# Cofnod y Trafodion
# The Record of Proceedings
# 30/01/2013

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*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.*

13:30

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Good afternoon. Attractive though your back is, Alun Davies, I would rather see your face. [Laughter.] That is now on the record. The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Prynhawn da. Er mor ddeniadol yw eich cefn, Alun Davies, byddai'n well gennyf weld eich wyneb. [Chwerthin.] Mae hynny bellach wedi'i gofnodi. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

13:30

# Datganiad gan y Llywydd

# Statement by the Presiding Officer

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## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Yesterday, Andrew R. T. Davies raised a point of order regarding remarks made by the First Minister during questions to him. I have now had the opportunity to review the Record of Proceedings. The First Minister's questions is the opportunity for Members to scrutinise the First Minister, and robust, spirited debate is expected. However, I expect all Members to behave courteously, even when both sides are disputing evidence. I would remind Members that they should not make remarks in the Chamber that appear to call into question another Member's integrity. Thank you.

Ddoe, cododd Andrew R.T. Davies bwynt o drefn ynghylch sylwadau a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog yn ystod cwestiynau a ofynnwyd iddo. Rwyf bellach wedi cael y cyfle i adolygu Cofnod y Trafodion. Cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog yw'r cyfle i Aelodau graffu ar y Prif Weinidog, a disgwylir dadl gadarn, llawn ysbryd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n disgwyl i bob Aelod ymddwyn yn gwrtais, hyd yn oed pan fydd y ddwy ochr yn dadlau ynghylch tystiolaeth. Hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau na ddylent wneud sylwadau yn y Siambr sy'n ymddangos eu bod yn taflu amheuaeth ar onestrwydd Aelod arall. Diolch.

# Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau

# Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

### Datblygiadau Cwricwlwm

### Curriculum Developments

13:31

## David Rees [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

*1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygiadau cwricwlwm ar gyfer ysgolion. OAQ(4)0232(ESK)*

*1. Will the Minister make a statement on curriculum developments for schools. OAQ(4)0232(ESK)*

13:31 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

The national literacy and numeracy framework, which is supported by a £7 million national support programme to help schools with its implementation, was launched on Monday. This will help drive improvements in school standards. In addition, the curriculum and assessment review that I announced in October is due to conclude in September 2014.

Cafodd y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol, a gefnogir gan raglen cymorth genedlaethol gwerth £7 miliwn i helpu ysgolion i'w weithredu, ei lansio ddydd Llun. Bydd hyn yn helpu i wella safonau ysgolion. Yn ogystal, disgwylir i'r adolygiad cwricwlwm ac asesu a gyhoeddais ym mis Hydref ddod i ben ym mis Medi 2014.

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13:31 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. You have pre-empted my supplementary question, somewhat. What will the impact be on curriculum development, in primary and secondary schools, as a consequence of the LNF? Furthermore, will these changes be part of the changes to the curricula that will arise from the outcomes of the 14-19 review, which was announced yesterday, or will they be implemented earlier?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rydych wedi achub y blaen ar fy nghwestiwn atodol, i ryw raddau. Beth fydd yr effaith ar ddatblygiad y cwricwlwm, mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd, o ganlyniad i'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd? Hefyd, a fydd y newidiadau hyn yn rhan o'r newidiadau i'r cwricwla a fydd yn codi o ganlyniadau'r adolygiad 14-19, a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, neu a gânt eu rhoi ar waith yn gynharach?

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13:32 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member for Aberavon is right to raise the question of how the literacy and numeracy framework relates to overall curriculum development. It is primarily a curriculum planning tool, in that it identifies clear annual expected outcomes in literacy and numeracy for all learners aged five to 14. Our expectation is that that the literacy and numeracy framework commences this year. We have the standardised national reading test, as he is aware, but schools are well aware of the new standards that we are setting within that framework for learners. We are building on the literacy and numeracy framework with the review of qualifications, including the new GCSE in numeracy, which was announced by my colleague, the Deputy Minister for Skills, yesterday.

Mae'r Aelod dros Aberafan yn iawn i godi'r cwestiwn ynghylch sut y mae'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yn gysylltiedig â datblygu'r cwricwlwm yn gyffredinol. Offeryn cynllunio cwricwlwm ydyw'n bennaf, gan ei fod yn nodi canlyniadau disgwyliedig blynyddol clir mewn llythrennedd a rhifedd ar gyfer pob dysgwr rhwng pump a 14 oed. Rydym yn disgwyl i'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd ddechrau eleni. Rydym wedi safoni'r prawf darllen cenedlaethol, fel y gŵyr, ond mae ysgolion yn ymwybodol iawn o'r safonau newydd a osodwn o fewn y fframwaith hwnnw ar gyfer dysgwyr. Rydym yn adeiladu ar y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd gyda'r adolygiad o gymwysterau, gan gynnwys y TGAU newydd mewn rhifedd, a gyhoeddwyd gan fy nghyd-Aelod, y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, ddoe.

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13:33 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Good afternoon, Minister. The Children's Commissioner for Wales is interested in making changes to the personal and social education part of the curriculum. Have you had conversations with the children's commissioner, and will you be telling the Assembly what the outcome of those conversations has been?

Prynhawn da, Weinidog. Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn awyddus i wneud newidiadau i ran addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol y cwricwlwm. A ydych wedi cael sgyrsiau gyda'r comisiynydd plant, ac a fyddwch yn dweud wrth y Cynulliad beth oedd canlyniad y sgyrsiau hynny?

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13:33 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have not recently had a conversation with the children's commissioner about any issues to do with the curriculum, although I am always pleased to hear from him.

Nid wyf wedi cael sgwrs gyda'r comisiynydd plant ynglŷn ag unrhyw faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm yn ddiweddar, er fy mod bob amser yn falch o glywed ganddo.

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13:33 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Dangosodd adroddiad diweddar Estyn yn glir fod darparu gwersi Cymraeg fel ail iaith yng nghwricwlwm y cyfnod sylfaen yn ddiffygiol oherwydd diffyg profiad a sgiliau angenrheidiol gan athrawon. A allwch chi amlinellu y camau yr ydych yn eu cymryd fel Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod y rhan hon o'r cyfnod sylfaen yn cael ei darparu yn drylwyr?

A recent Estyn report demonstrated clearly that the provision of Welsh as a second language in the foundation phase curriculum was deficient because of the lack of experience and necessary skills among teachers. Can you outline the steps that you are taking as a Government to ensure that this part of the foundation phase is provided for thoroughly?

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13:34 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

There are many important messages in the Estyn report, which was supportive of the steps that we are taking in respect of the literacy and numeracy framework in particular. On Welsh as a second language specifically, the Member will be aware that we launched a new approach to this issue last year, which will run for four years. Furthermore, I have convened a group to look at the teaching of Welsh as a second language. We are also investing, through the sabbatical scheme, and other schemes, to ensure that there is effective support for teachers to provide lessons through the medium of Welsh.

Mae yna nifer o negeseuon pwysig yn adroddiad Estyn, a oedd yn gefnogol i'r camau rydym yn eu cymryd o ran y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yn arbennig. O ran y Gymraeg fel ail iaith yn benodol, bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol inni lansio dull newydd o fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn y llynedd, a fydd yn rhedeg am bedair blynedd. Ar ben hynny, rwyf wedi cynnull grŵp i edrych ar addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith. Rydym hefyd yn buddsoddi, drwy'r cynllun sabothol, a chynlluniau eraill, er mwyn sicrhau bod cefnogaeth effeithiol ar gyfer athrawon i ddarparu gwersi drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

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### Anhwylder Diffyg Canolbwyntio a Gorfywiogrwydd

### Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disprder

13:34 **Bethan Jenkins** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

*2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth arbenigol i blant ag ADHD mewn ysgolion. OAQ(4)0220(ESK)*

*2. Will the Minister make a statement on specialist support for children with ADHD in schools. OAQ(4)0220(ESK)*

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13:34 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Mae dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu cefnogaeth briodol mewn ysgolion i blant ag ADHD, y pennwyd diagnosis a thriniaeth ar eu cyfer gan fyrddau iechyd lleol. Mae ymgyngoriadau diweddar gan Lywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â diwygio anghenion addysgol arbennig a gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn ceisio sicrhau y bydd anghenion y grŵp hwn sy'n agored i niwed yn cael eu diwallu mewn modd mwy effeithiol.

Local authorities have a duty to provide appropriate school support for children with ADHD, whose diagnosis and treatment will have been determined by local health boards. Recent Welsh Government consultations on special education needs reform and mental health services seek to ensure the needs of this vulnerable group will be met more effectively.

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13:35 **Bethan Jenkins** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Diolch am yr ateb cynhwysfawr hwnnw. Codaf y cwestiwn oherwydd mae pobl sy'n gweithio yn y sector iechyd meddwl yn ardal Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi cysylltu â mi i ddweud nad oes neb ag arbenigedd yn y sector iechyd meddwl yn yr ardal i allu ymdrin â phlant ifanc ag ADHD sy'n cael eu cyfeirio atynt, a bod hynny weithiau yn dwysáu eu problemau yn yr ysgolion lleol. A allwch chi edrych ar hyn fel mater o frys gan nad yw pobl ifanc, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, yn cael y gefnogaeth y maent yn ei haeddu?

Thank you for that comprehensive response. I raised the question because people working in the mental health sector in the Neath Port Talbot area have contacted me to say that there is no-one with expertise in the sector there to deal with young children with ADHD who are referred to them, and that that can sometimes intensify the problems in school. Will you look at this as a matter of urgency because, as far as I understand it, young people are not getting the support that they deserve?

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13:35 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Rwy'n hapus i ystyried hynny. Rwy'n annog yr Aelod i ysgrifennu ataf a gobeithiaf edrych ar y broblem yn y dyfodol agos.

I am happy to conisder that. I would urge the Member to write to me and I would hope to look at the problem in the near future.

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13:36 **Christine Chapman** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, further to the response you gave to Bethan Jenkins, I continue to meet with parents in my constituency who are facing uphill battles in obtaining appropriate support for their children who have ADHD. They talk about a lack of awareness and understanding, the length of time it takes some schools to diagnose a child, and the desperation that they feel as a result. You talk about future legislation but what assurances can you give that that future legislation will address the needs of those children and young people, and the needs of their parents, and will you be monitoring how effective that legislation will be for the future?

Weinidog, yn dilyn yr ateb a roesoch i Bethan Jenkins, rwy'n parhau i gwrdd â rhieni yn fy etholaeth sy'n wynebu brwydrau anodd wrth geisio cael cymorth priodol ar gyfer eu plant sydd ag ADHD. Maent yn siarad am ddiffyg ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth, faint o amser y mae'n ei gymryd i rai ysgolion wneud diagnosis ar gyfer plentyn, a'r anobaith y maent yn ei deimlo o ganlyniad i hynny. Rydych yn sôn am ddeddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol, ond pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi y bydd deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol yn mynd i'r afael ag anghenion y plant a'r bobl ifanc hynny, ac anghenion eu rhieni, a sut y byddwch yn monitro pa mor effeithiol fydd y ddeddfwriaeth honno ar gyfer y dyfodol?

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13:37 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

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My colleague, the Member for Cynon Valley, raises a very valid point. I have also had cases in my own constituency of young people with not just ADHD, but other additional learning needs, who do not feel that a local authority response has been sufficient. I have taken up many cases, as I am sure have other Members. As she knows, we plan to reform the approach to special educational needs, including the statutory framework for assessment and planning of provision, which will include those with ADHD, to ensure a more person-centred system. Central to our proposals is the individual development plan, with which we intend to replace the existing statements of special educational needs. It will be designed to make it easily accessible to all agencies working with the child or the young person, and flexible enough to be altered quickly should needs arise. I hope that she will look carefully at what we are proposing to do. Once introduced—and she will be aware that legislation will be coming forward on that—we will clearly want to monitor it very carefully.

Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Gwm Cynon, yn codi pwynt dilys iawn. Rwyf hefyd wedi cael achosion yn fy etholaeth fy hun o bobl ifanc sydd nid yn unig ag ADHD, ond hefyd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol eraill, nad ydynt yn teimlo bod ymateb yr awdurdod lleol wedi bod yn ddigonol. Rwyf wedi ymdrin â llawer o achosion, fel y mae Aelodau eraill wedi'i wneud hefyd rwy'n siŵr. Fel y gŵyr, rydym yn bwriadu diwygio'r dull gweithredu ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig, gan gynnwys y fframwaith statudol ar gyfer asesu a chynllunio darpariaeth, a fydd yn cynnwys y rheini sydd ag ADHD, er mwyn sicrhau system sy'n canolbwyntio mwy ar yr unigolyn. Mae'r cynllun datblygu unigol yn ganolog i'n cynigion, ac rydym yn bwriadu ei ddefnyddio yn lle'r datganiadau o anghenion addysgol arbennig sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd. Caiff ei gynllunio i sicrhau ei fod yn hygyrch i bob asiantaeth sy'n gweithio gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc, ac yn ddigon hyblyg i gael ei newid yn gyflym os bydd angen. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn edrych yn ofalus ar yr hyn rydym yn bwriadu ei wneud. Unwaith y bydd wedi'i gyflwyno—a bydd yn ymwybodol y bydd deddfwriaeth yn cael ei chyflwyno ar hynny—byddwn yn amlwg yn awyddus i'w fonitro'n ofalus iawn.

13:38 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, Members across the Chamber will join me in commending the work carried out by bodies such as the Carers Trust and Snap Cymru in Aberconwy and across Wales. I welcome the Minister's decision to review the antiquated way in which an assessment of special educational needs is carried out across the board. Minister, will you make a statement on the progress of the SEN trials currently being carried out in some seven areas across south Wales, and just the one in north Wales? Can you provide some assurance to parents in my constituency that their children will not be excluded from what I consider to be a very positive initiative?

Weinidog, bydd Aelodau ar draws y Siambr am ymuno â mi i ganmol y gwaith a wneir gan gyrff megis Ymddiriedolaeth y Gofalwyr a Snap Cymru yn Aberconwy a ledled Cymru. Croesawaf benderfyniad y Gweinidog i adolygu'r ffordd hen ffasiwn o asesu anghenion addysgol arbennig ar draws y bwrdd. Weinidog, a wnewch ddatganiad ar gynnydd y treialon AAA a gynhelir ar hyn o bryd mewn tua saith ardal ar draws y de, a dim ond un yn y gogledd? Allwch chi roi rhywfaint o sicrwydd i rieni yn fy etholaeth na chaiff eu plant eu heithrio o'r hyn yr ystyriaf yn fenter gadarnhaol iawn?

13:38 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for Aberconwy for her support for the initiatives that we have taken forward. I certainly join her in commending the work of the Carers Trust and Snap Cymru. I pick out Snap Cymru particularly in this regard; it provides a very important element of support for parents facing challenges with children or young people with additional learning needs and I was very pleased to help it launch its Wmff! app very recently.

Diolchaf i'r Aelod dros Aberconwy am ei chefnogaeth i'r mentrau a ddatblygwyd gennym. Rwy'n sicr yn ymuno â hi i ganmol gwaith Ymddiriedolaeth y Gofalwyr a Snap Cymru. Hoffwn sôn am Snap Cymru yn arbennig yn hyn o beth; mae'n darparu elfen bwysig iawn o gefnogaeth ar gyfer rhieni sy'n wynebu heriau gyda phlant neu bobl ifanc sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol ac roeddwn yn falch iawn o helpu i lansio ei app Wmff! yn ddiweddar iawn.

In respect of the SEN trials, the trials are not territorially based. They are to test specific areas of support, with the idea that those should be capable of being rolled out across the whole of Wales. Therefore, we are looking to learn universal lessons from them, not specific geographical lessons.

O ran y treialon AAA, nid yw'r treialon yn seiliedig ar diriogaeth. Eu nod yw profi meysydd penodol o gefnogaeth, gyda'r syniad y dylent allu cael eu cyflwyno ledled Cymru gyfan. Felly, rydym yn awyddus i ddysgu gwersi cyffredinol ganddynt, nid gwersi daearyddol penodol.

## Polisïau 2013

## Policies in 2013

13:39 **Angela Burns** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

*3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y polisïau y mae'n bwriadu eu cyflawni yn 2013. OAQ (4) 0233 (ESK)*

*3. Will the Minister provide an update on policies he intends to deliver in 2013. OAQ(4)0233(ESK)*

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13:39 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

The policies I will be delivering in 2013 are set out in the programme for government.

Nodir y polisïau y byddaf yn eu cyflwyno yn 2013 yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

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13:39 **Angela Burns** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Thank you; somebody has been giving you lessons. I wonder whether 2013 might be the year when you review the tuition fees policy. My concern with it is that it is obviously not working given that Wales was the only UK nation to see a fall in the number of students from deprived areas applying for a university place. There has been an increase in other countries, but not here. So, it does not appear to be working in terms of getting pupils from deprived areas into higher education. Could you review it on those grounds?

Diolch ichi; mae rhywun wedi bod yn rhoi gwersi ichi. Tybed ai 2013 fydd y flwyddyn pan fyddwch yn adolygu'r polisi ffioedd dysgu. Fy mhryder mewn perthynas â hyn yw ei bod yn amlwg nad yw'n gweithio o ystyried mai Cymru oedd yr unig wlad yn y DU i weld gostyngiad yn nifer y myfyrwyr o ardaloedd difreintiedig sy'n gwneud cais am le mewn prifysgol. Bu cynnydd mewn gwledydd eraill, ond nid yma. Felly, nid yw'n ymddangos ei fod yn gweithio o ran denu disgyblion o ardaloedd difreintiedig i addysg uwch. Allech chi ei adolygu ar sail hynny?

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13:40 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

In fact, our policy is working very well. I am pleased that today, as UCAS figures suggest, there will be an additional 3,000 students coming to Wales from England over the next three years. If that were to follow through in actual acceptances, it would result in an additional £25 million to £30 million a year over the next three years for Welsh higher education institutions.

Yn wir, mae ein polisi'n gweithio'n dda iawn. Rwy'n falch heddiw, fel y dengys ffigurau UCAS, y bydd 3,000 yn fwy o fyfyrwyr yn dod i Gymru o Loegr dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Pe bai hynny'n arwain at yr un nifer o fyfyrwyr yn cael eu derbyn mewn gwirionedd, byddai'n arwain at £25 miliwn i £30 miliwn yn fwy y flwyddyn dros y tair blynedd nesaf ar gyfer sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru.

In respect of the numbers from Wales, Angela Burns will recall that there was a very significant dip in applications in England last year at around 4%. If you look at last year's and this year's applications—and I must stress that these are early days and that there will be changes as we go on, as we saw last year in terms of final acceptances—you will see that there is no significant difference. What is significant in Wales is the dip in the number of 18-year-olds. That probably accounts for around two thirds of the drop in applications. I certainly think that we have a policy of which we can be proud. Of course, her party would make students in Wales pay the full cost of higher education.

O ran y niferoedd o Gymru, bydd Angela Burns yn cofio y bu gostyngiad sylweddol iawn yn nifer y ceisiadau yn Lloegr y llynedd, sef tua 4%. Os edrychwch ar geisiadau'r llynedd ac eleni—a rhaid imi bwysleisio mai megis dechrau yw'r gwaith ac y bydd newidiadau wrth inni fynd ymlaen, fel y gwelsom y llynedd o ran nifer terfynol y myfyrwyr a dderbyniwyd—byddwch yn gweld nad oes llawer o wahaniaeth. Beth sy'n arwyddocaol yng Nghymru yw'r gostyngiad yn nifer y myfyrwyr 18 oed. Mae hynny, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn cyfrif am oddeutu dwy ran o dair o'r gostyngiad yn nifer y ceisiadau. Rwy'n sicr yn credu bod gennym bolisi y gallwn fod yn falch ohono. Wrth gwrs, byddai ei phlaid hi'n gwneud i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru dalu cost lawn addysg uwch.

13:41 **Angela Burns** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

You are absolutely right—I would make students in Wales pay the full cost of higher education, if they had the money to do so or were going to earn enough money after qualifying. I would do so because one reason we are not getting true social mobility is because students from poorer areas, who wish to study courses that are exceptionally expensive and have an enormous amount of on-costs, are not being given the money that they need. It would be much better to help someone to become a doctor, teacher or a nurse by paying all of their fees and for all of their books and their courses, be that in dentistry or whatever, than spreading out this money like a thin piece of jam across the whole of Wales.

Rydych yn llygad eich lle—byddwn yn gwneud i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru dalu cost lawn addysg uwch, os oedd yr arian ganddynt i wneud hynny neu os oeddent yn mynd i ennill digon o arian ar ôl cymhwyso. Byddwn yn gwneud gan mai un rheswm pam nad ydym yn cael symudedd cymdeithasol gwirioneddol yw am nad yw myfyrwyr o ardaloedd tlotach, sy'n dymuno astudio cyrsiau sy'n eithriadol o ddrud a lle ceir argostau enfawr, yn cael yr arian sydd ei angen arnynt. Byddai'n llawer gwell helpu rhywun i fod yn feddyg, athro neu nyrs drwy dalu ei holl ffioedd a thalu am ei holl lyfrau a chyrsiau, boed hynny mewn deintyddiaeth neu beth bynnag, na rhannu'r arian hwn yn denau ar draws Cymru gyfan.

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Furthermore, how does this help? You talked about the fact that we have fewer 18-year-olds, but why is there a 40% drop in the number of young men applying to university in Wales? Will you come up with a policy to help address that complete lack of aspiration among our Welsh young men?

Ar ben hynny, sut y mae hyn yn helpu? Soniasoch am y ffaith bod gennym lai o fyfyrwyr 18 oed, ond pam fod gostyngiad o 40% yn nifer y dynion ifanc sy'n gwneud cais i brifysgol yng Nghymru? A luniwch bolisi er mwyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg dyhead llwyr ymhlith ein dynion ifanc o Gymru?

13:42

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

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In respect of the final point, if you look at the intake into higher education institutions and the applicants across the UK, you will see a gender difference in applications. That is a challenge that we must all address. It is not a challenge for any particular party, but it is clearly a long-term issue that we must get to grips with.

O ran y pwynt olaf, os edrychwch ar y nifer a dderbynnir i sefydliadau addysg uwch a'r ymgeiswyr ar draws y DU, fe welwch wahaniaeth rhwng y rhywiau mewn ceisiadau. Mae hynny'n her y mae'n rhaid i bob un ohonom fynd i'r afael â hi. Nid yw'n her i unrhyw blaid benodol, ond mae'n amlwg yn fater hirdymor y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hi.

