar hyn o bryd, hoffwn nodi y byddwn yn cefnogi pob gwelliant yn y Cyfnod Adrodd hwn heddiw.

Amendment 1 reinstates the requirement that owners and/or managers satisfy the fit-and-proper-person test in order to provide sufficient protection for mobile home site residents. The fit-and-proper-person test should be applied to site owners as well as site managers.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn adfer y gofyniad bod yn rhaid i berchenogion a/neu reolwyr fodloni'r prawf person addas a phriodol er mwyn rhoi diogelwch digonol i breswylwyr safleoedd cartrefi symudol. Dylai'r prawf person addas a phriodol fod yn gymwys i berchenogion yn ogystal â rheolwyr safleoedd.

Witnesses to committee supporting the application of the test to site owners and site managers cited the responsibility that site managers have for the day-to-day running of sites and parallels with the houses in multiple occupation regime in the Housing Act 2004. These witnesses included mobile home owners, Powys County Council, the Residential Property Tribunal and Care Forum Wales.

Nododd tystion yn y pwyllgor a oedd o blaid cymhwyso'r prawf at berchenogion a rheolwyr safleoedd gyfrifoldeb rheolwyr safleoedd am redeg safleoedd o ddydd i ddydd a'r tebygrwydd â'r gyfundrefn tai amlfeddiannaeth yn Neddf Tai 2004. Roedd y tystion hyn yn cynnwys perchenogion cartrefi symudol, Cyngor Sir Powys, y Tribiwnlys Eiddo Preswyl a Fforwm Gofal Cymru.

The original proposal was that both the owner and the manager would be required to pass the fit-and-proper-person test. The then Minister, in evidence, raised the question of whether this could deprive an owner of their livelihood and so breach article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights. However, the advice provided to committee was that the Bill, as originally drafted and introduced, was compliant with article 1. Article 1 did apply but it was not breached. This argument—I am still advised by Assembly lawyers—can stand. The original Bill proposed that a local authority could revoke a licence when it considered that the licence-holder was no longer a fit-and-proper person, but it now requires a local authority to apply to a magistrates' court for the revocation of licence, therefore providing a further safeguard for site owners and managers.

Y cynnig gwreiddiol oedd y byddai'n ofynnol i'r perchennog a'r rheolwr fodloni'r prawf person addas a phriodol. Cododd y Gweinidog ar y pryd, mewn tystiolaeth, y cwestiwn a allai hyn amddifadu perchennog o'i fywoliaeth ac felly dorri erthygl 1 o'r Confensiwn Ewropeaidd ar Hawliau Dynol. Fodd bynnag, y cyngor a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor oedd bod y Bil, ar ei ffurf wreiddiol, yn cydymffurfio ag erthygl 1. Roedd erthygl 1 yn gymwys, ond ni chafodd ei thorri. Mae'r ddadl hon—fel y caf ar ddeall gan gyfreithwyr y Cynulliad—yn dal dŵr o hyd. Roedd y Bil gwreiddiol yn cynnig y gallai awdurdod lleol ddirymu trwydded os oedd o'r farn nad oedd deiliad y drwydded yn berson addas a phriodol mwyach, ond mae bellach yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod lleol wneud cais i lys ynadon er mwyn dirymu trwydded, ac felly'n diogelu perchenogion a rheolwyr safleoedd ymhellach.

Yes, the European Convention on Human Rights states that:

Ydy, mae'r Confensiwn Ewropeaidd ar Hawliau Dynol yn datgan:

'Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.'

bod gan bob person naturiol neu gyfreithiol yr hawl i fwynhau ei eiddo mewn heddwch. Ni chaiff neb ei amddifadu o'i eiddo ac eithrio lle bo hynny er budd y cyhoedd ac yn unol ag amodau'r gyfraith ac egwyddorion cyffredinol cyfraith ryngwladol.

However, it goes on to state that this:

Fodd bynnag, mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud:

'shall not…in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest'.

na fydd hyn mewn unrhyw ffordd yn amharu ar hawl y Wladwriaeth i orfodi'r cyfryw gyfreithiau ag y gwêl yn dda er mwyn rheoli'r defnydd a wneir o eiddo er budd y cyhoedd.

So, the convention protects citizens against being deprived of their possessions except lawfully in the public interest and subject to internationally accredited principles. Clearly, within that definition, the inclusion of both owners and managers is not exempt.

Felly, mae'r confensiwn yn diogelu dinasyddion rhag cael eu hamddifadu o'u heiddo ac eithrio lle bo hynny'n gyfreithlon er budd y cyhoedd ac yn unol ag egwyddorion achrededig rhyngwladol. Yn amlwg, o fewn y diffiniad hwnnw, nid yw cynnwys perchenogion a rheolwyr wedi'i eithrio.

Amendment 2 allows local authorities to take into account their previous, and other local authorities', decisions where making their own decisions on the fit-and-proper-person test. In other words, to consider whether an individual has previously failed an equivalent test.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol ystyried penderfyniadau blaenorol eu hawdurdodau lleol, ac awdurdodau lleol eraill, wrth wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain ynghylch y prawf person addas a phriodol. Mewn geiriau eraill, ystyried a yw person wedi methu prawf cyfatebol yn flaenorol.

Amendment 3 allows the licensing regime to include a fit-and-proper-person test to be transferable between local authorities.

Mae gwelliant 3 yn caniatáu i'r gyfundrefn drwyddedu gynnwys prawf person addas a phriodol y gellir ei drosglwyddo rhwng awdurdodau lleol.

Additional bureaucracy could be avoided by issuing enduring licences that could be revoked following breaches of site licence conditions or an individual ceasing to be a fit-and-proper person as per recommendation 5, unanimously made by committee in its Stage 1 report. The committee considered the issue of transferability of licences and agreed that the fit-and-proper-person element of the licence should be linked to an individual and should therefore be transferable between sites within a local authority area. However, the committee also agreed that the criteria for a fit-and-proper-person test should include whether an individual had failed a fit-and-proper-person test previously in that local authority area or in another.

Gellid osgoi biwrocratiaeth ychwanegol drwy roi trwyddedau parhaol y gellid eu diddymu yn sgil achosion o dorri amodau trwydded safle neu lle nad yw person yn addas a phriodol mwyach yn unol ag argymhelliad 5, a wnaed yn unfrydol gan y pwyllgor yn ei adroddiad Cyfnod 1. Ystyriodd y pwyllgor y mater yn ymwneud â throsglwyddo trwyddedau a chytunwyd y dylai elfen person addas a phriodol y drwydded fod yn gysylltiedig â pherson ac y dylai felly fod yn drosglwyddadwy rhwng safleoedd o fewn ardal awdurdod lleol. Fodd bynnag, cytunodd y pwyllgor hefyd y dylai'r meini prawf ar gyfer prawf person addas a phriodol gynnwys a oedd person wedi methu prawf person addas a phriodol yn flaenorol yn yr ardal awdurdod lleol honno neu ardal arall.

18:00

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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Amendments 1, 2 and 3, proposed by Mark Isherwood, were debated at some length in the Stage 2 and 3 debates, and the Assembly voted against them at those times. I fail to see why Members should now consider these amendments to be appropriate at this Report Stage. The Bill strikes a balance between trying to protect the interests of owners by protecting their assets, by not fundamentally undermining the business proposition, and, at the same time, trying to protect residents from site managers who are not fit and proper persons to run a site. We believe that the appropriate measures are within the Bill, and I ask Members to reject these amendments proposed by Mark Isherwood.

Trafodwyd gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3, a gynigiwyd gan Mark Isherwood, yn helaeth yn ystod dadleuon Cyfnod 2 a 3, a phleidleisiodd y Cynulliad yn eu herbyn bryd hynny. Ni allaf weld pam y dylai Aelodau bellach ystyried bod y gwelliannau hyn yn briodol yn y Cyfnod Adrodd hwn. Mae'r Bil yn sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng ceisio diogelu buddiannau perchenogion drwy ddiogelu eu hasedau, drwy beidio â thanseilio'r cynnig busnes yn llwyr, ac, ar yr un pryd, geisio diogelu preswylwyr rhag rheolwyr safle nad ydynt yn bersonau addas a phriodol i redeg safle. Credwn fod y mesurau priodol o fewn y Bil, a gofynnaf i Aelodau wrthod y gwelliannau hyn a gynigiwyd gan Mark Isherwood.

18:01

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will start by agreeing with Carl Sargeant in welcoming this extra stage in which we can scrutinise and bring forward amendments to make sure that we get this Bill absolutely right. I have learnt from the process of taking legislation through that not only is it a steep learning curve, but also that it is a process and not an event. Mark Isherwood's amendments demonstrate that more than anything else, because, clearly, when we first brought the Bill forward, we had certain intentions that, in light of the evidence, and on reflection, proved in my view to be not practical, which is why the issues that Mark Isherwood is seeking to insert in the Bill were not supported in the final draft.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy gytuno â Carl Sargeant wrth groesawu'r cyfnod ychwanegol hwn lle gallwn graffu ar welliannau a'u cyflwyno er mwyn sicrhau bod y Bil hwn yn gwbl briodol. Rwyf wedi dysgu o'r broses o gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ei bod nid yn unig yn broses ddysgu fawr, ond hefyd yn broses yn hytrach na digwyddiad. Dengys gwelliannau Mark Isherwood hynny, yn anad dim, oherwydd, yn amlwg, pan gyflwynwyd y Bil yn gyntaf, roedd gennym fwriadau penodol, nad oeddent, yng ngoleuni'r dystiolaeth ac ystyriaeth, yn ymarferol yn fy marn i, sef y rheswm pam na chefnogwyd y materion y mae Mark Isherwood yn ceisio eu cynnwys yn y Bil yn y fersiwn derfynol.

