Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mercher, 15 Mehefin 2011
Wednesday, 15 June 2011

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

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

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

Y Llywydd: Prynhawn da. Galwaf Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i drefn.

The Presiding Officer: Good afternoon. I call the National Assembly for Wales to order.

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

Anllythrennedd

Illiteracy

1. Arweinydd Plaid Cymru (Ieuan Wyn Jones): *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau anllythrennedd ymhlith plant 11 oed. OAQ(4)0012(ESK)*

1. The Leader of Plaid Cymru (Ieuan Wyn Jones): *Will the Minister make a statement on the levels of illiteracy among 11 year old children. OAQ(4)0012(ESK)*

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Mae nifer y disgyblion sydd wedi cyrraedd y lefel a ddisgwylir—sef pedwar neu uwch—ar ddiwedd cyfnod allweddol 2 mewn Cymraeg a Saesneg wedi cynyddu ers 2007. Fodd bynnag, gallwn wneud yn well na hynny, a dyna pam fy mod wedi amlinellu cynllun llythrennedd cenedlaethol sy'n canolbwyntio ar blant saith i 11 oed.

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): The number of pupils achieving the expected level—namely four or above—at the end of key stage 2 in English and Welsh has improved since 2007. However, we can do better, which is why I have outlined a national literacy plan focusing on seven to 11-year-olds.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: In about a month's time, at the end of the school term, some 13,000 11-year-olds will leave school in Wales functionally illiterate. In 2016, they will be leaving secondary school. How many of those do you think will be functionally illiterate in 2016?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mewn rhyw fis, ar ddiwedd y tymor ysgol, bydd oddeutu 13,000 o blant 11 mlwydd oed yn gadael yr ysgol yn anllythrennog yng Nghymru. Yn 2016, byddant yn gadael yr ysgol uwchradd. Faint o'r rhain fydd yn weithredol anllythrennog yn 2016 yn eich barn chi?

Leighton Andrews: Like me, the Member was a Minister in the One Wales Government, and during my time as Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning in that Government, I published the national literacy plan, with a specific focus on the years 7 to 11. Our intention is to ensure that young people achieve the reading ages expected of them. We made a commitment in our budget last year to invest in that national literacy plan, and we are taking it forward.

Leighton Andrews: Fel fi, roedd yr Aelod yn Weinidog yn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, ac yn ystod fy nghyfnod fel Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn y Llywodraeth honno, cyhoeddais y cynllun llythrennedd cenedlaethol, a oedd yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar flynyddoedd 7 i 11. Ein bwriad yw sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn cyflawni'r oed darllen a ddisgwylir. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad yn ein cyllideb y llynedd i fuddsoddi yn y cynllun llythrennedd cenedlaethol, ac rydym yn gwireddu hyn.

Angela Burns: I have one of the national literacy plans here, which is the language, literacy and communication skills plan. One thing that strikes me, by its absence, is how you will be able to measure the outcomes to ensure that you are moving in the right

Angela Burns: Mae gen i un o'r cynlluniau llythrennedd cenedlaethol yma, sef y cynllun sgiliau iaith, llythrennedd a chyfathrebu. Un peth sy'n fy nharo i, yw sut y bydd modd i chi fesur y canlyniadau i sicrhau eich bod yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad cywir, gan nad yw

direction. Could you please tell us what plans you have to measure these outcomes in the future?

hynny'n cael ei grybwyll. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym os gwelwch yn dda pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i fesur y canlyniadau hyn yn y dyfodol?

Leighton Andrews: We have said that we are going to ensure that a national reading test will be available so that judgments can be made about the skills that have been attained by young people during the primary school period. We already know that significant numbers of young people are not achieving the reading ages that we would expect for them, particularly during primary school, which subsequently feeds on into secondary school. We also know from the tests that are administered in many secondary schools that the claimed levels of achievement by primary schools, not only in literacy, but in other skills as well, are not as high as they should be. Therefore, we are putting in place, as I said, national reading tests.

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi dweud y byddwn yn sicrhau y bydd prawf darllen cenedlaethol ar gael fel y bydd modd gwneud dyfarniadau am y sgiliau a gyflawnwyd gan blant yn yr ysgol gynradd. Gwyddom eisoes nad yw niferoedd sylweddol o blant yn cyrraedd y targedau oedran darllen y byddem yn ei ddisgwyl ar eu cyfer, yn enwedig yn yr ysgol gynradd, sydd wedyn yn parhau yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Gwyddom hefyd, o'r profion a ddefnyddir mewn llawer o ysgolion uwchradd, nad yw'r lefelau a gyrhaeddwyd yn honedig, gan ysgolion cynradd, nid yn unig mewn llythrennedd, ond mewn sgiliau eraill hefyd, mor uchel ag y dylent fod. Felly, fel y dywedais, rydym yn rhoi profion darllen cenedlaethol ar waith.

Angela Burns: Thank you for that answer, Minister. That puts the onus on the child, does it not? What will you put in place to look at the outcomes from a teaching perspective? Chris Keates, the general secretary of the NASUWT, was very keen to ensure that the blame game did not happen. He also said that the NASUWT was willing to work with the Assembly to find a way forward so that we can look at the teachers and ensure that they are putting the right strategies in place to achieve those goals. What discussions have you had with the unions since these dreadful results were announced? I reiterate that it is surely not right to put the onus on the children to pass the reading tests; we must look at what the teachers are doing and judge their outcomes.

Angela Burns: Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae hynny'n rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb ar y plentyn, onid yw? Beth fyddwch chi'n ei roi ar waith i edrych ar y canlyniadau o safbwynt addysgu? Roedd Chris Keates, ysgrifennydd cyffredinol NASUWT, yn awyddus iawn i sicrhau nad oeddem yn chwarae'r gêm taflu bai. Dywedodd hefyd fod NASUWT yn barod i weithio gyda'r Cynulliad i ddod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen, fel bod modd edrych ar yr athrawon a sicrhau eu bod hwy'n rhoi'r strategaethau cywir ar waith i gyflawni'r nodau hynny. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r undebau ers i'r canlyniadau ofnadwy hyn gael eu cyhoeddi? Rwy'n dweud unwaith eto nad yw hi'n iawn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb ar y plant i lwyddo yn y profion darllen; rhaid i ni edrych ar yr hyn y mae athrawon yn ei wneud a barnu eu canlyniadau.

Leighton Andrews: I welcome the Member to her position as education spokesperson for the opposition. If she recalls the speech that I delivered to the Assembly in February and the written statement that I issued, I outlined then that we had expectations for the standards of literacy and numeracy of teachers as they entered the profession and became newly qualified teachers, and that we would be putting in place steps to ensure that all teachers saw themselves as teachers of

Leighton Andrews: Croesawaf yr Aelod i'w swydd fel llefarydd yr wrthblaid ym maes addysg. Os yw hi'n cofio araith a gyflwynwyd gennyf i'r Cynulliad ym mis Chwefror, a'r datganiad ysgrifenedig a gyhoeddais, nodais bryd hynny fod gennym ddisgwyliadau gan athrawon o ran y safonau llythrennedd a rhifedd wrth iddynt ddechrau yn y proffesiwn ac athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso, ac y byddem yn rhoi camau ar waith i sicrhau bod yr holl athrawon yn

literacy no matter what subject area they were responsible for. We have made that very clear and that work is being followed through at the present time.

gweld eu hunain fel athrawon llythrennedd ni waeth pa bwnc y maent yn gyfrifol amdano. Rydym wedi gwneud hynny'n glir iawn a bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn hyn o beth ar hyn o bryd.

Rebecca Evans: Attainment in schools has been linked to access to books at home and to living in a house where reading and access to books are commonplace. How will the Welsh Government help to improve the basic skills and confidence of parents to support them in helping their children to learn and to become more proficient in numeracy and literacy?

Rebecca Evans: Mae cyrhaeddiad mewn ysgolion wedi'i gysylltu â chael darllen llyfrau yn y cartref, a byw mewn tŷ lle mae darllen a mynediad at lyfrau yn gyffredin. Sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn helpu i wella sgiliau sylfaenol a hyder rhieni i'w cefnogi i helpu eu plant i ddysgu ac i ddod yn fwy hyfedr mewn rhifedd a llythrennedd?

Leighton Andrews: We have supported schemes that encourage family take-up of literacy, adult literacy schemes and the national Bookstart scheme. I was pleased to visit an event to note National Bookstart Day on Friday in my constituency, and I am sure that other Members did the same. We invest in ensuring that young children are given access to books at an early age and parents are provided with starter packages for them. We have made a significant investment in ensuring that there is support for families in the field of reading.

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi cefnogi cynlluniau sy'n annog teuluoedd i fanteisio ar lythrennedd, cynlluniau llythrennedd i oedolion a'r cynllun cenedlaethol Dechrau Da. Roeddwn yn falch o gael ymweld â digwyddiad i nodi Diwrnod Cenedlaethol Dechrau Da yn fy etholaeth ddydd Gwener, ac rwy'n siŵr bod Aelodau eraill wedi gwneud yr un peth. Rydym yn buddsoddi i sicrhau bod plant ifanc yn cael gweld lyfrau yn gynnar, a bod pecynnau cychwynnol yn cael eu darparu ar gyfer rhieni. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol i sicrhau bod cefnogaeth ar gael i deuluoedd ym maes darllen.

Peter Black: My question is very much along the same lines as the previous question. I have seen reports that more and more children are starting school without basic language skills, which means that teachers have to teach them how to speak properly before they can learn to read and write. That indicates that programmes such as Flying Start, which involve parenting skills, are not quite hitting the mark. Have you looked at how you can amend those programmes to try to help children who are having problems and to improve basic oracy skills before they get into school?

Peter Black: Mae fy nghwestiwn i yn debyg iawn i'r cwestiwn blaenorol. Rwyf wedi gweld adroddiadau bod mwy a mwy o blant yn dechrau'r ysgol heb sgiliau iaith sylfaenol, sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid i athrawon eu dysgu sut i siarad yn iawn cyn y gallant ddysgu iddynt ddarllen ac ysgrifennu. Mae hynny'n dangos nad yw rhaglenni fel Dechrau'n Deg, sy'n cynnwys sgiliau magu plant, yn cyrraedd ei nod yn llwyr. A ydych wedi ystyried sut y gallwch newid y rhaglenni hynny i geisio helpu plant sy'n cael problemau, ac i wella sgiliau llafaredd sylfaenol cyn iddynt gyrraedd yr ysgol?

Leighton Andrews: Oracy is very important and I think that our Flying Start programme has been a significant success. That is why my party campaigned on a manifesto commitment to double the number of young people who will benefit from Flying Start and I am delighted that that was endorsed by the electorate. We will be taking that programme forward and we regard it as a success.

Leighton Andrews: Mae llefaredd yn bwysig iawn ac rwy'n credu bod ein rhaglen, Dechrau'n Deg, wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr. Dyna pam mae fy mhlaid wedi ymgyrchu am ymrwymiad maniffesto i ddyblu nifer y plant bach a fydd yn elwa o Dechrau'n Deg, ac rwy'n falch iawn bod hynny wedi ei gymeradwyo gan yr etholwyr. Byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'r rhaglen ac

rydym yn ei hystyried yn llwyddiant.

Peter Black: I do not doubt that it is a success where it is applied. Your commitment to double the number of children who will be helped by this programme is warranted by the statistics that I have just pointed out about children not being able to speak, read or write properly when they go to school. Do you not accept, with regard to how you roll out that programme and expand it, that we should be looking to give local authorities more discretion as regards how they apply it and how they use the available resources to meet local needs, as opposed to dictating from the top down how it should be applied?

Peter Black: Nid wyf yn amau ei fod yn llwyddiant lle mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio. Gwarantir eich ymrwymiad i ddyblu nifer y plant fydd yn cael cymorth gan y rhaglen hon gan yr ystadegau yr wyf wedi'u nodi am blant nad ydynt yn gallu siarad, darllen nac ysgrifennu'n gywir pan fyddant yn mynd i'r ysgol. Onid ydych yn derbyn, o ran sut yr ydych yn cyflwyno'r rhaglen honno, ac yn ei hymestyn, y dylem fod yn ystyried rhoi mwy o ddisgresiwn i awdurdodau lleol o ran sut y maent yn ei chymhwyso a sut maent yn defnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i ddiwallu anghenion lleol, yn hytrach na phregethu, o'r brig i lawr, ynghylch sut y dylid ei defnyddio?

Leighton Andrews: I do not think that we dictate from the top down. We have an approach in place that is understood by most local authorities in Wales. The evidence that we have from the evaluation is that children who have been through the Flying Start process are more attentive and better behaved and are likely to be more successful in school. We are taking that programme forward.

Leighton Andrews: Nid wyf yn credu ein bod yn pregethu o'r brig i lawr. Mae gennym ddull ar waith sy'n ddealladwy i'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Mae'r dystiolaeth sydd gennym o'r gwerthusiad yn dangos bod plant a fu drwy broses Dechrau'n Deg yn fwy sylwgar ac yn ymddwyn yn well, ac yn debygol o fod yn fwy llwyddiannus yn yr ysgol. Rydym am fwrw ymlaen â'r rhaglen.

Dysgu fel Gyrfa

Teaching as a Career

2. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru i hyrwyddo dysgu fel gyrfa. OAQ(4)0006(ESK)*

2. William Graham: *Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's policies to promote teaching as a career. OAQ(4)0006(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: We have an agreement with the Training and Development Agency for Schools to promote teaching as a career in Wales. We are members of the Wales teacher training and education recruitment forum. The UK Education Bill will give us powers to promote careers in schools.

Leighton Andrews: Mae gennym gytundeb â'r Asiantaeth Hyfforddi a Datblygu i Ysgolion i hyrwyddo addysgu fel gyrfa yng Nghymru. Rydym yn aelodau o fforwm hyfforddiant i athrawon a recriwtio i faes addysg Cymru. Bydd Mesur Addysg y DU yn rhoi pwerau i ni hyrwyddo gyrfaoedd mewn ysgolion.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, Minister. You will be aware that a recent Estyn report suggested that only 40 per cent of newly qualified teachers have found work in Wales, compared to 63 per cent in 2003. How is your department responding to those concerns, considering the cost of providing training and reports from headteachers that many new teaching recruits are underprepared for the demands of the

William Graham: Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod adroddiad diweddar Estyn yn awgrymu mai dim ond 40 y cant o athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso sydd wedi cael gwaith yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â 63 y cant yn 2003. Sut mae eich adran yn ymateb i'r pryderon hynny, o ystyried y gost o ddarparu hyfforddiant, a'r adroddiadau gan benaethiaid fod llawer o ddarpar athrawon newydd nad

job?

ydynt wedi paratoi'n ddigonol ar gyfer gofynion y swydd?

Leighton Andrews: I think that it was a report by the General Teaching Council for Wales, rather than an Estyn report, William. That figure refers to the people who have permanent jobs; if you include supply teachers, the figure goes up to 60 per cent. We have made it clear over recent years that we have had to reduce the number of teaching places because of the fall in pupil numbers. It is important that we have an approach that is appropriate to provide the number of teacher places that we need in Wales. Our focus in the future will be on ensuring that the opportunities are there. We will continue to invest in a number of ways of encouraging people to take up positions in subjects where we think there are shortages and we will encourage people to seek to fill those places. However, the reality is that we may have reached the situation where we need to look again at the numbers entering teacher training.

Leighton Andrews: Credaf mai adroddiad gan Gyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru ydoedd, yn hytrach nag adroddiad Estyn, William. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n cyfeirio at bobl sydd â swyddi parhaol; wrth gynnwys athrawon cyflenwi, mae'r ffigur yn codi i 60 y cant. Rydym wedi nodi'n glir dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf ein bod yn gorfod lleihau nifer y lleoedd addysgu oherwydd gostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion. Mae'n bwysig bod gennym ddull sy'n briodol i ddarparu nifer yr athrawon sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn canolbwyntio yn y dyfodol ar sicrhau bod y cyfleoedd ar gael. Byddwn yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn nifer o ffyrdd i annog pobl i fynd am swyddi mewn pynciau lle mae prinder athrawon yn ein barn ni, a byddwn yn annog pobl i geisio llenwi'r swyddi hynny. Fodd bynnag, y realiti yw ei bod yn bosibl ein bod mewn sefyllfa bellach lle mae angen i ni edrych eto ar y niferoedd sy'n dechrau ar gyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon.

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r newidiadau i amodau a phensiynau athrawon a awgrymwyd gan y glymblaid yn Llundain—sy'n ddadl efallai dros ddatganoli amodau gwaith a phensiynau athrawon i Gymru. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd y cynllun peryglus hwn yn tanseilio hyder athrawon ac o bosibl yn atal pobl ifanc ddisglair rhag mynd i'r proffesiwn o gwbl?

Alun Ffred Jones: You will be aware of the changes to teachers' terms and conditions and pensions that have been suggested by the coalition in London—changes that may be an argument for devolving teachers' terms and conditions and pensions to Wales. Do you agree that this dangerous proposal will undermine the confidence of teachers and might stop brilliant young people from entering the profession at all?

Leighton Andrews: I know that your party supports the devolution of teachers' pay and conditions; my party does not, and I do not think that most of the teaching unions support that either. We certainly want to see a situation in which teachers can have confidence in their futures and, at a time when significant change is being driven through the education system, it seems strange to me that the confidence of people in their future careers should be undermined by changes to pension conditions.

Leighton Andrews: Gwn fod eich plaid yn cefnogi'r cam i ddatganoli tâl ac amodau gwaith athrawon; nid yw fy mhlaid yn cefnogi hynny, ac nid wyf yn meddwl bod y rhan fwyaf o undebau'r athrawon cefnogi hynny ychwaith. Rydym yn sicr am weld sefyllfa lle gall athrawon fod â hyder yn eu dyfodol ac, ar adeg pan fydd newid sylweddol yn digwydd yn y system addysg, mae'n ymddangos yn rhyfedd i mi y caiff hyder pobl yn eu gyrfaoedd yn y dyfodol ei danseilio gan newidiadau i amodau pensiwn.

William Powell: Minister, in February of this year you agreed to the implementation of a new model of the national professional qualification for headship that will allow for

William Powell: Weinidog, ym mis Chwefror eleni, gwnaethoch gytuno i weithredu model newydd o'r cymhwyster prifathrawiaeth proffesiynol cenedlaethol, a

a more flexible leadership development process. Could you please give us an update on the development of that model?

fydd yn caniatáu ar gyfer proses ddatblygu arweinyddiaeth fwy hyblyg. A allwch chi roi’r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni ynghylch datblygiad y model os gwelwch yn dda?

Leighton Andrews: We have been keen to ensure that the qualification for headteachers is appropriate to the challenges that they currently face. Therefore, we have worked with the profession on the qualification and have had representations from a number of the unions on that. I am confident that the work that is being done by my department will make this an attractive qualification for the future, building strong leadership within schools.

Leighton Andrews: Buom yn awyddus i sicrhau bod y cymhwyster ar gyfer penaethiaid yn briodol i’r heriau y maent yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd. Felly, rydym wedi gweithio ar y cymhwyster gyda’r proffesiwn, ac wedi cael sylwadau gan nifer o undebau yn hyn o beth. Rwy’n hyderus y bydd y gwaith sy’n cael ei wneud gan fy adran yn gwneud y cymhwyster hwn yn ddeniadol ar gyfer y dyfodol, ac yn datblygu arweinyddiaeth gref yn yr ysgolion.

Myfyrwyr Cymru

Welsh Students

3. Sandy Mewies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi’r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi myfyrwyr Cymru. OAQ(4)0018(ESK)*

3. Sandy Mewies: *Will the Minister provide an update on how the Welsh Government is supporting Welsh students. OAQ(4)0018(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The Welsh Government will continue to provide generous support to Welsh students. Welsh-domiciled students will not face higher university fees, wherever they study, should fees increase significantly from 2012-13.

Leighton Andrews: Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ddarparu cefnogaeth hael i fyfyrwyr o Gymru. Ni fydd myfyrwyr sy’n hanu o Gymru yn wynebu ffioedd prifysgol uwch, lle bynnag y byddant yn astudio, pe bai ffioedd yn cynyddu’n sylweddol o 2012-13 ymlaen.

Sandy Mewies: Thank you for that. Can you update the Assembly on the submission of fees plans by Welsh universities to the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales? Do you agree that HEFCW needs to analyse these plans robustly on the basis of the guidance that you have issued?

Sandy Mewies: Diolch i chi am hynny. A alwch chi roi’r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i’r Cynulliad o ran bod prifysgolion Cymru’n cyflwyno cynlluniau ffioedd i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru? A ydych yn cytuno bod angen i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru ddadansoddi’r cynlluniau hyn yn gadarn ar sail y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gennych?

Leighton Andrews: Assembly Members will be aware that, following our debate in March, I published robust guidance on fee plans for the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales. Higher education institutions were asked to submit fee plans to HEFCW by 31 May. I can now inform Members that, on Friday, having reviewed those plans, the chief executive of HEFCW wrote to all higher education institutions and further education institutions providing higher education, informing them that, in their present form, their plans do not, in HEFCW’s

Leighton Andrews: Bydd Aelodau’r Cynulliad yn ymwybodol, yn dilyn ein dadl ym mis Mawrth, fy mod wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau cadarn ar gynlluniau ffioedd ar gyfer Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru. Gofynnwyd i sefydliadau addysg uwch gyflwyno cynlluniau ffioedd i’r Cyngor erbyn 31 Mai. Gallaf roi gwybod i’r Aelodau’n awr, ddydd Gwener, ar ôl adolygu’r cynlluniau hynny, bod Prif Weithredwr Cyngor Cyllido Addysgu Uwch Cymru wedi ysgrifennu at yr holl sefydliadau addysg uwch a sefydliadau addysg bellach

view, meet the requirements. He has referred them back to the guidance that I issued. In other words, all higher education institutions in Wales have been warned that, as currently presented, their fee plans would be rejected. This demonstrates that the process that we are following for fees plans in Wales is far more robust than that operating in England. I expect higher education institutions to observe the guidance issued to HEFCW in respect of access to higher education and improving the student experience.

sy'n darparu addysg uwch, yn eu hysbysu, nad yw eu cynlluniau yn eu ffurf bresennol yn bodloni'r gofynion, ym marn y Cyngor. Mae wedi eu cyfeirio'n ôl at y canllawiau a gyhoeddais. Mewn geiriau eraill, rhybuddiwyd yr holl sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru, y byddai eu cynlluniau ffioedd yn cael eu gwrthod, fel y'u cyflwynir ar hyn o bryd. Dengys hyn bod y broses a ddilynir gyda chynlluniau ffioedd yng Nghymru yn llawer mwy cadarn na'r hyn sydd ar waith yn Lloegr. Disgwyliaf y bydd sefydliadau addysg uwch yn cadw at y canllawiau a roddwyd i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru o ran mynediad at addysg uwch a gwella profiad myfyrwyr.

Russell George: I am sure that the Minister will have seen the announcement made today by the UK Government regarding ambitious target setting in English secondary schools. By 2015, it is expected that 50 per cent of students at each secondary school in England will achieve at least five good GCSE results. I certainly welcome this announcement, because it is right to set the benchmark high to encourage students. Parents and teachers need to be working together to reach that objective.

Russell George: Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog wedi gweld y cyhoeddiad a wnaed heddiw gan Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch gosod targed uchelgeisiol mewn ysgolion uwchradd yn Lloegr. Erbyn 2015, disgwylir y bydd 50 y cant o fyfyrwyr ym mhob ysgol uwchradd yn Lloegr yn cyflawni canlyniadau TGAU da mewn o leiaf bum pwnc. Yn sicr, croesawaf y cyhoeddiad hwn, oherwydd bod gosod meincnod uchel yn gam doeth er mwyn annog myfyrwyr. Mae angen i rieni ac athrawon weithio gyda'i gilydd i gyrraedd yr amcan hwnnw.

The Minister is well aware of the widening gap between Welsh students and students in the rest of the UK when you look at the figures for five GCSE passes at grades A to C. However, five years ago the percentage of entrants from Wales earning five A to C grades at GCSE was higher than that in the rest of the UK. Since then, the position has reversed and the gap has been widening. What are you and your officials doing to identify why this gap has occurred? In the light of the statement today, will you be looking at a similar benchmark target to ensure that Welsh students fully achieve their potential?

Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol iawn o'r bwlch cynyddol rhwng myfyrwyr o Gymru a myfyrwyr yng ngweddill y DU wrth edrych ar y ffigurau o ran pum llwyddiant TGAU ar raddau A i C. Fodd bynnag, bum mlynedd yn ôl roedd canran yr ymgeiswyr o Gymru a oedd yn ennill pum gradd A i C yn eu TGAU yn uwch nag yng ngweddill y DU. Ers hynny, mae'r sefyllfa wedi'i gwrthdroi, ac mae'r bwlch wedi ehangu. Beth ydych chi a'ch swyddogion yn ei wneud i ddarganfod pam mae'r bwlch hwn yn bod? Yng ngoleuni'r datganiad heddiw, a fyddwch yn edrych ar darged meincnod tebyg er mwyn sicrhau bod myfyrwyr Cymru yn cyflawni eu potensial yn llwyr?

Leighton Andrews: I outlined a 20-point plan in February as to how we are going to improve performance in Welsh schools, and that includes the achievement of public examination grades, as well as achievement in international assessments such as PISA. I note, Llywydd, that the original question was

Leighton Andrews: Amlinellais gynllun 20-pwynt ym mis Chwefror ynghylch sut y byddwn yn gwella perfformiad yn ein hysgolion yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys cyflawni graddau mewn arholiadau cyhoeddus, yn ogystal â llwyddo mewn asesiadau rhyngwladol fel PISA. Nodaf,

on support for Welsh students. I am not surprised that the Welsh Conservative asking a question did not want to draw attention to the fact that his party's policy would make Welsh students pay higher fees wherever they studied.

Lywydd, y cwestiwn gwreiddiol ynghylch cefnogaeth i fyfyrwyr o Gymru. Nid wyf yn synnu nad oedd y Ceidwadwr Cymreig a oedd yn gofyn cwestiwn am dynnu sylw at y ffaith y byddai polisi ei blaid yn gwneud i fyfyrwyr o Gymru dalu ffioedd uwch lle bynnag y byddent yn astudio.

1.45 p.m.

David Rees: In June 2010, you set an agenda for higher education that better-placed Welsh higher education institutions to compete internationally on the basis of excellence, drive forward economic renewal and deliver social justice. Can you update us on the progress of that agenda for HE and give assurances that the actions taken by HEIs will not reduce the availability of places for students who wish to study near their homes?

David Rees: Ym mis Mehefin 2010, gosodwyd agenda gennych ar gyfer addysg uwch a oedd yn rhoi sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru mewn sefyllfa well i gystadlu'n rhyngwladol ar sail rhagoriaeth, cymryd camau i adnewyddu'r economi a darparu cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. A allwch chi roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni am gynnydd yr agenda ar gyfer addysg uwch a rhoi sicrwydd na fydd y camau a gymerwyd gan sefydliadau addysg uwch yn lleihau nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael ar gyfer myfyrwyr sy'n dymuno astudio yn agos at eu cartrefi?

Leighton Andrews: HEFCW published its corporate plan last summer, which we endorsed in the Cabinet at the time. HEFCW subsequently outlined how it intended to achieve its objective of reaching a situation where 75 per cent of higher education institutions in Wales achieved the median turnover for institutions across the UK and announced, towards the end of last year, that it expected to see roughly six higher education institutions in Wales in the future. In my remit letter to HEFCW, I outlined how we wanted it to progress this agenda. I can assure you that, while we want to see a smaller number of stronger universities, in line with our manifesto, we want to ensure that people have the opportunity to study locally and that we preserve the campuses that we have in Wales.

Leighton Andrews: Yr haf diwethaf, cyhoeddodd CCAUC ei gynllun corfforaethol, a gymeradwywyd gennym yn y Cabinet ar y pryd**.** Yna, nododd y cyngor sut roedd yn bwriadu cyflawni ei amcan o gyrraedd sefyllfa lle mae 75 y cant o sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru yn cyrraedd y trosiant canolrif ar gyfer sefydliadau ar draws y DU, a chyhoeddodd, tua diwedd y llynedd, ei fod yn disgwyl gweld oddeutu chwe sefydliad addysg uwch yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Yn fy llythyr cylch gwaith at Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, amlinellais sut roeddem am ddatblygu'r agenda hon. Gallaf eich sicrhau, er ein bod am weld nifer llai o brifysgolion cryfach, yn unol â'n maniffesto, rydym am sicrhau y caiff pobl y cyfle i astudio'n lleol ac ein bod am ddiogelu'r campysau sydd gennym yng Nghymru.

Simon Thomas: I welcome what the Minister said earlier about tuition fee plans. It is right and proper that HEFCW guidance, under the Government's guidance, is followed correctly. We in Plaid Cymru would certainly not wish to see higher tuition fees unless associated with better access arrangements for students from all backgrounds. This topic could have merited a statement, rather than a question, in the

Simon Thomas: Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach am gynlluniau ffioedd dysgu. Mae'n iawn ac yn briodol ein bod, o dan gyfarwyddyd y Llywodraeth, yn dilyn canllawiau Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yn gywir. Ni fyddem ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn sicr am weld ffioedd dysgu uwch, oni bai eu bod yn gysylltiedig â threfniadau mynediad gwell ar gyfer myfyrwyr o bob cefndir. Gallai'r pwnc

Chamber. Nevertheless, the Minister has made it clear, particularly in a speech in Carmarthen before Christmas, that he saw reconfiguration going hand in hand with the plans for higher fees and access. Has he received any further proposals from the higher education sector regarding the reconfiguration of institutions to improve access arrangements?

hwn fod wedi haeddu datganiad, yn hytrach na chwestiwn, yn y Siambr. Serch hynny, mae'r Gweinidog wedi nodi'n glir, yn enwedig mewn araith yng Nghaerfyrddin cyn y Nadolig, ei fod yn gweld y bydd ad-drefnu yn mynd law yn llaw â'r cynlluniau ar gyfer ffioedd uwch a mynediad. A yw wedi derbyn unrhyw gynigion pellach gan y sector addysg uwch ynghylch ad-drefnu sefydliadau er mwyn gwella trefniadau mynediad?

Leighton Andrews: On the question of a statement on the issue of fees planned, I must say that the appropriate time for a statement would be when the fees plan process has been concluded, which is due to happen on 11 July, when HEFCW is to announce its final verdict on the fee plans submitted to it by higher education institutions.

Leighton Andrews: O ran y mater o ddatganiad ar ffioedd cynllunio, fy marn i yw mai'r amser priodol ar gyfer cyhoeddi datganiad yw pan fydd y broses cynllun ffioedd wedi dod i ben, sydd i ddigwydd ar 11 Gorffennaf, pan fydd Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yn cyhoeddi ei ddyfarniad terfynol ar y cynlluniau ffioedd a gyflwynwyd iddo gan y sefydliadau addysg uwch.

In respect of the reconfiguration agenda, there have been discussions between HEFCW and my officials and me about the options as we move forward, and I expect that there will be more to say on that subject over the next few months.

Mewn perthynas â'r agenda ad-drefnu, bu trafodaethau rhwng CCAUC a fy swyddogion a minnau am yr opsiynau wrth i ni symud ymlaen, a disgwyliaf y bydd mwy i'w ddweud ar y pwnc hwnnw yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

Simon Thomas: Has the Minister made any further provision for any extra resources that he might need when these fee plans and reconfiguration come forward? Though the current proposals for £9,000 fees have been rejected, we know that, in England, the average is now running at about £8,300. He will know, because he agreed it with Plaid Cymru, that his budget includes a provision on the basis of £7,000 fees in Wales. Has he been talking to the Minister for Finance about any additional requirements if higher education institutions come up with adequate access plans?

Simon Thomas: A yw'r Gweinidog wedi gwneud unrhyw ddarpariaeth bellach ar gyfer unrhyw adnoddau ychwanegol a allai fod yn angenrheidiol pan fydd y cynlluniau ffioedd ac ad-drefnu ar waith? Er bod y cynigion presennol ar gyfer ffioedd o £9,000 wedi'u gwrthod, gwyddom, yn Lloegr, fod y cyfartaledd yn awr oddeutu £8,300. Bydd ef yn gwybod, oherwydd ei fod wedi cytuno arno gyda Phlaid Cymru, fod ei gyllideb yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar sail ffioedd o £7,000 yng Nghymru. A yw wedi trafod â'r Gweinidog Cyllid am unrhyw ofynion ychwanegol pe bai'r sefydliadau addysg uwch yn cynhyrchu cynlluniau mynediad digonol?

Leighton Andrews: We need to be clear about what was agreed by the previous One Wales Government. We agreed an approach to the issue of ensuring that Welsh students did not have to pay higher fees wherever they studied, and I am grateful for the continuing support of his party for that position. I wish that that view was unanimously shared by all

Leighton Andrews: Rhaid i ni fod yn glir ynghylch yr hyn a gytunwyd gan Lywodraeth flaenorol Cymru'n Un. Cytunwyd ar ddull gweithredu a fyddai'n sicrhau na fyddai'n rhaid i fyfyrwyr Cymru dalu ffioedd uwch, lle bynnag y byddant yn astudio, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth barhaus ei blaid i'r sefyllfa honno. Hoffwn pe bai pob plaid yn y

parties in the Chamber. With regard to estimating the costs, we put forward figures that we felt were robust right through to 2016-17, and those figures were incorporated in our budget. It is notoriously difficult to estimate some of the issues around the cross-border flow of students, and we are still uncertain of the fee levels of every higher education institution operating in England and Wales. There will always be uncertainties around this, but, as a party, we have pledged in our manifesto to ensure that Welsh students do not pay higher fees wherever they study, and we are confident that we can achieve that. That is a commitment for the life of this Assembly.

Siambr yn rhannu'r farn honno'n unfrydol. O ran amcangyfrif y costau, cyflwynwyd ffigurau a oedd yn gadarn yn ein barn ni hyd at 2016-17, ac ymgorfforwyd y ffigurau hynny yn ein cyllideb. Mae'n anodd iawn amcangyfrif rhai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r llif trawsffiniol o fyfyrwyr, ac rydym yn dal yn ansicr ynghylch cyfanswm ffioedd pob sefydliad addysg uwch sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Bydd ansicrwydd ynghylch hyn yn wastad, ond, fel plaid, rydym wedi addo yn ein maniffesto i sicrhau nad yw myfyrwyr Cymru yn talu ffioedd uwch lle bynnag y byddant yn astudio, ac rydym yn hyderus y gallwn gyflawni hynny. Mae hwnnw'n ymrwymiad am oes y Cynulliad hwn.

Ieithoedd Tramor Modern

Modern Foreign Languages

4. Mohammad Asghar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bwysigrwydd ieithoedd tramor modern i addysg ysgol uwchradd. OAQ(4)0001(ESK)*

4. Mohammad Asghar: *Will the Minister make a statement on the importance of modern foreign languages to a secondary school education. OAQ(4)0001(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The Welsh Government recognises the importance of modern foreign languages and requires all pupils, as a minimum, to study one European or world language during the first three years of secondary education.

Leighton Andrews: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd ieithoedd tramor modern ac yn gofyn bod pob disgybl yn astudio o leiaf un iaith Ewropeaidd neu iaith fyd yn ystod eu tair blynedd gyntaf o addysg uwchradd.

Mohammad Asghar: During the third Assembly, the number of 15-year-old pupils entered into GCSE examinations for modern foreign languages fell by nearly 14 per cent. The uptake of languages such as French and German fell considerably, as did the number of pupils entered for GCSE examinations in languages such as Italian and world languages such as Arabic. Minister, it has almost been a year since you launched your 'Making Languages Count' strategy. How confident are you that the strategy is having the desired effect, given the immense benefits and transferable skills that studying modern foreign languages can provide for students in Wales?

Mohammad Asghar: Yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad, lleihaodd nifer y disgyblion 15 oed a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer arholiadau TGAU mewn ieithoedd tramor modern bron 14 y cant. Lleihaodd nifer y disgyblion a oedd yn astudio ieithoedd fel Ffrangeg ac Almaeneg yn sylweddol, fel y gwnaeth nifer y disgyblion a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer arholiadau TGAU mewn ieithoedd fel Eidaleg a ieithoedd byd fel Arabeg. Weinidog, mae bron i flwyddyn wedi mynd heibio ers i chi lansio eich strategaeth 'Sicrhau bod Ieithoedd yn Cyfrif'. Pa mor hyderus ydych chi fod y strategaeth yn cael yr effaith a ddymunir, o gofio'r manteision enfawr a'r sgiliau trosglwyddadwy y gall astudio ieithoedd tramor modern eu darparu ar gyfer myfyrwyr yng Nghymru?

Leighton Andrews: I think that you will find that similar challenges face schools in England in respect of the numbers of pupils who are taking foreign languages. As you

Leighton Andrews: Credaf y byddwch yn canfod bod heriau tebyg yn wynebu ysgolion yn Lloegr o ran nifer y disgyblion sy'n astudio ieithoedd tramor. Fel y dywedwch,

say, we published the strategy last July. We have put in place investment behind it, and we support CILT Cymru in the development of language skills. It is important that, as part of that strategy, we have enough qualified teachers of modern foreign languages. We will have to look at the subject again overall, and that is why the Deputy Minister for Skills will be looking at the range of qualifications that are on offer in post-14 education.

cyhoeddwyd y strategaeth honno gennym fis Gorffennaf diwethaf. Rydym wedi buddsoddi ynddi, ac rydym yn cefnogi CILT Cymru wrth ddatblygu sgiliau iaith. Mae'n bwysig, fel rhan o'r strategaeth honno, fod gennym ddigon o athrawon ieithoedd tramor modern cymwysedig. Bydd yn rhaid i ni edrych ar y pwnc yn gyffredinol unwaith eto, a dyna pam y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau yn ystyried yr ystod o gymwysterau sydd ar gael mewn addysg ôl-14.

Jenny Rathbone: Could the Minister say something about how we are encouraging young people to learn the languages of the future, such as Mandarin, Urdu and Brazilian Portuguese? The countries where those are spoken will be our most significant trading partners.

Jenny Rathbone: A all y Gweinidog ddweud rhywbeth am sut yr ydym yn annog pobl ifanc i ddysgu ieithoedd y dyfodol, fel Mandarin, Wrdw a Phortiwgaleg Brasil? Y gwledydd lle y siaredir yr ieithoedd hynny fydd ein partneriaid masnachu mwyaf arwyddocaol.

Leighton Andrews: That is a good question, and you could probably have added Arabic and Spanish to that list. A number of schools in Wales are pioneering the teaching of subjects such as Mandarin, and we have collaborated with organisations such as the British Council to explore how we might take that teaching forward. I would be happy to write to the Member with more detail about some of those examples.

Leighton Andrews: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn da, a gallech ychwanegu Arabeg a Sbaeneg at y rhestr honno mae'n debyg. Mae nifer o ysgolion yng Nghymru yn arloesi mewn addysgu pynciau fel Mandarin, ac rydym wedi cydweithio â sefydliadau fel y Cyngor Prydeinig i archwilio sut y gallem ddatblygu dulliau addysgu yn y maes. Byddwn yn fodlon ysgrifennu at yr Aelod gyda rhagor o fanylion am rai o'r enghreifftiau hynny.

Bethan Jenkins: Os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch sicrhau bod Cymru yn chwarae rhan lawn yn yr economi fyd-eang, ni allwn anwybyddu'r gallu i gyfathrebu mewn ieithoedd tramor. Er enghraifft, dengys adroddiad gan Brifysgol Caerdydd bod y diffyg buddsoddiad mewn sgiliau ieithyddol yn costio isafswm o £9 biliwn i economi Prydain. Felly, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwymo i gyflwyno trydydd iaith yng nghyfnod allweddol 2, ac i ystyried gwneud ieithoedd tramor yn rhan orfodol o'r TGAU?

Bethan Jenkins: If we are serious about ensuring that Wales plays a full part in the global economy, we cannot ignore the ability to communicate in foreign languages. For example, a Cardiff University report shows that the lack of investment in language skills costs the British economy at least £9 billion. Therefore, will the Minister commit to introducing a third language at key stage 2 and to giving consideration to make foreign languages a mandatory element of GCSEs?

Leighton Andrews: As I have said, the Deputy Minister for Skills will carry out a review of post-14 qualifications. With regard to the investment that we are making, we are following the budget that was approved by the Assembly under the One Wales Government.

Leighton Andrews: Fel y dywedais, bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau yn cynnal adolygiad o gymwysterau ôl-14. O ran y buddsoddiad yr ydym yn ei wneud, rydym yn dilyn y gyllideb a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad o dan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un.

Proses Ailddatblygu (Ysgolion Newydd)

Redevelopment Process (New Schools)

5. Vaughan Gething: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y broses ailddatblygu ar gyfer adeiladu ysgol newydd. OAQ(4)0016(ESK)*

5. Vaughan Gething: *Will the Minister provide an update on the redevelopment process for the building of a new school. OAQ(4)0016(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: All projects approved under transitional funding for the schools capital programme will be funded over the period from 2011 to 2014. Under the twenty-first century schools programme, local authorities' strategic outline programmes are currently being assessed, and I will make an announcement before the summer recess.

Leighton Andrews: Bydd yr holl brosiectau a gymeradwywyd o dan gyllid trosiannol ar gyfer y rhaglen cyfalaf ysgolion yn cael ei ariannu dros y cyfnod o 2011 i 2014. Caiff rhaglenni amlinellol strategol awdurdodau lleol eu hasesu ar hyn o bryd, o dan raglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, a byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad cyn toriad yr haf.

Vaughan Gething: Thank you for your reply, Minister. As you know, St Cyres School in Penarth is in a serious state of disrepair. Virtually every episode of adverse weather, in particular rain, causes parts of the school to be damaged further, and results in some parts of the school being closed. That undermines the excellent quality of learning that is provided by the staff and the achievement of the schoolchildren. I am pleased that the Welsh Government's funding for a new school building project, whereby the school will become a single-site school, is still in place. However, I am interested in finding out whether all of the local authority funding is in place and has been signed off, and whether the Welsh Government needs to take any further steps before the school building project, which is badly needed, can progress to the planning and building stages.

Vaughan Gething: Diolch i chi am eich, ateb, Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Ysgol Sant Cyres ym Mhenarth yn dadfeilio'n ddifrifol. Mae bron pob tywydd garw, yn enwedig glaw, yn achosi i rannau o'r ysgol gael eu difrodi ymhellach, ac mae'n arwain at gau rhai rhannau o'r ysgol. Mae hyn yn tanseilio ansawdd rhagorol y dysgu a ddarperir gan y staff a chyflawniad y plant ysgol. Rwy'n falch bod cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer prosiect adeiladu ysgol newydd, lle bydd yr ysgol yn dod yn ysgol un safle, yn dal ar y gweill. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gwybod a yw holl gyllid yr awdurdod lleol yn ei le ac wedi'i gymeradwyo, ac a oes angen i Lywodraeth Cymru gymryd unrhyw gamau pellach cyn y gall prosiect adeilad yr ysgol, y mae angen dybryd amdano, symud ymlaen i'r camau cynllunio ac adeiladu.

Leighton Andrews: I have visited St Cyres School, and, as you may know, I was at primary school with its headteacher, so I am lobbied regularly on the subject of that school. I am pleased to confirm that we have approved the Penarth learning community project. I know that, currently, Vale of Glamorgan Council is in discussion with Cardiff and Newport councils about the likely take-up of residential and non-residential places there. I would expect local authorities that are developing special educational needs provision not to do so in isolation but in close collaboration with neighbouring authorities. My officials will be writing shortly to confirm the scheme. They are continuing to support the Vale of Glamorgan Council in resolving the scale of demand and to progress the project in line with the available funding.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf wedi ymweld ag Ysgol Sant Cyres ac, fel y gwyddoch, roeddwn yn yr ysgol gynradd gyda phennaeth yr ysgol, felly caf fy lobïo'n gyson ynghylch yr ysgol honno. Mae'n bleser gennyf gadarnhau ein bod wedi cymeradwyo prosiect dysgu cymunedol Penarth. Rwy'n gwybod bod Cyngor Bro Morgannwg yn cynnal trafodaethau ar hyn o bryd gyda Chaerdydd a Chasnewydd am y manteisio tebygol ar leoedd preswyl a di-breswyl a fydd yno. Byddwn yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol sy'n datblygu darpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig i beidio â gwneud hynny yn ynysig, ond yn hytrach i'w datblygu mewn cydweithrediad agos ag awdurdodau cyfagos. Bydd fy swyddogion yn ysgrifennu yn fuan i gadarnhau'r cynllun. Maent yn parhau i gefnogi Cyngor Bro Morgannwg o

ran canfod beth yw maint y galw ac i ddatblygu'r prosiect yn unol â'r cyllid sydd ar gael.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn mawr obeithio, Weinidog, bod y cyllid ar gyfer yr ysgol uwchradd newydd yn nyffryn Tywi wedi ei sicrhau. O gofio bod y glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi torri'r gyllideb gyfalaf o 41 y cant, onid yw'n wir nad oes modd ichi weithredu rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, ac y bydd yn rhaid ichi gwtogi'r cynllun hwnnw'n sylweddol? Onid yw'n wir hefyd mai ychydig iawn o ysgolion yng Nghymru a fydd yn cael eu hadeiladu neu'n cael eu gwella yn y dyfodol agos?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I sincerely hope, Minister, that funding for the new secondary school in the Towy valley has been secured. Bearing in mind that the Westminster coalition has cut the capital budget by 41 per cent, is it not true that you will be unable to implement the twenty-first century schools programme, and that it will have to be significantly cut back? Is it not also true that very few schools will be built or improved in Wales in the near future?

Leighton Andrews: There is no question that you are absolutely right: the capital cuts imposed on the Welsh Government by the UK coalition Government will have a severe impact on capital programmes of all kinds, including schools capital programmes. My officials are currently in discussions with officers at local authorities across Wales, looking at how we can best use the funding that we have available. Our twenty-first century schools programme, which we run in co-operation with the Welsh Local Government Association, has been described as one of the best examples of collaboration between local government and the Welsh Government. We would certainly want to maximise the resources available to us, including by looking at alternative finance, where appropriate.

Leighton Andrews: Nid oes dim amheuaeth nad ydych yn llygad eich lle: bydd y toriadau cyfalaf a osodwyd ar Lywodraeth Cymru gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU yn cael effaith ddifrifol ar raglenni cyfalaf o bob math, gan gynnwys rhaglenni cyfalaf ysgolion. Mae fy swyddogion mewn trafodaethau ar hyn o bryd gyda swyddogion mewn awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru, gan edrych ar sut y gallwn wneud y defnydd gorau o'r cyllid sydd ar gael gennym. Mae ein rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, yr ydym yn ei threfnu mewn cydweithrediad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, wedi cael ei disgrifio fel un o'r enghreifftiau gorau o gydweithio rhwng llywodraeth leol a Llywodraeth Cymru. Byddem yn sicr am wneud y defnydd gorau o'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i ni, gan gynnwys edrych ar ddulliau ariannu amgen, lle bo hynny'n briodol.

Julie Morgan: Would the Minister agree that, when big new housing developments are planned, like the one in Pontprennau in the Cardiff North constituency, it is important to have a school and other local facilities built into them from the beginning? This is so that we do not end up in a position where there is a huge housing development with no school, and parents leaving the area because there is no local school. Such a situation is very unsatisfactory.

Julie Morgan: A fyddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno, pan fydd datblygiadau tai newydd mawr yn cael eu cynllunio, fel yr un ym Mhontprennau yn etholaeth Gogledd Caerdydd, ei bod yn bwysig adeiladu ysgol a chyfleusterau lleol eraill fel rhan o'r cynlluniau o'r cychwyn? Mae hyn er mwyn osgoi sefyllfa a all godi yn y pen draw, lle mae datblygiad tai enfawr a dim ysgol, a rhieni'n gadael yr ardal oherwydd nad oes ysgol leol. Mae sefyllfa o'r fath yn anfoddhaol iawn.

Leighton Andrews: Yes, indeed. That is very important point to make. We would certainly expect local authorities, when they are developing their local development plans,

Leighton Andrews: Ydyw, yn wir. Mae hwn yn bwynt pwysig iawn i'w wneud. Byddem yn sicr yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol, pan fyddant yn datblygu eu cynlluniau datblygu

to take full account of their impact on schools. Certainly, when local authorities draw up their school organisation plans, we expect them to take account of new housing developments.

lleol, i ystyried eu heffaith ar ysgolion yn fanwl iawn. Yn sicr, pan fydd awdurdodau lleol yn llunio eu cynlluniau trefniadaeth ysgolion, disgwyliwn iddynt ystyried datblygiadau tai newydd.

Arweinyddiaeth

Leadership

6. Keith Davies: *Beth yw cynlluniau'r Gweinidog i wella arweinyddiaeth yn y sector ysgolion. OAQ(4)0019(ESK)*

6. Keith Davies: *What are the Minister's plans for improving leadership in the schools sector. OAQ(4)0019(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Ar 15 Chwefror cyhoeddais ddull newydd o weithredu mewn perthynas â datblygu arweinyddiaeth ysgolion yng Nghymru. Mae'n cynnwys cymhwyster proffesiynol cenedlaethol ar gyfer prifathrawiaeth sy'n fanylach o lawer ac amrywiaeth o gyfleoedd datblygu ymarferol ar gyfer penaethiaid presennol a'r rhai sy'n dymuno bod yn benaethiaid er mwyn eu galluogi i'n helpu i gyflawni'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwella ysgolion.

Leighton Andrews: On 15 February I announced a new approach to school leadership development for Wales. This includes a more rigorous national professional qualification for headship and a range of practically based development opportunities for aspiring and serving headteachers to enable them to help us deliver our school improvement priorities.

Keith Davies: Gwn fod addysg yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, a'ch bod wedi cyflwyno rhaglen uchelgeisiol sy'n cynnwys gweithredoedd sy'n cyfeirio at eich pryderon ynghylch safonau, yn enwedig yn sgîl canlyniadau PISA. Mae prifathrawon yn dweud mai nhw sy'n gyfrifol am y rhan fwyaf o faterion rheoli mewn ysgol. O ystyried canlyniadau PISA, mae'r angen am hyfforddiant i brifathrawon yn cynyddu. Gwyddom fod pwysau ar gyllidebau oherwydd y toriadau o Lundain, ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i wario 1 y cant yn fwy ar addysg yng Nghymru na'r grant bloc a ddyrannwyd i Gymru gan San Steffan. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd cyllid ar gael ar gyfer cyfleoedd hyfforddi i benaethiaid?

Keith Davies: I know that education is a priority for the Welsh Government and that you have introduced an ambitious programme that includes steps to deal with your concerns about standards, especially given the PISA results. Headteachers tell us that they are responsible for most management issues in their schools. Given the PISA results, the need for headteacher training is increasing. We know that budgets are being squeezed as a result of the cuts made in London, and I am pleased that the Minister has committed to spending 1 per cent on education above the block grant supplied to Wales from London. Will the Minister confirm that funding will be available for headteacher training opportunities?

Leighton Andrews: Yes, indeed. I am glad that Keith has raised the issue of leadership in schools. It is clearly one of the biggest priorities that we face in terms of raising school performance and attainment. I am also pleased that he acknowledged the commitment that we made in our manifesto to continue to raise the level of investment in schools by 1 per cent above the block grant that we receive from the UK Government. We are currently consulting on changes to the national standards for headteachers, in order

Leighton Andrews: Ie, yn wir. Rwy'n falch bod Keith wedi codi mater arweinyddiaeth mewn ysgolion. Mae'n amlwg yn un o'r blaenoriaethau mwyaf sy'n ein hwynebu o ran gwella perfformiad a chyrhaeddiad ysgolion. Rwy'n falch hefyd ei fod yn cydnabod yr ymrwymiad a wnaethom yn ein maniffesto i barhau i godi cyfanswm y buddsoddiad mewn ysgolion 1 y cant yn uwch na'r grant bloc a gafwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU. Rydym wrthi'n ymgynghori ar newidiadau i'r safonau

to redevelop them as leadership standards. We are also engaged, in the development of the new NPQH, at looking at how we can spread the best practice on offer in Wales. We know that we have world-class leadership practice in Wales, but our job is to ensure that that is distributed across the whole of the country.

cenedlaethol ar gyfer penaethiaid ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn eu hailddatblygu fel safonau arweinyddiaeth. Rydym hefyd yn ymwneud â datblygiad y cymhwyster proffesiynol cenedlaethol newydd ar gyfer prifathrawiaeth, o ran edrych ar sut y gallwn rannu gwybodaeth am yr arferion gorau sydd ar gael yng Nghymru. Gwyddom fod gennym arferion arweinyddiaeth o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru, ond ein gwaith ni yw sicrhau y caiff hynny ei ddosbarthu ar draws y wlad gyfan.

2.00 p.m.

Nick Ramsay: As Keith Davies mentioned in his question, the recent PISA results showed that the performance of schools in Wales is nowhere near as good as it should be, and I welcome the answer that you gave. Do you agree that this about more than simply management in schools? Leadership is about more than management. It is about listening and engaging directly with headteachers across Wales. In your answer, you mentioned providing practical experience, where appropriate, for headteachers who want to develop certain skills. How will you engage directly with those headteachers to ensure that the training proposals that you want to bring forward are suited to their needs?

Nick Ramsay: Fel y crybwyllodd Keith Davies yn ei gwestiwn, mae'r canlyniadau PISA diweddar yn dangos bod perfformiad ysgolion yng Nghymru ymhell o fod cystal ag y dylai fod, a chroesawaf yr ateb a roddwyd gennych. A ydych yn cytuno bod hyn yn ymwneud â mwy na rheoli'n unig mewn ysgolion? Mae arweinyddiaeth yn ymwneud â mwy na rheoli. Mae'n ymwneud â gwrando ac ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â phenaethiaid ar draws Cymru. Yn eich ateb, soniasoch am ddarparu profiad ymarferol, lle bo'n briodol, i benaethiaid sydd eisiau datblygu sgiliau penodol. Sut fyddwch chi'n ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'r penaethiaid hynny i sicrhau bod y cynigion hyfforddiant yr ydych yn awyddus i'w cyflwyno yn addas ar gyfer eu hanghenion?

Leighton Andrews: I am sure that every Member in this Chamber will have heard you say that leadership is about more than management. [*Laughter.*]

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod yn y Siambr hon wedi eich clywed yn dweud bod arweinyddiaeth yn ymwneud â mwy na rheoli.[*Chwerthin.*]

We have regular dialogue with the union that represents headteachers. Indeed, I joined members of the Association of School and College Leaders just the other evening for a discussion on this very subject. The approach that we have taken in rolling out the new NPQH and the way in which we are consulting on that, the best practice that we are drawing together, and the work that is going on through Estyn, demonstrates that we are serious about putting examples of good practice in place for others to draw upon. That will be a key to driving up performance in Wales.

Mae gennym ddeialog rheolaidd gyda'r undeb sy'n cynrychioli penaethiaid. Yn wir, ymunais ag aelodau o Gymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau Cymru y noson o'r blaen ar gyfer trafodaeth ar yr union bwnc hwn. Mae'r dull yr ydym wedi'i ddefnyddio yn cyflwyno'r CPCP newydd a'r ffordd yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar hynny, yr arfer gorau yr ydym yn tynnu at ei gilydd, a'r gwaith sy'n digwydd drwy Estyn, yn dangos ein bod o ddifrif ynglŷn â rhoi enghreifftiau o arfer da ar waith er mwyn i eraill eu defnyddio. Bydd hynny'n allweddol i wella perfformiad yng Nghymru.

Jocelyn Davies: Minister, the British Heart

Jocelyn Davies: Weinidog, mae maniffesto

Foundation's manifesto includes a call for life-saving skills to be taught as part of the national curriculum. Would you give this call serious consideration, as I am sure that it would strengthen the leadership role of schools?

Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon yn cynnwys galwad i ddysgu sgiliau achub bywyd fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. A wnewch chi roi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i'r alwad hon, oherwydd yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n cryfhau rôl arweiniol ysgolion?

Leighton Andrews: I congratulate the British Heart Foundation on what is a very active campaign; I have received some 15 pieces of correspondence from Members in respect of this campaign. I understand the foundation's desire for emergency life support skills to be included as a compulsory component of the curriculum. At present, personal and social education, as delivered in all maintained schools in Wales, provides opportunities to develop the skills needed for everyday life, including life-saving skills. However, the delivery of the curriculum is delegated to schools, and decisions on the precise content of their PSE programme lie with them.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf yn llongyfarch Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon ar yr hyn sy'n ymgyrch weithgar iawn; rwyf wedi cael tua 15 darn o ohebiaeth gan Aelodau ynghylch yr ymgyrch hon. Deallaf awydd y sefydliad i gynnwys sgiliau triniaeth cynnal bywyd brys fel elfen orfodol o'r cwricwlwm. Ar hyn o bryd, mae addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol, a ddarperir ym mhob ysgol a gynhelir yng Nghymru, yn rhoi cyfleoedd i ddatblygu'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer bywyd bob dydd, gan gynnwys sgiliau achub bywyd. Fodd bynnag, mae cyflwyno'r cwricwlwm yn cael ei ddirprwyo i ysgolion, ac mae penderfyniadau ar union gynnwys eu rhaglen ABCh yn fater iddynt hwy.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): To return to the issue of school leadership, I agree that good leadership is crucial if we are to drive up school performance and attainment levels in schools. I am sure that your discussion with the Association of School and College Leaders included mention of the use of business managers in schools—something that its newly-appointed lead has said has fallen behind in Wales in comparison to England. Yesterday, the First Minister seemed to dismiss the use of business managers in schools, despite the fact that your own inspectors have identified that the appropriate use of business managers can free up some 20 per cent of headteachers' time, which they can then use to focus on curriculum development, attainment levels and other educational issues. Could you give us your view on whether it is appropriate to look at expanding the role of business managers or bursars in the Welsh education system, thus allowing headteachers to concentrate on the issues of curriculum development and attainment levels?

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): I ddychwelyd at fater arweinyddiaeth mewn ysgolion, rwyf yn cytuno bod arweinyddiaeth dda yn hollbwysig os ydym am wella perfformiad ysgolion a lefelau cyrhaeddiad mewn ysgolion. Rwyf yn siŵr bod eich trafodaethau gyda'r Gymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau wedi cynnwys sôn am y defnydd o reolwyr busnes mewn ysgolion—rhywbeth y mae Cymru yn cwympo ar ei hôl hi o'i gymharu â Lloegr yn ôl ei arweinydd newydd. Ddoe, roedd hi'n ymddangos bod y Prif Weinidog yn wfftio'r defnydd o reolwyr busnes mewn ysgolion, er gwaetha'r ffaith bod eich arolygwyr eich hun wedi nodi y gall defnyddio rheolwyr busnes mewn modd priodol ryddhau rhyw 20 y cant o amser penaethiaid, amser y gallant ei ddefnyddio wedyn i ganolbwyntio ar ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm, lefelau cyrhaeddiad a materion addysgol eraill. A allech roi eich barn am ba un y mae hi'n briodol i edrych ar ehangu rôl rheolwyr busnes neu fwrsariaid yn system addysg Cymru, gan felly ganiatáu penaethiaid i ganolbwyntio ar ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm a lefelau cyrhaeddiad?

Leighton Andrews: I would dispute your interpretation of what the First Minister said yesterday. The issue for me is how we ensure

Leighton Andrews: Byddwn yn amau eich dehongliad o'r hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe. Y mater i mi yw sut y gallwn

that headteachers are properly supported to lead in their schools. Some may want a stronger role in curriculum development and design, while others may see that as the role of a deputy headteacher. Certainly, the Association of School and College Leaders has views on this subject. I am very much of the view that the priority for us has to be to reinforce the position of the headteacher to ensure that there is appropriate support for the headteacher both within the school management system and from school governors. We are taking the steps that I outlined in February to give that support.

sicrhau bod penaethiaid yn cael eu cefnogi'n briodol i arwain yn eu hysgolion. Efallai y bydd rhai eisiau chwarae rhan gryfach yn datblygu a chynllunio'r cwricwlwm, tra bydd eraill yn gweld hynny fel rôl y dirprwy bennaeth. Yn sicr, mae gan Gymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau farn ar y pwnc hwn. Rwyf yn gryf o'r farn mai atgyfnerthu sefyllfa'r pennaeth i sicrhau bod cefnogaeth briodol ar gyfer y pennaeth o fewn y system rheoli ysgol a chan lywodraethwyr yr ysgol ddylai fod yn flaenoriaeth i ni. Rydym yn cymryd y camau a amlinellais ym mis Chwefror i roi'r cymorth hwnnw.

Cynllun Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain

The Twenty-first Century Schools Initiative

7. Elin Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi diweddariad am y Cynllun Ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif. OAQ(4)0015(ESK)*

7. Elin Jones: *Will the Minister give an update on the 21st Century Schools initiative. OAQ(4)0015(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwerthuso'r rhaglenni amlinellol strategol a gyflwynwyd gan yr awdurdodau lleol. Byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad ar gynlluniau buddsoddi'r awdurdodau lleol cyn toriad yr haf.

Leighton Andrews: The strategic outline programmes submitted by local authorities are currently being evaluated by Welsh Government officials. I will make an announcement before the summer recess regarding local authority investment plans.