On the overall policy, I am very pleased that she has, finally today, confirmed again that the Conservatives will make young people from Wales pay the full cost of their higher education. I hope that the young people sitting in the gallery today will take note that the Conservatives will force them to pay the full cost of higher education.

O ran y polisi cyffredinol, rwy'n falch iawn iddi gadarnhau, o'r diwedd heddiw, unwaith eto, y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud i bobl ifanc o Gymru dalu cost lawn eu haddysg uwch. Gobeithiaf y bydd y bobl ifanc sy'n eistedd yn yr oriel heddiw yn nodi y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn eu gorfodi i dalu cost lawn addysg uwch.

13:43

## Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Hoffwn droi at flaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg ar gyfer 2013. Yn 'Iaith Pawb' yn 2003, bu i'r Llywodraeth ddatgan ei bod am weld y ganran o bobl Cymru sy'n gallu siarad Cymraeg yn cynyddu pum pwynt erbyn 2011. Yn wir, yn ôl ffigurau'r cyfrifiad, bu gostyngiad o bron 2% hyd at 2011. Pam yr ydych wedi methu yn hyn o beth a pha wersi yr ydych wedi'u dysgu ar gyfer y dyfodol?

I would like to turn to the Minister's priorities for the Welsh language in 2013. In 'Iaith Pawb' in 2003, the Government stated that it wanted to see the percentage of people in Wales who can speak Welsh increasing by five percentage points by 2011. Indeed, according to the census figures, there has been a reduction of almost 2% up to 2011. Why have you failed in this regard and what lessons have you learned for the future?

13:43

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sorry, but that was a really silly question. 'Iaith Pawb' was a policy adopted by the Liberal Democrat and Labour coalition Government prior to 2003. Since that time, we have had the One Wales Government of Labour and Plaid Cymru, which included Plaid Cymru Ministers for culture or heritage throughout that period, with a responsibility for the Welsh language. I inherited the draft Welsh language strategy from my predecessor, who was the Plaid Cymru Minister for heritage. I have largely adopted the strategy outlined by the Member for Arfon, as the Minister in the One Wales Government, with the exception that I have broadened the approach in respect of Welsh language and technology. We were familiar with the drop in numbers that was taking place as a result of demographic change over the last decade and we have implemented a new strategy from March 2012.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond roedd hwnnw'n gwestiwn gwirion iawn. Polisi a fabwysiadwyd gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Llafur cyn 2003 oedd 'Iaith Pawb'. Ers hynny, rydym wedi cael Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un Llafur a Phlaid Cymru, a oedd yn cynnwys Gweinidogion diwylliant neu dreftadaeth Plaid Cymru drwy gydol y cyfnod hwnnw, oedd â chyfrifoldeb dros yr iaith Gymraeg. Etifeddais y strategaeth ddrafft ar yr iaith Gymraeg gan fy rhagflaenydd, sef Gweinidog treftadaeth Plaid Cymru. I raddau helaeth, rwyf wedi mabwysiadu'r strategaeth a amlinellwyd gan yr Aelod dros Arfon, sef y Gweinidog yn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, ac eithrio'r ffaith fy mod wedi ehangu'r dull gweithredu mewn perthynas â'r iaith Gymraeg a thechnoleg. Roeddem yn gyfarwydd â'r gostyngiad mewn niferoedd a oedd yn digwydd o ganlyniad i'r newid demograffig dros y degawd diwethaf ac rydym wedi rhoi strategaeth newydd ar waith o fis Mawrth 2012.

13:44

## Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae'n amlwg fod strategaethau'r Llywodraeth hefyd yn 'silly' iawn oherwydd nid ydynt werth y papur y cânt eu hysgrifennu arno. Dyma Weinidog sydd wedi etifeddu'r polisi hwn, sydd wedi methu â chyflawni am ddegawd cyfan gwelliant yn nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg ac y mae'n dweud bod gofyn cwestiwn am hynny'n 'silly'.

It is clear that the Government's strategies are also very 'silly' because they are not worth the paper they are written on. This is a Minister who has inherited the policy, who has failed to achieve for a whole decade in Government an improvement in the number of Welsh speakers and he says that asking a question about that is silly.

Symudwn ymlaen. Mae 'Iaith Pawb' 2003 yn dweud eich bod chi'r Llywodraeth—

We will move on. 'Iaith Pawb' in 2003 stated that you as a Government—

13:45

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Order. Could you ask your question, please?

Trefn. A allwch ofyn eich cwestiwn, os gwelwch yn dda?

13:45

## Simon Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Rwy'n gofyn y cwestiwn, Lywydd. Mae 'Iaith Pawb' 2003 yn dweud eich bod chi'r Llywodraeth eisiau gweld y lleihad yn nifer y cymunedau lle mae'r Gymraeg yn cael ei siarad gan dros 70% o'r boblogaeth yn cael ei atal. Eto, heddiw, rydym wedi gweld ffigurau sy'n dangos bod y cymunedau hynny wedi gostwng o 59 i 49. Pam y gwnaethoch fethu yn y gorffennol a pha wersi a ydych wedi eu dysgu at y dyfodol?

I am asking the question, Presiding Officer. 'Iaith Pawb' stated in 2003 that you as a Government wanted to see the reduction in the number of communities where Welsh is spoken by more than 70% of the population being halted. Again, today, we have seen figures that demonstrate that the number of such communities has dropped from 59 to 49. Why have you failed in the past and what lessons have you learnt for the future?

13:45

## Leighton Andrews [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I have had responsibility for the Welsh language since May 2011—the year of the census. In the previous four years, the responsibility lay with Ministers from his party. When I published our strategy for the Welsh language in March last year, the Member himself welcomed it. Now he says that it is a silly strategy; I would like to hear some consistency from that Member.

Rwyf wedi bod yn gyfrifol am yr iaith Gymraeg ers mis Mai 2011—blwyddyn y cyfrifiad. Yn ystod y pedair blynedd flaenorol, Gweinidogion o'i blaid ef oedd yn gyfrifol amdani. Pan gyhoeddais ein strategaeth ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg ym mis Mawrth y llynedd, gwnaeth yr Aelod ei hun ei chroesawu. Nawr mae'n dweud ei bod yn strategaeth wirion; hoffwn glywed rhywfaint o gysondeb gan yr Aelod hwnnw.

13:46

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

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

Weinidog, mae adroddiad Estyn yn nodi, o ran rhai ysgolion cynradd, nad ydym yn gweld cynnydd o ran y plant mwyaf talentog ac abl o fewn yr ysgolion hynny. Dywedoch yn ystod dadl yn y Senedd ym mis Ionawr y llynedd eich bod wedi cytuno strategaeth gyda NACE Cymru ar gyfer y plant hynny. A ydych yn fodlon rŵan bod y polisïau i gyd mewn trefn a bod hwn yn flaenoriaeth i chi yn ystod y flwyddyn sydd i ddod?

Minister, Estyn's report notes that we are not seeing progress in some primary schools in terms of the most able and talented pupils within those schools. You stated during a debate in the Senedd in January last year that you had agreed a strategy for those children with the National Association for Able Children in Education Cymru. Are you content now that all policies are properly in place and that this is a priority for you in the coming year?

## Leighton Andrews [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I agree with what was said by the Estyn chief inspector and we will, subsequently, have a debate on the Estyn report in the Chamber, when we can go into detail on the specific observations that were made. It is important that our primary schools are ambitious for all of their pupils. That was a key point made by the chief inspector. We want to raise the bar; that is why we have set out explicit proposals in respect of literacy and numeracy, which have been seen across Wales as raising the bar as to what we are seeking to get people to achieve. That is why we are introducing the reading and numeracy tests from this year. We will continue to develop policies that will drive up performance, including the grading of primary schools.

Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedwyd gan brif arolygydd Estyn a byddwn, yn dilyn hynny, yn cael dadl ar adroddiad Estyn yn y Siambr, pan allwn fanylu ar y sylwadau penodol a wnaed. Mae'n bwysig bod ein hysgolion cynradd yn uchelgeisiol ar gyfer eu holl ddisgyblion. Roedd hwnnw'n bwynt allweddol a wnaed gan y prif arolygydd. Rydym yn awyddus i godi safonau; dyna pam rydym wedi amlinellu cynigion penodol o ran llythrennedd a rhifedd, a welwyd ledled Cymru fel rhai sy'n codi safonau mewn perthynas â'r hyn rydym yn ceisio cael pobl i'w gyflawni. Dyna pam rydym yn cyflwyno'r profion darllen a rhifedd o eleni ymlaen. Byddwn yn parhau i ddatblygu polisïau a fydd yn gwella perfformiad, gan gynnwys graddio ysgolion cynradd.

13:47

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

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

Rwy'n deall eich bod yn awyddus i wneud hynny, ond mae adroddiad Estyn hefyd yn sôn am ddiffyg monitro o ran, er enghraifft, y grant amddifadedd. Os yw'r ysgolion a'r Llywodraeth yn monitro'n ddigonol, a ydych yn credu bod y systemau'n ddigon effeithiol o ran monitro'r cynnydd hyn, wrth edrych ar y sefyllfa lle mae'r plant mwyaf talentog ac abl wedi bod yn tanberfformio yng Nghymru am nifer o flynyddoedd?

I understand that you are eager to do that, but Estyn's report also mentions a lack of monitoring of, for example, the deprivation grant. If the schools and the Government are monitoring adequately, do you believe that the systems are adequate in terms of monitoring progress, when you look at a situation where the most talented and able pupils have been underperforming in Wales for a number of years?

13:48 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is slightly ironic, given that the guidance for the pupil deprivation grant was shared with his party prior to its publication, as a result of the agreement that we reached in the budget arrangements for autumn 2011. We may well want to tighten that guidance and we will certainly look at doing that, but I am satisfied overall that the pupil deprivation grant is being applied in ways that will boost the learning of young people. I have asked in my constituency for specific examples from the schools that are coming into my constituency office. I would encourage other constituency Members to ask about schools in their constituencies and how they are using the pupil deprivation grant as well.

Mae'r cwestiwn braidd yn eironig, o ystyried y rhannwyd y canllawiau ar gyfer y grant amddifadedd disgyblion gyda'i blaid cyn eu cyhoeddi, o ganlyniad i'r cytundeb a wnaethom yn nhrefniadau'r gyllideb ar gyfer hydref 2011. Efallai y byddwn am dynhau'r canllawiau hynny a byddwn yn sicr yn ystyried gwneud hynny, ond rwy'n fodlon ar y cyfan bod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn ffyrdd a fydd yn hybu'r broses o ddysgu pobl ifanc. Gofynnais yn fy etholaeth am enghreifftiau penodol gan yr ysgolion sy'n dod i mewn i swyddfa fy etholaeth. Byddwn yn annog Aelodau etholaethau eraill i holi ynghylch ysgolion yn eu hetholaethau hwy a sut y maent hwy hefyd yn defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion.

### Data Biometrig

### Biometric Data

13:48 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gasglu a defnyddio data biometreg disgyblion gan ysgolion a cholegau. OAQ(4)0225(ESK)*

*4.Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's policy on the collection and use by schools and colleges of pupils' biometric data. OAQ(4)0225(ESK)*

13:49 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The processing of biometric data by schools and further education institutions is currently governed by data protection law and the Information Commissioner's Office. New provisions to regulate further the use of biometric data were included in the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012. We will be compiling guidance on this.

Mae prosesu data biometrig gan ysgolion a sefydliadau addysg bellach yn cael ei reoli ar hyn o bryd gan gyfraith diogelu data a Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth. Cafodd darpariaethau newydd i reoleiddio ymhellach y defnydd o ddata biometrig eu cynnwys yn Neddf Diogelu Rhyddidau 2012. Byddwn yn llunio canllawiau ar hyn.

13:49 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This issue has arisen in my constituency with a number of parents who have concerns about their pupils. I understand that there is a learning process. I congratulate you on the publication, the 'Protection of learners' biometric information in schools and further educaiton institutions', which I think is excellent in giving students information. How do you propose to monitor the situation over the coming months?

Mae'r mater hwn wedi codi yn fy etholaeth gyda nifer o rieni sydd â phryderon am eu disgyblion. Deallaf mai proses ddysgu ydyw. Hoffwn eich llongyfarch ar y cyhoeddiad, 'Diogelu gwybodaeth fiometrig dysgwyr mewn ysgolion a sefydliadau addysg bellach ', sy'n rhagorol o ran rhoi gwybodaeth i fyfyrwyr yn fy marn i. Sut yr ydych yn bwriadu monitro'r sefyllfa dros y misoedd nesaf?

13:49 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to my colleague and Member for Pontypridd for his question. I am aware of one instance in his constituency that has been drawn to my attention. We want schools and local authorities to observe the guidance that has been drawn up. On that back of this question, I may write to directors of education to ensure that the appropriate policies are being followed through.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'm cyd-Aelod a'r Aelod dros Bontypridd am ei gwestiwn. Rwy'n ymwybodol o un achos yn ei etholaeth y tynnwyd fy sylw ato. Rydym am i ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol ddilyn y canllawiau a luniwyd. Yn sgil y cwestiwn hwn, efallai y byddaf yn ysgrifennu at gyfarwyddwyr addysg i sicrhau bod y polisïau priodol yn cael eu rhoi ar waith.

13:50 **Angela Burns** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I would like to broaden that out slightly, if I may. One of the issues that has been brought to my attention is that some primary schools are running computer programmes that ask children personal data about their wellbeing and their sense of self. Concerns have been raised by a number of parents as to where that information is going and whether the education authorities are taking that information in centrally and even sharing it with other agencies, depending on their perception of what a child may be entering into the 'Are you feeling happy today?' box. Do you have any views on those kinds of data?

Hoffwn ehangu rhywfaint ar hynny, os caf. Un o'r materion y tynnwyd fy sylw ato yw bod rhai ysgolion cynradd yn rhedeg rhaglenni cyfrifiadurol sy'n gofyn i blant roi data personol am eu lles a'u hunaniaeth. Codwyd pryderon gan nifer o rieni o ran ble y bydd y wybodaeth honno yn mynd ac a yw'r awdurdodau addysg yn derbyn y wybodaeth yn ganolog a hyd yn oed yn ei rhannu ag asiantaethau eraill, yn dibynnu ar eu canfyddiad o'r hyn y gallai plentyn fod yn ei roi yn y blwch 'Wyt ti'n teimlo'n hapus heddiw?'. A oes gennych unrhyw farn ar y mathau hyn o ddata?

13:50 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

It would depend. If the Member has specific examples that she would like to write to me about, I will be happy to look at those. We want local authorities to ensure that they are working on a cross-agency basis where there may be issues of wellbeing or mental health, for example. That is being addressed in the mental health strategy, which came up in an earlier question. We have to be careful about making a general observation today from the Chamber. If she wants to write to me with the specifics, I will happily look at them.

Byddai'n hynny'n dibynnu. Os oes gan yr Aelod enghreifftiau penodol yr hoffai ysgrifennu ataf amdanynt, byddaf yn fodlon edrych arnynt. Rydym am i awdurdodau lleol sicrhau eu bod yn gweithio ar sail drawsasiantaethol lle gall fod materion yn ymwneud â lles neu iechyd meddwl, er enghraifft. Ymdrinnir â hynny yn y strategaeth iechyd meddwl, a godwyd mewn cwestiwn cynharach. Rhaid inni fod yn ofalus ynghylch gwneud sylw cyffredinol heddiw o'r Siambr. Os yw'n dymuno ysgrifennu ataf gyda'r manylion, byddaf yn fodlon edrych arnynt.

## Gwybodaeth Athrawon a Dysgu Cymraeg

## Teachers' Knowledge and Learning Welsh

13:51 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

*5. Beth yw ymateb y Gweinidog i asesiad Estyn bod bylchau yng ngwybodaeth athrawon yn rhwystro plant rhag dysgu Cymraeg. OAQ(4)0230(ESK)*

*5. What is the Minister's response to Estyn's assessment that gaps in teachers' knowledge are preventing children from learning Welsh. OAQ(4)0230(ESK)*

13:51 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Rwy'n cytuno ag asesiad diweddar Estyn bod bylchau yng ngwybodaeth athrawon yn gallu rhwystro plant rhag dysgu Cymraeg. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â hyn, rwy'n parhau i fuddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant iaith Gymraeg i ymarferwyr drwy'r cynllun sabothol, grant y Gymraeg mewn addysg, Geiriau Bach a Cham wrth Gam.

I agree with Estyn's recent assessment that gaps in teachers' knowledge can prevent children from learning Welsh. In order to address this issue, I am continuing to invest in Welsh language training for practitioners through the sabbaticals scheme, the Welsh in education grant, Geiriau Bach and Cam wrth Gam.

13:51 **Aled Roberts** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Diolch am eich ateb. Rwyf hefyd yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywedoch wrth Simon Thomas am y grŵp sydd wedi cael ei sefydlu i adolygu'r sefyllfa. Wrth feddwl am ganlyniadau'r cyfrifiad, fodd bynnag, a hwyrach diffyg gyrfaoedd i siaradwyr Cymraeg sy'n dod allan o'n hysgolion, a oes angen inni fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol a cheisio denu mwy o athrawon i ddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg?

Thank you for that response. I also accept what you said to Simon Thomas about the group that has been established to review the situation. In thinking of the results of the census, however, and perhaps the lack of careers for the Welsh speakers coming out of our schools, is there a need for us to be more ambitious and to try to attract more teachers into teaching through the medium of Welsh?

13:52 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Mae'n amlwg ein bod wedi buddsoddi yn y maes yn y gorffennol ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwn yn parhau i fuddsoddi yn y maes yn y dyfodol hefyd. Rwy'n hapus i glywed oddi wrtho, neu oddi wrth Aelodau eraill, os oes ganddynt syniadau i helpu'r sefyllfa yn y dyfodol.

Clearly, we have invested in this area in the past and I am certain that we will continue to invest in the area for the future too. I am happy to hear from him, or from other Members, if they have any ideas that will help the situation for the future.

13:53 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Weinidog, mae adroddiad Estyn yn tynnu sylw at enghreifftiau da o ddysgu Cymraeg, ond mae enghreifftiau gwael hefyd, fel plant yn cael gwaith gyda sillafu anghywir. Ydy gwaith eich adran a'r grŵp newydd ar y sector wedi canfod y ffyrdd gorau i rannau arferion gorau, yn arbennig gydag athrawon sydd wedi bod yn rhan o'r system ers sbel hir?

Minister, the Estyn report draws attention to very good examples of the teaching of Welsh, but there are also poor examples, such as children being given the wrong spellings. In the work of your department and the new group, have they found the best ways of sharing best practice, particularly with teachers who have been a part of the system for a long time?

13:53 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Mae'n bwysig bod y grŵp yn edrych ar arfer gorau ac yn rhannu'r arfer gorau gyda phawb, ym mhob man yng Nghymru. Rwy'n disgwyl derbyn adroddiad y grŵp yn y flwyddyn nesaf ac rwy'n hapus i rannu'r adroddiad gydag Aelodau yn y fan hon.

It is important that the group looks at best practice and shares that best practice with everyone, in all parts of Wales. I expect to receive the group's report in the next year and I would be happy to share the report with Members here.

13:53 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Weinidog, rwyf am geisio dweud hyn yn garedig. Yn yr argyfwng sy'n wynebu'r iaith Gymraeg, nid wyf yn credu ei bod hi'n helpu pan fo unrhyw unigolyn, heb sôn am Weinidog, yn ceisio osgoi cyfrifoldeb yn gyfan gwbl am y sefyllfa. Rwy'n barod i dderbyn fy siâr o'r cyfrifoldeb os dderbynith ef ei siâr ef o'r cyfrifoldeb am y dirywiad. O ran y sefyllfa sy'n wynebu'r Gymraeg, a ydych yn credu, erbyn hyn, ei bod hi'n bryd inni gael adolygiad llawn o ddysgu'r Gymraeg fel ail iaith, i weld pa mor effeithiol mae wedi bod dros y degawdau ac i weld a oes angen newid hynny yn gyfan gwbl, yn wyneb yr argyfwng sy'n ein hwynebu ar hyn o bryd?

Minister, I will try to put this kindly. In the crisis facing the Welsh language, I do not think that it is of any assistance when any individual, never mind a Minister, totally tries to avoid responsibility for the situation. I am willing to accept my share of the responsibility if he accepts his share of the responsibility for the decline. As regards the situation that is facing the Welsh language, do you believe that it is high time that we had a full review of teaching Welsh as a second language, to see how effective it has been over the past decades and whether it needs to be changed completely, in the face of the crisis that is facing us at present?

13:54 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Rwyf wedi sefydlu grŵp i edrych ar ddysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn barod, felly rwyf wedi dechrau'r broses.

I have already established a group to look at the teaching of Welsh as a second language, therefore I have started the process.

## Disgyblaeth mewn Ysgolion

## School Discipline

13:55 **Mohammad Asghar** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

*6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddisgyblaeth mewn ysgolion yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(4)0218(ESK)*

*6. Will the Minister make a statement on school discipline in South Wales East. OAQ(4)0218(ESK)*

13:55 **Leighton Andrews** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

It is important that schools have an orderly environment in which pupils can focus on learning. Schools must have a clear behaviour policy setting out acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, and arrangements for the fair and consistent application of any disciplinary measures.

Mae'n bwysig bod gan ysgolion amgylchedd trefnus lle gall disgyblion ganolbwyntio ar ddysgu. Rhaid i ysgolion lunio polisi ymddygiad clir sy'n amlinellu ymddygiad derbyniol ac annerbyniol, a threfniadau ar gyfer rhoi unrhyw fesurau disgyblu ar waith mewn modd teg a chyson.

13:55 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that reply, Minister. Recently obtained figures reveal that there were more than 386 physical attacks on teachers in Gwent by students in the last three years. Two hundred and twenty eight took place in Newport alone. The NASUWT has expressed concern that the true figure of assaults is much higher, blaming a reluctance among schools to record incidents because they are worried that it will have an adverse effect on their image. Does the Minister agree that all incidents of verbal and physical assault on teachers need to be recorded if effective action is to be taken to improve school discipline?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Datgelodd ffigurau a gafwyd yn ddiweddar fod mwy na 386 o ymosodiadau corfforol ar athrawon yng Ngwent gan fyfyrwyr yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf. Bu 228 yng Nghasnewydd yn unig. Mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawon wedi mynegi pryder bod gwir nifer yr ymosodiadau yn llawer uwch, gan feio amharodrwydd ymhlith ysgolion i gofnodi digwyddiadau am eu bod yn poeni y bydd yn cael effaith andwyol ar eu delwedd. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod angen cofnodi'r holl achosion o ymosodiadau geiriol a chorfforol ar athrawon er mwyn cymryd camau i wella disgyblaeth yn yr ysgol?