It is important to take note of the evidence that was given to committee about the practicality of applying a fit-and-proper-person test to the owner in addition to the manager. I was convinced by that evidence at the time and in particular the question of what sanction can be applied to the owner of the site if he or she ceases to be fit and proper. If I have just heard Mark Isherwood correctly, he has been arguing that there are circumstances in which, where it is in the public interest, the state can confiscate land from an individual. That is not the sort of state that I want to live in, and I am sure it is not the sort of state that Mark Isherwood wants to live in. I am sure that he did not mean it in that way, but, effectively, that is the only sanction that I think would be available if we were to amend the Bill as Mark Isherwood suggests in his amendment. I do not think that that is a way forward, and it is not a way forward that I want to follow in this Bill.

Mae'n bwysig nodi'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor am ymarferoldeb cymhwyso prawf person addas a phriodol at y perchennog yn ogystal â'r rheolwr. Cefais fy argyhoeddi gan y dystiolaeth honno ar y pryd ac yn arbennig y cwestiwn ynghylch pa gosb y gellir ei rhoi i berchennog y safle os nad yw'n berson addas a phriodol mwyach. Os wyf newydd glywed Mark Isherwood yn gywir, mae wedi bod yn dadlau bod amgylchiadau lle y gall y wladwriaeth, os yw hynny er budd y cyhoedd, atafaelu tir gan berson. Nid dyna'r math o wladwriaeth yr wyf am fyw ynddi, ac rwy'n siŵr nad dyna'r math o wladwriaeth y mae Mark Isherwood am fyw ynddi. Rwy'n siŵr nad dyna oedd ei fwriad, ond, i bob pwrpas, dyna'r unig gosb a fyddai ar gael pe byddem yn newid y Bil fel y mae Mark Isherwood yn ei awgrymu yn ei welliant. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n ffordd ymlaen, ac nid yw'n ffordd ymlaen yr wyf am ei dilyn yn y Bil hwn.

Mark's amendments 2 and 3—and I ask the Assembly to resist all three of the amendments—work on the assumption that the fit-and-proper-person test will be applied simultaneously across a number of sites. That is not always the case. Someone may well be a fit and proper person for a particular site, and then, months or a year later, they might become the manager of another site. Of course, things can happen in that period that mean that they cease to be fit and proper. We need to apply the test in each instance to ensure that we are consistent and that we take account of changes in someone's circumstances. I think that that is the case as well between local authority areas. I also think that local authorities may well be managing the sites in different ways. The Bill is actually written in a way that gives local authorities a lot of discretion in how they apply this licensing regime, how they apply fees, how they manage the sites, et cetera, and in how they apply the fit-and-proper-person test. I think that that is right, and if we were to pass the amendments today, we would take away that discretion, and we would create a danger of putting people in charge of sites who are not fit and proper, despite the fact that they were found to be fit and proper five years previously. I therefore ask the Assembly to resist all three of these amendments.

Mae gwelliannau 2 a 3 Mark—a gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad wrthod pob un o'r tri gwelliant—yn seiliedig ar y dybiaeth y caiff y prawf person addas a phriodol ei gymhwyso ar yr un pryd ar draws nifer o safleoedd. Nid yw hynny'n wir bob amser. Efallai fod rhywun yn berson yn addas a phriodol ar gyfer safle penodol, ac yna, fisoedd neu flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach, efallai y daw'n rheolwr ar safle arall. Wrth gwrs, gall pethau ddigwydd yn y cyfnod hwnnw sy'n golygu nad yw'n addas na phriodol mwyach. Mae angen inni gymhwyso'r prawf ym mhob achos er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gyson a'n bod yn ystyried newidiadau yn amgylchiadau person. Credaf fod hynny'n wir hefyd rhwng ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol. Credaf hefyd y gallai awdurdodau lleol fod yn rheoli'r safleoedd mewn gwahanol ffyrdd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'r Bil wedi'i lunio mewn ffordd sy'n rhoi llawer o ddisgresiwn o ran y ffordd y caiff y gyfundrefn drwyddedu hon ei chymhwyso, sut y caiff ffioedd eu codi, sut y caiff safleoedd eu rheoli, ac ati, a sut y caiff y prawf person addas na phriodol ei gymhwyso. Credaf fod hynny'n iawn, a phe baem yn cyflwyno'r gwelliannau heddiw, byddem yn cael gwared ar y disgresiwn hwnnw, a byddem yn creu perygl o roi pobl yn gyfrifol am safleoedd nad ydynt yn addas a phriodol, er gwaetha'r ffaith iddynt gael eu barnu'n addas a phriodol bum mlynedd ynghynt. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad wrthod pob un o'r tri gwelliant hyn.

18:04

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that, Peter; we congratulate you on this legislation and we have supported the principle all the way through and look forward to its completion. However, the amendment would improve the Bill; it was what you originally intended, and I quoted some of the evidence to committee that supported the amendment, which was supported by all Members of all parties at Stage 1.

Diolch ichi am hynny, Peter; rydym yn eich llongyfarch ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon ac rydym wedi cefnogi'r egwyddor drwyddi draw ac yn edrych ymlaen at ei chwblhau. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r gwelliant yn gwella'r Bil; dyna oedd eich bwriad gwreiddiol, a dyfynnais rywfaint o'r dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor a oedd yn cefnogi'r gwelliant, a gefnogwyd gan bob Aelod o bob plaid yng Nghyfnod 1.

The revocation of a licence is not confiscation of property; it is no more confiscation of property than is the revocation of a licence in any other matter, such as a pub licensee who owns his business premises but is deemed to have breached the licence conditions. There are many other examples where licences are granted by the state to people and can be withdrawn through the courts by the state where breaches occur. So, that point is invalid.

Nid yw diddymu trwydded yn gyfystyr ag atafaelu eiddo; nid yw'n gyfystyr ag atafaelu eiddo yn fwy na diddymu trwydded mewn unrhyw achos arall, megis trwyddedai tafarn sy'n berchen ar ei eiddo busnes ond y tybir ei fod wedi torri amodau'r drwydded. Mae nifer o enghreifftiau eraill lle y caiff trwyddedau eu rhoi gan y wladwriaeth i bobl ac y gellir eu diddymu drwy'r llysoedd gan y wladwriaeth lle cânt eu torri. Felly, mae'r pwynt hwnnw'n annilys.

I conclude this element by referring to the constituents who are park home residents in north Wales and who contacted me after the Stage 3 debate, when this was last discussed and considered. They said that they were of the opinion that my amendments—and those of Leanne Wood—would have strengthened the Bill, but that would have to be for another day. Well, today is that 'another day'. They said that the points I raised regarding the fit-and-proper-person test covering all sites owned had never been better illustrated than by the news that their owner sold 150 homes at a site in East Yorkshire to older people on a 12-month holiday licence, but informed them that they could live there as their main residence. They are now facing the threat of eviction.

Deuaf â'r elfen hon i ben drwy gyfeirio at etholwyr sy'n breswylwyr cartrefi mewn parciau yn y gogledd ac a gysylltodd â mi ar ôl dadl Cyfnod 3, pan gafodd hyn ei drafod a'i ystyried ddiwethaf. Dywedasant eu bod o'r farn y byddai fy ngwelliannau i—a rhai Leanne Wood—wedi atgfynerthu'r Bil, ond y byddai'n rhaid i hynny fod yn fater ar gyfer diwrnod arall. Wel, heddiw yw'r 'diwrnod arall' hwnnw. Dywedasant mai'r enghraifft orau eto o'r pwyntiau a godwyd gennyf ynghylch y prawf person addas a phriodol yn cwmpasu'r holl safleoedd a berchenogir oedd y newyddion bod eu perchennog wedi gwerthu 150 o gartrefi ar safle yn Nwyrain Swydd Efrog i bobl hŷn ar drwydded gwyliau 12 mis, ond gan ddweud wrthynt y gallent fyw yno fel eu prif breswylfa. Maent bellach yn wynebu'r bygythiad o gael eu troi allan.

I will conclude, finally, by saying that when I questioned the British Holiday and Home Parks Association about its general support for the fit-and-proper-person test, you would have expected it to have supported the line now being pursued by the Bill as it currently stands. It said that it wants people causing the problems to leave the industry so that residents can live happily in their park homes. It also said that requiring only site managers to pass a fit-and-proper-person test would leave the door open for very nasty people to own park home sites and employ somebody else to run them. I believe that we should listen in this respect to the British Holiday and Home Parks Association. I conclude.

Yn olaf, hoffwn gloi drwy ddweud, pan holais Gymdeithas Parciau Gwyliau a Pharciau Cartrefi Prydain am ei chefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r prawf person addas a phriodol, y byddech wedi disgwyl iddi gefnogi'r llwybr y mae'r Bil ar ei ffurf bresennol yn mynd ar ei thrywydd ar hyn o bryd. Dywedodd ei bod am i bobl sy'n achosi'r problemau adael y diwydiant fel y gall preswylwyr fyw'n ddedwydd yn eu cartrefi mewn parciau. Dywedodd hefyd y byddai ei gwneud yn ofynnol i reolwyr safleoedd yn unig basio prawf person addas a phriodol yn golygu y gallai pobl gas iawn fod yn berchen ar safleoedd a chyflogi rhywun arall i'w rhedeg. Credaf y dylem wrando ar Gymdeithas Parciau Gwyliau a Pharciau Cartrefi Prydain yn hyn o beth.

18:06

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that amendment 1 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is objection, so we will proceed to an electronic vote.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly awn ymlaen i bleidlais electronig.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1.

Result of the vote on amendment 1.

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 1: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 41, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 1 not agreed: For 13, Against 41, Abstain 0.

18:06

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 2.

Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 2.

18:06

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendment 2 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn fy enw i.

18:06

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that amendment 2 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is objection, so we will proceed to an electronic vote.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 2. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly awn ymlaen i bleidlais electronig.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2.

Result of the vote on amendment 2.

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 2: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 41, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 2 not agreed: For 13, Against 41, Abstain 0.

18:07

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 3.

Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 3.

18:07 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 3 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn fy enw i.

18:07 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 3 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is objection, so we will proceed to an electronic vote.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 3. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly awn ymlaen i bleidlais electronig.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3.

Result of the vote on amendment 3.

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 3: O blaid 20, Yn erbyn 34, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 3 not agreed: For 20, Against 34, Abstain 0.

18:07 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We now move to dispose of the next amendments on the marshalled list. I call on the Minister to move amendment 10.