Elin Jones: Mae nifer fawr o geisiadau o wahanol ardaloedd am arian ar gyfer ysgolion newydd o dan rownd nesaf cynllun ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, yn cynnwys Ysgol Dyffryn Teifi ar gyfer plant 3 i 19 oed yn fy etholaeth i. Bydd cyhoeddiad cyn yr haf, fel yr ydych wedi ei ddweud, ond a allwch gadarnhau i'r Cynulliad beth yw'r gyllideb sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd i ariannu'r cynllun hwn? Beth yw gwerth y ceisiadau sydd wedi eu cyflwyno gan awdurdodau lleol?

Elin Jones: There are great number of bids from various areas for funding for new schools under the new round of the twenty-first schools initiative, including Ysgol Dyffryn Teifi for children aged three to 19 in my constituency. There will be an announcement before the summer, as you have said, but can you confirm to the Assembly what the budget available to you is at present to fund this initiative? What is the value of the bids that have been submitted by local authorities?

Leighton Andrews: The value of the bids is always going to exceed the amount of money that we have available. As part of the appraisal process for the twenty-first century schools programme, we want to be assured that local authorities are investing the money from the general capital funds that they are provided with appropriately. We are currently discussing with local authorities the balance of funding from my department and from local authorities as a whole to assess the best way of maximising support for the optimum

Leighton Andrews: Mae gwerth y ceisiadau bob amser yn mynd i fod yn fwy na'r swm o arian sydd ar gael gennym. Fel rhan o'r broses werthuso ar gyfer rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, rydym eisiau sicrwydd bod awdurdodau lleol yn buddsoddi'r arian o'r cronfeydd cyfalaf cyffredinol a ddarperir ar eu cyfer yn briodol. Rydym wrthi'n trafod gydag awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd y cydbwysedd cyllido gan fy adran i a chan awdurdodau lleol yn eu cyfanrwydd er mwyn asesu'r ffordd orau o

number of schemes across Wales. As I said, I will be making a statement on that in July.

wneud y mwyaf o'r cymorth ar gyfer y nifer optimwm o gynlluniau ar draws Cymru. Fel y dywedais, byddaf yn gwneud datganiad am hynny ym mis Gorffennaf.

Darren Millar: Minister, is it not time that you came clean on this issue of twenty-first century schools? The fact is that you do not have the money to commit to it. As Minister for education, you have been orchestrating a national school-closure programme in each local authority whereby funds will be released from closed schools to pay for the £1 billion of backlog of repairs in our schools system that needs to be spent to bring schools up to standard. Are you going to come clean about that?

Darren Millar: Weinidog, onid yw hi'n bryd ichi fod yn onest ar y mater hwn o ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain? Y ffaith yw nad oes gennych yr arian i ymrwymo i'r fenter. Fel y Gweinidog dros addysg, rydych wedi bod yn trefnu cynllun cau ysgolion cenedlaethol ym mhob awdurdod lleol, lle y bydd arian yn cael ei ryddhau o ysgolion sydd wedi cau i dalu am yr ôl-groniad o waith atgyweirio yn ein system ysgolion, sy'n werth £1 biliwn, er mwyn i ysgolion gyrraedd y safon angenrheidiol. A ydych yn mynd i fod yn onest am hynny?

Leighton Andrews: If I could see his neck from here I would conclude that it was made of brass. [*Laughter.*] It is your Government in Westminster that has cut our capital budgets by 40 per cent. It is your Government that is cutting our ability to maximise the opportunities for young people in Wales to have better schools. You cannot hide from the fact that local authorities, including the one in which your constituency is based, have to take tough decisions to deal with the issue of surplus places. You continually want to pass that responsibility on to us. You need to face up to those challenges locally and you also need to take responsibility for the cuts made to our capital budget by the UK coalition Government.

Leighton Andrews: Petawn i'n gallu gweld ei wddf o fan hyn byddwn yn dod i'r casgliad ei fod wedi'i wneud o bres. [*Chwerthin.*] Eich Llywodraeth chi yn San Steffan sydd wedi torri ein cyllidebau cyfalaf 40 y cant. Eich Llywodraeth chi sy'n cwtogi ar ein gallu i wneud y gorau o gyfleoedd i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru gael gwell ysgolion. Ni allwch guddio rhag y ffaith bod awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys yr un lle y mae eich etholaeth, yn gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau anodd i ddelio â'r mater o leoedd gwag. Rydych eisiau trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw i ni yn barhaus. Mae angen i chi wynebu'r heriau hynny yn lleol ac mae angen i chi hefyd gymryd cyfrifoldeb am y toriadau a wnaed i'n cyllideb cyfalaf gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you rightly told Darren Millar that it was the coalition Government's decision to cut capital finance for Wales, which will mean that new schools will not be built and schools will not be renewed. That is the reality, and the responsibility for it lies with the Conservative and Liberal Democrat parties in coalition in London. However, in an earlier answer to me, you referred to alternative funding. Are you telling us that the Labour Government is looking at private finance initiative funding for new schools in Wales?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, roeddech yn gywir yn dweud wrth Darren Millar mai penderfyniad y Llywodraeth glymblaid oedd torri cyllid cyfalaf ar gyfer Cymru, fydd yn golygu na fydd ysgolion newydd yn cael eu hadeiladu ac na fydd ysgolion yn cael eu hadnewyddu. Dyna'r realiti, ac mae'r cyfrifoldeb amdano yn nwylo'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sydd mewn clymblaid yn Llundain. Fodd bynnag, mewn ateb cynharach i mi, cyfeiriasoch at gyllid amgen. A ydych yn dweud wrthym fod y Llywodraeth Lafur yn edrych ar arian menter cyllid preifat ar gyfer ysgolion newydd yng Nghymru?

Leighton Andrews: I have always been open

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf bob amser wedi

to looking at alternative sources of capital. I remind the Member that the most extensive scheme using PFI was undertaken by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council when it was run by Plaid Cymru.

bod yn agored i edrych ar ffynonellau eraill o gyfalaf. Atgoffaf yr Aelod fod y cynllun mwyaf helaeth i ddefnyddio PFI wedi'i gyflawni gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Rhondda Cynon Taf pan oedd yn cael ei redeg gan Blaid Cymru.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

8. Andrew R.T. Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y deuddeg mis nesaf yn rhanbarth Canol De Cymru. OAQ(4)0008(ESK)*

8. Andrew R.T. Davies: *Will the Minister outline his priorities for the next twelve months in the South Wales Central region. OAQ(4)0008(ESK)*

The Deputy Minister for Skills (Jeff Cuthbert): You will find these in the Welsh Labour manifesto and the 20-point plan announced by the Minister for Education and Skills in his keynote speech in February entitled 'Teaching makes a difference'. This Government has also continued to make a commitment to ensure that more resources reach the front line of education.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (Jeff Cuthbert): Cewch hyd i'r rhain ym maniffesto Llafur Cymru ac yn y cynllun 20-pwynt a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau yn ei araith gyweirnod ym mis Chwefror o'r enw 'Mae addysgu'n gwneud gwahaniaeth'. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi parhau hefyd i wneud ymrwymiad i sicrhau bod mwy o adnoddau yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen ym maes addysg.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that answer, Deputy Minister. You will be aware that I have corresponded with you on issues around training and skills, particularly with regard to Carillion, the training provider. I do not expect you to comment on a specific example, but I understand that the Welsh Government has bundled up various contracts for skill providers. Is the Deputy Minister confident that under the new proposals that the Government has brought forward to provide skill sets, the needs of the learner will be catered to rather than the administrative convenience of the Government?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol fy mod wedi gohebu â chi am faterion yn ymwneud â hyfforddiant a sgiliau, yn enwedig o ran y darparwr hyfforddiant, Carillion. Nid wyf yn disgwyl i chi roi sylwadau ar enghraifft benodol, ond rwyf yn deall bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bwndelu amrywiol gontractau ar gyfer darparwyr sgiliau. A yw'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn hyderus mai anghenion y dysgwr fydd yn cael eu diwallu yn hytrach na hwylustod gweinyddol y Llywodraeth o dan y cynigion newydd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'u dwyn gerbron i ddarparu setiau sgiliau?

Jeff Cuthbert: Yes. The Welsh Government has recently completed a comprehensive tender for apprenticeship provision and has awarded contracts worth £125 million for work-based learning to tenderers that passed our stringent quality threshold. From 1 August, the department will have contracts with a high-quality network for the delivery of the £125 million-worth of work-based learning. A competitive tender should also allow us to draw down considerable amounts of European social funding to support apprenticeships and other work-based learning across Wales, subject to approval of

Jeff Cuthbert: Ydw. Yn ddiweddar, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cwblhau tendr cynhwysfawr ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth prentisiaeth ac wedi dyfarnu contractau gwerth £125 miliwn ar gyfer dysgu seiliedig ar waith i dendrwyr a basiodd ein trothwy ansawdd llym. O 1 Awst, bydd gan yr adran gontractau â rhwydwaith o ansawdd uchel er mwyn cyflwyno'r fenter dysgu seiliedig ar waith gwerth £125 miliwn. Dylai tendr cystadleuol hefyd ein galluogi i dynnu symiau sylweddol o gyllid cymdeithasol Ewropeaidd i lawr i gefnogi prentisiaethau a mathau eraill o fentrau dysgu yn y gwaith ar

our business case. We are conscious that the results of the tender will create disruption for some learners, and, unfortunately, Carillion failed the recent work-based learning tender and has therefore not been commissioned to deliver learning from August 2011. As a consequence, Carillion was obliged to issue redundancy notices to its employed learners on 12 May, in line with the statutory notice period. Officials are working with Carillion to secure continued employment and an alternative training provider for each apprentice to try to ensure that they will be able to finish their apprenticeships.

draws Cymru, ar yr amod y caiff ein hachos busnes ei gymeradwyo. Rydym yn ymwybodol y bydd canlyniadau'r tendr yn amharu ar rai dysgwyr, ac, yn anffodus, methodd Carillion â sicrhau'r tendr dysgu seiliedig ar waith diweddar ac nid yw felly wedi cael ei gomisiynu i ddarparu dysgu o fis Awst 2011. O ganlyniad, bu'n rhaid i Carillion roi rhybuddion diswyddo i'w ddysgwyr cyflogedig ar 12 Mai, yn unol â'r cyfnod rhybudd statudol. Mae swyddogion yn gweithio gyda Carillion i sicrhau cyflogaeth barhaus a darparwr hyfforddiant arall i bob prentis i geisio sicrhau y byddant yn gallu gorffen eu prentisiaethau.

Leanne Wood: The link between Cardiff University and an institution in the far east was highlighted in a special investigation recently by *Week In, Week Out*. In the fallout from the programme, the university saw fit to employee Carter-Ruck, a law firm that specialises in representing celebrities and the very rich, in order to make a complaint against the BBC. I have no idea how much that cost and efforts by others to obtain that information have been blocked at every attempt so far. However, I think that it would be safe to assume that the bill would be somewhere in the region of tens of thousands of pounds. I would like to know from the Minister for Education and Skills whether he thinks that, in the current financial climate, it is appropriate for a body that receives public funding to spend significant amounts of money on an expensive law firm to pursue complaints such as this.

Leanne Wood: Tynnwyd sylw at y cysylltiad rhwng Prifysgol Caerdydd a sefydliad yn y dwyrain pell mewn ymchwiliad arbennig gan *Week In, Week Out* yn ddiweddar. Yn dilyn y rhaglen, penderfynodd y brifysgol ei bod yn addas cyflogi, Carter-Ruck, cwmni cyfreithiol sy'n arbenigo mewn cynrychioli enwogion a'r cyfoethog iawn, er mwyn gwneud cwyn yn erbyn y BBC. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw syniad faint gostiodd hynny ac mae ymdrechion gan bobl eraill i gael y wybodaeth honno wedi cael eu rhwystro bob tro hyd yma. Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddai'n iawn i dybio y byddai'r bil yn agos at ddegau o filoedd o bunnoedd. Hoffwn wybod gan y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau a yw'n meddwl ei bod, yn yr hinsawdd ariannol gyfredol, yn briodol i gorff sy'n cael arian cyhoeddus i wario symiau sylweddol ar gwmni cyfreithiol drud i fwrw ymlaen â chwynion fel hyn.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you very much for that. I think that it is fair to say that we are very concerned about the issues involved. However, I would be grateful if you would write to the Minister or to me, and we will willingly send you details.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny. Rwyf yn credu ei bod yn deg dweud ein bod yn bryderus iawn am y materion o dan sylw. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech yn ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog neu ataf i, a byddwn yn barod i anfon y manylion atoch.

Ysgolion yn Nhor-faen

Schools in Torfaen

9. Lynne Neagle: *Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i hybu gwelliannau mewn ysgolion yn Nhor-faen. OAQ(4)0004(ESK)*

9. Lynne Neagle: *What steps is the Minister taking to drive improvements within schools in Torfaen. OAQ(4)0004(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: In my written statement of 2 February, I set out a 20-point action plan

Leighton Andrews: Yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar 2 Chwefror, nodais gynllun

to improve educational standards in Wales, including in Torfaen. Our school standards unit is now up and running and work on a national school banding system and professional development of teachers are well advanced.

gweithredu 20-pwynt i wella safonau addysgol yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys yn Nhor-faen. Mae ein huned safonau ysgolion bellach ar waith ac mae'r gwaith ar system genedlaethol o fandio ysgolion a datblygiad proffesiynol athrawon yn mynd rhagddo'n dda.

Lynne Neagle: Thank you for that answer, Minister. As you noted in your written statement last month, by focusing on one performance indicator, the BBC's school league tables did not accurately reflect the complexity of challenges facing schools in Wales. However, I was very concerned to see that several schools in Torfaen do not appear to be delivering the kind of outcomes for school leavers that we would expect in this day and age, with too many pupils leaving school without the qualifications they need to get on in these tough economic times. Minister, having established the schools standards unit, how can we now ensure that every child in Torfaen receives the first-class education they deserve?

Lynne Neagle: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y nodwyd gennych yn eich datganiad ysgrifenedig fis diwethaf, drwy ganolbwyntio ar un dangosydd perfformiad, nid oedd tabl cynghrair ysgolion y BBC yn adlewyrchu'n gywir yr heriau cymhleth sy'n wynebu ysgolion yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, roedd yn achos pryder mawr i mi ei bod hi'n ymddangos nad yw sawl ysgol yn Nhor-faen yn cyflawni'r math o ganlyniadau i'r rhai sy'n gadael yr ysgol y byddem yn eu disgwyl yn yr oes sydd ohoni, gyda gormod o ddisgyblion yn gadael yr ysgol heb y cymwysterau sydd eu hangen i fynd yn eu blaen yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn. Weinidog, wedi sefydlu'r uned safonau ysgolion, sut y gallwn ni nawr sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn Nhor-faen yn cael yr addysg o'r radd flaenaf y maent yn ei haeddu?

Leighton Andrews: You are absolutely right to draw attention to the simplistic way in which the BBC used school data, but I do regard data as very important in the process of driving up performance levels within Welsh schools. We have made it clear that we expect all school governing bodies to discuss the families of schools data available to them. If they do not do so, they will not pass the Estyn inspections. With regard to the work of the school standards unit, it is now putting in place an extensive range of work with local authorities, enabling them to assess the particular challenges that they face. I think that local authorities have some understanding of the relative standing of their own schools, but they need to ensure that they have in place effective improvement programmes to drive up performance. That is what the school standards unit will be working on with them.

Leighton Andrews: Rydych yn hollol iawn i dynnu sylw at y modd syml y cafodd y data ei ddefnyddio gan y BBC, ond rwyf yn ystyried data yn bwysig iawn yn y broses o wella lefelau perfformiad yn ysgolion Cymru. Rydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir ein bod yn disgwyl i bob corff llywodraethu ysgol i drafod y teuluoedd o ddata ysgolion sydd ar gael iddynt. Os nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny, ni fyddant yn llwyddo yn arolygiadau Estyn. O ran gwaith yr uned safonau ysgol, mae hi bellach yn rhoi ystod eang o waith gydag awdurdodau lleol ar waith, gan eu galluogi i asesu'r heriau penodol sy'n eu hwynebu. Rwyf yn credu bod gan awdurdodau lleol rywfaint o ddealltwriaeth o statws cymharol eu hysgolion eu hunain, ond mae angen iddynt sicrhau bod ganddynt raglenni gwella effeithiol yn eu lle i wella perfformiad. Bydd yr uned safonau ysgol yn gweithio gyda hwy ar y mater hwnnw.

Lindsay Whittle: Any changes in post-16 education provision in Torfaen must, of course, be part of a bigger outcome for all learners in Torfaen. Current arrangements

Lindsay Whittle: Wrth gwrs, rhaid i unrhyw newidiadau yn y ddarpariaeth addysg ôl-16 yn Nhor-faen fod yn rhan o ganlyniad mwy i holl ddysgwyr Tor-faen. Gallai'r trefniadau

may see all of Torfaen's education capital expenditure being used for a single post-16 provision operating entirely under further education regulations. That may not be desirable. Will the Minister concede that, before any capital investment decisions are made—oh dear, this is going to sound like I am a Conservative—he must come clean on the amount of funding available for twenty-first century schools? Minister, can you confirm the amount of money that will be made available to all 22 local authorities, as there may be some who will seek alternative funding themselves? Can you confirm that, when borrowing powers are devolved, as is the case in Scotland, any moneys raised will be prioritised to help local authorities fund their twenty-first century schools programmes—so badly needed in all of our constituencies?

cyfredol olygu bod holl wariant cyfalaf Torfaen ar addysg yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer un ddarpariaeth ôl-16 sy'n gweithredu'n gyfan gwbl o dan reoliadau addysg bellach. Efallai na fyddai hynny'n ddymunol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gyfaddef, cyn bod unrhyw benderfyniadau yn cael eu gwneud ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf—o diar, mae hwn yn mynd i swnio fel petawn yn Geidwadwr—fod yn rhaid iddo fod yn onest ynglŷn â faint o gyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain? Weinidog, a allwch chi gadarnhau faint o arian a fydd ar gael i bob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol, gan y bydd rhai yn chwilio am gyllid amgen eu hunain? Pan gaiff pwerau benthyca eu datganoli, fel sy'n wir yn yr Alban, a allwch chi gadarnhau y bydd unrhyw arian a godir yn cael ei flaenoriaethu i helpu awdurdodau lleol i ariannu eu rhaglenni ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain—rhaglenni y mae eu gswir angen ym mhob un o'n hetholaethau?

2.15 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: You invite me to speculate in several different directions at once with that question.

Leighton Andrews: Rydych chi'n fy ngwahodd i fwrw amcan am sawl peth ar unwaith gyda'r cwestiwn hwnnw.

Lindsay Whittle: I am sure that you can do it.

Lindsay Whittle: Rwy'n siŵr y gwnewch chi lwyddo.

Leighton Andrews: I will try to pick out some of the issues that you have raised. Ultimately, the planning of post-16 education is something for which we expect local authorities, alongside partners in further education, to develop plans and bring them forward to us as part of the transformation programme. We are assessing all of the bids that we get from local authorities on the basis of the robustness of those plans going forward. We would expect them to look, where appropriate, to co-operate with other local authorities. As I said, I will have more to say on the detail of these plans before the summer recess. In respect of borrowing powers, you are well aware of what has been said on this issue recently by the First Minister. Clearly, we are committed to investing in education; we made specific commitments in our election manifesto, which were endorsed. It would be wrong for me to speculate, at this stage, on the use of borrowing powers. However, I wish to

Leighton Andrews: Fe wnaf i geisio ganolbwyntio ar rai o'r materion a godwyd gennych. Yn y pen draw, mae cynllunio addysg ôl-16 yn rhywbeth y disgwyliwn i awdurdodau lleol, ochr yn ochr â phartneriaid mewn addysg bellach, ddatblygu cynlluniau ar ei gyfer a dod â hwy ymlaen inni fel rhan o'r rhaglen trawsnewid. Rydym yn asesu pob un o'r ceisiadau a gawn gan awdurdodau lleol ar sail cadernid y cynlluniau hynny wrth symud ymlaen. Byddem yn disgwyl iddynt edrych, lle bo'n briodol, i gydweithredu gydag awdurdodau lleol eraill. Fel y dywedais, bydd gennyf ragor i'w ddweud am fanylion y cynlluniau hyn cyn toriad yr haf. O ran pwerau benthyca, rydych chi'n ymwybodol iawn o'r hyn a ddywedwyd ar y mater hwn yn ddiweddar gan y Prif Weinidog. Yn amlwg, rydym wedi ymrwymo i fuddsoddi mewn addysg; fe wnaethom ymrwymiadau penodol yn ein maniffesto etholiadol, a chawsant eu cymeradwyo. Byddai'n anghywir imi ddyfalu, ar hyn o

reiterate that local authorities need to demonstrate to us, as part of their planning, that they are making effective use of the capital funding and the borrowing arrangements that they have.

bryd, o ran y defnydd o bwerau benthyca. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ailadrodd bod angen i awdurdodau lleol ddangos i ni, fel rhan o'u gwaith cynllunio, eu bod yn gwneud defnydd effeithiol o'u cyllid cyfalaf a'u trefniadau benthyca.

Y Cwricwlwm Ysgol

The School Curriculum

10. Suzy Davies: *A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i newid y cwricwlwm ysgol cyfredol. OAQ(4)0007(ESK)*

10. Suzy Davies: *Does the Minister have any plans to change the current school curriculum. OAQ(4)0007(ESK)*

Jeff Cuthbert: The school curriculum for Wales was revised in 2008 and is now being implemented. We have no plans to review the curriculum at this stage, but we will refresh the skills framework to ensure that all teachers understand their role in developing literacy and numeracy.

Jeff Cuthbert: Cafodd u cwricwlwm ysgol yng Nghymru ei ddiwygio yn 2008 ac mae'n cael ei weithredu bellach. Nid oes gennym gynlluniau i adolygu'r cwricwlwm ar hyn o bryd, ond byddwn yn adnewyddu'r fframwaith sgiliau i sicrhau bod pob athro yn deall eu rôl o ran datblygu llythrennedd a rhifedd.

Suzy Davies: I wish to take you back to the Minister's response a few moments ago regarding emergency life support as I feel that his answer did not sufficiently reflect the weight that he should have given to that question. If you consider that, for every minute that a person waits for treatment following a cardiac arrest, his or her chance of survival reduces by 10 per cent, and yet if he or she receives cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the chances of survival are greatly improved, is it not worth giving two hours of training to pupils to ensure that the emergency life support programme is made part of the compulsory core curriculum?

Suzy Davies: Hoffwn fynd â chi yn ôl at ymateb y Gweinidog ychydig eiliadau yn ôl ynghylch triniaeth cymorth bywyd brys gan nad wyf yn teimlo fod ei ateb wedi adlewyrchu'n ddigonol y pwys y dylid bod wedi'i roi ganddo i'r cwestiwn. Os ydych yn ystyried bod siawns person o oroesi yn lleihau 10 y cant bob munud y bydd ef neu hi yn aros am driniaeth ar ôl trawiad ar y galon, a bod ei siawns o oroesi yn gwella'n sylweddol o dderbyn triniaeth dadebru cardio-anadlol, onid yw hi'n werth rhoi dwy awr o hyfforddiant i ddisgyblion er mwyn sicrhau bod y rhaglen cymorth bywyd brys yn rhan o'r cwricwlwm craidd gorfodol?

Jeff Cuthbert: Well done; you got that point in again. You have made the issue clear and I am sure that it is a matter that we will consider further. I wish to stress that one of the overall aims of the revised curriculum is to reduce prescription and to give control and responsibility to schools and to learners. Schools have the flexibility to organise and to deliver the curriculum in a way that best suits their circumstances and needs.

Jeff Cuthbert: Da iawn; fe lwyddoch chi i wneud y pwynt hwnnw unwaith eto. Yr ydych wedi gwneud y mater yn glir, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn fater y byddwn yn ei ystyried ymhellach. Hoffwn bwysleisio mai un o nodau cyffredinol y cwricwlwm diwygiedig yw lleihau rhagnodi a rhoi rheolaeth a chyfrifoldeb i ysgolion a dysgwyr. Mae gan ysgolion yr hyblygrwydd i drefnu ac i gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm yn y ffordd sydd yn gweddu orau i'w hamgylchiadau a'u hanghenion.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Bron yn fisol, Ddirprwy Weinidog, yr ydym yn clywed am ymchwil newydd sydd yn dangos pa mor isel yw ymwybyddiaeth pobl ifanc yng Nghymru

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Almost on a monthly basis, Deputy Minister, we hear of new research that demonstrates how low young people's awareness is in Wales of where their

o darddiad eu bwyd. A wnewch ymrwymo i sicrhau bod mwy yn cael ei wneud yn ein hysgolion i wella ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc o darddiad bwyd?

food originates. Will you commit to ensure that more is done in our schools to improve awareness among young people of the origin of their food?

Jeff Cuthbert: We would certainly want to do all that we can in that direction. You may not be aware that I used to chair the Assembly's all-party group on healthy living. Therefore, I take a personal interest in that matter. In terms of healthy schools, there was already an understanding about the importance of stressing the nutritional value of foods, and I hope that that will continue.

Jeff Cuthbert: Byddem yn sicr am wneud popeth y gallwn yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Efallai na fyddwch chi'n ymwybodol fy mod i wedi bod yn gadeirydd ar grŵp hollbleidiol y Cynulliad ar fyw'n iach. Felly, rwy'n cymryd diddordeb personol yn y mater hwnnw. O ran ysgolion iach, yr oedd dealltwriaeth eisoes ynghylch pwysigrwydd pwysleisio gwerth maethol bwydydd, a gobeithiaf y bydd hynny yn parhau.

Yr Iaith Gymraeg

The Welsh Language

11. Leanne Wood: *Beth yw cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cryfhau'r iaith Gymraeg. OAQ(4)0003(ESK)*

11. Leanne Wood: *What are the Welsh Government's plans for strengthening the Welsh language. OAQ(4)0003(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The Welsh Government is committed to strengthening the Welsh language. We will do so by implementing the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, beginning with the appointment of the Welsh language commissioner, implementing our Welsh-medium education strategy and publishing and implementing a strategy aimed at increasing the use of Welsh more widely.

Leighton Andrews: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i gryfhau'r iaith Gymraeg. Byddwn yn gwneud hynny drwy weithredu Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011, gan ddechrau drwy benodi comisiynydd y Gymraeg, gweithredu ein strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyhoeddi a gweithredu strategaeth sy'n ceisio cynyddu'r defnydd a wneir o'r Gymraeg yn fwy eang.

Leanne Wood: Recent plans have been unveiled in Rhondda Cynon Taf to open a new Welsh-medium school in the Llanharry area. This is to be welcomed as there was considerable pressure on existing Welsh-medium education places in the Llantrisant area, which has caused a great deal of concern due to a shortage of places. The latest scheme promises to ease the pressure in the local area, but there remain other pinch points within Rhondda Cynon Taf, such as Porth, where parents recently experienced difficulty getting their children into Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Llwyncelyn.

Leanne Wood: Datgelwyd cynlluniau diweddar yn Rhondda Cynon Taf i agor ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yn ardal Llanhari. Mae hyn i'w groesawu oherwydd yr oedd cryn bwysau ar nifer y lleoedd presennol mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ardal Llantrisant, ac mae hyn wedi achosi llawer iawn o bryder oherwydd prinder lleoedd. Mae'r cynllun diweddaraf yn addo lleddfu'r pwysau yn yr ardal leol, ond erys fannau anodd eraill yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, fel y Porth, lle cafodd rhieni anhawster yn ddiweddar i gael lleoedd i'w plant yn Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Llwyncelyn.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Could we have a question please?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A allwn ni gael cwestiwn, os gwelwch yn dda?

Leanne Wood: Information obtained by my office suggests that demand for Welsh-medium education will continue to increase significantly in RCT over the coming years.

Leanne Wood: Mae gwybodaeth a gafwyd gan fy swyddfa yn awgrymu y bydd y galw am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn parhau i gynyddu'n sylweddol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf

What will you to do to impress upon the local authority the need to introduce better provision as a matter of urgency, in order to meet the short-term demand and also to plan more effectively over the long term so that the anguish felt by parents recently can be avoided in the future?

dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Beth fyddwch chi'n ei wneud er mwyn pwysleisio i'r awdurdod lleol yr angen i gyflwyno darpariaeth well fel mater o frys, er mwyn bodloni'r galw yn y tymor byr ac i gynllunio'n fwy effeithiol dros yr hirdymor, fel y gellir osgoi yn y dyfodol y gofid a brofwyd gan rieni yn ddiweddar?

Leighton Andrews: As the constituency Member for the Rhondda, I have taken up a large number of cases of parents with concerns about access to Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Llwyncelyn, and I am well aware of the challenges that are faced there. With the recent announcement in respect of Ysgol Gyfun Llanhari, the local authority has indicated its commitment to Welsh-medium education. However, I would expect all local authorities in Wales to undertake proper assessments of parental demand for Welsh-medium education.

Leighton Andrews: Fel yr Aelod dros etholaeth y Rhondda, yr wyf wedi ymdrin a nifer fawr o achosion ar ran rieni â phryderon am fynediad i Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Llwyncelyn, ac yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r heriau a wynebir yno. Gyda'r cyhoeddiad diweddar ynghylch Ysgol Gyfun Llanhari, mae'r awdurdod lleol wedi nodi ei ymrwymiad i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Fodd bynnag, byddai disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ymgymryd ag asesiadau priodol o'r galw ymhlith rhieni am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

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

Rheilffordd y Cambrian ac Arfordir y Cambrian

Cambrian and Cambrian Coast lines

1. Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: *Pa symiau a ddyrannwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru ar isadeiledd a stoc cerbydau rheilffordd y Cambrian ac Arfordir y Cambrian ers 2007, ac a wnaiff ddatganiad. OAQ(4)0010(LGC)*

1. Lord Elis-Thomas: *What amounts have been allocated by Welsh Ministers for infrastructure and rolling stock on the Cambrian and Cambrian Coast lines since 2007. OAQ(4)0010(LGC)*

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): The Welsh Government contributed £8 million towards a £13 million scheme by Network Rail to improve Cambrian mainline infrastructure. We provide £1.9 million annually for additional carriages to meet passenger demand and have invested £7.5 million in refurbishing the rolling stock used on the Cambrian railway.

Y Gweinidog dros Lywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyfrannu £8 miliwn tuag at gynllun £13 miliwn gan Network Rail i wella seilwaith prif linell y Cambrian. Rydym yn darparu £1.9 miliwn bob blwyddyn ar gyfer cerbydau ychwanegol i fodloni'r galw gan deithwyr ac wedi buddsoddi £7.5 miliwn mewn adnewyddu'r stoc gerbydau a ddefnyddir ar reilffordd y Cambrian.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog dderbyn fy mod wedi profi llawenydd mawr wrth eistedd ar y trên 8.10 p.m. o Fachynlleth yn ddiweddar—trên dosbarth 158, rhif 840, a bod yn fanwl gywir—o weld ei fod yn gerbyd a gafodd ei adnewyddu'n llwyr, fod plygiau ar gyfer cyfrifiaduron ynddo a'i fod o safon uwch nag

Lord Elis-Thomas: Will the Minister accept that I was most pleased while travelling on the 8.10 p.m. train from Machynlleth recently—a class 158 train, number 840 be completely accurate—to see that the carriage had been fully refurbished, that there were sockets available for computers on the train, and that the standard was higher than that of

yw dosbarth cyffredin trenau First Great Western? Faint yn fwy o gerbydau fel hyn a fyddwn yn eu cael ar linell arfordir y Cambrian, a pha mor aml y byddant yn teithio—bob awr, efallai?

the standard class on First Great Western trains? How many more carriages like this will we see on the Cambrian coast line, and how often will they run—every hour, perhaps?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his comments. It is important that we have high-quality rolling stock provision for the people of Wales. We have invested £7.5 million to refurbish Arriva Trains class 158 rolling stock. I am not familiar with the 840 carriage, but I am sure that I will become familiar with it over the coming months. As you rightly say, two trains have been refurbished and we expect a further 22 trains to be refurbished by the end of 2012.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i’r Aelod am ei sylwadau. Mae’n bwysig bod gennym ddarpariaeth cerbydau o safon dda i bobl Cymru. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £7.5 miliwn i adnewyddu cerbydau dosbarth 158 Trenau Arriva. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â’r cerbyd 840, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y byddaf yn dod yn gyfarwydd ag ef dros y misoedd nesaf. A ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud, dau drên wedi cael eu hadnewyddu ac rydym yn disgwyl pellach trenau 22 i gael eu hadnewyddu erbyn diwedd 2012.

Byron Davies: Minister, I echo Lord Elis-Thomas’s points about the Cambrian coast line. The need for investment in our rolling stock across Wales is unquestionable. If we are to improve access from north to south and east to west, this line will form an important part of that. However, more generally, Minister, will you commit to undertaking a review of the action that has been taken on securing new rolling stock on lines across Wales since 2007, and come back to the Chamber with an action plan on updating the fleet of rolling stock?

Byron Davies: Weinidog, ategaf bwyntiau yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas am reilffordd arfordir y Cambrian. Mae’r angen am fuddsoddiad yn ein cerbydau ar draws Cymru yn ddi-gwestiwn. Os ydym am wella mynediad o’r gogledd i’r de ac o’r dwyrain i’r gorllewin, bydd y llinell hon yn rhan bwysig o hynny. Fodd bynnag, yn fwy cyffredinol, Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i gynnal adolygiad o’r camau a gymerwyd o ran sicrhau cerbydau newydd ar reilffyrdd ledled Cymru ers 2007, a dod yn ôl i’r Siambr gyda chynllun gweithredu ar ddiweddaru’r fflyd cerbydau?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution today. I am keen to engage with Arriva Trains early; I have scheduled meetings in my diary to discuss the very issues that the Member raised in terms of the rolling stock provision. I am sure that you will also join me in celebrating the fact that £7.5 million has already been invested by the Welsh Government in the refurbishment of the rolling stock of Arriva Trains Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i’r aelod am ei gyfraniad heddiw. Yr wyf yn awyddus i ymgysylltu â trenau Arriva yn gynnar; Yr wyf wedi trefnu cyfarfodydd yn fy nyddiadur i drafod yr union faterion a gododd yr aelod o ran y ddarpariaeth stoc rholio. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hefyd byddwch yn ymuno â mi i ddathlu’r ffaith bod £7.5 miliwn a fuddsoddwyd eisoes gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn adnewyddu’r stoc gerbydau trenau Arriva Cymru.

Cydweithio rhwng Awdurdodau Lleol

Local Authority Collaboration

2. Keith Davies: *Sut bydd y Gweinidog yn annog awdurdodau lleol i gydweithio yn well yn y dyfodol. OAQ(4)0018(LGC)*

2. Keith Davies: *How will the Minister encourage local authorities to collaborate better in future. OAQ(4)0018(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: All Welsh local authorities are under a statutory duty to consider collaboration to help them to improve. The

Carl Sargeant: Mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru i gyd o dan ddyletswydd statudol i ystyried cydweithio i’w helpu i wella. Mae

Simpson review has clearly indicated to local authorities and others where collaboration is likely to lead to improved services or financial savings.

adolygiad Simpson wedi dangos yn glir i awdurdodau lleol ac eraill ym mha le y mae cydweithio yn debygol o arwain at wella gwasanaethau neu arbedion ariannol.

Keith Davies: Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud ei fod yn dymuno i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau weithio mewn partneriaeth ac mewn ffyrdd fwy effeithiol—fel ag y dywed arwyddair Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, 'Gorau chwarae, cyd-chwarae'. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno fod lle i wella o ran annog awdurdodau lleol i gydweithio drwy rannu arbenigedd, fel bod llai o angen gwario ar ymgynghorwyr preifat?

Keith Davies: The Minister has said that he wants service providers to work in partnership and more effectively—as the motto of the Football Association of Wales states, '*Gorau chwarae, cyd-chwarae*'. Does the Minister agree that there is room for improvement with regard to encouraging local authorities to collaborate by sharing expertise, in order to reduce the need to pay private consultants?

Carl Sargeant: There are many opportunities in the collaborative model of working across local authorities and the broader public sector. I have been driving forward this shared services agenda very hard with local government. The Simpson review has given us a framework with regard to the way in which we can further develop that work. I will be speaking at the Welsh Local Government Association's annual conference next week, when I will outline more detail around the Simpson review and the way in which local government can help itself to provide better services for the public.

Carl Sargeant: Mae llawer o gyfleoedd yn y model cydweithredol o weithio ar draws awdurdodau lleol a'r sector cyhoeddus yn ehangach. Rwyf wedi bod yn gyrru agenda cydwasanaethau yn gadarn iawn gyda llywodraeth leol. Mae adolygiad Simpson wedi rhoi inni fframwaith o ran y ffordd y gallwn ddatblygu'r gwaith hwnnw ymhellach. Byddaf yn siarad yng nghynhadledd flynyddol Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yr wythnos nesaf, a byddaf yn amlinellu rhagor o fanylion o ran adolygiad Simpson a'r ffordd y gall llywodraeth leol helpu ei hun i ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd.

William Graham: On collaborative projects, how are you monitoring the continued concerns expressed by council leaders over Prosiect Gwyrdd, the waste management partnership between five south Wales councils to reduce about 40 per cent of the domestic refuse of Wales, which is currently proposing to locate an incinerator at an unsuitable location at Nash, near Newport?

William Graham: Ar brosiectau cydweithredol, sut ydych yn monitro'r pryderon parhaus a fynegwyd gan arweinwyr cyngor ynghylch Prosiect Gwyrdd, sef y bartneriaeth rheoli gwastraff rhwng pum cyngor yn y de i gwtogi tua 40 y cant o'r sbwriel domestig yng Nghymru, y mae ar hyn o bryd yn cynnig lleoli llosgydd mewn lleoliad anaddas yn Nash, ger Casnewydd?

Carl Sargeant: The siting of an incinerator is not a matter for me, as the Member will understand. However, I am keen to understand the relationships between local authorities on a broad range of service provision, including Prosiect Gwyrdd. I will ask the appropriate Minister to write to you in detail on that question.

Carl Sargeant: Nid yw lleoliad llosgydd yn fater i mi, fel y bydd yr Aelod yn deall. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn awyddus i ddeall y berthynas rhwng awdurdodau lleol ar ystod eang o wasanaethau a ddarperir, gan gynnwys Prosiect Gwyrdd. Fe ofynnaf i'r Gweinidog priodol ysgrifennu atoch yn fanwl am y cwestiwn hwnnw.

William Graham: Can you also express how you will monitor successful examples of collaboration, such as the work to set up a new Welsh-medium secondary school in

William Graham: A allwch chi hefyd ddweud sut y byddwch yn monitro enghreifftiau llwyddiannus o gydweithredu, megis y gwaith i sefydlu ysgol uwchradd

south-east Wales, between Newport, Torfaen and Monmouthshire, as an example of good practice?

cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, rhwng Casnewydd, Tor-faen a sir Fynwy, fel enghraifft o arfer da?

Carl Sargeant: You will be aware of my engagement with the Welsh Local Government Association, William. I am also working with the auditor general to look at how we can establish outcome-focused delivery methods so that I have a greater understanding of where the input of funding goes in relation to the outcomes that we receive. My team, along with the auditor general and the Minister for finance, are working to secure that for the future.

Carl Sargeant: Fe fyddwch yn ymwybodol o fy ymgysylltiad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, William. Rwyf hefyd yn gweithio gyda'r archwilydd cyffredinol i edrych ar sut y gellir sefydlu dulliau darparu sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau fel bod gennyf gwell dealltwriaeth o le y mae dyraniad cyllid yn mynd mewn perthynas â'r canlyniadau a gawn. Mae fy nhîm i, ar y cyd â'r archwilydd cyffredinol a'r Gweinidog cyllid, yn gweithio i sicrhau hynny ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Bethan Jenkins: Mae'n debygol y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r ddadl ynghylch cynigion ar gyfer darpariaeth gofal cartref yn y dyfodol yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, gyda'r posibilrwydd o'i throsglwyddo i bartner preifat, sydd yn fwy dadleuol fyth yn awr yn sgîl llanast Southern Cross. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer ymdrin â phartneriaid cydweithredol? Os nad yw yn gwneud hynny, a yw'n bwriadu gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol ac ennyn cydweithredu rhwng cynghorau sir lle mae problemau ariannu yn y sector gofal cartref?

Bethan Jenkins: The Minister is likely to be aware of the debate regarding proposals for future homecare provision in the Bridgend area, where there is the possibility that it will be transferred to a private partner, which is now more contentious than ever following the problems with Southern Cross. Does the Welsh Government provide guidelines to local authorities on how to deal with collaborative partners? If it does not, does it intend to do so in the future and engender collaboration between county councils where there are funding problems in the homecare sector?

Carl Sargeant: Thank you for your question. There are important issues about how we deal with collaboration, now and for the future. I am trying to create an environment in which it is natural for local authorities to consider working together as opposed to working in-house. We have a great public sector workforce, but to ensure that we secure employment for it for the future, we must change wholesale the way that we operate within local government. I am driving that agenda forward. I will give as much guidance to local authorities as I need to in order for them to react to that new way of working. However, they must also adopt these new proposals with regard to the way in which they operate in the future.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi am eich cwestiwn. Mae materion pwysig ynghylch sut yr ydym yn ymdrin â chydweithredu, nawr ac ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn ceisio creu amgylchedd lle mae'n naturiol i awdurdodau lleol ystyried gweithio gyda'i gilydd yn hytrach na gweithio'n fewnol. Mae gennym weithlu gwych yn y sector cyhoeddus, ond, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn sicrhau cyflogaeth ar ei gyfer at y dyfodol, mae'n rhaid inni newid yn llwyr y ffordd y gweithredwn o fewn llywodraeth leol. Yr wyf yn gwthio'r agenda honno yn ei blaen. Byddaf yn rhoi cymaint o ganllawiau i awdurdodau lleol ag y mae angen imi eu rhoi er mwyn iddynt ymateb i'r ffordd newydd honno o weithio. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddynt hefyd fabwysiadu y cynigion newydd hyn o ran y ffordd y byddant yn gweithredu yn y dyfodol.

Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

Public Transport

3. Christine Chapman: *Beth mae*

3. Christine Chapman: *What is the Welsh*

Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0013(LGC)

Government doing to improve public transport in Wales. OAQ(4)0013(LGC)

Carl Sargeant: The Welsh Government is delivering improved public transport in Wales through its initiatives for rail and local bus services, developing sustainable travel towns, taking forward the TrawsCymru network, introducing a Welsh travel entitlement card and strengthening collaboration with and between local authorities to deliver local transport services.

Carl Sargeant: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflawni gwell trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru drwy ei mentrau ar gyfer y rheilffyrdd a gwasanaethau bws lleol, drwy ddatblygu trefi teithio cynaliadwy, drwy fwrw ymlaen â rhwydwaith TrawsCymru, drwy gyflwyno cerdyn hawl i deithio, a thrwy gryfhau'r cydweithio ag awdurdodau lleol, a'r cydweithio rhyngddynt, er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau trafnidiaeth lleol.

Christine Chapman: Thank you for your answer, Minister. You will be aware of the recent decision by Veolia to withdraw from many bus routes across Wales, and my constituency was affected by that. However, I was delighted by the prompt action of Rhondda Cynon Taf Borough County Council, which worked with service providers and committed extra resources to replace those services and ensure minimal disruption. I am sure that you will want to join me in congratulating it on its quick response. However, I am sure that you will agree, Minister, that we need to make further improvements to bus services across Wales to get more people to use them. For example, Age Cymru has raised concerns with me about the experience of older people in getting on and off buses. There are practical issues that can cause them problems. If buses are unreliable, older people may be disproportionately affected. What can the Welsh Government do to ensure the delivery of good quality, reliable and safe bus services in Wales?

Christine Chapman: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r penderfyniad diweddar gan Veolia i dynnu'n ôl o nifer o lwybrau bysus ledled Cymru, a chafodd fy etholaeth i ei effeithio gan hynny. Fodd bynnag, roeddwn yn falch iawn o'r camau prydlon a gymerwyd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a weithiodd gyda darparwyr gwasanaeth ac a ymrwymodd adnoddau ychwanegol er mwyn ailsefydlu'r gwasanaethau hynny ac er mwyn sicrhau cyn lleied o darfu â phosibl. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch am ymuno â mi i longyfarch y cyngor ar ei ymateb cyflym. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Weinidog, fod angen inni wneud rhagor o welliannau i wasanaethau bws ledled Cymru er mwyn denu mwy o bobl i'w defnyddio. Er enghraifft, mae Age Cymru wedi codi pryderon gyda mi am brofiad pobl hŷn wrth fynd ar ac oddi ar fysiau. Mae materion ymarferol y gallant achosi problemau iddynt. Os yw bysus yn annibynadwy, efallai y bydd effaith anghymesur ar bobl hŷn. Beth all Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i sicrhau y darperir gwasanaethau bws o ansawdd da ac sy'n ddibynadwy a diogel yng Nghymru?

2.30 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you for your question. We naturally regret any reduction in bus services. I am very familiar with the case that you raised earlier, but this is a commercial matter for the bus company. However, we should not forget the staff involved and we must support them in going forward. I understand that a significant number of the 78 routes operated by the company are already competing with other bus service

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi am eich cwestiwn. Rydym yn naturiol yn ymddiheuro am unrhyw ddirywiad yn y gwasanaethau bws. Rwy'n gyfarwydd iawn â'r achos a nodwyd gennych yn gynharach, ond mater masnachol i'r cwmni bysiau yw hwn. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem anghofio'r staff dan sylw a rhaid i ni eu cefnogi wrth fynd ymlaen. Deallaf fod nifer sylweddol o'r 78 llwybr bws a weithredir gan y cwmni eisoes yn

providers, with the help of the local authority, as you indicated. Local authorities can, as a matter for them, decide to tender for additional services, but that is a cost that they would have to bear themselves. You raised a very important point in relation to my previous ministerial role in terms of equality and dealing with people with disabilities. That is now the responsibility of Jane Hutt, but I am very keen to explore with the Minister how we can create a better environment on public transport across Wales for people with disabilities. I will take that forward with the relevant Minister.

cystadlu â darparwyr gwasanaethau bws eraill, gyda chymorth yr awdurdod lleol, fel y dywedasoch. Gall awdurdodau lleol, os mynnant, benderfynu tendro am wasanaethau ychwanegol, ond mae hynny'n gost y byddai'n rhaid iddynt ei dalu eu hunain. Codwyd pwynt pwysig iawn gennych o ran fy rôl flaenorol fel Gweinidog cydraddoldeb ac ymdrin â phobl ag anableddau. Jane Hutt sydd bellach yn gyfrifol am hynny, ond rwy'n awyddus i ymchwilio, gyda'r Gweinidog, sut y gallwn greu amgylchedd gwell o ran trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ledled Cymru ar gyfer pobl ag anableddau. Byddaf yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn gyda'r Gweinidog perthnasol.

Byron Davies: Minister, I had a very interesting meeting yesterday with Age Cymru to discuss the very real concerns about access to public transport and how it must be improved. While your predecessor with responsibility for the transport portfolio certainly talked the talk, with the publication of the national transport plan and the establishment of a public transport users committee for Wales, there has been very little real impact, or indeed none. Will you commit to tackling the following issues? First, we urgently need an integrated transport strategy. Furthermore, we need to ensure that local authorities, bus companies and rail providers work together to provide safety and physical accessibility across Wales.

Byron Davies: Weinidog, cefais gyfarfod diddorol iawn ddoe ag Age Cymru i drafod y pryderon gwirioneddol ynghylch mynediad i gludiant cyhoeddus a sut y mae'n rhaid ei wella. Er bod eich rhagflaenydd oedd â chyfrifoldeb dros y portffolio trafnidiaeth yn swnio'n ffraeth, er bod y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol wedi'i gyhoeddi a phwyllgor defnyddwyr cludiant cyhoeddus ar gyfer Cymru wedi'i sefydlu, ychydig iawn o effaith a gafodd y rhain, neu ddim effaith yn wir. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â'r materion canlynol? Yn gyntaf, mae gwir angen strategaeth drafnidiaeth integredig. Ar ben hynny, mae angen i ni sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol, cwmnïau bysiau a darparwyr rheilffordd yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i sicrhau diogelwch a hygyrchedd corfforol ar draws Cymru.

Carl Sargeant: I share many of Age Cymru's concerns and we should aspire to deal with those concerns. However, these are not issues that can be fixed in the short term. Indeed, the former Minister for transport worked very hard to try to deal with some of these issues and that is something that I will continue to do and keep the Assembly informed of in future.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf finnau yr un mor bryderus ag Age Cymru, a dylem anelu at ddelio â'r pryderon hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r rhain yn faterion y gellir eu datrys yn y tymor byr. Yn wir, roedd y cyn Weinidog trafnidiaeth yn gweithio'n galed iawn i geisio ymdrin â rhai o'r materion hyn, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddaf yn parhau i'w wneud ac yn parhau i roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad amdano yn y dyfodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n bosibl y clywsoch fy nghwestiwn i'r Prif Weinidog ddoe ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd rhwng Caerfyrddin ac Abertawe, a'r ffaith bod y trên yn awr yn stopio bob dwy awr yng Nglanyfferi yn hytrach na bob awr. A dderbyniwch fod hynny'n gosod trigolion

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You may have heard my question to the First Minister yesterday on the rail service between Carmarthen and Swansea, and the fact that the train now stops every two hours at Ferryside instead of every hour. Do you accept that that presents great difficulties for the residents of Ferryside in

Glanyfferi dan anhawster yng nghyd-destun eu gwaith—os ydynt yn dymuno defnyddio'r rheilffordd i gyrraedd eu gwaith—ac hefyd yn cael effaith ar dwristiaeth yng Nglanyfferi, ac y mae'r economi leol yn y gymuned honno yn ddibynnol iawn ar dwristiaeth?

terms of employment, if they wish to use the railway to get to work, and will also have an impact on tourism in Ferryside, and the local economy in that community is very dependent on tourism?

Carl Sargeant: You represent your constituents very well in raising this issue with the First Minister yesterday and with me today. I will take note of it and write to you accordingly in terms of the timetable, which is, unfortunately, not my responsibility, but that of Arriva Trains Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Rydych yn cynrychioli eich etholwyr yn dda iawn yn codi'r mater hwn gyda'r Prif Weinidog ddoe a chyda mi heddiw. Byddaf yn ystyried hynny ac yn ysgrifennu atoch yn unol â hynny o ran yr amserlen, nad yw, yn anffodus, yn gyfrifoldeb arnaf fi, ond yn gyfrifoldeb i Drenau Arriva Cymru.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nid wyf yn siŵr os glywsoch y Gweinidog addysg yn sôn am gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth i'r dyfodol o ganlyniad i'r toriad o 41 y cant yn y cyllid cyfalaf gan y glymblaid yn San Steffan, a'i fod yn ystyried menter cyllid preifat fel ffordd o ariannu cynlluniau cyfalaf i'r dyfodol. A ydych yn cytuno gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog mai dyna'r ffordd ymlaen i Gymru, sef bod rhaid i ni ystyried mentrau cyllid preifat bellach?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am not sure whether you heard the Minister for education on the Government's future plans following the Westminster coalition Government's cut of 41 per cent to the capital budget, saying that he is considering PFI as a way of funding future capital schemes. Do you agree with your ministerial colleague that that is the way forward for Wales and that we now have to consider using PFI schemes?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member again for his question. We must ensure that we have good quality public transport. We have a great opportunity to focus on the way in which we do business in Wales, but regrettably, with such a difficult settlement from the UK Government in terms of the capital spend, the transport budget last year received an extremely large cut, and I must deal with that in taking this portfolio forward for the future.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod unwaith eto am ei gwestiwn. Rhaid i ni sicrhau bod gennym drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus o'r radd flaenaf. Mae gennym gyfle gwych i ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd y gwneir busnes yng Nghymru, ond yn anffodus, gyda setliad mor anodd gan Lywodraeth y DU o ran y gwariant cyfalaf, gwnaed toriad mawr i gyllideb cludiant y llynedd, a rhaid i mi ymdrin â hynny wrth weithredu o ran y portffolio yn y dyfodol.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, do you agree that at least part of the answer to the provision of the high-quality bus services that Christine Chapman called on you to create in Wales would be to pass legislation to re-regulate the bus services?

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno y byddai pasio deddfwriaeth i ailreoleiddio gwasanaethau bysiau yn darparu o leiaf rhan o'r ateb i ddarparu gwasanaethau bysiau o'r radd flaenaf, fel y galwodd Christine Chapman am eu creu yng Nghymru?

Carl Sargeant: This is something that my colleague Huw Lewis worked on in the previous administration, and something that I am discussing with the Member for Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney in terms of looking at the opportunities in Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Roedd hyn yn rhywbeth y bu fy nghydweithiwr Huw Lewis yn gweithio arno yn y weinyddiaeth flaenorol, ac mae'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei drafod gyda'r Aelod dros Ferthyr Tudful a Rhymni o ran edrych ar y cyfleoedd yng Nghymru.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you for that answer, Minister. Could you give us a timescale for those discussions and an indication as to when they might be concluded? Now that we have the new legislative powers afforded to us by the Welsh public, would this not be a perfect place to legislate to ensure that we right the wrong perpetuated by the Conservatives back in 1985 when they de-regulated bus services? That could give us the tools that we need to ensure that communities, both urban and rural, have the public transport networks that they want and deserve.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. A oes modd i chi roi amserlen i ni ar gyfer y trafodaethau hynny ac arwydd ynghylch pryd y gallent gael eu cwblhau? Gan fod gennym yn awr y pwerau deddfwriaethol newydd a roddwyd i ni gan y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, oni fyddai hwn yn faes perffaith i ddeddfu ynddo er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn unioni cam y Ceidwadwyr mor bell yn ôl â 1985 pan ddadreoleiddiwyd y gwasanaethau bws? Gallai hynny roi'r arfau y mae eu hangen arnom i sicrhau bod cymunedau trefol a gwledig yn cael y rhwydweithiau cludiant cyhoeddus y mae eu heisiau arnynt ac y maent yn eu haeddu.

Carl Sargeant: I share your aspiration to have an extremely good-quality transport service in Wales. In terms of a timeline, I cannot answer that question now; I will be better informed on that matter after talking to my officials and colleagues who have a specific interest in that.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf fi'n dyheu fel chwithau am gael gwasanaeth cludiant o ansawdd da yng Nghymru. O ran amserlen, ni allaf ateb y cwestiwn yn awr; byddaf yn cael mwy o wybodaeth yn hyn o beth ar ôl siarad â fy swyddogion a chydweithwyr sydd â diddordeb penodol yn hynny.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Tor-faen

Priorities for Torfaen

4. Lynne Neagle: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Tor-faen dros y pum mlynedd nesaf. OAQ(4)0006(LGC)*

4. Lynne Neagle: *Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for Torfaen for the next five years. OAQ(4)0006(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: That is a really important question to raise on the floor of the Chamber. There are several elements to this. There is resistance to police and crime commissioners across Wales from a collection of bodies, including the Welsh Local Government Association, the Police Federation, the police authorities and the Welsh Government. If our resistance to these commissioners is accepted, that would release a massive amount of cash into the system to support police officers across Wales. It appears that the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats in Westminster are continuing to run with the pledge to introduce police and crime commissioners throughout the whole of the UK. On the police community support officers in Wales, it was a manifesto commitment to introduce 500 additional people into the system. Discussions are already under way with the police and I will be offering up some statements shortly on the

Carl Sargeant: Mae hwn yn gwestiwn pwysig iawn i gael ei godi ar lawr y Siambr. Mae sawl elfen i hyn. Mae gwrthwynebiad i gomisiynwyr heddlu a throsedd ar draws Cymru oddi wrth nifer o gyrff, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Ffederasiwn yr Heddlu, yr awdurdodau heddlu a Llywodraeth Cymru. Petasem ni'n llwyddo i wrthsefyll y comisiynwyr hyn, byddai hynny'n rhyddhau swm enfawr o arian i'r system i gefnogi swyddogion yr heddlu ar draws Cymru. Mae'n ymddangos bod y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan yn parhau i gario'r addewid y byddant yn cyflwyno comisiynwyr heddlu a throsedd ar draws y DU gyfan. O ran swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu yng Nghymru, roedd yn un o ymrwymiadau'r maniffesto i gyflwyno 500 o bobl ychwanegol i'r system. Mae trafodaethau eisoes ar y gweill gyda'r heddlu, a byddaf yn cynnig rhai datganiadau yn fuan

detail of that.

ar fanylion hynny.

Lindsay Whittle: Torfaen County Borough Council recently set out its priorities in its 'Corporate Plan 2'. How will the Minister ensure that his priorities and those of the elected members of Torfaen council do not conflict?

Lindsay Whittle: Amlinellodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen ei flaenoriaethau yn ei 'Gynllun Corfforaethol 2' yn ddiweddar. Sut bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau nad yw ei flaenoriaethau a blaenoriaethau rhai o aelodau etholedig cyngor Tor-faen yn gwrthdaro?

Carl Sargeant: As a former leader of an authority, Lindsay, you will be very aware of the discussions that officials from my department have had and indeed my personal interventions in dealing with local authority leaders. I am very keen that we are all on the same page in terms of delivering services for the future. We all have to up our game with the limited resources that we have to ensure that the people who really matter, those who we represent in our constituencies, receive the services.

Carl Sargeant: Fel cyn arweinydd awdurdod, Lindsay, byddwch yn ymwybodol iawn o'r trafodaethau y mae swyddogion fy adran wedi'u cael ac, yn wir, fy ymyriadau personol wrth ymdrin ag arweinwyr awdurdodau lleol. Rwy'n awyddus iawn ein bod ni i gyd yn yr un cae fel petai o ran darparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae'n ofynnol bod pawb ohonom yn cyrraedd y nod gyda'r adnoddau cyfyngedig sydd gennym er mwyn sicrhau bod y bobl sy'n wirioneddol bwysig, y rhai yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli yn ein hetholaethau, yn derbyn y gwasanaethau.

Cynlluniau ar gyfer y Flaeraglen Cefnffyrdd

The Trunk Road Forward Programme

5. Alun Ffred Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei gynlluniau ar gyfer y flaenraglen cefnffyrdd. OAQ(4)0001(LGC)*

5. Alun Ffred Jones: *Will the Minister make a statement on his plans regarding the trunk road forward programme. OAQ(4)0001(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Arfon for that question. I will be prioritising the objectives of the national transport plan over the coming months, and will publish a rescheduled delivery plan this autumn.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Arfon am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Byddaf yn blaenoriaethu amcanion y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol dros y misoedd nesaf, ac yn yr hydref byddaf yn cyhoeddi cynllun cyflawni wedi'i aildrefnu.

Alun Ffred Jones: Gofynnais y cwestiwn hwn i'r Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf. Byddwch yn ymwybodol fod argymhellion yr arolygydd ar gyfer llwybr ffordd osgoi Caernarfon a Bontnewydd yn gorwedd ar eich desg. Pryd fyddwch yn cyhoeddi'ch argymhelliad, o gofio bod nifer o drigolion yn yr ardal yn bryderus ynglŷn ag effaith posibl unrhyw un o'r llwybrau hynny ar eu heiddo nhw?

Alun Ffred Jones: I asked this question of the First Minister last week. You will be aware that the inspector's recommendation for the Caernarfon and Bontnewydd bypass are on your desk. When will you announce your recommendation, bearing in mind that a number of residents in the area are concerned about the possible impact of any of those possible routes on their properties?

Carl Sargeant: I appreciate the need for an announcement on the preferred route for the scheme; however, I refer the Member to my

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r angen am gyhoeddiad ar y llwybr dewisol ar gyfer y cynllun, fodd bynnag, cyfeiriaf yr

previous answer with regard to the objectives for the national transport plan. I will inform the Member of my decision as soon as I make a decision on that.

Aelod at fy ateb blaenorol mewn perthynas â'r amcanion ar gyfer y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol. Byddaf yn rhoi gwybod i'r Aelod beth yw fy mhenderfyniad cyn gynted ag y byddaf yn gwneud penderfyniad ar hynny.

Russell George: I have specific concerns about the interventions around the A483 at Newtown. This part of the programme must be a priority for the Government, given that this is a key strategic corridor for transport across the whole of Wales and has been a bottleneck for far too long. I know that the project is slowly progressing through the statutory procedures process. However, along with the short-term solutions for reducing the traffic congestion, which is horrendous—I am sure that all Members from the north will agree with that, unless they fly here—has the Minister or his officials considered the reinstatement of the roundabout at the Kerry Road junction? If it has been considered, has it been ruled out as a viable option?

Russell George: Mae gennyf bryderon penodol am yr ymyriadau o amgylch yr A483 yn y Drenewydd. Rhaid i'r rhan hon o'r rhaglen fod yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth, o gofio bod hwn yn goridor strategol allweddol ar gyfer trafnidiaeth ar draws Cymru gyfan a'i bod wedi bod yn dagfa am gyfnod rhy hir o lawer. Rwy'n gwybod bod y prosiect yn araf symud ymlaen drwy'r broses gweithdrefnau statudol. Fodd bynnag, ynghyd â'r atebion tymor byr ar gyfer lleihau tagfeydd traffig, sy'n erchyll—rwy'n siŵr y bydd pob Aelod o'r gogledd yn cytuno â hynny, oni bai eu bod yn hedfan yma—a yw'r Gweinidog neu ei swyddogion wedi ystyried adfer y gylchfan ar gyffordd Ffordd Kerry? Os yw wedi'i ystyried, a yw wedi cael ei ddiystyru fel opsiwn posibl?