13:56 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, I do believe that attacks on teachers or headteachers should be recorded. We would deplore attacks on them, just as we would deplore attacks on any public service worker. We have developed guidance documents in respect of behaviour management in the classroom for primary and secondary school teachers that focus on general behaviour management. We also have an approach that is aimed specifically at newly qualified teachers, and, within the new Masters in educational practice, there will be a focus on attendance and behaviour issues.

Ydwyf, credaf y dylai ymosodiadau ar athrawon neu benaethiaid gael eu cofnodi. Byddem yn gresynu pe bai ymosodiadau arnynt, yn union fel y byddem yn gresynu at ymosodiadau ar unrhyw weithiwr gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Rydym wedi datblygu dogfennau cyfarwyddyd mewn perthynas â rheoli ymddygiad yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ar gyfer athrawon ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd sy'n canolbwyntio ar reoli ymddygiad yn gyffredinol. Mae gennym hefyd ddull gweithredu sydd wedi'i anelu'n benodol at athrawon newydd gymhwyso, ac, o fewn y Radd Meistr newydd mewn arfer addysgol, bydd yn canolbwyntio ar faterion yn ymwneud â phresenoldeb ac ymddygiad.

13:56 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, apart from the use of detention and exclusion from schools, what other sanctions do you think that schools should apply to help maintain discipline in schools? Do you think that we should ask the pupils themselves?

Weinidog, ar wahân i gadw disgyblion i mewn a'u gwahardd o ysgolion, pa sancsiynau eraill y dylai ysgolion eu defnyddio i helpu i gynnal disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion, yn eich barn chi? A ydych yn meddwl y dylem ofyn i'r disgyblion eu hunain?

13:56 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, it is helpful when schools take into account the views of young people through the appropriate consultation arrangements that they have within schools, such as school councils and so on. We encourage schools to engage their young people through those processes. I would rather see an approach to overall behaviour management than a focus on the issue of discipline at the end of bad behaviour.

Yn amlwg, mae'n ddefnyddiol pan fydd ysgolion yn ystyried barn pobl ifanc drwy'r trefniadau ymgynghori priodol sydd ganddynt o fewn ysgolion, fel cynghorau ysgol ac yn y blaen. Rydym yn annog ysgolion i ymgysylltu â'u pobl ifanc drwy'r prosesau hynny. Byddai'n well gennyf weld dull o reoli ymddygiad yn gyffredinol na chanolbwyntio ar ddisgyblu ar ddiwedd achos o ymddygiad drwg.

## Gogledd Cymru

## North Wales

13:57 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r blaenoriaethau yn ei bortffolio ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru yn 2013. OAQ(4)0231(ESK)*

*7. Will the Minister outline his portfolio priorities for North Wales in 2013. OAQ(4)0231(ESK)*

13:57 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

My priorities for education in north Wales are contained in the programme for government.

Mae fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer addysg yn y gogledd wedi'u cynnwys yn y rhaglen llywodraethu.

13:57 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, given that you will accept all the recommendations of the qualifications review, which confirms the shortcomings of the current system, students in north Wales who will be sitting exams under the current system for the next few years will be concerned that they are working under a flawed system that may not be fully respected by employers or universities. Can you confirm what steps your Government will take in the next 12 months to ensure that the hard work of these students will not be undermined?

Weinidog, o ystyried y byddwch yn derbyn holl argymhellion yr adolygiad o gymwysterau sy'n cadarnhau diffygion y system bresennol, bydd myfyrwyr yn y gogledd a fydd yn sefyll arholiadau o dan y system bresennol yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf yn pryderu eu bod yn gweithio o dan system ddiffygiol nad yw cyflogwyr na phrifysgolion yn ei llawn barchu o bosibl. A allwch gadarnhau pa gamau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf er mwyn sicrhau na chaiff gwaith caled y myfyrwyr hyn ei danseilio?

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13:58 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I completely reject what she has said. Yesterday, we outlined a review of qualifications that has been developed on the basis of widespread consultation across the whole of Wales. That confirmed the robustness of qualifications such as GCSEs, A-levels and the Welsh baccalaureate. I commend my colleague the Deputy Minister for Skills for having taken that work forward and the review group, chaired by Huw Evans, which has produced a report that has been widely supported, not only in Wales, but also across the border in England, where they have not had the benefit of such a widespread public consultation.

Gwrthodaf yn llwyr yr hyn a ddywedodd. Ddoe, amlinellwyd adolygiad o gymwysterau sydd wedi'i ddatblygu ar sail ymgynghori eang ledled Cymru gyfan. Cadarnhaodd hynny gadernid cymwysterau fel TGAU, Safon Uwch, a bagloriaeth Cymru. Cymeradwyaf fy nghyd-Aelod, y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, am ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwnnw, a'r grŵp adolygu, a gadeiriwyd gan Huw Evans, sydd wedi cynhyrchu adroddiad a gafodd gefnogaeth eang, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond hefyd ar draws y ffin yn Lloegr, lle nad ydynt wedi gallu manteisio ar ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus eang o'r fath.

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13:58 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

A throi at ogledd Cymru a'r rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yno, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gwthio'r awdurdodau lleol i greu tendr fframwaith ar gyfer yr ysgolion i gyd. Mae'r cytundebau fframwaith hyn wedi cael eu beirniadu yn eithaf eang, gan gynnwys gan yr arbenigwyr ar gaffael ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. Felly, pa gamau mae'ch adran a'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd cyfran uchel o'r cytundebau hyn yn mynd i gwmnïau o'r gogledd yn unol â pholisi'r Llywodraeth?

To turn to north Wales and the twenty-first century schools programme there, the Government has pushed the local authorities to create a framework tender for all the schools. These framework contracts have been criticised quite broadly, including criticism by procurement experts at Bangor University. Therefore, what steps are your department and the Government taking to ensure that a high proportion of these contracts are let to companies from north Wales in accordance with Government policy?

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16:59 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Within the development of the twenty-first century schools programme, we have sought to ensure that we can see resulting from it a variety of community benefits. That is important to us. I do not think, in general, that there have been specific problems with this programme. In fact, I can point him to schools that have been built on the basis of my department's funding that, for example, have taken laboratory furniture from Remploy factories in Wales. Therefore, we can point to a range of local suppliers that have benefited from contracts that have been let. If the Member has any specific examples that he wants to share with me, where he thinks that there is a particular problem, I would invite him to write to me.

O fewn datblygiad rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, rydym wedi ceisio sicrhau y bydd amrywiaeth o fanteision cymunedol yn deillio o hyn. Mae hynny'n bwysig inni. Ni chredaf, yn gyffredinol, fod problemau penodol wedi codi gyda'r rhaglen hon. Yn wir, gallaf ei gyfeirio at ysgolion a adeiladwyd ar sail cyllid fy adran, sydd, er enghraifft, wedi cael dodrefn labordy o ffatrïoedd Remploy yng Nghymru. Felly, gallwn nodi amrywiaeth o gyflenwyr lleol sydd wedi elwa o gytundebau sydd wedi eu gosod. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw enghreifftiau penodol yr hoffai eu rhannu gyda mi, lle y cred fod problem benodol, byddwn yn ei wahodd i ysgrifennu ataf.

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### Lefelau Llythrennedd

### Literacy Levels

14:00 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

*8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru i wella lefelau llythrennedd yn Nyffryn Clwyd. OAQ(4)0226(ESK)*

*8. Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's plans to improve literacy levels in the Vale of Clwyd. OAQ(4)0226(ESK)*

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14:00

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

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I launched the national literacy programme in May 2012 to achieve a step change in standards of literacy in Welsh schools within five years. The programme includes the introduction of the statutory literacy and numeracy framework, together with the national reading tests, and will provide appropriate support for teachers and learners.

Lansiais y rhaglen llythrennedd genedlaethol ym mis Mai 2012 i gyflawni newid sylweddol mewn safonau llythrennedd yn ysgolion Cymru o fewn pum mlynedd. Mae'r rhaglen yn cynnwys cyflwyno'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd statudol, ynghyd â'r profion darllen cenedlaethol, a bydd yn rhoi cymorth priodol i athrawon a dysgwyr.

14:00

## Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much for that, Minister. Thank you also for visiting Ysgol Esgob Morgan in St Asaph with me recently to see the results of the 'patron of reading' scheme, led by the headteacher Tim Redgrave. I think that you will agree that all of the children who had taken part really enjoyed reading for fun. As a result, they will now read and look at the ways in which literacy can enhance them. Would you agree that schemes such as this need to be praised, and that schools across Wales should be looking at the success of that scheme and at developing a similar scheme for their children?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Diolch hefyd am ymweld ag Ysgol Esgob Morgan yn Llanelwy gyda mi yn ddiweddar i weld canlyniadau'r cynllun 'noddwr darllen' cynllun, a arweinir gan Tim Redgrave, y pennaeth. Credaf y byddwch yn cytuno bod pob un o'r plant a oedd wedi cymryd rhan yn wir yn mwynhau darllen am hwyl. O ganlyniad, byddant yn awr yn darllen ac yn edrych ar y ffyrdd y gall llythrennedd eu gwella. A fyddech yn cytuno y dylid canmol cynlluniau o'r fath, ac y dylai ysgolion ledled Cymru yn edrych ar lwyddiant y cynllun ac ar ddatblygu cynllun tebyg ar gyfer eu plant hwythau?

14:01

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

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I very much enjoyed the visit to Ysgol Esgob Morgan, and I congratulate the headteacher, Tim Redgrave, on what he has done by appointing a patron of reading. I know from subsequent discussions that he is encouraging other schools to take up similar schemes. Clearly, as we found when we discussed it with young people there, they are enjoying the scheme and it is provoking more people to read and write about their own experiences. We had a very specific example, I recall, of a young boy at that school who has taken to an e-mail dialogue with the patron of reading herself, and who is starting to write much more about his own experiences. I think that is very valuable.

Gwneuthum fwynhau'r ymweliad ag Ysgol Esgob Morgan yn fawr, a llongyfarchaf y pennaeth, Tim Redgrave, ar yr hyn y mae wedi'i wneud drwy benodi noddwr darllen. Gwn o drafodaethau dilynol ei fod yn annog ysgolion eraill i ymgymryd â chynlluniau tebyg. Yn amlwg, fel y gwelsom wrth inni drafod hyn gyda phobl ifanc yno, maent yn mwynhau'r cynllun ac mae'n ysgogi mwy o bobl i ddarllen ac ysgrifennu am eu profiadau eu hunain. Cawsom un enghraifft benodol iawn, fe gofiaf, o fachgen ifanc yn yr ysgol honno sydd wedi dechrau cynnal deialog e-bost gyda'r noddwr darllen ei hun, ac sy'n dechrau ysgrifennu llawer mwy am ei brofiadau ei hun. Credaf fod hynny'n werthfawr iawn.

14:02

## Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, yesterday's annual report from Estyn highlighted ongoing concerns over the teaching of literacy and numeracy, and the extent to which pupils in the Vale of Clwyd and elsewhere are being let down by the current system. Minister, do you accept the recurring criticism from Estyn that pupils—especially those from poorer backgrounds—do not have enough opportunities to practice and improve the literacy and numeracy skills that are vital for later life? Also, how long do you expect it will be before your Government's policies deliver the results that parents and pupils deserve?

Weinidog, amlygodd yr adroddiad blynyddol a gyhoeddwyd ddoe gan Estyn bryderon o hyd ynghylch addysgu llythrennedd a rhifedd, a'r graddau y mae'r system bresennol yn gwneud tro sâl â disgyblion yn Nyffryn Clwyd ac mewn mannau eraill. Weinidog, a ydych yn derbyn y feirniadaeth gyson gan Estyn nad yw disgyblion—yn enwedig y rhai o gefndiroedd tlotach—yn cael digon o gyfleoedd i ymarfer a gwella'r sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer bywyd yn ddiweddarach? Hefyd, pryd y byddwch yn disgwyl i bolisïau eich Llywodraeth roi'r canlyniadau y mae rhieni a disgyblion yn eu haeddu?

14:02

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

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Estyn's report yesterday thoroughly welcomed the literacy and numeracy framework that we are putting in place, and for which I announced an additional £7 million of support this Monday. The literacy and numeracy framework will be underpinned by the reading tests that begin on a statutory basis this May, and by the numeracy tests that will start subsequently. Therefore, I hope that she will be supporting the policies that I have introduced.

Roedd adroddiad Estyn ddoe yn croesawu'n frwd y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yr ydym yn ei roi ar waith, ac y cyhoeddais £7 miliwn o gymorth ychwanegol ar ei gyfer ddydd Llun. Bydd y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yn cael ei ategu gan y profion darllen sy'n dechrau ar sail statudol ym mis Mai, a chan y profion rhifedd a fydd yn dechrau ar ôl hynny. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd yn cefnogi'r polisïau yr wyf wedi'u cyflwyno.

14:03 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Hoffwn innau hefyd ailadrodd rhai o'r gofidiau y mae rhieni wedi'u mynegi ynglŷn â'r ffaith nad yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn bwrw'r lefel o gyrhaeddiad o ran llythrennedd y byddai pobl yn ei disgwyl. Beth a ydych yn ei wneud er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd i'r bobl hynny y bydd y sefyllfa'n gwella, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun galluogi ymyrraeth gynnar, sy'n gwbl allweddol yn y maes hwn, a hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod disgyblion sy'n gadael ysgolion cynradd, yn enwedig, yn gwneud hynny gyda'r lefel ddisgwyliedig o lythrennedd?

I would also like to echo some of the concerns that parents have expressed with regard to the fact that this Government is not achieving the levels of literacy that people might expect. What you are doing to give assurances to those people that the situation will improve, particularly in terms of allowing early intervention, which is crucial in this area in order to ensure that pupils leaving primary schools, in particular, do so with the expected level of literacy?

14:03 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are certainly introducing early intervention programmes. There have been early intervention programmes in place for many years. However, the real driver for change will be the literacy and numeracy framework that we have introduced, underpinned by the reading tests and the numeracy tests. I believe that I am right in saying that the Member's party does not support the reading tests that we have introduced, which is very disappointing because they will be key to driving up standards.

Rydym yn sicr yn cyflwyno rhaglenni ymyrraeth gynnar. Bu rhaglenni ymyrraeth gynnar ar waith ers blynyddoedd lawer. Fodd bynnag, y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yr ydym wedi'i gyflwyno fydd y gwir sbardun ar gyfer newid, wedi'i ategu gan y profion darllen a'r profion rhifedd. Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud nad yw plaid yr Aelod yn cefnogi'r profion darllen yr ydym wedi'u cyflwyno, sy'n siomedig iawn oherwydd byddant yn allweddol i godi safonau.

**Blaenoriaethau**

**Priorities**

14:04 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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*9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y deuddeg mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0217(ESK)*

*9. Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for the next twelve months. OAQ(4)0217(ESK)*

14:04 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf yn cael eu hamlinellu yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

My priorities for the next 12 months are set out in the programme for government.

14:04 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, rwyf yn sicr mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau yw hyrwyddo a chefnogi oedolion o bob oedran i ddysgu ar draws Cymru. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith gwych y mae canghennau o Brifysgol y Drydedd Oes yn ei wneud mewn cymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru. Mae'r canghennau hyn yn chwarae rôl bwysig, nid yn unig i annog pobl hŷn i ddysgu ond hefyd i annog pobl hŷn i chwarae rhan fwy yn eu cymunedau lleol. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi sefydliadau fel Prifysgol y Drydedd Oes, a pha fesurau penodol y mae eich adran yn eu rhoi ar waith i annog pobl hŷn i fanteisio ar ddysgu?

Minister, I am sure that one of your priorities is to promote and support adults of all ages to learn across Wales. You will be aware of the excellent work that branches of the University of the Third Age do in communities throughout Wales. These branches play an important role, not just in encouraging older people to learn, but in encouraging older people to play a greater part in their local communities. What the Welsh Government is doing to support institutions such as the University of the Third Age, and what specific measures does your department have in place to encourage older people to take advantage of learning?

14:05 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The University of the Third Age does play a very important role and, through our approach to adult community learning, we have been pleased to support it. There are have been a number of schemes run in collaboration with workers' educational associations throughout Wales, alongside the University of the Third Age, which have demonstrated great success. I would certainly want to welcome and support the work being done by the University of the Third Age throughout Wales. It is important that we cultivate in everyone a love of lifelong learning.

Mae Prifysgol y Drydedd Oes yn chwarae rôl bwysig iawn a, thrwy'r ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â dysgu oedolion yn y gymuned, bu'n bleser gennym ei chefnogi. Mae nifer o gynlluniau wedi cael eu rhedeg mewn cydweithrediad â chymdeithasau addysgol gweithwyr ledled Cymru, ochr yn ochr â Phrifysgol y Drydedd Oes, a fu'n llwyddiant mawr. Byddwn yn sicr yn awyddus i groesawu a chefnogi'r gwaith a wneir gan Brifysgol y Drydedd Oes ledled Cymru. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn meithrin hoffter at ddysgu gydol oes gan bawb.

14:05 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I know that one of the Minister's key achievements is improving the performance of pupils. I wonder whether he is aware of the research findings of the Sutton Trust and the Education Endowment Foundation, which says that the single most effective way to help children to gain good results is to involve teachers in giving the children better feedback on what they are doing, with the children being able to tell the teacher what the issues are for them. That is the key to improving performance, according to that research. What view does he have of that in schools in Wales?

Gwn mai un o gyflawniadau allweddol y Gweinidog yw gwella perfformiad disgyblion. Tybed a yw'n ymwybodol o ganfyddiadau ymchwil Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton a'r Sefydliad Gwaddol Addysgol, sy'n dweud mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o helpu plant i gael canlyniadau da yw cynnwys athrawon yn y broses o roi gwell adborth i blant ar yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud, gyda'r plant yn gallu dweud wrth yr athro beth yw'r problemau iddynt hwy. Dyna'r allwedd i wella perfformiad, yn ôl yr ymchwil honno. Beth yw ei farn am hynny mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru?

14:06 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Sutton Trust has done a lot of very valuable work, which we have used. The Sutton Trust toolkit is being widely used in schools across Wales, explicitly to help underpin such things as pupil tracking and ensuring very regular feedback, which has been used to lift performance. It is those pupil-tracking measures, which have been adopted by many of the schools in bands 4 and 5, that have led to an increase in the percentages of young people leaving school with five good GCSEs in this last year. I have seen the benefits of the Sutton Trust toolkit being used in schools in Cardiff—not in her constituency, but in the constituency of her colleague, the Member for Cardiff West. The opportunities that we have from sharing information from organisations such as the Sutton Trust really are immense. I would encourage all schools to look at what it has recommended.

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton wedi gwneud llawer o waith gwerthfawr iawn, yr ydym wedi ei ddefnyddio. Mae pecyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n eang mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru, yn benodol i helpu i ategu pethau fel olrhain disgyblion a sicrhau adborth rheolaidd iawn, sydd wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i wella perfformiad. Y mesurau hynny i olrhain disgyblion, a fabwysiadwyd gan lawer o'r ysgolion ym mandiau 4 a 5, sydd wedi arwain at gynnydd yn y canrannau o bobl ifanc sy'n gadael yr ysgol gyda phum TGAU da yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf hon. Rwyf wedi gweld manteision pecyn cymorth Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd—nid yn ei hetholaeth hi, ond yn etholaeth ei chyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Orllewin Caerdydd. Mae'r cyfleoedd a gawn o rannu gwybodaeth gan sefydliadau megis Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton yn wir yn aruthrol. Byddwn yn annog pob ysgol i edrych ar yr hyn a argymhellwyd gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth.

14:07 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This week's Estyn report highlighted that there are no national benchmarks or national targets for outcomes for disadvantaged pupils. How will you be addressing that?

Amlygodd adroddiad Estyn yr wythnos hon y ffaith nad oes unrhyw feincnodau cenedlaethol na thargedau cenedlaethol ar gyfer deilliannau disgyblion sydd dan anfantais. Sut y byddwch yn mynd i'r afael â hynny?

14:07 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are using the guidance around the pupil deprivation grant to ensure that we have a real focus within schools on the achievement of young people from more deprived backgrounds. Breaking the link between poor attainment and poverty is one of my three priorities. We will take on board what has been said within the Estyn report, but we will be responding to that more formally in a debate later in this term.

Rydym yn defnyddio'r canllawiau sy'n ymwneud â'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion i sicrhau bod gennym ffocws go iawn o fewn ysgolion ar gyflawniad pobl ifanc o gefndiroedd mwy difreintiedig. Mae torri'r cysylltiad rhwng cyrhaeddiad gwael a thlodi yn un o'm tair blaenoriaeth. Byddwn yn ystyried yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn adroddiad Estyn, ond byddwn yn ymateb i hwnnw yn fwy ffurfiol mewn dadl yn ddiweddarach yn y tymor hwn.

## Addysgu Cymraeg fel Ail Iaith

## The Teaching of Welsh as a Second Language

14:07 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*10. Pa gamau gweithredu y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n eu cymryd i wella addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith.* *OAQ(4)0219(ESK)*

*10. What actions is the Welsh Government taking to improve the teaching of Welsh as a second language.* *OAQ(4)0219(ESK)*

14:08 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

In July 2012, I announced a plan to improve standards in Welsh second language. The four-year plan is currently being implemented and will tackle issues faced by practitioners and learners. Among other actions, the plan includes an external review of Welsh second language at key stages 3 and 4.