Symudwn yn awr i benderfynu ar y gwelliannau nesaf ar y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u didoli. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 10.

18:07 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 10 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 10 yn fy enw i.

18:07 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 10 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is no objection, therefore amendment 10 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 10. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir gwelliant 10.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 10 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 10 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:08 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I propose that amendments 11 to 13, which appear consecutively in the marshalled list, are disposed of en bloc given their nature. Do any Members object to the votes being grouped? I see not.

Cynigiaf y dylid penderfynu ar welliannau 11 i 13, sy'n ymddangos yn olynol ar y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u didoli, gyda'i gilydd o gofio eu natur. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig i grwpio'r pleidleisiau? Ni welaf unrhyw wrthwynebiad.

I call on the Minister to move amendments 11 to 13.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliannau 11 i 13.

18:08 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 11, 12 and 13 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliannau 11, 12 a 13 yn fy enw i.

18:08 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendments 11 to 13 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is no objection, therefore amendments 11 to 13 are agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliannau 11 i 13. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unthyuw wrthwynebiad, felly caiff gwelliannau 11 i 13 eu derbyn.

Derbyniwyd gwelliannau 11, 12 ac 13 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendments 11, 12 and 13 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Grŵp 3: Gorchmynion Ad-dalu (Gwelliant 4)

Group 3: Repayment Orders (Amendment 4)

18:08

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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The lead and only amendment in the group is amendment 4. I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 4 and to speak to it.

Y prif welliant a'r unig welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 4. Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 4 a'i drafod.

18:08

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I move amendment 4 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn fy enw i.

Our final amendment, amendment 4, seeks to articulate the committee's unanimous recommendation 10 at Stage 1 of the legislation by removing the requirement that the repayment orders are confined to sums paid during the 12-month period ending with the date of the occupier's application to the tribunal. This amendment would enable an order to include relevant payments prior to this 12-month period, such as costs relating to the purchase of a mobile home, to commission pitch fees, and any periodic payments in respect of such a mobile home. Approval of this amendment would therefore deliver justice, fairness and protection against financial loss to mobile home owners at a very difficult time in their lives, often when they are most vulnerable, and facing extreme circumstances that literally threaten the roof over their heads.

Mae ein gwelliant olaf, sef gwelliant 4, yn ceisio cyfleu argymhelliad 10 a wnaed yn unfrydol gan y pwyllgor yng Nghyfnod 1 o'r ddeddfwriaeth drwy gael gwared ar y gofyniad y dylid cyfyngu gorchmynion ad-dalu i symiau a dalwyd dros gyfnod o 12 mis yn dod i ben ar ddyddiad cais y deiliad i'r tribiwnlys. Byddai'r gwelliant hwn yn galluogi gorchymyn i gynnwys taliadau perthnasol cyn y cyfnod 12 mis hwn, megis costau yn ymwneud â phrynu cartref symudol, i gomisiynu ffioedd llain, ac unrhyw daliadau cyfnodol mewn perthynas â chartref symudol o'r fath. Felly, byddai cymeradwyo'r gwelliant hwn yn sicrhau cyfiawnder a thegwch i berchenogion cartrefi symudol ac yn eu diogelu rhag colled ariannol ar adeg anodd iawn yn eu bywydau, yn aml pan fyddant fwyaf agored i niwed, ac yn wynebu amgylchiadau eithriadol sy'n llythrennol yn bygwth y to uwch eu pennau.

18:09

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I call on the Minister to reply.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i ymateb.

18:09

Carl Sargeant [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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These arguments were presented by Mark Isherwood and rehearsed at length during the Stage 3 debate, and rejected by this Assembly at that time. The Government believes still that it is reasonable to restrict payments under section 33(9)(a) in respect of the repayment order to 12 months where a site is unlicensed. The Government continues to believe that the provision will help to act as a sufficient deterrent in preventing sites being operated without a licence. It felt that the chances of a mobile home site being unlicensed for a period of more than 12 months are fairly remote and that the repayment order provision, as set out in subsection 10, is sufficient and should remain in section 33. I ask Members to resist this amendment.

Cyflwynwyd y dadleuon hyn gan Mark Isherwood a chawsant eu trafod yn helaeth yn ystod dadl Cyfnod 3, a'u gwrthod gan y Cynulliad hwn ar y pryd. Mae'r Llywodraeth o'r farn o hyd ei bod yn rhesymol cyfyngu taliadau o dan adran 33(9)(a) mewn perthynas â'r gorchymyn ad-dalu i 12 mis lle nad yw safle wedi'i drwyddedu. Mae'r Llywodraeth o'r farn o hyd y bydd y ddarpariaeth yn ddigon i helpu i atal safleoedd rhag cael eu gweithredu heb drwydded. Teimlwyd mai prin iawn y câi safle cartrefi symudol ei weithredu'n ddidrwydded am gyfnod o fwy na 12 mis a bod y gorchymyn ad-dalu, fel y'i nodir yn is-adran 10, yn ddigonol ac y dylai aros yn adran 33. Felly, gofynnaf i Aelodau wrthod y gwelliant hwn.

18:10

Peter Black [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I also ask Members to resist this amendment. The issue is that the totality of this Bill provides an effective and comprehensive regime in terms of the licensing of mobile home sites. Substantial penalties are payable by an owner on breach of the conditions of the license; these are far more substantial than in the existing legislation. There are also powers for local authorities to issue compliance notices and take other action where breaches of conditions take place. I would also expect that, because local authorities now have resources and duties, they will quickly become aware of a site in their area that is not licensed. There are only 92 sites in the whole of Wales and local authorities would quickly become aware if a site had not been licensed and would take action against it. I cannot conceive of a time when a local authority would take more than 12 months to become aware in that way.

Gofynnaf hefyd i Aelodau wrthod y gwelliant hwn. Y broblem yw bod y Bil cyfan hwn yn darparu cyfundrefn effeithiol a chynhwysfawr ar gyfer trwyddedu safleoedd cartrefi symudol. Mae cosbau sylweddol yn daladwy gan berchennog am dorri amodau'r drwydded; mae'r rhain yn llawer mwy sylweddol nag yn y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol. Ceir hefyd bwerau i awdurdodau lleol gyflwyno hysbysiadau cydymffurfio a chymryd camau eraill lle ceir achosion o dorri amodau. Byddwn hefyd yn disgwyl, gan fod awdurdodau lleol bellach yn cael adnoddau a dyletswyddau, iddynt ddod yn ymwybodol o safle yn eu hardal sydd heb ei drwyddedu yn gyflym. Dim ond 92 o safleoedd sy'n bodoli yng Nghymru gyfan a byddai awdurdodau lleol yn dod yn ymwybodol yn fuan os na fyddai safle wedi'i drwyddedu, ac yn cymryd camau yn ei erbyn. Ni allaf ddychmygu adeg pan fyddai awdurdod lleol yn cymryd mwy na 12 mis i ddod yn ymwybodol o hynny.

The other issue is that the application is made within a period of 12 months, beginning with the date of conviction. So, if this amendment is passed, we are effectively asking the tribunal to award a penalty going back prior to the date of conviction itself, which I think could pose a number of problems. In my view, the provisions in the Bill as put forward are sufficient to ensure that there is a substantial deterrent against an owner operating an unlicensed site. If an owner was caught operating one for a substantial period of time, then that 12-month penalty would be substantial and would put the owner in difficulty in meeting it. In that case, the amendment is best resisted. What we have in the Bill is sufficient to deal with the problem envisaged.

Y broblem arall yw bod y cais yn cael ei wneud o fewn cyfnod o 12 mis, gan ddechrau gyda dyddiad y gollfarn. Felly, os caiff y gwelliant hwn ei basio, rydym mewn gwirionedd yn gofyn i'r tribiwnlys ddyfarnu cosb sy'n dyddio'n ôl i gyfnod cyn y gollfarn ei hun, a allai achosi nifer o broblemau yn fy marn i. Credaf fod y darpariaethau yn y Bil a gyflwynwyd yn ddigonol i atal perchennog rhag gweithredu safle heb drwydded. Pe bai perchennog yn cael ei ddal yn gweithredu safle am gyfnod sylweddol o amser, yna byddai'r gosb 12 mis honno yn sylweddol a byddai'n golygu bod y perchennog yn cael anhawster ei thalu. Oherwydd hynny, mae'n well gwrthod y gwelliant. Mae'r hyn sydd gennym yn y Bil yn ddigon i ddelio â'r broblem a ragwelir.

18:12

Mark Isherwood

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is my understanding that it is common in the event of a conviction that the remedy applies to the crime or misdemeanour that occurred prior to that conviction, not from or subsequent to it. Therefore, I think that the argument used was somewhat spurious and back to front. Under this amendment, the repayment order could include payments made in connection with the purchase of the mobile home, which can involve significant sums that could otherwise be compromised, severely damaging the home owner. It should be for the residential property tribunal to determine what would be proportionate to include in that order. It would clearly not apply an excessive penalty if it believed that the offence did not merit that. This is not mandatory, it is simply giving the tribunal broader optional powers for it to judge and apply proportionally. It simply gives appropriate remedy where necessary in order to protect the interests of the resident and the owner of the mobile home. I hope and trust that Members will not wish to place mobile home owners at the disadvantage that would arise if this amendment is rejected.

Deallaf ei bod yn gyffredin mewn achos o gollfarn i'r cam unioni fod yn gymwys i'r drosedd neu'r tramgwydd a ddigwyddodd cyn y gollfarn honno, nid yn dilyn y gollfarn honno neu o ganlyniad iddi. Felly, credaf fod y ddadl a ddefnyddiwyd yn un annilys braidd ac o chwith. O dan y gwelliant hwn, gallai'r gorchymyn ad-dalu gynnwys taliadau a wnaed mewn cysylltiad â phrynu'r cartref symudol, a all gynnwys symiau sylweddol o arian a allai gael effaith andwyol a niweidiol iawn ar berchennog y cartref. Y tribiwnlys eiddo preswyl ddylai benderfynu beth fyddai'n gymesur i'w gynnwys yn y gorchymyn hwnnw. Yn amlwg, ni fyddai'n rhoi cosb ormodol pe bai o'r farn nad oedd y drosedd yn cyfiawnhau hynny. Nid yw hyn yn orfodol, yn syml, mae'n rhoi pwerau dewisol ehangach i'r tribiwnlys farnu a chymhwyso'n gymesur. Yn syml, mae'n sicrhau camau unioni priodol lle bo angen er mwyn diogelu buddiannau'r preswylydd a pherchennog y cartref symudol. Hyderaf na fydd Aelodau'n dymuno rhoi perchenogion cartrefi symudol o dan yr anfantais a fyddai'n deillio o wrthod y gwelliant hwn.