Carl Sargeant: With respect to the Member, I am familiar with the road network, but on the specific details concerning that roundabout, I will have to write to him.

Carl Sargeant: A phob parch i'r Aelod, rwy'n gyfarwydd â'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd, ond, o ran y manylion penodol yn ymwneud â'r gylchfan honno, bydd yn rhaid i mi ysgrifennu ato.

William Powell: As I am sure that you know, there is an ongoing problem with the Dyfi bridge on the Gwynedd-Powys border in my region. It has been repeatedly damaged over the years, has been the cause of many accidents and seems to be the subject of almost annual Government investigations. I ask you, in your new role as Minister in charge of transport policy, what discussions you have had regarding the bridge and request that you update us on future plans for its replacement.

William Powell: Fel y gwyddoch, rwy'n siŵr, mae problem barhaus gyda phont Dyfi ar y ffin rhwng Gwynedd a Phowys yn fy rhanbarth. Difrodwyd hi dro ar ôl tro dros y blynyddoedd, bu'n achos llawer o ddamweiniau ac mae'n ymddangos ei bod yn destun ymchwiliadau gan y Llywodraeth bron yn flynyddol. Gofynnaf i chi, yn eich rôl newydd fel Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am bolisi trafnidiaeth, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael ynghylch y bont a gofynnaf i chi roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni ar gynlluniau'r dyfodol ar gyfer yr hyn a fydd yn cymryd ei lle.

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises an important issue. There are many locations across Wales that are often named on Radio Wales's traffic reports and the Dyfi bridge seems to be one of them. I will look at this issue in more detail and let the Member and the Assembly know about the specifics of that project.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod yn codi mater pwysig. Mae llawer o leoliadau ar draws Cymru sy'n cael eu henwi yn aml ar adroddiadau traffig Radio Cymru ac y mae'n ymddangos bod pont Dyfi yn un ohonynt. Byddaf yn edrych ar y mater hwn yn fanylach ac yn gadael i'r Aelod a'r Cynulliad wybod am fanylion y prosiect hwnnw.

Gwerth Gorau

6. Leanne Wood: *Sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau'r 'gwerth gorau' gan awdurdodau lleol. OAQ(4)0005(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ganol De Cymru am ei gwestiwn. Diddymodd Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009 y ddyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol Cymru i sicrhau gwerth gorau. Yn hytrach, creodd ddyletswydd i sicrhau gwelliant parhaus mewn ffordd sy'n fwy strategol ac yn hyrwyddo cynaliadwyedd a thegwch yn well i bawb.

Leanne Wood: Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol a chyrff cyhoeddus eraill yn gwario miliynau o bunnoedd ar gyngor cyfreithiol allanol, sydd yn aml yn ychwanegol at gomisiynu ymgynghorwyr allanol ar gyfer gwaith arall. Bu'n amhosibl bron i gael y manylion oddi wrth yr awdurdodau lleol o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. A ydych o'r un farn â mi nad hon yw'r ffordd orau o wario arian cyhoeddus a'i fod yn annerbyniol yn yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol fod rhai awdurdodau lleol yn gorfodi gweithwyr sy'n cael cyflogau isel i dderbyn telerau ac amodau llai ffafriol a thaflu symiau enfawr o arian cyhoeddus tuag at gwmnïau cyfreithiol? Os ydych yn cytuno, a allwch chi ddweud wrthym beth y gallwch ei wneud am y peth?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r telerau ac amodau ar gyfer gweithwyr yn fater i awdurdodau lleol ac nid i mi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r mater a godwyd gan yr Aelod ynghylch gwasanaethau cyfreithiol yn golygu llawer i mi, yn enwedig o ran creu rhaglenni ar gyfer cydweithio. Mae cyfleoedd enfawr i arbed arian trwy bartneriaethau gwasanaethau cyfreithiol sydd eisoes ar waith mewn rhai awdurdodau yn ne Cymru a rhai yr wyf yn credu sydd ar y gweill yng ngogledd Cymru. Felly, yn hytrach na chontractau allanol i ymgynghorwyr, mae cyfle i rannu gwasanaethau arbenigol o fewn awdurdodau lleol.

Best Value

6. Leanne Wood: *How is the Welsh Government ensuring 'best value' by local authorities. OAQ(4)0005(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for South Wales Central for her question. The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 repealed the duty for Welsh local authorities to secure best value. Instead, it created a duty to secure continuous improvement in a way that is more strategic and better promotes sustainability and fairness for all.

Leanne Wood: Some local authorities and other public bodies spend millions of pounds on external legal advice, which is often in addition to commissioning external consultants for other work. It has proven almost impossible to obtain the details under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 from these local authorities. Do you share my view that that is not the best way to spend public money and that it is unacceptable in the current financial climate that some local authorities are forcing low-paid workers to accept less favourable terms and conditions and throwing huge amounts of public money at law firms? If you agree, can you please tell us what you can do about it?

Carl Sargeant: The terms and conditions for employees is a matter for local authorities and not for me. However, the issue that the Member raised regarding legal services resonates with me, particularly with regard to creating programmes for collaboration. There are huge opportunities for cash savings through the legal services partnerships that are already in place in some authorities in south Wales and those that I believe are being rolled out in north Wales. Therefore, rather than outsourcing to consultants, there is an opportunity to share specialised services within local authorities.

Systemau Llywodraethu

7. Mick Antoniw: *Pa ystyriaeth y mae*

Systems of Governance

7. Mick Antoniw: *What consideration has*

Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i rhoi i bosibilrwydd ail werthuso systemau llywodraethu awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0011(LGC)

the Welsh Government given to the possibility of re-evaluating the systems of governance for local authorities in Wales. OAQ(4)0011(LGC)

Carl Sargeant: The political structure options available to local government in Wales were addressed in the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011. The elected mayor and council manager option and the alternative arrangements—or the fourth option, as it was known—were removed, leaving a choice between leader and cabinet and elected mayor and cabinet.

Carl Sargeant: Aethpwyd i'r afael â'r opsiynau strwythur gwleidyddol sydd ar gael i lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru ym Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011. Gwaredwyd yr opsiwn maer etholedig a rheolwyr cynghorau a'r trefniadau amgen—neu'r pedwerydd opsiwn, fel y'u gelwid—a oedd felly'n golygu bod dewis rhwng arweinydd a chabinet, a maer etholedig a chabinet.

Mick Antoniw: One problem is that there is a limited choice of governance for local authorities—just the mayoral system or the cabinet system—and there seems to be a growing concern about the way in which the cabinet system operates. Is it not appropriate to review how the cabinet system is working? There may be opportunities to give local government, possibly through Welsh legislation, the option of a broader choice of governance systems in future.

Mick Antoniw: Un broblem yw mai bach yw'r dewis o ran llywodraethu ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol—dim ond y system maer neu'r system cabinet sydd—ac ymddengys bod y ffordd y mae'r system gabinet yn gweithredu yn destun pryder cynyddol. Onid yw'n briodol i adolygu sut y mae'r system gabinet yn gweithio? Efallai y bydd cyfleoedd i roi'r opsiwn o ddewis ehangach o systemau llywodraethu i lywodraeth leol yn y dyfodol, o bosibl drwy ddeddfwriaeth Cymru.

2.45 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: I am aware of the concern of the Member for Pontypridd and the papers on this issue. I refer him to the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011, for which we undertook a consultation on the programme. We did not receive any representations about changing from having a cabinet system to the systems to which the Member referred. However, if he would like to write to me with the detail, I would be happy to look at that.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ymwybodol o bryder Aelod Pontypridd a'r papurau ar y mater hwn. Cyfeiriaf ef at Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011, y cawsom ymgynghoriad ar y rhaglen ar ei gyfer. Chawsom ni ddim sylwadau ynghylch newid o gael system gabinet at y systemau y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio atynt. Fodd bynnag, pe bai'n hoffi ysgrifennu ataf gyda'r manylion, byddwn yn hapus i edrych ar hynny.

Simon Thomas: Beth bynnag fo'r system lywodraethu mae cynghorau lleol yn ei dewis, mae pobl leol yn cymryd llai o ddiddordeb yn eu trafodaethau. Yn wir, mae papurau newydd lleol hefyd yn cymryd llai o ddiddordeb ynddynt, ac yn arbennig yn y system gabinet, sy'n ymddangos o'r tu allan yn gaeedig iawn i'r cyhoedd. Cafwyd achos yr wythnos hon lle bu rhywun yn ceisio recordio a ffilmio cyfarfod mewn cyngor. A fyddai'n well pe darlledwyd pob cyfarfod o'r cabinet a'r cyngor dros y we, gan y byddai

Simon Thomas: Whatever system of governance local councils choose, local people are taking less of an interest in their discussions. Indeed, local newspapers are also taking less of an interest, particularly in the cabinet system, which, to an outsider, can seem very closed to members of the public. There was a case this week of someone trying to record and film a council meeting. Would it not be better if every meeting of the cabinet and the council was broadcast over the internet, as that would at least open up some

hynny o leiaf yn agor strwythurau'r cynghorau i'r cyhoedd, gan alluogi'r cyhoedd i weld y penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud drostynt?

of the council structures to the public, which would allow the public to see the decisions that are being made on its behalf?

Carl Sargeant: There are huge opportunities for local authorities to engage in the democratic process. We placed an opportunity in the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 for councils to use video-conferencing facilities to enable elected members to attend from a distance and to enable council meetings to be streamed online. That was supported by colleagues on this side of the Chamber, but unfortunately not by colleagues on that side.

Carl Sargeant: Mae cyfleoedd aruthrol i awdurdodau lleol gymryd rhan yn y broses ddemocrataidd. Rhoesom gyfle yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 i gynghorau ddefnyddio cyfleusterau fideo-gynadledda i alluogi aelodau etholedig i fynychu o bell ac i alluogi cyfarfodydd y cyngor i gael eu ffrydio ar-lein. Cefnogwyd hynny gan gydweithwyr ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, ond yn anffodus ni chefnogwyd hynny gan gydweithwyr ar yr ochr honno.

Polisïau Camddefnyddio Sylweddau

Substance Misuse Policies

8. Mark Isherwood: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am weithredu polisïau camddefnyddio sylweddau yn y Pedwerydd Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0016(LGC)*

8. Mark Isherwood: *Will the Minister make a statement on the implementation of substance misuse policies in the Fourth Assembly. OAQ(4)0016(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for North Wales. The Welsh Government will continue to implement the actions in the 10-year substance misuse strategy for Wales, 'Working Together to Reduce Harm', and build upon achievements such as improving access to, and the availability and quality of, children and young people's services, and tackling alcohol misuse.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Cymru. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithredu'r camau yn strategaeth 10 mlynedd Cymru i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, 'Gweithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Leihau Niwed', ac yn adeiladu ar gyflawniadau fel gwella mynediad at, ac argaeledd ac ansawdd, gwasanaethau plant a phobl ifanc, a mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio alcohol.

Mark Isherwood: An earlier report commissioned by the Welsh Government into tier 4 treatment services in Wales identified numerous reports of people reoffending so as to be detoxed in prison, and of hospital admissions because of the unavailability of in-patient detoxification and residential rehabilitation in Wales. It also found that no tier 4 facilities in Wales provided residential detox and rehabilitation on the same site. Last year's report by Wilkinson and Mistral said that a first step forward would be to ensure that the tier 4 units that are currently available in Wales maximise services. Those units are Brynawel House in Rhondda Cynon Taf, Rhoserchan near Aberystwyth and Ty'n Rodyn in north Wales. Given the recommendations of the reports, I would be grateful, Minister, if you could share with us the progress that has been achieved with

Mark Isherwood: Cyfeiriodd adroddiad cynharach a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ar wasanaethau triniaethau haen 4 yng Nghymru, at adroddiadau niferus am bobl yn aildroseddu er mwyn cael eu dadwenwyno yn y carchar, ac o bobl yn mynd i'r ysbyty gan nad oes cyfleusterau dadwenwyno ac adfer cleifion mewn canolfannau preswyl yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal, canfu nad oes cyfleusterau haen 4 yng Nghymru sy'n darparu gwasanaeth dadwenwyno ac adfer ar yr un safle. Nododd adroddiad gan Wilkinson a Mistral y llynedd mai'r cam cyntaf ymlaen fyddai sicrhau bod yr unedau 4 haen sydd eisoes ar gael yng Nghymru yn gwneud y gorau o wasanaethau. Yr unedau hynny yw Tŷ Brynawel yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, Rhoserchan ger Aberystwyth a Ty'n Rodyn yng ngogledd Cymru. O ystyried argymhellion yr

regard to those three sites.

adroddiadau, byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Weinidog, pe gallech rannu'r cynnydd sydd wedi ei gyflawni ar y tri safle hynny â ni.

Carl Sargeant: On those specific sites, I would be more than happy to share the detail in relation to them with the Member in a letter. However, I will inform the Assembly that, in 2010, 178 people were admitted to tier 4 services, which represents an increase of 52 per cent compared with the figure for 2008-09. Fourteen additional residential rehabilitation places are available as a result of the accreditation of Open Minds in Wrexham. That brings the total number of places in Wales for the first stage of treatment to 59. As I said, I would be happy to write to you, Mark, with the detail regarding the areas to which you refer.

Carl Sargeant: Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i rannu'r manylion am y safleoedd penodol hynny gyda'r Aelod mewn llythyr. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hysbysu'r Cynulliad, yn 2010, cafodd 178 o bobl eu derbyn i'r gwasanaethau haen 4, sef cynnydd o 52 y cant o'i gymharu â'r ffigur ar gyfer 2008-09. Mae pedwar ar ddeg o leoedd adfer preswyl ychwanegol ar gael o ganlyniad i achredu Meddwl Agored yn Wrecsam. Mae hynny'n dod â chyfanswm y lleoedd yng Nghymru ar gyfer cam cyntaf y driniaeth i 59. Fel y dywedais, byddwn yn hapus i ysgrifennu atoch, Mark, gan roi manylion ynghylch y meysydd y cyfeiriwch atynt.

David Rees: Minister, binge drinking among women has almost doubled since 1998. The rapid narrowing of the alcohol gender gap has persisted for generations. According to the Welsh health survey in 2008, 41 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 reported drinking more than what is recommended by the guidelines—or, as we now call it, binge drinking. Research has shown that, in many cases, the severity of the impact of alcohol on women's bodies results in high addiction rates and more damage to female drinkers. In fact, the number of women in the UK aged 35 to 54 who died as a result of alcohol-related factors has more than doubled in 15 years. In spite of those worrying figures, the industry has increasingly targeted women as consumers, through advertising and the development of alcoholic drinks that are aimed specifically at young women. Therefore, Minister, could you please outline what action the Government will take to promote alcohol awareness among young women and girls?

David Rees: Weinidog, mae goryfed mewn pyliau ymysg menywod bron wedi dyblu ers 1998. Mae'r bwlch rhwng arferion yfed y ddau ryw wedi bod yn lleihau dros sawl cenhedlaeth. Yn ôl arolwg iechyd Cymru yn 2008, nododd 41 y cant o ferched 16 i 24 oed eu bod yn yfed mwy na'r hyn a argymhellir gan y canllawiau—neu, fel yr ydym yn ei alw, goryfed mewn pyliau. Mae ymchwil wedi dangos, mewn llawer o achosion, fod difrifoldeb effaith alcohol ar gyrff merched yn arwain at gyfraddau dibyniaeth uchel a mwy o niwed i yfwyr benywaidd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae nifer y merched yn y DU rhwng 35 a 54 oed a fu farw o ganlyniad i ffactorau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol wedi mwy na dyblu mewn 15 mlynedd. Er gwaethaf y ffigurau hynny sy'n peri pryder, mae'r diwydiant wedi targedu menywod mwyfwy fel defnyddwyr, drwy hysbysebu a datblygu diodydd alcoholig sy'n cael eu hanelu'n benodol at ferched ifanc. Felly, Weinidog, a allech chi amlinellu os gwelwch yn dda y camau y bydd y Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth o alcohol ymysg menywod ifanc a merched?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his question. Binge drinking is indeed a problem for young women and also for young males. There is now clear evidence that levels of alcohol consumption are linked to affordability, so there is a strong case for having a minimum price in order to tackle the associated harms of alcohol misuse. We have

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Mae goryfed mewn pyliau yn wir yn broblem i ferched ifanc, ac ar gyfer dynion ifanc. Erbyn hyn, mae tystiolaeth glir fod lefelau yfed yn gysylltiedig â fforddiadwyedd, felly mae achos cryf dros gael isafswm pris er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r niwed sy'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio

also formally sought the devolution of powers in relation to licensing. Unfortunately, this request was refused. In relation to tackling awareness, the Welsh Government is providing £2.5 million in 2011-12 to the all-Wales schools programme, which operates in 97 per cent of our primary and secondary schools. This programme will help educate young people on the dangers of alcohol and binge drinking.

alcohol. Rydym hefyd wedi gwneud cais ffurfiol i gael pwerau mewn perthynas â thrwyddedu wedi'u datganoli. Yn anffodus, cafodd y cais hwn ei wrthod. O ran mynd i'r afael ag ymwybyddiaeth, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu £ 2.5 miliwn yn 2011-12 i'r rhaglen ysgolion Cymru gyfan, sy'n gweithredu mewn 97 y cant o'n hysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Bydd y rhaglen hon yn helpu i addysgu pobl ifanc am beryglon alcohol a goryfed mewn pyliau.

Capasiti Benthyca Darbodus

Prudential Borrowing Capacity

9. Julie Morgan: *Faint o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru sy'n defnyddio eu capasiti benthyca darbodus yn llawn. OAQ(4)0008(LGC)*

9. Julie Morgan: *How many local authorities in Wales are using their full prudential borrowing capacity. OAQ(4)0008(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Cardiff North for her question. The prudential borrowing framework allows each local authority the freedom to decide on its own levels of borrowing. No limits are set but, when considering borrowing, local authorities need to examine the affordability, prudence and sustainability of the borrowing and its impact on council tax.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd am ei chwestiwn. Mae'r fframwaith benthyca darbodus yn rhoi i bob awdurdod lleol y rhyddid i benderfynu ar ei lefel ei hun o fenthyca. Nid oes cyfyngiadau yn cael eu gosod, ond, wrth ystyried benthyciadau, mae angen i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar fforddiadwyedd, doethineb a chynaliadwyedd y benthyca a'i effaith ar dreth y cyngor.

Julie Morgan: I thank the Minister for that reply. In view of the general lack of enthusiasm among local authorities to take up the full amount of prudential borrowing available to them, what does the Minister think of Gerry Holtham's proposal that local authorities should club together, put their borrowing capacities together and fund capital projects? This would be very useful in view of the way in which the Westminster coalition has slashed the capital programme.

Julie Morgan: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. O ystyried y diffyg brwdfrydedd ymysg awdurdodau lleol yn gyffredinol i fanteisio ar swm llawn y benthyca darbodus sydd ar gael iddynt, beth yw barn y Gweinidog am gynnig Gerry Holtham y dylai awdurdodau lleol ddod at ei gilydd, rhoi eu galluoedd benthyca at ei gilydd ac ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf? Byddai hyn yn ddefnyddiol iawn o ystyried y ffordd y mae'r glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi torri'r rhaglen gyfalaf.

Carl Sargeant: Of course, we have to be more open in terms of the way we do business and deliver public services. You are quite right to mention the very difficult climate in which authorities find themselves with regard to capital spend. However, local authorities have to satisfy themselves that any prudential borrowing will be affordable, prudent and sustainable, and that is increasingly difficult when you are working with partners on a collaborative project. Nevertheless, that is something that I would

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs, mae'n rhaid i ni fod yn fwy agored o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn gwneud busnes a darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr ydych yn hollol iawn i sôn am yr hinsawdd anodd iawn y mae awdurdodau ynddi mewn perthynas â gwariant cyfalaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol fodloni eu hunain y bydd unrhyw fenthyca darbodus yn fforddiadwy, yn ddarbodus ac yn gynaliadwy, ac mae hynny'n gynyddol anodd pan fyddwch yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid ar brosiect ar y cyd. Serch

encourage them to consider, if appropriate opportunities arise.

hynny, mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn eu hannog i'w ystyried, os bydd cyfleoedd priodol yn codi.

Byron Davies: Minister, could you outline what use local authorities have made of the European Investment Bank? I am sure that you are aware of the huge benefits derived from seeking support from the European Investment Bank, as compared with other bodies, and we have seen local authorities in countries such as Scotland using this bank extensively. I appreciate that you may not have the figures to hand, but if you cannot outline what use our local authorities have made of the EIB, could you outline what advice and support you offer in terms of accessing funds from the EIB?

Byron Davies: Weinidog, a allwch chi amlinellu'r defnydd y mae awdurdodau lleol wedi'i wneud o Fanc Buddsoddi Ewrop? Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r manteision enfawr a ddaw o geisio cymorth gan y Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop, o'i gymharu â chyrff eraill, ac rydym wedi gweld awdurdodau lleol mewn gwledydd megis yr Alban yn defnyddio'r banc hwn yn helaeth. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi na fydd gennych y ffigurau wrth law, ond os na allwch chi amlinellu pa ddefnydd y mae ein hawdurdodau lleol wedi ei wneud o'r EIB, a allwch chi amlinellu pa gyngor a chefnogaeth yr ydych chi'n eu cynnig o ran cael mynediad at arian gan yr EIB?

Carl Sargeant: Certainly. I will ask the appropriate Minister to write to you with the detail on that. It would be wrong to say that councils have not used the opportunity to explore prudential borrowing and innovative ways of spending money. Wrexham County Borough Council is one authority that plans to use prudential borrowing for the fitting of photovoltaic solar cells to south-facing council houses. Therefore, there is great opportunity for forward thinking on how to use borrowed money to deliver good services for citizens. However, I will write to you with further details on that.

Carl Sargeant: Yn sicr. Byddaf yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog priodol ysgrifennu atoch gyda'r manylion am hynny. Byddai'n anghywir i ddweud nad yw cynghorau wedi defnyddio'r cyfle i archwilio benthyca darbodus a dulliau arloesol o wario arian. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn un awdurdod sy'n bwriadu defnyddio benthyca darbodus ar gyfer gosod celloedd solar ffotofoltäig ar dai cyngor sy'n wynebu'r de. Felly, mae cyfle gwych i fod yn flaengar o ran sut i ddefnyddio arian a fenthycwyd er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau da ar gyfer dinasyddion. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ysgrifennu atoch gyda rhagor o fanylion am hynny.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn rhinwedd eich cyfrifoldebau newydd ac, yn benodol, eich cyfrifoldebau trafnidiaeth, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod nifer o'r cynlluniau sy'n cael eu cyllido gan eich adran yn gynlluniau awdurdodau lleol. Er enghraifft, yn ddiweddar, gwelais eich cyhoeddiad bod y gwaith ar y ffordd i'r ystâd ddiwydiannol yn Wrecsam wedi dechrau. Mae hwnnw'n gynllun awdurdod lleol. I ba raddau yr ydych wedi trafod â'ch swyddogion sut i ddefnyddio'r gallu benthyca darbodus sydd ar gael i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y cynlluniau hynny mae eich adran yn eu cyllido ar ran awdurdodau lleol? A fyddech yn fodlon trafod cynlluniau o'r fath gyda'ch swyddogion a chyflwyno adroddiad i'r

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Given your new responsibilities and, particularly, your responsibility for transport, you will be aware that a number of the plans that are funded by your department are local authority schemes. For example, I saw your recent announcement that work on the road to the industrial estate in Wrexham had begun. That is a local authority scheme. To what extent have you discussed with your officials how best to use the prudential borrowing that is available to local authorities for those plans that your department funds on their behalf? Would you be willing to consider discussing such schemes with your officials and present a report to the Assembly in due course?

Cynulliad maes o law?

Carl Sargeant: Of course, and I thank the Member for his contribution. I understand the importance of working together and making the best of the very difficult settlement that we received from the Westminster Government. Collaborative work between the Welsh Government, local authorities and the broader public sector is extremely important. Local authorities should explore the opportunities for prudential borrowing with regard to match funding for projects or support for developing future programmes. I would of course be happy to update Members following discussions with officials.

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs, a diolchaf i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad. Yr wyf yn deall pwysigrwydd cydweithio a gwneud y gorau o'r setliad anodd iawn a gawsom gan Lywodraeth San Steffan. Mae gwaith ar y cyd rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach yn hynod o bwysig. Dylai awdurdodau lleol archwilio'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer benthyca darbodus o ran arian cyfatebol ar gyfer prosiectau neu gymorth ar gyfer datblygu rhaglenni yn y dyfodol. Byddwn, wrth gwrs, yn fwy na pharod i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau yn dilyn trafodaethau gyda swyddogion.

Peter Black: As you know, Minister, prudential borrowing limits depend greatly on the revenue stream available to a local authority to fund any borrowing. It is therefore difficult to pool borrowings as you could under the old capital limits made available by the Government. With regard to collaborative projects, are you looking at expanding local authorities' ability to use their borrowing potential to enhance collaboration, perhaps by providing additional revenue streams?

Peter Black: Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, mae terfynau benthyca darbodus yn dibynnu'n fawr ar y ffrwd refeniw sydd ar gael i awdurdod lleol i ariannu unrhyw fenthyca. Felly, mae'n anodd cyfuno benthyciadau, fel y gallech ei wneud o dan yr hen derfynau cyfalaf a gynigiwyd gan y Llywodraeth. O ran prosiectau ar y cyd, a ydych yn edrych ar ehangu gallu awdurdodau lleol i ddefnyddio eu potensial benthyca i wella cydweithio, efallai trwy ddarparu ffrydiau refeniw ychwanegol?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member. Prudential borrowing is a matter for local authorities, though I would encourage them to think innovatively. We must ensure that we get best value for the reduced amount of money that is coming to Wales. There are several authorities that still have not made any projections for prudential borrowing. It is something that they should perhaps consider—I would certainly encourage them, and my department is open to suggestions about how we can work together to provide a better service.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod. Mae benthyca darbodus yn fater i awdurdodau lleol, er y byddwn yn eu hannog i feddwl yn arloesol. Mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau ein bod yn cael y gwerth gorau am y swm llai o arian sy'n dod i Gymru. Mae nifer o awdurdodau nad ydynt wedi gwneud unrhyw amcanestyniadau ar gyfer benthyca darbodus. Mae'n rhywbeth y dylent efallai ei ystyried—byddwn i yn sicr yn eu hannog, ac mae fy adran yn agored i awgrymiadau am sut y gallwn weithio gyda'n gilydd i ddarparu gwasanaeth gwell.

Blaenoriaethau Trafnidiaeth

Transport Priorities

10. Jocelyn Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau trafnidiaeth ar gyfer Dwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(4)0002(LGC)*

10. Jocelyn Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on transport priorities for South Wales East. OAQ(4)0002(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for South Wales East. I will be prioritising the objectives of the national transport plan over

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru. Byddaf yn blaenoriaethu amcanion y cynllun

the coming months, and will publish a rescheduled delivery plan this autumn.

trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol dros y misoedd nesaf, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi cynllun cyflawni wedi'i aildrefnu yn yr hydref.

Jocelyn Davies: You will be aware, Minister, that the ongoing difficulties encountered in extending the Ebbw valley rail service to Newport has led to constituents contacting me regularly. One has suggested a potential solution to the current signalling problems, namely to reopen the halt at Maes Glas and provide a shuttle service to the city. Would you consider adopting this potential solution until a more permanent one can be secured?

Jocelyn Davies: Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, fod yr anawsterau parhaus a gafwyd wrth ymestyn gwasanaeth rheilffordd cwm Ebwy i Gasnewydd wedi peri i etholwyr gysylltu â mi yn rheolaidd. Mae un wedi awgrymu ateb posibl i'r problemau presennol gyda'r signalau, sef ailagor y arhosfa ym Maes Glas a darparu gwasanaeth gwennol i'r ddinas. A fyddech yn ystyried mabwysiadu'r ateb posibl hyd nes y gall ateb mwy parhaol gael ei sicrhau?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member. There are many ways in which we can create sustainable travel opportunities across the whole sector, be it by train or bus. I understand the issues affecting the Ebbw valley line—I have received letters from many Members on the subject. I am expecting a report from Network Rail shortly on the costings for infrastructure work to develop the line further to allow trains to run to Newport. However, I thank the Member for sharing the detail of the suggestion to open the halt at Maes Glas. I will ask my officials to consider it.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod. Mae llawer o ffyrdd y gallwn greu cyfleoedd teithio cynaliadwy ar draws y sector cyfan, boed ar drên neu fws. Yr wyf yn deall y materion sy'n effeithio ar linell cwm Ebwy—rwyf wedi derbyn llythyrau gan nifer o Aelodau ar y pwnc. Yr wyf yn disgwyl adroddiad gan Network Rail yn fuan ar y costau ar gyfer gwaith ar y seilwaith i ddatblygu'r llinell ymhellach i ganiatáu i drenau i redeg i Gasnewydd. Fodd bynnag, diolch i'r Aelod ar gyfer rhannu manylion yr awgrym i agor y arhosfa ym Maes Glas. Byddaf yn gofyn i fy swyddogion i'w ystyried.

Mohammad Asghar: Minister, my question is the same as the one the lady just asked you, concerning the Newport to Ebbw Vale rail link. The previous Government promised in 2008 that the line would be ready by the 2010 Eisteddfod and the Ryder Cup. Can you assure the Chamber that you will have the rail link between Newport and Ebbw Vale in place in as timely a fashion as possible, as this will help local communities and business immensely, just as the line between Cardiff and Ebbw Vale does? It would also provide 1 million passenger journeys, and not before time. I am sure that the economy of south-east Wales will flourish if you can assure the Chamber that this rail link will be in place.

Mohammad Asghar: Weinidog, mae fy nghwestiwn i yr un fath â'r un a ofynnwyd gan y foneddiges, sef ynghylch y cyswllt rheilffordd rhwng Casnewydd a Glynebwy. Addawodd y llywodraeth flaenorol yn 2008 y byddai'r llinell yn barod erbyn Eisteddfod 2010 a Chwpan Ryder. A allwch chi roi sicrwydd i'r Siambr y byddwch yn cael y cyswllt rheilffordd rhwng Casnewydd a Glynebwy ar waith cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl, gan y bydd hyn yn helpu cymunedau lleol a busnesau yn fawr iawn, yn union fel y mae'r llinell rhwng Caerdydd a Glynebwy yn ei wneud? Byddai hefyd yn darparu 1 filiwn o siwrneiau teithwyr, ac nid cyn pryd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd economi de-ddwyrain Cymru yn ffynnu os gallwch chi roi sicrwydd i'r Siambr y bydd y cyswllt rheilffordd yn ei le.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his question. As I said earlier, the Welsh-Government-funded works at the Gaer junction have now been completed. We have invested significant amounts of funding in the

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r gwaith ar gyffordd Gaer a ariannwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru bellach wedi'i gwblhau. Rydym wedi buddsoddi symiau

rail network in that area. I refer the Member to my answer to the previous question and the report that I shall be receiving from Network Rail. When I receive it, I will consider it in terms of the overarching national transport plan priorities, about which I will make an announcement later this year.

sylweddol o arian yn y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn yr ardal honno. Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at fy ateb i'r cwestiwn blaenorol ac at yr adroddiad y byddaf yn ei dderbyn gan Network Rail. Pan fyddaf yn derbyn yr adroddiad, byddaf yn ei ystyried yng nghyd-destun blaenoriaethau trosfwaol y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, a byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad ynghylch hynny yn nes ymlaen eleni.

Atebolrwydd Cyhoeddus

Public Accountability

11. Paul Davies: *Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gynyddu atebolrwydd cyhoeddus awdurdodau lleol. OAQ(4)0015(LGC)*

11. Paul Davies: *What is the Welsh Government doing to maximise the public accountability of local authorities. OAQ(4)0015(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Preseli Pembrokeshire. Provisions in the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 will promote public accountability, including the introduction of the councillors' annual report, the need for scrutiny committees to engage the public, and the introduction of councillor calls for action.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Breseli Sir Benfro. Bydd darpariaethau ym Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 yn hyrwyddo atebolrwydd cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys cyflwyno adroddiad blynyddol cynghorwyr, yr angen i bwyllgorau craffu ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd, a chyflwyno galwadau gan gynghorydd i weithredu.

3.00 p.m.

Paul Davies: I am grateful to the Minister for that response. I am sure that he would agree that it is crucial that local authorities are accountable to the people whom they represent. It is, therefore, imperative that local authorities are transparent in the way that they do business. One way of doing that is to ensure that all local authorities publish their expenditure, so that people are aware of how councils spend their money. Does the Minister agree that if councils published all expenditure over £500 that would instil confidence in the democratic process? If so, would he consider impressing upon all local authorities the need to do so?

Paul Davies: Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Rwyf yn siŵr y byddai'n cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol bod awdurdodau lleol yn atebol i'r bobl y maent yn eu cynrychioli. Mae felly yn hanfodol bod awdurdodau lleol yn dryloyw yn y ffordd y maent yn cynnal eu busnes. Un ffordd o wneud hynny yw sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol yn cyhoeddi eu gwariant, fel bod pobl yn ymwybodol o sut mae cynghorau yn gwario eu harian. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno petai cynghorau yn cyhoeddi bob gwariant dros £500 y byddai hynny yn meithrin hyder yn y broses ddemocrataidd? Os felly, a wnaiff ystyried darbwyllo pob awdurdod lleol am yr angen i wneud hynny?

Carl Sargeant: I am aware of the Conservative policy in Westminster related to your question. I believe that it would be hugely costly and bureaucratic. There is little evidence of any real demand from ordinary citizens for this information or of what the publication of such information would achieve. The opportunity to request the information is available to all of the citizens

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf yn ymwybodol o'r polisi Ceidwadol yn San Steffan sydd ynghlwm â'ch cwestiwn. Credaf y byddai'n hynod gostus a biwrocrataidd. Nid oes fawr o dystiolaeth o unrhyw alw gwirioneddol gan ddinasyddion cyffredin am y wybodaeth hon neu'r hyn y byddai cyhoeddi gwybodaeth o'r fath yn ei gyflawni. Mae'r cyfle i ofyn am y wybodaeth ar gael i holl ddinasyddion Cymru

of Wales through the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

drwy Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000.

Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd i Deithwyr

Passenger Rail Services

12. Angela Burns: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd i deithwyr drwy fasnachfraint Cymru a'r Gororau. OAQ(4)0004(LGC)*

12. Angela Burns: *Will the Minister make a statement regarding the future of passenger rail services through the Wales and Border franchise. OAQ(4)0004(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire for her question. The current Wales and Border franchise ends in 2018 and we are exploring the feasibility of the next franchise being run on a not-for-dividend basis.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro am ei chwestiwn. Daw masnachfraint cyfredol Cymru a'r Gororau i ben yn 2018 ac rydym yn archwilio pa mor ddichonol fyddai rhedeg y fasnachfraint nesaf ar sail nid-er-elw.

Angela Burns: Minister, I am sure that you will be as surprised as I was to find out that Arriva Trains Wales, which currently holds this franchise, only puts on one carriage between Swansea and west Wales. People have approached my office to tell me that they have been unable to get on the train at certain times, particularly at the weekends, to get down to places such as Tenby. It brings to mind those scenes on the Japanese underground of people being shoved on to trains. We should not need to do that; we want people to come down to west Wales. We do not have an awful lot of infrastructure down there as it is, and I wonder whether you might be able to take this matter up with Arriva Trains Wales and consider it when you review the franchise.

Angela Burns: Weinidog, rwyf yn siŵr y byddech wedi synnu cymaint â mi pan wneuthum ddarganfod bod Trenau Arriva Cymru, sy'n dal y fasnachfraint hon ar hyn o bryd, ond yn rhoi un cerbyd ymlaen rhwng Abertawe a gorllewin Cymru. Mae pobl wedi cysylltu â'm swyddfa i ddweud wrthyf nad ydynt wedi llwyddo i fynd ar y trên ar adegau penodol, yn enwedig ar benwythnosau, i fynd i lawr i leoedd fel Dinbych y Pysgod. Mae'n dwyn i gof y golygfeydd ar drenau tanddaearol Siapan o bobl yn cael eu gwthio ar drenau. Ni ddylai bod angen i ni wneud hynny: rydym am i bobl ddod lawr i orllewin Cymru. Nid oes gennym lawer iawn o seilwaith yno fel y mae, felly tybed a allech godi'r mater hwn gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru a'i ystyried pan fyddwch yn adolygu'r fasnachfraint.

Carl Sargeant: We all aspire to a quality rail service for the people of Wales. The current Welsh Government subsidy for the franchise is around £151 million in this financial year and the Welsh Government makes other payments for additional services. I will raise the specific complaint that you made with Arriva Trains Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Rydym i gyd yn anelu at gael gwasanaeth rheilffordd o safon i bobl Cymru. Mae cymhorthdal Llywodraeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd i'r fasnachfraint tua £151 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud taliadau eraill am wasanaethau ychwanegol. Byddaf yn codi'r gŵyn benodol a wnaethoch gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

13. Angela Burns: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei brif feysydd blaenoriaeth yn ei bortffolio ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. OAQ(4)0003(LGC)*

13. Angela Burns: *Will the Minister outline his main areas of priority within his portfolio for the coming year. OAQ(4)0003(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: My priority is to take the necessary steps to implement the commitments in our manifesto and continue to promote safe, sustainable and fair communities while protecting core public services for the most vulnerable.

Carl Sargeant: Fy mlaenoriaeth yw cymryd y camau angenrheidiol i weithredu'r ymrwymiadau yn ein maniffesto a pharhau i hyrwyddo cymunedau diogel, cynaliadwy a theg tra'n diogelu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus craidd ar gyfer y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed.

Angela Burns: I am sure you are aware that 50 years ago this February, Mrs Thatcher's maiden speech introduced a Private Member's Bill that, once passed, ensured that councils opened up their meetings to the press and public. Given that we are all keen on transparency, here and elsewhere, what are your views on the treatment meted out to the person who was ejected from Carmarthenshire County Council's building for trying to broadcast the proceedings? Also, what are your views on whether councils in general should be opened up far more to public scrutiny?

Angela Burns: Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol y gwnaeth Mrs Thatcher, 50 mlynedd yn ôl i fis Chwefror hwn, gyflwyno Mesur Aelod Preifat yn ei haraith gyntaf, a wnaeth, unwaith y cafodd ei basio, sicrhau bod cynghorau yn agor eu cyfarfodydd i'r wasg a'r cyhoedd. O ystyried ein bod i gyd yn frwd dros dryloywder, yma ac mewn mannau eraill, beth yw eich barn am y driniaeth a gafodd y sawl a daflwyd allan o adeilad Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin am geisio darlledu'r trafodion? Beth yw eich barn hefyd ynghylch a ddylai cynghorau yn gyffredinol gael eu hagor i lawer mwy o graffu cyhoeddus?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her contribution. I recall Margaret Thatcher and her contribution to political life. I think that it was many years ago on this day that Margaret Thatcher announced the stopping the provision of free milk for children across Wales. The specific issue of the filming of council meetings that the Member raised is a matter for the local authority, not me.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chyfraniad. Rwyf yn cofio Margaret Thatcher a'i chyfraniad i fywyd gwleidyddol. Credaf mai ar y diwrnod hwn flynyddoedd lawer yn ôl y cyhoeddodd Margaret Thatcher ei bod yn rhoi'r gorau i ddarparu llaeth am ddim i blant ledled Cymru. Mae'r mater penodol am ffilmio cyfarfodydd y cyngor a gododd yr Aelod yn fater i'r awdurdod lleol, nid i mi.

Etholiadau Llywodraeth Leol

Local Government Elections

14. Mike Hedges: *Gydag etholiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn awr ym mis Mai 2016, a yw'r Gweinidog yn ystyried symud yr etholiadau Llywodraeth Leol i 2017 er mwyn osgoi cynnal y naill etholiad a'r llall ar yr un diwrnod. OAQ(4)0017(LGC)*

14. Mike Hedges: *With the National Assembly election now in May 2016, is the Minister considering moving the Local Government elections until 2017 to avoid having both elections on the same day. OAQ(4)0017(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Swansea East for his question. The Bill proposing to alter the date of the next election to the National Assembly is being considered by Parliament. If it is approved, I will then consider whether it is necessary to separate the local government and National Assembly elections and will consult with the local government community as appropriate.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe am ei gwestiwn. Mae'r Bil sy'n cynnig newid dyddiad yr etholiad nesaf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael ei ystyried gan y Senedd. Os caiff ei gymeradwyo, byddaf wedyn yn ystyried a oes angen gwahanu etholiadau llywodraeth leol ac etholiadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a byddaf yn ymgynghori â'r gymuned llywodraeth leol fel y bo'n briodol.

Mike Hedges: I thank the Minister for his

Mike Hedges: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei

response. I remind him that both the Assembly and local government elections were held on the same day in 1999, while elections to the second Assembly were not because the local authority elections were moved back a year. Will he take this into consideration when he decides what to do?

ateb. Rwyf yn ei atgoffa bod etholiadau'r Cynulliad ac etholiadau llywodraeth leol wedi cael eu cynnal ar yr un diwrnod yn 1999, er na chafodd etholiadau i'r ail Gynulliad oherwydd bod etholiadau awdurdod lleol wedi cael eu symud yn ôl flwyddyn. A wnaiff ystyried hyn pan fydd yn penderfynu beth i'w wneud?

Carl Sargeant: I refer the Member to my previous response. When I understand what the parliamentary Bill delivers, I will consider the matter and will inform the Chamber accordingly.

Carl Sargeant: Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at fy ateb blaenorol. Pan fyddaf yn deall yr hyn mae'r Bil seneddol yn ei gyflwyno, byddaf yn ystyried y mater ac yn hysbysu'r Siambr yn unol â hynny.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

15. Darren Millar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y Pedwerydd Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0014(LGC)*

15. Darren Millar: *Will the Minister outline his priorities for the Fourth Assembly. OAQ(4)0014(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: My priorities are to take necessary steps to implement the commitments in our manifesto and to continue to promote safe, sustainable and fair communities while protecting core public services to the most vulnerable.

Carl Sargeant: Fy mlaenoriaethau yw cymryd camau angenrheidiol i weithredu'r ymrwymiadau yn ein maniffesto, ac i barhau i hyrwyddo cymunedau diogel, cynaliadwy a theg tra'n diogelu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus craidd i'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed.

Darren Millar: Minister, one of the big concerns expressed by local authority members the length and breadth of Wales is the prescriptive guidance often issued to local authorities, which often ties the hands of democratically elected individuals in doing the job that they want to do of representing their communities. That is seen no more starkly than in the case of the local development plan process, which I, of course, understand is the responsibility of another Minister in the Cabinet. However, what discussions are you having with your ministerial colleagues regarding over-prescriptive guidance to local authorities in the planning process and, indeed, other processes that are the responsibility of local government?

Darren Millar: Weinidog, un o'r pryderon mawr a fynegir gan aelodau awdurdodau lleol ar hyd a lled Cymru yw'r canllawiau haearnaidd a roddir yn aml i awdurdodau lleol, sy'n aml yn clymu dwylo unigolion a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd wrth wneud y gwaith maent am ei wneud o ran cynrychioli eu cymunedau. Ni welir hyn yn fwy amlwg nag yn achos y broses cynllun datblygu lleol, yr wyf yn deall, wrth gwrs, sy'n gyfrifoldeb i Weinidog arall yn y Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion am ganllawiau rhy haearnaidd i awdurdodau lleol yn y broses gynllunio ac, yn wir, prosesau eraill sy'n gyfrifoldeb i lywodraeth leol?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member. I meet my Cabinet colleagues weekly to have many discussions. I do not share your view that we are over-prescriptive in terms of local government guidance. Local government often asks me for continued guidance and, indeed, direction on some occasions.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod. Rwy'n cwrdd â fy nghydweithwyr yn y Cabinet bob wythnos i gael llawer o drafodaethau. Nid wyf yn rhannu eich safbwynt ein bod yn rhoi canllawiau rhy haearnaidd i lywodraeth leol. Mae llywodraeth leol yn aml yn gofyn i mi am ganllawiau parhaus ac, yn wir, am

arweiniad ar rai achlysuron.

Cynnig i Sefydlu Pwyllgor i Ystyried Offerynnau Statudol
Motion to Establish a Committee to Consider Statutory Instruments

Cynnig NDM4733 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 16.1, yn sefydlu Pwyllgor Offerynnau Statudol i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r pwyllgor cyfrifol fel y'u nodir yn Rheolau Sefydlog 21.2 a 21.3 ac i ystyried unrhyw faterion eraill yn ymwneud â deddfwriaeth, ar wahân i'r swyddogaethau angenrheidiol yn ôl Rheol Sefydlog 26, a gyfeirir ato gan y Pwyllgor Busnes.

Motion NDM4733 Rosemary Butler

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 16.1, establishes a Committee on Statutory Instruments to carry out the functions of the responsible committee set out in Standing Orders 21.2 and 21.3 and to consider any other legislative matter, other than the functions required by Standing Order 26, referred to it by the Business Committee.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cynnig i Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor Offerynnau Statudol
Motion to Elect Members to the Committee on Statutory Instruments

Cynnig NNDM4738 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.3, yn ethol:

1. Julie James (Llafur), David Melding (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig), Simon Thomas (Plaid Cymru) a Peter Black (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru) yn aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Offerynnau Statudol; a

2. David Melding yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Offerynnau Statudol.

Motion NNDM4738 Rosemary Butler

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 17.3, elects:

1. Julie James (Labour), David Melding (Conservatives), Simon Thomas (Plaid Cymru) and Peter Black (Liberal Democrats) as members of the Committee on Statutory Instruments; and

2. David Melding as Chair of the Committee on Statutory Instruments.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn

the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

cael ei gytuno. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cynnig i Sefydlu Pwyllgor i Ystyried Deisebau a Gyflwynir i'r Cynulliad
Motion to Establish a Committee to Consider Petitions to the Assembly

Cynnig NDM4732 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM4732 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 16.1, yn sefydlu Pwyllgor Deisebau i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r pwyllgor cyfrifol fel y'u nodir yn Rheol Sefydlog 23.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 16.1 establishes a Petitions Committee to carry out the functions of the responsible committee set out in Standing Order 23.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cynnig i Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau
Motion to Elect Members to the Petitions Committee

Cynnig NNDM4737 Rosemary Butler

Motion NNDM4737 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.3, yn ethol:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 17.3, elects:

1. Christine Chapman (Llafur), Russell George (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig), Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru) a William Powell (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru) yn aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Deisebau; a

1. Christine Chapman (Labour), Russell George (Conservatives), Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru) and William Powell (Liberal Democrats) as members of the Petitions Committee; and

2. Christine Chapman yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

2. Christine Chapman as Chair of the Petitions Committee.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig
Welsh Conservatives Debate

'Gofal gydag Urddas?'
'Dignified Care?'

Cynnig NDM4735 Nick Ramsay

Motion NDM4735 Nick Ramsay

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithredu i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd yn adroddiad y Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn 'Gofal gydag Urddas?'

Calls on the Welsh Government to take action to address the concerns raised by the Older People's Commissioner's report 'Dignified Care?'

Darren Millar: I move the motion.

Darren Millar: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I welcome the opportunity to open this first Welsh Conservative party opposition debate in the fourth Assembly. The report of the Commissioner for Older People in Wales, 'Dignified Care?' on the experiences of older people in hospitals across Wales was published in March this year. I do not think that it is an exaggeration to say that, when it was published, it sent shockwaves throughout the Assembly and the country. The report was covered extensively in the Welsh and national media, and quite rightly so. The report found that the treatment of some older people in Welsh hospitals was shamefully inadequate. It also highlighted a catalogue of shocking examples of older people being stripped of their dignity, respect and privacy while sick.

Rwyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i agor dadl gwrthblaid gyntaf plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad. Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad y Comisiynydd ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru, 'Gofal Gydag Urddas?' ar brofiadau pobl hŷn mewn ysbytai ledled Cymru ym mis Mawrth eleni. Nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn ormod dweud, pan gafodd ei gyhoeddi, iddo achosi syndod ar draws y Cynulliad a'r wlad. Cafodd yr adroddiad ei drafod yn helaeth yn y cyfryngau Cymreig a chenedlaethol, a hynny'n gwbl briodol. Canfu'r adroddiad bod y driniaeth a gaiff rhai pobl hŷn yn ysbytai Cymru yn warthus o annigonol. Tynnodd sylw hefyd at gyfres o enghreifftiau brawychus o bobl hŷn yn cael eu hamddifadu o'u hurddas, parch a phreifatrwydd pan yn sâl.

In publishing the report, the older people's commissioner, Ruth Marks, called for a fundamental change of culture in the NHS in Wales to ensure that older people are always treated with dignity and respect when they are in hospital. She also called on organisations involved in the care of older people to do more to learn from those who

Wrth gyhoeddi'r adroddiad, galwodd y comisiynydd pobl hŷn, Ruth Marks, am newid sylfaenol yn y diwylliant yn y GIG yng Nghymru er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl hŷn yn cael eu trin bob amser gydag urddas a pharch pan fyddant yn yr ysbyty. Galwodd hefyd ar sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â gofal pobl hŷn i wneud mwy i ddysgu oddi wrth y

are doing well. The commissioner made 12 clear recommendations with regard to making improvements on issues to do with the care of older people in hospital settings, including leadership, culture change, training, timely discharge and a range of other issues. I want to take this opportunity, at this early stage in the debate, to congratulate Ruth Marks and her team on their excellent work to put this important issue at the top of the agenda here in Wales, right where it belongs.

rhai sy’n gwneud yn dda. Gwnaeth y comisiynydd 12 o argymhellion clir o ran gwella materion sy’n ymwneud â gofalu am bobl hŷn mewn ysbytai, gan gynnwys arweinyddiaeth, newid diwylliant, hyfforddiant, rhyddhau amserol ac amryw o faterion eraill. Hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn, yn gynnar yn y ddadl hon, i longyfarch Ruth Marks a’i thîm am eu gwaith ardderchog i roi’r mater pwysig hwn ar frig yr agenda yma yng Nghymru, yn union lle dylai fod.

‘Dignified Care?’ contrasted the good and compassionate care that many thousands of older patients receive every day in Wales with some of the very basic and fundamental failures that erode the dignity of patients, drawing attention to issues such as avoidable incontinence, when patients are denied the right to go to the toilet, and patients being ignored when they call for help. The report made for some harrowing and uncomfortable reading as these distressing shortcomings in care were highlighted. I recognise that the Assembly has previously discussed some of these issues at length, but it is an opportune time today, on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, to raise these issues again and to take stock of the action that we need to take in Wales to address them.

Roedd ‘Gofal Gydag Urddas?’ yn cyferbynnu’r gofal da a thosturiol mae miloedd lawer o gleifion hŷn yn ei dderbyn bob dydd yng Nghymru â rhai o’r methiannau mwyaf sylfaenol sy’n erydu urddas cleifion, gan dynnu sylw at faterion megis anymataliaeth y gellir ei osgoi, pan fydd cleifion yn cael gwrthod yr hawl i fynd i’r toiled, a chleifion yn cael eu hanwybyddu pan fyddant yn galw am help. Roedd darllen yr adroddiad hwn yn brofiad dirdynnol ac anghyfforddus ar adegau wrth i’r diffygion gofidus hyn mewn gofal gael eu hamlygu. Rwy’n cydnabod bod y Cynulliad eisoes wedi trafod rhai o’r materion hyn yn fanwl, ond mae cyfle da heddiw, ar Ddiwrnod Ymwybyddiaeth o Gam-drin Pobl Hŷn y Byd, i godi’r materion hyn eto ac ystyried y camau mae angen i ni eu cymryd yng Nghymru i fynd i’r afael â hwy.

I recognise that the health service cares for many thousands of patients every day and that, in the vast majority of those cases, patients are satisfied with their care. It was clear from reading the report of the older people’s commissioner, however, that it is still the case that many older people’s experiences of care are completely unacceptable. Some of the issues covered in the report, such as delayed discharges from hospital, are not new, but others, such as the sharing of patient information, would seem to be able to be addressed with very simple changes and common sense. It was clear, from reading the report, that older people in Wales were sometimes being denied their basic human rights. I was interested to listen to the First Minister’s legislative programme statement in the Chamber yesterday, particularly his proposals for a Bill to build on the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011, which the Assembly

Rwy’n cydnabod bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn gofalu am filoedd lawer o gleifion bob dydd a bod cleifion yn y rhan fwyaf o’r achosion hynny yn fodlon ar eu gofal. Roedd yn amlwg, fodd bynnag, o ddarllen adroddiad y comisiynydd pobl hŷn ei bod yn dal yn wir bod profiadau llawer o bobl hŷn o ofal yn gwbl annerbyniol. Nid yw rhai o’r materion a drafodir yn yr adroddiad, megis oedi wrth ryddhau cleifion o’r ysbyty, yn newydd, ond ymddengys y gellid ymdrin â rhai eraill, megis rhannu gwybodaeth am gleifion, gyda newidiadau syml iawn a synnwyr cyffredin. Roedd yn amlwg, o ddarllen yr adroddiad, bod hawliau dynol sylfaenol pobl hŷn yng Nghymru weithiau yn cael eu gwrthod. Roedd yn ddiddorol gwrando ar ddatganiad y Prif Weinidog am ei raglen ddeddfwriaethol yn y Siambr ddoe, yn enwedig ei gynigion am Fil i ddatblygu ar Fesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011, yr ymdriniodd y Cynulliad ag ef y llynedd. Cafodd y

dealt with last year. That legislation had the support of the Welsh Conservative party, but I wonder whether we should be looking at an older people's Bill in order to address some of the shortcomings identified in this report in terms of the lack of dignity, respect and worth sometimes accorded to older people in our hospitals.

ddeddfwriaeth honno gefnogaeth y blaid Geidwadol yng Nghymru, ond tybed a ddylem fod yn edrych ar Fil pobl hŷn er mwyn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r diffygion a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn o ran y diffyg urddas, parch a gwerth a roddir weithiau i bobl hŷn yn ein hysbytai.

It is three months since the publication of the report. The Welsh Government, health boards and trusts covered in the report have had three months to respond to the report's recommendations, and, in accordance with the law, the commissioner had to receive those responses by yesterday. Therefore, I know that the Government will have produced a response and I look forward to receiving an update on that today from the Minister.

Mae'n dri mis ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, byrddau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau a gwmpesir yn yr adroddiad wedi cael tri mis i ymateb i argymhellion yr adroddiad, ac, yn unol â'r gyfraith, roedd yn rhaid i'r comisiynydd dderbyn yr ymatebion hynny erbyn ddoe. Felly, gwn y bydd y Llywodraeth wedi darparu ymateb ac edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am hynny heddiw gan y Gweinidog.

I am sure that we all agree that our older people should be treated with dignity and respect by all healthcare staff, and poor practice should not be tolerated. We must ask ourselves how we would feel if our mum, dad, friend or close relative had received some of the shocking treatment that we have read about in the report. That is why we are using this first opportunity of our opposition debate, as a Conservative party, to raise this important issue. The number of frail and elderly patients is increasing year on year. The startling statistic is that, within 20 years, the number of people aged 85 and over is set to double. That presents a huge challenge to the Welsh national health service, as we heard yesterday during the debate on the Bevan Commission report. Other reports have also been published. This will place a huge burden, potentially, on the NHS. Forty-seven per cent of in-patient admissions in 2009-10 were of people aged over 60. We should also note that cuts to the NHS budget disproportionately impact on older people, because they are among the most intensive users of NHS services. Therefore, I challenge you once again, Minister, to reconsider the plans in the Welsh Government's budget to cut £1 billion from the NHS in Wales over the next few years, because this will have a disproportionately detrimental impact on older people in our country. We know that the NHS is already beginning to show signs that it is ready to burst at the seams. We have

Rwyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno y dylai ein pobl hŷn gael eu trin gydag urddas a pharch gan yr holl staff gofal iechyd, ac na ddylid goddef arfer gwael. Dylem holi sut y byddem yn teimlo pe bai ein mam, dad, ffrind neu berthynas agos wedi cael rhywfaint o'r driniaeth frawychus yr ydym wedi darllen amdani yn yr adroddiad. Dyna pam ein bod yn defnyddio'r ddadl wrthblaid gyntaf hon, fel plaid Geidwadol, i godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Mae nifer y cleifion bregus ac oedrannus yn cynyddu flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Yr ystadegyn brawychus yw bod nifer y bobl 85 oed a throsodd yn mynd i ddyblu o fewn 20 mlynedd. Mae hynny'n her enfawr i wasanaeth iechyd gwladol Cymru, fel y clywsom ddoe yn ystod y ddadl ar adroddiad y Comisiwn Bevan. Cafodd adroddiadau eraill eu cyhoeddi hefyd. Bydd hyn yn gosod baich enfawr, o bosibl, ar y GIG. Pobl dros 60 oed oedd 47 y cant o'r cleifion a dderbyniwyd yn 2009-10. Dylem nodi hefyd fod toriadau i gyllideb y GIG yn effeithio'n anghymesur ar bobl hŷn, oherwydd eu bod ymysg defnyddwyr mwyaf dwys gwasanaethau'r GIG. Felly, rwyf yn eich herio unwaith eto, Weinidog, i ailystyried y cynlluniau yng nghyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru i dorri £1 biliwn o'r GIG yng Nghymru dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, gan y bydd hyn yn cael effaith anghymesur niweidiol ar bobl hŷn yn ein gwlad. Gwyddom eisoes fod y GIG yn dechrau dangos arwyddion ei fod yn gwegian. Mae

long waiting lists for orthopaedic treatment in Wales. There has been a 40,500 per cent increase in just 16 months in the number of people waiting 36 weeks or more for their orthopaedic treatment. That is unacceptable: people should not have to wait in pain for such a long time. I am sorry to use this expression, Minister, but I wonder whether you could put a bit more flesh on the bone of your proposals to deal with those orthopaedic waiting times. We know that you have made cash available, but how will the local health boards address those shocking waiting times?

gennym restrau aros hir am driniaeth orthopedig yng Nghymru. Bu cynnydd o 40,500 y cant mewn dim ond 16 mis yn nifer y bobl sy'n aros 36 wythnos neu fwy am eu triniaeth orthopedig. Mae hynny'n annerbyniol: ni ddylai pobl orfod aros mewn poen am y fath amser. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf ddefnyddio'r ymadrodd hwn, Weinidog, ond a allech roi ychydig mwy o gig ar asgwrn eich cynigion i ddelio â'r rhai ar amseroedd aros orthopedig? Gwyddom eich bod wedi rhyddhau arian parod, ond sut y bydd y byrddau iechyd lleol yn mynd i'r afael â'r amserau aros brawychus hynny?

We heard and read in the report about the problem of delayed discharges from hospital, which has been highlighted in this Chamber on many occasions. We know that a consequence of that problem has been the overcrowding that we are seeing in our hospitals, as highlighted and exposed by the BBC only last week, with many hospitals well over the capacity for safe treatment in Wales. That is unacceptable. Therefore, Minister, will you set targets in accordance with the Royal College of Nursing's recommendations around hospital bed occupancy, so that people can be confident that they will be treated in a safe hospital environment?

Clywsom a gwnaethom ddarllen yn yr adroddiad am y broblem o oedi wrth ryddhau cleifion o'r ysbyty, a amlygwyd yn y Siambr hon sawl gwaith. Gwyddom mai sgil-effaith y broblem honno yw'r gorlenwi a welwn yn ein hysbytai, fel yr amlygwyd gan y BBC dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, gyda llawer o ysbytai dros y capasiti ar gyfer triniaeth ddiogel yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n annerbyniol. Felly, Weinidog, a wnewch chi osod targedau yn unol ag argymhellion Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys ynghylch deiliadaeth gwely yn yr ysbyty, fel y gall pobl fod yn hyderus y byddant yn cael eu trin mewn amgylchedd ysbyty diogel?

3.15 p.m.