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2012, cyhoeddais gynllun i wella safonau mewn Cymraeg ail iaith. Mae'r cynllun pedair blynedd yn cael ei roi ar waith ar hyn o bryd a bydd yn mynd i'r afael â materion a wynebir gan ymarferwyr a dysgwyr. Ymysg camau gweithredu eraill, mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys adolygiad allanol o Gymraeg ail iaith yng nghyfnodau allweddol 3 a 4.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:08 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister, and for your earlier responses to earlier questions on this subject. After a personal and highly unscientific bit of research that I conducted on some of the high streets in my region, I observed that there is still a confidence gap affecting young shoppers and young shop assistants who learned Welsh compulsorily as a second language in school but who do not consider using it. The Welsh Conservatives would introduce a Welsh charter mark to help businesses to encourage the use of Welsh in everyday situations. So, in addition to your review of learning Welsh in schools, would you welcome this as an idea for helping to encourage the learning and use of Welsh outside the school arena?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog, ac am eich ymatebion cynharach i gwestiynau cynharach ar y pwnc hwn. Ar ôl imi wneud rhywfaint o waith ymchwil personol a hynod anwyddonol ar rai o'r strydoedd mawr yn fy rhanbarth, sylwais fod diffyg hyder o hyd sy'n effeithio ar siopwyr ifanc a chynorthwywyr siop ifanc a ddysgodd Gymraeg yn orfodol fel ail iaith yn yr ysgol ond nad ydynt yn ystyried ei defnyddio. Byddai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cyflwyno nod siarter Cymraeg i helpu busnesau i annog y defnydd o'r Gymraeg mewn sefyllfaoedd bob dydd. Felly, yn ychwanegol at eich adolygiad o ddysgu Cymraeg mewn ysgolion, a fyddech yn croesawu hyn fel syniad i helpu i annog pobl i ddysgu a defnyddio'r Gymraeg y tu allan i'r ysgol?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:08 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am always happy to look at initiatives that are suggested. The Welsh Language Board had a similar initiative, which is widely used. You will see it on display on badges and on lanyards among members of the Commission staff and civil service staff, among others. I think that there is an issue about the way in which Welsh is taught as a second language, and indeed the way in which we teach Welsh to adults. We must face the question of what we are trying to do. Are we trying to create a Wales in which people have qualifications in the use of Welsh, or a Wales in which people feel comfortable and confident in speaking and using Welsh?

Rwyf bob amser yn barod i edrych ar fentrau a awgrymir. Roedd gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg fenter debyg, a ddefnyddir yn eang. Byddwch yn ei gweld yn cael ei harddangos ar fathodynnau ac ar gortynau gwddf aelodau o staff y Comisiwn a staff y gwasanaeth sifil, ymhlith eraill. Credaf fod problem o ran y ffordd y dysgir y Gymraeg fel ail iaith, ac yn wir y ffordd rydym yn dysgu Cymraeg i oedolion. Rhaid inni wynebu'r cwestiwn ynghylch yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud. A ydym yn ceisio creu Cymru lle mae pobl yn meddu ar gymwysterau yn y defnydd o'r Gymraeg, neu Gymru lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n gyfforddus ac yn hyderus wrth siarad a defnyddio'r Gymraeg?

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14:09 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Will the Minister agree that the teaching of Welsh as a second language is done very well in some schools? Will the Minister also join me in recognising the positive work being done by the 'athro' and 'athrawes bro' and other centrally-funded support staff within local education authorities in supporting schools and teachers in the teaching of Welsh as a second language? I think that they are the same people who were described as administrators by the Welsh Conservatives, who wanted to get rid of them last year.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog gytuno yr addysgir Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn dda iawn mewn rhai ysgolion? A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi hefyd i gydnabod y gwaith cadarnhaol a wneir gan yr athro a'r athrawes bro a staff cymorth eraill a ariennir yn ganolog o fewn awdurdodau addysg lleol i gefnogi ysgolion ac athrawon sy'n addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith? Credaf mai dyma'r un bobl â'r rhai a ddisgrifiwyd fel gweinyddwyr gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, a oedd am gael gwared arnynt y llynedd.

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14:10 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I agree very much with him that 'athrawon bro' have a key role to play, and I also agree that Welsh as a second language is taught very well in a number of different school settings. More than £5.4 million will be provided to local authorities during this financial year through the Welsh in education grant to support a range of work, including the work of the 'athrawon bro'.

Cytunaf yn fawr ag ef fod gan 'athrawon bro' rôl allweddol i'w chwarae, ac rwyf hefyd yn cytuno yr addysgir Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn dda iawn mewn nifer o leoliadau ysgol gwahanol. Rhoddir mwy na £ 5.4 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon drwy gyfrwng grant y Gymraeg mewn addysg i gefnogi amrywiaeth o waith, gan gynnwys gwaith yr athrawon bro.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

### Gwelliannau i Ysgolion

### School Improvements

14:10 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am welliannau i ysgolion yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. OAQ(4)0224(ESK)*

*11. Will the Minister make a statement on school improvements in Mid and West Wales. OAQ(4)0224(ESK)*

14:10 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

School improvement functions have been reshaped since September 2012 around regional consortia. These consortia are working to raise standards and performance across the board. The aim is that they should enable collaborative working that leads to demonstrable efficiency savings that can be directed to the front line.

Mae swyddogaethau gwella ysgolion wedi cael eu hail-lunio ers mis Medi 2012 o amgylch consortia rhanbarthol. Mae'r consortia hyn yn gweithio i godi safonau a pherfformiad yn gyffredinol. Y nod yw y dylent alluogi cydweithio sy'n arwain at arbedion effeithlonrwydd amlwg y gellir eu cyfeirio at y rheng flaen.

14:10 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister very much for his response. Late last year, you assigned a ministerial board to Pembrokeshire County Council to address a number of serious shortcomings in its delivery of education. While I welcomed the move and the robustness of your approach to that issue, as did other regional colleagues, I would at this stage be grateful for an update on the interim report on the plans for school improvement, which I believe was received earlier this month. You made a related statement on 20 December. Are you satisfied with the content and direction reflected in that report, and do you at this stage have plans to extend the remit of the ministerial board into the next financial year?

Hoffwn ddiolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb. Ddiwedd y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, gwnaethoch benodi bwrdd gweinidogol i Gyngor Sir Penfro i fynd i'r afael â nifer o ddiffygion difrifol o ran y ddarpariaeth addysg. Er imi groesawu'r cam a chadernid eich agwedd tuag at y mater hwnnw, fel y gwnaeth cyd-Aelodau rhanbarthol eraill, byddwn ar hyn o bryd yn ddiolchgar am gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr adroddiad interim ar y cynlluniau ar gyfer gwella ysgolion, y credaf iddo gael ei dderbyn yn gynharach y mis hwn . Gwnaethoch ddatganiad cysylltiedig ar 20 Rhagfyr. A ydych yn fodlon ar y cynnwys a'r cyfarwyddyd a adlewyrchwyd yn yr adroddiad hwnnw, ac a oes gennych gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i ymestyn cylch gorchwyl y bwrdd gweinidogol i'r flwyddyn ariannol nesaf?

14:11 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

To start with the remit of the ministerial board, I have extended the work of the board to the end of March. I have also extended the life of the direction to ensure that Pembrokeshire County Council complies with the board's requirements.

Gan ddechrau gyda chylch gwaith y bwrdd gweinidogol, rwyf wedi ymestyn gwaith y bwrdd hyd at ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Rwyf hefyd wedi ymestyn oes y cyfarwyddyd er mwyn sicrhau bod Cyngor Sir Penfro yn cydymffurfio â gofynion y bwrdd.

There clearly have been changes in the situation in Pembrokeshire with regard to safeguarding. There is a new director of social services. The former director of education has, I believe, now moved on, and there have been changes in cabinet responsibility there. The Minister for local government and I made a joint statement in December, saying that we would look further at the situation in the early part of this year. We have had initial conversations about that and we may have more to announce in due course.

Mae'n amlwg bod newidiadau yn y sefyllfa yn Sir Benfro o ran diogelu. Ceir cyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol newydd. Credaf fod y cyn-gyfarwyddwr addysg wedi symud ymlaen bellach, a bu newidiadau yng nghyfrifoldeb y cabinet yno. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog llywodraeth leol a minnau ddatganiad ar y cyd ym mis Rhagfyr, gan ddweud y byddem yn edrych ymhellach ar y sefyllfa yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn hon. Cawsom sawl sgwrs gychwynnol am hynny ac efallai y bydd gennym fwy i'w gyhoeddi maes o law.

14:12 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cyn y Nadolig, enillodd Cyngor Sir Penfro wobr cynaliadwyedd am ei ddyluniad o Ysgol Glannau Gwaun yn Abergwaun. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig bod pob adeilad ysgol mor gynaliadwy â phosibl i wella amgylchedd y plant, y bydd wedyn yn helpu cynyddu safonau, gobeithio. A allwch ddweud wrthym pa beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ei wneud i annog pob awdurdod lleol i greu adeiladau ysgol sy'n cwrdd â safonau cynaliadwy ac amgylcheddol uchel?

Before Christmas, Pembrokeshire County Council won a sustainability award for its design of Ysgol Glannau Gwaun in Fishguard. I am sure that you will agree that it is important that every school building is as sustainable as possible to improve the children's environment, which will then help to lead to an improvement in standards, hopefully. Can you tell us what the Welsh Government is doing to encourage every local authority to create schools that meet high sustainability and environmental standards?

14:13 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is an essential requirement when local authorities bring forward cases to us for capital investment. Under the previous programme, and under the new twenty-first century schools programme, we look at environmental sustainability, the long-term life of the buildings, their use of energy, and so on, and I have seen some remarkable new buildings in a variety of constituencies in Wales where those high environmental standards have been met. It is certainly a major priority for us.

Mae hwn yn ofyniad hanfodol pan fydd awdurdodau lleol yn cyflwyno achosion inni am fuddsoddiad cyfalaf. O dan y rhaglen flaenorol, ac o dan raglen ysgolion newydd ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, rydym yn edrych ar gynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol, bywyd hirdymor yr adeiladau, eu defnydd o ynni, ac yn y blaen, ac rwyf wedi gweld rhai adeiladau newydd nodedig mewn amryw o etholaethau yng Nghymru lle mae'r safonau amgylcheddol uchel hynny wedi cael eu bodloni. Mae'n sicr yn flaenoriaeth fawr inni.

### Arolwg Estyn o Awdurdod Addysg Lleol Powys

### Estyn Inspection of Powys LEA

14:13 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

*12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Arolwg Estyn o Awdurdod Addysg Lleol Powys. OAQ(4)0222(ESK)*

*12. Will the Minister make a statement on the Estyn Inspection of Powys LEA. OAQ(4)0222(ESK)*

14:13 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Powys education services have failed to make progress since their inspection in February 2011. Consequently, Estyn judges Powys as being in need of significant improvement. Powys will prepare an action plan, outlining how it will address the issues. Estyn will ensure that the plan is sufficiently robust to address its concerns.

Mae gwasanaethau addysg Powys wedi methu â gwneud cynnydd ers eu harolygiad ym mis Chwefror 2011. O ganlyniad, mae Estyn o'r farn bod angen i Bowys wella'n sylweddol. Bydd Powys yn paratoi cynllun gweithredu, yn amlinellu sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Bydd Estyn yn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn ddigon cadarn i fynd i'r afael â'i phryderon.

14:14 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Given the failure of Powys local education authority to satisfy Estyn on its monitoring visit of its ability to make the appropriate changes in the education authority to support pupils and teachers, what steps are you taking as a Government to ensure that the plan is robust and that, the next time Estyn goes to Powys local education authority, the council will not be found wanting with regard to its ability to support parents, teachers and pupils in its schools?

O ystyried methiant addysg awdurdod lleol Powys i fodloni Estyn ar ei ymweliad monitro o'i allu i wneud y newidiadau priodol yn yr awdurdod addysg i gefnogi disgyblion ac athrawon, pa gamau ydych yn eu cymryd fel Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod y cynllun yn gadarn a'r tro nesaf y bydd Estyn yn ymweld ag awdurdod addysg lleol Powys, na fydd y cyngor yn ddiffygiol o ran ei allu i gefnogi rhieni, athrawon a disgyblion yn ei ysgolion?

14:14 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are very clear about the need for Powys to improve. It has to respond to Estyn and explain precisely how it plans to improve. It is for Estyn to make judgments as to whether the authority has fulfilled the requirements of Estyn's monitoring visits. Once the action plan from Estyn has been received and considered, I will take further advice from my officials and decide on any arrangements that I may wish to put in place in respect of intervention and support. The Minister for Local Government and Communities is also looking closely at the situation in Powys.

Rydym yn glir iawn ynghylch yr angen i Bowys wella. Rhaid iddo ymateb i Estyn ac egluro'n union sut y mae'n bwriadu gwella. Lle Estyn yw gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch a yw'r awdurdod wedi cyflawni gofynion ymweliadau monitro Estyn. Unwaith y bydd y cynllun gweithredu gan Estyn wedi'i dderbyn a'i ystyried, byddaf yn cael cyngor pellach gan fy swyddogion ac yn penderfynu ar unrhyw drefniadau y gallaf fod yn dymuno eu rhoi ar waith o ran ymyrraeth a chefnogaeth. Mae'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau hefyd yn edrych yn ofalus ar y sefyllfa ym Mhowys.

### Prentisiaethau

### Apprenticeships

14:15 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am fynediad at brentisiaethau yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0228(ESK)*

*13. Will the Minister make a statement on access to apprenticeships in Wales. OAQ(4)0228(ESK)*

14:15 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau / The Deputy Minister for Skills*

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We invest £90 million a year to support Welsh businesses to take on apprentices. Working with sector skills councils, we have developed a broad range of apprenticeship frameworks as part of an all-age programme to make apprenticeship opportunities available in a range of occupations.

Rydym yn buddsoddi £90 miliwn y flwyddyn i helpu busnesau yng Nghymru i dderbyn prentisiaid. Gan weithio gyda chynghorau sgiliau sector, rydym wedi datblygu ystod eang o fframweithiau prentisiaeth fel rhan o raglen i rai o bob oed i sicrhau bod cyfleoedd prentisiaeth ar gael mewn amrywiaeth o alwedigaethau.

14:15 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Deputy Minister. Constituents have contacted me regarding apprenticeships and work-based training in Wales. They are confused due to stories that certain employers in England offer apprenticeships that are not the same as those in Wales. Could you clarify that situation?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Mae etholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â phrentisiaethau a hyfforddiant seiliedig ar waith yng Nghymru. Maent wedi drysu oherwydd straeon bod rhai cyflogwyr yn Lloegr yn cynnig prentisiaethau nad ydynt yr un fath â'r rhai yng Nghymru. A allech egluro'r sefyllfa honno?

14:15 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In Wales, we deliver apprenticeships through our approved frameworks and our procured network of work-based learning providers. If you would like to write to me with details of these apparent differences, I will happily look into them further.

Yng Nghymru, rydym yn cynnig prentisiaethau drwy ein fframweithiau cymeradwy a'n rhwydwaith caffaeledig o ddarparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith. Os hoffech ysgrifennu ataf gyda manylion y gwahaniaethau ymddangosiadol hyn, byddaf yn fodlon edrych arnynt ymhellach.

## Rhaglen Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain

## Twenty-first Century Schools Programme.

14:16 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y Rhaglen Ysgolion ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain. OAQ(4)0221(ESK)*

*14. Will the Minister make a statement on the 21st Century Schools Programme. OAQ(4)0221(ESK)*

14:16 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Local authorities determine the pace of delivery of their programmes. My officials continue to meet with authorities to help progress the programme. Priority projects are being identified and brought forward before the published programme start date of 2014, alongside additional revenue support that will seek to reduce delivery timescales.

Awdurdodau lleol sy'n pennu pa mor gyflym y cyflawnir eu rhaglenni. Mae fy swyddogion yn parhau i gwrdd ag awdurdodau er mwyn helpu i ddatblygu'r rhaglen. Caiff prosiectau â blaenoriaeth eu nodi a'u dechrau cyn y dyddiad cychwyn a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer y rhaglen, sef 2014, ochr yn ochr â chymorth refeniw ychwanegol a fydd yn ceisio lleihau amserlenni cyflawni.

14:16 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. You will know that some concerns have been raised by the faith school sector regarding the change in arrangements for the percentages that will be required for them to be able to contribute towards a capital programme in schools in the future. Both the Church in Wales and the Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales have suggested that there ought to be some flexibility in the contribution that comes from non-Welsh Government sources, rather than stipulating that there must be a 15% contribution from faith organisations. Do you accept that that could be a reasonable compromise to ensure that those pupils across Wales who are educated in faith schools are able to enjoy the same quality of facilities as pupils in schools elsewhere?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod bod sector yr ysgolion ffydd wedi codi rhai pryderon ynghylch y newid yn y trefniadau ar gyfer y canrannau a fydd yn ofynnol er mwyn iddynt allu cyfrannu tuag at raglen cyfalaf mewn ysgolion yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Eglwys yng Nghymru a Chynhadledd Esgobion Catholig Cymru a Lloegr wedi awgrymu y dylai fod rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd yn y cyfraniad a ddaw o ffynonellau heblaw Llywodraeth Cymru, yn hytrach nag amodi bod yn rhaid cael cyfraniad o 15% gan sefydliadau ffydd . A dderbyniwch y gallai hynny fod yn gyfaddawd rhesymol er mwyn sicrhau y gall y disgyblion hynny ledled Cymru sy'n cael eu haddysgu mewn ysgolion ffydd fwynhau cyfleusterau o'r un ansawdd â disgyblion mewn ysgolion mewn mannau eraill?

14:17 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

The difficulty that I have is that my capital budgets and those of the Welsh Government have been cut by 40% as a result of the policies of the UK Government that he supports. Therefore, I have little capital headroom for any sector, but if the churches wish to write to me, I will certainly consider what they have to say.

Yr anhawster sydd gennyf yw bod fy nghyllidebau cyfalaf i a rhai Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael eu torri 40% o ganlyniad i bolisïau Llywodraeth y DU a gefnogir ganddo. Felly, nid oes gennyf lawer o gyfalaf yn weddill ar gyfer unrhyw sector, ond os yw'r eglwysi yn dymuno ysgrifennu ataf, byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried yr hyn sydd ganddynt i'w ddweud.

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### Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig

### Special Education Needs

14:17 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

*15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu cymorth i ddysgwyr ag Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0234(ESK)*

*15. Will the Minister make a statement regarding the provision of support for learners with Special Education Needs in Wales. OAQ(4)0234(ESK)*

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14:17 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Providing appropriate support for school learners with special educational needs is the statutory duty of the relevant local authority. On 26 June, I launched the consultation document that set out proposals to reform the legislative framework for special educational needs, the response to which will be published in due course.

Dyletswydd statudol yr awdurdod lleol perthnasol yw darparu cymorth priodol i ddysgwyr ag anghenion addysgol arbennig mewn ysgolion. Ar 26 Mehefin, lansiais y ddogfen ymgynghori a nododd gynigion i ddiwygio'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig, y caiff yr ymateb iddo ei gyhoeddi maes o law.

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14:18 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you were right to delay your legislative framework reforms to ensure that more detailed work is undertaken on the implementation of the legislation with your key partners and stakeholders. A number of my constituents have written to me regarding the proposals and have raised the issue of child-centred planning, particularly the ability to access services as local to home as possible to ensure that families are kept together and parents are not isolated due to travelling long distances in order for their children to access key services. Minister, will you commit to examining this issue in your integrated planning of services and in the models of multi-agency working?

Weinidog, roedd yn briodol ichi ohirio eich diwygiadau i'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol i sicrhau y gwneir mwy o waith manwl ar y broses o weithredu'r ddeddfwriaeth gyda'ch partneriaid allweddol a rhanddeiliaid. Mae nifer o'm hetholwyr wedi ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â'r cynigion ac wedi codi mater cynlluniau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn, yn enwedig y gallu i gael gafael ar wasanaethau mor agos â phosibl i'w cartref i sicrhau y cedwir teuluoedd gyda'i gilydd ac nad yw rhieni'n cael eu hynysu am fod yn rhaid iddynt deithio pellteroedd hir er mwyn i'w plant gael gafael ar wasanaethau allweddol. Weinidog, a wnewch ymrwymo i archwilio'r mater hwn yn eich proses integredig o gynllunio gwasanaethau ac yn y modelau gweithio amlasiantaethol?

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14:18 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Clearly, we want to see child-centred proposals and that is the focus of the individual development plans that are part of the reforms to additional learning needs. Many children with special educational needs have multiple needs that qualify them for care and support under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, so I have had discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services and the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services on these issues. We want to see effective cross-agency planning.

Yn amlwg, rydym am weld cynigion sy'n canolbwyntio ar blant a dyna ffocws y cynlluniau datblygu unigol sy'n rhan o'r diwygiadau i anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Mae gan lawer o blant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig anghenion lluosog sy'n golygu eu bod yn gymwys i gael gofal a chymorth o dan Fil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), felly rwyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y materion hyn. Rydym yn awyddus i weld cynllunio effeithiol ar draws asiantaethau.

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## Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12 yn ymwneud â Chyflwyno Cwestiynau Llafar y Cynulliad

## Motion to Amend Standing Order No. 12 in relation to Tabling Deadlines for Oral Assembly Questions

Cynnig NDM5156 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5156 Rosemary Butler

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

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

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes ‘Diwygiadau arfaethedig i Reol Sefydlog 12: Dyddiadau Cau ar gyfer cyflwyno Cwestiynau Llafar y Cynulliad’ a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Ionawr 2013; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee ‘Proposed amendments to Standing Order 12: Tabling Deadlines for Oral Assembly Questions’ laid in the Table Office on 23 January 2013; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo’r cynnig i adolygu Rheol Sefydlog 12, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Order 12, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

14:56 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:56 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Mae’r cynnig, felly, wedi’i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.*

*Motion agreed.*

# Dadl gan Aelodau Unigol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.21(iv): Yr Undeb Ewropeaidd

# Debate by Individual Members under Standing Order No. 11.21(iv): The European Union

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

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

Cynnig NDM5147 Simon Thomas, David Rees, William Powell

Motion NDM5147 Simon Thomas, David Rees, William Powell

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cydnabod y manteision i Gymru o fod yn rhan o’r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

The National Assembly for Wales recognises the benefits to Wales of being part of the European Union.

14:56 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Cynigiaf y cynnig yn fy enw i ac enwau David Rees a William Powell a chydag enwau Eluned Parrott, Mike Hedges, Llyr Huws Gruffydd, Bethan Jenkins, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Ieuan Wyn Jones, Rebecca Evans, Dafydd Elis-Thomas, Julie Morgan, Aled Roberts, Lindsay Whittle, Keith Davies, Elin Jones a Christine Chapman yn ei gefnogi.