I will conclude by mentioning constituents who reside in a mobile home in a park home in north Wales. They e-mailed after the Stage 3 debate to say that one of the largest manufacturers of park homes has warned that the bottom has fallen out of the park home style of living because potential purchasers are being made aware of the blatant exploitation of elderly residents. Most site owners and park owners do not take part in the blatant exploitation of elderly residents. This Assembly should stand with the reputable majority and with the residents and ensure that discretion is allowed to the property tribunal to ensure that justice can be seen to be done and delivered when appropriate and on a proportionate basis.

I orffen, hoffwn sôn am etholwyr sy'n byw mewn cartref symudol mewn parc yn y gogledd. Cefais neges e-bost ganddynt yn dilyn dadl Cyfnod 3 yn dweud bod un o'r cynhyrchwyr cartrefi parc mwyaf wedi rhybuddio nad yw byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau mor ddeniadol bellach gan fod darpar brynwyr yn dod yn ymwybodol o'r cam-fanteisio amlwg ar breswylwyr oedrannus. Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o berchenogion safleoedd na pherchenogion parciau yn camfanteisio ar breswylwyr oedrannus. Dylai'r Cynulliad hwn sefyll dros y mwyafrif cyfrifol a thros y preswylwyr a sicrhau y caiff y tribiwnlys eiddo ddisgresiwn i sicrhau cyfiawnder cymesur lle y bo'n briodol.

18:14

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 4 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There is objection, so we will proceed to an electronic vote.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 4. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly awn ymlaen i bleidlais electronig.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4.

Result of the vote on amendment 4.

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 4: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 40, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 4 not agreed: For 13, Against 40, Abstain 0.

18:14 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We will now move to dispose of the next amendments in the marshalled list. I call on the Minister to move amendment 14.

Symudwn yn awr i benderfynu ar y gwelliannau nesaf ar y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u didoli. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 14.

18:14 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 14 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 14 yn fy enw i.

18:14 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 14 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 14 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 14. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 14.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 14 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 14 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 15.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 15.

18:15 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 15 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 15 yn fy enw i.

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 15 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 15 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 15. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 15.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 15 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 15 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 16.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 16.

18:15 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 16 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 16 yn fy enw i.

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 16 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 16 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 16. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 16.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 16 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 16 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Grŵp 4: Diffinio 'Teulu' (Gwelliannau 17, 21, 22 a 24)

Group 4: Definition of Family (Amendments 17, 21, 22 and 24)

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The lead amendment in the group is amendment 17. I call the Minister to move amendment 17 and to speak to it and the other amendments in the group.

Y prif welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 17. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 17 ac i drafod y gwelliant hwnnw a'r gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

18:15 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 17 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 17 yn fy enw i.

According to the wishes of the Assembly, I committed in the Stage 3 debate to look again at the definition of 'family'. The amendments to the definition have been revised in consultation with Assembly Members, predominantly Jocelyn Davies and Peter Black. The amendments in the group are intended to address the discussions of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee during Stage 2 scrutiny of the Bill regarding the need to update and modernise the definition of 'a family' used in Government amendments to the Bill. The definitions were replicated from existing legislation—the Caravan Sites Act 1968 and the Mobile Homes Act 1983—that used rather outdated language. I hope that Members will now be more content with the definition.

Yn unol â dymuniad y Cynulliad, ymrwymais yn ystod dadl Cyfnod 3 i edrych eto ar y diffiniad o 'deulu'. Diwygiwyd y gwelliannau i'r diffiniad mewn ymgynghoriad ag Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn bennaf Jocelyn Davies a Peter Black. Bwriad y gwelliannau yn y grŵp yw mynd i'r afael â thrafodaethau'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol wrth graffu ar y Bil yng Nghyfnod 2 mewn perthynas â'r angen i ddiweddaru a moderneiddio'r diffiniad o 'deulu' a ddefnyddir yng ngwelliannau'r Llywodraeth i'r Bil. Cafodd y diffiniadau eu copïo o ddeddfwriaeth bresennol—deddf Safleoedd Carafanau 1968 a Deddf Cartrefi Symudol 1983—a oedd yn defnyddio iaith hen ffasiwn braidd. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau bellach yn fwy bodlon ar y diffiniad.

18:16 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I speak in support of the Government amendments that relate to those that this Bill seeks to protect from eviction and harassment and to give rights of succession to. Members will recall the concerns that I raised previously about the language used to legally define family members the last time that we debated this Bill. It was rather a rigid and outdated definition, repeated from legislation many decades old—a definition that caused a great deal of discomfort, with its reference to full-blood and half-blood children and reputed fathers of illegitimate children. I am very pleased that the Minister listened to those concerns, and I was grateful for the opportunity during the recess to find a way forward with his officials.

Siaradaf o blaid gwelliannau'r Llywodraeth sy'n ymwneud â'r rhai y mae'r Bil hwn yn ceisio eu diogelu rhag aflonyddu a dadfeddiannu ac i roi hawliau olyniaeth iddynt. Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio'r pryderon a godais yn flaenorol am yr iaith a ddefnyddiwyd i ddiffinio aelodau o'r teulu yn gyfreithiol y tro diwethaf inni drafod y Bil hwn. Roedd yn ddiffiniad braidd yn anhyblyg a hen ffasiwn, a ddaeth o ddeddfwriaeth sawl degawd yn ôl—diffiniad a achosodd lawer iawn o bryder, drwy gyfeirio at blant gwaed llawn a hanner gwaed a thadau honedig plant anghyfreithlon. Rwy'n falch iawn bod y Gweinidog wedi gwrando ar y pryderon hynny, ac roeddwn yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle yn ystod y toriad i ddod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen gyda'i swyddogion.

We did not need a long-winded debate about the modern definition of a family. Instead, we focused on to whom the Bill should give protections. We were then able to establish a clear set of principles on which to base these amendments. I am, therefore, proud that this Assembly Bill will now have within it recognition of enduring partnerships—partnerships that more readily reflect the make-up of many households today. This will, I am sure, become a precedent for future legislation that accommodates the variety of modern family life as well as the traditional.

Nid oedd angen dadl hirwyntog am y diffiniad modern o deulu. Yn lle hynny, canolbwyntiwyd ar y rhai y dylai'r Bil eu diogelu. Roeddem wedyn yn gallu sefydlu cyfres glir o egwyddorion i fod yn sail i'r gwelliannau hyn. Felly, rwy'n falch y bydd y Bil hwn gan y Cynulliad bellach yn cydnabod partneriaethau parhaus—partneriaethau sy'n adlewyrchu'n well gyfansoddiad llawer o deuluoedd heddiw. Bydd hyn, rwy'n siŵr, yn dod yn gynsail i ddeddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol sy'n darparu ar gyfer amrywiaeth bywyd teuluol modern a thraddodiadol.

I think that this may be the first time that an enduring family relationship has been defined and enshrined in law in these islands, and I am very pleased that all children in the household will now have the protection of this Bill. I am sure that everybody would agree that that must be the right thing to do. I feel that these amendments better reflect the values of this legislature, and I am delighted to be supporting them.

Credaf mai dyma'r tro cyntaf o bosibl i berthynas deuluol barhaus gael ei diffinio a'i chynnwys mewn cyfraith ar yr ynysoedd hyn, ac rwy'n falch iawn y bydd pob plentyn yn y teulu bellach wedi'i ddiogelu gan y Bil hwn. Rwy'n siŵr y byddai pawb yn cytuno mai dyna'r peth cywir i'w wneud. Teimlaf fod y gwelliannau hyn yn adlewyrchu gwerthoedd y ddeddfwrfa hon yn well, ac rwy'n falch iawn o'u cefnogi.

18:18 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I start by thanking Jocelyn Davies for bringing this issue forward in the first place; we are very grateful to her for doing so. As a result of that, we have come forward with a much more acceptable definition of 'family'. The original definition was 53 years old, and I think that it was not really acceptable in this day and age, especially given recent legislation and the way in which times have changed. Certainly, I think that what we have in front of us now is a definition that is not just about an enduring family but one that is an enduring definition, and one that can be taken into other legislation. In that respect, Jocelyn's contribution has been quite marked, in terms of this and future legislation. I think that we should acknowledge that contribution as well.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i Jocelyn Davies am gyflwyno'r mater hwn yn y lle cyntaf; rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn iddi am wneud hynny. O ganlyniad i hynny, rydym wedi cyflwyno diffiniad llawer mwy derbyniol o 'deulu'. Cafodd y diffiniad gwreiddiol ei lunio 53 mlynedd yn ôl, a chredaf nad oedd yn wir yn dderbyniol yn yr oes sydd ohoni, yn enwedig o ystyried deddfwriaeth ddiweddar a'r ffordd y mae amseroedd wedi newid. Yn sicr, credaf fod gennym bellach ddiffiniad sydd nid yn unig yn ymwneud â pherthynas deuluol barhaus ond sy'n ddiffiniad parhaus, ac yn un y gellir ei gynnwys mewn deddfwriaeth arall. Yn hynny o beth, mae cyfraniad Jocelyn wedi bod yn eithaf amlwg, o ran y ddeddfwriaeth hon a deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol. Credaf y dylem gydnabod y cyfraniad hwnnw hefyd.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Do you want to reply, Minister? I see that you do not.

Hoffech chi ateb, Weinidog? Gwelaf nad ydych am wneud hynny.

The question is that amendment 17 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 17 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 17. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 17.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 17 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 17 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We will now move to dispose of the next amendments on the marshalled list. I call on the Minister to move amendment 18.