We also know that one of the reasons for delayed discharges is a real shortage of care home beds in Wales. There are currently 67 people stuck in Welsh hospitals and mental health facilities waiting for a care home bed to become available, which is a rise of more than 500 per cent on April 2007, when the figure stood at just 11 people. That causes huge inconvenience and suffering for patients and their families, and it puts a massive strain on already stretched NHS resources. The care home crisis is exacerbated by the current uncertainties with the Southern Cross Healthcare group. I welcome the position of the UK Government in making it clear that there will be no bail-out for Southern Cross, that a commercial solution must be found to the group's difficulties, and that it is up to the business, landlords and others with a stake in the business to ensure that the company is put on a firm footing. Minister, will you add to

Gwyddom hefyd mai un o'r rhesymau dros oedi wrth ryddhau cleifion yw prinder mawr o welyau mewn cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 67 o bobl yn sownd mewn ysbytai a chyfleusterau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru yn aros am wely cartref gofal i ddod ar gael, sy'n gynnydd o fwy na 500 y cant ers mis Ebrill 2007, pan mai dim ond 11 o bobl oedd y ffigur. Mae hynny'n peri anhwylustod mawr a dioddefaint i gleifion a'u teuluoedd, ac mae'n rhoi straen enfawr ar adnoddau'r GIG sydd eisoes o dan bwysau. Mae'r gofal argyfwng cartref yn cael ei waethygu gan yr ansicrwydd ar hyn o bryd gyda grŵp gofal iechyd Southern Cross. Rwyf yn croesawu safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU sy'n ei gwneud yn glir na fydd unrhyw gymorth ariannol ar gyfer Southern Cross, bod yn rhaid dod o hyd i ateb masnachol i anawsterau'r grŵp, a'i fod yn fater i'r busnes, landlordiaid a phobl eraill sydd â chyfran yn

some of the words which have already been put on the record by the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services regarding contingency plans, in the event that a commercial solution cannot be found? What will we do if those beds are no longer available? What will we do with those residents? What will happen to the staff that are employed? We must be able to give confidence to these people, who are often among the most vulnerable in our society.

y busnes i sicrhau bod y cwmni yn cael ei roi ar sylfaen gadarn. Weinidog, a wnewch chi ychwanegu at rai o'r sylwadau sydd eisoes wedi eu rhoi ar goedd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynghylch cynlluniau wrth gefn, os na ellir dod o hyd i ateb masnachol? Beth fyddwn yn ei wneud os nad yw'r gwelyau hynny ar gael mwyach? Beth fyddwn yn ei wneud gyda'r preswylwyr hynny? Beth fydd yn digwydd i'r staff sy'n cael eu cyflogi? Mae'n rhaid i ni allu rhoi hyder i'r bobl hyn, sydd yn aml ymhlith y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

In closing, I want to encourage the Minister to respond positively to this report, to set out clearly the action that the Welsh Government intends to take to address the shortcomings identified in the report, and to give an undertaking to the Assembly that she will report back on a regular basis on the progress that she has made in addressing those shortcomings, so that we, as a National Assembly, on a cross-party basis, can hold the Government to account for its actions.

Wrth gloi, rwyf am annog y Gweinidog i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r adroddiad hwn, i amlinellu'n glir y camau mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r diffygion a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad, a rhoi ymrwymiad i'r Cynulliad y bydd yn adrodd yn ôl yn rheolaidd ar y cynnydd a wnaeth o ran mynd i'r afael â'r diffygion hynny, fel y gallwn ni, fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ar sail drawsbleidiol, ddwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif am ei gweithredoedd.

Julie Morgan: The first point that I want to make in the debate on this important report is that it is important to remember that the general situation for elderly patients needing hospital care and intervention has changed enormously over recent years. It is not so long ago that people aged over 80, for example, were refused heart operations, cataract treatments and knee replacements—all of the wonders of modern science, which have revolutionised care for elderly people. Those treatments are now done as a matter of routine, and very elderly patients have operations that they would not have been considered for only a few years ago; they were then considered to be too old to have these operations. However, the concept of ageing has changed, and doctors are much more prepared to intervene. I have seen the change since I worked as a hospital social worker some years ago. As we have already heard, we are all living longer and there are many good things to celebrate about old age. I felt that it was important to start off on that optimistic note.

Julie Morgan: Y pwynt cyntaf rwyf am ei wneud yn y ddadl ar yr adroddiad pwysig hwn yw ei bod yn bwysig cofio bod y sefyllfa gyffredinol ar gyfer cleifion oedrannus sydd angen gofal ysbyty ac ymyrraeth wedi newid yn sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Nid yw mor bell yn ôl pan roedd pobl dros 80 oed, er enghraifft, yn cael eu gwrthod am lawdriniaeth ar y galon, triniaethau cataract a phengliniau newydd—holl ryfeddodau gwyddoniaeth fodern, sydd wedi chwyldroi gofal i bobl oedrannus. Caiff y triniaethau hynny eu gwneud yn awr fel mater o drefn, ac mae cleifion oedrannus iawn yn cael llawdriniaethau na fyddent wedi cael eu hystyried ar eu cyfer dim ond ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl; roeddynt yn cael eu hystyried bryd hynny i fod yn rhy hen i gael y llawdriniaethau hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cysyniad o heneiddio wedi newid, ac mae meddygon yn llawer mwy parod i ymyrryd. Rwyf wedi gweld y newid ers i mi weithio fel gweithiwr cymdeithasol ysbyty rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Fel y clywsom eisoes, rydym i gyd yn byw'n hirach ac mae llawer o bethau da i'w dathlu ynghylch henaint. Roeddwn yn teimlo ei bod yn bwysig i ddechrau ar y nodyn optimistaidd hwnnw.

The second point that I want to make is that, after reading this document, I became even clearer about how important it is to keep elderly people in their homes for as long as possible. This document illustrates the distress caused by change of any kind for elderly people, particularly for people suffering from dementia, which was vividly described in the document. Some 42 per cent of people aged over 70 who are admitted to hospital suffer from dementia, so nearly half of elderly patients going into hospital have dementia. That is an important element that must be considered.

Yr ail bwynt rwyf am ei wneud yw fy mod, ar ôl darllen y ddogfen hon, hyd yn oed yn fwy clir ynghylch pa mor bwysig yw hi i gadw pobl oedrannus yn eu cartrefi cyhyd ag y bo modd. Mae'r ddogfen hon yn dangos y gofid a achosir gan newid o unrhyw fath i'r henoed, yn enwedig i bobl sy'n dioddef o ddementia, a ddisgrifiwyd yn glir yn y ddogfen. Mae tua 42 y cant o bobl dros 70 oed sy'n cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty yn dioddef o ddementia, felly mae dementia gan bron i hanner y cleifion oedrannus sy'n mynd i'r ysbyty. Mae honno'n elfen bwysig y mae'n rhaid ei hystyried.

Avoidable admission must be prevented. People are much more likely to be admitted to hospital if the admission takes place out of hours or during the night, because doctors, at that time, may not be fully aware of the circumstances of particular patients and they play it safe and admit the patient to hospital. I have seen this happen, and relatives have also told me that patients are admitted in this way. Once people are admitted to hospital, they lose their independence and mobility if they stay there too long. Therefore, every effort should be made in the health service to ensure that elderly people do not go into hospital. We must work to keep them in the community. That is why it is so important for community resources to be available and why the Welsh health budget was set as it was, because those community resources must be available.

Mae'n rhaid atal derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty y gellir ei osgoi. Mae pobl yn llawer mwy tebygol o gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty os yw'r derbyn yn digwydd y tu allan i oriau neu yn ystod y nos, oherwydd efallai na fydd meddygon, ar y pryd, yn llawn sylweddoli beth yw amgylchiadau cleifion penodol ac yn bod yn ochelgar a derbyn y claf i'r ysbyty. Rwyf wedi gweld hyn yn digwydd, ac mae perthnasau wedi dweud wrthyf hefyd bod cleifion yn cael eu derbyn yn y modd hwn. Unwaith y caiff pobl eu derbyn i'r ysbyty, maent yn colli eu hannibyniaeth a'u symudedd os byddant yn aros yno'n rhy hir. Felly, dylid gwneud pob ymdrech yn y gwasanaeth iechyd i sicrhau nad yw pobl oedrannus yn mynd i'r ysbyty. Mae'n rhaid i ni weithio i'w cadw yn y gymuned. Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig i adnoddau cymunedol fod ar gael a pham fod cyllideb iechyd Cymru wedi ei phennu fel y cafodd, oherwydd mae'n rhaid i'r adnoddau cymunedol hynny fod ar gael.

I also welcome the pledge by my party, Welsh Labour, to extend the availability of general practitioners, because although this will not answer all of the questions, it will mean that patients can be treated for longer periods of time by people who know them, who understand their circumstances, and who will ensure that they go into hospital only if it is absolutely essential. If elderly people are then admitted to hospital, their stay should be as short as possible. Examples are given in this document to demonstrate how it is possible to ensure that a hospital stay is as short as possible, namely by planning for discharge from the moment that the elderly

Croesawaf hefyd yr addewid gan fy mhlaid i, Llafur Cymru, i ymestyn argaeledd meddygon teulu, oherwydd er na fydd hyn yn ateb bob cwestiwn, bydd yn golygu y gall cleifion gael eu trin am gyfnodau hirach gan bobl sy'n eu hadnabod, sy'n deall eu hamgylchiadau, ac a fydd yn sicrhau eu bod yn mynd i'r ysbyty dim ond os yw'n gwbl hanfodol. Os yw pobl oedrannus yn cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty wedyn, dylai eu harhosiad fod mor fyr ag y bo modd. Rhoddir enghreifftiau yn y ddogfen hon i ddangos sut mae modd sicrhau bod arhosiad mewn ysbyty mor fyr ag y bo modd, sef drwy gynllunio ar gyfer rhyddhau o'r eiliad mae'r person hŷn

person goes in, involving the patient in their care, treating them with dignity and respect—because we have many examples of that in hospitals—and involving the relatives from the beginning. The second point that I want to emphasise is that as few people as possible should be admitted to hospital and there are ways of ensuring that that is the case.

yn mynd i mewn, cynnwys y claf yn eu gofal, eu trin ag urddas a pharch—gan fod gennym sawl enghraifft o hynny mewn ysbytai—a chynnwys y perthnasau o'r cychwyn cyntaf. Yr ail bwynt rwyf am ei bwysleisio yw y dylai cyn lleied o bobl â phosibl gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty a bod ffyrdd o sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

The third point is that we must listen to what patients and their relatives say. This report contains a huge amount of information, which was gathered by talking directly to patients and their relatives. As politicians, we hear about what has happened in hospitals when there has been a complaint, which is often far too late, because it has reached a stage when we cannot make a difference. To change the experience of elderly people in hospitals, we must be aware of what that experience is on a day-to-day basis. That is one of the most important recommendations within this report.

Y trydydd pwynt yw bod rhaid i ni wrando ar yr hyn sydd gan gleifion a'u perthnasau i'w ddweud. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys cryn dipyn o wybodaeth, a gasglwyd drwy siarad yn uniongyrchol â chleifion a'u perthnasau. Fel gwleidyddion, rydym yn clywed am yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd mewn ysbytai pan fu cwyn, sydd yn aml yn llawer rhy hwyr, oherwydd mae wedi cyrraedd pwynt pan na allwn wneud gwahaniaeth. Er mwyn newid profiad pobl oedrannus mewn ysbytai, mae'n rhaid i ni wybod beth yw'r profiad hwnnw o ddydd i ddydd. Dyna un o'r argymhellion pwysicaf yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Finally, I know that the Minister will tell us what actions will be taken by the Government, but I feel that the actions that have been described already are following the right lines and that the Government will respond strongly to this report.

Yn olaf, gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn dweud wrthym pa gamau y bydd y Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd, ond rwyf yn teimlo bod y camau sydd wedi cael eu disgrifio eisoes ar y trywydd iawn ac y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb yn gryf i'r adroddiad hwn.

Angela Burns: I am delighted to take part in this important debate today and I thank Darren Millar for opening it so clearly and so well. We discussed this issue in March, but we only discussed elements of it and the Welsh Conservatives think that this is such an important item that we needed to bring it forward again. The previous Minister made robust promises about taking forward improvements in the quality of care for older people, but we need to ensure that they happen and that the new Minister is able to take them forward.

Angela Burns: Rwyf yn hynod falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig hon heddiw a diolch i Darren Millar am ei hagor mor glir ac mor raenus. Gwnaethom drafod y mater hwn ym mis Mawrth, ond dim ond trafod elfennau ohono a wnaethom ac mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig o'r farn bod hon yn eitem mor bwysig fel bod angen ei chyflwyno eto. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog blaenorol addewidion cadarn am wneud gwelliannau yn ansawdd y gofal i bobl hŷn, ond mae angen i ni sicrhau eu bod yn digwydd a bod y Gweinidog newydd yn gallu bwrw ymlaen â hwy.

As Darren Millar said, we are talking about this subject on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. Is it not shocking that we need to have a day that is dedicated to worldwide awareness of elder abuse? Where have we gone wrong as a society that we must put a marker in the sand and say 'Today we're going to think about old people who are being badly treated'? This does not just

Fel y dywedodd Darren Millar, rydym yn sôn am y pwnc hwn ar Ddiwrnod Ymwybyddiaeth Fyd-eang o Gam-drin Pobl Hŷn. Onid yw'n warthus bod angen i ni gael diwrnod wedi ei ymroi i ymwybyddiaeth fyd-eang o gam-drin? Ble yr aethom o chwith fel cymdeithas bod yn rhaid inni bennu achlysur a dweud 'Heddiw rydym yn mynd i feddwl am hen bobl sy'n cael eu trin yn wael'? Nid

happen in a care home or at the hands of a relative who is mean to them, but when they go to hospital, where they deserve all the love, care, respect and attention that you and I or our children would get, but somehow, older people slip off the radar. It is not difficult, is it?

yw hyn yn digwydd mewn cartref gofal nag i berthynas sy'n gas â hwy, ond pan fyddant yn mynd i'r ysbyty, lle maent yn haeddu'r holl gariad, gofal, parch a sylw y byddech chi a minnau neu ein plant yn ei gael, ond rhywsut, nid yw'n digwydd i bobl hŷn. Nid yw'n anodd, ydyw ef?

As I did the last time that I spoke on this subject, I want to mention the elephant in the room, namely the quality of medical care. No-one wants to talk about it; it is deeply unfashionable. It is one of those politically correct things to say that our world is staffed by no-one but wonderful doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, radiographers, and so on. However, I would challenge that assertion and say that it is not so. There are many brilliant doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, radiographers, and so on, and there are some completely rubbish ones. Unfortunately, some of those rubbish ones interface with some of the most vulnerable people in our society. How difficult can it be to answer the bell when someone is desperate to go to the loo? How difficult can it be to push that glass of water slightly nearer someone's dry and parched mouth? How difficult can it be not to dump completely unappetising or inappropriate food in front of someone and then take it away again because they have not touched it? How difficult can it be in our society, when we all cry out for our rights to dignity, privacy and so on, to afford that dignity and privacy to older people? We make them talk about their problems in crowded waiting rooms. If we were asked to discuss intimate details of our waterworks, or anything else, in a crowded room, with just a curtain around us—and this is just while being admitted, before you are in the hospital—we would say 'no', but we expect older people to go through that. You do not need to be trained to bits to get that right.

Fel y gwneuthum y tro diwethaf imi siarad ar y pwnc hwn, rwyf am sôn am yr eliffant yn yr ystafell, sef ansawdd y gofal meddygol. Nid oes neb am siarad am y peth; mae'n hynod o anffasiynol. Mae'n un o'r pethau gwleidyddol gywir hynny i ddweud bod ein byd yn cael ei staffio gan ddim ond meddygon, nyrsys, ffisiotherapyddion a radiograffwyr gwych, ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn herio'r honiad hwnnw ac yn dweud nad felly y mae. Mae llawer o feddygon, nyrsys, ffisiotherapyddion a radiograffwyr gwych, ac yn y blaen, ac mae rhai cwbl druenus. Yn anffodus, mae rhai o'r rhai truenus hynny yn rhyngwynebu gyda rhai o'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Pa mor anodd yw hi i ateb y gloch pan fydd rhywun yn ysu am fynd i'r tŷ bach? Pa mor anodd yw hi i wthio gwydraid o ddŵr ychydig yn agosach at geg rhywun sydd ychydig yn sych a chras? Pa mor anodd ydyw i beidio â gadael bwyd hollol afiach amhriodol o flaen rhywun ac yna mynd ag ef i ffwrdd eto oherwydd nad ydynt wedi ei gyffwrdd? Pa mor anodd yw hi yn ein cymdeithas, pan rydym i gyd yn gweiddi'n groch am ein hawliau i urddas, preifatrwydd ac yn y blaen, i roi yr un urddas a phreifatrwydd i bobl hŷn? Rydym yn gwneud iddynt siarad am eu problemau mewn ystafelloedd aros prysur. Pe gofynnid i ni drafod manylion personol am ein dŵr, neu unrhyw beth arall, mewn ystafell orlawn, gyda dim ond llen o'n cwmpas—ac mae hyn yn digwydd tra'u bod yn cael eu derbyn, cyn i chi fod yn yr ysbyty—byddem yn dweud 'na', ond rydym yn disgwyl i bobl hŷn fynd drwy hynny. Nid oes angen i chi gael eu hyfforddi hyd syrffed i gael hynny'n iawn.

The previous Minister said that one of the key issues is understaffing, and that management issues were a real problem. Again, that is passing the buck, because the reality is that we need more personal care and more personal responsibility. We need to think about what we are training our medical

Dywedodd y Gweinidog blaenorol mai un o'r materion allweddol yw tanstaffio, a bod materion rheoli yn broblem go iawn. Unwaith eto, trosglwyddo'r baich yw hynny, oherwydd y gwir amdani yw bod angen mwy o ofal personol a mwy o gyfrifoldeb personol. Mae angen i ni feddwl am yr hyn rydym yn

staff to do. Minister, I ask you to review the training given to our medical staff. I am going to use the example of nurses, but I want to make it crystal clear that this is merely an example. From 2013, our nurses will go to university to study nursing for three or four years. They will spend half of their time learning in a classroom, and the other half out on the ward. The medical world has become very technical, and somewhere along the line, we have lost the human touch. We have a real challenge with regard to the way in which we reinstate that human touch in some areas, especially given the increase in the numbers of older people and the increase in the incidence of dementia. Of course it is difficult; we are only human. You put out a hand to help someone with dementia and they respond in a completely unacceptable, inappropriate way; that escalates and leads to reports like the one that we have in front of us. Medical studies have shown that, if we can improve the quality of life for older people, especially older people with dementia, we can reduce the need for drug intervention. That has to be a win-win situation: older people being treated in hospital would be happier, we would use fewer drugs, and we would save money that we can spend on training staff.

hyfforddi ein staff meddygol i wneud. Weinidog, gofynnaf i chi adolygu'r hyfforddiant a roddir i'n staff meddygol. Rwyf yn mynd i ddefnyddio'r enghraifft o nyrsys, ond rwyf am ei gwneud yn hollol glir mai dim ond enghraifft yw hon. O 2013, bydd ein nyrsys yn mynd i'r brifysgol i astudio nyrsio am dair neu bedair blynedd. Byddant yn treulio hanner eu hamser yn dysgu mewn ystafell ddosbarth, a'r hanner arall allan ar y ward. Mae'r byd meddygol wedi dod yn dechnegol iawn, a rhywle ar hyd y ffordd, rydym wedi colli'r cysylltiad dynol. Mae gennym her wirioneddol o ran y ffordd rydym yn adfer y cysylltiad dynol mewn rhai meysydd, yn enwedig o gofio'r cynnydd yn nifer y bobl hŷn a'r cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o ddementia. Wrth gwrs, mae'n anodd; dim ond dynion ydym ni. Rydych yn rhoi help llaw i helpu rhywun sydd â dementia, ac maent yn ymateb mewn ffordd cwbl annerbyniol ac amhriodol; mae hynny'n gwaethygu ac yn arwain at adroddiadau fel yr un sydd gennym o'n blaenau. Mae astudiaethau meddygol wedi dangos os gallwn wella ansawdd bywyd i bobl hŷn, yn enwedig pobl hŷn gyda dementia, gallwn leihau'r angen am ymyrraeth gyda chyffuriau. Dyna sefyllfa lle byddai pawb ar eu hennill: byddai pobl hŷn sy'n cael eu trin yn yr ysbyty yn hapusach, byddem yn defnyddio llai o gyffuriau, a byddem yn arbed arian y gallwn ei wario ar hyfforddi staff.

Our society is what we make of it, and our older people are very much part of our society. The elephant in the room is the quality of medical care training, and we have to address that. Not everyone who goes into the healthcare professions will be a natural with pastoral care, and that needs to be built into the training programmes, because it is not there now, and this is why we have reports like this, and that is why constituents come to see us complaining about treatment that they or their loved ones have received.

Ein cymdeithas yw'r hyn a wnawn ohoni, ac mae ein pobl hŷn yn rhan bwysig iawn ohoni. Yr eliffant yn yr ystafell yw ansawdd yr hyfforddiant gofal meddygol, a rhaid i ni fynd i'r afael hynny. Ni fydd pawb sy'n mynd i'r proffesiynau gofal iechyd yn meddu ar dalent naturiol o ran gofal bugeiliol, ac mae angen cynnwys hynny yn y rhaglenni hyfforddiant, gan nad yw yno yn awr, a dyna pam mae gennym adroddiadau fel hyn, a dyna pam y daw etholwyr i'n gweld i gwyno am driniaeth maent hwy neu eu hanwyliaid wedi ei dderbyn.

Lindsay Whittle: I would like to preface my remarks by telling you about a man called Tommy Whittle, my father, who was a professional boxer in the Valleys, and fought for a living. At 84 years of age, his health failed, and I visited him in hospital every

Lindsay Whittle: Hoffwn ddechrau fy sylwadau drwy sôn wrthych am ddyn o'r enw Tommy Whittle, fy nhad, a oedd yn baffiwr proffesiynol yn y Cymoedd, ac a oedd yn ymladd am ei fywoliaeth. Yn 84 mlwydd oed, methodd ei iechyd, ac ymwelais ag ef yn

single day. One day when I went to visit him, he had food over his face and mouth, and when I questioned the professionals, they said, 'Well, we do not feed him; he feeds himself'. I said, 'Yes, but at least you can give the man the dignity of having his face wiped. That is all I ask'.

yr ysbyty bob dydd. Un diwrnod pan euthum i ymweld ag ef, roedd ganddo fwyd dros ei wyneb a'i geg, a phan holais y gweithwyr proffesiynol, eu hateb oedd, 'Wel, nid ydym yn ei fwydo; mae'n bwydo ei hun'. Dywedais, 'Ie, ond o leiaf gallwch roi'r urddas iddo o olchi ei wyneb. Dyna'r cyfan rwyf yn ofyn amdano'.

We judge society today by the way that we treat the most vulnerable, and we need to learn lessons. I am pleased that previous speakers have mentioned World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, because such abuse is a hidden danger in our society. We all owe a great debt of gratitude to the authors of this report, for its honesty and frankness, and I thank the Commissioner for Older People in Wales for it. It is clear that many hospitals in Wales deliver high-quality care for older patients, and thousands of excellent staff are doing a good job. However, there are a number of hospitals that are falling short of even the minimum standard of care that Florence Nightingale laid down, namely 'to do the sick no harm'.

Rydym yn barnu cymdeithas heddiw gan y ffordd y byddwn yn trin y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed, ac mae angen i ni ddysgu gwersi. Rwyf yn falch bod siaradwyr blaenorol wedi crybwyll Diwrnod Ymwybyddiaeth Fyd-eang o Gam-drin Pobl Hŷn y Byd, oherwydd mae cam-drin o'r fath yn berygl cudd yn ein cymdeithas. Mae gennym oll ddyled fawr i awduron yr adroddiad hwn am ei onestrwydd, a diolchaf i Gomisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru amdano. Mae'n amlwg bod llawer o ysbytai yng Nghymru yn darparu gofal o ansawdd uchel i gleifion hŷn, ac mae miloedd o staff rhagorol yn gwneud gwaith da. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer o ysbytai yn methu hyd yn oed cyrraedd y safon leiaf o ofal a bennwyd gan Florence Nightingale, sef 'gwneud dim niwed i'r sâl'.

Whether managers or front-line nurses are to blame, it looks as though some staff are adopting the attitude that hospitals would be a great place to work if there were no elderly patients in them. This is not an attitude of care; it is an attitude of could not care less, and it has to be stopped. Training is important, as the previous speaker said. Staff need to be aware that elderly people are more confused than your average patient; they need more attention and love; they are more lonely than your average patient; and they are more incontinent than your average patient and they need more immediate care and action. We need a follow-up report in two years' time, and those hospitals and health boards that have not improved their standards of care for older patients should be penalised, possibly through our funding mechanisms.

P'un ai rheolwyr neu nyrsys rheng flaen sydd ar fai, mae'n edrych fel pe bai rhai staff yn cymryd yr agwedd y byddai ysbytai yn lle gwych i weithio os nad oedd unrhyw gleifion oedrannus ynddynt. Nid agwedd ar ofal yw hon; mae'n agwedd poeni dim, ac mae'n rhaid ei hatal. Mae hyfforddiant yn bwysig, fel y dywedodd y siaradwr blaenorol. Mae angen i staff fod yn ymwybodol bod pobl oedrannus yn fwy dryslyd na'ch claf cyffredin; maent angen mwy o sylw a chariad; maent yn fwy unig na'ch claf cyffredin; ac maent yn fwy tebygol o wlychu a baeddu na'ch claf cyffredin ac mae arnynt angen gofal a gweithredu mwy uniongyrchol. Rydym angen adroddiad dilynol ymhen dwy flynedd, a dylai'r ysbytai a'r byrddau iechyd hynny nad ydynt wedi gwella eu safonau gofal i gleifion hŷn gael eu cosbi, o bosibl drwy ein dulliau ariannu.

3.30 p.m.

I am also surprised that the report makes no mention of the community health councils. They play a key role in monitoring the quality of care for older patients and they

Rwyf hefyd yn synnu nad yw'r adroddiad yn crybwyll y cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Maent yn chwarae rôl allweddol o ran monitro ansawdd y gofal i gleifion hŷn a

should be supported to do just that. The previous administration announced that its policy was that community health councils would be strengthened. They were told to hold their heads high, yet their funding was reduced. You should hang your heads in shame; it did not make any sense.

dylid eu cefnogi i wneud hynny. Cyhoeddodd y weinyddiaeth flaenorol mai ei pholisi oedd y byddai cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn cael eu cryfhau. Dywedwyd wrthynt i ddal eu pennau'n uchel, ond cafodd eu cyllid ei leihau. Dylech fod â chywilydd; nid oedd yn gwneud unrhyw synnwyr.

As far as ensuring the dignity of older patients is concerned, our party's manifesto said that we would enable ward sisters and charge nurses in hospitals to take responsibility for everything on their wards, including raising the standards of care and maintaining the dignity and respect of patients. We also called for better community health provisions to speed up hospital discharges. These policies are very much in line with this report's recommendations for action. We are looking forward, Minister, to the opening of Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr, with individual wards. That will restore people's pride and dignity, which are sacrosanct.

O ran sicrhau urddas cleifion hŷn, dywedodd maniffesto ein plaid y byddem yn galluogi nyrsys ward a nyrsys mewn ysbytai i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am bopeth ar eu wardiau, gan gynnwys codi safonau gofal a chynnal urddas a pharch cleifion. Galwasom hefyd am ddarpariaethau iechyd cymunedol gwell i gyflymu rhyddhau cleifion o'r ysbyty. Mae'r polisiau hyn yn unol ag argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn ar gyfer gweithredu. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen, Weinidog, i agor Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr, gyda wardiau unigol. Bydd hyn yn adfer balchder ac urddas pobl, sy'n gysegredig.

If we fail as an Assembly, and if the Government were to fail to act quickly on all of the recommendations in the report, every single member of the Assembly will be as guilty as those that the report is condemning.

Os methwn fel Cynulliad, ac os bydd y Llywodraeth yn methu â gweithredu'n gyflym ar bob un o argymhellion yr adroddiad, bydd pob aelod o'r Cynulliad yr un mor mor euog â'r rhai mae'r adroddiad yn eu condemnio.

Nick Ramsay: I am pleased to contribute to this debate today. As my colleague Angela Burns said, the fact that we are having this debate again, after having a debate on the subject a few months ago, shows the level of importance that we on this side of the Chamber attach to this issue. Having listened to the comments made by Assembly Members from the other parties today, I know that our sentiments are shared across the Chamber, and rightly so. This is a huge issue. This report, 'Dignified Care?', was first published some months ago. For any Assembly Members who have not had a chance to look at it, it is an impressive document that shows how much work the older people's commissioner has done around this area, in liaising with patients and people in the medical sector. It also shows what the commissioner can achieve and it is great that this information has been put together.

Nick Ramsay: Rwyf yn falch o gyfrannu at y ddadl hon heddiw. Fel y dywedodd fy nghydweithiwr Angela Burns, mae'r ffaith ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon eto, ar ôl cael dadl ar y pwnc ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, yn dangos pa mor bwysig y tybiwn yw'r mater hwn ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr. Ar ôl gwrando ar sylwadau Aelodau Cynulliad o'r pleidiau eraill heddiw, gwn y caiff ein teimladau eu rhannu ar draws y Siambr, a hynny'n briodol. Mae hwn yn fater enfawr. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad hwn, 'Gofal gydag Urddas?', gyntaf rai misoedd yn ôl. Os nad oes unrhyw Aelod Cynulliad wedi cael cyfle i edrych arno, mae'n ddogfen drawiadol sy'n dangos faint o waith a wnaeth y comisiynydd pobl hŷn yn y maes hwn, i gysylltu â chleifion a phobl yn y sector meddygol. Mae hefyd yn dangos yr hyn y gall y comisiynydd ei gyflawni ac mae'n dda o beth bod y wybodaeth hon wedi cael ei chywain.

The purpose of this debate today is to ask the Minister what has happened since this was

Diben dadl heddiw yw gofyn i'r Gweinidog beth sydd wedi digwydd ers trafod hyn

first discussed. That is certainly my key concern. We have highlighted the issues in the report: some of them are harrowing and others heart-wrenching. What distinguishes this report from other work on this subject is the amount of patient evidence that has been collected: you hear it from the horse’s mouth, so to say, and you hear first-hand experience about some of the ways in which things are going wrong.

gyntaf. Dyna yn sicr yw fy mhrif bryder. Rydym wedi tynnu sylw at y materion yn yr adroddiad: mae rhai ohonynt yn ddirdynnol ac eraill yn mynd at y galon. Beth sy’n gwahaniaethu’r adroddiad hwn o waith arall ar y pwnc hwn yw swm y dystiolaeth gan gleifion a gasglwyd: daw o lygad y ffynnon, fel petai, ac rydych yn clywed o brofiad uniongyrchol am rai o’r ffyrdd yr aeth pethau o chwith.

Julie Morgan was quite right when she said that huge advances have been made over the last 20 years. Goodness me, the sorts of pressures that the NHS is facing today could not have been envisaged 10 years ago, let alone 20 or 30 years ago. I am sure that the founders of the NHS could not have contemplated the level of medical advancement that has occurred or the way in which older people are living longer and have access, thankfully, to better treatments. However, putting that aside for a moment, and accepting those pressures, what we find concerning about this report is that a great deal of the stuff that it mentions would not take rocket science to put right. For instance, if a patient has a buzzer that they cannot reach to get in touch with medical staff to say that they want to use the toilet, it seems plain and simple that that buzzer should be within reach. Therefore, we need appropriate training where necessary for staff to know that that is required.

Roedd Julie Morgan yn berffaith iawn pan ddywedodd y bu datblygiadau aruthrol dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Yn wir, ni ellid bod wedi rhagweld y math o bwysau y mae’r GIG yn ei wynebu heddiw 10 mlynedd yn ôl, heb sôn am 20 neu 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Rwyf yn siŵr na fyddai sylfaenwyr y GIG wedi gallu rhagweld faint o gynnydd meddygol a fu na’r ffordd y mae pobl hŷn yn byw’n hirach ac yn cael mynediad, diolch byth, i driniaethau gwell. Fodd bynnag, a rhoi hynny i’r neilltu am eiliad, a chan dderbyn y pwysau hwnnw, yr hyn sy’n ein pryderu am yr adroddiad hwn yw na fyddai’n anodd iawn cywiro llawer o’r pethau mae’n sôn amdanynt. Er enghraifft, os oes gan glaf seiniwr nad ydynt yn gallu ei gyrraedd i gysylltu â staff meddygol i ddweud eu bod am ddefnyddio’r toiled, mae’n ymddangos yn amlwg y dylai’r seiniwr hwnnw fod o fewn cyrraedd. Felly, mae angen hyfforddiant priodol lle bo angen i staff wybod bod angen hynny.

There is also the issue of building up appropriate relationships with patients. Some patients would rather be addressed on first-name terms and others would prefer to be addressed more formally. There was some evidence in the report that that was happening in some cases, but it is not happening across the board. That good practice needs to be extended to those areas where it is not happening.

Mae hefyd y mater o ddatblygu perthynas briodol gyda chleifion. Byddai’n well gan rai clefion gael eu hadnabod wrth eu henw cyntaf a byddai’n well gan eraill gael eu cyfarch yn fwy ffurfiol. Roedd rhywfaint o dystiolaeth yn yr adroddiad bod hynny’n digwydd mewn rhai achosion, ond nid yw’n digwydd ym mhob achos. Mae angen i’r arfer da hwnnw gael ei ledaenu i’r meysydd hynny lle nad yw’n digwydd.

The issues of personal care and continence management were, for me, the most harrowing aspects of this piece of work. Some older patients soil themselves and are unable to get to the toilet on time and they are embarrassed. These are very difficult issues to discuss because it is not a nice area, but Angela Burns and Lindsay Whittle pointed out that we must talk about this. The worst

Gofal personol a rheoli gwlychu a baeddu oedd, i mi, yr agweddau mwyaf dirdynnol ar y darn hwn o waith. Mae rhai cleifion hŷn yn baeddu eu hunain ac yn methu cyrraedd y toiled mewn pryd ac yn teimlo embaras. Mae’r rhain yn faterion anodd iawn i’w trafod gan nad yw’n bwnc dymunol, ond pwysleisiodd Angela Burns a Lindsay Whittle fod yn rhaid inni siarad am hyn. Y

thing of all would be to simply file this report away as another piece of work that another commissioner has done and not to act on it.

peth gwaethaf oll fyddai rhoi'r adroddiad hwn o'r neilltu fel darn arall o waith a wnaeth y comisiynydd a pheidio â gweithredu arno.

Lindsay Whittle was quite right; we all have a role to play in getting this information out and seeing what action is being taken. I therefore ask the Minister what has happened on the ground since this report was published. I am sure that we will all express the right sentiments today and say what our constituents want to hear, but we must consider whether this sort of thing will happen to us or to our family members, now or in the future, as we get older and are admitted to hospital. I had a meeting with the older people's commissioner after the publication of this report and it was made clear to me that something has gone terribly wrong; that is the message here. Individual areas were mentioned, such as personal care and hygiene, continence management and communication. It seems obvious that communication should be key when someone goes into hospital, so that the care of that person is tailored specifically for his or her needs. However, communication is not always there. Older patients, as Angela Burns said, are some of the most vulnerable people in society, and when they are ill and in hospital, they are clearly more vulnerable than they would be at other times. It is therefore essential that the findings of this report are considered and addressed.

Roedd Lindsay Whittle yn llygad ei le; mae gennym oll rôl i'w chwarae o ran cael y wybodaeth hon allan a gweld pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog beth sydd wedi digwydd ar lawr gwlad ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwn. Rwyf yn siŵr y byddwn i gyd yn dweud y pethau iawn heddiw a dweud yr hyn mae ein hetholwyr am ei glywed, ond mae'n rhaid i ni ystyried a fydd y math hwn o beth yn digwydd i ni neu aelodau o'n teulu, yn awr neu yn y dyfodol, wrth i ni fynd yn hŷn a chael ein derbyn i'r ysbyty. Cefais gyfarfod gyda'r comisiynydd pobl hŷn ar ôl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwn, a dywedwyd yn glir wrthyf fod rhywbeth mawr wedi mynd o'i le; dyma yw'r neges yma. Cafodd ardaloedd unigol eu crybwyll, megis gofal personol a hylendid, rheoli gwlychu a baeddu a chyfathrebu. Mae'n ymddangos yn amlwg y dylai cyfathrebu fod yn allweddol pan fydd rhywun yn mynd i'r ysbyty, fel y gellir teilwra gofal y person hwnnw yn benodol ar gyfer ei anghenion. Fodd bynnag, nid oes cyfathrebu o'r fath bob amser. Mae cleifion hŷn, fel y dywedodd Angela Burns, ymysg rhai o'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas, a phan fyddant yn sâl ac yn yr ysbyty, maent yn amlwg yn fwy agored i niwed nag y byddent ar adegau eraill. Mae'n hanfodol felly bod canfyddiadau'r adroddiad hwn yn cael eu hystyried a'u gweithredu arnynt.

I agree with Julie Morgan that the situation is not all bad and that there is an optimistic side to this. However, there is still a lot that is wrong in this report, Julie. We have heard from the previous Minister how she intended to address these issues and I now ask for an update on what action the Welsh Government is taking to deal with these serious issues.

Cytunaf â Julie Morgan nad yw'r sefyllfa yn ddrwg i gyd a bod ochr optimistaidd i hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n dal llawer o bethau sydd o'i le yn yr adroddiad hwn, Julie. Clywsom gan y Gweinidog blaenorol sut y bwriadai fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn ac rwy'n gofyn yn awr am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y camau mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i ddelio â'r materion difrifol hyn.

Peter Black: I welcome the opportunity to debate this motion and report today. The motion has been tabled in a particularly timely manner. The original report made for very grim reading and there can be no doubt that the treatment of older people in our hospitals must be improved. Julie Morgan

Peter Black: Croesawaf y cyfle i drafod y cynnig a'r adroddiad hwn heddiw. Mae'r cynnig wedi ei gyflwyno ar adeg amserol iawn. Roedd darllen yr adroddiad gwreiddiol yn brofiad enbyd ac nid oes amheuaeth bod yn rhaid gwella'r driniaeth i bobl hŷn yn ein hysbytai. Roedd Julie Morgan hefyd yn iawn

was also right to say that this report underlines the fact that we achieve the best outcomes for older people if we are able to keep them in their own homes for as long as possible. There is therefore a clear need to redesign our social and community care services.

i ddweud bod yr adroddiad hwn yn tanlinellu'r ffaith ein bod yn cael y canlyniadau gorau i bobl hŷn os gallwn eu cadw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain am gyhyd ag y bo modd. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod angen ail-ddylunio ein gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol a chymunedol.

The report also underlines the importance of the way in which we plan for people to leave hospital and reintegrate into their communities, because not everyone who is admitted to hospital is being admitted until the end of their lives. Many older people go into hospital and leave at the earliest possible opportunity, but they may be held up in hospital for longer than necessary because the support is not in place to enable them to go back to their own homes. We do not have properly funded reablement services in place in every part of Wales and the need for consistency across Wales with regard to reablement is paramount. There are also physical challenges regarding the transition from hospital to home. The longer an older person is in hospital, the more difficult it is to readjust to return to their home. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that older people have access to community transport, that the necessary adaptations have been undertaken in their homes, and that befriending services are provided so that they do not feel lonely or isolated after returning home. These are the types of vital services needed as part of a strategy to deal with the issues raised in this report.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn tanlinellu pwysigrwydd y ffordd rydym yn cynllunio ar gyfer bod pobl yn gadael yr ysbyty ac ailintegreiddio yn eu cymunedau, oherwydd nid yw pawb sy'n cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty yn cael eu dderbyn tan ddiwedd eu hoes. Mae llawer o bobl hŷn yn mynd i'r ysbyty ac yn gadael gynted ag y bo modd, ond efallai y byddant yn cael eu dal yn yr ysbyty am hirach nag sydd angen oherwydd nad yw'r gefnogaeth yn ei lle i'w galluogi i fynd yn ôl i'w cartrefi eu hunain. Nid oes gennym wasanaethau ailalluogi wedi eu cyllido'n iawn ar waith ym mhob rhan o Gymru, ac mae'r angen am gysondeb ledled Cymru o ran ailalluogi yn hollbwysig. Mae hefyd heriau corfforol o ran y trosglwyddo o'r ysbyty i'r cartref. Po hiraf mae'r person hŷn yn yr ysbyty, yr anoddaf ydyw i ailaddasu i ddychwelyd i'w cartref. Felly, mae angen sicrhau bod pobl hŷn yn cael mynediad i gludiant cymunedol, bod yr addasiadau angenrheidiol wedi cael eu gwneud yn eu cartrefi, a bod gwasanaethau cyfeillachu yn cael eu darparu fel nad ydynt yn teimlo'n unig neu'n ynysig ar ôl dychwelyd adref. Dyma'r mathau o wasanaethau allweddol sydd eu hangen fel rhan o strategaeth i ddelio â'r materion a godwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn.

I accept that the Government is taking action to ensure the urgent implementation of the report's 12 recommendations, and, like Nick, I am looking forward to hearing the Minister's full response to the report with regard to what exactly is planned to be done. The Minister has announced a number of new measures in the past few days, including a cash injection for orthopaedic services that will benefit our older population, and a number of care programmes. However, what is not clear, and I would be grateful for some clarification, is how these measures will work in practice, and how they will be delivered and monitored. For example, while the dementia training programme is to be welcomed, page 71 of 'Dignified Care?'

Derbyniaf fod y Llywodraeth yn cymryd camau i sicrhau y gweithredir 12 argymhelliad yr adroddiad ar fyrder, ac, fel Nick, edrychaf ymlaen at glywed ymateb llawn y Gweinidog i'r adroddiad o ran beth yn union y bwriedir ei wneud. Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog nifer o fesurau newydd yn y dyddiau diwethaf, gan gynnwys hwb ariannol i wasanaethau orthopedig a fydd o fudd i'n poblogaeth hŷn, a nifer o raglenni gofal. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn nad yw'n glir, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar am rywfaint o eglurhad, yw sut y bydd y mesurau hyn yn gweithio'n ymarferol, a sut y byddant yn cael eu darparu a'u monitro. Er enghraifft, tra bod y rhaglen hyfforddiant dementia i'w groesawu, mae tudalen 71 o 'Gofal Gydag

states that,

‘the training needs of staff are not assessed and even where these are obvious, the ability to release them from ward duties for training is apparently very limited due to pressure of work.’

The commissioner’s second recommendation states that there remains a need for further more specific examination of dementia care in acute and community hospitals, as well as in specialist mental health facilities. It would be helpful to know whether the Minister intends to wait for the outcome of the commissioner’s assessment of all the received responses and then implement an integrated approach to dementia, or whether the Government’s newly announced programme is a separate issue that will be put in place irrespective of that further work by the older people’s commissioner. There needs to be a clear and costed delivery plan for any proposed measures to ensure their successful delivery and to prevent any gap between policy and implementation. I would also expect there to be regular monitoring and reporting. I have no doubt that, once the relevant scrutiny committees of the Assembly are up and running, they will want to revisit the action plans that have been put in place as part of the report, and it is right that they should do so.

My second point relates to the fact that some hospitals in Wales are becoming routinely overcrowded, leading to concerns about patient safety and operations being cancelled. Obviously, that will have an impact on the care and treatment of older people. In an interview with BBC Wales this month, the director of the Royal College of Nursing in Wales, Tina Donnelly, said that she is concerned for the welfare of nurses. She said:

‘They’re telling us that they simply don’t have time to care’.

She was asked in April to set up and chair the independent expert reference group. She has made crucial points about overcrowding and the pressure that nurses are under, particularly because of the high bed-

Urddas?’ yn nodi,

‘nid yw anghenion hyfforddi staff yn cael eu hasesu a, hyd yn oed pan fo’r anghenion hynny’n amlwg, mae’r gallu i ryddhau staff o’u dyletswyddau ar y ward er mwyn ymgymryd â hyfforddiant yn gyfyngedig iawn o ganlyniad i bwysau gwaith.’

Mae ail argymhelliad y comisiynydd yn dweud bod angen o hyd am archwiliad pellach mwy penodol i ofal dementia mewn ysbytai aciwt a chymunedol, yn ogystal â buddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau iechyd meddwl arbenigol. Byddai’n ddefnyddiol gwybod a yw’r Gweinidog yn bwriadu aros am ganlyniad asesiad y comisiynydd o’r holl ymatebion a dderbyniwyd ac yna gweithredu ymagwedd integredig tuag at ddementia, neu a yw rhaglen y Llywodraeth sydd newydd ei chyhoeddi yn fater ar wahân a fydd yn cael ei rhoi ar waith ar wahân i’r gwaith pellach hwnnw gan y comisiynydd pobl hŷn. Mae angen cynllun gweithredu clir ac wedi’i gostio ar gyfer unrhyw fesurau arfaethedig i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu cyflwyno’n llwyddiannus ac i atal unrhyw fwlch rhwng polisi a gweithredu. Byddwn hefyd yn disgwyl y byddai monitro rheolaidd ac adroddiadau. Nid wyf yn amau, unwaith y bydd pwyllgorau craffu perthnasol y Cynulliad ar waith, y byddant yn awyddus i edrych eto ar y cynlluniau gweithredu a roddwyd ar waith fel rhan o’r adroddiad, ac mae’n iawn iddynt wneud hynny.

Mae fy ail bwynt am y ffaith bod rhai ysbytai yng Nghymru yn gorlenwi yn rheolaidd, gan arwain at bryderon am ddiogelwch cleifion a chanslo llawdriniaethau. Yn amlwg, bydd hynny’n cael effaith ar ofal a thriniaeth pobl hŷn. Mewn cyfweliad gyda BBC Cymru y mis hwn, dywedodd cyfarwyddwr Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys yng Nghymru, Tina Donnelly, ei bod yn bryderus am les nyrsys. Dywedodd:

Maent yn dweud wrthym nad oes ganddynt amser i ofalu.

Gofynnwyd iddi ym mis Ebrill i sefydlu a chadeirio’r grŵp cyfeirio arbenigol annibynnol. Mae hi wedi gwneud pwyntiau allweddol ynghylch gorlenwi a’r pwysau y mae nyrsys yn ei ddioddef, yn enwedig

occupancy rates that exceed the monthly average recommended by the Royal College of Surgeons of England for acute hospital beds. Reducing overcrowding is essential to ensure that staff have the time and resources to care, and are able to take a breath and take advantage of any additional training that is available to them.

oherwydd y cyfraddau o bobl mewn gwelyau, sy'n uwch na'r cyfartaledd misol a argymhellir gan Goleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon yn Lloegr am welyau ysbyty aciwt. Mae lleihau gorlenwi yn hanfodol i sicrhau bod staff yn cael yr amser a'r adnoddau i ofalu, ac yn gallu cymryd anadl a manteisio ar unrhyw hyfforddiant ychwanegol sydd ar gael iddynt.

The report poses huge challenges for the new Welsh Government and the new Minister. I welcome Lesley Griffiths to her post, although I do not envy her the task of dealing with some of the recommendations that are in front of us. I hope that she will be able to make a start in dealing with those issues. It is crucial that we do so, because the issues raised in the report are shocking and need to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cyflwyno heriau enfawr i Lywodraeth newydd Cymru a'r Gweinidog newydd. Rwy'n croesawu Lesley Griffiths i'w swydd, er nad wyf yn eiddigeddus o'r dasg sydd ganddi o ddelio â rhai o'r argymhellion sydd o'n blaen. Gobeithio y bydd yn gallu bwrw iddi yn delio â'r materion hynny. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gwneud hynny, gan fod y materion a godwyd yn yr adroddiad yn frawychus ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy ar fyrder.

Mark Isherwood: 'Dignified Care?' details shocking examples of the neglect of older people in Welsh hospitals, when they are stripped of health, dignity, respect and privacy. However, it also notes much good practice. As the older people's commissioner has said, it is vital that examples of effective leadership and good practice are built on and become the norm. After all, this has been a devolved matter for 12 years. Only action now will address the issues that have been identified: poor communication, poor continence care, poor clinical leadership and poor specialist knowledge in acute and community hospitals. The report found that older people have low expectations with regard to dignity and respect while in hospital, and highlighted the lack of a timely response to continence needs, the sharing of patients' personal information within earshot of others, and too many older people not being discharged in an effective and timely manner.

Mark Isherwood: Mae 'Gofal Gydag Urddas?' yn cynnwys enghreifftiau brawychus o esgeuluso pobl hŷn yn ysbytai Cymru, lle cânt eu hamddifadu o'u hiechyd, urddas, parch a phreifatrwydd. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn nodi llawer o arfer da. Fel y dywedodd y comisiynydd pobl hŷn, mae'n hanfodol bod enghreifftiau o arweinyddiaeth effeithiol ac arfer da yn cael eu datblygu ac yn dod yn norm. Wedi'r cyfan, bu hwn yn fater datganoledig ers 12 mlynedd. Dim ond camau yn awr all fynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodwyd: cyfathrebu gwael, gofal gwlychu a baeddu gwael, arweinyddiaeth glinigol wael a gwybodaeth arbenigol wael mewn ysbytai aciwt a chymunedol. Canfu'r adroddiad fod disgwyliadau isel gan bobl hŷn o ran urddas a pharch tra yn yr ysbyty, ac amlygodd ddiffyg ymateb amserol i anghenion gwlychu a baeddu, rhannu gwybodaeth bersonol cleifion o fewn clyw pobl eraill, a gormod o bobl hŷn ddim yn cael eu rhyddhau mewn modd effeithiol ac amserol.

The problem of bedblocking was highlighted again in north Wales earlier this year. The Prestatyn community hospital campaign told me recently that patients need that extra week of residential nursing care after being discharged from the district general hospital, and that the number of beds must not be reduced by the back door. The previous Minister for health promised to maintain the

Amlygwyd y broblem o flocio gwelyau unwaith eto yn y gogledd yn gynharach eleni. Dywedodd ymgyrch ysbyty gymunedol Prestatyn wrthyf yn ddiweddar bod cleifion angen yr wythnos ychwanegol honno o ofal nyrsio preswyl ar ôl cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty ddosbarth gyffredinol, ac na ddylid lleihau nifer y gwelyau drwy ddrws y cefn. Addawodd y Gweinidog blaenorol dros

status quo until a second consultation had been held, completed and reported upon. As the Welsh Government has pushed for a shift from acute care to community care, concern has been expressed that the district nursing service is being placed under severe pressure, resulting in an increasing reliance on unregistered health support workers. Local health board plans still echo the clause regarding the 3 per cent annual reduction over three years in the number of district nurses, as was initially directed by the previous Minister for health, despite the fact that she subsequently removed it.

iechyd i gadw'r status quo hyd nes y byddai ail ymgynghoriad wedi cael ei gynnal, ei gwblhau a'i adrodd arno. Gan fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwthio am newid o ofal acíwt i ofal yn y gymuned, mynegwyd pryder bod y gwasanaeth nyrsio bro yn cael ei roi o dan bwysau difrifol, gan arwain at fwy o ddibyniaeth ar weithwyr cymorth iechyd sydd heb eu cofrestru. Mae cynlluniau'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn dal i adleisio'r cymal ynghylch gostyngiad blynyddol o 3 y cant dros dair blynedd yn y nifer o nyrsys bro, fel y cyfarwyddyd i ddechrau gan y Gweinidog blaenorol dros iechyd, er iddi ei ddileu wedyn.

Further, in order to fund the Social Care Charges (Wales) Measure 2010, the Welsh Government scrapped the joint working grant, with effect from this April, which promoted joint working between councils, the NHS and the third sector in areas that support early discharge from hospital, such as reablement, rehabilitation and intensive support. As the WRVS has stated, reablement, facilitating the transition from hospital to home and reducing readmission rates should be prioritised.

At hynny, i ariannu'r Mesur Codi Ffioedd am Wasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2010, cafodd Llywodraeth Cymru wared ar y grant cydweithio, o fis Ebrill eleni, a hybai gydweithio rhwng cynghorau, y GIG a'r trydydd sector mewn meysydd sy'n cefnogi rhyddhau cleifion yn gynnar o'r ysbyty, megis ailalluogi, adsefydlu a chymorth dwys. Fel y dywedodd yr WRVS, dylid blaenoriaethu ailalluogi, hwyluso'r broses o drosglwyddo o'r ysbyty i'r cartref a lleihau cyfraddau aildderbyn.

When we debated the report in March, I referred to a constituent who had told me that his wife's recent death in a north Wales hospital was the consequence of neglect. In great distress, he told me that she was shown very little compassion or sympathy, with no monitoring, medicine or reassurances. She had said that nothing was being done to reassure her that someone cared enough. In March, I sponsored and chaired the Assembly launch of Age Cymru's report, 'Advocacy Counts 3'.

Pan gawsom ddadl ar yr adroddiad ym mis Mawrth, cyfeiriais at etholwr a ddywedodd wrthyf mai esgeulustod oedd yn gyfrifol am farwolaeth diweddar ei wraig mewn ysbyty yn y gogledd. Mewn trallod mawr, dywedodd wrthyf na chafodd fawr o dosturi na chydymdeimlad, heb unrhyw fonitro, meddyginiaeth na chysur. Dywedodd na chafodd dim i'w wneud i'w chysuro bod rhywun yn poeni digon. Ym mis Mawrth, noddais a chaderiais adroddiad Age Cymru, 'Pwysigrwydd Eiriolaeth 3'.

3.45 p.m.

In October 2007, the first Advocacy Counts survey established a baseline from which future changes in the provision and availability of advocacy services in Wales could be measured. It found that only 23 organisations provided advocacy services for older people. In November 2008, 'Advocacy Counts 2' reported that the number had fallen to 19. In 2010, with support from the Older People's Commissioner for Wales, Age Cymru conducted the Advocacy Counts

Ym mis Hydref 2007, sefydlodd yr arolwg Pwysigrwydd Eiriolaeth cyntaf linell sylfaen lle gallai newidiadau yn y dyfodol yn narpariaeth ac argaeledd gwasanaethau eiriolaeth yng Nghymru gael eu mesur. Canfu mai dim ond 23 o sefydliadau oedd yn darparu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth i bobl hŷn. Ym mis Tachwedd 2008, dywedodd 'Pwysigrwydd Eiriolaeth 2' fod y nifer wedi gostwng i 19. Yn 2010, gyda chymorth gan Gomisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru, cynhaliodd

survey for the third time. This found that advocacy was still mainly being provided in community hospitals and care homes, with the majority delivering crisis-based or issue-based advocacy. It found that there is only one paid advocate per 17,000 older people in Wales, and only one per 9,500 older people when volunteer advocates are included. Age Cymru added that these figures are far too low.

Age Cymru arolwg Pwysigrwydd Eiriolaeth am y trydydd tro. Darganfu hwn fod eiriolaeth yn dal yn bennaf yn cael ei darparu mewn ysbytai cymunedol a chartrefi gofal, gyda'r rhan fwyaf yn cyflwyno eiriolaeth ar sail argyfwng neu ar sail problem. Canfu mai dim ond un eiriolwr cyflogedig sydd am bob 17,000 o bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, a dim ond un am bob 9,500 o bobl hŷn pan gaiff eiriolwyr gwirfoddol eu cynnwys. Ychwanegodd Age Cymru fod y ffigurau hyn yn llawer rhy isel.

The report stated that bringing an end to the postcode lottery in the availability of advocacy services for older people in Wales is essential, and it concluded that all older people in vulnerable situations must have the right to access an independent advocate, including equal access for older people from diverse communities across Wales. However, as Age Cymru said, provision currently varies greatly across Wales, and this needs to be addressed to ensure that all older people have a voice and are not marginalised or discriminated against.

Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi ei bod yn hanfodol rhoi terfyn ar y loteri cod post o ran sicrhau bod gwasanaethau eiriolaeth ar gael i bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, a daeth i'r casgliad bod yn rhaid i'r holl bobl hŷn sydd mewn sefyllfaoedd lle maent yn agored i niwed feddu ar yr hawl i gael mynediad i eiriolwr annibynnol, gan gynnwys mynediad cyfartal i bobl hŷn o gymunedau amrywiol ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Age Cymru, mae'r ddarpariaeth ar hyn o bryd yn amrywio'n fawr ledled Cymru, ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod llais gan holl bobl hŷn ac nad ydynt yn cael eu hymylu ac nad oes gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn.

In welcoming this report, Age Cymru said that older people continue to inform it of instances where they have not experienced respectful or dignified care in a hospital setting. The organisation emphasised that action is required to deliver patient-centred services, with dignity, respect and human rights for older people at their heart.

Wrth groesawu'r adroddiad, dywedodd Age Cymru fod pobl hŷn yn parhau i roi gwybod iddo am achosion lle nad ydynt wedi cael profiad o ofal gyda pharch neu urddas mewn ysbyty. Pwysleisiodd y sefydliad fod angen gweithredu i ddarparu gwasanaethau sy'n rhoi'r claf yn y canol, gydag urddas, parch a hawliau dynol i bobl hŷn wrth eu gwraidd.

Joyce Watson: I am not going to repeat the things that some people have already said and with which I agree. However, I am going to start from the top. It is the case that the majority of staff within the care service—whether they operate within a hospital, care home or residential home—care about their patients. Not to make that absolutely clear at the outset would do us a disservice, and the staff a greater disservice. Therefore, I am making that clear.

Joyce Watson: Nid wyf am ailadrodd y pethau rwyf yn cytuno â hwy a ddywedodd rhai pobl yn barod. Fodd bynnag, rwyf am ddechrau yn y dechrau. Mae'n wir bod y rhan fwyaf o'r staff o fewn y gwasanaeth gofal—p'un ai ydynt yn gweithio mewn ysbyty, cartref gofal neu gartref preswyl—yn poeni am eu cleifion. Byddai peidio â gwneud hynny'n gwbl glir ar y cychwyn yn gwneud cam â ni, ac yn gwneud mwy o gam â'r staff. Felly, rwyf yn gwneud hynny'n glir.

I want to focus on a few elements of this report. In particular, I welcome the Minister's announcement that she will ensure that there are spot checks on the treatment of older

Rwyf am ganolbwyntio ar ambell elfen o'r adroddiad hwn. Yn benodol, croesawaf gyhoeddiad y Gweinidog y bydd yn sicrhau bod gwiriadau ar hap yn cael eu cynnal ar

people in Welsh hospitals. My request to the Minister will be that she looks, as soon as possible, to extend that beyond the hospital setting, into the care home and residential setting. According to other reports, it is the case that residents at those facilities are equally in need of support, and they also need to be sure that they are getting the care that they require.

Darren Millar: I am very grateful to you for taking the intervention, Joyce. I wish to say one thing: that particular action by the Welsh Government is one that we very much support. Unannounced checks on those sorts of facilities for these specific issues are really important. We have to ensure that there are teeth attached to the individuals who go in and do these spot checks, to ensure that there are sanctions if shortcomings are found.

Joyce Watson: I have some personal experience of the element in which I am particularly interested—namely, that people are fed when they enter hospital. This is not just about putting food down in front of them, but ensuring that they are empowered by an advocate or dedicated individual to ensure that they can reach out for it. Can you imagine a situation in which a person has just had a stroke and cannot even put their hand out to reach for the food in front of them? As far as I am concerned, putting anyone in that situation is a cruel act, and I can tell you that I have witnessed such acts.

The other thing on which I would like to focus is the need to pass on vital, life-saving information. When people are being fed, if they happen to have a condition—a food allergy—that can result in anaphylactic shock, they should not be given the very food that would likely bring that about. Sadly, it is something that I have witnessed.

These are fundamental problems, but they can be solved simply. It is about communication on behalf of those patients who, lying in bed, cannot communicate for themselves. It is about communication by those who run the systems to ensure that the people who deliver the care actually know what it is that they should be doing. We have

driniaeth pobl hŷn yn ysbytai Cymru. Fy nghais i'r Gweinidog yw ei bod hi'n edrych, cyn gynted ag y bo modd, i ymestyn hynny y tu hwnt i'r ysbyty i'r cartref gofal a'r cartref preswyl. Yn ôl adroddiadau eraill, mae'n wir bod y preswylwyr yn y cyfleusterau hynny angen yr un cymorth, ac mae angen iddynt hefyd fod yn sicr eu bod yn cael y gofal sydd ei angen arnynt.

Darren Millar: Diolch yn fawr am gymryd yr ymyriad, Joyce. Hoffwn ddweud un peth: bod y cam penodol hwnnw gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn un rydym yn ei gefnogi'n fawr. Mae archwiliadau dirybudd ar y mathau hynny o gyfleusterau ar gyfer y materion penodol hyn yn bwysig iawn. Mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau bod dannedd gan yr unigolion sy'n mynd i mewn a gwneud yr hapwiriadau hyn, er mwyn sicrhau bod cosbau os caiff diffygion eu canfod.

Joyce Watson: Mae gennyf rywfaint o brofiad personol o'r elfen mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig ynddi, sef bod pobl yn cael eu bwydo pan fyddant yn cyrraedd yr ysbyty. Nid yw hyn yn golygu dim ond rhoi bwyd o'u blaenau, ond sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu grymuso gan unigolyn neu eiriolwr penodedig i sicrhau y gallant estyn amdano. A allwch chi ddychmygu sefyllfa lle mae person sydd newydd gael strôc ddim hyd yn oed yn gallu rhoi eu llaw allan i ymestyn am y bwyd o'u blaen? O'm rhan i, mae rhoi unrhyw un yn y sefyllfa honno yn weithred greulon, a gallaf ddweud wrthych fy mod wedi gweld achosion o'r fath.

Y peth arall yr hoffwn ganolbwyntio arno yw'r angen i drosglwyddo gwybodaeth allweddol a allai achub bywyd. Pan fydd pobl yn cael eu bwydo, os ydynt yn digwydd bod â chyflwr—alergedd bwyd—a allai arwain at sioc anaffylactig, ni ddylent gael y bwyd a fyddai'n debygol o arwain at hynny. Yn anffodus, mae'n rhywbeth rwyf wedi ei weld.