I move the motion in my name and the names of David Rees and William Powell and with the names of Eluned Parrott, Mike Hedges, Llyr Huws Gruffydd, Bethan Jenkins, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Ieuan Wyn Jones, Rebecca Evans, Dafydd Elis-Thomas, Julie Morgan, Aled Roberts, Lindsay Whittle, Keith Davies, Elin Jones and Christine Chapman in support.

Rwy’n diolch yn benodol i David Rees a Bill Powell am helpu i wneud y cynnig hwn, ond hefyd i’r nifer fawr o Aelodau o bob un o’r pleidiau yn y Siambr—ar wahân i un, mae arnaf ofn—sydd wedi cefnogi’r cynnig. Rhaid imi ddweud ar y cychwyn ei bod yn anffodus nad yw’r blaid Dorïaidd wedi penderfynu pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig, os yw hynny’n ddymuniad ganddynt. Yn hytrach, maent wedi ceisio gwella cynnig gan Aelodau’r meinciau cefn yn ffurfiol fel plaid. Mae hynny’n dod ag elfen bleidiol i mewn i’r ddadl nad oedd ei hangen ac sy’n gosod cynsail drwg ar gyfer dadleuon eraill fel hyn gan Aelodau’r meinciau.

I specifically thank David Rees and Bill Powell for assisting in drawing up this motion, but I also thank the very many Members of all parties in the Chamber—with the exception of one, I am afraid—who have supported the motion. I have to say at the outset that it is unfortunate that the Tory party did not decide to vote against the motion, if that was their wish, but rather they have tried to amend a backbench motion formally, as a party. That brings a party political element to the debate that was not needed and sets a bad precedent for other such backbench debates.

Rwyf hefyd yn meddwl ei bod yn siomedig nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr yn medru derbyn y gosodiad syml bod manteision i'w cydnabod o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod Cymru'n rhan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Yn fy marn i, mae fel petai eu gwelliannau wedi cael eu hysgrifennu yn uniongyrchol gan David Jones yn San Steffan, ac mae'n hynny'n anffodus iawn. Yn bersonol, ni fedraf dderbyn yr un o welliannau'r Torïaid a byddwn yn eich annog i bleidleisio yn eu herbyn. Y cynnig syml sy'n cydnabod y manteision yw'r cynnig rwyf am weld y Siambr hon yn ei glodfori heddiw.

I also think that it is disappointing that the Conservatives cannot accept this simple statement that there are benefits to be recognised of Wales being part of the European Union. In my opinion, the amendments tabled seem to have been drawn up directly by David Jones in Westminster, and that is very unfortunate. I, personally, cannot accept any of the Tory amendments and I would urge you to vote against them. The motion simply recognises the benefits and that is what I want to see this Chamber supporting today.

Weithiau, rydym yn gweld pleidiau yn datblygu polisïau wrth iddynt fynd ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, mae'n un o ryfeddodau gwleidyddiaeth ein bod wedi gweld y Torïaid yn gwneud tro pedol o ran yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Yn hanesyddol, y Torïaid oedd o blaid yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ac roedd y chwith yn erbyn ac yn amau beth oedd yn digwydd. Wrth gwrs, mae llawer o waith cadarnhaol yr Undeb, sydd wedi deillio'n benodol o'r ehangu sydd wedi digwydd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, wedi gochel gweithwyr a'r amgylchedd ac mae wedi arwain at bolisi rhanbarthol cryf. Mae wedi newid yr hinsawdd wleidyddol, a dweud y gwir. Felly, rydym yn gweld heddiw bod yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn cael ei chydnabod fel rhywbeth sy'n gynsail i'n heconomi, i'n diwylliant a'n gwleidyddiaeth erbyn hyn.

On occasion, we see parties developing policies on the hoof. However, it is one of the wonders of politics that we have seen the Tories making a u-turn on the European Union. Historically, the Tories were in favour of the European Union and it was the left that was opposed and suspicious of what was happening. Of course, a great deal of the positive action of the European Union, which has emerged from the expansion that has happened in recent years, has protected workers and the environment and has led to a strong regional policy. It has transformed the political climate. Therefore, we see today that the European Union is now recognised as something that is the foundation of our economy, our culture and our politics.

Nawr, ar adeg eithaf tyngedfennol yn nyfodol yr undeb hon, dyma'r Prif Weinidog yn San Steffan yn cynnig rhywbeth eithaf peryglus, yn fy marn i, sef negodi newidiadau i'r cytundebau—er ei bod yn bosibl bod lle i ddadlau o blaid hynny—ac wedyn cynnig refferendwm. Nid yw'n refferendwm sydd wedi'i grisialu yn y ddeddfwriaeth a basiwyd eisoes, sef refferendwm ar unrhyw gytundeb newydd, ond mae'n refferendwm a fydd, i bob pwrpas, yn un 'hokey cokey', ac yn golygu symud i mewn a mas o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a thrwy hynny mi fydd yn peryglu ac yn tanseilio hyder yn ein heconomi a'n rhan ni yng Nghymru.

Now, at a crucial time in the future of the union, we have a Prime Minister in Westminster suggesting something quite dangerous, in my opinion, which is to negotiate changes to concordats—although it might be possible to make a case for that—and then to propose a referendum. It is not a referendum that is enshrined in legislation that has already been passed, namely a referendum on any new concordats, but a referendum that, to all extents and purposes, will be a hokey-cokey one, and will mean moving in and out of the European Union, and that will, in turn, endanger and undermine confidence in our economy and in our role in Wales.

Rwy'n ffeindio hyn yn rhyfedd, achos Llywodraeth Margaret Thatcher a bleidleisiodd ar ac a gytunodd yn benodol i'r cysyniad yn erthygl 1 o'r Single European Act 1986, sef:

I find this strange because Margaret Thatcher's Government voted on and agreed specifically to the concept in article 1 of the Single European Act 1986, which reads:

'The European Communities and Political Co-operation shall have as their objective to contribute together to making concrete progress towards European unity.'

Fel nod, bydd y Cymunedau Ewropeaidd a Chydweithredu Gwleidyddol yn cyfrannu gyda'i gilydd i wneud cynnydd sylweddol tuag at undod Ewropeaidd.

Dyna sydd wedi arwain at y problemau sydd gan y blaid Dorïaidd erbyn hyn a'r cwestiynau sydd yn cael eu gofyn. Mae'n anffodus i weld y Torïaid yn troi eu cefnau ar Ewrop a swcro'r meddylfryd Lloegr fach sydd gan UKIP yn benodol. Mae'n arswydus, a dweud y gwir, i weld y blaid Geidwadol yn bradychu ei thraddodiad o edrych tuag at Ewrop a chydweithio ar draws gwledydd annibynnol yn Ewrop.

That is what has led to the problems that the Tory party now has and the questions that are being raised. It is unfortunate to see the Tories turning their back on Europe and taking on that Little Englander stance that UKIP has in particular. It is frightening, to be honest, to see the Conservative party turn its back on its tradition of looking towards Europe and collaborating across European member states.

Un feirniadaeth o Ewrop sydd yn cael ei chodi o hyd yw bod ein deddfau i gyd yn cael eu gwneud yn Ewrop erbyn hyn yn hytrach nac yma yng Nghymru neu yn San Steffan. Mae ymchwil gan Dŷ'r Cyffredin yn dangos mai dim ond 9% o ddeddfau Ewrop sydd yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'n deddfwriaeth ni. O ran y cwyn sydd yn cael ei wneud am gyllid, mae'n werth atgoffa ein hunain mai dim ond 1% o'r incwm crynswth dros Ewrop i gyd sy'n cael ei wario tu fewn i gyllid yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

One criticism of Europe that is constantly raised is that all our laws are now made in Europe rather than being made here in Wales or in Westminster. Research by the House of Commons shows that only 9% of European law is transposed into our legislation. In terms of the complaint made about funding, it is worth reminding ourselves that only 1% of gross income across the whole of Europe is spent within the European Union budget.

I give way.

Ildiaf.

15:01

## Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Simon Thomas, do you accept that the Prime Minister's position is not to turn his back on the table, but to make it clear that he wants to be in Europe for the foreseeable future in order to make sure that Britain as a whole gets a better deal from the European Union? That is not walking away.

Simon Thomas, a ydych yn derbyn nad cefnu ar y cyfan yw nod Prif Weinidog y DU, ond ei gwneud yn glir ei fod yn dymuno aros yn Ewrop ar gyfer y dyfodol rhagweladwy er mwyn sicrhau bod Prydain yn gyffredinol yn cael bargen well gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd? Nid cefnu ar yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yw hynny.

15:01

## Simon Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

David Cameron's position must be very painful, because I think he is straddling a very uncomfortable position. He may or may not believe that, I honestly do not know, but I know that he is succouring and sucking up to a strong element of opinion, both within and outwith the Conservative party, that wants to take this nation state member out of the European Union. I am arguing today that Wales wants to stay in Euorpe and that we should make our views clear here in this Chamber.

Rhaid bod David Cameron mewn sefyllfa boenus iawn, oherwydd credaf ei fod yn ceisio pontio sefyllfa anghyfforddus iawn. Efallai ei fod yn credu hynny, efallai ddim, ni wn, a dweud y gwir, ond gwn ei fod yn swcro ac yn seboni elfen gref o farn, o fewn y blaid Geidwadol a thu hwnt, sydd am dynnu'r wlad hon o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Rwy'n dadlau heddiw bod Cymru am aros yn Ewrop ac y dylem fynegi ein barn yn glir yma yn y Siambr hon.

Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i economi Cymru. Rydym eisoes yn gwybod bod 80% o'n ffermwyr yn cael eu cefnogi yn uniongyrchol drwy'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, ac mae aelodaeth o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd werth dros £40 y flwyddyn i bob person yng Nghymru. Dyna gost tynnu allan o Ewrop ar hyn o bryd. Dyna ffigurau sydd wedi cael eu cadarnhau gan ddogfen ddiweddar gan Aelodau Senedd Ewrop Cymreig Plaid Cymru a Llafur gyda'i gilydd.

The European Union makes a significant contribution to Wales's economy. We already know that 80% of our farmers receive direct support through the common agricultural policy, and membership of the European is worth over £40 a year to each individual in Wales. That is the cost of withdrawing from Europe at the moment. Those are figures that have been confirmed in a recent document by Plaid Cymru and Labour Members of the European Parliament jointly.

Felly, dyna sut yr ydym yn gweld y sefyllfa: mae Ewrop yn bwysig i ni, i'n heconomi ac i'n traddodiad. Dyna pam na allaf dderbyn gwelliannau William Graham. Yn anffodus, ni allaf ymddiried ym Mhrif Weinidog y DU ar hyn o bryd; nid wyf yn gwybod beth mae'n ceisio ei wneud ac nid wyf yn credu bod y blaid Geidwadol yn ceisio negodi bargen well. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn ceisio negodi rhyw fath o ddêl wleidyddol gyda phleidiau eraill.

Therefore, that is how we see the situation: Europe is important to us, to our economy and to our traditions. That is why I cannot support William Graham's amendments. Unfortunately, I cannot put my faith in the Prime Minister at present; I have no idea what he is trying to do and I do not believe that the Conservative party is trying to negotiate a better deal. I think that it is trying to negotiate some sort of political deal with other parties.

I give way to my friend.

Ildiaf i'm cyfaill.

15:02

## Alun Ffred Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

A ydych yn cytuno y bydd y sefyllfa hon o bum mlynedd o ansicrwydd yn creu perygl i economi Prydain, ac, o bosibl, mai'r wlad a fydd yn elwa mwyaf o hyn yw Iwerddon, fel gwlad a fydd o fewn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ac yn cynnig llwyfan cadarn a sefydlog i ddiwydiant?

Do you agree that this situation of five years of uncertaintly creates a risk to the British economy, and that, possibly, the country that will benefit from this most is Ireland, as a country that will be within the European Union, offering a stable and robust platform to industry?

15:03 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Rwy'n meddwl bod Alun Ffred Jones wedi gwneud pwynt arbennig o dda. Y peth mwyaf eironig fyddai gweld busnes a nwyddau yn cael eu cludo drwy Gymru a mynd o'n porthladdoedd i Iwerddon a ninnau allan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ac yn methu ag elwa o'r fasnach honno. Mae'r Aelod wedi codi cwestiwn diddorol iawn.

I think that Alun Ffred Jones has made a very good point. It would be most ironic to see business and goods being transported through Wales and going from our ports into Ireland, with us outside of the European Union and unable to benefit from that trade. The Member has raised a very interesting question.

I also want to make the case for our cultural association with Europe and for Wales's cultural association with Europe in particular, because we did not join Europe when we approved the referendum in 1974 or whenever it was. We have always been a part of Europe. We were part of Europe when the ice age melted, and we had a common ice-age culture from the caves of Bordeaux to the caves of the Red Lady of Paviland. We were part of Europe when the mines of the Gogarth mountain exported their copper all over the Mediterranean and western world. We were part of Europe when the La Tène culture came to Switzerland and brought with it the word 'celtic' and possibly our language as well. We were part of Europe when the Romans came and left, and they left us with Wales and Welsh nationhood. We were part of Europe when our saints went and took Christianity throughout the western world. We were part of Europe when Owain Glyndŵr petitioned Rome for a Welsh jurisdiction and universities. We were part of Europe when Gruffydd Robert published the first grammar in Welsh—not in Wales, but in Milan. We were part of Europe when our proto-European steel and coal community took our industry from here to the Don, and changed the face of western civilisation. We were part of Europe when we sacrificed people in the fields and the poppies and mud of Flanders. We were part of Europe when we sent people in international brigades to fight in Spain.

Rwyf hefyd yn awyddus i gyflwyno'r achos dros ein cysylltiad diwylliannol ag Ewrop a thros gysylltiad diwylliannol Cymru ag Ewrop yn benodol, oherwydd nid yn 1974, neu bryd bynnag, pan gymeradwywyd y refferendwm y daethom yn rhan o Ewrop. Rydym bob amser wedi bod yn rhan o Ewrop. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan doddodd oes yr iâ, a bu gennym ddiwylliant cyffredin yn oes yr iâ o ogofâu Bordeaux i ogofâu Dynes Goch Pafiland. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan allforiodd mwyngloddiau mynydd Gogarth eu copr i bob cwr o ardal Môr y Canoldir a'r byd gorllewinol. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan ddaeth diwylliant La Tène i fodolaeth yn y Swistir gan roi bod i'r gair 'celtaidd' a'n hiaith o bosibl hefyd. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan ddaeth y Rhufeiniaid a gadael wedyn, gan adael Cymru a'n cenedligrwydd inni. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan aeth ein seintiau ar eu teithiau a chenhadu dros Gristnogaeth ledled y byd gorllewinol. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan ddeisyfodd Owain Glyndŵr ar Rufain am awdurdodaeth a phrifysgolion i Gymru. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan gyhoeddodd Gruffydd Robert y gramadeg cyntaf yn y Gymraeg—nid yng Nghymru, ond ym Milan. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan aethom â'n hegin gymuned diwydiant dur a glo Ewropeaidd o Gymru i ardal afon Don, gan weddnewid gwareiddiad y gorllewin. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan aberthwyd pobl gennym yng nghanol caeau a phabïau a llaid Fflandrys. Roeddem yn rhan o Ewrop pan anfonwyd pobl gennym mewn brigadau rhyngwladol i ymladd yn Sbaen.

We are Europeans; Europe is present our blood and in our souls. Therefore, I want us to join together here in the Assembly, like the Welsh greats of the past, from Pelagius to Owain Glyndŵr, to the fighters of the international brigades, and to say, very clearly, on behalf of our nation, 'We are part of the European mainstream, and there we want to remain.'

Ewropeaid ydym; mae Ewrop yn ein gwaed ac yn ein heneidiau. Felly, rwyf am inni ddod ynghyd yma yn y Cynulliad, fel mawrion Cymru y gorffennol, o Pelagiws i Owain Glyndŵr, i ymladdwyr y brigadau rhyngwladol, a dweud, yn glir iawn, ar ran ein cenedl, 'Rydym yn rhan o brif ffrwd Ewrop, ac yno yr ydym am aros.'

15:05 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have selected four amendments to the motion, and I call on Byron Davies to move amendments 1, 2, 3 and 4, tabled in the name of William Graham.

Rwyf wedi dethol pedwar gwelliant i'r cynnig, a galwaf ar Byron Davies i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 2, 3 a 4, a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

*Gwelliant 1—William Graham*

*Amendment 1—William Graham*

*Ar ôl 'Ewropeaidd' ychwanegu ', ond yn nodi bod angen ail-negodi telerau perthynas y Deyrnas Unedig â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd'.*

*After 'Union' add ', but notes the need to renegotiate the terms of the United Kingdom's relationship with the EU'.*

*Gwelliant 2—William Graham*

*Amendment 2—William Graham*

*Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*

*Add as a new point at end of motion:*

*Yn gresynu bod un Llywodraeth Lafur ar ôl y llall yng Nghymru wedi methu'n barhaus â defnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd i ddatblygu economi gref a chynaliadwy yng Nghymru.*

*Regrets that successive Labour-led Welsh Governments have continually failed to utilise European structural funds to develop a strong and sustainable Welsh economy.*

*Gwelliant 3—William Graham*

*Amendment 3—William Graham*

*Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*

*Add as a new point at end of motion:*

*Yn nodi nad oes neb o dan 55 oed yng Nghymru wedi cael pleidlais ar berthynas y Deyrnas Unedig ag Ewrop.*

*Notes that anyone under the age of 55 in Wales has not had a vote on the United Kingdom's relationship with Europe.*

*Gwelliant 4—William Graham*

*Amendment 4—William Graham*

*Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*

*Add as a new point at end of motion:*

*Yn croesawu ymrwymiad Prif Weinidog y DU i gynnig refferendwm ar ddyfodol y Deyrnas Unedig yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.*

*Welcomes the Prime Minister's commitment to offering a referendum on United Kingdom's future in the European Union.*

15:05

## Byron Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the name of William Graham.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham.

I will shortly take the Chamber through the rationale for each amendment, but I want to open with the understanding that the Welsh Conservatives accept that there are benefits to our membership of the European Union, such as the single market. We are, however, unable to support the blindly loyal and rose-tinted version of our relationship with the EU in the motion as it stands. We recognise that many people in the Chamber and across Wales have not had an opportunity to express a view on the current role of the EU. As a consequence, there is public disillusionment with the EU. This disillusionment is at an all-time high, and people feel that the EU is heading in a direction that they never signed up to. The result is that democratic consent for the EU in Britain is now very thin, and this has been brought about not least by the eurozone crises and the continued support for countries such as Greece, with others on the brink. That is why we have tabled amendments 4 and 5. I believe that they should be supported by every party in this Chamber. We are here in this Chamber on a temporary basis to represent the people of Wales. We should trust in them and give them a say on this important issue. From knocking on doors over a number of years—for council, Assembly and Westminster elections—I know that many of those conversations will turn to the European Union. There is a demand from the people for a new voice. The Welsh Conservatives support negotiations for a new settlement in Europe focused on competitiveness, fairness, respect for national democracies and allowing powers to flow back to member states. To set this debate in context—

Ymhen ychydig byddaf yn esbonio'r rhesymeg dros bob gwelliant i'r Siambr, ond rwyf am agor fy sylwadau drwy nodi bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn derbyn bod ein haelodaeth o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn dod â manteision inni, megis y farchnad sengl. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gefnogi'r wedd ordeyrngar a gorobeithiol ar ein perthynas â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a nodir yn y cynnig fel y mae. Rydym yn cydnabod nad yw llawer o bobl yn y Siambr na ledled Cymru wedi cael cyfle i fynegi barn ar rôl bresennol yr UE. O ganlyniad, mae'r cyhoedd wedi ei ddadrithio gyda'r UE. Maent wedi'u dadrithio'n fwy nag erioed o'r blaen, a theimla pobl fod yr UE yn mynd i gyfeiriad nad ydynt erioed wedi cytuno arno. Y canlyniad yw bod cydsyniad democrataidd i'r UE ym Mhrydain bellach yn simsan iawn, ac mae hyn wedi digwydd yn bennaf oherwydd argyfyngau ardal yr ewro a'r cymorth o hyd i wledydd megis Gwlad Groeg, gydag eraill ar ymyl y dibyn. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau 4 a 5. Credaf y dylent gael eu cefnogi gan bob plaid yn y Siambr hon. Rydym yma yn y Siambr hon ar sail dros dro i gynrychioli pobl Cymru. Dylem ymddiried ynddynt a rhoi llais iddynt ar y mater pwysig hwn. O guro ar ddrysau dros flynyddoedd lawer—i etholiadau'r cyngor, y Cynulliad a San Steffan—gwn y bydd llawer o'r sgyrsiau hynny yn troi at yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae'r bobl yn galw am lais newydd. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi cyd-drafodaethau ynglŷn â setliad newydd yn Ewrop sy'n canolbwyntio ar gystadleurwydd, tegwch, parch tuag at ddemocratiaethau gwladol a chaniatáu i bwerau lifo'n ôl i aelod-wladwriaethau. Er mwyn gosod y ddadl hon yn ei chyd-destun-

*Mick Antoniw a gododd—*

*Mick Antoniw rose—*

## Byron Davies [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

No, I will not take an intervention. I have quite a lot to get through. To set this debate in context, the 2012 year-to-date value of UK trade in goods exported to EU member states, excluding November 2012, was £125.5 billion. Germany remains the UK's largest EU export partner country, accounting for 24.9% of total EU export trade. The total 2012 year-to-date value of UK trade in goods imported from EU member states, excluding November 2012, was £172 billion. There is no doubt that being in the single market is of tremendous benefit, and we would never suggest leaving the market, hence the need to renegotiate. In fact, we need to look seriously at the benefits for Wales. Between September 2011 and September 2012, exports from Wales fell by 2.3% to £13 billion. In quarter three of 2012, exports to the European Union were around £1.2 billion. This is down slightly on quarter three of 2011, which was around £1.3 billion. The Welsh Government clearly is not maximising its membership of the EU, which frankly surprises me, especially given the recent dialogue in the media regarding the referendum announcement.