Symudwn yn awr i benderfynu ar y gwelliannau nesaf ar y rhestr o welliannau wedi'u didoli. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 18.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 18 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 18 yn fy enw i.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 18 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 18 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 18. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 18.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 18 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 18 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 19.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 19.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 19 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 19 yn fy enw i.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 19 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 19 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 19. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 19.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 19 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 19 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 20.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 20.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 20 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 20 yn fy enw i.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 20 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 20 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 20. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 20.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 20 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 20 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 21.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 21.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 21 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 21 yn fy enw i.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 21 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 21 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 21. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 21.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 21 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 21 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 22.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 22.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 22 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 22 yn fy enw i.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 22 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 22 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 22. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 22.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 22 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 22 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:19 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 23.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 23.

18:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 23 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 23 yn fy enw i.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 23 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 23 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 23. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 23.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 23 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 23 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 24.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 24.

18:20

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 24 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 24 yn fy enw i.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

The question is that amendment 24 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 24 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 24. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 24.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 24 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 24 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 25.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 25.

18:20

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 25 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 25 yn fy enw i.

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 25 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 25 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 25. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 25.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 25 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36

Amendment 25 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 26.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 26.

18:20

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 26 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 26 yn fy enw i.

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 26 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 26 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 26. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 26.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 26 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 26 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:20

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 27.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 27.

18:20

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 27 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 27 yn fy enw i.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 27 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 27 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 27. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 27.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 27 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 27 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 28.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 28.

18:20 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 28 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 28 yn fy enw i.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 28 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 28 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 28. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 28.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 28 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 28 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 29.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 29.

18:20 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 29 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 29 yn fy enw i.

18:20 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 29 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 29 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 29. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 29.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 29 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 29 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:21 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister to move amendment 30.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 30.

18:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 30 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 30 yn fy enw i.

18:21 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 30 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 30 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 30. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 30.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 30 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 30 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:21 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 31.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 31.

18:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 31 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 31 yn fy enw i.

18:21 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 31 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 31 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 31. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 31.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 31 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 31 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Grŵp 5: Gorchmynion a Rheoliadau (Gwelliannau 32, 53, 54, 33, 34, 35, 36 a 37)

Group 5: Orders and Regulations (Amendments 32, 53, 54, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37)

18:21 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The lead amendment in the group is amendment 32. I call the Minister to move amendment 32 and to speak to it and the other amendments in the group.

Y prif welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 32. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 32 ac i drafod y gwelliant hwnnw a'r gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

18:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 32 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 32 yn fy enw i.

Government amendments 32 to 37 are technical amendments to addressing drafting issues and do not change the Assembly's procedure that applies to any Order or regulation making power within the Bill. I will also speak to the amendments that are proposed by Eluned Parrott with regard to the regulations that set the commission rate on sales of mobile homes subject to the affirmative procedure, rather than the negative procedure, in this Assembly. The amendments were tabled by Eluned Parrott at stage 3 and were not supported by the Assembly at that time. This issue was also considered by the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee, which held its scrutiny of the Bill on 24 June, and I believe that Eluned Parrott is a member of that committee. The committee did not recommend changing the procedure from negative to affirmative in its supplementary report of 1 July. That is the position of the subject committee, following its scrutiny of this particular issue, which I believe should be maintained, and, therefore, I ask Members to resist amendments 53 and 54 in the name of Eluned Parrott and to support the others in the group.

Gwelliannau technegol yw gwelliannau 32 i 37 y Llywodraeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â materion drafftio ac nid ydynt yn newid gweithdrefn y Cynulliad sy'n berthnasol i unrhyw Orchymyn neu bŵer i wneud rheoliadau o fewn y Bil. Byddaf hefyd yn trafod y gwelliannau a gynigir gan Eluned Parrott o ran y rheoliadau sy'n gosod y gyfradd comisiwn ar werthu cartrefi symudol yn unol â'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol, yn hytrach na'r weithdrefn negyddol, yn y Cynulliad hwn. Cyflwynwyd y gwelliannau gan Eluned Parrott yng nghyfnod 3 ac ni chawsant eu cefnogi gan y Cynulliad ar y pryd. Ystyriwyd y mater hwn hefyd gan y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol, a graffodd ar y Bil ar 24 Mehefin, a chredaf fod Eluned Parrott yn aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw. Nid argymhellodd y pwyllgor y dylid newid y weithdrefn o fod yn un negyddol i un gadarnhaol yn ei adroddiad atodol dyddiedig 1 Gorffennaf. Dyna safbwynt y pwyllgor pwnc, yn dilyn ei waith craffu ar y mater penodol hwn, y credaf y dylid cadw at hynny, ac, felly, gofynnaf i Aelodau wrthod gwelliannau 53 a 54 yn enw Eluned Parrott a chefnogi'r gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

18:23 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Schedule 2(9)(4), enables Welsh Ministers to set out the maximum commission rates that new occupiers will be required to pay site owners under new agreements. The purpose of amendments 53 and 54 is to seek that that should take place via the affirmative procedure. As the Minister noted, I have submitted these amendments again because commission is a major part of the economics of mobile homes, and it is an important issue that could have major implications for mobile home owners wishing to sell their home, and, for that reason, I believe that it should involve consultation and debate on the Assembly floor. I do not think that this is something that is likely to change frequently. Therefore, it is not unreasonably burdensome for the Welsh Government, or for the National Assembly for Wales, to put that through the affirmative procedure. I believe that it is proportionate to the balance between the impact on the individuals affected and the workload of this institution and that it, therefore, should be the affirmative procedure.

Mae Atodlen 2(9)(4), yn galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i bennu uchafswm y cyfraddau comisiwn y bydd yn ofynnol i ddeiliaid newydd eu talu i berchenogion safleoedd o dan gytundebau newydd. Diben gwelliannau 53 a 54 yw ceisio sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd drwy'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, rwyf wedi cyflwyno'r gwelliannau hyn eto am fod comisiwn yn rhan bwysig o economeg cartrefi symudol, ac mae'n fater pwysig a allai arwain at oblygiadau mawr i berchenogion cartrefi symudol sy'n dymuno gwerthu eu cartref, ac, oherwydd hynny, credaf y dylid cynnal ymgynghoriad a dadl yn y Cynulliad. Nid wyf o'r farn bod hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n debygol o newid yn aml. Felly, nid yw'n afresymol o feichus i Lywodraeth Cymru, na Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, wneud hynny drwy'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol. Credaf fod hynny'n gymesur â'r cydbwysedd rhwng yr effaith ar y personau yr effeithir arnynt a llwyth gwaith y sefydliad hwn ac y dylid, felly, ei wneud drwy'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol.

Having heard your responses to the Member from north Wales earlier, I could have anticipated part of your introduction, Minister, but I will head you off at the pass a little and give you some of the reasons why I decided that it was right to return to this particular issue. During the Stage 3 debate, you stated that this issue

Ar ôl clywed eich ymatebion i'r Aelod o'r gogledd yn gynharach, gallwn fod wedi rhagweld rhan o'ch cyflwyniad, Weinidog, ond byddaf yn torri ar eich traws ychydig drwy nodi rhai o'r rhesymau pam y penderfynais ei bod yn briodol ichi ddychwelyd at y mater penodol hwn. Yn ystod dadl Cyfnod 3, dywedasoch fod y mater hwn

'was discussed by the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee, which did not recommend changing the procedure in the most recent letter that I received and also the Member in charge.'

wedi cael ei drafod gan y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol, nad oedd yn argymell newid y weithdrefn yn y llythyr diweddaraf a gefais a hefyd yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol.

It was not in the supplementary CLAC correspondence; you are quite right in saying that, but it was a clear recommendation in that initial report in February, as opposed to being something that was just discussed. In recommendation 9, we recommended that

Nid oedd yn yr ohebiaeth atodol gan y Pwyllgor; rydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud hynny, ond roedd yn argymhelliad clir yn yr adroddiad cyntaf hwnnw ym mis Chwefror, yn hytrach nag yn rhywbeth a drafodwyd yn unig. Yn argymhelliad 9, argymhellwyd y dylai'r

'the Member in charge considers tabling an amendment to ensure that an Order made under paragraph 8A of Part 1, Chapter 2 of Schedule 1 to the Mobile Homes Act 1983 is subject to the affirmative procedure.'

Aelod sy'n gyfrifol ystyried cyflwyno gwelliant i sicrhau y gall Gorchymyn a wnaed o dan baragraff 8A o Ran 1, Pennod 2 o Atodlen 1 i Ddeddf Cartrefi Symudol 1983 fod yn ddarostyngedig i'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol.

In terms of the Member in charge, while it was not initially something that he had considered, during the Stage 3 debate, the Member in charge spoke very clearly in favour of this change. Therefore, given that the Member in charge has agreed and that it is a recommendation of the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee, I ask the Government to reconsider this, because it is not something that will be burdensome, but it could be something that is important to the individuals affected.

O ran yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol, er nad oedd yn rhywbeth yr oedd wedi'i ystyried yn wreiddiol, yn ystod dadl Cyfnod 3, siaradodd yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol yn glir iawn o blaid y newid hwn. Felly, o gofio bod yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol wedi cytuno a'i fod yn un o argymhellion y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol, gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth ailystyried hyn, oherwydd nid yw'n rhywbeth a fydd yn feichus, ond gallai fod yn rhywbeth sy'n bwysig i'r personau yr effeithir arnynt.

18:25

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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I rise to seek clarification from the Minister, but before I do, I would like to put on record my thanks to Peter for steering this Bill through this far—I will not pre-empt things any further, just in case, but I am sure that it will go through—and to welcome him to the exclusive club of Members who have steered through successful backbench legislation—she says, with a big smile on her face. At this point, I always mention Kirsty because, had Kirsty's name come out of the ballot, we would have had the same piece of legislation as I know that they have both worked very closely on it.