Mae'r rhain yn broblemau sylfaenol, ond gellir eu datrys yn ddigon hawdd. Mae'n ymwneud â chyfathrebu ar ran y cleifion hynny nad ydynt, yn gorwedd yn y gwely, yn gallu cyfathrebu drostynt eu hunain. Mae'n ymwneud â chyfathrebu gan y rhai sy'n rhedeg y systemau i sicrhau bod y bobl sy'n darparu'r gofal wir yn gwybod beth y dylent

the red tray system, and when it works, it works incredibly well. Where it is not in place, and where it does not work—there is evidence, most of which is from England—it means that some patients leave hospital malnourished, yet they did not go into hospital in that condition.

fod yn ei wneud. Mae gennym y system hambwrdd coch, a phan mae'n gweithio, mae'n gweithio'n eithriadol o dda. Lle nad yw ar waith, a lle nad yw'n gweithio—mae tystiolaeth, y rhan fwyaf ohono o Loegr—golyga fod rhai cleifion yn dioddef o ddiffyg maeth wrth adael yr ysbyty, eto ni wnaethant gyrraedd yr ysbyty yn y cyflwr hwnnw.

Again, if we talk about systems of communication, I would like the Minister to ask all those involved in patient care to, at the very least, weigh their patients on being admitted, and to weigh them again on being discharged, so that it can be decided whether it is the medical condition that is causing the weight loss or purely a lack of nutrition. That in itself will significantly help people.

Unwaith eto, os ydym yn sôn am systemau cyfathrebu, hoffwn i'r Gweinidog ofyn i bawb sy'n ymwneud â gofal cleifion i, o leiaf, bwyso eu cleifion adeg eu derbyn, a'u pwyso eto adeg eu rhyddhau, fel y gellir penderfynu ai'r cyflwr meddygol sy'n peri'r colli pwysau neu ddiffyg maeth yn unig. Bydd hynny ynddo'i hun yn help sylweddol i bobl.

At the same time, I pay tribute to all those people who advocate on behalf of patients and do their very best to deliver care. I think that the role of advocacy needs to be examined, because when vulnerable patients are in care, we need to recognise that their families are vulnerable, too. They can be afraid to speak out, sometimes because, having done so, they will be concerned about the effect that that will have on the patient and whether they have done the right thing or the wrong thing on behalf of the person in that setting.

Ar yr un pryd, talaf deyrnged i'r holl bobl hynny sy'n eirioli ar ran cleifion ac yn gwneud eu gorau glas i ddarparu gofal. Credaf fod angen archwilio rôl eiriolaeth, oherwydd pan fydd cleifion sy'n agored i niwed mewn gofal, mae angen i ni gydnabod bod eu teuluoedd yn agored i niwed, hefyd. Gallant fod ag ofn codi eu llais, weithiau oherwydd, ar ôl gwneud hynny, byddant yn poeni am yr effaith a gaiff hynny ar y claf ac a ydynt wedi gwneud y peth iawn neu'r peth anghywir ar ran y person yn y lleoliad hwnnw.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I take this opportunity to congratulate Lesley Griffiths on her new role. It is fair to say that this report was written before you came into post, Lesley. It is also fair to say that you have the responsibility to ensure that the report's recommendations are carried out. Also, it is only fair to say that we will be watching you. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i longyfarch Lesley Griffiths ar ei rôl newydd. Mae'n deg dweud y cafodd yr adroddiad hwn ei ysgrifennu cyn i chi ddechrau ar y swydd, Lesley. Mae hefyd yn deg dweud bod gennych gyfrifoldeb i sicrhau bod argymhellion yr adroddiad yn cael eu cyflawni. Hefyd, mae'n deg dweud y byddwn yn eich gwylio chi. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O'.]

I would like to deal with the issue of patients being discharged from hospital. This is probably one of the saddest reports that I have ever read, but there is very little that I can disagree with. All of us will have had residents and other constituents raise their experiences with us. During my election campaign, and during my time as a county councillor and town councillor, many people related to me their experience of our health service and matters of this kind. To be

Hoffwn ddelio â'r mater o gleifion yn cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty. Mae'n debyg mai hwn yw un o'r adroddiadau tristaf a ddarllenais erioed, ond prin y gallaf anghytuno â'r rhan fwyaf o'i gynnwys. Bydd pob un ohonom wedi cael preswylwyr ac etholwyr eraill yn sôn am eu profiadau gyda ni. Yn ystod fy ymgyrch etholiadol, ac yn ystod fy amser fel cynghorydd sir a thref, soniodd llawer o bobl am eu profiad o'n gwasanaeth iechyd a materion fel hyn. I fod yn onest, mae'r hyn

honest, what they have told me resonates with me because of personal experience.

maent wedi ei ddweud wrthyf yn atseinio gyda mi oherwydd profiad personol.

My concern is with the way in which patients are discharged—an issue that Peter Black has already touched on. Darren Millar said that this is not a new problem, and the report states that

Fy mhryder yw'r ffordd y caiff cleifion eu rhyddhau—mater mae Peter Black eisoes wedi ei gyffwrdd. Dywedodd Darren Millar nad yw hon yn broblem newydd, ac mae'r adroddiad yn dweud

'the Panel heard considerable evidence that the process of assessment and discharge is not working effectively. This included accounts of delays in care packages, particularly for those with more complex needs or dementia; cases of inadequate engagement with social services especially for people in hospitals outside their home county; and variation in the level, quality and timeliness of communication about discharge plans.'

'Clywodd y Panel dystiolaeth sylweddol nad yw'r broses asesu a rhyddhau yn gweithio'n effeithiol. Roedd y dystiolaeth yn cynnwys adroddiadau am oedi gyda phecynnau gofal, yn enwedig ar gyfer y rheini ag anghenion mwy cymhleth neu ddemensia; achosion o ymgysylltu annigonol gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn enwedig i bobl mewn ysbytai y tu allan i'w sir eu hunain; ac amrywiad yn lefel, ansawdd ac amseroldeb y cyfathrebu ynghylch cynlluniau rhyddhau.'

My concern is to do with the discharge of older and disabled patients, and those who live alone in particular, as they often find themselves, once discharged, in extremely vulnerable and dangerous situations. Let us be honest, when somebody has been discharged from hospital, especially the elderly and the disabled who are at home, they are well and truly under the radar. This was raised several times with me during the recent election campaign. Examples were given of no assessments being carried out, either when older people went into hospital as patients or when they were leaving. There were long delays in delivering care packages and, worst of all, poor communication and buck-passing between many of the agencies that are statutorily charged to work together. Minister, will you ensure that there are clear lines of communication between all health professionals and other agencies as a matter of priority to facilitate safe and reassuring hospital discharge for all patients, but for the elderly and those living alone with a disability in Wales in particular?

Mae fy mhryder ynghylch rhyddhau cleifion hŷn ac anabl, a'r rhai sy'n byw ar ben eu hunain yn benodol, gan eu bod yn aml yn cael eu hunain, unwaith y cânt eu rhyddhau, mewn sefyllfaoedd peryglus lle maent yn eithriadol o agored i niwed. Gadewch inni fod yn onest, pan fydd rhywun wedi cael ei ryddhau o'r ysbyty, yn enwedig yr henoed a phobl anabl sydd gartref, maent wir yn mynd yn angof. Codwyd hyn sawl gwaith gyda mi yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol ddiweddar. Rhoddwyd enghreifftiau lle na chafodd unrhyw asesiadau eu gwneud, naill ai pan aeth y bobl hŷn i'r ysbyty fel cleifion na phan oeddynt yn gadael. Roedd oedi hir o ran cyflwyno pecynnau gofal ac, yn waeth na dim, cyfathrebu gwael a phasio'r baich rhwng sawl asiantaeth sydd â chyfrifoldeb statudol i gydweithio. Weinidog, a wnewch chi sicrhau y rhoddir blaenoriaeth bod cyfathrebu clir rhwng yr holl weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol ac asiantaethau eraill er mwyn hwyluso'r gwaith o ryddhau pob claf o'r ysbyty yn ddiogel a chysurus, yn benodol yr henoed a'r rhai sy'n byw ar eu pennau eu hunain gydag anabledd yng Nghymru?

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I thank Members for their contributions. I welcome the report published by the older people's commissioner and commend the work of the expert panel chaired by Dame Deirdre Hine. While the failures in care outlined in the

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Croesawaf yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y comisiynydd pobl hŷn a chymeradwyaf waith y panel arbenigol o dan gadeiryddiaeth y Fonesig Deirdre Hine. Er bod y methiannau mewn

report cause me great concern, I am pleased to see that examples of good care are also highlighted. I welcome this opportunity to provide Members with information about the actions that the Welsh Government is taking to improve the care of older people in hospital and to answer as many points raised by Members as possible in the time that I have.

gofal a amlinellwyd yn yr adroddiad yn peri cryn bryder i mi, rwy'n falch o weld bod enghreifftiau o ofal da yn cael eu hamlygu hefyd. Croesawaf y cyfle hwn i roi gwybodaeth i'r Aelodau am y camau mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i wella gofal pobl hŷn mewn ysbytai ac i ateb gymaint o bwyntiau â phosibl a godwyd gan Aelodau yn yr amser sydd gennyf.

Darren asked whether the Welsh Government had responded to the report, and I can confirm that a detailed response outlining the Government's actions in relation to the 12 recommendations was sent to the commissioner earlier this week. In preparing this response, we commissioned Tina Donnelly, director of the Royal College of Nursing in Wales and a member of the national advisory board, to set up an independent expert advisory group to provide advice on further actions that we could take. A copy of these actions was also sent to the commissioner. These proposals will be taken forward as part of the wider work programme to improve the patient's experience.

Gofynnodd Darren a yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymateb i'r adroddiad, a gallaf gadarnhau yr anfonwyd ymateb manwl yn amlinellu camau gweithredu'r Llywodraeth o ran y 12 argymhelliad at y comisiynydd yn gynharach yr wythnos hon. Wrth baratoi'r ymateb hwn, gwnaethom gomisiynu Tina Donnelly, cyfarwyddwr Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys yng Nghymru ac aelod o'r bwrdd cynghori cenedlaethol, i sefydlu grŵp cynghori arbenigol annibynnol i roi cyngor ar gamau gweithredu pellach y gallem eu cymryd. Anfonwyd copi o'r camau hyn hefyd at y comisiynydd. Bydd y cynigion hyn yn cael eu datblygu fel rhan o'r rhaglen waith ehangach i wella profiad y claf.

Ensuring that all patients, particularly those who are old and vulnerable, receive safe, high-quality care that is provided with compassion and dignity is a key priority for the Welsh Government. Our transforming care programme, which is being rolled out to every ward in Wales, is enabling NHS staff to spend more time with older patients giving them the respect and help that they deserve. The Welsh Government has a zero tolerance of poor care and we will continue to work with the chairs and chief executives of the health boards and trusts to ensure that care is consistently given to a high standard. The action plan that each organisation has developed in response to the older people's commissioner's report will be closely monitored to ensure that actions are followed through.

Mae sicrhau bod pob claf, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n hen ac agored i niwed, yn cael gofal diogel o ansawdd uchel a ddarperir gyda thrugaredd ac urddas yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae ein rhaglen trawsnewid gofal, sy'n cael ei chyflwyno ym mhob ward yng Nghymru, yn galluogi staff y GIG i dreulio mwy o amser gyda chleifion hŷn er mwyn iddynt gael y parch a'r cymorth maent yn eu haeddu. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn fodlon goddef unrhyw ofal gwael a byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda chadeiryddion a phrif weithredwyr y byrddau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau i sicrhau bod gofal yn cael ei roi yn gyson i safon uchel. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu a ddatblygodd pob sefydliad mewn ymateb i adroddiad y comisiynydd pobl hŷn yn cael ei fonitro'n ofalus i sicrhau bod camau yn cael eu gweithredu.

As several Members mentioned, one action that I have taken this week is to instruct Healthcare Inspectorate Wales to undertake spot checks and focused work to review how well services are performing in this area. The inspectorate will be involving user groups that represent the interests of older people in

Fel soniodd sawl Aelod, un o'r camau a gymerais yr wythnos hon oedd cyfarwyddo Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru i gynnal hapwiriadau a gwaith sy'n canolbwyntio ar adolygu pa mor dda mae gwasanaethau yn perfformio yn y maes hwn. Bydd yr arolygiaeth yn cynnwys grwpiau defnyddwyr

their reviews. This action has been welcomed not only by Members in the Chamber but by a variety of organisations. As Members have said, it should be remembered that the health service cares for thousands of patients every day and the vast majority of those patients are satisfied with their care. Unfortunately, there will be occasions where the standard of care does not meet our high expectations and we must do all that we can to reduce this. Angela, you referred to the predominantly excellent staff in the NHS in Wales. While there are problems with some staff, we must not demoralise all staff; I take on board your point about training and I am discussing this with officials.

sy'n cynrychioli buddiannau pobl hŷn yn eu hadolygiadau. Croesawyd y cam hwn nid yn unig gan Aelodau yn y Siambr, ond hefyd gan amryw o sefydliadau. Fel mae Aelodau wedi dweud, dylid cofio bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn gofalu am filoedd o gleifion bob dydd a bod y rhan fwyaf o'r cleifion hynny yn fodlon am eu gofal. Yn anffodus, bydd adegau pan nad yw safon y gofal yn bodloni ein disgwyliadau uchel a rhaid i ni wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i leihau hyn. Angela, cyfeiriasoch at staff y GIG yng Nghymru, sy'n rhagorol gan fwyaf. Er bod problemau gyda rhai staff, rhaid i ni beidio digalonni yr holl staff; rwy'n derbyn eich pwynt ynglŷn â hyfforddiant ac rwy'n trafod hyn gyda swyddogion.

When a patient or relative has cause for concern, they must take those concerns either to the ward sister or another member of staff. They must also feel safe from retribution in doing so. I believe that this is strengthened by the new 'putting things right' NHS redress arrangements that we have put in place. I expect health workers and organisations to respond actively and positively to any concerns that are raised. There is no room for complacency, and poor practice must be challenged. As Julie Morgan said, we must listen to patients' experiences closely.

Pan fydd gan glaf neu berthynas reswm i bryderu, dylent roi gwybod naill ai i brif nyrs y ward neu aelod staff arall. Rhaid iddynt hefyd deimlo'n ddiogel na fydd dial arnynt wrth wneud hynny. Credaf fod hyn yn cael ei gryfhau gan y trefniadau 'unioni pethau' gwneud iawn am gamweddau'r GIG a roesom ar waith. Disgwyliaf i weithwyr a sefydliadau iechyd ymateb yn weithredol a chadarnhaol i unrhyw bryderon a godir. Nid oes lle i laesu dwylo, a rhaid herio arfer gwael. Fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan, rhaid i ni wrando'n astud ar brofiadau cleifion.

Work is already under way in all 12 areas identified in the commissioner's report. However, there is still more to do; as the evidence provided suggests, all is not as it should be on some wards. In the area of dementia care, for example, we are committed to continuing to improve care and support for people with dementia and their families.

Mae gwaith eisoes ar y gweill ym mhob un o'r 12 maes a nodwyd yn adroddiad y comisiynydd. Fodd bynnag, mae mwy i'w wneud; fel yr awgryma'r dystiolaeth a ddarparwyd, nid yw popeth fel y dylai fod ar rai wardiau. Ym maes gofal dementia, er enghraifft, rydym wedi ymrwymo i barhau i wella gofal a chymorth i bobl â dementia a'u teuluoedd.

4.00 p.m.

We will ensure that the national dementia vision for Wales, launched in February, is implemented fully. It supports improvements in care for dementia sufferers in hospitals and the provision of training packages and learning resources for staff and carers. I think that it was Julie and Nick who mentioned advances in medical technology. The fact that we are living longer and we need more things really hit me this week, as I have had to look at people having third hip and knee

Byddwn yn sicrhau y caiff y weledigaeth dementia genedlaethol i Gymru, a lansiwyd ym mis Chwefror, ei gweithredu'n llawn. Mae'n cefnogi gwelliannau mewn gofal i ddioddefwyr dementia mewn ysbytai ac yn darparu pecynnau hyfforddi ac adnoddau dysgu i staff a gofalwyr. Credaf mai Julie a Nick a soniodd am ddatblygiadau mewn technoleg feddygol. Gwnaeth y ffaith ein bod yn byw yn hirach a'n bod angen mwy o bethau fy nharo go iawn yr wythnos hon, gan

replacement operations. You suddenly realise that that is happening because people are living longer. Orthopaedics is an example of an area where we have had a huge increase in referrals of more than 30 per cent.

imi orfod edrych ar bobl yn cael llawdriniaethau am glun neu ben-glin newydd am y trydydd tro. Buan y sylweddolwch fod hyn yn digwydd oherwydd bod pobl yn byw'n hirach. Mae orthopedeg yn enghraifft o faes lle gwelsom gynnydd enfawr o fwy na 30 y cant yn nifer yr atgyfeiriadau.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for giving way, and congratulations on your appointment to your post. You mentioned dementia care. Do you agree that people suffering from dementia are particularly vulnerable and that, when they transfer from the home environment to a hospital, it is particularly important that a similar pattern of care to that which they are used to is transferred? That does not always happen. Sometimes it does, but sometimes they end up in hospital with a different treatment regime from that they are used to. Will you undertake to look at this to ensure that that does not happen and that there is continuity of care?

Nick Ramsay: Diolch i chi am ildio, a llongyfarchiadau ar eich penodi i'ch swydd. Soniasoch am ofal dementia. A ydych yn cytuno bod pobl sy'n dioddef o ddementia yn arbennig o agored i niwed a'i fod, pan fyddant yn trosglwyddo o'r cartref i'r ysbyty, yn arbennig o bwysig bod patrwm tebyg o ofal i'r hyn y maent wedi arfer ag ef yn cael ei drosglwyddo? Nid yw hynny'n digwydd bob amser. Weithiau mae'n digwydd, ond weithiau maent yn cyrraedd yr ysbyty gyda threfn driniaeth wahanol i'r un maent wedi arfer â hi. A wnewch chi addo edrych ar hyn er mwyn sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd a bod parhad o ran gofal?

Lesley Griffiths: I am very happy to look at that point, Nick. To go back to orthopaedics, we have put in extra funding. You asked what form that would take. It is not just a waiting list initiative. It is about looking at musculoskeletal clinics and at lifestyles in order to advise people: it is about preventive care as well. I will provide an update on the orthopaedic situation as the year progresses.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf yn fodlon edrych ar y pwynt hwnnw, Nick. I ddychwelyd at orthopedig, rydym wedi darparu arian ychwanegol. Gofynasoch pa ffurf fyddai hynny yn ei gymryd. Nid menter rhestr aros ydyw yn unig. Mae'n ymwneud ag edrych ar glinigau cyhyrysgerbydol ac ar ffyrdd o fyw er mwyn rhoi cyngor i bobl: mae hefyd yn ymwneud â gofal ataliol. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa orthopedig wrth i'r flwyddyn fynd rhagddi.

Darren Millar: Thank you for giving way, Minister. The orthopaedic issue is that of a backlog now. What is going to happen with regard to increasing capacity in order to deal with the backlog? Are you prepared to look at the independent sector to provide additional capacity if necessary in order to clear the backlog of people on the waiting list?

Darren Millar: Diolch i chi am ildio, Weinidog. Y mater orthopedig yw bod ôl-groniad ar hyn o bryd. Beth sy'n mynd i ddigwydd o ran cynyddu capasiti er mwyn ymdrin â'r ôl-groniad? A ydych yn barod i edrych ar y sector annibynnol i ddarparu capasiti ychwanegol os bydd angen er mwyn clirio'r ôl-groniad o bobl ar y rhestr aros?

Lesley Griffiths: I am having discussions about how we deal with the backlog. As I said, this is not just a waiting list initiative; we are looking at other ways of dealing with this.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf yn cynnal trafodaethau ynglŷn â sut rydym yn ymdrin â'r ôl-groniad. Fel y dywedais, nid menter rhestr aros yn unig yw hon; rydym yn edrych ar ffyrdd eraill o ddelio â hyn.

We have also established a dedicated helpline and website to offer emotional support and advice to anyone who has been diagnosed

Gwnaethom hefyd sefydlu llinell gymorth a gwefan i gynnig cymorth emosiynol a chyngor i unrhyw un a gafodd ddiagnosis

with dementia and for relatives and carers of people with dementia. We are also committed to introducing a dementia care awareness programme for all healthcare professionals—

dementia ac i berthnasau a gofalwyr pobl â dementia. Rydym hefyd yn ymrwymo i gyflwyno rhaglen codi ymwybyddiaeth o ofal dementia i bob gweithiwr gofal iechyd proffesiynol—

Suzy Davies *rose*—

Suzy Davies *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Will you take another intervention?

Y Llywydd: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad arall?

Lesley Griffiths: No, sorry. This is to ensure that general care on wards meets the needs of the increasing numbers of dementia sufferers. Other areas where work is well under way include the 'Free to Lead, Free to Care' programme, which empowers hospital ward sisters and charge nurses to manage their wards. There is now training in place for all ward sisters to prepare them for this key managerial and clinical leadership role.

Lesley Griffiths: Na, mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Mae hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod gofal ar wardiau cyffredinol yn diwallu anghenion y nifer cynyddol o bobl sy'n dioddef o ddementia. Mae meysydd eraill lle mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo'n dda yn cynnwys y rhaglen 'Rhyddid i Arwain, Rhyddid i Ofalu', sy'n galluogi prif nyrsys ward a nyrsys i reoli eu wardiau. Erbyn hyn, mae hyfforddiant ar waith ar gyfer holl brif nyrsys ward i'w paratoi ar gyfer y rôl arweinyddiaeth reolaethol a chlinigol allweddol hon.

We have introduced the all-Wales nutrition care pathway. I would like to reassure Joyce that patients are weighed when they enter hospital. You referred to the red tray system, which identifies patients who need help at meal times. Protecting meal times allows patients to eat and enjoy their meal without being interrupted, and it allows staff the time to offer assistance where needed. I have emphasised the importance of this to senior management.

Rydym wedi cyflwyno'r llwybr gofal maeth Cymru gyfan. Hoffwn sicrhau Joyce bod cleifion yn cael eu pwyso pan fyddant yn cyrraedd yr ysbyty. Roeddech yn cyfeirio at y system hambwrdd coch, sy'n nodi cleifion sydd angen help yn ystod prydau bwyd. Mae diogelu amser bwyd yn galluogi cleifion i fwyta a mwynhau eu pryd heb gael eu tarfu, ac mae'n rhoi amser i'r staff gynnig cymorth lle bo angen. Rwyf wedi pwysleisio pwysigrwydd hyn i uwch-reolwyr.

National work programmes on oral health and hygiene, continence care and cleanliness standards and the expansion of the Fundamentals of Care audit to include mental health in acute settings are already under way. To further ensure the dignity of patients, £300 million has been invested since 2008 in the provision of new hospitals providing single-sex wards, and existing hospitals must have separate areas for male and female patients.

Mae rhaglenni gwaith cenedlaethol ar iechyd a hylendid y geg, gofal ymataliaeth a safonau glendid ac ehangu'r archwiliad Hanfodion Gofal i gynnwys iechyd meddwl mewn lleoliadau acíwt eisoes ar y gweill. Er mwyn sicrhau urddas cleifion ymhellach, buddsoddwyd £300 miliwn er 2008 mewn ysbytai newydd sy'n darparu wardiau un rhyw, ac mae'n rhaid i ysbytai sy'n bodoli eisoes fod ag ardaloedd ar wahân i gleifion gwrywaidd a benywaidd.

Some Members mentioned Southern Cross. There are meetings going on between the Department of Health and the company. The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services will be providing an update in due course. I would also like to take the opportunity to state yet again that the NHS

Soniodd rhai Aelodau am Southern Cross. Mae cyfarfodydd yn digwydd rhwng yr Adran Iechyd a'r cwmni. Bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn rhoi'r diweddaraf am hyn maes o law. Hoffwn hefyd fanteisio ar y cyfle i ailddweud nad yw cyllideb y GIG wedi cael

budget has not been cut. We are maintaining the health budget in cash terms for the next three years. It is the only main expenditure group across Government that has not been reduced. This Government is committed to changing attitudes and behaviours where there is disrespect and abuse of older people. It is absolutely the right of all patients to be cared for with dignity and compassion. Lindsay, you spoke very movingly about your father; I am sure that that resonated with many of us. The Welsh Government is firmly committed to continually working to improve the quality of care provided to all patients. I can assure Members that I will be closely monitoring the action plans that the health boards have provided to the commissioner since this report.

ei thorri. Rydym yn cynnal y gyllideb iechyd mewn termau arian parod am y tair blynedd nesaf. Dyma'r unig brif grŵp gwariant ar draws y Llywodraeth na chafodd ei leihau. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i newid agweddau ac ymddygiad lle mae diffyg parch a cham-drin pobl hŷn. Hawl diamod pob claf yw derbyn gofal gydag urddas a thrugaredd. Lindsay, siaradasoch yn deimladwy iawn am eich tad; rwyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny wedi taro tant gyda llawer ohonom. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo'n gadarn i weithio'n barhaus i wella ansawdd y gofal a roddir i bob claf. Gallaf sicrhau'r Aelodau y byddaf yn monitro'r cynlluniau gweithredu a roddodd y byrddau iechyd i'r comisiynydd ers yr adroddiad hwn.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank everyone who has contributed to today's debate. Every contribution was substantial. Some were very personal, but every point had weight and significance. If all the sentiments expressed in this Chamber were translated into action on the ground, people would not have much to worry about. This is a significant report. We debated it in March, and it shows that there are fundamental structural problems within our health and social care system. That is not to say that, by and large, the staff that provide a lot of that care are not dedicated. As the Member from Cardiff North mentioned, they move with the technological advances that have now been made in treating many more older people with various ailments that, as recently as five years ago, would not have been treated. Day in, day out, they turn up to work and do those things within our health and social care system. As Angela Burns mentioned, many of the problems are around the basic need for training, career development and, in particular, the motivation of staff so that they feel that the dedication that they demonstrate is respected by their employers and responded to in their everyday lives.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i bawb a gyfrannodd at y ddadl heddiw. Roedd pob cyfraniad yn sylweddol. Roedd rhai yn bersonol iawn, ond roedd sylwedd ac arwyddocâd i bob pwynt. Pe bai'r holl safbwyntiau a fynegwyd yn y Siambr hon yn cael eu cyfleu yn gamau ymarferol, ni fyddai gan bobl lawer i'w boeni amdano. Mae hwn yn adroddiad sylweddol. Gwnaethom ei drafod ym mis Mawrth, a dengys bod problemau strwythurol sylfaenol yn ein system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud nad yw staff, ar y cyfan, yn ymrwymedig. Fel y dywedodd yr Aelod o Ogledd Caerdydd, maent yn symud gyda'r datblygiadau technolegol a wnaethpwyd wrth drin llawer mwy o bobl hŷn gydag anhwylderau amrywiol na fyddai, mor ddiweddar â phum mlynedd yn ôl, wedi cael eu trin. Ddydd ar ôl dydd, maent yn troi i fyny i'r gwaith i wneud y pethau hynny o fewn ein system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Fel y soniodd Angela Burns, mae llawer o'r problemau yn ymwneud â'r angen sylfaenol am hyfforddiant, datblygu gyrfa, ac, yn benodol, cymhelliant staff fel eu bod yn teimlo y caiff yr ymroddiad y maent yn ei ddangos ei barchu gan eu cyflogwyr a'u bod yn ymateb iddo yn eu bywydau bob dydd.

Many Members touched on the importance of aftercare and the transfer of care from the hospital into the community. The report touches upon that in recommendation 5. I think that we can all agree with that, because we have seen relatives or loved ones who

Soniodd llawer o Aelodau am bwysigrwydd ôl-ofal a throsglwyddo gofal o'r ysbyty i'r gymuned. Sonia'r adroddiad am hynny yn argymhelliad 5. Credaf y gallwn i gyd gytuno â hynny, gan ein bod wedi gweld perthnasau neu anwyliaid yn cael y profiad braidd yn

have had that rather disorientating experience of going from the comfort and safety of their home into the hospital and then coming back home with very little care in place. It is a very daunting prospect. When you hear that 42 per cent or 43 per cent of older people admitted to hospital have dementia, that adds a significant component to the level of care that we need to put in place. The sentiments expressed in the Chamber are all well and good, but the practical steps on the ground are not being achieved, and we desperately need to address that, Minister.

ddryslyd o fynd o gysur a diogelwch eu cartref i mewn i'r ysbyty a dod yn ôl adref gydag ychydig iawn o ofal yn ei le. Mae'n brofiad eithaf brawychus. Pan fyddwch yn clywed bod gan 42 y cant neu 43 y cant o bobl hŷn a dderbynnir i'r ysbyty ddementia, mae hynny'n ychwanegu elfen bwysig i lefel y gofal sydd angen i ni ei roi ar waith. Er ei bod yn dda clywed y teimladau a fynegwyd yn y Siambr, nid yw'r camau ymarferol ar lawr gwlad yn cael eu cyflawni, ac mae gwir angen mynd i'r afael â hynny, Weinidog.

You touched upon a couple of points in your response to this report, Minister, and I think that it is fair to say that, as you are new in post, we must give you the benefit of the doubt and allow you the time to bed yourself in. However, it is critical that you and the Deputy Minister work on this issue so that healthcare and social care work as one rather than in isolation. Time and again in my first four years here I have heard of people who fall between the two disciplines. Now that we have seven local health boards and 22 local authorities there is a greater danger that people will fall into the gap between the services. It is vital that we do not allow that to happen. I would have liked to have heard some more from you, Minister, as to how you will be taking forward initiatives to ensure more seamless working.

Rydych wedi sôn am un neu ddau o bwyntiau yn eich ymateb i'r adroddiad hwn, Weinidog, a thybiaf ei bod yn deg dweud, gan eich bod yn newydd yn y swydd, y dylem roi mantais yr amheuaeth i chi a chaniatáu amser ichi setlo. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol eich bod chi a'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn gweithio ar y mater hwn fel bod gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn gweithio fel un yn hytrach nag ar wahân. Dro ar ôl tro yn fy mhedair blynedd cyntaf yma clywais am bobl sy'n disgyn rhwng y ddwy ddisgyblaeth. Nawr bod gennym saith bwrdd iechyd lleol a 22 awdurdod lleol, mae mwy o berygl y bydd pobl yn disgyn i'r bwlch rhwng y gwasanaethau. Mae'n hanfodol nad ydym yn caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd. Byddwn wedi hoffi clywed mwy oddi wrthych chi, Weinidog, am sut y byddwch yn datblygu mentrau i sicrhau mwy o weithio di-dor.

Joyce Watson touched on the point about inspection and the announcement that the Minister made, and she importantly touched on the spot inspection of care homes, in particular. Other Members also touched on community health councils and the important role that they can play in inspections. Regrettably, we know that much of the power of community health councils was taken away in the last Assembly—certainly we on this benches believe that—and we know that their current workload is immense. I understand that there is to be a review of the work of community health councils in 2012, but an assurance from the Minister that she believes that community health councils in their current format are able to undertake their full responsibility with regard to inspections, and, indeed, may increase that responsibility, would be most welcome so

Soniodd Joyce Watson am arolygu a'r cyhoeddiad a wnaeth y Gweinidog, a gwnaeth bwynt pwysig am arolygu cartrefi gofal yn y fan a'r lle, yn benodol. Soniodd Aelodau eraill hefyd am gynghorau iechyd cymuned a'r rôl bwysig y gallant ei chwarae mewn arolygiadau. Yn anffodus, gwyddom y cafodd llawer o bŵer y cynghorau iechyd cymuned ei ddiddymu yn y Cynulliad diwethaf—rydym ni ar y meinciau hyn yn sicr yn credu hynny—a gwyddom fod eu llwyth gwaith yn enfawr ar y funud. Deallaf y bydd adolygiad o waith y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn 2012, ond byddai sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ei bod o'r farn bod cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn eu ffurf bresennol yn gallu ymgymryd â'u cyfrifoldeb llawn o safbwynt arolygiadau, ac, yn wir, y bydd cynnydd o bosibl yn y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw, yn cael ei groesawu, fel y gallwn fod yn fodlon

that we can be satisfied that those inspections are taking place on the ground.

bod yr arolygiadau hynny yn cael eu cynnal ar lawr gwlad.

Janet Finch-Saunders, the Member for Aberconwy, whom I congratulate on her first speech in the Chamber, also touched on the need for responsibility and its importance. When people have an issue to raise, who do they turn to? Who do they turn to, in confidence, to address that issue? It is imperative that there are clear and distinct lines of communication between management, ward teams, social workers in the field, and, above all, with the families who have to deal with these issues.

Soniodd Janet Finch-Saunders, yr Aelod dros Aberconwy, yr wyf yn ei llongyfarch ar ei haraith gyntaf yn y Siambr, hefyd am yr angen am gyfrifoldeb a'i bwysigrwydd. Pan fydd gan bobl fater i'w godi, at bwy y dylent droi? At bwy maent yn troi, yn gyfrinachol, i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw? Mae'n hanfodol bod llinellau cyfathrebu clir rhwng y rheolwyr, timau ward, gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn y maes, ac, yn anad dim, gyda'r teuluoedd sy'n gorfod delio â'r materion hyn.

The new Member for Caerphilly, Lindsay Whittle, touched on the family aspect. We can all sympathise and empathise with that. As the former Minister for health will know, I can empathise with that strongly. I will not go into it too personally, but my father, as a director of the Royal Welsh Show, spent a full week directing the Royal Welsh Show, but, within six weeks, his sons were carrying him into church with his grandsons walking behind because of systemic failures in the care provided to him at hospital. I will say no more than that, but that is the fundamental issue: when it does go wrong, it goes catastrophically wrong. As politicians, we cannot allow that to happen, and I hope that the Minister will not allow that to happen. We owe it to the report of the older people's commissioner, we owe it to the people who gave evidence, and, above all, we owe it to future generations, to say that we made the difference when we were asked to make that difference.

Soniodd yr Aelod newydd dros Gaerffili, Lindsay Whittle, am y teulu. Gallwn oll gydymdeimlo ac uniaethu â hynny. Fel y mae'r cyn-Weinidog dros iechyd, gallaf gydymdeimlo â hynny'n gryf. Nid wyf am fynd i mewn iddo'n rhy bersonol, ond treuliodd fy nhad, fel cyfarwyddwr y Sioe Frenhinol, wythnos lawn yn cyfarwyddo'r Sioe Frenhinol, ond, o fewn chwe wythnos, roedd ei feibion yn ei gario i'r eglwys a'i wyrion yn cerdded y tu ôl oherwydd methiannau systemig yn y gofal a gafodd yn yr ysbyty. Ni ddywedaf fwy na hynny, ond dyna'r broblem sylfaenol: pan fydd rhywbeth yn mynd o'i le, mae'n gwneud hynny'n drychinebus. Fel gwleidyddion, ni allwn ganiatáu i hynny ddigwydd, ac rwyf yn gobeithio na fydd y Gweinidog yn caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom o ran adroddiad y comisiynydd pobl hŷn, o ran y bobl a roddodd dystiolaeth, ac, yn anad dim, ar ran cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, i ddweud ein bod wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth pan ofynnwyd inni wneud y gwahaniaeth hwnnw.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36, I therefore declare the motion agreed.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, cytunwyd ar y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 4.10 p.m
The deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 4.10 p.m.

Dadl Plaid Cymru
Plaid Cymru Debate

Rhaglen Lywodraethu
Programme of Government

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Peter Black.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Peter Black.

Cynnig NDM4734 Jocelyn Davies

Motion NDM4734 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu rhaglen lywodraethu lawn a manwl ar gyfer tymor 5 mlynedd nesaf y Cynulliad.

Calls on the Welsh Government to provide a full and detailed programme of government for the next 5 year Assembly term.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I move the motion.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r Dirprwy Lywydd i'w sesiwn gyntaf fel Dirprwy Lywydd mewn dadl leiafrifol. Edrychwn ymlaen at gynnal ein gweithgareddau o dan eich dwylo medrus yn ystod y tymor presennol, a dymunwn yn dda ichi yn eich swydd newydd.

I welcome the Deputy Presiding Officer to his first session as Deputy Presiding Officer in a minority party debate. We look forward to conducting our activities under your skilled chairmanship during this term, and we wish you well in your new post.

Mae'n flin iawn gennym ein bod wedi gorfod gosod cynnig o'r fath gerbron y Cynulliad. Yn ein barn ni, cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth yw pennu'r rhaglen lywodraethu, ond yn absenoldeb rhaglen o'r fath yr oeddem yn teimlo ei bod yn bwysig ein bod o leiaf yn cael y cyfle i drafod yr hyn y dylem ei weld mewn rhaglen lywodraethu, gan obeithio bydd y Gweinidog a fydd yn ymateb mewn sefyllfa i roi mwy o wybodaeth nag a gawsom yn y 41 diwrnod a fu ers yr etholiadau. Mae Cabinet wedi cael ei benodi, ond yr ydym yn parhau i ddisgwyl am adroddiad cynhwysfawr gan y Llywodraeth ynglŷn â'i raglen ddeddfwriaethol a'i raglen bolisi er mwyn inni ddechrau craffu o ddifrif, ac er mwyn i bobl Cymru gael gwybod beth fydd cyfeiriad a gyriant y Llywodraeth hon.

We are disappointed that we have had to table such a motion in the Assembly. In our opinion, it is the Government's responsibility to set out its programme for government, but in the absence of such a programme we felt that it was important that we at least had an opportunity to discuss what should be contained within a programme for government, in the hope that the Minister who will respond will be in a position to offer more information than we have received in the 41 days since the elections. A Cabinet has been appointed, but we are still awaiting a comprehensive report from the Government on its legislative programme and its policy programme so that we can start to scrutinise properly, and so that the people of Wales can know what the direction and drive of this Government will be.

Yn rhinwedd ei swydd fel arweinydd ei blaid yn ystod yr etholiadau, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog mai bwriad Llafur fyddai sefyll cornel Cymru. Fodd bynnag, yn ychwanegol at hynny, rhaid inni gael rhaglen lywodraethu am bum mlynedd. Gan na ddaeth unrhyw

During the elections, in his role as the leader of his party, the First Minister said that it was Labour's intention to stand up for Wales. However, in addition to that, we need to have a five-year programme for government. As no such information has been brought to the

wybodaeth o'r fath i'r Siambr, edrychais ar wefan y Llywodraeth i weld a oedd manylion ynglŷn â'i rhaglen, ond nid oedd dim yn y fan honno ychwaith. Edrychais ar bynciau penodol ar wefan y Llywodraeth—pynciau megis iechyd, economi, yr amgylchedd a thrafnidiaeth—ond ni welais unrhyw beth yn y fan honno am raglen y Llywodraeth. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld ambell adroddiad gan y Llywodraeth flaenorol a'i bod yn amlwg bod y Llywodraeth bresennol wedi ymrwymo i wneud y gwaith hwnnw. Ar ôl edrych ar y pynciau polisi, edrychais ar ddatganiadau'r wasg rhag ofn bod y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn dweud rhywbeth am bethau tu allan i'r meysydd polisi. Mae pethau cyffredin dydd i ddydd y Llywodraeth i'w gweld, megis lluniau o rywun yn torri'r dywarchen gyntaf, yn cyflwyno gwobrau ac yn cyfarfod hwn a'r llall, ond ni welais unrhyw ddatganiad, sylw nag adroddiad yn dweud beth mae'r Llywodraeth am ei chyflawni am y pum mlynedd nesaf.

Chamber, I looked at the Government's website to see whether there were any details on its programme, but there was nothing to be seen. I looked at specific topics on the Government's website—topics such as health, the economy, the environment and transport—but I could not see anything on the Government's programme. I was pleased to see the occasional report by the previous Government and that it is obvious that the current Government has committed to undertake that work. Having looked at the policy areas, I then looked at the press releases in case the Government had been making statements outside the policy areas. The general day-to-day matters of Government are there to be seen, such as pictures of someone cutting the first sod, presenting prizes and meeting so and so, but I did not see any statement, comment or report saying what the Government intends to achieve in the next five years.

When I looked at the press statements, as I indicated, many of them were about the usual mundane things of Government; I have been involved in many of those in the past. I then looked to see what the First Minister was telling us about his meeting with the Joint Ministerial Committee. We had an opportunity to question him on this; I would have welcomed a written statement, but, nevertheless, he issued two press releases on the subject, which are on the Government's website. He told us that he was disappointed that Wales does not appear to be getting the borrowing powers that Scotland will apparently get, because he thinks that these powers should also come to Wales. Let us applaud him for saying that, because we should have borrowing powers. However, in view of what has happened in Scotland, is that ambitious enough for Wales? He issued another press release after the meeting, in which he said that we should be looking for borrowing powers and the Holtham floor. It seems to us, from what he has told us in the Chamber and what he has said in his press releases, that the two things that he thinks that we should have over and above what we currently have are borrowing powers and the Holtham floor.

Pan edrychais ar y datganiadau i'r wasg, fel y nodais, roedd llawer ohonynt am bethau cyffredin y Llywodraeth; rwyf wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â llawer o'r rheini yn y gorffennol. Yna, edrychais i weld beth oedd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ddweud wrthym am ei gyfarfod gyda'r Cydbwyllgor Gweinidogion. Cawsom gyfle i'w holi am hyn; buaswn wedi croesawu datganiad ysgrifenedig, ond, serch hynny, cyhoeddodd ddau ddatganiad i'r wasg ar y pwnc, sydd ar wefan y Llywodraeth. Dywedodd wrthym ei fod yn siomedig nad yw Cymru yn ymddangos fel pe bai yn cael y pwerau benthyca y bydd yr Alban yn debygol o'u cael, oherwydd ei fod yn credu y dylai'r pwerau hyn hefyd ddod i Gymru. Gadewch inni ei gymeradwyo am ddweud hynny, oherwydd dylem gael pwerau benthyca. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn yr Alban, a yw hynny'n ddigon uchelgeisiol i Gymru? Cyhoeddodd ddatganiad arall i'r wasg ar ôl y cyfarfod, lle dywedodd y dylem fod yn chwilio am bwerau benthyca a llawr Holtham. Mae'n ymddangos i ni, o'r hyn a ddywedodd wrthym yn y Siambr a'r hyn a ddywedodd yn ei ddatganiadau i'r wasg, mai'r ddau beth y mae'n ei gredu y dylem eu cael uwchlaw'r hyn sydd gennym eisoes yw pwerau benthyca a llawr Holtham.

4.15 p.m.

Compare and contrast that with what Alex Salmond, the First Minister of Scotland, has been asking for, which is extremely substantial. In addition to the powers that Scotland will have under the Scotland Bill, he wants the devolution of corporation tax and excise duty. That is in addition to the concessions that the UK Government has already made in relation to Scotland, which I outlined yesterday. Scotland will have financial powers that amount to at least £12 billion; it will also have early cash releases or advanced payments in order to start the work on the Forth bridge, the cost of which is estimated to be around £1 billion. When I put that point to the First Minister yesterday, he said that they will also have the powers for bond issuance, which, if enshrined in legislation, will allow the Scottish Government to go out into the financial markets—this is in addition to the powers to borrow money—in order to raise capital for infrastructure. The impression that the First Minister gave yesterday was that it was an either/or situation and that if we were to get the same borrowing powers as Scotland and Northern Ireland, that would be sufficient. However, why should Scotland have both while Wales will have only one? Is it not right that Wales should be treated in exactly the same way as Scotland?

Cymharwch a chyferbynnwch hynny gyda'r hyn y mae Alex Salmond, Prif Weinidog yr Alban, wedi bod yn ofyn amdano, sy'n hynod sylweddol. Yn ogystal â'r pwerau a fydd gan yr Alban o dan Fil yr Alban, mae am ddatganoli treth gorfforaethol a threth gartref. Mae hynny ar ben y consesiynau a wnaeth Llywodraeth y DU eisoes mewn perthynas â'r Alban, fel y dywedais ddoe. Bydd gan yr Alban bwerau ariannol sy'n cyfateb i o leiaf £12 biliwn; bydd ganddi hefyd ffordd o gael arian parod yn gynnar neu daliadau ymlaen llaw er mwyn dechrau'r gwaith ar bont Forth, yr amcangyfrifir fod ei gost tua £1 biliwn. Pan wneuthum y pwynt hwnnw i'r Prif Weinidog ddoe, dywedodd y bydd ganddynt y pwerau hefyd i gyhoeddi bondiau, a fydd, os caiff ei grisialu mewn deddfwriaeth, yn galluogi Llywodraeth yr Alban i fynd allan i'r marchnadoedd ariannol—mae hyn yn ogystal â'r pwerau i fenthyca arian—er mwyn codi cyfalaf ar gyfer seilwaith. Yr argraff a roddodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe oedd ei bod yn sefyllfa naill ai/neu ac y byddai'n ddigon pe byddem yn cael yr un hawliau benthyca â'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Fodd bynnag, pam ddylai'r Alban gael y ddau a Chymru yn cael un yn unig? Onid yw'n iawn y dylai Cymru gael ei thrin yn union fel yr Alban?

It is interesting that the First Minister was quite careful in his response when he said that it was the first part of Holtham. I think that we have gone beyond that and we should now look at the entire Holtham Commission report and call for a fundamental reform of the Barnett formula, because we would get £300 million if the Holtham floor was established, but if we got a fundamental reform of Barnett, that would deliver between £800 million and £1 billion extra. Why should the people of Wales not go for something highly ambitious here? If all we get are borrowing powers and the floor, then Scotland will have substantially greater powers than those available to Wales.

Mae'n ddifyr fod y Prif Weinidog yn eithaf gofalus yn ei ymateb pan ddywedodd mai rhan gyntaf Holtham ydoedd. Rwyf o'r farn ein bod wedi mynd y tu hwnt i hynny ac y dylem edrych ar adroddiad Comisiwn Holtham yn ei gyfanrwydd a galw am ddiwygiad sylfaenol o fformwla Barnett, oherwydd byddem yn cael £300 miliwn pe bai llawr Holtham yn cael ei sefydlu, ond pe baem yn cael diwygiad sylfaenol o Barnett, byddai hynny'n rhoi rhwng £800 miliwn ac £1 biliwn yn ychwanegol. Pam na ddylai pobl Cymru anelu'n uchel yn hyn o beth? Os mai'r cyfan a gawn yw pwerau benthyca a'r llawr, yna bydd gan yr Alban lawer iawn mwy o bwerau na'r hyn fydd ar gael i Gymru.

The reason why I have spent a little time talking about the financial situation is that this Government faces the biggest test in terms of financial cuts since devolution. It faces real challenges—

Y rheswm pam rwyf wedi treulio dipyn yn sôn am y sefyllfa ariannol yw oherwydd bod y Llywodraeth hon yn wynebu'r her fwyaf o ran toriadau ariannol ers datganoli. Mae'n wynebu heriau go iawn—

Simon Thomas: I am grateful to you for taking an intervention. Do you think that one of the Labour Party's difficulties in facing up to the reality of what is happening in the United Kingdom at the moment and the far better financial deal that is being offered, as it happens, by a coalition Conservative Government to the SNP in Scotland is the fact that fiscal policy is controlled not by the First Minister but by Ed Balls in Westminster and that Ed Balls has yet to decide whether even the Holtham floor should come to Wales?

Simon Thomas: Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am gymryd ymyriad. A ydych o'r farn mai un o anawsterau'r Blaid Lafur o ran wynebu realiti'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Deyrnas Unedig ar y funud, a'r fargen ariannol lawer gwell sy'n cael ei chynnig, fel mae'n digwydd, gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol glymblaid i'r SNP yn yr Alban, yw oherwydd mai Ed Balls yn San Steffan sy'n rheoli'r polisi ariannol, nid y Prif Weinidog, ac nad yw Ed Balls wedi penderfynu eto os dylai llawr Holtham hyd yn oed ddod i Gymru?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It would be useful to hear what the First Minister could say about the view of the Labour Party in London about the reform of Barnett. I acknowledge that it is fair to say that, between 2007 and 2011, there was a shift in the thinking of the Labour Party here about Barnett. That is true, because the Holtham Commission brought forward an unanswerable case. The question is whether that is now accepted by the Labour Party in London. We need to know whether the First Minister is prepared to challenge the orthodox thinking of Ed Balls and the team in London. We are entitled to know that.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Byddai'n dda gwybod beth sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i'w ddweud am farn y Blaid Lafur yn Llundain ynghylch diwygio Barnett. Rwyf yn cydnabod ei bod yn deg dweud, rhwng 2007 a 2011, y bu newid ym meddylfryd y Blaid Lafur yma am Barnett. Mae hynny'n wir, oherwydd cyflwynodd Comisiwn Holtham achos nad oedd ateb iddo. Y cwestiwn yw pa un a yw hynny'n cael ei dderbyn yn awr gan y Blaid Lafur yn Llundain. Mae arnom angen gwybod a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn barod i herio meddylfryd confensiynol Ed Balls a'r tîm yn Llundain. Mae gennym hawl gwybod hynny.

The other point that I wanted to make, to return to the theme that I was developing, was that unless there is a good financial settlement for Wales, some of the policy areas that the Government looks after will be seriously under threat. Let us look at health. The Government is right when it says that the budget is not being cut in cash terms. This was said by the First Minister and by the Minister for Health and Social Services yesterday. It is true, but it is not the whole story. We have to accept that, in real terms, the budget is being cut. I will make it clear that I am happy to defend that budget—because we agreed this budget—as long as I know what plans the Minister for health has to deal with the fact that she will have less money than in the period 2007-11. However, I do not know what the plan is. I simply do not know what the Government's proposals are. There are tremendous pressures on the health service, and there are issues to address in education, transport, and all of the other areas that are under pressure.

Y pwynt arall roeddwn am ei wneud, i ddychwelyd at y thema yr oeddwn yn ei datblygu, oedd oni bai bod setliad ariannol da i Gymru, bydd rhai o'r meysydd polisi y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gofalu amdanynt o dan gryn fygythiad. Gadewch inni ystyried iechyd. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn iawn i ddweud nad yw'r gyllideb yn cael ei thorri mewn termau arian parod. Dywedwyd hyn ddoe gan y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'n wir, ond nid dyna'r stori gyfan. Mae'n rhaid inni dderbyn bod y gyllideb yn cael ei thorri mewn termau real. Rwyf am ei gwneud yn glir fy mod yn fodlon amddiffyn y gyllideb honno—cyhyd â fy mod yn gwybod pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd i ddelio â'r ffaith y bydd ganddi lai o arian na'r cyfnod 2007-11. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn gwybod beth yw'r cynllun. Nid wyf yn gwybod beth yw cynigion y Llywodraeth. Mae pwysau aruthrol ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac mae problemau i'w datrys ym maes addysg, trafnidiaeth, a'r holl feysydd eraill

sydd o dan bwysau.

I want to mention some of the things that we would have included in the Government's statement had we been in a position to do so. First, we would want to pursue the Build for Wales plan, which was derided by the Labour Party during the election, but has now been offered to Scotland. It is something that this Government should pursue. Unless we can find extra capital funding, the schools, hospitals, roads and the other things that we need in Wales simply will not be built. We therefore have to look at these plans for a not-for-profit organisation that could raise capital on the financial markets.

Rwyf am sôn am rai o'r pethau y byddem wedi eu cynnwys yn natganiad y Llywodraeth pe byddem wedi bod mewn sefyllfa i wneud hynny. Yn gyntaf, byddem am fynd ar drywydd y cynllun Adeiladu dros Gymru, a gollfarnwyd gan y Blaid Lafur yn ystod yr etholiad, ond sydd yn awr wedi ei gynnig i'r Alban. Mae'n rhywbeth y dylai'r Llywodraeth hon fynd ar ei drywydd. Os na allwn ganfod cyfalaf ychwanegol, ni fydd yr ysgolion, yr ysbytai, y ffyrdd a'r pethau eraill sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru yn cael eu hadeiladu. Rhaid inni felly edrych ar y cynlluniau hyn ar gyfer sefydliad nid-er-elw a allai godi cyfalaf ar y marchnadoedd ariannol.

In the health service, we would look at changing the contracts for general practitioners, doctors, dentists, opticians, and so on, so that we can make sure that community healthcare provision is available to people when they need it. We accept that, although a substantial proportion of health-service funding goes into secondary and tertiary care, the vast majority of care for patients is delivered at a community level. We must make it clear that we have those plans in place. We also have a plan for technology, making sure that Wales is connected in a twenty-first century way by improving broadband, Wi-Fi, and mobile technology. I still think that we should be making that a priority. Those are ideas that we would have included in the Government programme. We now hope that the Government will respond to this debate in a way that enables us to challenge it and hold it to account.

Yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, byddem yn edrych ar newid y contractau ar gyfer meddygon teulu, meddygon, deintyddion, optegwyr, ac yn y blaen, fel y gallwn sicrhau bod gofal iechyd cymunedol yn cael ei ddarparu ac ar gael i bobl pan maent ei angen. Er bod cyfran helaeth o arian gwasanaeth iechyd yn mynd i ofal eilaidd a thrydyddol, rydym yn derbyn bod y rhan fwyaf o ofal i gleifion yn cael ei ddarparu yn y gymuned. Rhaid inni ei gwneud yn glir fod gennym y cynlluniau hynny yn eu lle. Mae gennym hefyd gynllun ar gyfer technoleg, gan sicrhau bod Cymru wedi ei chysylltu mewn ffordd unfed ganrif ar hugain drwy wella band llydan, Wi-Fi, a thechnoleg symudol. Rwy'n dal i gredu y dylai hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth gennym. Dyna'r syniadau y byddem wedi eu cynnwys yn rhaglen y Llywodraeth. Gobeithio yn awr y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon mewn ffordd sy'n ein galluogi i'w herio a'i dwyn i gyfrif.

Gwelliant 1 Peter Black

Amendment 1 Peter Black

Ar ôl 'tymor 5 mlynedd nesaf y Cynulliad', ychwanegu 'a rhoi cyfle i'r Cynulliad drafod y rhaglen'.

After 'Assembly term' insert 'and allow the Assembly opportunity to debate the programme'.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Amendment 2 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn rheolaidd, gan

Calls on the Welsh Government to provide regular updates, containing details of

gynnwys manylion canlyniadau y gellir eu mesur, er mwyn dangos y cynnydd a wneir wrth roi ei rhaglen gyflenwi ar waith.

measurable outcomes, in order to show the progress in implementing its delivery programme.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendments 1 and 2.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 2.

Deputy Presiding Officer, I echo Ieuan Wyn Jones's congratulations as you take up your new role here this afternoon.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, rwyf yn ategu llongyfarchiadau Ieuan Wyn Jones wrth ichi ymgymryd â'ch rôl newydd yma y prynhawn yma.

The amendments speak for themselves in supplementing what Plaid Cymru has called for in the motion. It is reasonable to expect that a new Government would by now be in a position to publish its plan for the next five years, and we should have an opportunity to debate that plan—not just once, but on a regular basis, just as we did with the previous Government, when there was an opportunity once a year to debate progress on its plan. We should have information that allows us to scrutinise meaningfully the progress that has been made. As Ieuan Wyn Jones said, it is a mystery why the Government is being so secretive—or, at least, is not as forthcoming as one would expect, so long after an election. This compares very poorly with Scotland and what has happened there since its election.

Mae'r gwelliannau yn hunanesboniadol gan eu bod yn ategu'r hyn y mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw amdano yn y cynnig hwn. Mae'n rhesymol i ddisgwyl y byddai Llywodraeth newydd bellach mewn sefyllfa i gyhoeddi ei chynllun am y pum mlynedd nesaf, a dylem gael cyfle i gael dadl ar y cynllun hwnnw—nid dim ond unwaith, ond yn rheolaidd, yn union fel ag y gwnaethom gyda'r Llywodraeth flaenorol, pan oedd cyfle unwaith y flwyddyn i drafod cynnydd ar ei chynllun. Dylem feddu ar y wybodaeth sy'n ein galluogi i graffu'n ystyrlon ar y cynnydd a wnaed. Fel y dywedodd Ieuan Wyn Jones, mae'n ddirgelwch pam fod y Llywodraeth yn bod mor dawedog, neu, o leiaf, ddim mor barod i siarad ag y byddai rhywun yn ei ddisgwyl, mor hir ar ôl etholiad. Mae hyn yn cymharu'n wael iawn gyda'r Alban a'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yno ers ei hetholiad.

The First Minister of Scotland made his statement, entitled 'Taking Scotland Forward', at an early stage, and he outlined a detailed plan of what that Government expects to do over the next five years. I appreciate that the Government in Scotland is in a slightly different position, in that it has a significant majority and can therefore plough on, but I am curious as to why we have not made more progress. For example, nobody in this Chamber would say that the Welsh economy is in a satisfactory state, but we are still waiting on the Welsh Assembly Government to make up its mind about tax increment financing and also about enterprise zones, although it says that it cannot do that because it wants to see what Westminster is doing. How about having some original thought and for us to have some type of enterprise zone that is suitable for Welsh needs? We have yet to hear any detailed proposals on the floor of the Chamber about

Gwnaeth Prif Weinidog yr Alban ei ddatganiad, o'r enw 'Taking Scotland Forward', yn gynnar, ac amlinellodd gynllun manwl o'r hyn mae'r Llywodraeth yn disgwyl ei gwneud dros y pum mlynedd nesaf. Gwn fod y Llywodraeth yn yr Alban mewn sefyllfa ychydig yn wahanol, yn yr ystyr bod ganddi fwyafrif sylweddol ac felly'n gallu bwrw ymlaen, ond rwyf yn awyddus i wybod pam na wnaethom fwy o gynnydd. Er enghraifft, ni fyddai unrhyw un yn y Siambr hon yn dweud bod yr economi yng Nghymru mewn cyflwr boddhaol, ond rydym yn dal i aros i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wneud ei meddwl i fyny am ariannu drwy gynyddu treth a hefyd am barhau ag ardaloedd menter, er ei bod yn dweud nad yw'n gallu gwneud hynny oherwydd ei bod am weld beth y mae San Steffan yn ei wneud. Beth am gael ychydig o syniadau gwreiddiol ac inni gael rhyw fath o ardal fenter sy'n addas i anghenion Cymreig? Rydym dal heb

what the Welsh Assembly Government is going to do over the next five years to try to improve the state of the Welsh economy and to get us away from the bottom of all the wrong type of league tables, which is where we have been in recent years.

glywed unrhyw gynigion manwl ar lawr y Siambr am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am ei wneud dros y pum mlynedd nesaf i geisio gwella cyflwr yr economi Gymreig ac i'n cael o waelod yr holl fathau o dablau cynghrair anghywir, sef lle rydym wedi bod yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

We face the same situation with regard to schools. We have been promised a statement at some stage by the Minister for Education and Skills, before another one of his speeches to an outside organisation. No-one in this Chamber could claim that we can rest on our laurels as far as the Welsh education system is concerned, following the Estyn report, the Programme for International Student Assessment results and last year's GCSE results. There are significant challenges facing our education system—in the schools sector and in the higher education sector—yet, again, there are no new ideas coming forward from the Labour Party on the floor of the Chamber.

Rydym yn wynebu'r un sefyllfa gydag ysgolion. Cawsom addewid o ddatganiad rhywbryd gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau, cyn un arall o'i areithiau i sefydliad allanol. Ni fyddai neb yn y Siambr yn honni y gallwn orffwys ar ein rhwyfau cyn belled ag y mae'r system addysg yng Nghymru yn y cwestiwn, yn dilyn adroddiad Estyn, canlyniadau PISA a chanlyniadau TGAU y llynedd. Mae heriau sylweddol yn wynebu ein system addysg—yn y sector ysgolion a'r sector addysg uwch—ond, unwaith eto, nid oes unrhyw syniadau newydd yn cael eu cynnig gan y Blaid Lafur ar lawr y Siambr.

The health service is also in the same situation. While the Bevan Commission report that we discussed yesterday is a very worthy report, it is astonishing that the Minister for Health and Social Services should make her first big appearance in that new role and not announce anything significantly new. However, we know that there is real pressure on the health budget, and while I support the Government in not seeking to decimate other departmental budgets by putting all of the money into health, there is no getting away from the fact that we then have real challenges in the health service with regard to how we spend the money that is allocated to health in order to ensure that we get the maximum returns. While we have seen significant resource go into the health service over the past 12 years, I would argue that we could all question the effectiveness of that spend and whether we have seen significant improvements and outcomes for patients as a result of that investment.

Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd hefyd yn yr un sefyllfa. Er bod adroddiad Comisiwn Bevan y gwnaethom ei drafod ddoe yn adroddiad teilwng iawn, mae'n syfrdanol bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud ei hymddangosiad mawr cyntaf yn y rôl newydd hwnnw a ddim yn cyhoeddi unrhyw beth newydd o bwys. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod pwysau go iawn ar y gyllideb iechyd, ac er fy mod yn cefnogi'r Llywodraeth o ran peidio â cheisio difrodi cyllidebau adrannau eraill drwy roi'r arian i mewn i iechyd, nid oes dwywaith amdani fod gennym heriau go iawn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd o ran sut rydym yn gwario'r arian a ddyrennir i iechyd er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael y gorau ohono. Er ein bod wedi gweld arian sylweddol yn mynd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd dros y 12 mlynedd diwethaf, byddwn yn dadlau y gallem i gyd gwestiynu pa mor effeithiol fu'r gwariant hwnnw a pha un a ydym wedi gweld gwelliannau sylweddol a chanlyniadau i gleifion o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad hwnnw.