Na, nid wyf am dderbyn ymyriad. Mae gennyf gryn dipyn i'w godi. Er mwyn gosod y ddadl hon yn ei chyd-destun, gwerth masnach y DU mewn nwyddau a allforiwyd i aelod-wladwriaethau'r UE ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2012 hyd yma, heb gynnwys mis Tachwedd 2012, oedd £125.5 biliwn. Yr Almaen yw partner allforio mwyaf y DU yn yr UE o hyd, gan gyfrif am 24.9% o gyfanswm y fasnach allforio i'r UE. Cyfanswm gwerth masnach y DU mewn nwyddau a fewnforiwyd o aelod-wladwriaethau'r UE ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2012 hyd yma, heb gynnwys mis Tachwedd 2012, oedd £172 biliwn. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw aelodaeth o'r farchnad sengl o fudd aruthrol, ac ni fyddem byth yn awgrymu y dylid gadael y farchnad, a dyna'r rheswm pam mae angen ail-drafod. Yn wir, mae angen inni edrych o ddifrif ar y manteision i Gymru. Rhwng mis Medi 2011 a mis Medi 2012, gostyngodd allforion o Gymru 2.3% i £13 biliwn. Yn nhrydydd chwarter 2012, cafwyd tua £1.2 biliwn o allforion i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, sydd ychydig yn is na'r trydydd chwarter yn 2011, sef tua £1.3 biliwn. Mae'n amlwg nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar ei haelodaeth o'r UE, sy'n fy synnu a dweud y gwir, yn enwedig o ystyried y deialog diweddar yn y cyfryngau ynghylch y cyhoeddiad ar y refferendwm.

Europe is changing as a result of the eurozone crises. In the next few years, it is likely that a major treaty will be required to deal with these changes. As a trading nation, we need to be in the single market, not just selling goods to Europe, but having a say in what its regulations and directives are. This is our reason for amendment 1. We are not knocking the European Union for the sake of it. There are real changes happening. We are not—and hopefully never will be—part of the eurozone. We must take stock of our relationship with that bloc. I am old enough to remember the original reasons for entering the European Union and to have had a vote on it. It has changed immeasurably since then, gaining a President, its own anthem, responsibility for foreign affairs, and its own diplomatic services: all costs not previously considered. I know that the people of Wales will have a view on this and will want to speak out, and they must have their day.

Mae Ewrop yn newid o ganlyniad i argyfyngau'r ardal yr ewro. Yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, mae'n debygol y bydd angen cytuniad mawr i ymdrin â'r newidiadau hyn. Fel cenedl sy'n masnachu mae angen inni fod yn y farchnad sengl, nid yn unig er mwyn gwerthu nwyddau i Ewrop, ond er mwyn lleisio barn ar yr hyn sydd yn ei rheoliadau a'i chyfarwyddebau. Dyma ein rheswm dros welliant 1. Nid ydym yn beirniadu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd er mwyn ei feirniadu. Mae newidiadau gwirioneddol yn digwydd. Nid ydym—a gobeithiaf na fyddwn byth— yn rhan o ardal yr ewro. Rhaid inni bwyso a mesur ein perthynas â'r ardal honno. Rwy'n ddigon hen i gofio'r rhesymau gwreiddiol dros ymuno â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a chael pleidlais arno. Mae wedi newid yn aruthrol ers hynny, ac erbyn hyn mae ganddo Arlywydd, ei anthem ei hun, cyfrifoldeb dros faterion tramor, a'i wasanaethau diplomyddol ei hun: oll yn gostau nas ystyriwyd o'r blaen. Gwn y bydd gan bobl Cymru farn ar hyn ac y byddant am leisio eu barn, a rhaid iddynt gael eu cyfle.

I admit that this is the hard-and-fast reality of the situation, and that it does not correlate to some of the political views in this Chamber. In fact, the political narrative from the Labour shadow Cabinet about unnerving British business was unmasked very quickly following comments from the British Chambers of Commerce, when John Longworth said:

Rwy'n cyfaddef mai dyna'r gwir amdani, ac nad yw'n cyd-fynd â rhai o'r safbwyntiau gwleidyddol yn y Siambr hon. Yn wir, cafodd naratif gwleidyddol Cabinet yr wrthblaid Llafur am anesmwytho busnesau ym Mhrydain ei ddatguddio'n fuan iawn yn dilyn sylwadau gan Siambrau Masnach Prydain, pan ddywedodd John Longworth:

'the Prime Minister's determination to negotiate a new settlement for Britain is the right course of action.... Announcing plans for a referendum on British membership puts the onus on the rest of Europe to take the Prime Minister seriously'.

mae penderfyniad Prif Weinidog y DU i gael setliad newydd i Brydain yn benderfyniad cywir.... Drwy gyhoeddi cynlluniau ar gyfer refferendwm ar aelodaeth Prydain rhoddir cyfrifoldeb ar weddill Ewrop i gymryd y Prif Weinidog o ddifrif .

Meanwhile, 55 business leaders said in a letter to 'The Times':

Yn y cyfamser, dywedodd 55 o arweinwyr busnes mewn llythyr i 'The Times':

'We agree with the Prime Minister that Britain's best chance of success is as part of a reformed Europe. We need a new relationship with the EU, backed by democratic mandate.'

Rydym yn cytuno â Phrif Weinidog y DU mai cyfle gorau Prydain i ffynnu yw fel rhan o Ewrop ar ffurf ddiwygiedig. Mae angen perthynas newydd â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a gefnogir gan fandad democrataidd.

15:10

## David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:10

## Byron Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I have too much to say. I want to end with our rationale for amendment 2. It is always with a great deal of sadness that we discuss this issue. It is deeply concerning to all of the people of Wales that, despite the rhetoric, successive Labour-led Welsh Governments have continually failed to utilise European structural funds to develop a strong and sustainable Welsh economy.

Na, mae gennyf ormod i'w ddweud. Rwyf am orffen gyda'n rhesymeg dros welliant 2. Mae bob amser yn dristwch mawr ein bod yn trafod y mater hwn. Mae'n destun pryder mawr i holl bobl Cymru bod Llywodraethau olynol o dan arweiniad Llafur yng Nghymru, er gwaethaf y rhethreg, wedi methu o hyd â defnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd i ddatblygu economi gref a chynaliadwy yng Nghymru.

15:10

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. Your time is up. I call Mick Antoniw.

Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben. Galwaf ar Mick Antoniw.

15:10

## Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful for an opportunity to participate in this debate, but I will confine my comments to just one or two areas, because I have a somewhat jaundiced view of the Tory position on Europe and why they have made the statements that they have.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, ond byddaf yn cyfyngu fy sylwadau i un neu ddau faes yn unig, am fod gennyf farn angharedig braidd o safbwynt y Torïaid ar Ewrop a pham y maent wedi gwneud y datganiadau a wnaethant.

Frances O'Grady, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, recently said that David Cameron will use EU reform to repatriate and weaken workers' rights. I believe that this is one of the issues at the core of the right wing of the Conservative Party's concerns about Europe. The Tories refused to sign up to the European Union social chapter of the Maastricht Treaty, so, from 1991 to 1997, we were not signatories to it, and it was not until 1997, when Labour signed up, that we began to obtain some of the benefits of that social chapter. It is the social chapter that is the canker that really upsets and distresses the Conservative party, because it restricts its moves to create a cheap, low-paid and low-rights economy, which they have already started —

Dywedodd Frances O'Grady, ysgrifennydd cyffredinol Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur, yn ddiweddar y bydd David Cameron yn defnyddio diwygiadau i'r UE i ddychwelyd a gwanhau hawliau gweithwyr. Credaf mai hwn yw un o'r materion sydd wrth wraidd pryderon asgell dde'r Blaid Geidwadol am Ewrop. Gwrthododd y Torïaid dderbyn pennod gymdeithasol Cytuniad Maastricht yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, felly, o 1991 i 1997, nid oeddem yn llofnodai, ac nid tan 1997, pan wnaeth Llafur ei llofnodi, y dechreuwyd cael rhai o fanteision y bennod gymdeithasol honno. Y bennod gymdeithasol yw'r drwg yn y caws sy'n cynhyrfu ac yn gofidio'r blaid Geidwadol, am ei bod yn cyfyngu ar ei hymgais i greu economi rad, cyflog isel, hawliau isel, y maent wedi dechrau eisoes—

15:11

## Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:11

## Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, certainly.

Gwnaf, yn sicr.

15:11

## Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to the Member for Pontypridd for taking an intervention. I would just point the Member to the comments of Keith Vaz, senior Labour backbencher, who was disgusted by the position of his frontbench that was not going to allow an in/out referendum in the Labour manifesto in 2015. So, it is not just the Conservatives, but people across the political spectrum, who are looking for this referendum.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod dros Bontypridd am dderbyn ymyriad. Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r Aelod at sylwadau Keith Vaz, uwch aelod Llafur o'r meinciau cefn, a oedd yn ffieiddio safbwynt ei fainc flaen nad oedd yn bwriadu caniatáu refferendwm i mewn/allan ym maniffesto Llafur yn 2015. Felly, nid dim ond y Ceidwadwyr, ond pobl ar draws y sbectrwm gwleidyddol, sy'n dymuno cael y refferendwm hwn.

15:12 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are positions on Europe that are not related to the issues of the social chapter, and it is the social chapter that I think is the key issue that is behind the Conservatives' concerns. There are people across the board who have respectable and justifiable grounds for the position that they hold, but I do not believe that that is the position that the Conservatives are adopting, or the main concern that they have.

Ceir safbwyntiau ynglŷn ag Ewrop nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â'r bennod gymdeithasol, a'r bennod gymdeithasol, yn fy marn i, yw'r mater allweddol sy'n sail i bryderon y Ceidwadwyr. Mae gan bobl o bob daliad gwleidyddol resymau parchus a chyfiawnadwy dros eu safbwynt, ond ni chredaf mai dyna'r safbwynt y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei fabwysiadu, na'r prif bryder sydd ganddynt.

The Tories started the process by attacking health and safety provision and unemployment rights in this country. I think that part of their intention will also be to pull out of the social chapter, if they can do it, and to take away the rights that have been accrued over a number of years. I will confine my comments to those benefits that we currently have as a result of membership of the EU and which, I believe, would be threatened by Conservative renegotiation. When people think about the issue of Europe, they should think that these are some of the things that we are likely to lose if the Conservatives have their way: minimum paid leave, rights for agency, temporary and part-time workers, pregnancy and maternity leave rights, parental leave, the working-time directive, equal pay, data protection rights, transfer of undertaking regulations, collective redundancy rights—

Dechreuodd y Torïaid ar y broses drwy ymosod ar ddarpariaeth iechyd a diogelwch a hawliau diweithdra yn y wlad hon. Credaf mai rhan o'u bwriad hefyd fydd rhoi gorau i'r bennod gymdeithasol, os gallant wneud hynny, a diddymu'r hawliau sydd wedi'u creu dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i'r buddiannau hynny sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd o ganlyniad i aelodaeth o'r UE ac a fyddai, yn fy marn i , yn cael eu peryglu gan broses ail-drafod y Ceidwadwyr. Pan fydd pobl yn meddwl am Ewrop, dylent gofio bod y rhain yn rhai o'r pethau yr ydym yn debygol o'u colli os bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cael eu ffordd: lleiafswm absenoldeb â thâl, hawliau i weithwyr asiantaeth, gweithwyr dros dro a gweithwyr rhan-amser, hawliau cyfnod beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth, hawliau absenoldeb rhiant, y gyfarwyddeb oriau gwaith, cyflog cyfartal, hawliau diogelu data, rheoliadau trosglwyddo ymgymeriadau, hawliau diswyddo ar y cyd—

*Antoinette Sandbach a gododd—*

*Antoinette Sandbach rose—*

15:13 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Are you taking an intervention?

A ydych am dderbyn ymyriad?

15:13 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I am not taking any more interventions. Collective redundancy rights are already under attack by the Conservative Party. We are also likely to lose works' councils, which would give workers rights in relation to the management of businesses, which the Tories have done their best to object to. This is what the Conservative ideology is really opposed to, and the substance of their objection to Europe, and this is why I think that their position is wholly wrong and is, I think, rejected by the majority of people in this country.

Na, nid wyf yn derbyn rhagor o ymyriadau. Mae hawliau diswyddo ar y cyd eisoes o dan fygythiad gan y Blaid Geidwadol. Rydym hefyd yn debygol o golli cynghorau gwaith, a fyddai'n rhoi hawliau i weithwyr mewn perthynas â rheoli busnesau, y mae'r Torïaid wedi gwneud eu gorau glas i'w gwrthwynebu. Dyna'r hyn y mae ideoleg y Ceidwadwyr yn ei wrthwynebu mewn gwirionedd, a sylwedd eu gwrthwynebiad i Ewrop, a dyma pam, yn fy marn i, y mae eu safbwynt yn gwbl anghywir, ac yn cael ei wrthod gan y mwyafrif o bobl yn y wlad hon.

15:13 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n credu bod y cyfraniadau blaenorol wedi dangos yn glir iawn mai lle Cymru yw o fewn Ewrop, ac y mwyaf canolog y gallem fod i weithgareddu Ewrop, y mwyaf buddiol y bydd hynny i ni. Wrth baratoi datganiad o farn ar ran y pwyllgor ad hoc sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros y gyllideb ym Mhwyllgor y Rhanbarthau, cefais gyfarfod gyda Comisynydd Lewandowski, sydd â chyfrifoldeb am gyllideb Ewrop. Un o'r pethau a ddywedodd wrthyf yn ystod y cyfarfod hwnnw oedd ei bod hi'n bwysig eithriadol bod llais Cymru a phrofiad Cymru yn cael eu mynegi yn ystod y dadleuon ynglŷn â'r gyllideb. Gwnes i gyfleu'r neges honno i'r Prif Weinidog ac i'r Dirprwy Weinidog â chyfrifoldeb am arian strwythurol Ewrop, yn ogystal â chyfrifoldebau eraill. Rwy'n falch iawn bod y ddau ohonynt wedi gwneud safbwynt Cymru, a safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru, yn glir iawn ar y mater hwn. O fewn Ewrop mai lle Cymru, a byddem ar ein colled yn fawr pe na baem yn rhan ohoni.

I think that the previous contributions have demonstrated clearly that Wales's place is within Europe, and the more central that we are to Europe's activities, the greater we will benefit. In preparing a statement of opinion on behalf of the ad hoc committee with responsibility for the budget in the Committee of the Regions, I had a meeting with Commissioner Lewandowski, who has responsibility for the European budget. One of the things he told me during that meeting was that it is exceptionally important that Wales's voice and experience is expressed during the debates on the budget. I conveyed that message to the First Minister and to the Deputy Minister with responsibility for European structural funds, among other responsibilities. I am extremely pleased that both of them have made Wales's position, and that of the Welsh Government, very clear on this issue. Wales's place is within Europe and we would lose out immensely if we were not a part of it.

Mae Mick Antoniw wedi nodi rhai o'r pethau y byddem yn eu colli, ond mae materion o dragwyddol bwys hefyd—sefydlogrwydd y byd, yn un peth. Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn sicrhau hynny, hyd y gellir, o fewn y sefyllfa o densiynau sydd yn y byd.

Mick Antoniw has noted some of the things that we would lose, but there are also issues that are extremely important—global stability, for one thing. The European Union secures that, as far as it can, within the situations of tension that exist in the world.

15:15 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do not accept that Mick Antoniw outlined the things that we would lose. He listed things like equal pay legislation, which has been law in England and Wales since 1974; since—

Ni dderbyniaf i Mick Antoniw amlinellu'r pethau y byddem yn eu colli. Rhestrodd bethau fel deddfwriaeth cyflog cyfartal, sydd wedi bod yn gyfraith gwlad yng Nghymru a Lloegr ers 1974; ers—

15:15 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The equal pay directive.

Y gyfarwyddeb cyflog cyfartal.

15:15 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Equal pay legislation has been—

Mae deddfwriaeth cyflog cyfartal wedi bod—

15:15 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. I am sorry, but you may not have a conversation across the Chamber.

Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond ni chewch sgwrsio ar draws y Siambr.

15:15 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Equal pay legislation has been enacted in this country for many years, and it is simple scaremongering to suggest that things such as that and workers' rights will be lost. In fact—

Mae deddfwriaeth cyflog cyfartal wedi bod yn gyfraith gwlad ers blynyddoedd lawer, ac nid ydych ond yn codi bwganod yn awgrymu y caiff pethau felly a hawliau gweithwyr eu colli. Yn wir—

15:15 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. This is more of a speech than an intervention. Intervention is sought.

Trefn. Mae hyn yn troi'n araith yn hytrach nag ymyriad. Gofynnaf am ymyriad.

15:15 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In fact, it was Labour that promised a referendum in its manifesto and then failed to deliver it.

Yn wir, Llafur oedd y blaid a addawodd refferendwm yn ei maniffesto ac yna methu â'i gynnig.

15:16 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would just remind people that interventions are interventions and not long speeches.

Hoffwn atgoffa pobl mai ymyriadau yw ymyriadau ac nid areithiau hir.

15:16 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, it is interesting to hear the Conservative party heralding the need for equal pay; it is not something that we are used to hearing from the Conservative party in Wales or in the United Kingdom.

Wel, mae'n ddiddorol clywed y blaid Geidwadol yn datgan yr angen am gyflog cyfartal; nid yw'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn arfer ei glywed gan y blaid Geidwadol yng Nghymru nac yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Gan fynd yn ôl i'r pwynt ynglŷn â lle Cymru yn Ewrop, mae'r datganiad o farn rwyf wedi bod yn gweithio arno yn ymwneud â'r synergedd rhwng y gyllideb Ewropeaidd, cyllideb yr aelod-wladwriaeth a'r gyllideb ar lefel is-wladwriaethol. Mae posibilrwydd cryf y gwelwn symud i'r trafodaethau fod rhwng y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a'r aelod-wladwriaeth a bod anghenion is-wladwriaethol yn cael eu hanwybyddu yn gyfan gwbl. Byddai hynny'n drychineb i Gymru oherwydd y byddai'n effeithio ar ein gallu i reoli'r prosiectau a'r rhaglenni sy'n cael eu gweithredu ar lawr gwlad er mwyn trawsffurfio cymunedau. Beth fyddai'n digwydd i'n cymunedau gwledig oni bai am yr arian a ddaw o Ewrop i'w cynnal—nid yn unig o ran y taliadau uniongyrchol i amaethwyr, ond y polisi o ran datblygu gwledig yng Nghymru, sy'n eithriadol o bwysig?

To return to the point about Wales's place in Europe, the statement of opinion that I have been working on relates to the synergies between the European budget, the member-state budget and the budget at a sub-member-state level. There is a strong possibility that we will see a shift in the negotiations to being between the European Commission and the member-state and that the needs of the sub-member-state level will be ignored completely. That would be a disaster for Wales because it would impact on our ability to manage the projects and programmes that are being implemented on the ground in Wales in order to transform communities. What would happen to our rural communities if it were not for the money provided through Europe to sustain them—not just in terms of direct payments to farmers, but the policy in terms of rural development in Wales, which is extremely important?

Y ffaith amdani yw bod y blaid Geidwadol am weld y taliadau hynny'n cael eu lleihau yn sylweddol. Fe fyddai hynny'n cael effaith andwyol ar hyfywedd ein heconomi yn yr ardaloedd gwledig, a byddai'n peryglu'r diwydiant amaethyddol y mae'r blaid Geidwadol yma'n codi dro ar ôl tro i fynegi cefnogaeth eiriol iddo, ac eto y mae'n ei beryglu gyda'i galwadau yma ac yn San Steffan i leihau'r taliadau hynny. Byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn dweud wrthym, 'O, dim ond i ni sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw'n dod yn ôl i'r Trysorlys yn San Steffan, bydd mwy o arian i'w rannu drwy'r Deyrnas Unedig'. Wel, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond o'n profiad ni yng Nghymru, nid ydym yn credu hynny.

The fact is that the Conservative party wants to see those payments significantly reduced. That would have a detrimental effect on the viability of our economy in the rural areas, and it would put at risk the agricultural industry, which the Conservative party raises time and again here in order to express its support for it, but yet it is putting it at risk with its demands here and in Westminster to reduce those payments. The Conservatives would say to us, 'Well, as long as we ensure that that funding is repatriated to the Treasury in Westminster, there will be more funding available to be distributed within the UK'. Well, I am sorry, but, given our experience in Wales, we are not going to believe that.

Beth sydd wedi digwydd? Mae'r arian yn aros yn y Trysorlys—ychydig iawn o'r arian hwnnw sy'n ffeindio ei ffordd i'r ardaloedd rhanbarthol a gwledig hynny yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd ei angen fwyaf. Rydym yn well ein byd yn Ewrop lle y mae ein buddiannau'n cael eu diogelu. Yn fwy na hynny, rydym yn cael y cyfle i gyfrannu at bolisi Ewrop i sicrhau bod buddiannau Cymru yn cael eu hamddiffyn. Credaf fod y cynnig hwn a'r ddadl hon yn eithriadol o bwysig, ac rwy'n mawr obeithio y bydd y mwyafrif ohonom yma o leiaf yn ddigon synhwyrol i gefnogi'r cynnig fel y'i geiriwyd.

What has happened? The funds remain in the Treasury—very little of that money finds its way to the regional areas and nations in the UK that need it most. We are better off within Europe, where our interests are safeguarded. In addition, we have an opportunity to contribute to European policy to ensure that the interests of Wales are protected. I think that this motion and debate are exceptionally important, and I very much hope that the majority of us at least will be sensible enough to support the motion as it is currently worded.

15:19 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to thank Simon Thomas very much for providing the impetus for this debate. It comes before the Assembly with impeccable timing, given the recent announcements in this place and elsewhere. The European Union continues to be a particularly divisive subject, as we all know, particularly for those who are on the right of the political spectrum in the UK, just as it was, as Simon has outlined, for the Labour Party, from Hugh Gaitskell to Michael Foot.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Simon Thomas yn fawr iawn am ysgogi'r ddadl hon. Daw gerbron y Cynulliad gydag amseru perffaith, o ystyried y cyhoeddiadau diweddar yn y lle hwn ac mewn mannau eraill. Erys yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn bwnc cynhennus iawn o hyd, fel y gwyddom oll, yn enwedig i'r rhai sydd ar asgell dde'r sbectrwm gwleidyddol yn y DU, yn union fel y bu, fel yr amlinellodd Simon, i'r Blaid Lafur, o Hugh Gaitskell i Michael Foot.

These days, for those of us in the centre and on the left, it now provides an area of policy on which we can broadly unite—at least, in this place. This is amply reflected in the level of support that this motion enjoys.