Codaf i ofyn am eglurhad gan y Gweinidog, ond cyn imi wneud hynny, hoffwn ddiolch i Peter am lywio'r Bil hwn hyd yma—ni wnaf achub y blaen ar bethau ymhellach, rhag ofn i bethau fynd o chwith, ond rwy'n siŵr y caiff ei basio—a'i groesawu i'r clwb unigryw o Aelodau sydd wedi llywio deddfwriaeth meinciau cefn yn llwyddiannus—meddai, gyda gwên fawr ar ei hwyneb. Ar y pwynt hwn, rwyf bob amser yn sôn am Kirsty oherwydd, pe bai Kirsty wedi ennill y bleidlais, byddem wedi cael yr un darn o ddeddfwriaeth oherwydd gwn fod y ddau ohonynt wedi gweithio'n agos iawn arno.

Over the summer, I met some of my constituents who live in park homes. They want to see this legislation pass through as they are concerned about commission charges. Minister, I want assurances from you for my constituents should we allow the negative procedure to carry on. I ask this as somebody who, when I started out on my legislative journey, thought that everything had to come to the floor of the Assembly to be absolutely spot on, but I have rethought my views and the most important thing is to see the Bill get Royal Assent and allow the Government then to take it through. However, I want assurances from you as the present Minister—and, should you move on to bigger and better things, that you would leave a legacy—that the commission charges would be looked at very carefully. So, I would like to say to Members that we have to trust the Government—that has been hard for me to say, but I will say it again—we have to trust the Government to deliver the regulations from backbench Members' legislation. I am sure that, as it did with mine, Peter, it will do with yours.

Dros yr haf, cyfarfum â rhai o'm hetholwyr sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau. Maent am weld y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn cael ei phasio gan eu bod yn poeni am daliadau comisiwn. Weinidog, rwyf am gael sicrwydd gennych i'm hetholwyr pe baem yn caniatáu i'r weithdrefn negyddol barhau. Gofynnaf hyn fel rhywun, pan ddechreuais ar fy nhaith ddeddfwriaethol, oedd o'r farn bod yn rhaid i bopeth gael ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad er mwyn iddo daro'r hoelen ar ei phen, ond rwyf wedi ailystyried fy marn a'r peth pwysicaf yw bod y Bil yn cael Cydsyniad Brenhinol a bod y Llywodraeth wedyn yn cael caniatad i'w basio. Fodd bynnag, rwyf am gael sicrwydd gennych fel y Gweinidog presennol—a, phe byddech yn symud ymlaen at bethau mwy a gwell, y byddech yn gadael etifeddiaeth—y byddai'r taliadau comisiwn yn cael eu hystyried yn ofalus iawn. Felly, hoffwn ddweud wrth Aelodau bod yn rhaid inni ymddiried yn y Llywodraeth—mae hynny wedi bod yn anodd imi ei ddweud, ond fe'i dywedaf eto—rhaid inni ymddiried yn y Llywodraeth er mwyn cyflawni rheoliadau deddfwriaeth Aelodau meinciau cefn. Rwy'n siŵr, Peter, fel y gwnaeth gyda fy un i, y bydd yn gwneud hynny gyda'ch un chi.

18:27

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

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I assume that, when Ann Jones refers to Carl moving on to bigger and better things, she means the manager of Newcastle United Football Club. [Laughter.]

Tybiaf mai'r hyn y mae Ann Jones yn ei olygu wrth gyfeirio at Carl yn symud ymlaen at bethau mwy a gwell, yw bod yn rheolwr Clwb Pêl-droed Newcastle United. [Chwerthin.]

I support these amendments, because it is important that any changes to the commission rate are subject to a proper process in which there is full consultation and debate in the Assembly. As Eluned has said, the commission rate is an important part of the economics of the mobile home industry and any changes to the 10% commission rate, which is of course a maximum rate but is the rate that is always applied anyway, will have an impact on ground rent and other charges to residents of mobile homes. It is important, therefore, that any consideration of that change involves a proper consultation with those residents and with the owners of the site so that everyone understands the implications. I am sure that the present Minister, or even future Ministers, has no plans to change this commission rate at the moment. It is not on the face of the Bill nor has it ever been on the face of a Bill; it has always been a matter for secondary legislation and it has always been a matter for the negative procedure. However, if we are making legislation for the twenty-first century, we need to apply twenty-first century procedures to it. That involves proper consultation, proper consideration and proper debate. Therefore, for those reasons, I ask that we support these amendments as tabled by Eluned Parrott.

Cefnogaf y gwelliannau hyn, oherwydd mae'n bwysig bod unrhyw newidiadau i'r gyfradd comisiwn yn destun proses briodol lle ceir ymgynghori llawn a dadl yn y Cynulliad. Fel y dywedodd Eluned, mae'r gyfradd comisiwn yn rhan bwysig o economeg y diwydiant cartrefi symudol a bydd unrhyw newidiadau i'r gyfradd comisiwn 10%, sef y gyfradd uchaf wrth gwrs ond y gyfradd a gaiff ei chymhwyso bob amser sut bynnag, yn cael effaith ar rent tir a thaliadau eraill i breswylwyr cartrefi symudol. Mae'n bwysig, felly, fod unrhyw ystyriaeth o'r newid hwnnw yn cynnwys ymgynghoriad priodol â'r preswylwyr hynny a pherchenogion y safle fel bod pawb yn deall y goblygiadau. Rwy'n siŵr nad oes gan y Gweinidog presennol, na hyd yn oed Weinidogion y dyfodol, unrhyw gynlluniau i newid y gyfradd comisiwn hon ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw wedi'i chynnwys yn y Bil ac nid yw erioed wedi'i chynnwys yn y Bil; mae bob amser wedi bod yn fater ar gyfer is-ddeddfwriaeth a bob amser yn fater ar gyfer y weithdrefn negyddol. Fodd bynnag, os ydym yn gwneud deddfwriaeth ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, mae angen inni gymhwyso gweithdrefnau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae hynny'n cynnwys ymgynghoriad priodol, ystyriaeth briodol a dadl briodol. Felly, am y rhesymau hynny, gofynnaf inni gefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn a gyflwynwyd gan Eluned Parrott.

18:29 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the comments made by Members on this particular element of commission. The commission rate is absolutely fundamental in terms of sales and it is a core element of the business model for residential site owners, but let me give Members such as Ann Jones—who I know has made representations to me on behalf of her constituents, as many others have, too—the assurance that the commission rate has not changed since its introduction and, at present, the likelihood of making such an Order is extremely remote. Therefore, I do not believe that it warrants the additional procedures being placed upon the Assembly.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y sylwadau a wnaed gan Aelodau ar yr elfen benodol hon o gomisiwn. Mae'r gyfradd comisiwn yn gwbl allweddol o ran gwerthiannau ac mae'n elfen graidd o'r model busnes ar gyfer perchenogion safleoedd preswyl, ond gadewch imi roi sicrwydd i Aelodau megis Ann Jones—y gwn ei bod wedi gwneud sylwadau imi ar ran ei hetholwyr, fel y mae llawer o rai eraill wedi gwneud hefyd—nad yw'r gyfradd comisiwn wedi newid ers iddi gael ei chyflwyno ac, ar hyn o bryd, prin iawn yw'r tebygolrwydd y caiff Gorchymyn o'r fath ei wneud. Felly, ni chredaf ei bod yn cyfiawnhau'r gweithdrefnau ychwanegol a gyflwynwyd i'r Cynulliad.

For clarity, the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee in its report published on 1 July did not make a recommendation to change from the negative to the affirmative procedure—that is, in its supplementary report to my department. Therefore, I believe that we are following the views of the committee's report regarding the scrutiny of this issue. Therefore, I ask you to resist those two amendments tabled in the name of Eluned Parrott.

I egluro, ni wnaeth y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol yn ei adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd ar 1 Gorffennaf unrhyw argymhelliad i newid o'r weithdrefn negyddol i'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol—hynny yw, yn ei adroddiad atodol i'm hadran. Felly, credaf ein bod yn dilyn barn adroddiad y pwyllgor o ran craffu ar y mater hwn. Felly, gofynnaf ichi wrthod y ddau welliant a gyflwynwyd yn enw Eluned Parrott.

18:30 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that amendment 32 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 32 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 32. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 32.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 32 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 32 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:30 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Eluned Parrott, do you wish to move amendment 53?

Eluned Parrott, a ydych am gynnig gwelliant 53?

18:30 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 53 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 53 yn fy enw i.

18:30 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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If amendment 53 is not agreed, amendment 54 will fall. The question is that amendment 53 be agreed to. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection, therefore we will have an electronic vote.

Os na dderbynnir gwelliant 53, bydd gwelliant 54 yn methu. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 53. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly cawn bleidlais electronig.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 53.

Result of the vote on amendment 53.

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 53: O blaid 26, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 53 not agreed: For 26, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Methodd gwelliant 54.

Amendment 54 fell.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister to move amendment 33.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 33.

18:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 33 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 33 yn fy enw i.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 33 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 33 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 33. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 33.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 33 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 33 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 34.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 34.

18:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 34 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 34 yn fy enw i.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 34 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 34 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 34. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 34.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 34 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 34 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 35.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 35.

18:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 35 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 35 yn fy enw i.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 35 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 35 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 35 A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 35.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 35 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 35 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:31 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 36.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 36.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 36 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 36 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 36 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 36 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 36. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 36.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 36 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 36 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography | Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 37.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 37.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 37 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 37 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 37 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 37 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 37. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 37.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 37 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 37 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister to move amendment 38.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 38.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 38 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 38 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 38 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 38 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 38. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 38.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 38 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 38 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 39.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 39.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 39 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 39 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 39 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 39 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 39. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 39.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 39 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 39 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 40.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 40.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 40 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 40 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If amendment 40 is not agreed to, amendment 41 will fall. The question is that amendment 40 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 40 is agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Os na dderbynnir gwelliant 40, bydd gwelliant 41 yn methu. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 40. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 40 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 40 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 40 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 41.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 41.

18:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 41 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 41 yn fy enw i.

18:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 41 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 41 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 41. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 41.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 41 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 41 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 42.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 42.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 42 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 42 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 42 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 42 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 42. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 42.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 42 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 42 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 43.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 43.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 43 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 43 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 43 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 43 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 43. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 43.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 43 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 43 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 44.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 44.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 44 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 44 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 44 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 44 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 44. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 44.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 44 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36. *Amendment 44 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.*

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 55. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 55.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 55 in my name. Cynigiaf welliant 55 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 55 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 55 is agreed. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 55. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 55.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 55 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36. *Amendment 55 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.*

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 45. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 45.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 45 in my name. Cynigiaf welliant 45 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 45 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 45 is agreed. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 45. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 45.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 45 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36. *Amendment 45 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.*

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 46. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 46.

18:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 46 in my name. Cynigiaf welliant 46 yn fy enw i.

18:33 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 46 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 46 is agreed. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 46. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 46.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 46 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36. *Amendment 46 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.*

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 47. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 47.

18:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 47 in my name. Cynigiaf welliant 47 yn fy enw i.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 47 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 47 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 47. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 47.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 47 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 47 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 48.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 48.

18:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 48 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 48 yn fy enw i.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 48 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 48 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 48. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 48.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 48 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 48 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 49.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 49.

18:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 49 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 49 yn fy enw i.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 49 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 49 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 49. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 49.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 49 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 49 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 50.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 50.

18:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 50 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 50 yn fy enw i.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 50 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 50 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 50. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 50.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 50 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 50 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister to move amendment 51.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 51.

18:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 51 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 51 yn fy enw i.

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 51 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 51 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 51. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 51.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 51 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 51 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Grŵp 6: Gwelliannau Canlyniadol (Gwelliant 52)

Group 6: Consequential Amendments (Amendment 52)

18:34 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The lead and only amendment in the group is amendment 52. I call the Minister to move amendment 52 and to speak to it.

Y prif welliant a'r unig welliant yn y grŵp yw gwelliant 52. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i gynnig gwelliant 52 a'i drafod.

18:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 52 in my name.

Cynigiaf welliant 52 yn fy enw i.

Amendment 52 is a technical amendment to make further consequential amendments in Schedule 4 to the Bill to the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 and the Equality Act 2010.

Gwelliant technegol yw gwelliant 52 er mwyn gwneud gwelliannau canlyniadol pellach yn Atodlen 4 i'r Bil i Ddeddf Gorfodi a Sancsiynau Rheoliadol 2008 a Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010.

18:35 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is that amendment 52 be agreed to. Does any Member object? There are no objections, so amendment 52 is agreed.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 52. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly derbynnir gwelliant 52.

Derbyniwyd gwelliant 52 yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Amendment 52 agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:35 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We have reached the end of our Report Stage consideration of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill. I declare that all sections of and Schedules to the Bill are deemed agreed. That concludes the Report Stage proceedings.

Rydym wedi dod i ddiwedd ein hystyriaeth o'r Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru) o dan Gyfnod Adrodd. Rwy'n datgan y tybir bod pob adran o'r Atodlenni a'r Bil wedi'u derbyn. Dyna ddiwedd trafodion y Cyfnod Adrodd.

Cynnig Cyfnod 4 i Gymeradwyo'r Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru) o dan Reol Sefydlog 26.47

Cynnig

Stage 4 Standing Order 26.47 Motion to Approve the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill

Motion

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 26.47, yn cymeradwyo'r Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru).

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 26.47, approves the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill

18:35 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

It has been a long, hard journey, but at last we have arrived at the final stage of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill. This is the very first Member-proposed Bill introduced under the Assembly's new powers to reach this stage and it is, I believe, one that will make a big difference to many hundreds of people who own or rent homes on Wales's 92 park home sites.

Mae wedi bod yn daith hir ac anodd, ond o'r diwedd rydym wedi cyrraedd cam olaf y Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru). Dyma'r bil cyntaf wedi'i gynnig gan Aelod a gyflwynwyd o dan bwerau newydd y Cynulliad i gyrraedd y cam hwn ac mae'n un, fe gredaf, a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i gannoedd o bobl sy'n rhentu neu sy'n berchen ar gartrefi ar y 92 o safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau Cymru.

I will start by thanking all those who made the Bill possible. These include Kirsty Williams, who doggedly raised this issue in the Chamber for many years, before I got the opportunity to take up the cudgels, thanks to the luck of the draw. I do not think that she is ever going to forgive me for that. Thanks also have to go to the Research Service, the Legislation Office and the Commission's legal team for all their help in researching, consulting, drafting, costing and advising me on the contents of the Bill. I also thank the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee and the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee for their support, effective scrutiny and awkward questions, which helped to improve the legislation, and the Ministers for housing, Carl Sargeant and Huw Lewis, and their team for their support and help in redrafting the Bill into standalone Welsh legislation and making sure that any obstacles and problems in bringing it to this stage were overcome. I also thank all the Assembly Members who have given me their support in taking this Bill forward. It has become evident throughout this process that the measures that it contains are long overdue and command cross-party support.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi gwneud y Bil yn bosibl. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys Kirsty Williams, a gododd y mater hwn dro ar ôl tro yn y Siambr am sawl blwyddyn, cyn imi gael y cyfle, wrth lwc, i ysgwyddo'r baich. Ni chredaf y bydd byth yn maddau imi am hynny. Diolch hefyd i'r Gwasanaeth Ymchwil, y Swyddfa Ddeddfwriaeth a thîm cyfreithiol y Comisiwn am eu cyngor ar gynnwys y Bil a'u holl gymorth wrth ymchwilio, ymgynghori, drafftio a chostio. Diolch hefyd i'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol am eu cymorth, eu gwaith craffu effeithiol a'u cwestiynau anodd, a fu'n gymorth i wella'r ddeddfwriaeth, ac i'r Gweinidogion tai, Carl Sargeant a Huw Lewis, a'u tîm am eu cefnogaeth a'u help i ailddrafftio'r Bil yn ddeddfwriaeth annibynnol i Gymru a sicrhau bod unrhyw rwystrau a phroblemau o ran cyrraedd y cam hwn yn cael eu goresgyn. Diolch hefyd i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad sydd wedi fy nghefnogi wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r Bil hwn. Mae wedi dod yn amlwg drwy gydol y broses hon ei bod yn hen bryd cael y mesurau a gynhwysir a'u bod wedi ennyn cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol.

I came into politics to make a difference to people's lives and that is exactly what this Bill will do. This Bill is about fairness and social justice. For too long, residents of mobile homes have had a raw deal and have not had the rights that they deserve. Under the current law, there is little protection for residents from unscrupulous park home site owners, a minority of whom may exploit their position for personal gain. Problems can include poor site management and vetoing or deterring legitimate sales. This Bill will deal with that unfairness.

Mentrais i fyd gwleidyddiaeth er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl a dyna'r union beth y bydd y Bil hwn yn ei wneud. Mae'r Bil hwn yn ymwneud â thegwch a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Am gyfnod rhy hir, mae preswylwyr cartrefi symudol wedi cael eu trin yn annheg ac nid ydynt wedi cael yr hawliau y maent yn eu haeddu. O dan y gyfraith bresennol, nid oes fawr ddim diogelwch i drigolion rhag perchenogion diegwyddor safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau, y gall lleiafrif ohonynt fanteisio ar eu sefyllfa er budd personol. Gall problemau gynnwys rheolaeth wael ar safleoedd, rhoi feto ar werthiannau cyfreithlon neu eu hatal. Bydd y Bil hwn ymdrin â'r annhegwch hwnnw.

Some of the key reforms are a five-year licence for site owners, subject to a reasonable fee, specific provisions allowing local authorities to recover enforcement costs arising from the breach of licence conditions, a fit-and-proper-person test applying to the manager of the regulated site, provisions that set out how the site should be managed and enable the licensing authority to appoint interim managers to run the site, involvement of the residential property tribunal in appeals and other determinations, enforcement provisions and the right for local authorities to serve notices on site owners to carry out work and to act to undertake that work in default if necessary, as well as powers of entry. There is the end to the veto on sales, alongside provisions to protect the paying over of the commission and to ensure that the purchaser receives information about the agreement and the site rules ahead of completion, protection of the anonymity of the residents association members, a fixed-penalty option for licensing authorities, provisions in relation to operating an unlicensed site, including repayment orders, and protection for residents from the passing onto them of any costs incurred as a consequence of the passing of this Bill. Pitch fees will henceforth only been increased in line with CPI rather than RPI. There is protection for the homeowner in terms of the movement of their home by the site owner, provision on rights of succession, and protection for the mobile home owner to carry out internal improvements.

Mae rhai o'r diwygiadau allweddol yn cynnwys trwydded pum mlynedd i berchenogion safle, yn amodol ar ffi resymol, darpariaethau penodol sy'n caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol adennill costau gorfodi sy'n deillio o dorri amodau'r drwydded, prawf person addas a phriodol sy'n gymwys i reolwr y safle a reoleiddir, darpariaethau sy'n nodi sut y dylai'r safle gael ei reoli ac sy'n galluogi'r awdurdod trwyddedu i benodi rheolwyr dros dro i redeg y safle, cynnwys y tribiwnlys eiddo preswyl mewn apeliadau a phenderfyniadau eraill, darpariaethau gorfodi a'r hawl i awdurdodau lleol gyflwyno hysbysiadau i berchenogion safleoedd wneud gwaith a gweithredu i gyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw os oes angen, yn ogystal â phwerau mynediad. Rhoddir terfyn ar y feto ar werthiannau, a cheir darpariaethau i ddiogelu taliadau comisiwn a sicrhau bod y prynwr yn cael gwybodaeth am y cytundeb a rheolau'r safle cyn cwblhau, darpariaethauu i ddiogelu cyfrinachedd aelodau cymdeithas y preswylwyr, opsiwn i awdurdodau trwyddedu roi cosb benodedig, darpariaethau mewn perthynas â gweithredu safle heb drwydded, gan gynnwys gorchmynion ad-dalu, a darpariaethau i ddiogelu preswylwyr rhag gorfod ysgwyddo unrhyw gostau yr aed iddynt o ganlyniad i basio'r Bil hwn. Dim ond yn unol â Mynegai Prisiau Defnyddwyr y bydd ffioedd lleiniau yn cynyddu o hyn ymlaen, yn hytrach na'r Mynegai Prisiau Manwerthu. Rhoddir diogelwch i berchenogion cartrefi o ran atal perchennog y safle rhag symud eu cartref, darpariaeth ar hawliau olyniaeth, a diogelwch i berchenog y cartref wneud gwelliannau mewnol.