This Government, more than any other, given the financial situation in which we find ourselves, will want to blame the Liberal Democrat-Conservative coalition Government in London, while the Tories will

Bydd y Llywodraeth hon, yn fwy nag unrhyw un arall, o ystyried y sefyllfa ariannol rydym ynddi, am feio'r Llywodraeth glymblaid Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol-Ceidwadol yn Llundain, tra bydd y Torïaid am feio'r

want to blame the previous Labour Government. However, whoever is to blame for the situation that we are in, that is the reality, and we need a Government that can manage that money on behalf of Wales, ensuring that every single penny of public expenditure results in real determinable outcomes for the citizens of Wales.

Llywodraeth Lafur blaenorol. Fodd bynnag, waeth pwy sydd i'w feio am y sefyllfa rydym ynddi, dyna yw'r realiti, ac mae arnom angen Llywodraeth sy'n gallu rheoli'r arian hwnnw ar ran Cymru, gan sicrhau bod pob ceiniog o wariant cyhoeddus yn arwain at ganlyniadau mesuradwy go iawn i ddinasyddion Cymru.

I can go on by saying that nothing has been included regarding transport, social services or housing; the list is endless. However, I want to touch briefly on fiscal devolution, given that Ieuan spent such a long time talking about it. The First Minister must be the only person in those ministerial meetings, which have representatives from Northern Ireland and Scotland present, who can honestly say that he had no commitment in his manifesto to seek further fiscal responsibility. In fact, the commitment in the Labour manifesto was not to seek any further fiscal devolution. He must feel like a fish out of water when the Westminster Government, along with the Governments of Scotland and Northern Ireland, wants to talk about fiscal devolution. In such circumstances, the First Minister of Wales says, 'Actually, my manifesto stated that I deliberately wouldn't seek any more fiscal responsibility for my institution.'

Gallaf fynd ymlaen drwy ddweud nad oes unrhyw beth wedi ei gynnwys o ran trafnidiaeth, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol na thai; mae'r rhestr yn ddiddiwedd. Fodd bynnag, rwyf am sôn yn fyr am ddatganoli cyllidol, o ystyried bod Ieuan wedi treulio cymaint o amser yn sôn amdano. Mae'n rhaid mai'r Prif Weinidog yw'r unig un yn y cyfarfodydd gweinidogol hynny, sydd â chynrychiolwyr yn bresennol o Ogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban, sy'n gallu dweud yn onest na wnaeth unrhyw ymrwymiad yn ei faniffesto i geisio rhagor o gyfrifoldeb cyllidol. Yn wir, yr ymrwymiad ym maniffesto Llafur oedd peidio â cheisio rhagor o ddatganoli cyllidol. Mae'n rhaid ei fod yn teimlo allan ohoni pan fo Llywodraeth San Steffan, ynghyd â Llywodraethau'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, am siarad am ddatganoli cyllidol. O dan amgylchiadau o'r fath, mae Prif Weinidog Cymru yn dweud, 'Yn digwydd bod, dywedodd fy maniffesto na fyddwn yn fwriadol yn ceisio rhagor o gyfrifoldeb ariannol i fy sefydliad'.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Please conclude your contribution.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Dewch â'ch cyfraniad i ben.

Kirsty Williams: The Labour Party had a manifesto—

Kirsty Williams: Roedd maniffesto gan y Blaid Lafur—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is an extension rather than a conclusion, Kirsty. Come on.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Estyniad yn hytrach na dod i gasgliad yw hwn. Kirsty. Dewch yn eich blaen.

Kirsty Williams: The Labour Party had a manifesto written for it before the election. Therefore, either that manifesto was written on the back of a cigarette packet and there was no detail behind it or something has gone seriously wrong. [*Interruption*.]

Kirsty Williams: Roedd gan y Blaid Lafur faniffesto a ysgrifennwyd ar ei rhan cyn yr etholiad. Felly, roedd y maniffesto hwnnw naill ai wedi ei ysgrifennu ar gefn pecyn sigaréts heb unrhyw fanylion y tu ôl iddo neu mae rhywbeth mawr wedi mynd o'i le. [*Torri ar draws*.]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You must conclude your contribution.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi ddod â'ch cyfraniad i ben.

Kirsty Williams: If it had the detail behind it, why are we still waiting to see your Government's programme? Answer the question.

Kirsty Williams: Pe bai ganddo'r manylion y tu ôl iddo, pam ein bod yn dal i aros i weld rhaglen eich Llywodraeth? Atebwch y cwestiwn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I will not be such a soft touch to other people who push my good nature too far. [*Laughter.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni fyddaf mor rhadlon gyda phobl eraill sy'n manteisio gormod ar fy hynawsedd. [*Chwerthin.*]

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth hon. I ddechrau gyda'r amlwg, mae'r rhagolygon economaidd yn ansicr iawn ac mae'r rhagdybiaethau am dwf yr economi Brydeinig yn cael eu hisraddio'n gyson. Mae degau o filoedd o swyddi o dan fygythiad yn y sector gyhoeddus ac mae'r cefndir rhyngwladol, yn y gorllewin o leiaf, eto'n llawn ansicrwydd a pheryglon.

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. To begin with the obvious, the economic forecasts are uncertain and the level of growth expected in the British economy has been a downgraded frequently. Tens of thousands of jobs are under threat in the public sector and the international backdrop, in the west, at least, is once again one of uncertainty and danger.

Mae'n amlwg, felly, mai un o brif dasgau Llywodraeth Cymru yw datblygu a hyrwyddo'r economi, a hynny ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Yr wyf yn cyfaddef bod yn rhaid iddo wneud hynny heb rai o'r arfau angenrheidiol—byddaf yn dweud mwy am hynny yn y man.

It is obvious, therefore, that one of the main tasks of the Welsh Government is to develop and promote the economy in every part of Wales. I admit that it will have to do that without some of the necessary tools—I will say more on that shortly.

4.30 p.m.

Mae'r hyn a ddywedodd Gerry Holtham mewn erthygl yn ddiweddar yn ddiddorol. Nid oes rhaid credu pob peth mae Mr Holtham yn ei ddweud, ond yn yr achos hwn mae'n datgan bod:

What Gerry Holtham had to say in a recent article was interesting. One need not believe everything that Mr Holtham says, but in this case, he states that:

'unemployment and particularly youth unemployment to remain a problem for some time.'

diweithdra ac yn enwedig diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc i barhau i fod yn broblem am gryn amser.

Mae'n mynd ymlaen i gynnig cyngor i unrhyw Lywodraeth:

He continues by offering advice to a Government of any stripe:

'The best thing that Welsh Government can do is enjoin patience on the electorate and invest as heavily as may be in education and infrastructure.'

Y peth gorau y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud yw ennyn amynedd ar yr etholwyr a buddsoddi mor drwm ag a all fod mewn addysg a seilwaith.

Fel sydd wedi ei ddweud nifer o weithiau heddiw, un bygythiad amlwg yw'r gostyngiad o 40 y cant dros y pedair blynedd nesaf yn y gyllideb gyfalaf i Gymru. Mae'n fygythiad i'r economi oherwydd mae'n fygythiad i gwmnïau adeiladu bach a mawr, a bydd hefyd yn tanseilio ymdrechion i wella'r

As has been said many times today, one clear threat comes from the 40 per cent reduction over the next four years in the capital budget for Wales. It is a threat to the economy because it is a threat to small and large construction companies, and it will also undermine efforts to improve infrastructure

seilwaith ym mhob maes. Yr wyf yn cyfeirio at gynllun ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, gwelliannau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a chysylltiadau band eang a radio, heb sôn am gysylltiadau trafnidiaeth.

in all areas. I am referring to the twenty-first century schools programme, improvements in the health service and broadband and radio communication, not to mention transport links.

Beth wyddom am ymateb y Llywodraeth? Dim llawer, fel y dywedodd Ieuan. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ein cyfeirio fwy nag unwaith at faniffesto'r Blaid Lafur, ond nid oes sôn ynddo am unrhyw gynllun penodol na sylweddol i ymateb i'r gostyngiad o 40 y cant yn y gyllideb gyfalaf. O wybod pa mor bwysig yw'r diwydiant adeiladu i economi Cymru, cyflwynodd Plaid Cymru gynllun i'r etholwyr, sef cwmni Adeiladu dros Gymru. Byddai'n gwmni dielw, wedi'i seilio ar fodel Glas Cymru, a fyddai'n benthyg arian ar y farchnad fondiau er mwyn llenwi rhan o'r bwlch yn y gyllideb a sicrhau gwelliannau a chreu gwaith ar yr un pryd.

What do we know of the Government's response? It is as Ieuan said: not much. The First Minister has referred us more than once to the Labour Party's manifesto, but it contains no mention of any specific or substantial scheme to respond to the 40 per cent decrease in the capital budget. Knowing how important the construction industry is to the economy of Wales, Plaid Cymru unveiled a scheme before the electorate, namely Build for Wales. It would be a not-for-profit company, based on the Glas Cymru model, which would borrow money on the bond market in order to fill part of the gap in the budget while securing improvements and creating employment at the same time.

Gwn fy mod yn ailadrodd, ond mae Llywodraeth y glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi ildio'n barod i alwadau Alex Salmond, ac wedi cytuno i drosglwyddo pwerau i fenthyg arian mewn ffordd hynod o debyg i gynllun Adeiladu dros Gymru. Bu Llafur Cymru yn ddilornus iawn o'r cynllun ar ôl inni ei gyhoeddi, ond pwy sy'n edrych yn wirion erbyn hyn? Mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau ffynonellau newydd o gyllid er mwyn buddsoddi mewn ysgolion, ysbytai a'r rhwydwaith drafnidiaeth a chysylltiadau.

I realise that I am repeating what has been said previously, but the coalition Government at Westminster has already caved in to Alex Salmond's demands, and has agreed to transfer powers for fiscal borrowing that bear a remarkable resemblance to the Build for Wales scheme. Welsh Labour was pretty scornful of the plan when we published it, but who looks foolish now? The Government must ensure new sources of funding to invest in schools, hospitals and the transport and communications network.

Rhaid inni gael system ariannu deg i Gymru—ac ar hyn byddwn yn gofyn eto i'r Llywodraeth am eglurder—a rhaid inni ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett. Mae angen inni wybod nid yn unig beth yw barn y Llywodraeth hon ond beth yw barn y Blaid Lafur yn gyffredinol ar y mater hwn. Gan fod yr egwyddor o roi hawl i fenthyca wedi'i sefydlu yn yr Alban, nid oes rheswm pam na ddylem gael yr un hawl yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod y Prif Weinidog wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol ddoe pan awgrymais y dylem fanteisio ar hawl llywodraeth leol i fenthyca yn y tymor byr er mwyn gwella ein seilwaith a rhoi hwb i'r diwydiannau adeiladu. Byddwn yn tybio y gellid mynd i'r afael â hynny'n syth.

We must have a fair funding system for Wales—and we repeat our request for clarity from the Government—and we must reform the Barnett formula. We need to know not only the view of this Government, but the view of Labour Party in general on this issue. Given that the principle of transferring the right to borrow has been established in Scotland, there is no reason why we should not have the same right in Wales. I accept that the First Minister responded positively yesterday to my suggestion that we should take advantage of the right of local government to borrow in the short term in order to improve our infrastructure and boost the construction industries. I assume that this could be tackled immediately.

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth edrych eto ar yr hawl i amrywio trethi. Pan ofynnodd Plaid Cymru beth amser yn ôl am yr hawl i amrywio treth gorfforaethol, cafwyd eto'r ymateb gwawdlyd na ellid gwneud hynny o dan reolau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd mae Llywodraethau Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban yn gofyn am yr hawl hwnnw, ynghyd â hawliau eraill yng nghyswllt amrywio trethi. Tra byddwn yn gofyn am hawl i fenthyca arian, rhaid inni hefyd ystyried yr ochr drethiannol. Mae perthynas glòs rhwng yr hawl i fenthyca a'r gallu i amrywio trethi. Os ydym am gael Llywodraeth gyfrifol, rhaid cael y ddwy elfen. Dyna fydd yn caniatáu i'r sefydliad hwn sicrhau rheolaeth drosto'i hun ac a fydd yn sicrhau atebolrwydd i'r cyhoedd. Felly, yr wyf yn gofyn am fwy o eglurder gan y Llywodraeth heddiw ar y materion penodol a godwyd gennym.

The Government must look again at the right to vary taxes. When Plaid Cymru asked some time ago for the right to vary corporation tax, the mocking response was again aroused that that could not be done under European Union rules. Nevertheless, the Governments of Northern Ireland and Scotland are currently asking for that right, along with other rights to do with tax variation. In asking for permission to borrow money, we must also consider the taxation side. There is a close relationship between the right to borrow and the ability to vary taxes. If we want a responsible Government, both elements must be present. That is what will allow this organisation to ensure control for itself and ensure public accountability. So, I ask for greater clarity from the Government today on the specific issues that we have raised.

Ann Jones: As the first Labour Member to speak in this debate, perhaps I should congratulate you as well. Please just be gentle with me at the end of my speech, when I run out of time.

Ann Jones: Fel yr Aelod Llafur cyntaf i siarad yn y ddadl hon, efallai y dylwn innau eich llongyfarch hefyd. A fyddech cystal â bod yn garedig wrthyf ar ddiwedd fy araith, pan fyddaf yn rhedeg allan o amser?

It is clear that Welsh Labour's manifesto for the recent election campaigns was thoroughly thought through and comprehensive from the number of seats that we hold here today. The Government's programme of legislation comes from that manifesto: that is what we took to the people of Wales and that is what we will stand by in saying that we will stand up for the people of Wales.

Mae'n amlwg bod cryn feddwl wedi mynd i faniffesto Llafur Cymru ar gyfer yr ymgyrchoedd etholiad diweddar ac, o farnu'r nifer o seddi rydym yn eu dal yma heddiw, ei fod yn gynhwysfawr. Daw rhaglen ddeddfwriaeth y Llywodraeth o'r maniffesto hwnnw: dyna'r hyn a wnaethom ei gynnig i bobl Cymru a dyna y byddwn yn glynu ato wrth ddweud y byddwn yn sefyll i fyny dros bobl Cymru.

I want to talk about this Government's emphasis on equality, which is in stark contrast to the ruinous policies of the coalition Government at Westminster. The coalition Government's slogan is 'freedom, fairness and responsibility', none of which can be achieved without a commitment to equality and I find that commitment to be lacking in the coalition Government at Westminster.

Rwyf am sôn am bwyslais y Llywodraeth hon ar gydraddoldeb, sy'n cyferbynnu'n llwyr â pholisïau dinistriol y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan. Slogan y Llywodraeth glymblaid yw 'rhyddid, tegwch a chyfrifoldeb', ond ni ellir cyflawni'r un o'r rhain heb ymrwymo i gydraddoldeb, ac mae'r ymrwymiad hwnnw'n ddiffygiol yn y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan.

I will talk about our pledge to establish trade union equality reps across the public sector to ensure that all organisations meet their statutory equality obligations and work towards creating the fairest and most diverse

Rwyf am sôn am ein haddewid i sefydlu cynrychiolwyr cydraddoldeb undeb llafur ar draws y sector cyhoeddus i sicrhau bod pob sefydliad yn diwallu eu dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb statudol a gweithio tuag at

public sector throughout the UK. It is typical of the spirit of genuine social partnership that characterises this Welsh Labour Government. Trade unions are the largest civic organisations in Britain and they can play a very positive role in improving the workplace. That is why the coalition Government's ideological prejudice against them is so very damaging.

greu'r sector cyhoeddus mwyaf teg ac amrywiol ar draws y DU. Mae'n nodweddiadol o'r ysbryd o bartneriaeth gymdeithasol go iawn sy'n nodweddu'r Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru hon. Undebau llafur yw'r sefydliadau dinesig mwyaf ym Mhrydain a gallant chwarae rhan gadarnhaol iawn o ran gwella'r gweithle. Dyma pam fod rhagfarn ideolegol y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn eu herbyn mor niweidiol.

The Welsh Labour manifesto was also very clear on its commitment to stand up for women who have been unfairly hit by the programme of cuts imposed by the coalition Government at Westminster. In the last Assembly, the Labour-led Government made the job of tackling domestic abuse a real priority, and substantial investment has been made in services to help women in crisis. I am also keen to learn about the Government's plans to undertake research on how we can get away from the barriers that affect women, particularly the barriers to employment faced by single mothers. I would be interested to know when we can expect to see that research.

Roedd maniffesto Llafur Cymru hefyd yn glir iawn am ei ymrwymiad i sefyll i fyny dros ferched sydd wedi cael eu heffeithio'n andwyol gan y rhaglen o doriadau a bennwyd gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan. Yn y Cynulliad diwethaf, gwnaeth y Llywodraeth a arweiniwyd gan Lafur y gwaith o daclo trais yn y cartref yn flaenoriaeth go iawn, a buddsoddwyd yn sylweddol mewn gwasanaethau i helpu merched mewn argyfwng. Rwyf hefyd yn awyddus i wybod am gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth i ymchwilio i sut y gallwn oresgyn y rhwystrau sy'n effeithio ar ferched, yn enwedig y rhwystrau i gyflogaeth a wynebir gan famau sengl. Hoffwn wybod pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl gweld yr ymchwil hwnnw.

My colleague Lynne Neagle recently told the *Western Mail* that the Tories have taunted and attacked single-parent families for decades, as though it was a sport. She is absolutely right. It is for that reason that the Welsh Labour approach is to be welcomed. Ministers in this Government are committed to extending opportunities rather than dividing neighbourhoods and communities. I look forward to seeing this programme and the results of this work coming forward. This issue is extremely important to my constituents in the Vale of Clwyd. I am sure that we will see genuine social justice coming forward.

Dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelod Lynne Neagle wrth y *Western Mail* yn ddiweddar bod y Toriaid wedi gwawdio ac ymosod ar deuluoedd un rhiant ers degawdau, fel pe bai'n gêm o chwaraeon. Mae'n hollol iawn. Dyna pam bod angen croesawu dull Llafur Cymru. Mae Gweinidogion yn y Llywodraeth hon yn ymrwymedig i gynyddu cyfleoedd yn hytrach na rhannu cymdogaethau a chymunedau. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y rhaglen hon a chanlyniadau'r gwaith hwn yn dwyn ffrwyth. Mae'r mater hwn yn un pwysig iawn i fy etholwyr yn Nyffryn Clwyd. Rwyf yn siŵr y gwelwn gyfiawnder cymdeithasol go iawn.

As equality standards in the workplace affect thousands of people on a day-to-day basis, it is great to see this Government's pledge to work with trade unions, employers and other stakeholders to explore ways of ensuring a living wage for every worker in Wales. We know that there is a vast programme to be undertaken by this Government and, with it, comes the responsible job of scrutiny, to be

Gan fod safonau cydraddoldeb yn y gweithle yn effeithio ar filoedd o bobl bob dydd, mae'n dda gweld addewid y Llywodraeth hon i weithio gydag undebau llafur, cyflogwyr a rhanddeiliaid eraill i chwilio am ffyrdd o sicrhau cyflog byw i bob gweithiwr yng Nghymru. Gwyddom fod rhaglen enfawr i weithio arni gan y Llywodraeth hon, a gyda hynny daw'r gwaith cyfrifol o graffu, i'w

undertaken by backbenchers and opposition Members. You all know my record on scrutiny: the Government will not get away with anything that does not fit the Labour manifesto. [*Interruption*.] I am only talking about our Labour manifesto. I have plenty to say about what the opposition wants to do, as you will find out later, when we get to committee.

wneud gan Aelodau meinciau cefn ac Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau. Rydych i gyd yn gwybod am fy record ar graffu: ni fydd y Llywodraeth yn cael dianc gydag unrhyw beth sydd ddim yn ffitio'r maniffesto Llafur. [*Torri ar draws*.] Dim ond am ein maniffesto Llafur ni rwyf yn sôn. Mae gen i ddigonedd i'w ddweud am yr hyn mae'r wrthblaid am ei wneud, fel y byddwch yn clywed yn ddiweddarach pan gyrhaeddwn y pwyllgor.

I am committed to the idea that equality should be at the front and centre of everything that this Labour Government does for the next five years. In May's elections, Welsh Labour showed that it was the only party that was prepared to do that. That is why we have the number of Members that we have. That is why I will continue to support this Government's efforts to create a more socially just Wales over the next five years.

Rwyf yn ymrwymedig i'r syniad y dylai cydraddoldeb fod wrth wraidd popeth a wna'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon am y pum mlynedd nesaf. Yn etholiadau mis Mai, dangosodd Llafur Cymru mai hi oedd yr unig blaid a oedd yn barod i wneud hynny. Dyma pam fod gennym nifer yr Aelodau sydd gennym. Dyna pam y byddaf yn parhau i gefnogi ymdrechion y Llywodraeth hon i greu Cymru sy'n decach yn gymdeithasol dros y pum mlynedd nesaf.

Paul Davies: Ddirprwy Lywydd, hoffwn innau hefyd eich croesawu i'r Gadair am y tro cyntaf a dymuno'n dda ichi am y dyfodol.

Paul Davies: Deputy Presiding Officer, I, too, welcome you to the Chair for the first time, and wish you well for the future.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i Blaid Cymru am gynnig y ddadl bwysig hon y prynhawn yma. Mae'n hynod o bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol gynhwysfawr er mwyn gweithredu ar ran pobl Cymru. Dyna pam y byddwn ni, fel grŵp, yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn sydd ger ein bron. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a gynigwyd yn enw Peter Black oherwydd mae'n hanfodol bod y Llywodraeth yn darparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn rheolaidd er mwyn dangos y cynnydd a wneir wrth roi ei rhaglen gyflenwi ar waith.

I am very grateful to Plaid Cymru for proposing this important debate this afternoon. It is extremely important that the Welsh Government announces a comprehensive legislative programme to act on behalf of the people of Wales. That is why we, as a group, support the proposal before us. We will also support the Liberal Democrats' amendments tabled in the name of Peter Black, because it is essential that the Government provides regular updates to demonstrate progress made in implementing its programme for delivery.

Bydd y pwerau deddfu llawn sydd gan y sefydliad hwn yn awr yn caniatáu'r Llywodraeth i ddatblygu polisïau holistaidd a strategol nad oedd yn bosibl cyn hyn. Bydd y pwerau hyn yn galluogi'r Llywodraeth i ddarparu ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Fel y dywedais ddoe, yr wyf yn hynod siomedig bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â chyhoeddi rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol lawn. Mae'r datganiad a glywsom ddoe yn amlinelliad yn unig o flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth.

The full law-making powers that this organisation now has will allow the Government to develop holistic and strategic policies in a way that was not possible before. These powers will enable the Government to deliver for the people of Wales. As I said yesterday, I am extremely disappointed that the Government has failed to announce a full legislative programme. The statement that we heard yesterday is merely an outline of the Government's priorities.

Mae eleni'n flwyddyn dyngedfennol yn hanes democratiaeth Cymru. Cymerodd pobl stoc o berfformiad y Cynulliad fis Mawrth diwethaf, ac maent wedi ymddiried ynom fwy o bwerau a chyfrifoldebau. Yr oedd cyfrifoldeb mawr arnom ni'r ymgeiswyr adeg etholiadau'r Cynulliad, ond rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio bod y nifer a bleidleisiodd yn yr etholiadau yn siomedig, gyda dim ond 40 y cant o'r 41 y cant a fwriodd bleidlais—un yn unig o bob chwech o bobl Cymru—yn cefnogi'r blaid lywodraethol.

This is a momentous year in the history of Welsh democracy. People took stock of the Assembly's performance last March, and they have entrusted us with greater powers and responsibilities. We, the candidates, shouldered a great responsibility at the time of Assembly elections, but we must not forget that the number of votes cast in the elections was disappointing, with only 40 per cent of a 41 per cent turnout—only one in six of the people of Wales—supporting the governing party.

Bydd datganiad y Llywodraeth ddoe yn sicr o fethu ag annog mwy o bleidleiswyr i ymgysylltu â democratiaeth yn gyffredinol. Yn wir, pryderaf y bydd tlodi'r Blaid Lafur o ran syniadau a pholisïau yn methu ag ysbrydoli mwy o bobl i ymddiddori yn y broses ddemocrataidd.

The Government's statement yesterday is sure to fail to encourage more voters to engage with democracy in general. Indeed, I am concerned that the Labour Party's poverty of ideas and policies will fail to inspire more people to engage in the democratic process.

Ymgyrchodd pob un o'r pleidiau yn y Cynulliad dros fwy o bwerau i Gymru. Yn ystod trafodaethau'r Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, dywedodd yr Athro Cole o Ganolfan Ymchwil Trafnidiaeth Cymru y byddai rhagor o bwerau'n caniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu ar gyfer polisi trafnidiaeth integredig. Dywedodd y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig y gallai'r Cynulliad roi sylw i bethau fel iechyd y cyhoedd drwy ymatebion polisi cynhwysfawr a chyfannol. Fel y gwyddom, nid oedd dim o hyn yng nghyhoeddiad ddoe. Mae'r amlinelliad deddfwriaethol a gafwyd ddoe yn gyfle a gollwyd. Dylai'r Blaid Lafur fod wedi anelu llawer yn uwch yn ei dyheadau ar gyfer Cymru.

Each of the parties in the Assembly campaigned for greater powers for Wales. During the All-Wales Convention's deliberations, Professor Cole of the Wales Transport Research Centre said that enhanced powers would allow the Assembly to legislate for an integrated transport policy. The Institute of Welsh Affairs said that the Assembly could turn its attention to such things as public health through comprehensive and integrated policy responses. As we know, there was none of this in yesterday's announcement. The legislative outline that we had yesterday was a missed opportunity. Labour should have aimed much higher in its aspirations for Wales.

Rhaid i ni gofio bod safonau ysgolion yn dirywio. Er enghraifft, mae perfformiad disgyblion o ran darllen, mathemateg a gwyddoniaeth yn disgyn y tu ôl i eiddo disgyblion yn rhannau eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae economi Cymru yn mynd tuag yn ôl o dan y Blaid Lafur; Cymru yw ardal dlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn awr, a hynny er gwaethaf gwariant ar ddatblygu economaidd a oedd yn gymharol uwch fesul y pen nag yn unrhyw le arall ym Mhrydain.

We must not forget that school standards are declining. For example, pupils' performance in reading, mathematics and science is falling behind that of pupils in other parts of the United Kingdom. The Welsh economy is in reverse under the Labour Party; Wales is now the poorest part of the United Kingdom, and that is despite spending on economic development being relatively higher per capita than anywhere else in Britain.

Mae'n glir bod methiannau systemig yn rhai o'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig yn y ffordd yr ydym yn rheoli ein hadnoddau. Mae'r Gweinidog addysg wedi cyfaddef

It is clear that there are systemic failures in some of our public services, especially in the way our resources are managed. The Minister for education has admitted that with regard to

hynny o ran y byd addysg. Bydd gwrthdroi'r dirywiad yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gofyn am waith cynllunio tymor hir ac am ymatebion polisi sylweddol. Bydd hyn yn golygu newid sylweddol yn y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweithredu. Bydd rhaid i raglen bum mlynedd y Llywodraeth, pan ddaw, nodi cyfeiriad clir. Bydd rhaid iddi ganolbwyntio ar gynyddu ffyniant economaidd a chyfoeth, ar wella safonau a chanlyniadau ein hysgolion, ac ar ddarparu gwell gwerth am arian a chanlyniadau gwell yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd.

the education sector. Reversing the decline in our public services requires long-term planning and substantive policy responses. This will mean a significant change in the way the Government operates. The Government's five-year programme, when it appears, will have to set out a clear direction of travel. It will have to focus on increasing economic prosperity and wealth, improving our schools' standards and outcomes, and providing better value for money and improved outcomes in our health service.

Yr oedd gennym raglen ddeddfwriaethol glir yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiadau. Cynigiasom 11 o fesurau penodol. Yn awr, fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth hon weithredu dros bobl Cymru a chredaf y bydd rhaid iddi ymgynghori'n eang, gosod targedau real sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, ac ymrwymo i fonitro perfformiadau yn erbyn y targedau hynny. Pan fydd y Llywodraeth Lafur yn dwyn ei rhaglen lawn i'r Cynulliad, yn erbyn y meini prawf hyn y caiff ei beirniadu gan bobl Cymru.

We had a clear legislative programme in our election manifesto. We proposed 11 specific measures. Now, however, this Government will have to act for the people of Wales, and I believe that it will have to consult widely, set targets that are based on real evidence, and commit to monitor performance against those targets. When the Labour Government brings its full programme before the Assembly, it will be against these criteria that the people of Wales will judge it.

Simon Thomas: Croeso, Ddirprwy Lywydd, i'r Gadair arbennig honno.

Simon Thomas: Welcome to that particular Chair, Deputy Presiding Officer.

Disgrifiodd Ieuan Wyn Jones y datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog ddoe yn damaid i aros pryd. Y drafferth yw nad yw'r pryd yr ydym yn disgwyl amdano'n edrych yn arbennig o flasus ychwaith. Yr hyn sydd o'n blaenau yw cyfnod pan na fydd y lle hwn yn deddfu am o leiaf wyth i naw mis. O gofio i bob plaid o fewn y muriau hyn ymgyrchu'n galed ers y Nadolig i sicrhau pleidlais 'ie' a hawl i'r lle hwn i ddeddfu, mae'n siom ac yn gywilydd na fyddwn ni fel Cynulliad yn cael gweld a thrafod Biliau gan y Llywodraeth am o leiaf saith, wyth neu naw mis.

Ieuan Wyn Jones described yesterday's statement by the First Minister as a taste of things to come. The trouble is that the main course that we are waiting for does not look particularly appetising either. Ahead of us is a period during which this place will not legislate for at least eight to nine months. Given that each party represented here campaigned hard since Christmas to secure the 'yes' vote and a right for this place to legislate, it is a cause of dismay and shame that we as an Assembly will not get to see and debate Government Bills for at least seven, eight or nine months.

4.45 p.m.

Ai oedi cyn deddfu yr oeddem yn gofyn caniatâd pobl Cymru i'w wneud? Nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n ddigonol, ac mae'n fethiant sylweddol gan y Blaid Lafur. Enillodd y Blaid Lafur yr etholiad, felly cyfrifoldeb y blaid honno yw dod â rhaglen lywodraethol a deddfwriaethol lawn gerbron y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn gwybod un peth: pe

Were we asking the Welsh people for the right to pause before legislating? I do not believe that that is good enough, and it is a significant failing on the part of the Labour Party. The Labour Party won the election, so it is now its responsibility to bring a full legislative programme and programme for government before the Assembly. I know one

bai Plaid Cymru mewn Llywodraeth, byddai'r rhaglen hon gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n wir am ambell un arall o'r pleidiau.

thing: Plaid Cymru in Government would have brought that programme before the Assembly today, which I am sure is also true of some other parties.

Mae un Bil y gallai'r Llywodraeth ei roi o flaen y Cynulliad yn awr, sef y Bil sy'n ymwneud ag organau a chaniatâd tybiedig. Cafodd y mater hwnnw ei drafod ym mhwyllgorau'r Cynulliad diwethaf a gwnaethpwyd gwaith paratoi trylwyr fel rhan o'r gwaith ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Mae'n rhaid bod modd inni o leiaf gael cyfnod o graffu cyn deddfu ar y Bil arbennig hwnnw cyn yr haf, gan ddangos yn glir mewn Bil haeddiannol o'r lle hwn y pwerau newydd sydd gennym. Gallem hefyd ddangos bod hon yn wlad wahanol, a bod dulliau gwahanol yng Nghymru o ddelio â'r problemau sy'n ein hwynebu. Dylai'r Bil fod gerbron y lle hwn yn awr.

There is one Bill that the Government could bring forward today—the Bill on presumed consent and organ donation. This matter was discussed by committees of the last Assembly and detailed preparatory work was done as part of the work on the legislative competence Order. It must surely be possible for us to undertake some pre-legislative scrutiny of this Bill before the summer, allowing us to clearly demonstrate in a proper Bill from this place the new powers that we have. We could also show that this is a different country, and that Wales has its own ways of dealing with the problems that it faces. That Bill should already have been introduced.

Mae'n rhaid gofyn pam nad yw'r Blaid Lafur yn fodlon cymryd cyfrifoldeb a bod yn atebol am bethau sy'n allweddol i ffyniant economaidd a diwylliannol ein cenedl. Pam fod y Blaid Lafur, a ddywedodd yn yr etholiad ei bod yn sefyll cornel Cymru, yn gwrthod datganoli darlledu ac amodau a chyflogau athrawon—o ystyried y drafferth yr ydym yn ei gweld ar hyn o bryd—ac yn methu â sicrhau pwerau benthyg i'r Cynulliad? Mae hyn yn golygu bod yn well gan y Blaid Lafur weld gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru yn cael eu dinistrio gan y Torïaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan na gweld y cyfrifoldeb yn dod yma o dan adain Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Dim ond un rheswm sydd am hynny. Un peth heb ei ddatganoli hyd yma yw'r Blaid Lafur ei hun. Mae'r blaid yn atebol i'w meistri yn Llundain. Nid oes y fath endid cyfreithiol yn bodoli â Phlaid Lafur Cymru. Yn athronyddol, mae sefyll cornel Cymru yn llen fwg wan iawn o ystyried bod Ed Miliband, yr wythnos hon, wedi derbyn y consensws Thatcheraidd a Cameronaidd yn erbyn y tlotaf mewn cymdeithas. Mae syniad Ed Miliband o dlodi haeddiannol—

One must ask why the Labour Party is unwilling to take responsibility for things that are key to the economic and cultural prosperity of our nation. Why is the Labour Party, which said in the election campaign that it was standing up for Wales, unwilling to devolve responsibility for broadcasting and teachers' pay and conditions—given the problems that we are currently seeing—and failing to secure borrowing powers for the Assembly? This means that the Labour Party would rather see Wales's public services destroyed by the Tories and Liberal Democrats at Westminster than seek to ensure that the responsibility lies here with the National Assembly for Wales. There is only one reason for that. One thing that has not been devolved to date is the Labour Party itself. The party answers to its masters in London. The Welsh Labour Party, as a legal entity, does not exist. Philosophically, standing up for Wales is a very poor smokescreen when one considers that, just this week, Ed Miliband accepted the consensus put forward by Thatcher and Cameron against the poorest in society. Ed Miliband's idea of deserving poverty—

Lynne Neagle: Thank you for giving way. Clearly, Plaid Cymru is deeply embittered by the use of our campaign slogan, 'standing up for Wales'; that is clear from the number of times that you have raised it since we came

Lynne Neagle: Diolch am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Mae'n amlwg fod Plaid Cymru yn teimlo'n chwerw iawn oherwydd y defnydd o'n slogan ymgyrchu, 'sefyll cornel Cymru'; mae hynny'n amlwg o'r nifer o weithiau

back. Would you accept that the fact that we did well in the election and you did badly means that it is us who the people of Wales trust to stand up for Wales?

rydych wedi sôn amdano ers i ni ddychwelyd. A fyddech yn derbyn bod y ffaith ein bod ni wedi gwneud yn dda yn yr etholiad a'ch bod chi wedi gwneud yn wael yn golygu mai ni mae pobl Cymru yn ymddiried ynddynt i sefyll cornel Cymru?

Simon Thomas: We were delighted to lend you our campaign slogan from last year so that you could use it this year; we will have it back next time and will do even better with it, I am sure.

Simon Thomas: Roeddem wrth ein boddau yn benthyg ein slogan ymgyrchu i chi o'r llynedd fel eich bod yn gallu ei ddefnyddio eleni; byddwn yn ei gymryd yn ôl y tro nesaf ac yn gwneud hyd yn oed yn well gydag ef, rwy'n siŵr.

Beth bynnag mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ei ddweud, y ffaith syml yw bod sefyll cornel Cymru yn golygu dim byd pan fo Ed Miliband yn gwerthu tlodi lawr yr afon Tafwys: dyna'r gwir am y Blaid Lafur yn Lloegr a phenaethiaid y blaid yn Llundain.

Whatever the Labour Party says, the simple fact is that standing up for Wales means nothing when Ed Miliband sells poverty down the Thames: that is the truth about the Labour Party in England and the party leaders in London.

Let us see what we could have done. We know that the Government could have brought forward something that this place could do over the next five years, namely to improve literacy rates in Wales. There is a simple way of improving literacy rates that Plaid Cymru put forward in the last election and is available for this Government; let us hope that it will form part of its programme for government. You could have a three-stranded approach to phonetics, spelling and teaching in schools, and a safety-net programme modelled on the west Dunbartonshire system in Scotland that will ensure that children are brought forward if they fall behind. We should ensure that all children leaving school in the next five or six years at 11 years of age have the right literacy rates for their age. This is what we would have wanted to see in a programme of government. The fact that the Labour Party has been unable to produce a programme of government is a shocking indictment of its lack of imagination, passion and ambition for our nation.

Gadewch i ni weld beth y gallem fod wedi ei wneud. Gwyddom y gallai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi cyflwyno rhywbeth y byddai'r lle hwn yn gallu ei wneud dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, sef gwella cyfraddau llythrennedd yng Nghymru. Cyflwynodd Blaid Cymru ffordd syml o wella cyfraddau llythrennedd yn yr etholiad diwethaf ac mae ar gael i'r Llywodraeth hon; gobeithio y bydd yn rhan o'i rhaglen llywodraethu. Gallech feddu ar ddull triphlyg tuag at seinedd, sillafu ac addysgu mewn ysgolion, a rhaglen wrth gefn wedi ei modelu ar y system yn nwyrain swydd Dunbarton yn yr Alban a fydd yn sicrhau bod plant yn cael eu dwyn ymlaen os ydynt yn llithro tu ôl. Dylem sicrhau fod pob plentyn sy'n gadael ysgol yn y pump neu chwe blynedd nesaf yn 11 oed yn meddu ar y cyfraddau llythrennedd cywir ar gyfer eu hoed. Dyna beth fyddem am ei weld mewn rhaglen ar gyfer llywodraeth. Mae'r ffaith nad yw'r Blaid Lafur wedi gallu cynhyrchu rhaglen llywodraethu yn adlewyrchiad difrifol o'i diffyg dychymyg, angerdd ac uchelgais ar gyfer ein cenedl.

Mark Isherwood: I start by congratulating the Welsh Labour Government for having conducted an election campaign that managed to avoid reference to 12 years of failed Labour-led Welsh Government. The campaign takes them back to 2003, with the same number of Members, an almost identical share of the vote and no overall

Mark Isherwood: Rwyf am ddechrau drwy longyfarch Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru am gynnal ymgyrch etholiadol a lwyddodd i osgoi cyfeiriad at 12 mlynedd o fethiant gan Lywodraeth Cymru a arweiniwyd gan Lafur. Mae'r ymgyrch yn mynd â hwy yn ôl i 2003, gyda'r un faint o Aelodau, bron yn union yr un gyfran o'r bleidlais a dim mwyafrif

majority, so congratulations there. You have treated Wales and the people of Wales with contempt—[*Interruption.*]

cyffredinol, felly llongyfarchiadau ar hynny. Rydych wedi trin Cymru a phobl Cymru gyda dirmyg—[*Torri ar draws*.]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Mark Isherwood, sit down for a moment. Can we have a bit more decorum? Even the new Members seem to be getting overexcited. I want to hear what the Member has to say.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mark Isherwood, eisteddwch am eiliad. A gawn ni ychydig mwy o urddas? Ymddengys bod hyd yn oed yr Aelodau newydd yn mynd dros ben llestri. Rwyf am glywed yr hyn sydd gan yr Aelod i'w ddweud.

Mark Isherwood: As a certain lance-corporal used to say, 'They don't like it up 'em'. [*Laughter*.] Those of us who were here during the Assembly years of boom, as Gordon Brown drove debt-driven growth in order to maintain a mirage of an end to boom and bust, know that the answer to every question from these Ministers and their predecessors was how much money they had spent, not how well they had spent it. Let us get real. Before the change in UK Government, the poverty gap between the richest and poorest in Wales had widened. Before the change in UK Government, social mobility had stalled. Before the change in UK Government, Wales had the highest levels of child poverty in the UK, rising for years before the recession. Before the change in UK Government, Wales had record youth unemployment. Before the recession even began, we had one in three working-aged people in Wales not in work—double the UK average.

Mark Isherwood: Fel yr arferai rhyw is-gorpral ei ddweud, 'They don't like it up 'em'. [*Chwerthin*.] Bydd y sawl ohonom a oedd yma yn ystod blynyddoedd ffyniannus y Cynulliad, wrth i Gordon Brown yrru twf a oedd yn seiliedig ar ddyled er mwyn cynnal rhith o ddiwedd ar ffyniant a methiant, yn gwybod mae'r ateb i bob cwestiwn gan y Gweinidogion hyn a'u rhagflaenwyr oedd faint o arian roeddynt wedi ei wario, nid pa mor dda roeddynt wedi ei wario. Gadewch i ni wynebu realiti. Cyn y newid mewn Llywodraeth y DU, roedd y bwlch tlodi rhwng y cyfoethocaf a'r tlotaf yng Nghymru wedi lledu. Cyn y newid mewn Llywodraeth y DU, roedd symudedd cymdeithasol wedi aros yn ei unfan. Cyn y newid mewn Llywodraeth y DU, Cymru oedd â'r lefelau uchaf o dlodi plant yn y DU, a oedd wedi cynyddu ers blynyddoedd cyn y dirwasgiad. Cyn y newid mewn Llywodraeth y DU, roedd gan Gymru ddiweithdra ymysg yr ifanc uchaf erioed. Cyn i'r dirwasgiad hyd yn oed dechrau, nid oedd un o bob tri o bobl oed gwaith mewn gwaith—dwywaith cyfartaledd y DU.

Jenny Rathbone: Are you suggesting that child poverty is going to get better under the UK Government that we now have?

Jenny Rathbone: A ydych yn awgrymu y bydd tlodi plant yn gwella o dan Lywodraeth y DU sydd gennym bellach?

Mark Isherwood: I am suggesting that we will work with the Government here, if it finally adopts the language of consensus, to improve child poverty in Wales using the mechanisms available to this Assembly and this Government.

Mark Isherwood: Rwyf yn awgrymu y byddwn yn cydweithio gyda'r Llywodraeth yn y fan hyn, os yw o'r diwedd yn mabwysiadu iaith consensws, i wella tlodi plant yng Nghymru gan ddefnyddio'r systemau sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad hwn a'r Llywodraeth hon.

Ann Jones: Will you take an intervention?

Ann Jones: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Mark Isherwood: Ann, I do not have time for two interventions. I have already taken one from your colleague.

Mark Isherwood: Ann, nid oes gennyf amser am ddau ymyriad. Rwyf eisoes wedi derbyn un gan eich cyd-Aelod.

For those and many other reasons, with Wales now the poorest part of the UK, we need that promise of delivery to manifest itself in a detailed programme. We need the promise of consensus to move beyond the First Minister's answering every question on devolved matters with a 'Not me guv, blame the London Government' response. We need to focus on the things that this place is responsible for. I will mention four only.

Am y rhesymau hynny a sawl rheswm arall, gan mai Cymru bellach yw rhan dlotaf y DU, rydym angen yr addewid hwnnw o weithredu i gael ei wireddu mewn rhaglen fanwl. Rydym angen i'r addewid o gonsensws symud y tu hwnt i'r Prif Weinidog yn ateb pob cwestiwn ar faterion datganoledig gydag ymateb 'Nid fi, sgweier, beiwch Lywodraeth Llundain'. Mae angen i ni ganolbwyntio ar y pethau mae'r lle hwn yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Soniaf am bedwar yn unig.

The first is fuel poverty. The fuel poverty target in Wales was missed, and we now need to know whether the Welsh Government will commit itself to a fuel poverty target and how it is going to move towards achieving that on a cross-party basis.

Y cyntaf yw tlodi tanwydd. Methwyd y targed tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru, ac rydym bellach am wybod a yw Llywodraeth Cymru am ymrwymo ei hun i darged tlodi tanwydd a sut mae'n mynd i symud at gyflawni hynny ar sail drawsbleidiol.

The second is the Communities First programme. We know that the second stage ends next year; we know that your budget, projected forward three years, cuts significantly the Communities First budget; we know that, last week, the First Minister spoke about a Communities-First-like successor programme, but I am told that Communities First areas have still not received bid forms from the Welsh Government for the next round and have been told that there is an announcement due in November. These communities, staff and volunteers need to know more than that. They need an announcement.

Yr ail yw'r rhaglen Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Gwyddom fod yr ail gyfnod yn gorffen y flwyddyn nesaf; gwyddom fod eich cyllideb, sydd wedi ei chynllunio dros dair blynedd, yn gwneud toriadau sylweddol i'r gyllideb Cymunedau'n Gyntaf; gwyddom fod y Prif Weinidog wedi sôn yr wythnos diwethaf am raglen debyg i olynu Cymunedau'n Gyntaf; ond cefais wybod bod ardaloedd Cymunedau'n Gyntaf dal heb dderbyn ffurflenni bidio gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer y rownd nesaf ac wedi cael gwybod y bydd datganiad yn cael ei wneud ym mis Tachwedd. Mae angen i'r cymunedau, staff a'r gwirfoddolwyr hyn wybod mwy na hynny. Mae angen cyhoeddiad arnynt.

The third is housing. We have a housing crisis. There are 100,000 households on waiting lists and yet you are halving the budget and your Welsh housing investment trust collapsed before Christmas. You have promised us a housing bond, but we have heard nothing more on it. We need to know the direction of travel and how we are going to deliver on that in a meaningful way.

Y trydydd yw tai. Mae gennym argyfwng tai. Mae 100,000 o dai ar restrau aros ac eto rydych yn haneru eich cyllideb a chwalodd eich ymddiriedolaeth buddsoddi tai Cymru cyn y Nadolig. Rydych wedi addo bond tai i ni, ond ni chlywsom fwy amdano. Mae angen i ni wybod pa drywydd rydych am ei ddilyn a sut yr ydym am gyflwyno hynny mewn ffordd ystyrlon.

The fourth is the economy. As we heard from Evan Davis during the election in April, the Welsh economy is bottom of the UK heap and, as we heard last year, the UK's world competitiveness has collapsed, so we are bottom of the bottom.

Y pedwerydd yw'r economi. Fel y clywsom gan Evan Davis yn ystod yr etholiad ym mis Ebrill, mae economi Cymru ar waelod y pentwr yn y DU, ac, fel y clywsom y llynedd, mae cystadleugarwch y DU yn y byd wedi dymchwel, felly rydym ar waelod y gwaelodion.

So, how are we going to be moving forward in a spirit of enterprise and innovation—and I mean social and economic enterprise—to tackle those deep underlying causes, noting that, only yesterday, it was reported that the former chair of the Welsh Development Agency, Sir Roger Jones, has said in a letter to the Westminster Welsh Affairs Committee that more than £100 million a year has been wasted attracting inward investment that has produced next to nothing? In 1997, Wales was top of the inward investment league of all UK nations and regions; we are now at the bottom, and the former chair of the WDA has revealed that this Government has been blowing £100 million a year keeping us at the bottom. If we are eventually to see the entrepreneurialism, private sector growth, economic and social enterprise, which are so desperately needed, we must leave behind centralism, big Government and state control, and develop a new Welsh politics, putting the national interest before vested interests and reconstruction before the managed decline of the last 12 years.

Felly, sut ydym am symud ymlaen mewn ysbryd o fentergarwch ac arloesedd—ac rwy'n golygu mentergarwch cymdeithasol ac economaidd—i ymdrin â'r achosion gwaelodol dwfn hyn, gan nodi, dim ond ddoe, fod cyn-gadeirydd Asiantaeth Datblygu Cymru, Syr Roger Jones, wedi dweud mewn llythyr i Bwyllgor Materion Cymreig San Steffan bod mwy na £100 miliwn y flwyddyn wedi ei wastraffu ar ddenu buddsoddiad mewnol sydd wedi cynhyrchu bron ddim byd? Yn 1997, Cymru oedd ar frig cynghrair buddsoddi mewnol pob cenedl a rhanbarth yn y DU; rydym bellach ar y gwaelod, a datgelodd cyn-gadeirydd yr asiantaeth fod gwastraffu £100 miliwn y flwyddyn yn ein cadw ar y gwaelod. Os ydym yn y diwedd am weld entrepreneuriaeth, tyfiant yn y sector preifat, mentergarwch economaidd a chymdeithasol, sydd gymaint eu hangen arnom, mae'n rhaid i ni symud oddi wrth ganoli, Llywodraeth fawr a rheolaeth y wladwriaeth, a datblygu gwleidyddiaeth Gymreig newydd, gan roi'r budd cenedlaethol o flaen buddiannau personol ac ailadeiladu o flaen dirywiad y 12 mlynedd diwethaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Estynnaf fy nymuniadau gorau i chi yn eich swydd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, wrth eich gweld yn y Gadair am y tro cyntaf heddiw.

The First Minister: On seeing you taking the Chair for the first time today, Deputy Presiding Officer, I also express my best wishes to you in your post.

Yn ôl ym mis Mawrth—a chyn hynny—bu'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau yn ymgyrchu dros gael mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad. Yr oedd yn siom, felly, gweld cymaint o bleidiau—Plaid Cymru yn arbennig—yn cyhoeddi maniffestos heb ystyried sut i sicrhau Biliau yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi darllen y maniffesto, ac wedi gwrando'n fanwl ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Ieuan, Alun Ffred a Simon. Ni ddywedodd yr un ohonynt unrhyw beth am ba Filiau y byddent yn hoffi eu gweld gerbron y Cynulliad. I fod yn deg, soniodd Simon am un, ond Bil o'n maniffesto ni oedd hwnnw. O wrando ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Plaid Cymru, y cwbl y soniwyd amdano oedd mwy o bwerau; ni chafwyd unrhyw beth am sut i ddefnyddio'r pwerau sydd gennym eisoes. Nid wyf yn credu mai dyna beth mae pobl Cymru am ei weld. Mae pobl Cymru, wrth gwrs, am ein gweld yn sicrhau mwy o bwerau lle mae hynny'n berthnasol—yr wyf yn cytuno â hynny—ond

Back in March—and before then—most Members campaigned for enhanced powers for the Assembly. It was disappointing, therefore, to see so many parties—Plaid Cymru in particular—publishing manifestos without giving consideration to how they would secure Bills in the fourth Assembly. I have read the manifesto, and I listened in detail to what Ieuan, Alun Fred and Simon said. They said absolutely nothing about which Bills they would like to see brought before the Assembly. In fairness, Simon did mention one, but that was a Bill from our own manifesto. Having listened to what Plaid Cymru had to say, it was all about more powers rather than how our powers should be used. I do not think that that is what the people of Wales want to see. The people of Wales want to see us getting greater powers where that is relevant and appropriate, of course—I agree with that—but it is important that parties demonstrate that they have a

mae'n bwysig iawn bod pleidiau yn gallu dangos bod ganddynt raglen lywodrethu. Dyna'r hyn a wnaethom ni ddoe. Cyfeiriwyd ddoe at y Biliau y byddwn yn eu rhoi gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr ydym wedi cael ein beirniadu am hynny gan y pleidiau, er nad oes gan rai ohonynt unrhyw syniadau am Filiau i'w rhoi gerbron y Cynulliad.

programme for government. That is what we did yesterday. We referred yesterday to Bills that we will put before the National Assembly for Wales. We have been criticised on that by the parties, even though they have no idea as to the Bills that they would put before the Assembly.

I listened carefully to the debate today. First, I listened carefully to Ieuan, and I must tell him and Simon Thomas that it took months for a delivery plan to be put forward after the last Government was put in place in 2007. We will produce a delivery programme, we will support today's motion and we will also support the amendments. However, we must remember what happened four years ago. To suddenly turn around and expect a detailed delivery programme at this stage is unrealistic. It was not expected of the last Government, and it did not happen at the time that the Lib Dems were in Government. It will be produced, and it will be scrutinised.

Gwrandewais yn astud ar y ddadl heddiw. Yn gyntaf, gwrandewais yn astud ar Ieuan, a rhaid i mi ddweud wrtho ef a Simon Thomas ei bod wedi cymryd misoedd i gyflwyno cynllun cyflawni ar ôl i'r Llywodraeth ddiwethaf gael ei rhoi yn ei lle yn 2007. Byddwn yn cynhyrchu rhaglen gyflawni, byddwn yn cefnogi cynnig heddiw a byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i ni gofio beth ddigwyddodd bedair blynedd yn ôl. Mae disgwyl yn sydyn am raglen gyflawni fanwl ar hyn o bryd yn afrealistig. Nid oedd disgwyl am hyn gan y Llywodraeth ddiwethaf, ac ni ddigwyddodd ar yr adeg roedd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn Llywodraeth. Bydd yn cael ei chynhyrchu, a bydd craffu arni.

There will be a fiscal statement next week on the Government's position with regard to Wales's future, borrowing, tax-raising and the position with part 1 of the Holtham commission report. I am not prepared to be the SNP's lapdog. The SNP won an election in Scotland. People in Wales did not vote for those kinds of policies. It is as simple as that. They voted for the policies encapsulated in our manifesto. I will plough a furrow that is appropriate for Wales, and not follow other Governments elsewhere in the UK. It is right to say that Scotland has asked for extra powers—for example, it has asked for excise duty. If there was a separate rate for excise duty in Scotland, there would be smuggling between England and Scotland. There would have to be a customs service specifically for Scotland. That has not been thought through.

Bydd datganiad ariannol wythnos nesaf ar safbwynt y Llywodraeth o ran dyfodol Cymru, benthyg, codi trethi a'r safbwynt o ran rhan 1 o adroddiad comisiwn Holtham. Nid wyf yn barod i fod yn gi bach i'r SNP. Enillodd yr SNP etholiad yn yr Alban. Ni wnaeth pobl Cymru bleidleisio am y math hynny o bolisïau. Mae mor syml â hynny. Gwnaethant bleidleisio am y polisïau yn ein maniffesto. Byddaf yn torri rhych sy'n addas i Gymru, ac nid dilyn Llywodraethau mewn mannau eraill o'r DU. Mae'n gywir dweud fod yr Alban wedi gofyn am bwerau ychwanegol—er enghraifft, gofynnodd am dreth toll. Pe bai cyfradd ar wahân ar gyfer treth toll yn yr Alban, byddai smyglo rhwng Lloegr a'r Alban. Byddai'n rhaid cael gwasanaeth tollfeydd penodol ar gyfer yr Alban. Ni roddwyd digon o feddwl i hynny.

Has a legislative programme been announced in Scotland? The answer is 'no'. It will be announced in September. How many speeches has the First Minister in Scotland given? He has given two. The reality is that the Scottish Government has produced a list of demands on the UK Government—that is

A oes rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol wedi cael ei chyhoeddi yn yr Alban? Yr ateb yw 'na'. Bydd yn cael ei chyhoeddi ym mis Medi. Sawl araith a wnaeth y Prif Weinidog yn yr Alban? Gwnaeth ddwy. Y gwir amdani yw bod Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi cynhyrchu rhestr o alwadau ar Lywodraeth y DU—dyna

it; that is as far as the Scottish Government has gone. It is a matter for the Scottish Government, but to my view you must also demonstrate what you will do for people in terms of legislation in the future.

i gyd; dyna pa mor bell y mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi mynd. Mae'n fater i Lywodraeth yr Alban, ond fy marn i yw y dylech hefyd ddangos beth a wnewch dros bobl o ran deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol.

It is important for Assembly Members not to lose track of the fact that, as we look at part 2 of the Holtham commission report, we should not lose sight of part 1. There is no point having any kind of fiscal power here unless Holtham part 1 is dealt with. If we do not get the Barnett floor or Barnett reform first, part 2 will simply entrench an already unfair system.

Mae'n bwysig i Aelodau Cynulliad beidio, wrth i ni edrych ar ran 2 adroddiad comisiwn Holtham, ag anghofio am ran 1. Nid oes diben cael unrhyw fath o bŵer ariannol yn y fan hyn oni bai ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â rhan 1 Holtham. Os na chawn lawr Barnett neu ddiwygio Barnett yn gyntaf, y cyfan a wnaiff rhan 2 yw sefydlu system sydd eisoes yn annheg.

Simon Thomas: I thank the First Minister for giving way. Even if we accepted that his tactics were right, is the First Minister now in a position to confirm that the Labour Party in London—Ed Balls, in particular—has dropped its opposition to the reform of the Barnett formula?

Simon Thomas: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am dderbyn ymyriad. Hyd yn oed os ydym yn derbyn fod ei dactegau yn gywir, a yw'r Prif Weinidog bellach mewn sefyllfa i gadarnhau nad yw'r Blaid Lafur yn Llundain—Ed Balls, yn benodol—yn wrthwynebus i ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett mwyach?

The First Minister: I do not need the support of Labour in London; this is the Welsh Labour Party. We are supportive of the Barnett floor and/or Barnett reform. The reality is that your partner in Scotland, the SNP, is dead against Barnett reform. That is part of the problem. It is important to realise that the SNP will fight tooth and nail against Barnett reform, but we do need a Barnett floor. If we get a Barnett floor the effect will be the same. It is important that we get the £300 million a year that Holtham has identified as Wales's entitlement.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes angen cefnogaeth Llafur yn Llundain arnaf; y Blaid Lafur Cymreig yw hon. Rydym yn gefnogol i'r llawr Barnett ac/neu ddiwygio Barnett. Y gwir amdani yw bod eich partner yn yr Alban, yr SNP, yn llwyr yn erbyn diwygio Barnett. Dyna ran o'r broblem. Mae'n bwysig sylweddoli y bydd yr SNP yn ymladd at y diwedd yn erbyn diwygio Barnett, ond mae angen llawr Barnett arnom. Os cawn lawr Barnett bydd yr effaith yr un peth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael y £300 miliwn y flwyddyn y mae Holtham wedi ei nodi bod hawl gan Gymru i'w gael.

Nick Ramsay: Will you give way?

Nick Ramsay: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

The First Minister: I will just develop the next point and I will come back to you. There is no doubt that we need borrowing powers, but that does not mean that we need bond issuance.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dof at y pwynt nesaf ac wedyn dof yn ôl atoch. Nid oes amheuaeth bod angen pwerau benthyca arnom, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu bod angen bond cyhoeddi arnom.

5.00 p.m.

In Scotland, in my view, a trap has been set for the Scottish Government, because if you want to issue bonds, you either have to buy bond insurance, which costs an arm and a leg, or convince the market that you are worthy of

Yn yr Alban, yn fy marn i, gosodwyd trap ar gyfer Llywodraeth yr Alban, oherwydd os ydych am gyhoeddi bondiau, naill ai y mae'n rhaid i chi brynu yswiriant bond, sy'n costio crocbris, neu argyhoeddi'r farchnad eich bod

credit without a track record—the Scottish Government does not have a track record. In Northern Ireland, the only area of fiscal devolution that is being looked for is corporation tax, yet we know that were Northern Ireland to cut corporation tax to 12.5 per cent, the same as in the Republic of Ireland, there would be an enormous hole in Northern Ireland's finances. That is a matter for them, but none of this comes without disbenefit.

yn teilyngu credyd heb hanes—nid oes hanes gan Lywodraeth yr Alban yn hyn o beth. Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, yr unig faes datganoli cyllidol sy'n cael ei geisio yw treth gorfforaeth, eto fe wyddom petai Gogledd Iwerddon yn torri'r dreth gorfforaeth i 12.5 y cant, yr un fath ag yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon, byddai twll enfawr yng nghyllid Gogledd Iwerddon. Mater iddyn nhw yw hynny, ond nid oes dim o hyn yn dod heb anfantais.

Nick Ramsay: While we would welcome a Barnett floor, do you accept, as Gerry Holtham identified in his report on the funding of Wales, that a Barnett floor only helps when expenditure is increasing? When expenditure is declining, the Barnett floor does not provide this great panacea of increased funding that you seem to think that it does.

Nick Ramsay: Er y byddem yn croesawu terfyn isaf Barnett, a ydych yn derbyn, fel y nododd Gerry Holtham yn ei adroddiad ar ariannu Cymru, bod terfyn isaf Barnett ond yn helpu pan fydd gwariant yn cynyddu? Pan fydd gwariant yn gostwng, nid yw terfyn isaf Barnett yn darparu'r ateb i bob problem o gynyddu cyllid y mae'n ymddangos eich bod yn meddwl y mae'n ei wneud.

The First Minister: If we get £300 million a year more, I am happy with whatever formula is used. What is important is that Wales gets the money to which it is entitled.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os cawn £300 miliwn y flwyddyn yn fwy, rwy'n hapus gyda pha fformiwla bynnag sy'n cael ei defnyddio. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod Cymru'n cael yr arian y mae arni hawl iddo.

We have not ruled out any kind of fiscal devolution, as Kirsty put it: that is simply not true. Our manifesto ruled out powers to vary income tax. Those of us who campaigned on the referendum know that the one thing that put people off from voting 'yes' was any suggestion that income tax would be devolved in the near future, and I am not prepared to go back on the promise that was made to the people of Wales.

Nid ydym wedi diystyru unrhyw fath o ddatganoli cyllidol, fel y dywedodd Kirsty: nid yw hynny'n wir. Diystyrodd ein maniffesto bwerau i amrywio treth incwm. Mae'r rhai ohonom a ymgyrchodd ar y refferendwm yn gwybod mai'r un peth a oedd yn peri bod pobl yn peidio â phleidleisio 'ie' oedd unrhyw awgrym y byddai treth incwm yn cael ei ddatganoli yn y dyfodol agos, ac nid wyf yn barod i dorri'r addewid a wnaed i bobl Cymru.