Erbyn hyn, i'r rhai ohonom yn y canol ac ar y chwith, mae bellach yn faes polisi lle y gallwn gyd-weld ar y cyfan—o leiaf, yn y lle hwn. Adlewyrchir hyn yn glir yn lefel y gefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn.

Without wishing to repeat the arguments that we have already heard, my contribution will focus primarily on the value of the European Union and our membership of it to Welsh agriculture and the wider rural economy, to which Rhodri Glyn Thomas has already referred, specifically via the common agricultural policy, which we heard so much about yesterday.

Nid wyf am ailadrodd y dadleuon yr ydym wedi'u clywed eisoes ond bydd fy nghyfraniad yn canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar werth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a'n haelodaeth ohono i amaethyddiaeth Cymru a'r economi wledig ehangach, y mae Rhodri Glyn Thomas eisoes wedi cyfeirio atynt, yn benodol drwy'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, y clywsom gymaint amdano ddoe.

Before doing so, however, I would like to confirm that the Welsh Liberal Democrats will oppose all of the Conservative amendments, with the exception of amendment 2. That is partly because they do not accord sufficient respect to the European Parliament, which is increasingly important to democratic decision-making at the heart of the European Union.

Cyn gwneud hynny, fodd bynnag, hoffwn gadarnhau y bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gwrthwynebu pob un o welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr, ac eithrio gwelliant 2, a hynny'n rhannol am nad ydynt yn dangos digon o barch tuag at Senedd Ewrop, sy'n gynyddol bwysig i brosesau gwneud penderfyniadau democrataidd wrth wraidd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

The agricultural industry, as Members here who represent rural constituencies or regions will be aware, forms the backbone of the Welsh and UK rural economy. The simple but pressing truth of the matter is that without the financial and environmental support offered by the CAP, it is unlikely that a large percentage of that industry would survive and grow. Statistically, we know that UK farmers derive around half of their total income from the CAP, which works out at around £3 billion to our farming communities. Eurosceptics are often quick to point out that that support was previously available for our farmers before we entered the European Economic Community, as it was at that time. While this may have been true at the time, it is inconceivable that any UK Government—especially a Conservative-majority one—in this current economic climate, or any economic climate that we can anticipate in the years to come, would consider establishing a multibillion pound programme of benefits to support rural families and the alleged land barons, to coin a phrase from yesterday's deliberations. That does not even get into the issue surrounding payments for habitat preservation and restoration, the vast majority of which is delivered by our farmers.

Y diwydiant amaethyddol, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau yma sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau neu ranbarthau gwledig, yw asgwrn cefn economi wledig Cymru a'r DU. Y gwir syml ond plaen yw, heb y cymorth ariannol ac amgylcheddol a gynigir gan y PAC, ei bod yn annhebygol y byddai canran fawr o'r diwydiant hwnnw yn goroesi ac yn tyfu. Yn ystadegol, gwyddom mai'r PAC sy'n gyfrifol am tua hanner cyfanswm incwm ffermwyr y DU, sy'n werth tua £3 biliwn i'n cymunedau ffermio. Mae Ewrosgeptiaid yn aml yn nodi bod y cymorth hwnnw ar gael i'n ffermwyr cyn inni ymuno â'r Gymuned Economaidd Ewropeaidd, fel yr oedd bryd hynny. Er bod hynny yn wir o bosibl ar y pryd, mae'n annirnadwy y byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth— yn enwedig Llywodraeth Geidwadol fwyafrifol—yn yr hinsawdd economaidd bresennol hon, neu unrhyw hinsawdd economaidd y gallwn ei rhagweld yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, yn ystyried sefydlu rhaglen o fudd-daliadau gwerth biliynau o bunnoedd i gefnogi teuluoedd gwledig a'r barwniaid tir honedig, a defnyddio ymadrodd a gododd yn y trafodaethau ddoe. Nid yw hynny hyd yn oed yn cyffwrdd â thaliadau ar gyfer gwarchod ac adfer cynefinoedd, y mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o'r gwaith hwnnw yn cael ei wneud gan ein ffermwyr.

Just as important are the vast sums of money that we are invested in the rural development programme, which have provided stimulus across Wales that would otherwise have been lacking, both from this place and from Westminster.

Yr un mor bwysig yw'r symiau mawr o arian yr ydym yn ei fuddsoddi yn y rhaglen datblygu gwledig, sydd wedi bod yn ysgogiad ledled Cymru na fyddai fel arall wedi bod ar gael, gan y lle hwn na San Steffan.

There are those in UK politics who like to drone on about the ways in which the CAP allegedly acts to artificially inflate the market. While that can be said to be true to an extent, the reality is that such mechanisms would continue within the European markets even if the UK were to exit the union. Those mechanisms would still exerts an irrefutable influence over the UK, upon which we would be dependent, just as Norway is dependent and has to pay some £1.8 billion into European structural funds and an agricultural goods tariff under the terms that many sceptics would desire for a future UK membership.

Mae rhai ym myd gwleidyddiaeth y DU yn hoffi rhygnu ymlaen am y ffordd y mae'r PAC, yn ôl yr honiad, yn chwyddo'r farchnad yn artiffisial. Er y gellir dweud bod hynny'n wir i ryw raddau, y gwir amdani yw y byddai mecanweithiau o'r fath yn parhau i weithredu ym marchnadoedd Ewrop hyd yn oed pe bai'r DU yn gadael yr undeb. Byddai'r mecanweithiau hynny yn dal i gael dylanwad diymwad dros y DU, y byddem yn dibynnu arnynt, yn union fel y mae Norwy yn dibynnu arnynt ac yn gorfod talu oddeutu £1.8 biliwn i gronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd a thariff ar nwyddau amaethyddol o dan y telerau y byddai llawer o amheuwyr yn eu dymuno ar gyfer aelodaeth y DU yn y dyfodol.

The independence of a so-called fax democracy is no independence at all. Despite this great and remaining influence, the UK and its agricultural communities would no longer be able to influence the decision-making process at the heart of CAP reform. Let us face it: that will not be up for negotiation in the next parliament; it will be decided in this one.

Nid annibyniaeth yw annibyniaeth democratiaeth drwy ffacs fel y'i gelwir. Er gwaethaf y dylanwad mawr ac arhosol hwn, ni fyddai'r DU na'i chymunedau amaethyddol yn gallu dylanwadu mwyach ar y broses gwneud penderfyniadau sydd wrth wraidd diwygio'r PAC. Gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir: ni fydd modd cyd-drafod hyn yn y senedd nesaf; bydd yn cael ei benderfynu yn y senedd hon.

15:23

## Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to William Powell for taking the intervention. Do you agree that it was a manifesto commitment of all the parties previously to have a referendum on the Lisbon treaty and that the people of Britain were not given that referendum?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i William Powell am dderbyn yr ymyriad. A ydych yn cytuno bod ymrwymiad maniffesto i gynnal refferendwm ar gytuniad Lisbon wedi'i roi gan bob plaid o'r blaen ac na chafodd pobl Prydain y refferendwm hwnnw?

15:23

## William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that intervention. That is a matter of record. The situation has moved on and we now need a situation of stability where a climate of investment is guaranteed. What we have at the moment is far from that.

Diolch ichi am yr ymyriad hwnnw. Mae hynny'n fater sydd ar goedd. Mae'r sefyllfa wedi symud ymlaen ac mae angen sefyllfa o sefydlogrwydd bellach lle mae hinsawdd o fuddsoddi wedi'i warantu. Mae'r hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd ymhell o hynny.

It is in our best interest to stay in the European Union—economically, culturally and politically. We back reform and the further democratisation of the union, but remaining a key member is absolutely essential if our nation is to survive and to thrive. As a nation, we need to grow up and get on with rebuilding our economy. To contemplate leaving the European Union at this time would not be to bring about some sort of national epiphany, but rather a profound national disaster.

Aros yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yw'r peth mwyaf buddiol inni—yn economaidd, yn ddiwylliannol ac yn wleidyddol. Rydym yn cefnogi diwygio a democrateiddio'r undeb ymhellach, ond mae parhau i fod yn aelod yn gwbl allweddol os yw ein cenedl am oroesi a ffynnu. Fel cenedl, mae angen inni dyfu i fyny a bwrw ati i ailadeiladu ein heconomi. Ni fyddai ystyried gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar hyn o bryd yn arwain at ryw fath o epiffani cenedlaethol, ond yn hytrach, drychineb cenedlaethol o'r mwyaf.

15:24

## Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I welcome the opportunity to contribute to the debate today. It is interesting to listen to the other parties all focusing on the Conservative position when not one of them has outlined their own position. Earlier in the week, we heard from the nationalists that if Wales voted to stay in the European Union, then Wales should be allowed to stay there and the rest of the United Kingdom would go its own way, so why do they not make the argument for independence, in parallel to the referendum on staying in the European Union? If you are in the United Kingdom, you go with what the majority of the United Kingdom wants. In respect of the Labour Party, I do not think that anyone knows what its position is. It has not clarified that position. We saw the hypocrisy here yesterday, when the Deputy Minister was talking about the common agricultural policy and saying that the Welsh Government's position was that it did not want to see any cuts in spending on the CAP, while its party at Westminster voted for greater cuts to the EU budget than the coalition Government is proposing even in these austere times. What is the position of the Labour Party, and what will it be offering the electorate at the next election?

Croesawaf y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl heddiw. Mae'n ddiddorol gwrando ar y pleidiau eraill i gyd yn canolbwyntio ar safbwynt y Ceidwadwyr er nad oes yr un ohonynt wedi amlinellu eu safbwynt hwythau. Yn gynharach yn yr wythnos, clywsom gan y cenedlaetholwyr, pe bai Cymru yn pleidleisio i aros yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, yna dylai Cymru gael yr hawl i aros yno a byddai gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig yn mynd ei ffordd ei hun, felly pam nad ydynt yn dadlau o blaid annibyniaeth, ochr yn ochr â'r refferendwm ar aros yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd? Os ydych yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, rydych yn derbyn yr hyn y mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ei ddymuno. O ran y Blaid Lafur, ni chredaf fod unrhyw un yn gwybod beth yw safbwynt y blaid honno. Nid yw wedi egluro'r safbwynt hwnnw. Gwelsom y rhagrith yma ddoe, pan oedd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn sôn am y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin gan ddweud nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru am weld unrhyw doriadau yn y gwariant ar y PAC, tra bod y Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan wedi pleidleisio dros fwy o doriadau i gyllideb yr UE nag y mae'r Llywodraeth glymblaid yn eu cynnig hyd yn oed yn y cyfnod llwm hwn. Beth yw safbwynt y Blaid Lafur, a beth fydd yn ei gynnig i'r etholwyr yn yr etholiad nesaf?

15:25

## Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

We are not in favour of a referendum. If people want a referendum, they can vote for UKIP.

Nid ydym o blaid refferendwm. Os yw pobl am gael refferendwm, gallant bleidleisio i UKIP.

15:25 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The point is, what will your party offer the electorate in the 2015 election? What the Prime Minister set out last week was a clear route for the future relationship that the United Kingdom can have with the European Union. All the countries of Europe are reflecting on their current positions within the European Union. You have the closer circle of 17 euro states, which by the various agreements because of the euro crisis have agreed that they will have far greater financial integration; and then the 10 member states outside that, which are all appraising their options as to how they integrate into that two-speed Europe. We have Croatia coming in to the European Union in the summer of this year, and many other states wish to join the EU, Turkey being a prime example. The UK Government and in particular the Foreign Secretary is keen to promote its membership.

Y pwynt yw, beth fydd eich plaid yn ei gynnig i etholwyr yn etholiad 2015? Bu'r hyn a amlinellwyd gan Brif Weinidog y DU yr wythnos diwethaf yn llwybr clir ar gyfer y berthynas y gall y Deyrnas Unedig ei chael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn y dyfodol. Mae holl wledydd Ewrop yn myfyrio ar eu sefyllfa bresennol yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Ceir y cylch agosach o 17 o wladwriaethau'r ewro, sydd wedi cytuno, drwy'r cytundebau amrywiol oherwydd argyfwng yr ewro, y byddant yn integreiddio llawer mwy yn ariannol; ac yna'r 10 aelod-wladwriaeth y tu allan i hynny, y mae pob un ohonynt yn arfarnu eu dewisiadau o ran sut y maent yn integreiddio â'r Ewrop dau gyflymder honno. Bydd Croatia yn ymuno â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ystod yr haf eleni, ac mae llawer o wladwriaethau eraill yn dymuno ymuno â'r UE, a Thwrci yw'r enghraifft amlycaf. Mae Llywodraeth y DU ac yn arbennig yr Ysgrifennydd Tramor yn awyddus i hyrwyddo ei haelodaeth.

As someone who has benefitted from membership of the European Union via support for the rural economy, I am very keen to engage in that discussion on where we will be at the end of this referendum. I very much hope that, via the renegotiation that the Prime Minister will secure, when he goes forward after 2015 and we have a majority Conservative Government—[Interruption.]

Fel rhywun sydd wedi elwa ar aelodaeth o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd drwy gymorth i'r economi wledig, rwy'n awyddus iawn i gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth honno ynghylch beth fydd y sefyllfa ar ddiwedd y refferendwm. Rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr iawn, drwy'r broses aildrafod y bydd Prif Weinidog y DU yn ei sicrhau, pan fydd yn mynd ymlaen ar ôl 2015 a phan fydd gennym Lywodraeth Geidwadol fwyafrifol—[Torri ar draws.]

15:27 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You have assumed that he will negotiate and win a renegotiation. If he fails in his renegotiation, where will you stand?

Rydych wedi cymryd yn ganiataol y bydd yn cyd-drafod ac yn llwyddo i gael setliad newydd. Os bydd yn methu, beth fydd eich safbwynt?

15:27 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The point is quite clear. The Prime Minister has said that if we win the 2015 election we will negotiate with the European Union, and the outcome of those negotiations will be put before the electorate. It might be the case that the European Union and member states choose not to offer the agreements and safeguards that the Government of the day requires. That will be put via a referendum to the people of this country. If you do not trust the people of this country, that is a real shame and a reflection on your good selves and your political ideology. [Interruption.] I have taken two interventions already, Rhodri; if I have a little time, I will gladly take your intervention, but I have only five minutes left.

Mae'r pwynt yn eithaf clir. Mae Prif Weinidog y DU wedi dweud, os ydym yn ennill yr etholiad yn 2015, y byddwn yn cyd-drafod â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac y bydd canlyniad y cyd-drafodaethau hynny yn cael ei roi gerbron yr etholwyr. Efallai y bydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r aelod-wladwriaethau yn dewis peidio â chynnig y cytundebau a'r mesurau diogelwch y mae'r Llywodraeth ar y pryd yn eu ceisio. Bydd hynny'n cael ei gyflwyno i bobl y wlad hon drwy refferendwm. Os nad ydych yn ymddiried ym mhobl y wlad hon, mae hynny'n drueni mawr ac yn adlewyrchiad ohonoch chi'ch hunain a'ch ideoleg wleidyddol. [Torri ar draws.] Rwyf wedi derbyn dau ymyriad eisoes, Rhodri; os oes gennyf ychydig o amser, byddaf yn falch o dderbyn eich ymyriad, ond dim ond pum munud sydd gennyf yn weddill.

I very much hope that we can engage constructively with Europe because what we need is a market that drives prosperity and opportunity across the continent of Europe. What we have at the moment, sadly, is a market that is not doing that. Recently, the European market accounted for 36% of the world's gross domestic product; in the next generation, that figure will go down to 12% or 13%. You do not see restrictions placed on India or China when they are exporting into the European Union. They are not classed as being outside, so that they cannot trade with the European Union.

Rwy'n mawr obeithio y gallwn ymgysylltu ag Ewrop mewn ffordd adeiladol oherwydd yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yw marchnad sy'n sbarduno ffyniant a chyfle ar draws cyfandir Ewrop. Yr hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, yn anffodus, yw marchnad sy'n methu â gwneud hynny. Yn ddiweddar, roedd y farchnad Ewropeaidd yn cyfrif am 36% o gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y byd; yn y genhedlaeth nesaf, bydd y ffigur hwnnw'n gostwng i 12% neu 13%. Nid ydych yn gweld cyfyngiadau ar India na Tsieina pan fyddant yn allforio i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Ni chânt eu dosbarthu fel gwledydd y tu allan, fel na allant fasnachu gyda'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

I do not want us to be outside the European Union. I do not want us to be outside a market that contains 440 million people. What I do not want is to surrender the sovereignty of the United Kingdom and end up in a federal state. Through the actions of our Prime Minister there is a clear choice before the electorate for 2015. Surely, that is what democracy is about: putting those choices forward.

Nid wyf am inni fod y tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Nid wyf am inni fod y tu allan i farchnad sy'n cynnwys 440 miliwn o bobl. Yr hyn nad wyf am ei weld yw ein bod yn ildio sofraniaeth y Deyrnas Unedig ac yn dod yn rhan o wladwriaeth ffederal yn y pen draw. Drwy weithredoedd Prif Weinidog y DU, bydd dewis clir gerbron yr etholwyr ar gyfer 2015. Yn sicr, dyna beth yw diben democratiaeth: cynnig y dewisiadau hynny.

Time is running out, so I will close on the point about bringing EU money into Wales. It is a fact that, despite two tranches of EU money, we are getting poorer because of the actions of the Government here. Each household in the United Kingdom is contributing £440 a year into the European Union, and they get £312 back. I hear the First Minister talking about Wales. We are part of the United Kingdom, First Minister. Ultimately, we will be working with the United Kingdom Government to make sure that Wales gets the best deal possible, and that the people of Wales are richer, and better off.

Mae amser yn mynd yn brin, felly gorffennaf gyda'r pwynt ynglŷn â denu arian yr UE i Gymru. Mae'n ffaith, er gwaethaf dwy gyfran o arian yr UE, ein bod yn mynd yn dlotach oherwydd gweithredoedd y Llywodraeth yma. Mae pob cartref yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn cyfrannu £440 y flwyddyn i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac maent yn cael £312 yn ôl. Rwy'n clywed y Prif Weinidog yn sôn am Gymru. Rydym yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, Brif Weinidog. Yn y pen draw, byddwn yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael y fargen orau bosibl, a bod pobl Cymru yn gyfoethocach, ac yn well eu byd.

15:29 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Carrying on from where the leader of the opposition left off, if we relied on the opposition to speak up for the prosperity of Wales, I would not be filled with much hope on the basis of their record so far. However, what fills me with hope is that the economic argument for Wales in Europe is unassailable. Approaching £2 billion has been invested in Wales through the latest round of structural funding already. The jobs and business opportunities that flow from that financial injection are crucial to our economy, and we have heard those figures here again today. We also heard that over 50% of trade in Wales is with other EU countries, which supports an estimated 150,000 jobs in Wales. Our open access to the European market is the single biggest attraction for inward investors from outside the European Union. The list goes on.

Gan ddechrau gyda phwynt olaf arweinydd yr wrthblaid, pe baem yn dibynnu ar y gwrthbleidiau i amddiffyn ffyniant Cymru, ni fyddwn yn obeithiol iawn ar sail eu record hyd yn hyn. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n gwneud imi obeithio yw bod y ddadl economaidd dros Gymru yn Ewrop yn ddiymwad. Mae tua £2 biliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi eisoes yng Nghymru drwy'r cylch diweddaraf o gyllid strwythurol. Mae'r swyddi a'r cyfleoedd busnes sy'n deillio o'r chwistrelliad hwnnw o arian yn hanfodol i'n heconomi, a chlywsom y ffigurau hynny yma eto heddiw. Clywsom hefyd fod dros 50% o fasnach yng Nghymru â gwledydd eraill yr UE, sy'n cefnogi tua 150,000 o swyddi yng Nghymru. Ein mynediad agored i'r farchnad Ewropeaidd yw'r prif atyniad i fewnfuddsoddwyr o'r tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae'r rhestr yn ddiddiwedd.

The benefits to Wales of being part of the European Union are significant. Being part of the single market means working within the single market rules, and negotiating those rules in our best interest. Some say that we could be like Norway—sticking to the rules in the European Economic Area, while not making them in the European Union. I am sure that Norway is very nice—do not get me wrong. However, I am more ambitious for Wales, and for Britain's place on the world stage.

Mae manteision sy'n deillio o fod yn rhan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn rhai sylweddol i Gymru. Mae bod yn rhan o'r farchnad sengl yn golygu gweithio o fewn rheolau'r farchnad sengl, a chyd-drafod y rheolau hynny er ein budd ni. Dywed rhai y gallem fod fel Norwy—glynu wrth reolau'r Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd, er nad yw'n aelod o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Rwy'n siŵr bod Norwy yn hyfryd iawn—peidiwch â'm camddeall. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n fwy uchelgeisiol dros Gymru, a thros le Prydain ar lwyfan y byd.

Wales's place at the top table now, for the 2014-20 EU budget negotiations, is critical. Proposed cuts and changes to the formula for calculating the distribution of EU funds are on the agenda. These could potentially lead to Wales losing up to £1 billion for the structural funds and the common agricultural policy. We all want a fairer EU budget deal for Wales, and the First Minister and the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes are working determinedly to secure that. Yet, many in the Tory Party want to walk away. In the recent budget debate, I quoted Michael Heseltine's report on boosting growth. I do not want to make a habit of it, but I will quote the good Baron again today. Of David Cameron's speech on Europe, he said:

Mae lle Cymru ar y prif fwrdd yn awr, ar gyfer trafodaethau cyllideb 2014-20 yr UE, yn hanfodol. Mae toriadau a newidiadau arfaethedig i'r fformiwla ar gyfer cyfrifo'r ffordd y dosberthir arian yr UE ar yr agenda. Gallai'r rhain arwain at Gymru yn colli hyd at £1 biliwn o ran y cronfeydd strwythurol a'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin. Rydym i gyd am gael cytundeb tecach o dan gyllideb yr UE i Gymru, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd yn gweithio'n ddyfal i sicrhau hynny. Ac eto, mae llawer yn y Blaid Dorïaidd am roi'r ffidil yn y to. Yn y ddadl ddiweddar ar y gyllideb, dyfynnais adroddiad Michael Heseltine ar hybu twf. Nid wyf am fynd i'r arfer o wneud hyn, ond dyfynnaf eiriau'r Barwn bonheddig eto heddiw. Am araith David Cameron ar Ewrop, dywedodd:

'To commit to a referendum about a negotiation that hasn't begun, on a timescale you cannot predict, on an outcome that's unknown, where Britain's appeal as an inward investment market would be the centre of the debate seems an unnecessary gamble.'