I am hopeful that this Bill, if it is approved today, will help to solve many of the problems and issues that have been drawn to my attention during the consultation process and since. I believe that the changes laid out in it are measured and that, despite some additional cost for site owners, there should be little impact on the economic viability of well-run sites. We are bringing residential mobile homes sites into the twenty-first century with this Bill, with a modern, fit-for-purpose licencing system that protects the vulnerable, that gives local councils the tools they need to oversee site management and that ensures that site owners are fit for purpose. I commend it to the Assembly.

Gobeithiaf y bydd y Bil hwn, os caiff ei gymeradwyo heddiw, yn helpu i ddatrys llawer o'r problemau a'r materion a ddygwyd i'm sylw yn ystod y broses ymgynghori ac ers hynny. Credaf fod y newidiadau a nodir yn rhai ystyriol, ac, er gwaethaf rhywfaint o gost ychwanegol i berchenogion safleoedd, na ddylid gweld fawr ddim effaith ar hyfywedd economaidd safleoedd a gaiff eu rhedeg yn dda. Drwy'r Bil hwn, rydym yn dod â safleoedd cartrefi symudol preswyl i mewn i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain, gyda system drwyddedu fodern, addas at y diben, sy'n diogelu pobl sy'n agored i niwed, sy'n rhoi'r adnoddau sydd eu hangen ar gynghorau lleol i oruchwylio rheolwyr safle ac sy'n sicrhau bod perchenogion safleoedd yn addas at y diben. Fe'i cymeradwyaf i'r Cynulliad.

18:40

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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You will be pleased to hear that I have very little to say. Suffice to say, I wish to congratulate Peter. It has been a long haul, particularly for him. This is something that, from inception, has had the support of all Member of all parties and something that those at the sharp end—the residents and the reputable park owners—have been calling for and will welcome.

Byddwch yn falch o glywed nad oes gennyf lawer iawn i'w ddweud. Digon yw dweud fy mod yn llongyfarch Peter. Bu'n daith hir, iddo ef yn enwedig. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sydd, o'r dechrau, wedi cael ei gefnogi gan bob Aelod o bob plaid ac mae'n rhywbeth y mae'r rhai sy'n cael eu trin yn annheg—y preswylwyr a'r perchenogion parciau parchus—wedi bod yn galw amdano ac a gaiff ei groesawu ganddynt.

It is almost perfectly formed; with our amendments, we would have been even closer to perfection. However, let us hope that, nonetheless, this greatly improves the experience of the people affected, improves lives, wellbeing and health, and improves the money in the pockets of the people who own the sites and live on them. I congratulate you, Peter, and we look forward to voting to support this Bill in a few moments.

Mae wedi'i llunio bron yn berffaith; gyda'n gwelliannau, byddem wedi bod hyd yn oed yn agosach at berffeithrwydd. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni obeithio y bydd hyn, wedi'r cyfan, yn gwella'n fawr brofiad y bobl yr effeithir arnynt, yn gwella bywydau, lles ac iechyd, ac yn rhoi mwy o arian ym mhocedi'r bobl sy'n berchen ar y safleoedd ac yn byw arnynt. Rwy'n eich llongyfarch, Peter, ac edrychwn ymlaen at bleidleisio i gefnogi'r Bil hwn mewn ychydig funudau.

18:41 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I truly want to congratulate Peter Black and to confirm that I have long since forgiven him for having the good fortune of getting his name pulled out of the hat. I know that Peter feels passionately about many issues in Welsh life, and I am grateful to him that he chose this issue for this valuable opportunity to change the law. He and others in past debates have been kind and generous in their comments towards me. This is an issue on which I have long campaigned, but I want to make it absolutely clear, Deputy Presiding Officer, that it is not I who had the tenacity to keep going with this campaign; it is the tenacity of those people who have found their lives blighted by unscrupulous park owners who have had the courage to speak out in the face of massive intimidation. I particularly would like to pay tribute to the residents of Caerwnon Park, Sunnyhaven Park and Norton Manor Estate park in Brecon and Radnorshire, who have, at times, faced tremendous physical danger, but despite that, have continued to speak out and to campaign for a change in the law. Today, it is not my victory, Peter Black's victory or the Assembly's victory; it is the victory of those residents who had the courage to say that what was happening was not right, and to have brought this to the attention of many Assembly Members who have been determined to get this law changed. Thank you.

Rwyf wirioneddol am longyfarch Peter Black ac rwy'n cadarnhau fy mod wedi hen faddau iddo am fod yn ddigon ffodus i gael ei ddewis. Gwn fod Peter yn teimlo'n gryf am lawer o faterion yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iddo am ddewis y mater hwn ar gyfer y cyfle gwerthfawr hwn i newid y gyfraith. Mae ef ac eraill mewn dadleuon blaenorol wedi gwneud sylwadau caredig a hael amdanaf. Mae hwn yn fater yr wyf wedi ymgyrchu drosto ers tro, ond rwyf am ei gwneud yn gwbl glir, Ddirprwy Lywydd, nad fy nygnwch i sydd wedi cynnal yr ymgyrch hon; ond dygnwch y bobl hynny y mae perchenogion parciau diegwyddor wedi difetha eu bywydau ac sydd wedi bod yn ddigon dewr i godi eu llais yn wyneb bygythiadau enfawr. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged arbennig i drigolion Parc Caerwnon, Parc Sunnyhaven a pharc Ystad Norton Manor ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, sydd wedi, ar adegau, wynebu perygl corfforol aruthrol, ond er gwaethaf hynny, wedi parhau i godi eu llais ac ymgyrchu dros newid yn y gyfraith. Heddiw, nid fy muddugoliaeth i, buddugoliaeth Peter Black, na buddugoliaeth y Cynulliad ydyw; ond buddugoliaeth y preswylwyr hynny a fu'n ddigon dewr i ddweud nad oedd yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd yn iawn, ac i ddwyn hyn i sylw llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad sydd wedi bod yn benderfynol o newid y gyfraith hon. Diolch.

18:42 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question is that the Mobile Homes (Wales) Bill be passed. Does any Member object? There are no objections, therefore the Bill is passed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36. [Applause.]

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid pasio Bil Cartrefi Symudol (Cymru). A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly caiff y Bil ei basio yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36. [Cymeradwyaeth.]

Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:42 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We can now move directly to voting time. I am sure that there are not three Members who wish for the bell to be rung, but I have to ask. I see that there are not.

Gallwn yn awr fynd yn syth at y cyfnod pleidleisio. Rwy'n siŵr nad oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu, ond rhaid imi ofyn. Gwelaf nad oes.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

Voting Time

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5302.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5302.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 22, Yn erbyn 32, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 22, Against 32, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnig NDM5302.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5302.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20, the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnig NDM5302.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5302.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20, the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i gynnig NDM5302

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to motion NDM5302

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20 the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i gynnig NDM5302

Result of the vote on amendment 4 to motion NDM5302

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20 the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 5 i gynnig NDM5302

Result of the vote on amendment 5 to motion NDM5302

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20 the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 6 i gynnig NDM5302

Result of the vote on amendment 6 to motion NDM5302

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 54, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 54, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5302 fel y'i diwygiwyd

Motion NDM5302 as amended

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod gan fwyafrif y plant a gaiff eu gwahardd neu eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol anghenion dysgu ychwanegol neu arbennig, eu bod yn fechgyn, y gallant hawlio prydau ysgol am ddim, eu bod yn blant sy'n derbyn gofal, neu y cânt eu dysgu'n aml mewn uned cyfeirio disgyblion;

2. Yn cydnabod yr anghysondebau rhwng awdurdodau lleol ynghylch addysg y tu allan i leoliad ysgol;

3. Yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ostwng y cyfnod gorfodol lle mae gofyn i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu addysg i ddisgyblion wedi'u gwahardd; a

4. Yn galw am roi strategaeth gydlynol ar waith ar gyfer disgyblion a gaiff eu dysgu y tu allan i leoliad ysgol, er mwyn monitro a gwella eu cyfleoedd a'u canlyniadau addysgol a bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi'r camau y bydd yn eu cymryd i weithredu argymhellion adroddiad 2013 ar werthuso'r ddarpariaeth addysg i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael eu dysgu y tu allan i'r ysgol.

1. Notes that the majority of children excluded or taught outside of a school setting have either special or additional learning needs, are boys, are entitled to free school meals, are looked after children, and often taught in a pupil referral unit;

2. Recognises the inconsistencies between local authorities regarding education outside the school setting;

3. Urges the Welsh Government to reduce the mandatory period in which local authorities are required to deliver education to excluded pupils; and

4. Calls for a cohesive strategy to be put in place for children who are taught outside the school setting, to monitor and improve their educational chances and outcomes and for the Welsh Government to set out the steps it will take to implement the recommendations of the 2013 report on an evaluation of education provision for children and young people educated outside the school.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5302 fel y'i diwygiwyd

Result of the vote on motion NDM5302 as amended

Gwrthodwyd cynnig NDM5302 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Motion NDM5302 as amended not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.

As required by Standing Order 6.20 the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the motion as amended.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5304

Result of the vote on motion NDM5304

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 36, Yn erbyn 18, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 36, Against 18, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5306

Result of the vote on motion NDM5306

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 5, Yn erbyn 40, Ymatal 9.

Motion not agreed: For 5, Against 40, Abstain 9.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnig NDM5306

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5306

Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 1: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.

Amendment 1 not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.

Fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Reol Sefydlog 6.20, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant.

As required by Standing Order 6.20 the Deputy Presiding Officer exercised his casting vote by voting against the amendment.

18:49

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The short debate was postponed, therefore that concludes today's business. Thank you very much.

Gohiriwyd y ddadl fer, felly, daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 18:49

The meeting ended at 18:49