It is also important to point out that we as Government produced the most detailed legislative programme ever seen within this institution, drawing on the most detailed manifesto produced by any party, producing ideas for Bills that outdo the number of ideas that the Liberal Democrats and Plaid Cymru had put together. The Lib Dems only had a handful of ideas—four or five over the next five years—and Plaid Cymru had none whatsoever.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi ein bod ni fel Llywodraeth wedi cynhyrchu'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol mwyaf manwl a welwyd erioed o fewn y sefydliad hwn, gan dynnu ar y maniffesto mwyaf manwl a gynhyrchwyd gan unrhyw blaid, gan gynhyrchu syniadau ar gyfer Biliau sy'n rhagori ar nifer y syniadau gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Phlaid Cymru wedi eu rhoi at ei gilydd. Dim ond llond llaw o syniadau a oedd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—pedwar neu bump dros y pum mlynedd nesaf—ac nid oedd yr un gan Blaid Cymru.

Mae'n bwysig dros ben bod Plaid Cymru yn

It is crucial that Plaid Cymru realises that it

sylweddoli bod yn rhaid iddi fod yn blaid Cymru ac nid yn ail blaid yr Alban o ran sicrhau pwerau i Gymru.

must be a party of Wales and not a second party of Scotland with regard to ensuring more powers for Wales.

Finally, I listened carefully to Mark Isherwood demanding the language of consensus, although I am not sure that he practised what he preached in that regard. Mark, I would listen to your comments on fuel poverty more carefully were it not for the fact that your colleagues cut the winter fuel allowance. What will that do to alleviate fuel poverty in Wales? It will just make it worse. We now have the Conservatives as the defenders of Communities First. They have been trying to destroy it for the past few years and now, all of a sudden, they are trying to pass themselves off as the defenders of Communities First.

Yn olaf, gwrandewais yn ofalus ar Mark Isherwood yn mynnu bod iaith gonsensws, er nad wyf yn siŵr yr oedd yn ymarfer yr hyn a bregethodd yn hynny o beth. Mark, byddwn yn gwrando ar eich sylwadau ar dlodi tanwydd yn fwy gofalus oni bai am y ffaith bod eich cydweithwyr wedi torri'r lwfans tanwydd gaeaf. Beth fydd hynny yn ei wneud i liniaru tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru? Bydd ond yn ei waethygu. Erbyn hyn mae gennym y Ceidwadwyr fel amddiffynwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Maent wedi bod yn ceisio ei ddinistrio am yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf ac yn awr, yn sydyn, maent yn ceisio honni eu bod yn amddiffynwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

I listened to Sir Roger Jones's comments regarding the WDA. All I can say is that the WDA would not have survived the Freedom of Information Act 2000. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Gwrandewais ar sylwadau Syr Roger Jones ynghylch Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud yw na fyddai Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru wedi goroesi Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Mark Isherwood: I hope that you will recognise that I and others in the Chamber have worked hard over the years to try to keep fuel poverty out of party politics, and I would hope that you will continue in that vein as we drive that agenda forward at a devolved level using the tools that we can use at that level in whatever situation we find ourselves in.

Mark Isherwood: Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cydnabod fy mod i ac eraill yn y Siambr wedi gweithio'n galed dros y blynyddoedd i geisio cadw tlodi tanwydd rhag gwleidyddiaeth plaid, a byddwn yn gobeithio y byddwch yn parhau yn yr wythïen honno wrth i ni yrru'r agenda honno yn ei blaen ar lefel ddatganoledig, gan ddefnyddio'r offer y gallwn eu defnyddio ar y lefel honno ym mha sefyllfa bynnag yr ydym yn canfod ein hunain ynddi.

On Communities First—

Ar Cymunedau yn Gyntaf—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. One point per intervention, Mark.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Un pwynt i bob ymyriad, Mark.

The First Minister: It is difficult to keep party politics out of a Chamber like this, I suspect. [*Laughter.*] We produced the most detailed legislative programme ever seen. We produced the most detailed manifesto ever seen. It is a manifesto that the people of Wales put their faith in, it is a manifesto that we intend to deliver on, containing promises that we will ensure are put in place, and it is a manifesto that is good and proud for the

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n anodd cadw gwleidyddiaeth plaid allan o Siambr fel hon, rwy'n amau. [*Chwerthin.*] Gwnaethom gynhyrchu'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol fwyaf manwl a welwyd erioed. Gwnaethom gynhyrchu'r maniffesto mwyaf manwl a welwyd erioed. Mae'n faniffesto y rhoddodd pobl Cymru eu ffydd ynddo, mae'n faniffesto yr ydym yn bwriadu ei gyflawni, yn cynnwys addewidion y byddwn yn sicrhau sy'n cael eu

people of Wales. The people of Wales wanted a Government that did things rather than a Government that talked about doing them, and we will not let the people of Wales down.

rhoi ar waith, ac mae'n faniffesto sy'n dda i bobl Cymru a dylid bod yn falch ohono. Roedd pobl Cymru am gael Llywodraeth a oedd yn gwneud pethau yn hytrach na Llywodraeth a oedd yn siarad am eu gwneud, ac ni fyddwn yn gadael pobl Cymru i lawr.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It has been an interesting debate, and I am pleased that a number of Members have had an opportunity to make contributions. I cannot refer to them all, because I overran in my first speech and I do not want to tread on the Deputy Presiding Officer's responsibilities.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae wedi bod yn ddadl ddiddorol, ac yr wyf yn falch bod nifer o Aelodau wedi cael cyfle i wneud cyfraniadau. Ni allaf gyfeirio at bob un ohonynt, gan fy mod wedi gor-redeg yn fy araith gyntaf ac nid oes arnaf eisiau tresmasu ar gyfrifoldebau'r Dirprwy Lywydd.

However, to deal with some of the points that the First Minister made, we had a programme for legislation in Plaid Cymru that we published at the time of the election. We made it clear that we had a comprehensive programme of legislation that we would have introduced in the Assembly, so to say that we did not have such a programme is quite wrong.

Fodd bynnag, i ymdrin â rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog, roedd gennym raglen ddeddfu ym Mhlaid Cymru a gyhoeddwyd gennym yn ystod yr etholiad. Rydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir fod gennym raglen gynhwysfawr o ddeddfu y byddem wedi ei chyflwyno yn y Cynulliad, felly mae dweud nad oedd gennym raglen o'r fath yn gwbl anghywir.

I was quite shocked when the First Minister said that it took months for the One Wales Government to have a delivery programme. We had two documents in the One Wales Government: one was 'One Wales', which was the Government's policy agenda, and, following that, we had a delivery plan. You must know what you are delivering. Unless you have a comprehensive policy agenda, what is there to deliver? I note that the First Minister said that he has a delivery unit, but what will it deliver? We do not know if we do not know what the Government's policies are for the next five years.

Cefais eithaf sioc pan ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog ei bod wedi cymryd misoedd i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un gael rhaglen gyflawni. Roedd gennym ddwy ddogfen yn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un: un oedd 'Cymru'n Un', sef agenda polisi'r Llywodraeth, ac, yn dilyn hynny, yr oedd gennym gynllun cyflawni. Rhaid i chi wybod beth yr ydych yn ei gyflawni. Heb agenda bolisi cynhwysfawr, beth sydd yno i'w gyflawni? Nodaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi dweud bod ganddo uned gyflawni, ond beth a fydd yn ei gyflawni? Nid ydym yn gwybod os nad ydym yn gwybod beth yw polisïau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer y pum mlynedd nesaf.

Therefore, we must know what you are saying on health, education, transport and housing. No answers were forthcoming today. I believe that the First Minister will sell Wales short if all he will call for from the Westminster Government are borrowing powers and the Holtham floor. That will not be enough, because if Scotland gets all the powers that have been called for—it does not matter whether we call the SNP a sister party or whatever—the reality is that Scotland will have powers far in excess of those being offered to Wales. If the First Minister is saying that we should be satisfied with

Felly, rhaid inni wybod beth yr ydych yn ei ddweud ar iechyd, addysg, trafnidiaeth a thai. Ni ddaeth atebion heddiw. Credaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn tanbrisio Cymru os mai dyna'i gyd a fydd yn galw amdano gan Lywodraeth San Steffan yw pwerau benthyca a therfyn isaf Holtham. Ni fydd hynny'n ddigon, oherwydd os caiff yr Alban yr holl bwerau y galwyd amdanynt—nid oes ots os ydym yn galw'r SNP yn chwaer o blaid neu beth bynnag—y realiti yw y bydd gan yr Alban bwerau llawer mwy na'r rhai sy'n cael eu cynnig i Gymru. Os yw'r Prif Weinidog yn dweud y dylem fod yn fodlon gyda

borrowing powers and the Holtham floor, that is selling Wales short. That is not standing up for the people of Wales. If the First Minister accepts our motion, what we want him to do is to bring forward a comprehensive programme. We are entitled to that and then we will have an opportunity to scrutinise it.

phwerau benthyca a therfyn isaf Holtham, mae hynny'n tanbrisio Cymru. Nid yw hynny'n sefyll i fyny dros bobl Cymru. Os bydd y Prif Weinidog yn derbyn ein cynnig, yr hyn yr ydym am iddo ei wneud yw cyflwyno rhaglen gynhwysfawr. Mae gennym hawl i hynny ac yna byddwn yn cael cyfle i graffu arno.

I am pleased that we have had this debate in which we have at least teased out some of the issues. I am grateful to the First Minister for responding to this debate. We will also support both the amendments put forward by the Liberal Democrats, namely amendments 1 and 2.

Rwy'n falch ein bod wedi cael y ddadl hon a'n bod o leiaf wedi gwyntyllu rhai o'r materion ynddi. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am ymateb i'r ddadl hon. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi'r ddau welliant a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sef gwelliannau 1 a 2.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the motion be agreed without amendment. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, voting on this item will be deferred until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, caiff pleidleisio ar yr eitem hon ei ohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru
Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate

Adeiladu Economi Gref i Gymru
Building a Strong Welsh Economy

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Nick Ramsay.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Nick Ramsay.

Cynnig NDM4736 Peter Black

Motion NDM4736 Peter Black

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried pob dewis a fydd yn helpu i adeiladu economi gref i Gymru, gan gynnwys:

1. Calls on the Welsh Government to consider all options which will help to build a strong Welsh economy, including:

(a) Cyflwyno Parthau Menter, a

(a) Introducing Enterprise Zones, and

(b) Adeiladu ar gyhoeddiad 'Cynllunio ar gyfer Adnewyddu Economaidd Cynaliadwy' drwy gyflwyno proses Ariannu drwy Gynyddrannau Treth er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol allu ariannu prosiectau adnewyddu mawr drwy fenthyg yn erbyn yr incwm a grëir

(b) Building on the publication of 'Planning for Sustainable Economic Renewal' by introducing Tax Increment Financing to enable local authorities to fund large-scale regeneration projects by borrowing against the future income generated by that

gan yr adnewyddu hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

regeneration.

Kirsty Williams: I move the motion.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

We make no apologies as a group for a motion that focuses on the economy and puts forward what the Welsh Liberal Democrats believe are two possible solutions and approaches to reviving the Welsh economy at the moment. I very much welcome the announcement today of a drop in the unemployment figures in Wales. That is very good news. However, the reality is that, despite that drop, unemployment levels in Wales remain higher than the UK average, as they have done for many years. Our gross value added figures, which by most economists' reckoning, are an accurate reflection of the success of a nation's economy, have been falling since 2002. Therefore, it is not credible to say that the current situation is simply the result of the most recent economic downturn. The reality is that the Welsh economy has been losing pace since 2002.

Nid ydym yn ymddiheuro fel grŵp am gynnig sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr economi ac yn cyflwyno'r hyn y mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn credu sy'n ddau ateb a dull posibl o adfywio economi Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Croesawaf yn fawr iawn y cyhoeddiad heddiw o ostyngiad yn y ffigurau diweithdra yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n newyddion da iawn. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani yw bod lefelau diweithdra yng Nghymru, er gwaethaf y gostyngiad hwnnw, yn parhau i fod yn uwch na chyfartaledd y DU, fel y maent wedi bod ers blynyddoedd lawer. Mae ein ffigurau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, sydd yn ôl cyfrif y rhan fwyaf o economegwyr yn adlewyrchiad cywir o lwyddiant economi cenedl, wedi bod yn gostwng ers 2002. Felly, nid yw'n gredadwy dweud bod y sefyllfa bresennol, yn syml, yn ganlyniad i'r dirywiad economaidd diweddaraf. Y gwir amdani yw bod economi Cymru wedi bod yn colli cyflymder ers 2002.

We must acknowledge that, over the last 10 years, previous Welsh Assembly Governments have spent substantial amounts of money on economic development. If we compare that spend with economic development spend in other regions across the UK, we see that we have spent more than has been spent in other regions. Therefore, one must question the effectiveness of that spend and whether the investment that we have made in economic development has truly gone some way to addressing the fundamental, long-term and structural problems of the Welsh economy.

Rhaid inni gydnabod bod Llywodraethau blaenorol y Cynulliad dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf wedi treulio symiau sylweddol o arian ar ddatblygu economaidd. Os ydym yn cymharu'r gwariant hwnnw gyda'r gwariant ar ddatblygu economaidd mewn rhanbarthau eraill ar draws y DU, rydym yn gweld ein bod wedi gwario mwy nag sydd wedi cael ei wario mewn rhanbarthau eraill. Felly, mae'n rhaid i rywun gwestiynu effeithiolrwydd y gwariant hwnnw ac a yw ein buddsoddiad mewn datblygu economaidd yn wirioneddol wedi mynd rhywfaint i'r afael â phroblemau sylfaenol, hirdymor a strwythurol economi Cymru.

The difficulties that the economy in Wales currently faces do not affect Wales alone. It would have been impossible for us as a country to defend ourselves from the global economic seizure that took place a few years ago. However, if you look at the GVA figures, the unemployment figures and the labour market and economic activity figures, you can see that these issues have not dogged Wales only over the last two years or 18 months. These are fundamental, long-term, entrenched and structural difficulties in the

Nid yw'r anawsterau y mae'r economi yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd yn effeithio ar Gymru yn unig. Byddai wedi bod yn amhosibl i ni fel gwlad amddiffyn ein hunain rhag y trawiad economaidd byd-eang a ddigwyddodd ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, os edrychwch ar y ffigurau GYC, y ffigurau diweithdra a ffigurau'r farchnad lafur a gweithgarwch economaidd, gallwch weld nad yw'r materion hyn wedi llethu Cymru yn unig yn ystod y ddwy flynedd neu 18 mis diwethaf. Mae'r rhain yn

Welsh economy that have meant that, for too long, we have found ourselves at the top of the wrong type of league tables. We have a workforce that is characterised by low skills, and we have a poorer infrastructure than elsewhere, whether we are talking about road and rail links or new information technology links. That has led us to be the least competitive part of the UK, and therefore we have often struggled to attract long-term, high-quality research and development and inward investment. We have also not been sufficiently focused in recent years on growing entrepreneurship within our country.

anawsterau sylfaenol, hirdymor a strwythurol sydd wedi ymwreiddio yn economi Cymru sydd wedi golygu am gyfnod rhy hir ein bod wedi canfod ein hunain ar frig y math anghywir o dablau cynghrair. Mae gennym weithlu sy'n cael ei nodweddu gan sgiliau isel, ac mae gennym seilwaith gwaeth nag mewn mannau eraill, p'un ai a ydym yn sôn am gysylltiadau ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd neu am gysylltiadau technoleg gwybodaeth newydd. Mae hynny wedi ein harwain i fod yn rhan leiaf cystadleuol y DU, ac felly yr ydym yn aml wedi cael trafferth i ddenu ymchwil a datblygu a mewnfuddsoddi hirdymor o ansawdd uchel. Yn ogystal, nid ydym wedi canolbwyntio'n ddigonol yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ar dyfu entrepreneuriaeth o fewn ein gwlad.

Over the last four years, the Welsh Liberal Democrat group has been critical of the timing of the previous Government's economic interventions. There is much in the economic renewal programme that we would agree with, and much to commend it. However, it took more than three years for the previous Government to come up with that plan, which meant that it left itself with little time to implement it. I am confused, and I think that the business community is confused, by the Government's mixed messages on the status of that document. The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science was quite forceful and straightforward, as she always is, about her intentions, but that is not backed up by statements that we have heard in the Chamber that suggest that there will be a different approach and changes to the economic renewal programme.

Dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, mae grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi bod yn feirniadol o amseru ymyriadau economaidd y Llywodraeth flaenorol. Mae llawer yn y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd y byddem yn cytuno ag ef, a llawer i'w gymeradwyo. Fodd bynnag, cymerodd fwy na thair blynedd i'r Llywodraeth flaenorol i gyflwyno'r cynllun hwnnw, a oedd yn golygu ei bod wedi gadael ychydig iawn o amser i'w hun i'w weithredu. Yr wyf wedi drysu, ac rwy'n meddwl bod y gymuned fusnes wedi drysu, gan negeseuon cymysg y Llywodraeth ar statws y ddogfen honno. Roedd y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth yn eithaf di-flewyn ar dafod, fel y mae bob tro, am ei bwriadau, ond nid yw hynny'n cael ei gefnogi gan ddatganiadau yr ydym wedi'u clywed yn y Siambr sy'n awgrymu y bydd dull gwahanol a newidiadau i'r rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi.

The motion before us today focuses on two interventions. The first is tax increment financing—not the sexiest phrase in the world, and, I am sure, not something that most families in Wales will be talking about around the dinner table tonight. However, other parts of the UK—and, again, I go back to the situation in Scotland, which we have spent a lot of time talking about—are using these mechanisms to great effect already, allowing local authorities and public bodies to work with the private sector to lever in new investment. England is now moving ahead with several TIF projects, and we have

Mae'r cynnig sydd ger ein bron heddiw yn canolbwyntio ar ddau ymyriad. Y cyntaf yw ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth—nid yr ymadrodd mwyaf deniadol yn y byd, ac, yr wyf yn sicr, nid rhywbeth y bydd y rhan fwyaf o deuluoedd yng Nghymru yn ei drafod o gwmpas y bwrdd cinio heno. Fodd bynnag, mae rhannau eraill o'r DU—ac, unwaith eto, yr wyf yn mynd yn ôl at y sefyllfa yn yr Alban, yr ydym wedi treulio llawer o amser yn siarad amdani—yn defnyddio'r mecanweithiau hyn yn effeithiol iawn yn barod, gan alluogi awdurdodau lleol a chyrff cyhoeddus i weithio gyda'r sector

repeatedly asked the previous Government—and we are asking this Government today—for a clear indication of its policy on this. For large conurbations such as Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, it offers a real chance of levering in new investment opportunities to create new jobs.

preifat i ddenu buddsoddiad newydd. Mae Lloegr yn awr yn symud ymlaen â nifer o brosiectau ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth, ac yr ydym wedi gofyn i'r Llywodraeth flaenorol dro ar ôl tro—ac rydym yn gofyn i'r Llywodraeth hon heddiw—am arwydd clir o'i pholisi ar hyn. Ar gyfer cytrefi mawr fel Caerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd, mae'n cynnig cyfle gwirioneddol i ddenu cyfleoedd buddsoddi newydd i greu swyddi newydd.

The second point in the motion is about enterprise zones, and, again, we are still waiting for a definitive answer from the Welsh Government on its attitude to enterprise zones. Yesterday, the First Minister said that he had not seen sufficient detail from London to know what they would mean, but I think that we should be innovative and should use the money that has come down from London as a Barnett consequential from the enterprise zones to come up with a version of our own that best fits the Welsh economy.

Mae'r ail bwynt yn y cynnig hwn yn ymwneud ag ardaloedd menter, ac, eto, rydym yn dal i aros am ateb pendant gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar ei hagwedd tuag at ardaloedd menter. Ddoe, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog nad oedd wedi gweld digon o fanylion o Lundain i wybod beth y byddent yn ei olygu, ond rwy'n meddwl y dylem fod yn arloesol a dylem ddefnyddio'r arian sydd wedi dod i lawr o Lundain o ganlyniad i Barnett o'r ardaloedd menter i ddyfeisio ein fersiwn ein hunain ar gyfer economi Cymru, ac un sy'n ateb y galw.

Simon Thomas: I am grateful to the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats for giving way. We are minded to support this motion, because we are open to looking at all possible ways of improving the Welsh economy. However, I have to ask her the following question. When enterprise zones were created under Thatcher in the 1980s, they did not create that many new jobs, but rather sucked in jobs from outlying areas, so what ideas does she have to ensure that that would not happen in Wales? As an advocate of these policies, is she looking at Welsh-based solutions to prevent that from happening here? There is a great risk that that would destabilise the Welsh economy.

Simon Thomas: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am ildio. Rydym yn bwriadu cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, oherwydd rydym yn agored i edrych ar bob ffordd bosibl o wella economi Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ofyn y cwestiwn canlynol iddi. Pan gafodd ardaloedd menter eu creu o dan Thatcher yn y 1980au, nid oeddent yn creu cymaint â hynny o swyddi newydd, ond yn hytrach roeddent yn sugno swyddi o ardaloedd pellennig, felly pa syniadau sydd ganddi i sicrhau na fyddai hynny'n digwydd yng Nghymru? Fel eiriolwr y polisïau hyn, a ydyw hi'n edrych ar atebion o Gymru i atal hynny rhag digwydd yma? Mae perygl mawr y byddai hynny'n ansefydlogi economi Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Your concerns are legitimate, and we need to see what lessons we can learn from the last round of enterprise zones that were created. My understanding is that some 58,000 additional jobs were created, although I agree that other jobs in addition to that replaced others elsewhere. What we need to look at are zones in which there are preferential business rates and investment in infrastructure, especially high-speed broadband. We could create these zones in areas adjacent to stronger parts of

Kirsty Williams: Mae eich pryderon yn ddilys, ac mae angen inni weld pa wersi y gallwn eu dysgu o'r cylch diwethaf o ardaloedd menter a gafodd eu creu. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw y cafodd rhyw 58,000 o swyddi ychwanegol eu creu, er fy mod yn cytuno bod swyddi eraill yn ychwanegol at hynny wedi disodli swyddi eraill mewn mannau eraill. Yr hyn y mae angen i ni edrych arno yw parthau lle mae trethi busnes ffafriol a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith, yn enwedig band eang cyflym. Gallem greu'r

the Welsh economy in order to spread economic success, which is something that we are not seeing at the moment. We have seen parts of Wales do well, but we have not been able to spread that success around. Perhaps, with enterprise zones strategically placed in those areas, we can get greater movement of wealth in that area, as well as providing new opportunities for businesses to start up.

parthau hyn mewn ardaloedd cyfagos i rannau cryfach o economi Cymru er mwyn lledaenu llwyddiant economaidd, sy'n rhywbeth nad ydym yn ei weld ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym wedi gweld rhannau o Gymru yn gwneud yn dda, ond nid ydym wedi gallu lledaenu'r llwyddiant i bedwar ban. Efallai, gydag ardaloedd menter wedi eu gosod yn strategol yn yr ardaloedd hynny, gallwn symud cyfoeth o gwmpas yn fwy yn yr ardal honno, yn ogystal â darparu cyfleoedd newydd i fusnesau gael eu sefydlu o'r newydd.

5.15 p.m.

We must consider this, because the Westminster Government's decision to place them in Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol presents a great threat to the Welsh economy. If you are looking to invest in those areas, then you have the choice of either coming to Newport or to an enterprise zone in Bristol, and I know what most people would do. Therefore, we cannot afford to ignore this. We do not necessarily need to make a carbon copy of what Westminster is doing, but we should use the resources available to us and come up with an innovative way of using them.

Mae'n rhaid i ni ystyried hyn, oherwydd mae penderfyniad Llywodraeth San Steffan i'w lleoli yn Birmingham, Lerpwl a Bryste yn cyflwyno her sylweddol i economi Cymru. Os ydych yn ystyried buddsoddi yn yr ardaloedd hynny, yna mae gennych y dewis o ddod i Gasnewydd neu i barth menter ym Mryste, a gwn beth y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn ei wneud. Nid oes angen i ni gopïo'n union yr hyn y mae San Steffan yn ei wneud, ond dylem ddefnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i ni a meddwl am ffordd ddyfeisgar o'u defnyddio.

My colleagues Peter Black and Bill Powell will speak at great length on the details around enterprise zones and tax increment financing—

Bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau Peter Black a Bill Powell yn ymhelaethu am fanylion y parthau menter a'r cyllido cynyddran treth—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Anyone else?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Unrhyw un arall?

Kirsty Williams: Andrew, I would have thought that you of all the people would realise that it is not size that matters, but quality. [*Laughter.*] As I said, my colleagues will go on to talk about the individual programmes in greater detail.

Kirsty Williams: Andrew, byddwn yn tybio y byddech chi o bawb yn sylweddoli nad maint sy'n bwysig, ond safon. [*Chwerthin.*] Fel y dywedais, bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau yn ymhelaethu ar y rhaglenni unigol mewn mwy o fanylder.

The motion before us calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government not to rule out these individual interventions at this stage, but at least to explore these possibilities as a way of addressing some of the fundamental issues that bedevil our economy.

Mae'r cynnig ger ein bron yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i beidio â diystyru'r ymyriadau unigol hyn ar hyn o bryd, ond o leiaf ystyried y posibiliadau hyn fel ffordd o ymdrin â rhai o'r problemau sylfaenol sy'n bla ar ein economi.

Gwelliant 1 Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 1 Jocelyn Davies

Ychwanegu is-bwyntiau newydd ar ddiwedd

Add as new sub points at end of point 1:

pwynt 1:

ceisio datganoli pwerau dros dreth gorfforaeth ac amrywio treth er mwyn galluogi'r llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau strwythurol economi Cymru;

seeking to devolve powers over tax varying and corporation tax to enable the government to tackle the structural problems of the Welsh economy;

parhau i weithredu Rhaglen Adnewyddu'r Economi: Cyfeiriad Newydd.

continuing to action the Economic Renewal Programme: a New Direction.

Alun Ffred Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 1.

Alun Ffred Jones: I move amendment 1.

Hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn i'ch llongyfarch ar eich swydd newydd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, gan y bu imi fethu â gwneud hynny o'r blaen.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your new job, Deputy Presiding Officer, as I did not do so earlier.

Yr wyf am siarad mewn cefnogaeth i welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2, gan fod angen rhoi rhyddid i'r Llywodraeth hon wario unrhyw arian sy'n dod yma yn ôl blaenoriaethau Cymru, ac nid yn ôl blaenoriaethau Llundain. Yr ydym yn hapus i gefnogi'r trydydd gwelliant yn enw Nick Ramsay. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi'r cynnig gan fod y geiriau cychwynnol a phwynt (b) yn bwysig. Nid ydym yn credu y byddai parthau menter, fel y mae Simon eisoes wedi dweud, yn debygol o fod yn llesol, ond yr ydym yn amlwg yn barod i wrando ar y dadleuon.

I would like to speak in support of amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. However, we will be opposing amendment 2, as it is necessary to give the Government the freedom to spend any money that comes here according to the priorities of Wales and not those of London. We are happy to support the third amendment in the name of Nick Ramsay. We will also support the motion as the words at the beginning of the motion and point (b) are important. As Simon has already said, we do not believe that enterprise zones are likely to be beneficial, but we are obviously prepared to listen to the arguments.

I have already spoken today about the need to support infrastructure projects, be they in schools or medical facilities, or to do with roads, railways, broadband, radio installations, and so on, in order to create a more robust society and economy in Wales, but also to give a capital injection into the economy. The Build for Wales model would need Government support and guarantees to attract private finance. However, it is not a private finance initiative, thank the Lord. Indeed, recent reports demonstrate that many of the PFI projects instigated under the Tory Government, and under Labour, are now traded openly on the stock market and are a means of making massive profits at the expense of the public purse. However, the Build for Wales model would be a way to provide finance at realistic and sensible interest rates. It is interesting that yesterday's announcement by the Westminster coalition Government on borrowing powers for the SNP Government in Scotland reflects many

Rwyf wedi siarad yn barod heddiw am yr angen i gefnogi prosiectau seilwaith, pa un ai a ydynt mewn ysgolion neu gyfleusterau meddygol, neu yn ymwneud â ffyrdd, rheilffyrdd, band llydan, mewnosodiadau radio, ac yn y blaen, er mwyn creu cymdeithas ac economi cadarnach yng Nghymru. Byddai'r model Adeiladu dros Gymru angen cymorth gan y Llywodraeth a gwarantau i ddenu cyllid preifat. Fodd bynnag, nid menter cyllid preifat mohono, diolch i'r drefn. Yn wir, dengys adroddiadau diweddar fod llawer o'r projectau PFI a roddwyd ar waith gan y Llywodraeth Dorïaidd, ac o dan Llafur, bellach yn cael eu masnachu'n agored ar y farchnad stoc ac yn ffordd o wneud elw anferth ar draul y pwrs cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r model Adeiladu dros Gymru yn ffordd o ddarparu cyllid am gyfraddau llog realistig a synhwyrol. Mae'n ddiddorol bod cyhoeddiad ddoe gan Lywodraeth glymblaid San Steffan ar bwerau benthyca ar gyfer Llywodraeth

of the features of our proposal with regard to the Build for Wales project.

SNP yr Alban yn adlewyrchu llawer o nodweddion y project Adeiladu dros Gymru.

With reference to the question that I, and others, asked yesterday, using local authority borrowing powers would also provide a vehicle to borrow finance for capital projects in Wales. The Government should therefore quickly instigate discussion with the Welsh Local Government Association on this in order to use that facility to ensure that capital projects that are in accordance with the Government's programme in the Assembly and which will also deliver locally can go ahead.

O ran y cwestiwn y gofynnais i ac eraill ddoe, byddai defnyddio'r pwerau benthyca sydd gan awdurdodau lleol hefyd yn ffordd o fenthyg cyllid ar gyfer projectau cyfalaf yng Nghymru. Felly, dylai'r Llywodraeth ddechrau trafod hyn ar unwaith gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru er mwyn defnyddio'r cyfleuster hwnnw i sicrhau bod projectau cyfalaf sy'n cydfynd â rhaglen y Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad ac sydd hefyd yn cyflawni'n lleol yn gallu mynd yn eu blaenau.

However, borrowing finance is only half the equation, and the flip-side is the ability to vary taxes or to raise money. If we do not pursue this particular avenue, then we will be missing a trick and will certainly slip behind Scotland. We do not have to slavishly follow everything that the Scottish Government does, but it seems that it has stolen a march on us in this respect. The ability to levy taxes is not only a matter of fiscal responsibility, but a mark of legitimacy. There is a connection between representation and taxation, and that is deeply embedded in people's consciousness. If Wales did not pursue the ability to raise taxes, or at least to vary them, it would be qualitatively different from Scotland, and that would be a mistake. The ability to raise taxes and the ability to borrow money are closely linked. A borrower who is able to raise taxes to meet its obligations will always be able to borrow at better rates than a borrower who cannot. That is one reason why local authorities can borrow at good rates: they have the means to raise the necessary finance when required.

Fodd bynnag, dim ond un ochr i'r geiniog yw hynny, a'r ochr arall yw'r gallu i amrywio trethi neu godi arian. Os nad awn ar y trywydd hwnnw, yna byddwn yn colli cyfle ac yn bendant yn llithro y tu ôl i'r Alban. Nid oes rhaid i ni ddilyn popeth a wna Llywodraeth yr Alban yn slafaidd, ond ymddengys ei bod wedi achub y blaen arnom yn hyn o beth. Mae'r gallu i godi trethi nid yn unig yn fater o gyfrifoldeb ariannol, ond hefyd yn arwydd o ddilysrwydd. Mae cysylltiad rhwng cynrychiolaeth a threthu, ac mae hyn yn ddwfn yn ymwybyddiaeth pobl. Pe na bai Cymru yn ceisio'r gallu i godi trethi, neu o leiaf eu hamrywio, byddai'n wahanol o ran safon i'r Alban, a byddai hynny'n gamgymeriad. Mae cysylltiad agos rhwng y gallu i godi trethi a'r gallu i fenthyca arian. Bydd benthyciwr sy'n gallu codi trethi er mwyn cwrdd â'i ddyletswyddau yn gallu benthyca am gyfraddau gwell na benthyciwr na fedr wneud hyn. Dyna un rheswm pam nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn gallu benthyca am gyfraddau da: mae ganddynt y gallu i godi'r cyllid y mae ei angen pan fo angen.

Therefore, they are two sides of the same coin, and the case has been well made by many speakers today that an injection of capital is essential in backing up the programmes that are already in place, such as the twenty-first century schools programme, and in ensuring that the Welsh economy does not slip back. Encouraging figures were released today about unemployment; I do not think that you can say that they were more than encouraging. However, the dangers are still there, and we are still facing an uncertain future. An injection of capital is essential to

Felly, dwy ochr i'r un geiniog ydynt, ac mae'r achos wedi ei ddadlau'n raenus gan sawl siaradwr heddiw bod chwistrelliad o gyfalaf yn hanfodol er mwyn cefnogi'r rhaglenni sydd eisoes ar waith, fel y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain ganrif, a sicrhau nad yw economi Cymru yn llithro'n ôl. Rhyddhawyd ffigurau calonogol heddiw am ddiweithdra; gallech ddweud eu bod yn fwy na chalonogol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r peryglon dal yno, ac rydym dal yn wynebu dyfodol ansicr. Mae chwistrelliad o gyfalaf yn hanfodol er mwyn cynnal y cynnydd a wnaed

maintaining the progress that has been made over the past few years with regard to unemployment and employment figures in Wales.

dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf o ran ffigurau diweithdra a chyflogaeth yng Nghymru.

Gwelliant 2 Nick Ramsay

Amendment 2 Nick Ramsay

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as a new point at end of motion:

Yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i neilltuo symiau canlyniadol Fformiwla Barnett, a fydd yn deillio o greu Parthau Menter yn Lloegr, i'r Adran Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth.

Urges the Welsh Government to allocate the Barnett Formula consequential arising from the creation of Enterprise Zones in England to the Department for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science.

Gwelliant 3 Nick Ramsay

Amendment 3 Nick Ramsay

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as a new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud datganiad am ddyfodol Rhaglen Adnewyddu'r Economi.

Calls on the Welsh Government to make a statement on the future of the Economic Renewal Programme.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Nick Ramsay.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiaf welliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Nick Ramsay.

I welcome the opportunity to contribute to the debate. I also welcome the opportunity to check my diary for an event that the leader of the Liberal Democrats talked about, but which I do not remember. It is a pleasure to move amendments 2 and 3, in particular because of the expression of interest in enterprise zones in Wales, which we believe are a fundamental driver of economic activity. It is right to take on Simon Thomas's point that the enterprise zones that were devised in the 1980s related to regeneration. Surely, the enterprise zones that are fit for purpose in the second decade of the twenty-first century should relate more to job creation and economic development than regeneration, which the proposals put forward in the 1980s related to—and we can debate the merits of that as much as we want.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gyfrannu i'r ddadl. Rwyf hefyd yn croesawu'r cyfle i wirio fy nyddiadur am ddigwyddiad y soniodd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol amdano, ond nad wyf yn ei gofio. Mae'n bleser cynnig gwelliannau 2 a 3, yn enwedig oherwydd y diddordeb a fynegwyd mewn parthau menter yng Nghymru, sydd yn hybu gweithgarwch economaidd yn sylfaenol yn ein barn ni. Mae'n briodol ystyried pwynt Simon Thomas, sef bod parthau menter wedi cael eu dyfeisio yn y 1980au mewn cysylltiad ag adfywio. Dylai parthau menter sydd yn addas i'w diben yn ail ddegawd yr unfed ganrif ar hugain ymwneud mwy â chreu swyddi a datblygu economaidd nag adfywio, sef yr hyn yr oedd y cynigion yn y 1980au yn ymwneud â hwy—a gallwn drafod manteision hynny hyd syrffed.

I assume that the sentiment behind the debate is one of trying to get an indication from the Minister of the Welsh Government's thinking with regard to its delivery of enterprise zones in Wales. Bristol has stolen a march in identifying a clear area within the city precincts for taking enterprise zones forward,

Rwy'n cymryd mai nod y ddadl yw ceisio cael syniad am feddylfryd y Gweinidog o Lywodraeth Cymru am gyflwyno parthau menter yng Nghymru. Mae Bryste wedi achub y blaen o ran nodi ardal glir o fewn terfynau'r ddinas er mwyn datblygu parthau menter, ac mae nifer o syniadau yn cael eu

and several proposals are now coming forward across Offa's Dyke. Worcester is one example of where that is happening, and the leader of the Liberal Democrats mentioned Liverpool, Birmingham and other areas. They pose a significant opportunity not only for job creation but to existing jobs, because offering business-rate reduction, high-speed broadband and favourable planning conditions is a powerful cocktail for business to work with. I welcomed the opportunity to listen to the First Minister's legislative statement yesterday, in which he touched on the fact that there will be a planning Bill. Could the Minister inform us of the input her department has had on the thinking behind the Bill, so that those conditions could be put into the Bill, as many business organisations lobbied for before the Assembly elections?

cyflwyno bellach ar draws Clawdd Offa. Mae Caerwrangon yn un enghraifft o lle mae hynny'n digwydd, a soniodd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am Lerpwl, Birmingham ac ardaloedd eraill. Maent yn cynnig cyfle sylweddol nid yn unig ar gyfer creu swyddi ond hefyd ar gyfer swyddi sy'n bodoli'n barod, gan fod cynnig lleihau ardrethi busnes, band llydan cyflym ac amodau cynllunio ffafriol yn gyfuniad pwerus i fusnes weithio gydag ef. Croesewais y cyfle i wrando ar ddatganiad deddfwriaethol y Prif Weinidog ddoe, pan soniodd y bydd Bil cynllunio. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sôn am y mewnbwn a gafodd ei hadran ar y feddylfryd y tu ôl i'r Bil, fel y gellir rhoi'r amodau hynny yn y Bil, gan fod nifer o sefydliadau sy'n cynrychioli busnes wedi lobïo am hyn cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad?

Amendment 3 seeks an urgent statement from the Minister in connection with the economic renewal programme—I have also pressed the Leader of the House for such a statement in the past. There are serious concerns over the delivery of the economic renewal programme. The acting leader of the opposition highlighted yesterday to the First Minister that, to date, some £47,000 has been paid out in business support, the bulk of which has been paid since March this year. Bearing in mind that the economic renewal programme has been in existence since July of last year, it is not a clear sign of efficiency in terms of getting resources for business. I therefore hope that the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science, in her first speech in that capacity, will outline how she sees the economic renewal programme unfolding to be more user-friendly. I would also like to know whether she has the confidence to ensure that it goes forward in its current form, or whether she will be seeking some amendments—including, possibly, some radical amendments—to its current composition.

Mae gwelliant 3 yn gofyn am ddatganiad brys gan y Gweinidog am y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd—rwyf hefyd wedi pwyso ar Arweinydd y Tŷ am ddatganiad o'r fath yn y gorffennol. Mae cryn bryderon am y ffordd y mae rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi yn cael ei chyflwyno. Soniodd arweinydd dros dro yr wrthblaid ddoe wrth y Prif Weinidog bod £47,000, hyd yma, wedi cael ei dalu mewn cymorth busnes, y rhan fwyaf ohono ers mis Mawrth eleni. O gofio bod rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi wedi cychwyn ers mis Gorffennaf y llynedd, nid yw'n arwydd clir bod adnoddau yn cael eu rhoi i fusnesau yn effeithlon. Rwy'n gobeithio felly y bydd y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwybodaeth, yn ei haraith gyntaf yn rhinwedd y swydd, yn amlinellu sut mae'n gweld rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi yn datblygu er mwyn bod yn haws i'w defnyddio. Hoffwn wybod hefyd a oes ganddi ffydd y bydd yn mynd yn ei blaen fel ag y mae ar y funud, ynteu a fydd hi am wneud newidiadau—gan gynnwys, o bosibl, ambell i newid radical—i'r ffordd ag y mae ar y funud.

In looking at our economic climate, the comments made today by Roger Jones, former Chairman of the WDA, stand up to quite a bit of scrutiny. My namesake, Andrew Davies, a former Minister here, touched on the very real problems of delivery from the civil service. Who am I to argue whether that

O edrych ar ein hinsawdd economaidd, mae'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd heddiw gan Roger Jones, cyn-Gadeirydd Asiantaeth Datblygu Cymru, yn agos at galon y gwir. Dywedodd cyn-Weinidog yma o'r un enw â mi, Andrew Davies, fod problemau dyrys o ran cyflawni gan y gwasanaeth sifil. Pwy ydwyf i i

criticism was fair or justified? It is more for Ministers to reflect on their time in office, and for current Ministers to offer some defence of the civil service. However, there is a very real problem for business in terms of getting speedy decisions from the civil service. To be fair, due to the structure of the civil service and the way in which it interacts with politicians, there may be a certain lack of understanding among civil servants of the response that they need to give business. I would welcome the Minister using this afternoon's debate to see whether she believes there needs to be some sort of surgery among her officials in order to create a more robust and responsive department—one that can react in a timely manner to the requests of business.

ddadlau a oedd sail i'r feirniadaeth honno? Mater i Weinidogion i fyfyrio ar eu cyfnod yn y swydd yw honno, ac i Weinidogion presennol amddiffyn rhywfaint ar y gwasanaeth sifil. Fodd bynnag, mae problem go iawn gan fusnesau o ran cael penderfyniadau cyflym gan y gwasanaeth sifil. I fod yn deg, oherwydd strwythur y gwasanaeth sifil a'r ffordd y mae'n ymwneud â gwleidyddion, efallai bod rhywfaint o ddiffyg dealltwriaeth ymysg gweision sifil am yr ymateb y mae angen iddynt ei roi i fusnesau. Byddwn yn croesawu pe bai'r Gweinidog yn defnyddio dadl y prynhawn yma i ddweud a ydyw'n credu bod angen rhyw fath o ymgynghoriad ymysg ei swyddogion er mwyn creu adran sy'n fwy cadarn ac ymatebol—un sy'n gallu ymateb yn brydlon i geisiadau gan fusnesau.

Simon Thomas: I thank the Member for giving way. He has mentioned Roger Jones, whose name has come up a couple of times. Of course, it is always interesting when people say that money is being wasted, without any evidence. Does the Member remember Roger Jones saying that the incorporation of the WDA into the Welsh Assembly Government would create a new, sharply focused organisation—the best of its kind, not only in the UK, but also in Europe? Those are Roger Jones's words.

Simon Thomas: Diolch i'r Aelod am adael i mi dorri ar ei draws. Soniodd am Roger Jones, sydd wedi cael ei grybwyll unwaith neu ddwy. Wrth gwrs, mae wastad yn ddiddorol pan fo pobl yn dweud bod arian yn cael ei wastraffu, heb unrhyw dystiolaeth. A yw'r Aelod yn cofio Roger Jones yn dweud y byddai ymgorffori'r WDA yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn creu sefydliad newydd gyda ffocws penodol—y gorau o'i fath, nid yn unig yn y DU, ond hefyd yn Ewrop? Dyna eiriau Roger Jones.

Andrew R.T. Davies: The context in which I referred to Roger Jones was to seek a response from the Minister—who could use today's debate as a platform—to the points that he made. I believe that those points merit valid scrutiny, to see whether they need to be taken forward and whether the department requires some reorganisation. We are now at the start of the fourth Assembly, and this is an opportunity to see whether we need to have a department that is more responsive to the serious concerns that are put forward. On that note, I see that my time is up. I look forward to the Minister's response.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Soniais am Roger Jones er mwyn cael ymateb gan y Gweinidog—a allai ddefnyddio dadl heddiw fel llwyfan—i'r pwyntiau a wnaeth. Tybiaf fod y pwyntiau hynny'n haeddu sylw manwl, er mwyn gweld a ellir eu datblygu, a pha un ai a oes angen ail-drefnu rhywfaint ar yr adran. Rydym bellach ar ddechrau'r pedwerydd Cynulliad, ac mae hwn yn gyfle i ni weld a oes arnom angen adran sy'n fwy ymatebol i'r pryderon dwys sy'n cael eu cyflwyno. Ar y nodyn hwnnw, gwelaf fod fy amser ar ben. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Gweinidog.

Vaughan Gething: I am pleased to speak in today's debate. It is interesting to hear where the other parties are coming from in respect of the Welsh economy. I know that many Members in those parties will not want to talk about the UK Government. It is important to recognise that the proposals for enterprise

Vaughan Gething: Rwy'n falch o gael siarad yn y ddadl heddiw. Mae'n ddiddorol clywed safbwyntiau'r pleidiau eraill ar economi Cymru. Gwn na fydd llawer o Aelodau yn y pleidiau eraill am siarad am Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod nad yw'r cynigion ar gyfer parthau menter o

zones are not necessarily a panacea. They have been presented in a way that suggests that they are a magic trick that will somehow transform the Welsh economy over the next couple of years. Based on previous experience, we know that they sucked jobs out of town and city centres. It is therefore right that we are cautious about what we are doing and make sure that we get it right. I do not think that it is simply a question of saying that other areas are moving forward and stealing a march on us, and that we must therefore do something now. We have to be careful that we do not see jobs sucked out of Wales and, as the First Minister, Carwyn Jones, has said, we should look again at clusters of development, which may be a way to take this forward sensibly.

anghenraid yn cynnig yr ateb cyfan. Maent wedi cael eu cyflwyno mewn ffordd sy'n awgrymu eu bod yn dric gan gonsuriwr a fydd rhywsut yn trawsnewid economi Cymru dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Ar sail profiad blaenorol, gwyddom eu bod wedi tynnu swyddi allan o ganol trefi a dinasoedd. Mae'n briodol felly ein bod yn ofalus am beth yr ydym yn ei wneud ac yn sicrhau ein bod yn ei wneud yn iawn. Nid wyf yn tybio mai mater yn unig ydyw o ddweud bod ardaloedd eraill yn symud ymlaen ac yn achub y blaen arnom, ac felly bod yn rhaid i ni wneud rhywbeth yn awr. Rhaid i ni fod yn ofalus nad ydym yn gweld swyddi yn cael eu tynnu allan o Gymru, ac fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, Carwyn Jones, dylem edrych drachefn ar glystyrau o ddatblygu, a allai fod yn ffordd synhwyrol o ddatblygu hyn.

In looking at what is happening with the economy in Wales, we already have a record, we have the economic renewal programme and we have the priorities already outlined in our manifesto, as well as by Edwina, relating to potential additional sectors. We have also seen business rate relief for small and medium-sized businesses. I know that everyone will welcome the small drop in unemployment that has been announced. The problem is that, against that backdrop, there has also been a record rise in youth unemployment over the last year. We are not simply in danger of losing people now, we are in danger of having a lost generation of younger people who may well face years and years without an opportunity to work. That is why it was such a disappointment, not just to me but to many others, when the UK Government axed the Future Jobs fund. That is why this Welsh Labour Government will introduce a jobs fund for young Welsh people.

O edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd gyda'r economi yng Nghymru, mae gennym record yn barod, mae gennym y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd ac mae gennym y blaenoriaethau a amlinellwyd yn barod yn ein maniffesto, yn ogystal â'r rhai a amlinellwyd gan Edwina o ran sectorau ychwanegol posibl. Rydym hefyd wedi gweld rhyddhad ardrethi busnes i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Gwn y bydd pawb yn croesawu'r cwymp bach mewn diweithdra a gyhoeddwyd. Y broblem yw, yn erbyn y cefndir hwnnw, y bu cynnydd nas gwelwyd erioed o'r blaen mewn diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Nid yn unig ein bod mewn perygl o golli pobl yn awr, ond yr ydym mewn perygl o gael cenhedlaeth goll o bobl iau a allai wynebu blynyddoedd maith heb gael cyfle i weithio. Dyna pam ei bod yn gymaint o siom, nid yn unig i mi ond i sawl un arall, pan wnaeth Llywodraeth y DU ddirwyn cronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol i ben. Dyna pam y bydd y Llywodraeth Lafur Gymreig hon yn cyflwyno cronfa swyddi i bobl ifanc o Gymru.

The challenges of finding employment are set against the backdrop of a UK Government that is looking to create more unemployment. Thousands of public sector workers are going to be made redundant and lose their jobs, and the reality is that this will have an impact on the private sector when those jobs go. It is worth remembering that, despite what was said during the general election, when the

Mae'r her o ddod o hyd i waith yn dod yn erbyn cefndir o Lywodraeth y DU sy'n bwriadu creu mwy o ddiweithdra. Mae miloedd o weithwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus am gael eu gwneud yn ddi-waith ac am golli eu swyddi, a'r gwir amdani yw y bydd hyn yn cael effaith ar y sector preifat pan fydd y swyddi hynny'n mynd. Mae'n werth cofio, er gwaetha'r hyn a ddywedwyd yn ystod yr

Westminster Government came into power, it cancelled the development at St Athan. That was not just a case of money being lost or wasted, it was also an opportunity lost and an opportunity wasted for jobs and investment to come to south Wales.

etholiad cyffredinol, y gwnaeth Llywodraeth y DU ganslo'r datblygiad yn Sain Tathan pan ddaeth i rym. Nid yn unig bod hynny yn achos o arian yn cael ei golli neu ei wastraffu, ond roedd hefyd yn gyfle a gollwyd ac a wastraffwyd i swyddi a buddsoddiad ddod i dde Cymru.

5.30 p.m.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Do you not appreciate the fact that the escalating cost of the St Athan project, which saw a jump of £3 billion in 12 months, made the plans unaffordable?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Onid ydych yn gwerthfawrogi'r ffaith bod y cynnydd yng nghost prosiect Sain Tathan, a welodd naid o £3 biliwn mewn 12 mis, yn golygu nad oedd y cynlluniau yn fforddiadwy?

Vaughan Gething: I do not accept that the plans were unaffordable and I do not accept that it was a simple matter of saying, as the Tories did, that the jump in costs meant that the project could be ditched a few weeks after the general election in May 2010.

Vaughan Gething: Nid wyf yn derbyn nad oedd y cynlluniau yn fforddiadwy ac nid wyf yn derbyn mai mater yn unig ydoedd o ddweud, fel y gwnaeth y Torïaid, fod y naid mewn costau yn golygu y gellid dirwyn y prosiect i ben ychydig wythnosau ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol ym mis Mai 2010.

It is worth remembering that the response to the recession was different here to that seen in other parts of the UK. I am pleased with what the One Wales Government did at that time to ensure a more enlightened response, to try to protect employment and to do something about skills in work. The skilled economy is clearly important and that is something that this Government and the Assembly can do something about. I have seen in my constituency the value of the links between further and higher education and businesses—I have visited some of the businesses and met some of the students. It is about the added value to the learning experience, as well seeing a much greater and more practical application of knowledge gained within education. While there are some examples of good practice in Wales, to my mind, HE has not done enough. It has not done enough to transfer or apply the knowledge gained, or the research done, to a practical business application. That is why it is so important that we get the future shape of the further and higher education sectors right. Without a decent higher education sector that performs much better, we will not see Wales become the clever, skilled country that we all aspire to.

Mae'n werth cofio y bu'r ymateb yn wahanol yma i'r hyn a welwyd yn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Rwy'n falch o'r hyn a wnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yr adeg honno i sicrhau ymateb fwy goleuedig, i geisio diogelu swyddi a gwneud rhywbeth am sgiliau mewn gwaith. Mae'r economi fedrus honno yn amlwg yn bwysig ac mae'n rhywbeth y gall y Llywodraeth hon a'r Cynulliad wneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch. Rwyf wedi gweld gwerth y cysylltiadau rhwng addysg bellach ac addysg uwch a busnesau yn fy etholaeth—rwyf wedi ymweld â rhai o'r busnesau a chyfarfod â rhai o'r myfyrwyr. Mae'n ymwneud â'r gwerth ychwanegol i'r profiad dysgu, yn ogystal â chymhwyso gwybodaeth a gafwyd mewn addysg yn llawer mwy ac yn llawer mwy ymarferol. Er bod ambell enghraifft o arfer da yng Nghymru, nid yw addysg uwch wedi gwneud digon yn fy marn i. Nid yw wedi gwneud digon i drosglwyddo neu gymhwyso'r wybodaeth a enillwyd, na'r ymchwil a wnaed, i gymhwysiad busnes ymarferol. Dyna pam mae hi mor bwysig ein bod yn cael siâp y sectorau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yn y dyfodol yn iawn. Heb sector addysg uwch da sy'n perfformio'n well, ni fyddwn yn gweld Cymru fel y wlad glyfar, fedrus y dymunwn oll ei gweld.

Peter Black: I welcome you to the Chair, Deputy Presiding Officer.

Peter Black: Croesawaf chi i'r Gadair, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

Kirsty has kindly left it to me to explain the intricacies of tax increment financing. I have been told that I have to do it in words of one syllable. However, as I am sure that you all know about it already, I shall skip over that bit. Tax increment financing is a rather important tool because it enables local authorities to borrow against future proceeds from business rates—which would have to be devolved to them—to invest in regeneration. It is a tool that is already in use in Scotland. It has been used in America for 50 years and England is now looking to follow suit. If we do not adopt a similar principle in Wales, we could be left behind; that is one of the reasons why we feel that it is important that it be given serious consideration by the Welsh Government. It is also why it features prominently in the motion before us.

Mae Kirsty yn garedig wedi gadael i mi egluro cymhlethdodau cyllido cynyddran treth. Dywedwyd wrthyf fod yn rhaid i mi wneud hynny mewn geiriau unsill. Fodd bynnag, gan fy mod i'n siŵr eich bod chi i gyd yn gwybod amdano'n barod, ni fyddaf yn manylu ar hynny. Mae cyllido cynyddran treth yn ddull eithaf pwysig gan ei fod yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i fenthyca yn erbyn enillion o ardrethi busnes yn y dyfodol—y byddai'n rhaid eu datganoli iddynt—er mwyn buddsoddi mewn adfywio. Mae'n ddull sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n barod yn yr Alban. Mae wedi cael ei ddefnyddio yn America ers 50 mlynedd ac mae Lloegr bellach yn ystyried gwneud yr un modd. Os na wnawn ni fabwysiadu egwyddor tebyg yng Nghymru, efallai y cawn ein gadael ar ôl; dyna un o'r rhesymau pam rydym yn teimlo y dylai gael ystyriaeth ddwys gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Dyma hefyd pam mae hi mor flaenllaw yn y cynnig ger ein bron.

I tend to agree with Vaughan Gething that enterprise zones are not a panacea. It is clear that they are just one tool in the toolbox that we need to use to try to revitalise the Welsh economy. Enterprise zones will however be an important tool, not just to ensure that Wales is not left behind, but also in trying to stimulate private investment and private businesses in selected areas or sectors of the economy. When I was first elected to Swansea council in the 1980s, I think it was the only council in Wales that had its own enterprise zone committee. Swansea's enterprise zone was a success and a failure in many ways. Simon Thomas made a valid point about the problems with enterprise zones at that time. The failure, of course, was in allowing it to become a large out-of-town shopping development—the Government of the day allowed that to happen despite the fact that the council did not want to proceed in that direction. However, it did attract a number of jobs, particularly in call centres, and some businesses had their headquarters there. So, it did enjoy a level of success. Of course, it was also an important tool in helping to regenerate that part of the lower Swansea valley, which has been massively transformed from what it was when I first

Tueddaf i gytuno â Vaughan Gething nad yw parthau menter yn cynnig ateb i bopeth. Mae'n amlwg mai un dull ydyw ymhlith nifer y mae angen i ni eu defnyddio i adfywio economi Cymru. Fodd bynnag, bydd parthau menter yn ddull pwysig, nid yn unig i sicrhau nad yw Cymru yn cael ei gadael ar ôl, ond hefyd o ran ceisio ysgogi buddsoddiad preifat a busnesau preifat mewn ardaloedd neu sectorau dethol o'r economi. Pan gefais fy ethol gyntaf i gyngor Abertawe yn y 1980au, rwy'n meddwl mai dyna'r unig gyngor yng Nghymru oedd â phwyllgor parth menter ei hun. Roedd parth menter Abertawe yn llwyddiant ac yn fethiant mewn sawl ffordd. Gwnaeth Simon Thomas bwynt dilys am y problemau gyda pharthau menter yr adeg honno. Y methiant, wrth gwrs, oedd gadael iddo ddod yn ddatblygiad siopa mawr y tu allan i'r dref—caniataodd y Llywodraeth ar y pryd i hynny ddigwydd er gwaetha'r ffaith nad oedd y cyngor am fynd i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, denodd nifer o swyddi, yn enwedig mewn canolfannau galw, ac roedd gan rai busnesau eu pencadlys yno. Felly, cafodd rhywfaint o lwyddiant. Wrth gwrs, roedd yn ddull pwysig o ran adfywio'r rhan isaf hwnnw o gwm Tawe, sydd wedi cael ei drawsnewid yn sylweddol o'r hyn

arrived in Swansea in 1978.

oedd pan gyrhaeddais yn Abertawe yn 1978.

Swansea council is considering bidding for an enterprise zone: it wants to see something located in the city centre that will complement the current business improvement district and encourage businesses to set up, possibly combating the impact of the first enterprise zone, which attracted shoppers away from the city centre in the first place. I think that enterprise zones are an important tool that we need to have in our toolbox if we are to deliver an improved economy in Wales. I took the point that was made yesterday, when I contradicted the Member for Swansea East on the issue of enterprise zones, that electrification of the line to Swansea is another important aspect, but it is not more important than enterprise zones; it is as important. We need electrification, investment in capital, stimulants for businesses to set up in Swansea and assistance for businesses as well.

Mae cyngor Abertawe yn ystyried ceisio am barth menter: mae am weld rhywbeth sydd wedi ei leoli yng nghanol y ddinas a fydd yn cydfynd â'r rhanbarth gwella busnes presennol ac yn annog busnesau i sefydlu, a fyddai o bosibl yn mynd i'r afael ag effaith y parth menter cyntaf, a ddenodd siopwyr i ffwrdd o ganol y ddinas yn y lle cyntaf. Rwy'n meddwl bod parthau menter yn un o nifer o ddulliau pwysig y mae eu hangen arnom os ydym am weld economi well yng Nghymru. Rwy'n derbyn y pwynt a wnaed ddoe, pan ddadleuais yn groes â'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe ar fater parthau menter, fod trydaneiddio'r llinell i Abertawe yn agwedd bwysig arall, ond nid yw'n bwysicach na pharthau menter; mae'r un mor bwysig. Mae angen trydaneiddio arnom, ynghyd â buddsoddiad mewn cyfalaf, ysgogiadau i fusnesau sefydlu yn Abertawe a chymorth i fusnesau hefyd.

One of the things that I have found when talking to local businesses in my region is that they feel that there is a vacuum in terms of what the Welsh Government can do to assist them. Businesses that are trying to expand need to raise the capital to do so; they need to go to the banks, which tell them that they need to raise bonds to guarantee a loan or find another way of doing so. Is there a role for using European money or Government money to help businesses to do that? Businesses want employees who are trained appropriately for their needs. Do we need to ensure that the further education and higher education sectors are liaising more closely with local businesses to produce workers who are effectively ready to take on the job almost straight away?

Un o'r pethau a ddysgais wrth siarad â busnesau lleol yn fy rhanbarth yw eu bod yn teimlo bod yna wagle o ran yr hyn y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i'w cynorthwyo. Mae busnesau sy'n ceisio tyfu angen codi'r cyfalaf i wneud hynny; mae angen iddynt fynd at y banciau, sy'n dweud wrthynt fod angen iddynt godi bondiau i warantu benthyciad neu ganfod ffordd arall o wneud hynny. A oes ffordd o ddefnyddio arian Ewropeaidd neu arian Llywodraeth i helpu busnesau i wneud hynny? Mae busnesau eisiau cyflogeion sydd wedi cael eu hyfforddi'n briodol i'w hanghenion. A oes angen i ni sicrhau bod y sectorau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yn cydweithio'n agosach â busnesau lleol i gynhyrchu gweithwyr sydd, i bob diben, yn barod i ddechrau ar y gwaith ar unwaith?

A strategy on access to finance was published towards the end of the last Government, yet businesses still tell me that they find it difficult to get the Welsh Government to assist them in setting up. An instance has been raised in the Chamber before of a businessman who wanted to set up either in Swansea or Blaenau Gwent, but who had difficulty in getting help from the Welsh Government to do so, even though he

Cyhoeddwyd strategaeth ar fynediad at gyllid tuag at ddiwedd y Llywodraeth ddiwethaf, ond eto mae busnesau yn dweud wrthyf eu bod yn ei chael yn anodd i gael Llywodraeth Cymru i'w helpu i roi cychwyn arni. Rhoddwyd enghraifft o'r blaen yn y Siambr o ddyn busnes a oedd eisiau rhoi cychwyn arni nail ai yn Abertawe neu ym Mlaenau Gwent ond a'i chafodd hi'n anodd cael help gan Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud hynny, er ei fod

proposed to bring a large number of jobs in manufacturing prefabricated housing to the area in which he set up. There is a problem of perception. There are also issues with the banks; whatever they tell you, there are problems with accessing money through them.

yn bwriadu dod â nifer dda o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu tai parod i'r ardal lle byddai'n sefydlu ei fusnes. Mae problem o ran canfyddiad. Mae problemau hefyd gyda'r banciau; beth bynnag y maent yn ei ddweud wrthych, mae problemau cael gafael ar arian drwyddynt.

The whole point of today's valuable motion and debate is that we need to make a start by saying that this Welsh Government is open for business. We need to say that we are here to help businesses and encourage the growth of jobs in the private sector as well as the public sector. We need to grow the private sector and have all of the tools in the box to do so; that is why I hope that the Government will be prepared to support today's motion.

Holl ddiben cynnig a dadl werthfawr heddiw yw ein bod angen rhoi cychwyn arni drwy ddweud bod y Llywodraeth Cymru hon yn agored i fusnes. Mae angen i ni ddweud ein bod ni yma i helpu busnesau ac i annog twf mewn swyddi yn y sector preifat yn ogystal â'r sector cyhoeddus. Mae angen i ni dyfu'r sector preifat a meddu ar yr holl ddulliau i wneud hynny; dyna pam rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth yn barod i gefnogi cynnig heddiw.

David Rees: This and the previous debate show that we all believe that economic development will be a crucial issue during this Assembly term. It is vital that we get the infrastructure right, because if we fail to do so, we could see increasing unemployment and poverty. The UK Government's current policy of deep cuts has no plan b: this is it. We will ensure that Wales will not have to suffer because of the UK Government's failure; that is why we are here.

David Rees: Mae'r ddadl hon a'r un flaenorol yn dangos ein bod ni i gyd yn credu y bydd datblygu economaidd yn fater allweddol yn ystod y tymor hwn o'r Cynulliad. Mae'n allweddol ein bod yn cael y seilwaith yn iawn, achos os ydym yn methu â gwneud hynny, gallem weld cynnydd mewn diweithdra a thlodi. Nid oes gan Lywodraeth y DU gynllun wrth gefn i'w bolisi presennol o doriadau dwfn: dyna'r cwbl sydd ganddi. Byddwn yn sicrhau na fydd yn rhaid i Gymru ddioddef oherwydd methiant Llywodraeth y DU; dyna pam rydym ni yma.

I was pleased to hear today's announcement that the unemployment figures have gone down by 9,000. However, the jobseeker's allowance claimant figure has gone up. Let us not forget that this is not a wonderful picture; we are still suffering. The current UK Government's deep cuts to public spending will result in more unemployment in the public sector. We are not seeing it at the moment because as people retire or take early voluntary redundancy they are not being replaced. However, the consequence of not replacing those people is that youth unemployment is going to go up. We are already seeing young people's aspirations being hit. Mark Isherwood talked about youth unemployment in the last debate; I saw young people's despair in the 1980s and 1990s and I do not want to see it again. Unfortunately, the current UK Government is going in that direction.

Roeddwn yn falch o glywed y cyhoeddiad heddiw fod ffigurau diweithdra wedi gostwng 9,000. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffigur am y rhai sy'n hawlio lwfans ceisio gwaith wedi cynyddu. Ni ddylem anghofio nad yw hwn yn gyfnod hawdd; rydym yn dal i ddioddef. Bydd toriadau dwfn Llywodraeth bresennol y DU i wariant cyhoeddus yn arwain at fwy o ddiweithdra yn y sector cyhoeddus. Nid ydym yn ei weld ar y funud oherwydd, wrth i bobl ymddeol neu gymryd tâl dileu swydd yn wirfoddol, nid oes neb yn cymryd eu lle. Fodd bynnag, canlyniad peidio cael neb yn lle'r bobl hynny yw bod diweithdra ymysg yr ifanc yn cynyddu. Rydym yn gweld dyheadau pobl ifanc yn cael eu heffeithio yn barod. Soniodd Mark Isherwood am ddiweithdra ymysg yr ifanc yn y ddadl ddiwethaf; gwelais anobaith pobl ifanc yn y 1980au a'r 1990au ac nid wyf eisiau ei weld eto. Yn anffodus, mae Llywodraeth bresennol

y DU yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

We have talked about the opportunity for encouraging economic growth. The term that is being used frequently at the moment is 'enterprise zones'. I can remember the enterprise zones of the 1980s and 1990s and there were not many successes. There were a lot of failures; come back to my constituency and you will still see buildings from the enterprise zones of the 1980s standing empty. Those zones were not wonderful. The reports of the Centre for Cities and the Work Foundation will tell you categorically why the zones failed. Eighty per cent of the jobs created in those zones were not really created, but were posts that had been displaced from elsewhere. Andrew R.T. Davies said today that there is a likelihood that people will be displaced and will go to England. This is not what we want; we want sustainability and good new jobs that will last.

Rydym wedi sôn am y cyfle i annog twf economaidd. Y term sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n aml ar y funud yw 'parthau menter'. Rwy'n cofio parthau menter y 1980au a'r 1990au ac nid oedd llawer o lwyddiannau. Roedd llawer o fethiannau; dewch yn ôl i fy etholaeth a byddwch yn dal i weld adeiladau o barthau menter y 1980au yn wag. Nid oedd y parthau hynny'n wych. Bydd yr adroddiadau gan y Centre for Cities a'r Work Foundation yn dweud wrthych yn blwmp ac yn blaen pam y methodd y parthau. Nid oedd 80% o'r swyddi a gafodd eu creu yn y parthau hynny yn swyddi a gafodd eu creu go iawn, ond yn swyddi a symudwyd o leoedd eraill. Dywedodd Andrew R.T. Davies heddiw ei bod yn debygol y bydd pobl yn cael eu symud ac yn mynd i Loegr. Nid ydym eisiau hynny; rydym eisiau cynaliadwyedd a swyddi newydd da a fydd yn para.

Another reason that the enterprise zones failed was that they did not consider intangible benefits or assets; instead, they looked at capital assets. We hope to grow and drive a knowledge economy, but that was not a part of the 1980s approach. Kirsty Williams itemised what she thought were the benefits of enterprise zones, and they were the same as those proposed by the UK Government. There was nothing there to discuss or reflect upon how we develop the knowledge economy and the creative side of things. Putting broadband in is not a panacea for the creative industries or the knowledge industries. It is also reported that it may not be cost-effective in generating these new jobs. So, when we are talking about enterprise zones, let us look at them in a new light that is going to benefit the industries and work with already existing industries. Places such as the energy park in Baglan bay may, as my colleague Vaughan Gething said, provide opportunities to link to research and development, which may come from Swansea University's new campus. That is the direction we need to go in.

Rheswm arall pam fethodd y parthau menter yw oherwydd na wnaethant ystyried buddion neu asedau annirweddol; yn hytrach, fe wnaethant edrych ar asedau cyfalaf. Rydym yn gobeithio tyfu a hyrwyddo economi wybodaeth, ond nid oedd hynny yn rhan o'r darlun yn y 1980au. Soniodd Kirsty Williams am y pethau roedd hi'n tybio oedd manteision parthau menter, sef yr un rhai a gynigiwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU. Nid oedd dim yno i'w drafod neu i feddwl amdano ynghylch sut y gallwn ddatblygu'r economi wybodaeth a'r ochr greadigol i bethau. Nid yw cyflwyno band llydan yn ateb i bopeth ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol na'r diwydiannau gwybodaeth. Dywedir hefyd nad yw chwaith yn gost-effeithiol o ran cynhyrchu'r swyddi newydd hyn. Felly, pan rydym yn sôn am barthau menter, gadewch i ni edrych arnynt mewn golau newydd sy'n mynd i ddod â budd i'r diwydiannau a'r gwaith gyda diwydiannau sy'n bodoli'n barod. Gallai lleoedd fel y parc ynni ym mae Baglan ddarparu, fel y dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelod Vaughan Gething, gyfleoedd i gysylltu ag ymchwil a datblygu, a allai ddod o gampws newydd Prifysgol Abertawe. Dyna'r trywydd y dylem ei ddilyn.

Where is the investment in skills? It is critical that we invest in skills and training the

Lle mae'r buddsoddi mewn sgiliau? Mae'n allweddol ein bod yn buddsoddi mewn

workforce. It is critical that we put criteria into any proposals to ensure sustainability of businesses. We do not want businesses coming in, gaining tax benefits and disappearing in five years' time, because, then, the 25-year plan of having the benefit of any increase in rates will not come about because there will be no businesses there to take money from. We need those criteria in place. Therefore, I ask the Minister whether she is going to look at enterprise zones to ensure that those issues and criteria are there so that companies can understand that there should be local procurement, local jobs and local training and that they cannot just come in and then disappear, taking all that we need with them.

sgiliau ac mewn hyfforddi'r gweithlu. Mae'n allweddol ein bod yn gosod meini prawf ar unrhyw gynigion er mwyn sicrhau bod busnesau yn gynaliadwy. Nid ydym eisiau gweld busnesau yn dod i mewn, yn ennill buddion treth ac yn diflannu ymhen pum mlynedd, oherwydd, wedyn, ni fydd y cynllun dros 25 mlynedd o gael mantais unrhyw gynnydd mewn ardrethi yn digwydd gan na fydd unrhyw fusnesau yno i gymryd arian oddi wrthynt. Mae angen i'r meini prawf hynny fod yn eu lle. Felly, rwy'n gofyn i'r Gweinidog a yw yn mynd i edrych ar barthau menter i sicrhau bod y materion a'r meini prawf hynny yno fel bod cwmnïau yn deall y dylai bod caffael lleol, swyddi lleol a hyfforddiant lleol ac nad ydynt yn gallu dod i mewn a diflannu wedyn, gan gymryd popeth sydd ei angen arnom gyda hwy.

Mark Drakeford: Llongyfarchiadau, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am eistedd yn y Gadair am y tro cyntaf y prynhawn yma. Yr wyf yn cymryd rhan mewn dadl yn y fan hon am y tro cyntaf y prynhawn yma, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod yn rhannu rhai o'r un teimladau.

Mark Drakeford: Deputy Presiding Officer, congratulations to you on taking the Chair for the first time this afternoon. I am participating in a debate here for the first time this afternoon, and I am sure that we are sharing some of the same feelings as we do so.

Thank you for the chance to speak in this afternoon's debate. When Kirsty Williams opened the debate, she referred to the challenges facing the Welsh economy as being fundamental, long-term and entrenched. In the few minutes that I have to speak, I want to try to concentrate on just one aspect of the debate that I think shares some of those characteristics.

Diolch am y cyfle i siarad yn nadl y prynhawn yma. Pan agorodd Kirsty Williams y ddadl, cyfeiriodd at yr heriau sy'n wynebu economi Cymru fel rhai sylfaenol, hirdymor ac sydd wedi hen ymwreiddio. Yn yr ychydig funudau sydd gennyf i siarad, rwyf am geisio canolbwyntio ar un agwedd ar y ddadl rwy'n meddwl sy'n rhannu rhai o'r nodweddion hynny.

Those who have spoken on the motion have tended to assume that economic growth is a straightforward and uncomplicated goal and that, if only we could achieve it, everything in the Welsh economy would turn out to be fine. In some ways, that is understandable because, across the great sweep of the twentieth century, workers in the developed world came to be accustomed to sustained year-on-year growth in the real value of wages, particularly as growth in productivity fed through into that sort of remuneration. Economies grew and wages grew with them. As the economists say, a rising tide lifted all boats.

Mae'r rhai sydd wedi siarad am y cynnig wedi tueddu i feddwl bod twf economaidd yn nod syml ac anghymhleth a, phe baem yn ei gyrraedd, y byddai popeth yn economi Cymru yn troi allan i fod yn iawn. Mewn rhai ffyrdd, mae hynny yn ddealladwy oherwydd, ar draws ehangder mawr yr ugeinfed ganrif, daeth gweithwyr yn y byd datblygedig yn gyfarwydd â thwf cyson o'r nail flwyddyn i'r llall mewn gwir werth cyflogau, yn enwedig wrth i dwf mewn cynhyrchiant fwydo i mewn i'r math hwnnw o dâl. Tyfodd economïau a thyfodd cyflogau yn eu sgîl. Fel y dywed yr economegwyr, roedd llanw uwch yn codi'r cychod i gyd.

The question I want to ask is whether that

Y cwestiwn yr hoffwn ei ofyn yw: a yw

remains a sufficient approach to the Welsh economy at the start of the twenty-first century, because, for the past 30 years, that economic rule has been unravelling. An American worker on average wages in 2009 earned no more in real terms than that worker earned in 1975. Despite the fact that, over the same 30-year period, American GDP had more than doubled, workers on average earnings had no share whatsoever in that economic growth. For a while, economists believed that this was somehow an American phenomenon, and yet a report this week by the TUC and, last month, by the Resolution Foundation, have discovered that that phenomenon is far more widely shared among developed economies and that it is shared in the UK economy as well. Over the past 10 years in the UK, output has expanded, productivity has grown, but the average worker has not seen that feed through into gains in their pay packet at all. There has been what economic analysts call a 'great decoupling' of economic growth and the living standards of ordinary working households.

hynny yn dal i fod yn ymagwedd ddigonol tuag at economi Cymru ar ddechrau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain, oherwydd, dros y 30 mlynedd diwethaf, mae'r rheol economaidd honno wedi bod yn ymddatod? Nid oedd gweithiwr yn America ar cyflog cyfartalog yn 2009 yn ennill dim mwy mewn termau real na'r hyn roedd y gweithiwr hwnnw yn ei ennill yn 1975. Er gwaetha'r ffaith bod cynnyrch domestig gros y pen yn America wedi mwy na dyblu dros yr un cyfnod o 30 mlynedd, nid oedd gan weithwyr ar gyflogau cyfartalog unrhyw fath o gyfran yn y twf economaidd hwnnw. Am sbel, credai economegwyr fod hyn rhywsut yn ffenomenon Americanaidd, ond eto mae adroddiad yr wythnos hon gan y TUC, a'r mis diwethaf gan y Resolution Foundation, wedi canfod bod y ffenomenon hon yn cael ei rhannu'n llawer mwy eang ac i'w gweld yn economi y DU hefyd. Dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yn y DU, mae allbwn wedi ehangu, mae cynhyrchiant wedi tyfu, ond nid yw'r gweithiwr cyffredin wedi gweld hynny yn cael ei adlewyrchu o gwbl yn ei becyn cyflog. Mae'r hyn y mae dadansoddwyr economaidd yn ei alw yn 'ddatgysylltiad mawr' wedi digwydd rhwng twf economaidd a safonau byw aelwydydd cyffredin sydd mewn gwaith.

How do we explain that? Part of the explanation is in the way that the economic cake is cut, and part of the explanation is in the make-up of that cake. Over the same 30-year period, the share of GDP taken by workers, as compared to capital, has shifted hugely. In 1975, 65 per cent of GDP went in wages to workers. Now, that is less than 53 per cent. So, less is going to workers and more is going to capital, largely in the form of profit. Within the money that goes to workers, the share taken by very high earners has escalated enormously at the expense of the low and middle earners.

Sut ydym yn egluro hynny? Rhan o'r eglurhad yw'r ffordd y gaiff y gacen economaidd ei thorri, a rhan o'r eglurhad yw cynnwys y gacen honno. Dros yr un cyfnod o 30 mlynedd, mae cyfran y cynnyrch domestig gros a gymerwyd gan weithwyr, o'i gymharu â chyfalaf, wedi newid yn sylweddol. Yn 1975, roedd 65 y cant o gynnyrch domestig gros yn gyflogau i weithwyr. Felly, mae llai yn mynd at weithwyr a mwy yn mynd i gyfalaf, yn bennaf ar ffurf elw. O fewn yr arian sy'n mynd i weithwyr, mae'r gyfran a gymerir gan y rhai sydd ar gyflogau uchel iawn wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol ar draul y rhai sydd ar gyflogau isel a chanolig.

5.45 p.m.

As well as the way that the cake is shared, the nature of the cake has also changed. Across every developed economy in the western world, jobs in the middle of the spectrum have declined and jobs at the high and low end of the economy have grown; that is true

Yn ogystal â'r ffordd y mae'r gacen yn cael ei rhannu, mae natur y gacen hefyd wedi newid. Ar draws pob economi datblygedig yn y byd gorllewinol, mae'r swyddi sydd yng nghanol y sbectrwm wedi lleihau ac mae'r swyddi sydd yn rhannau uchaf ac isaf yr

of the economy in the United Kingdom and Wales. All of this is set to get worse over the next few months. Using the projections of the coalition Government's own Office for Budget Responsibility, real wages will dip significantly as the result of high inflation. By 2015, median real wages in Wales will be lower than they were in 2001—15 years in which real wages will have declined. There are ways in which we have to think about that. If we think of growth, by itself, being enough to raise the living standards of two thirds of people living in Wales, we are beginning to fly in the face of 30 years of accumulated evidence. There are things that we can do in relation to the enforcement of minimum wage levels and in relation to the social wage that we get through the things that the Assembly provides. Should the Minister be responding on the point of zones, will she think of the benefits of social enterprise zones? There are things that social enterprises face that, if they could be addressed, would help them to grow and contribute to that sector of the economy.

economi yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu; mae hynny'n wir am economi'r Deyrnas Unedig a Chymru. Mae hyn i gyd am waethygu dros y misoedd nesaf. Gan ddefnyddio blaenamcanion Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol y Llywodraeth ei hun, bydd cyflogau go iawn yn lleihau'n arwyddocaol o ganlyniad i chwyddiant uchel. Erbyn 2015, bydd cyflogau canolradd go iawn yn is nag oeddynt yn 2001—dyna 15 mlynedd lle mae cyflogau go iawn wedi lleihau. Mae ffyrdd i ni feddwl am hynny. Os meddyliwn bod twf, ynddo'i hun, yn ddigon i godi safon byw dau o bob tri o bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru, rydym yn dechrau mynd yn groes i dystiolaeth a gasglwyd dros gyfnod o 30 mlynedd. Mae yna bethau yr ydym yn gallu eu gwneud o ran gorfodi lefelau isafswm cyflog ac o ran y cyflog cymdeithasol a gawn drwy'r pethau y mae'r Cynulliad yn eu darparu. Petai'r Gweinidog yn ymateb ar bwynt y parthau, a wnaiff hi feddwl am fanteision parthau mentrau cymdeithasol? Mae yna bethau y mae mentrau cymdeithasol yn eu hwynebu a fyddai, o fynd i'r afael â hwy, yn eu helpu i dyfu a chyfrannu at y sector hwnnw o'r economi.

William Powell: I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Deputy Presiding Officer, on your appointment, and also the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science on her appointment to new challenges in the fourth Assembly.

William Powell: Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i'ch llongyfarch, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ar eich penodi, ac hefyd y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth ar ei phenodi i heriau newydd yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad.

Despite the difficulties that Wales has faced over the last couple of years, and continues to face, there are reasons to be optimistic. Tax incremental financing and enterprise zones are just a couple of the measures that need to be introduced. The UK Government's policy of giving new businesses a National Insurance holiday, for example, if they are set up in Wales offers a real incentive for businesses to set up and to stay in Wales. The Treasury estimates that 27,000 new small businesses could be established in Wales as a result of this policy.

Er gwaethaf yr anawsterau a wynebodd Cymru dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae'n parhau i'w wynebu, mae lle i fod yn obeithiol. Dim ond dau o'r mesurau y mae angen eu cyflwyno yw cyllido cynyddrannol treth a pharthau menter. Mae polisi Llywodraeth y DU o roi gwyliau Yswiriant Cenedlaethol i fusnesau newydd, er enghraifft, os cânt eu sefydlu yng Nghymru, yn cynnig cymhelliant go iawn i fusnesau sefydlu ac i aros yng Nghymru. Mae'r Trysorlys yn amcangyfrif y gallai 27,000 o fusnesau newydd gael eu sefydlu yng Nghymru yn sgîl y polisi hwn.

The Government needs to learn from the previous four years. We cannot wait around for another couple of years before our economic policy is set. We need to be clear from the start on our direction so that

Mae angen i'r Llywodraeth ddysgu o'r pedair blynedd blaenorol. Ni allwn aros am flwyddyn neu ddwy arall cyn bod ein polisi economaidd wedi cael ei bennu. Mae angen i ni fod yn glir o'r dechrau beth yw ein

businesses are confident on the direction of travel. By deciding early on whether we have enterprise zones and tax incremental finance, the Government will send out a clear message to business that it takes economic recovery seriously. We need to be careful; there will obviously be impacts on the Welsh economy from those economic development zones planned in Bristol, Liverpool and the Black Country, which would not only threaten the conurbations above the A55 and below the M4, but also the fragile economy of mid and west Wales.

cyfeiriad fel bod busnesau yn gallu bod yn ffyddiog am drywydd y cyfeiriad. Drwy benderfynu'n gynnar a ydym am gael ardaloedd menter a chyllido cynyddrannol treth, bydd y Llywodraeth yn anfon neges glir ei bod yn cymryd adferwch economaidd o ddifrif. Mae angen i ni fod yn ofalus; yn amlwg, bydd effeithiau ar economi Cymru o'r parthau datblygu economaidd sydd yn yr arfaeth ym Mryste, Lerpwl a'r Ardal Ddu, a allai nid yn unig fygwth y cytrefi uwchlaw'r A55 ac islaw'r M4, ond hefyd ar economi fregus canolbarth a gorllewin Cymru.

The economic renewal programme is another area where the Government needs to be clear about its intentions. Yesterday, the First Minister said that his Government intended to stick with the priorities of the economic renewal programme as established. However, elsewhere, the Government has been hinting that it intends to make some changes. When asked if she intended to review the economic renewal programme, the Minister responded by saying that she would reflect on the most effective way to support Welsh business. There appears to be at least a difference of emphasis there.

Mae rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi yn faes arall lle mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fod yn glir am ei bwriad. Ddoe, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog fod ei Lywodraeth yn bwriadu glynu at flaenoriaethau rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi fel ag y maent ar y funud. Fodd bynnag, mewn mannau eraill, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi awgrymu ei bod yn bwriadu gwneud ambell newid. Pan ofynnwyd a oedd yn bwriadu adolygu rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi, atebodd y Gweinidog y byddai'n adlewyrchu ar y ffordd orau i helpu busnes yng Nghymru. Ymddengys bod newid pwyslais o leiaf yn y fan honno.

The Labour manifesto refers to the need to support businesses outside the six key sectors announced in the economic renewal programme. The idea of focusing on six such areas is one of the key parts of that strategy. The fact that the Government seems to be abandoning this suggests that there is an intention to make significant change within that renewal programme.

Mae'r maniffesto Llafur yn cyfeirio at yr angen i gynorthwyo busnesau sydd y tu allan i'r chwe sector allweddol a gyhoeddwyd yn rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi. Mae'r syniad o ganolbwyntio ar chwe maes o'r fath yn un o brif rannau'r strategaeth honno. Mae'r ffaith bod y Llywodraeth fel pe bai am gefnu ar hyn yn awgrymu fod bwriad i newid y rhaglen adnewyddu honno yn arwyddocaol.

We intend to support the Conservative amendment asking the Government to make a statement on the economic renewal programme. It is vital that the Government's direction is set out, and is done so clearly. We also support the Conservatives's amendment to allocate the Barnett consequential from the enterprise zones to the Department for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science. The most logical thing for us to do is to allocate the funding so that we can secure the finance to develop those enterprise zones in Wales.

Rydym yn bwriadu cefnogi gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr sy'n gofyn i'r Llywodraeth wneud datganiad ar raglen adnewyddu'r economi. Mae'n allweddol bod trywydd y Llywodraeth yn cael ei amlinellu, a hynny'n glir. Rydym hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr i ddyrannu symiau canlyniadol Barnett i'r Adran Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth. Y peth mwyaf rhesymegol i ni ei wneud yw dyrannu'r arian fel ein bod yn gallu sicrhau bod y cyllid ar gael i ddatblygu'r ardaloedd menter hynny yng Nghymru.

Mike Hedges: I represent a constituency in

Mike Hedges: Rwyf yn cynrychioli etholaeth

Swansea that has a large enterprise zone. It was set up in the early 1980s, which some of you will remember as the days of 'If it isn't hurting, it's not working'. I did some research on the enterprise zone two years after it was set up, and it included a number of businesses that had relocated from other parts of Swansea. You only have to visit other areas of Swansea that used to be industrial estates to see the effect that the enterprise zone has had on them. The term 'enterprise zone' is also used in Swansea as another way of saying 'out of town shopping centre'. If you want to buy a car, white goods or things for the garden, people will say 'Go to the enterprise zone'. Anyone who knows Swansea will know that that is true.

yn Abertawe sydd ag ardal fenter fawr. Cafodd ei sefydlu yn y 1980au cynnar, y bydd rhai ohonoch yn eu cofio fel y dyddiau 'Os nad yw'n brifo, nid yw'n gweithio'. Gwneuthum rywfaint o ymchwil ar yr ardal fenter ddwy flynedd ar ôl iddi gael ei sefydlu, ac yr oedd yn cynnwys nifer o fusnesau a oedd wedi adleoli o rannau eraill o Abertawe. Nid oes ond rhaid i chi ymweld â rhannau eraill o Abertawe a arferai fod yn stadau diwydiannol i weld yr effaith a gafodd yr ardal fenter arnynt. Caiff y term 'ardal fenter' ei ddefnyddio yn Abertawe hefyd fel ffordd o ddweud 'canolfan siopa y tu allan i'r dref'. Os ydych eisiau prynu car, nwyddau gwyn neu bethau i'r ardd, bydd pobl yn dweud 'Ewch i'r ardal fenter'. Bydd unrhyw un sy'n adnabod Abertawe yn gwybod bod hynny'n wir.

The idea of an enterprise zone is good, but what happened in the 1980s did not work. What we need is an enterprise zone with some focus, otherwise— [*Interruption.*] Thank you for taking my joke away. [*Laughter.*] I also thank you for listening. [*Laughter.*] In Swansea, the only focus that the enterprise zone had, as people have just said, was Focus the company. We need to have it set up so that it works. The larger start-up businesses in Swansea did not start in the enterprise zone, but alongside it in Swansea Vale. Since it effectively stopped being an enterprise zone, business parks have been set up in it. I am not saying that the fact that it stopped being an enterprise zone helped it to achieve that, because it obviously did not. However, you need some focus on it—it is not just a case of saying 'We'll have an enterprise zone, and that will solve all of our problems'. That was a 1980s solution, and it did not work; it did not get anywhere near working. Swansea Vale has been successful, not as an enterprise zone, but as a zone in which we have developed enterprises. We have had large start-up firms that have employed thousands of people.

Mae'r syniad o ardal fenter yn un da, ond ni wnaeth yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y 1980au weithio. Yr hyn y mae arnom ei angen yw ardal fenter gyda rhywfaint o ffocws, fel arall— [*Torri ar draws.*] Diolch am ddwyn fy jôc. [*Chwerthin.*] Diolch i chi hefyd am wrando. [*Chwerthin.*] Yn Abertawe, yr unig ffocws a oedd gan yr ardal fenter, fel y dywedodd pobl, oedd y cwmni Focus. Mae angen i ni ei sefydlu fel ei fod yn gweithio. Nid y busnesau newydd a sefydlodd yr ardal fenter, ond roeddynt wrth ei hochr yng Nghwm Tawe. Ers iddi beidio, i bob pwrpas, â bod yn ardal fenter, mae parciau busnes wedi cael eu sefydlu ynddi. Nid wyf yn dweud bod y ffaith iddi beidio â bod yn ardal fenter wedi ei helpu i gyflawni hynny, achos mae'n amlwg na wnaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i chi gael rhywfaint o ffocws arni—nid yw ond yn fater o ddweud 'Fe gawn ni ardal fenter, a bydd hynny'n datrys ein problemau i gyd'. Ateb y 1980au oedd hynny, ac ni weithiodd; ni ddaeth yn agos at weithio. Bu Cwm Tawe yn llwyddiant, nid fel ardal fenter, ond fel parth lle'r ydym wedi datblygu mentrau. Rydym wedi cael cwmnïau a ddechreuodd o'r newydd sydd wedi cyflogi miloedd o bobl.

I will say two things about things that I know about. People talk about local authority capital as if it is free money. It is not. If a local authority was to borrow £20 million, it would cost it approximately £1 million a year in interest rates. That would come from the

Dywedaf ddau beth am y pethau y gwn i amdanynt. Mae pobl yn siarad am gyfalaf awdurdod lleol fel pe bai'n arian am ddim. Nid ydyw. Petai awdurdod lleol yn benthyg £20 miliwn, byddai'n costio tua £1 miliwn y flwyddyn mewn cyfraddau llog. Byddai

revenue account that provides money for social services, money for education and money for pavement repairs.

hynny'n dod o'r cyfrif refeniw sy'n darparu arian i wasanaethau cymdeithasol, arian i addysg ac arian i drwsio palmentydd.

It also surprised me that people did not turn white when there was talk of giving back business rates to local authorities. I can imagine the smile across the faces of Members representing Cardiff and Pembrokeshire, and them saying 'Isn't that good?', but I would have thought that Members representing Powys would have turned white. If you give the business rate back as it comes in, you will have winners and losers. You will have some big winners—Cardiff will be a huge winner, as will Pembrokeshire. However, most of rural Wales—apart from Pembrokeshire, for obvious reasons—would be substantial losers. So, how will you relate to that? People seem to think that it is free and easy money that is floating around, and that all you have to do is to make some movement. However, the Welsh block grant is the Welsh block grant, the local authority settlement is the local authority settlement, and the amount of money that you have is the amount of money that you have. Pretending that you can conjure up new money from somewhere does do not do us or anyone else any good.

Cefais fy synnu hefyd na wnaeth pobl droi'n wyn pan oedd sôn am roi trethi busnes yn ôl i awdurdodau lleol. Gallaf ddychmygu'r wên ar wynebau Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli Caerdydd a Sir Benfro, a hwythau'n dweud 'Onid yw hynny'n beth da?', ond byddwn yn tybio bod Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli Powys wedi troi'n wyn. Os rhowch y dreth busnes yn ôl wrth iddi ddod i mewn, bydd rhai ar eu hennill ac eraill ar eu colled. Bydd rhai ar eu hennill gryn dipyn, fel Caerdydd a Sir Benfro. Fodd bynnag, bydd y rhan fwyaf o Gymru—ar wahân i Sir Benfro, am resymau amlwg—ar eu colled yn sylweddol. Felly, sut byddech yn delio â hynny? Mae pobl fel pe baent yn meddwl ei fod yn arian am ddim a rhwydd sy'n chwythu o gwmpas, a'r cyfan sy'n rhaid i chi ei wneud yw symud ychydig. Fodd bynnag, grant bloc Cymru yw grant bloc Cymru, y setliad llywodraeth leol yw'r setliad llywodraeth leol, a'r swm o arian sydd gennych yw'r swm o arian sydd gennych. Nid yw cymryd arnoch y gallwn ddod o hyd i arian newydd o rywle yn gwneud lles i ni na neb arall.

As I said earlier, I am not opposed to enterprise zones, but I am not in favour of another one that would just open and turn into another out of town shopping centre. Swansea city centre cannot survive another out of town shopping centre. If we are going to have an enterprise zone, it should be focused, and it should be based on certain industries. It should follow the general principles of the technium, as it was when it started, but which lost its way massively for reasons that I do not understand. When the technium started in Swansea, it was based upon taking things from the university and developing them in Swansea. That is something else that we need to think about, because you cannot just pick things up and move them all over the place. Technium was working in Swansea because it worked with the university to bring innovation to get things to work. However, what works in Swansea will not necessarily work 50 miles away.

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, nid wyf yn gwrthwynebu ardaloedd menter, ond nid wyf o blaid un arall a fyddai'n agor ac yn troi allan i fod yn ganolfan siopa arall y tu allan i'r dref. Fedr canol dinas Abertawe ddim goroesi canolfan siopa arall y tu allan i'r dref. Os ydym am gael ardal fenter, dylai fod â ffocws iddi, a dylid ei seilio ar ddiwydiannau penodol. Dylai ddilyn yr un egwyddorion cyffredinol â'r tecniwm, fel ag yr oedd pan gychwynnodd, ond a gollodd ei ffordd yn ddifrifol am resymau nad wyf yn eu deall. Pan gychwynnodd y tecniwm yn Abertawe, yr oedd wedi ei seilio ar gymryd pethau o'r brifysgol a'u datblygu yn Abertawe. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth arall y dylem feddwl amdano, achos ni allwch bigo pethau i fyny a'u symud o gwmpas y lle. Roedd y tecniwm yn gweithio yn Abertawe gan ei fod yn gweithio gyda'r brifysgol i gyflwyno dyfeisgarwch i gael pethau i weithio. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yr hyn sy'n gweithio yn Abertawe o anghenraid yn gweithio 50 milltir i ffwrdd.

When Swansea had an enterprise zone and Cardiff did not, I did not feel any shivers of fear among people in Cardiff about the effect that it would have on their economy. We sometimes need to get real on this. We want things that will make the Welsh economy better. We need to do two things: one is to focus on areas and try to build wealth there, bringing in industry and commerce that will lead to highly skilled and highly paid jobs that cannot just up and go at a moment's notice. Secondly, we need to think about how we wish to spend money in Wales, while realising that what we have is what we have.

Pan oedd gan Abertawe ardal fenter a Chaerdydd heb un, nid oeddwn yn teimlo bod ofn ymysg pobl Caerdydd am yr effaith y byddai'n ei gael ar eu heconomi. Mae angen i ni weithiau fod yn realistig am hyn. Rydym eisiau pethau sy'n mynd i wneud economi Cymru'n well. Mae angen i ni wneud dau beth: un yw canolbwyntio ar ardaloedd a cheisio creu cyfoeth yno, gan ddenu diwydiant a masnach a fydd yn arwain at swyddi medrus a chyflogau uchel na fydd yn mynd a dod mewn byr o amser. Yn ail, mae angen i ni feddwl am sut yr ydym yn dymuno gwario arian yng Nghymru, tra'n sylweddoli mai'r hyn sydd gennym yw'r hyn sydd gennym.

Bethan Jenkins: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu'n fyr at y drafodaeth hon. Yn fras, yw wyf eisiau trafod y sector creadigol a'i rôl wrth hybu economi Cymru. Yr ydym yn deall o wefan Llywodraeth Cymru bod swyddi 24,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn dibynnu ar y sector hwn a'i fod yn dod â £750 miliwn i economi'r wlad. Mae 600 o fusnesau creadigol yng Nghymru, felly mae hwn yn sector gweddol bwysig ac yn sector y dylem fod yn ei ddatblygu i'r dyfodol. Mae adroddiad HSBC, 'The Future Of Business: the Changing Face Of Business in 21st Century', yn dweud bod diwydiannau creadigol yn cynnig un o'r cyfleoedd gorau ar gyfer twf yng Nghymru a byddwn yn annog y Gweinidog i annog entrepreneuriaeth yn y sector penodol hwn.

Bethan Jenkins: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute briefly to this debate. In essence, I want to discuss the creative sector and its role in promoting the Welsh economy. We see from the Welsh Government website that the jobs of 24,000 people in Wales depend on this sector and that it contributes £750 million to the country's economy. There are 600 creative businesses in Wales, so this is a fairly important sector, which we should be developing for the future. The HSBC report, 'The Future Of Business: the Changing Face Of Business in 21st Century', says that creative industries offer one of the best opportunities for growth in Wales and I would encourage the Minister to encourage entrepreneurism in this sector.

Yr wyf yn deall o wefan Skillset ei fod wedi comisiynu dau brosiect ymchwil ar ddatblygu sgiliau yn y diwydiant cyfryngau creadigol er mwyn creu swyddi, ac yr wyf yn croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn wybod a fydd asesiad o'r toriadau posibl yn y BBC ac S4C, ynghyd ag effaith hynny ar y sector hwn pe bai'r toriadau hyn yn mynd ymlaen, yn rhan o'r gwaith ymchwil hwnnw. Wedi'r cyfan, mae 3,500 o bobl yn gweithio yn y sector teledu yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys 2,500 yn y sector annibynnol, sydd yn gyfran fawr o'r cyfanswm hwnnw. Felly, beth fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud er mwyn amddiffyn y swyddi hynny yn y broses syfrdanol o dorri yn y BBC ac S4C?

I understand from the Skillset website that it has commissioned two research projects on skill development in the creative media industry in order to generate employment, and I welcome that. However, I would like to know whether the research will include an assessment of the possible cuts at the BBC and S4C, along with the effects on that sector should those cuts materialise. After all, 3,500 people work in the television sector in Wales, including 2,500 in the independent sector, which is a large proportion of the total figure. Therefore, what will the Welsh Government do to safeguard those jobs in the shocking process of making cuts to the BBC and S4C?

Yr ydym am gael mwy o gadarnhad y bydd

We want stronger confirmation that Ministers

Gweinidogion yn trafod gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan, y BBC ac S4C sut i amddiffyn swyddi yn y sector creadigol. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am yr hyn a wnaed yn adolygiad Hargreaves a'r syniadau am fwrdd a chyllideb diwydiannau creadigol yn lle'r gronfa eiddo deallusol. Hoffwn fod yn rhan o'r drafodaeth am ddyfodol yr hyn sydd yn cael ei gynnig yn adolygiad Hargreaves. Os ydym eisiau datblygu'r sector hwn yng Nghymru, mae angen i ni edrych ar ei sgôp yn gyffredinol a gweld sut y bydd toriadau posibl S4C a'r BBC yn effeithio arno.

will have discussions with the Westminster Government, the BBC and S4C on how to safeguard jobs in the creative sector. We are grateful for what was done as part of the Hargreaves review, and the proposals for a creative industries budget and board to replace the intellectual property fund. I would like to be part of the discussion about the future of what is proposed in the Hargreaves review. If we are to develop this sector in Wales, we need to look at its general scope and consider what impact the possible cuts at the BBC and S4C will have on it.

The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science (Edwina Hart): I welcome you to the chair of the National Assembly, Deputy Presiding Officer, to preside over this debate, in which I am sure that you would have enjoyed participating in a previous guise.

Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth (Edwina Hart): Fe'ch croesawaf i gadair y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, Ddirprwy Lywydd, i lywyddu dros y ddadl hon, ac rwy'n siwr y byddech wedi mwynhau bod yn rhan ohoni mewn rhinwedd flaenorol.

I am happy to support this motion, which

Rwy'n hapus i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, sydd

'calls on the Welsh Government to consider all options which will help to build a strong Welsh economy'.

'yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried pob dewis a fydd yn helpu i adeiladu economi gref i Gymru'.

If we are to raise prosperity levels and secure more jobs in the Welsh economy, we need to be receptive to ideas from our partners outside Government and ideas that come from elsewhere. I have made it clear that, as Minister for business, I will actively seek the advice and expertise of those who work in business and industry in Wales, because they have the experience of growing companies and creating employment. That picks up nicely on your point, Bethan, in that we have a close relationship with the creative industries, as it is one of our sectors. I have already had discussions with the chair of that sector about many of the issues that have been raised. I have made it clear that, as Minister for business, I will actively seek all such advice. As a Government, we have made clear commitments that we will take forward to assist economic recovery, but, in doing so, we will build on the relationship that we have with the business community and our social partners to create the conditions needed for businesses to thrive and grow.

Os ydym am gynyddu cyfoeth a sicrhau mwy o swyddi yn economi Cymru, mae angen i ni fod yn barod i wrando ar syniadau ein partneriaid y tu hwnt i Lywodraeth a syniadau o leoedd eraill. Rwyf wedi dweud yn blwmp ac yn blaen y byddaf, fel y Gweinidog busnes, yn mynd ati'n ddiwyd i geisio cyngor ac arbenigedd y rhai sy'n gweithio mewn busnes a diwydiant yng Nghymru, gan mai y nhw sy'n meddu ar y profiad o dyfu cwmnïau a chreu cyflogaeth. Mae hynny'n cydfynd yn daclus â'ch pwynt chi, Bethan, sef bod gennym berthynas glos gyda'r diwydiannau creadigol, gan ei fod yn un o'n sectorau ni. Cefais drafodaeth gyda chadeirydd y sector hwnnw yn barod am sawl mater a godwyd. Rwyf wedi dweud yn glir yn barod y byddaf i, fel y Gweinidog busnes, yn mynd ati'n ddiwyd i chwilio am gyngor tebyg. Fel Llywodraeth, rydym wedi dweud yn glir y byddwn yn mynd ati i gynorthwyo adferiad economaidd, ond, wrth wneud hynny, byddwn yn datblygu'r berthynas sydd gennym gyda'r gymuned fusnes a'n partneriaid cymdeithasol i greu'r amodau y mae eu hangen i fusnesau ffynnu a thyfu.

Promoting growth and sustainable jobs will be the guiding principle of our actions. That is why we will take steps to help raise skill levels, reduce youth unemployment, which Vaughan referred to, and provide the support necessary for our businesses. We will continue to build strong links with our anchor companies and support high-performing quality companies in all those parts of the economy that can create employment, wealth and a sustainable Wales.

Hybu twf a swyddi cynaliadwy fydd egwyddor arweiniol ein camau gweithredu. Dyna pam y byddwn yn mynd ati i helpu i godi lefelau sgiliau, lleihau diweithdra ymysg yr ifanc, y cyfeiriodd Vaughan ato, a rhoi'r cymorth y mae ar ein busnesau ei angen. Byddwn yn dal ati i greu cysylltiadau cryf gyda'n cwmnïau angor ac yn cynorthwyo cwmnïau o safon sy'n perfformio'n rhagorol ym mhob rhan o'r economi sy'n gallu creu swyddi, cyfoeth a Chymru gynaliadwy.

6.00 p.m.

We have committed to accelerating our plans to deliver next-generation broadband to everyone in Wales and to ensuring that businesses across Wales will benefit. The citizens of Wales also need to benefit from that increased investment. My colleague will be talking about the Welsh jobs fund in the future, offering employment and training opportunities for our young people, and we will review what entrepreneurial support is needed by start-ups and small firms. We will also ensure that the mutual and co-operative sector has access to appropriate and robust business advice.

Rydym wedi ymrwymo i gyflymu ein cynlluniau i ddarparu band eang y genhedlaeth nesaf i bawb yng Nghymru ac i sicrhau bod busnesau ledled Cymru yn elwa. Mae angen i ddinasyddion Cymru elwa o'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol hwnnw hefyd. Bydd fy nghyd-Aelod yn siarad am gronfa swyddi Cymru yn y dyfodol, sy'n cynnig cyflogaeth a chyfleoedd hyfforddi ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc, a byddwn yn adolygu pa gymorth entrepreneuraidd y mae ar fusnesau newydd a busnesau bach ei angen. Byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau bod y sector cydfuddiannol a chydweithredol yn gallu cael cyngor busnes priodol a chadarn.

Turning to the motion itself, in relation to the first part, we have made it clear that we are looking at the options for enterprise zones. David and Mike spoke about some of the issues with enterprise zones, which I understand. We all recognise that they are not a panacea, and that has been the particular theme of this debate. We are mindful that the 1980s' experience of enterprise zones was, at best, mixed, and Simon Thomas's point echoes concerns that have been raised with me across industry and the trade unions about getting the correct balance if we move into enterprise zones. The Confederation of British Industry and the Wales Trade Union Congress have made particularly good points on these issues. There may be some who wish to forget about the 1980s' experience, but we have to look at it if we are to improve and build upon it for the future. We need to learn the lessons from that time and ensure that what we have will work for Wales.

Gan droi at y cynnig ei hun, mewn perthynas â'r rhan gyntaf, rydym wedi egluro ein bod yn edrych ar yr opsiynau ar gyfer ardaloedd menter. Soniodd David a Mike am rai o'r problemau gyda'r ardaloedd menter, ac rwy'n eu deall. Rydym i gyd yn cydnabod nad ydynt yn ateb i bopeth, a bu hynny'n thema benodol yn y ddadl hon. Rydym yn ymwybodol bod profiad y 1980au o ardaloedd menter yn gymysg ar y gorau, ac roedd pwynt Simon Thomas yn adleisio pryderon a godwyd gyda mi ar draws y diwydiant a'r undebau llafur am gael y cydbwysedd cywir, os ydym yn symud i ardaloedd menter. Mae Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain a Chyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru wedi gwneud pwyntiau arbennig o dda am y materion hyn. Efallai bydd rhai sydd eisiau anghofio am brofiad y 1980au, ond rhaid inni edrych arno os ydym am wella ac adeiladu arno ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae angen inni ddysgu'r gwersi o'r cyfnod hwnnw a sicrhau y bydd yr hyn sydd gennym yn gweithio i Gymru.

For example, as the First Minister told the CBI last Friday, we may look at clustered enterprise zones in which particular industries and businesses are based. That follows our economic policy, in which we take the view that it is important to develop clusters of skills that are attractive to outside investors; the same goes for enterprise zones. I say to William Powell that there is no difference between me and the First Minister on this policy agenda. The programmes that we put in place in the last Government are the building blocks for the future. I will obviously look at those building blocks to see whether I can enhance them and what I can do with them, but the sectors that have we put in place, and the way that we are developing policy, will remain constant.

Er enghraifft, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrth y CBI ddydd Gwener diwethaf, efallai y byddwn yn edrych ar ardaloedd menter mewn clwstwr lle mae diwydiannau a busnesau penodol wedi eu lleoli. Mae hynny'n dilyn ein polisi economaidd, lle'r ydym o'r farn ei bod yn bwysig i ddatblygu clystyrau o sgiliau sydd yn ddeniadol i fuddsoddwyr o'r tu allan; mae'r un peth yn wir am ardaloedd menter. Dywedaf wrth William Powell nad oes gwahaniaeth rhyngof fi a'r Prif Weinidog ar yr agenda polisi hwn. Y rhaglenni y rhoddasom ar waith yn y Llywodraeth ddiwethaf yw'r man cychwyn ar gyfer y dyfodol. Rwyf yn amlwg yn edrych ar y man cychwyn hwnnw i weld a ellir ei wella, a'r hyn y gallaf ei wneud ag ef, ond bydd y sectorau sydd gennym, a'r modd y byddwn yn datblygu polisi, yn parhau yr un fath.

In considering our options, it is important, as I have indicated, to seek the views of representatives. Not only did I take the opportunity of writing to CBI Wales and the Wales TUC, but I have also involved our six sector panels, canvassing their opinions, because they will probably have very different opinions from each other. The point that Mark made on social enterprise—and I can see Members nodding in the Chamber—is absolutely key in that regard. I have also sought clarification from the UK Ministers about how the key aspects of their proposals, such as enhanced capital allowances and tax increment finance, would operate in Wales. It is important that I have clarity on that, and I am hopeful that we will soon have a response on those issues. I can then look at it in the round in terms of how I take the policy forward.

Wrth ystyried ein hopsiynau, mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedais, i geisio barn y cynrychiolwyr. Nid yn unig y cymerais y cyfle i ysgrifennu at CBI Cymru a TUC Cymru, ond rwyf hefyd wedi cynnwys ein chwe phanel sector, gan ganfasio eu barn, oherwydd mae'n debyg y bydd ganddynt farn wahanol iawn i'w gilydd. Mae'r pwynt a wnaeth Mark am fentrau cymdeithasol—a gallaf weld Aelodau'n cytuno yn y Siambr—yn gwbl allweddol yn hynny o beth. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn am eglurhad gan Weinidogion y DU ynghylch sut y byddai'r agweddau allweddol ar eu cynigion, fel lwfansau cyfalaf uwch a chyllid drwy gynyddrannau treth, yn gweithredu yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig bod gennyf eglurder ar hynny, ac rwyf yn gobeithio y byddwn yn cael ymateb cyn bo hir ar y materion hynny. Gallaf wedyn edrych ar y mater yn gyffredinol o ran sut y byddaf yn datblygu'r polisi.

In relation to the second part of the Liberal Democrat motion, I welcome their support for the recommendations of the study 'Planning for Sustainable Economic Renewal', which was published last week. I agree that all participants in the planning system could do more to improve planning for economic development. The Welsh Government accepts the recommendations of the study in full, and I will continue to liaise on this with the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development—in fact, we

Mewn perthynas ag ail ran cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, croesawaf eu cefnogaeth i argymhellion yr astudiaeth 'Cynllunio ar gyfer Adnewyddu Economaidd Cynaliadwy', a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Rwyf yn cytuno y gallai pawb sy'n cymryd rhan yn y system gynllunio wneud rhagor i wella cynllunio ar gyfer datblygu economaidd. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn argymhellion yr astudiaeth yn llawn, a byddaf yn parhau i gydweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Amgylchedd a Datblygu

have already had a meeting about this issue—who has responsibility for this agenda. Planning is one of the key issues that has been raised with me in my short tenure as Minister for business.

Cynaliadwy—yn wir, rydym eisoes wedi cael cyfarfod am hyn—sydd â chyfrifoldeb am yr agenda hwn. Cynllunio yw un o'r materion allweddol sydd wedi'i godi gyda mi yn fy nghyfnod byr fel Gweinidog dros fusnes.

On tax increment finance, let me make it clear that any increase in local government's capacity for prudent long-term capital investment is to be welcomed, but we need to understand the detail.

O ran cyllid drwy gynyddrannau treth, gadewch imi ddatgan yn glir bod unrhyw gynnydd yng ngallu llywodraeth leol ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf hirdymor doeth yn rhywbeth i'w groesawu, ond mae angen inni ddeall y manylion.

Turning briefly to the amendments, I am prepared to support the Conservative amendment 3 to make a statement on the future of the economic renewal programme. I plan to reflect further on the most effective way to support Welsh businesses, and will determine the way forward in due course. However, I intend to oppose the Conservative amendment 2, on the allocation of the Barnett formula consequential arising from enterprise zones. That will be determined by the normal budget process. It is very nice of the Conservatives to consider my budget for me, but, at the end of the day, the Minister for finance and the Government make budget decisions based on need.

Gan droi'n fyr at y gwelliannau, rwyf yn barod i gefnogi gwelliant 3 gan y Ceidwadwyr i wneud datganiad ar ddyfodol rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi. Rwyf yn bwriadu meddwl ymhellach am y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i gefnogi busnesau yng Nghymru, a byddaf yn penderfynu ar y ffordd ymlaen maes o law. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn bwriadu gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2 gan y Ceidwadwyr ar y dyraniad fformiwla Barnett canlyniadol sy'n deillio o ardaloedd menter. Penderfynir ar hynny yn ôl y broses gyllideb arferol. Mae'n braf iawn bod y Ceidwadwyr yn ystyried fy nghyllideb i mi, ond, yn y pen draw, mae'r Gweinidog cyllid a'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud penderfyniadau am gyllidebau yn seiliedig ar angen.

I intend to oppose the amendment from Plaid Cymru, amendment 1, which calls on the Welsh Government to seek tax-varying powers. We made it clear in the manifesto on which we were elected that we would not be seeking powers to vary income tax. I am married to a Scot; Scotland is a wonderful nation, but we in Wales do not march to the independence drum in the way that Scotland does. We have to be cognisant of the views of the Welsh electorate on such issues.

Rwyf yn bwriadu gwrthwynebu'r gwelliant gan Blaid Cymru, gwelliant 1, sy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i geisio pwerau amrywio trethi. Gwnaethom yn glir yn y maniffesto y cawsom ein hethol arno na fyddem yn ceisio pwerau i amrywio treth incwm. Rwyf yn briod ag Albanwr; mae'r Alban yn wlad wych, ond nid ydym ni yng Nghymru yn mynd ar drywydd annibyniaeth yn y ffordd y mae'r Alban yn ei wneud. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o farn etholwyr Cymru ar faterion o'r fath.

I welcome the debate that has taken place this afternoon. It has been a good-quality debate, with many valid points made by many speakers.

Croesawaf y ddadl sydd wedi cael ei chynnal y prynhawn yma. Mae wedi bod yn ddadl dda, gyda llawer o bwyntiau dilys wedi cael eu gwneud gan nifer o siaradwyr.

Kirsty Williams: I congratulate Edwina on her appointment to this important role and thank her for her positive response to the Liberal Democrat motion this afternoon. I will briefly touch on some of the points made by other colleagues in the Chamber, for

Kirsty Williams: Rwy'n llongyfarch Edwina ar ei phenodiad i'r rôl bwysig hon ac yn diolch iddi am ei hymateb cadarnhaol i gynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol y prynhawn yma. Soniaf yn fyr am rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd gan gyd-Aelodau

which I am grateful.

eraill yn y Siambr, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar amdanynt.

Alun Ffred raised one of the fundamental challenges facing the Welsh Government and the National Assembly over the next five years, which is what we do to raise money for capital investment to improve our infrastructure—poor infrastructure is one of the structural difficulties that we have in our economy—and what new methods and mechanisms we can use to lever in new money. That is why I think that tax increment financing is important. Plaid Cymru has other ideas, which are worthy of further discussion and exploration and of merit. However, it is clear that we must find new models that avoid the mistakes of the previous private finance initiative deals, particularly the huge amount of profit that is currently being made in the secondary market as PFI contracts are sold on.

Soniodd Alun Ffred am un o'r heriau sylfaenol sy'n wynebu Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, sef yr hyn a wnawn i godi arian ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf i wella ein seilwaith—seilwaith gwael yw un o'r anawsterau strwythurol sydd gennym yn ein heconomi—a pha ddulliau a ffyrdd newydd y gallwn eu defnyddio i ddenu arian newydd. Dyna pam yr wyf yn meddwl bod ariannu drwy gynyddrannau treth yn bwysig. Mae gan Blaid Cymru syniadau eraill, sydd yn deilwng o drafod ymhellach ac archwilio eu hansawdd a'u gwerth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod rhaid dod o hyd i fodelau newydd sy'n osgoi camgymeriadau'r cytundebau menter cyllid preifat blaenorol, yn enwedig yr elw mawr a wneir ar hyn o bryd yn y farchnad eilaidd wrth i gontractau menter cyllid preifat gael eu gwerthu ymlaen.

Andrew Davies has left the Chamber, but I welcome his support for enterprise zones and his emphasis on planning. I very much welcome the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development's written statement a week ago about his intention to revise the technical advice note on economic development and planning, given that planning has been one of the constraints that many Welsh businesses have faced in recent years in looking to develop their businesses.

Mae Andrew Davies wedi gadael y Siambr, ond yr wyf yn croesawu ei gefnogaeth i ardaloedd menter a'i bwyslais ar gynllunio. Croesawaf yn fawr iawn ddatganiad ysgrifenedig y Gweinidog Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy wythnos yn ôl am ei fwriad i ddiwygio'r nodyn cyngor technegol ar ddatblygu economaidd a chynllunio, o gofio bod cynllunio wedi bod yn un o'r rhwystrau y mae llawer o fusnesau yng Nghymru wedi'u hwynebu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth edrych i ddatblygu eu busnesau.

Vaughan rightly talked about the importance of youth employment and, as many Labour politicians always do, about the Future Jobs fund. I acknowledge that the six months that individuals were on that programme were of value, but independent analysis shows that the vast majority of people who were on the Future Jobs fund programme were not in work in the following seven months. It simply did not turn an opportunity for training and work experience into real jobs in the end, which is what is needed. We need job-creation schemes that give people real jobs, not simply a taster of what the workplace is like. With regard to St Athan, you can criticise all you like, but there was nothing stopping the Labour Government

Soniodd Vaughan yn hollol gywir am bwysigrwydd cyflogaeth ymysg yr ifanc, ac, fel y mae llawer o wleidyddion Llafur yn ei wneud bob amser, am Gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol. Rwyf yn cydnabod bod y chwe mis yr oedd unigolion ar y rhaglen honno yn werthfawr, ond mae dadansoddiad annibynnol yn dangos nad oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r bobl a oedd ar raglen Cronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol mewn gwaith yn ystod y saith mis canlynol. Yn syml, ni wnaeth cyfle i gael hyfforddiant a phrofiad gwaith droi yn swyddi go iawn yn y pen draw, sef yr hyn y mae ei angen. Rydym angen cynlluniau creu swyddi sy'n rhoi swyddi go iawn i bobl, ac nid dim ond rhagflas o sut le yw'r gweithle. O ran Sain Tathan, cewch feirniadu hynny fel

from signing that contract before it left power. I suggest that the fact that it did not do so tells us something about the nature of that project.

y mynnwch, ond nid oedd unrhyw beth i atal y Llywodraeth Lafur rhag llofnodi'r contract hwnnw cyn iddi adael grym. Rwyf yn awgrymu bod y ffaith na wnaeth hynny yn dweud rhywbeth wrthym am natur y project hwnnw.

David also talked about youth unemployment and about a knowledge-based economy, and I could not agree more. That is why it is so devastating that we saw from the Programme for International Student Assessment results that we had fallen even further behind and that we fell behind England in our GCSE results. If we are to have a knowledge-based economy then we must have the fundamentals of our education system sorted out. However, we do not have that at the moment. It simply will not be achieved.

Soniodd David hefyd am ddiweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc ac am gael economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth, ac ni allwn gytuno mwy. Dyna pam ei bod mor drist ein bod wedi gweld o ganlyniadau'r Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr ein bod wedi llithro hyd yn oed ymhellach yn ôl a'n bod wedi llithro y tu ôl i Loegr yn ein canlyniadau TGAU. Os ydym am gael economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth yna mae'n rhaid inni roi trefn ar sylfeini ein system addysg. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym hynny ar hyn o bryd. Yn syml, ni fydd yn cael ei wireddu.

We had a fantastically thoughtful contribution from Mark Drakeford, worthy of the previous Member for Cardiff West; he obviously intends to carry on in that vein. I could not agree more with Mark that social enterprises—I visited one in Caia Park in Wrexham during the election campaign—are doing amazing work, transforming not just the lives of individuals who are part of the enterprise and those who have come into contact with it, but the environment in which the whole community lives. We need to look at the barriers that are stopping social enterprises from growing in the way that they would like and at what more we can do, with relatively small amounts of money, to transform the ability of those social entrepreneurs to transform the lives of individuals and the communities in which they are working. I could not agree with you more on that.

Cawsom gyfraniad anhygoel o feddylgar gan Mark Drakeford, a oedd yn deilwng o'r cyn-Aelod ar gyfer Gorllewin Caerdydd; mae'n amlwg ei fod yn bwriadu dal ati yn yr un modd. Ni allwn gytuno mwy â Mark bod mentrau cymdeithasol—ymwelais ag un ym Mharc Caia yn Wrecsam yn ystod ymgyrch yr etholiad—yn gwneud gwaith rhyfeddol, yn trawsnewid bywydau nid yn unig yr unigolion sy'n rhan o'r fenter a'r rhai sydd wedi dod i gysylltiad ag ef, ond hefyd yr amgylchedd y mae'r gymuned gyfan yn byw ynddi. Mae angen inni edrych ar y rhwystrau sydd yn atal mentrau cymdeithasol rhag tyfu yn y ffordd y byddent yn ei hoffi ac ar beth arall y gallwn ei wneud, gyda symiau cymharol fach o arian, i drawsnewid gallu'r entrepreneuriaid cymdeithasol hynny i weddnewid bywydau unigolion a'r cymunedau y maent yn gweithio ynddynt. Rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi ar hynny.

Councillor Hedges, if anyone had any doubts about which constituency you represent, then they would not have any doubts now. You should have the prize for the person who can mention Swansea the most in a speech. You even outdid Peter Black on this occasion. You spent most of your speech saying that we do not need enterprise zones but then ended by saying that we need to find ways of attracting businesses to invest in Wales. I suggest that strategically placed and planned

Gynghorydd Hedges, os oedd gan unrhyw un amheuon ynglŷn â pha etholaeth yr ydych yn ei chynrychioli, yna ni fydd ganddynt unrhyw amheuon bellach. Dylech gael y wobr am yr unigolyn sy'n gallu sôn am Abertawe fwyaf mewn araith. Yr ydych hyd yn oed wedi trechu Peter Black ar yr achlysur hwn. Treuliasoch y rhan fwyaf o'ch araith yn dweud nad oes angen ardaloedd menter, ond wedyn daethoch i'r terfyn drwy ddweud bod angen inni ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o ddenu

enterprise zones would do exactly that. On the issue of out-of-town developments, I remember Swansea in the 1970s and 1980s and, the last time that I checked, the out-of-town shopping centres at Morfa and Fforestfach were given planning permission by a Labour-run council.

busnesau i fuddsoddi yng Nghymru. Rwyf yn awgrymu y byddai ardaloedd menter sydd wedi eu lleoli a'u cynllunio'n strategol yn gwneud hynny'n union. O ran datblygiadau ar gyrion trefi, rwyf yn cofio Abertawe yn y 1970au a'r 1980au, a'r tro diwethaf yr edrychais arnynt, cafodd y canolfannau siopa ar gyrion trefi Morfa a Fforest-fach ganiatâd cynllunio gan gyngor Llafur.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I remind you that Mike Hedges is not Councillor Hedges in this Chamber.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Hoffwn eich atgoffa nad y Cynghorydd Hedges yw Mike Hedges yn y Siambr hon.

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. Therefore, I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau. Felly, byddaf yn gohirio pob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Before we proceed to voting time, do three Members wish for the bell to be rung? I see that no-one does. Therefore, we will now move to voting time.

Cyn inni symud i'r cyfnod pleidleisio, a oes tri Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf fod neb yn gwrthwynebu. Felly, symudwn yn awr at y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Cynnig NDM4734: O blaid 46, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 5.
Motion NDM4734: For 46, Abstain 1, Against 5.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord Dafydd
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Black, Peter
Griffiths, Lesley
Lewis, Huw
Powell, William
Williams, Kirsty

Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Jones, Ann

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cynnig NDM4736: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 22.
Motion NDM4736: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 22.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord Dafydd
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Neagle, Lynne
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Keith
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda

Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That concludes today's business.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.12 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.12 p.m.

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)

Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)