Mae ymrwymo i refferendwm am gyd-drafodaeth nad yw wedi dechrau eto, yn ôl amserlen na allwch ei rhagweld, ar ganlyniad sy'n anhysbys, lle mae apêl Prydain fel marchnad fewnfuddsoddi wrth wraidd y ddadl yn ymddangos yn gambl ddiangen.'

Those are his words, not mine. More than that, thanks to the UK Government's woeful economic mismanagement, Britain is slipping towards a triple-dip recession. It is eighteenth out of the 20 major economies on growth, and the Prime Minister was forced to admit that as a fact today. This EU posturing is no more than a gamble; it is completely and utterly reckless.

Ei eiriau ef yw'r rhain, nid fy ngeiriau i. Yn fwy na hynny, diolch i gamreoli economaidd truenus Llywodraeth y DU, mae Prydain yn wynebu dirwasgiad triphlyg. Mae yn safle 18 allan o'r 20 economi fawr o ran twf, a bu'n rhaid i Brif Weinidog y DU gyfaddef hynny fel ffaith heddiw. Gambl yw'r holl ymhonni ynghylch yr UE, mae'n gwbl ddifeddwl.

Politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum, but that is what David Cameron has created. He cannot tell investors whether Wales will be part of the world's biggest single market in four years' time, and he cannot tell people what it is they would be choosing to stay in or out of. Once again, the Prime Minister has been buffeted by events because he does not have the guts to stand up to his own rabid backbenchers, and does not have the vocabulary to defend Britain's place in Europe.

Mae gwleidyddiaeth, fel natur, yn casáu gwactod, ond dyna'r hyn y mae David Cameron wedi'i greu. Ni all ddweud wrth fuddsoddwyr a fydd Cymru yn rhan o'r farchnad sengl fwyaf yn y byd ymhen pedair blynedd, ac ni all ddweud wrth bobl beth y byddent yn dewis aros ynddo a beth y byddent yn ei adael. Unwaith eto, mae Prif Weinidog y DU wedi'i ysgytio gan ddigwyddiadau am nad yw'n ddigon dewr i wrthsefyll aelodau ffyrnig ei feinciau cefn ei hun, ac am nad oes ganddo'r eirfa i amddiffyn lle Prydain yn Ewrop.

Therefore, while responsible leaders in Europe are up to their eyes managing an unprecedented economic crisis, we are pompously dilly-dallying by the exit door. The truth—and everyone knows this, but the Tories cannot admit it—is that our weak Prime Minister has capitulated, so that he will get an easier ride from his own party. It is brand management from PR Dave. It is opposition stuff, which may befit the Welsh Tories here, but it is not responsible Government.

Felly, tra bo arweinwyr cyfrifol yn Ewrop hyd at eu clustiau yn ceisio rheoli argyfwng economaidd na welwyd mo'i debyg o'r blaen, rydym ninnau'n loetran yn rhodresgar wrth yr allanfa. Y gwir amdani—gŵyr pawb hyn, ond ni all y Torïaid ei gyfaddef—yw bod ein Prif Weinidog gwan yn San Steffan wedi ildio, er mwyn cael amser haws gan ei blaid ei hun. Rheoli brand gan PR Dave ydyw. Mae'n rhywbeth sy'n perthyn i fod yn wrthblaid, a all fod yn weddus i'r Torïaid Cymreig yma, ond nid yw'n gyfystyr â Llywodraeth gyfrifol.

15:34 **David Melding** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I wish to start by saying how much I welcome the Prime Minister's initiative to have a referendum. I believe that the United Kingdom faces a big constitutional moment. I am not sure that that was faced in 1973 or in 1975, because the EU, undoubtedly, has an economic and political dimension now. I believe that it was always implicit that the EU would have a political personality at some point—it was what the founding fathers desired. Therefore, it is hardly surprising, given the experience of the European states in the second world war, when the classical state concept—which was fully developed in the nineteenth century—was destroyed in Europe. Most states could not even defend their own borders. They have looked at the whole political space and asked some fundamental questions. Our experience was very different in that our state did survive and indeed had one of its most glorious moments. However, we live in this moment and what we decide will affect generations to come. This is not just a debate for us here today or in five years; we have to really reflect on what we are going to do.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddweud cymaint yr wyf yn croesawu menter Prif Weinidog y DU i gynnal refferendwm. Credaf fod y Deyrnas Unedig yn wynebu eiliad cyfansoddiadol mawr. Nid wyf yn sicr a wynebwyd hynny yn 1973 nac yn 1975, oherwydd mae gan yr UE, yn ddiamau, ddimensiwn economaidd a gwleidyddol bellach. Credaf ei bod yn ymhlyg o'r dechrau y byddai'r UE yn datblygu personoliaeth wleidyddol ryw bryd neu'i gilydd—dyna'r hyn yr oedd ei sylfaenwyr yn ei ddymuno. Felly, nid yw'n fawr o syndod, o ystyried profiad y gwladwriaethau Ewropeaidd yn yr ail ryfel byd, pan gafodd y cysyniad clasurol o wladwriaeth— a ddatblygwyd yn llawn yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg—ei ddinistrio yn Ewrop. Ni allai'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwladwriaethau hyd yn oed amddiffyn eu ffiniau eu hunain. Maent wedi edrych ar y gofod gwleidyddol yn ei gyfanrwydd ac wedi gofyn rhai cwestiynau sylfaenol. Bu ein profiad ninnau yn wahanol iawn yn yr ystyr i'n gwladwriaeth oroesi ac, yn wir, gael un o'i hadegau mwyaf gogoneddus. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn byw yn y byd sydd ohoni a bydd yr hyn a benderfynwn yn effeithio ar genedlaethau i ddod. Nid dim ond dadl inni yma heddiw nac ymhen pum mlynedd yw hon; rhaid inni feddwl o ddifrif am yr hyn yr ydym yn mynd i'w wneud.

I want to say a couple of words about the implications for unionists and nationalists, which is key as we consider Europe and as we approach another big constitutional moment in the Scottish referendum. I do not think that there are any here incidentally, but I say to Eurosceptical unionists that you face a very severe question if you are not careful. On all these issues, you will be arguing on the one hand that the Welsh and Scottish nations can prosper in a British union, when you are also saying that Britain cannot prosper in a European union. That is a fundamental contradiction in unionist thought. Unionism has always been an expansive ideology, which believes that countries can join together to create wider constitutional and political entities. That is what unions are all about. We do not have to say that nations and states must necessarily be coterminous; there are other options for us. Nor will Britain ever survive, in my view, by being the last place in the British empire. We will only survive by helping to shape the British political space.

Hoffwn ddweud ychydig eiriau am y goblygiadau i undebwyr a chenedlaetholwyr, sy'n allweddol wrth inni ystyried Ewrop ac wrth inni nesáu at eiliad cyfansoddiadol mawr arall pan gynhelir refferendwm yr Alban. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw rai yma gyda llaw, ond dywedaf wrth undebwyr Ewrosgeptig eich bod yn wynebu cwestiwn difrifol iawn os nad ydych yn ofalus. Ar yr holl faterion hyn, byddwch yn dadlau ar y naill law y gall Cymru a'r Alban ffynnu fel gwledydd mewn undeb Prydeinig, ond byddwch hefyd yn dweud na all Prydain ffynnu mewn undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae hynny'n wrthddweud sylfaenol yn y meddylfryd unoliaethol. Mae undeboliaeth bob amser wedi bod yn ideoleg eang, sy'n credu y gall gwledydd ymuno â'i gilydd i greu endidau cyfansoddiadol a gwleidyddol ehangach. Dyna beth yw diben undebau. Nid oes angen inni ddweud bod yn rhaid i genhedloedd a gwladwriaethau o reidrwydd fod yn gyd-ffiniol; mae opsiynau eraill ar gael inni. Ni fydd Prydain byth yn goroesi, yn fy marn i, fel y lle olaf yn yr ymerodraeth Brydeinig. Dim ond drwy helpu i ddatblygu gofod gwleidyddol Prydain y byddwn yn goroesi.

Before I get cheered too much by my friends on the other side of the Chamber, I also think that nationalists have to ponder quite a difficult question. You could end up saying that Wales, and indeed Scotland, can prosper in a European union, but somehow, that this nation building cannot go on in a British union. That is also a fundamental contradiction. Nationalism would risk losing some of its hard-won liberal credentials if that sort of argument gets advanced.

Cyn imi gael gormod o gymeradwyaeth gan fy nghyfeillion ar yr ochr arall i'r Siambr, credaf hefyd fod yn rhaid i genedlaetholwyr ystyried cwestiwn go ddyrys. Efallai y byddech chi yn y pen draw yn dweud y gall Cymru, ac yn wir yr Alban, ffynnu mewn undeb Ewropeaidd, ond rywsut, na all y broses hon o greu cenedl fynd rhagddi mewn undeb Prydeinig. Mae hynny hefyd yn wrthddweud sylfaenol. Byddai cenedlaetholdeb mewn perygl o golli rhywfaint o'i enw am fod yn rhyddfrydol, a enillwyd ar ôl brwydr galed, os cyflwynir dadl o'r fath.

I believe, in all of this, that we have a constitutional, fiduciary duty to take these constitutional moments very seriously. Constitutions are not fashion accessories; what we do in the next few years could affect the destiny of Britain, whether indeed Britain survives, and also the manner and character of the European political entity that is now emerging. This will be determined for 40, 50, 60 years and beyond, so we need to reflect very seriously on these questions. However, there is one basic principle that I will come back to all the time: trust the people. I would be very surprised if 60% do not vote in favour of the EU whenever that poll is held.

Credaf, yn hyn i gyd, fod dyletswydd ymddiriedol gyfansoddiadol arnom i gymryd yr eiliadau cyfansoddiadol hyn o ddifrif. Nid ategolion ffasiwn yw cyfansoddiadau; gallai'r hyn a wnawn yn y blynyddoedd nesaf effeithio ar dynged Prydain, pa un a yw Prydain yn wir yn goroesi yn y diwedd, a hefyd natur a chymeriad yr endid gwleidyddol Ewropeaidd sydd bellach yn datblygu. Caiff hyn ei bennu am 40, 50, 60 mlynedd a thu hwnt, felly mae angen inni fyfyrio ar y cwestiynau hyn yn ddwys iawn. Fodd bynnag, mae un egwyddor sylfaenol y deuaf yn ôl ati drwy'r amser: ymddiriedwch yn y bobl. Byddwn yn synnu'n fawr pe na bai 60% yn pleidleisio o blaid yr UE pryd bynnag y cynhelir y bleidlais.

15:38 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I welcome this very important debate today. Twenty years ago, John Major had 16 particularly troublesome members of his Government whom he deemed to be—although I think he used another term—'fatherless children'. The present Conservative Prime Minister has more than 100 such members. That says far less about society today than it does about how right-wing the current Westminster Conservative Party is. I am sure that anybody who has had the pleasure of vising the Airbus factory in Broughton would agree that the sheer scale of the operation there is truly breathtaking. There are 7,000 skilled employees, hundreds of whom come from my constituency, and thousands of whom come from across north Wales. We talk a lot about the decline of manufacturing, but sometimes we put insufficient focus on the advanced and highly specialised manufacturing we still do across Wales. I am proud that, at Broughton, we have some of the finest wing technicians, some of the most specialised engineers and some of the brightest scientific talent anywhere in the world.

Croesawaf y ddadl hynod bwysig hon heddiw. Ugain mlynedd yn ôl, roedd gan John Major 16 o aelodau arbennig o drafferthus yn ei Lywodraeth yr oedd yn eu hystyried—er iddo ddefnyddio term arall fe gredaf—yn 'blant siawns'. Mae gan y Prif Weinidog Ceidwadol presennol fwy na 100 o aelodau o'r fath. Mae hynny'n dweud llawer llai am gymdeithas heddiw nag y mae'n ei ddweud am natur asgell dde y Blaid Geidwadol bresennol yn San Steffan. Rwy'n siŵr y byddai unrhyw un sydd wedi cael y pleser o ymweld â ffatri Airbus ym Mrychdyn yn cytuno bod maint y gweithrediad yno yn wirioneddol syfrdanol. Mae 7,000 o weithwyr medrus, y mae cannoedd ohonynt yn dod o'm hetholaeth i, ac mae miloedd ohonynt yn dod o bob rhan o'r gogledd. Rydym yn sôn cryn dipyn am ddirywiad gweithgynhyrchu, ond weithiau nid ydym yn rhoi digon o ffocws ar y gweithgynhyrchu uwch a hynod arbenigol sydd gennym o hyd yng Nghymru. Rwy'n ymfalchïo yn y ffaith bod gennym, ym Mrychdyn, rai o'r technegwyr adain gorau, rhai o'r peirianwyr mwyaf arbenigol a rhai o'r doniau gwyddonol disgleiriaf unrhyw le yn y byd.

I raise this only because I wonder what the workers there made of David Cameron's speech last week. I wonder what they will make of the five years of instability we now face—

Yr unig reswm imi godi hyn yw fy mod yn meddwl tybed beth oedd ymateb y gweithwyr yno i araith David Cameron yr wythnos diwethaf. Tybed sut y byddant yn ymateb i'r pum mlynedd o ansefydlogrwydd a wynebwn yn awr—

15:39 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to you for taking the intervention. I was present at a question and answer session when David Cameron visited Airbus. He answered questions from workers on that very issue and made his position very clear. They were very happy to listen to that and had an opportunity to question him on it.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Bûm yn bresennol mewn sesiwn holi ac ateb pan ymwelodd David Cameron ag Airbus. Atebodd gwestiynau gan weithwyr ar yr union fater hwnnw gan wneud ei safbwynt yn glir iawn. Roeddent yn fodlon iawn gwrando ar hynny a chawsant gyfle i'w holi amdano.

15:39 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, but what is your point? I'm sorry but I missed the point. There was no point in your intervention. What I would say is that what David Cameron should do is listen to his own supporters a little more.

Ie, ond beth yw eich pwynt? Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond collais y pwynt. Nid oedd unrhyw bwynt yn eich ymyriad. Beth hoffwn ei ddweud yw mai'r hyn y dylai David Cameron ei wneud yw gwrando ar ei gefnogwyr ei hun ychydig yn fwy.

The latest surveys show that the majority of Tory voters believe that the delayed referendum will harm the economy. What will the workers of Airbus make of a Prime Minister who is now determined to court a group of Eurosceptics he once branded as fruitcakes, loonies and closet racists? I am sure that those workers would agree with me that being a member of the EU provides real, tangible benefits for the people of Wales. More than 500 firms in Wales export over £5 billion-worth of goods annually to other EU member states, with more than 150,000 jobs in Wales linked to that trade.

Dengys yr arolygon diweddaraf fod y rhan fwyaf o bleidleiswyr Toriaidd yn credu y bydd y refferendwm gohiriedig yn niweidiol i'r economi. Beth fydd barn gweithwyr Airbus am Brif Weinidog sydd bellach yn benderfynol o geisio cefnogaeth grŵp o Ewrosgeptiaid yr oedd yntau yn eu galw'n benwan, yn lloerig ac yn hilwyr cudd gynt? Rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r gweithwyr hynny'n cytuno â mi fod aelodaeth o'r UE yn cynnig buddiannau diriaethol, gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru. Mae mwy na 500 o gwmnïau yng Nghymru yn allforio nwyddau gwerth dros £5 biliwn bob blwyddyn i aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yn yr UE, gyda mwy na 150,000 o swyddi yng Nghymru yn gysylltiedig â'r fasnach honno.

Structural funds in the present period alone amount to more than £1.8 billion, or £3.6 billion when match funded, helping 100,000 people in Wales find employment or further education. Of course, we all recognise that the EU faces some very difficult challenges over the next few years, but to turn our back on our European partners as the Tories would do and to believe that we can somehow go it alone in a world now so globalised is a fallacy. To do so is to run against the tide of history, and what perplexes me most in this regard is that it does not even seem to be a very Tory argument. The EU is a single market of 500 million consumers, and I thought the Tories were in favour of taking down barriers that impeded free trade, not putting them up. More than half the nation's exports go to other EU member states, and I thought that the Tories liked to style themselves as being pro-business, not the ones who are deaf to the needs of the Welsh economy. The EU has changed the game for the better for Welsh businesses and for Welsh people. Looking inward for the moment, all of this puts Welsh Tories in a very difficult position. Mr Cameron's failed attempts to weaken the voice of devolved nations in Westminster, allied to his pandering to Eurosceptics in the south of England, threaten the very nature of the union that he claims to love—the union of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. With that, we can only conclude that the Tories are now an English nationalist party, existing in the belief that England will prevail without its allies, without the UK and without the EU.

Mae'r cronfeydd strwythurol yn y cyfnod presennol yn unig yn werth mwy nag £1.8 biliwn, neu £3.6 biliwn gydag arian cyfatebol, gan helpu 100,000 o bobl yng Nghymru i ddod o hyd i gyflogaeth neu ddilyn addysg bellach. Wrth gwrs, rydym i gyd yn cydnabod bod yr UE yn wynebu rhai heriau anodd iawn dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, ond mae cefnu ar ein partneriaid Ewropeaidd gan gredu y gallwn, rywsut neu'i gilydd fod ar ein liwt ein hunain mewn byd sydd wedi'i globoleiddio cymaint erbyn hyn yn gamsyniad. Bydd gwneud hynny yn mynd yn groes i'r graen, a'r hyn sy'n achosi'r penbleth mwyaf imi yn hyn o beth yw nad yw hyd yn oed yn ddadl Doriaidd iawn i bob golwg. Mae'r UE yn farchnad sengl o 500 miliwn o ddefnyddwyr, ac roeddwn yn meddwl bod y Toriaid o blaid dileu rhwystrau sy'n amharu ar fasnach rydd, nid eu codi. Mae dros hanner allforion y wlad yn mynd i aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yn yr UE, ac roeddwn yn meddwl bod y Toriaid yn hoff o'u galw eu hunain yn blaid sydd o blaid busnes, nid y rhai sy'n anwybyddu anghenion economi Cymru. Mae'r UE wedi newid pethau er gwell i fusnesau Cymru ac i bobl Cymru. Gan edrych yn fewnol am eiliad, mae hyn oll yn rhoi Ceidwadwyr Cymreig mewn sefyllfa anodd iawn. Mae ymdrechion gwag Mr Cameron i wanhau llais y gwledydd datganoledig yn San Steffan wedi methu, ynghyd â'i ymgais i ryngu bodd Ewrosgeptiaid yn ne Lloegr, yn peryglu union natur yr undeb y mae'n honni ei fod yn ei garu—undeb Prydain Fawr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Gyda hynny, ni allwn ond dod i'r casgliad bod y Toriaid bellach yn blaid genedlaethol Seisnig, sy'n credu y bydd Lloegr yn goroesi heb ei chynghreiriaid, heb y DU a heb yr UE.

*Nick Ramsay a gododd—*

*Nick Ramsay rose—*

15:40

## Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

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Sorry, Nick, but I must carry on. In turn, this presents a very difficult choice for Welsh Conservatives. Do they stand up for Wales and argue that Mr Cameron's English nationalist party is threatening the future not only of Wales, but of the union that they so passionately believe in, or do they stay quiet, keep their heads down and say nothing? If they adopt a pro-EU stance, they will incur the wrath of their members, but if they align themselves with English nationalists, who now overwhelm their Westminster party, they will prove that their loyalties are not to Wales and the UK, but to Mr Cameron and to the people who he once denigrated as fruitcakes, loonies and closet racists, but to whom he is now so wedded.

Mae'n ddrwg gennym, Nick, ond rhaid imi barhau. Mae hyn, yn ei dro, yn rhoi dewis anodd iawn i'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. A ydynt yn sefyll dros Gymru ac yn dadlau bod plaid genedlaethol Seisnig Mr Cameron yn peryglu dyfodol, nid yn unig Cymru, ond yr undeb y maent yn credu'n angerddol ynddo, neu a ydynt yn aros yn fud, yn cadw eu pennau i lawr ac yn dweud dim? Os byddant yn dadlau o blaid yr UE, byddant yn digio eu haelodau, ond os byddant yn ochri â chenedlaetholwyr Seisnig, sydd bellach yn fwyafrif llethol yn San Steffan, byddant yn profi nad oes ganddynt deyrngarwch i Gymru nac i'r DU, ond i Mr Cameron a'r bobl a fu gynt yn eu galw'n benwan, yn lloerig ac yn hilwyr cudd, ond y mae bellach yn gaeth iddynt.

15:43

## Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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Wales in Britain belongs in Europe and not run by Europe —in the single market, but outside economic monetary and political union, as part of a global outward-looking and inclusive community. We have heard a lot of opportunistic gobbledygook and bunkum about what the Prime Minister said, so I will tell you a little of what he actually said. He said that the European Union is fundamentally changing. I think that we must all concede that that is true. He said that these changes are forcing a series of fundamental questions about the future of the EU and Britain's place within it. Those questions are inevitable and we should be playing a leading role in shaping them. He said that Britain should want to remain in the EU. We are an open, trading nation and we need to be in the single market and not just selling goods to Europe, but having a seat around the table and having a say in what the rules are.

Dylai Cymru ym Mhrydain fod yn Ewrop, ac nid wedi'i rhedeg gan Ewrop—yn y farchnad sengl, ond y tu allan i undeb economaidd, ariannol a gwleidyddol, fel rhan o gymuned gynhwysol ac eangfrydig. Rydym wedi clywed cryn dipyn o ddwli a nonsens am yr hyn a ddywedodd Prif Weinidog y DU, felly dywedaf wrthych ychydig o'r hyn a ddywedodd mewn gwirionedd. Dywedodd fod yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn newid yn ei hanfod. Credaf fod yn rhaid i bawb gyfaddef bod hynny'n wir. Dywedodd fod y newidiadau hyn yn ein gorfodi i ofyn cyfres o gwestiynau sylfaenol am ddyfodol yr UE a lle Prydain ynddo. Mae'r cwestiynau hynny yn anochel a dylem fod yn chwarae rhan flaenllaw i'w llunio. Dywedodd y dylai Prydain fod eisiau aros yn yr UE. Rydym yn wlad agored sy'n masnachu, ac mae angen inni fod yn y farchnad sengl ac nid dim ond gwerthu nwyddau i Ewrop, ond yn wlad â sedd o amgylch y bwrdd ac yn lleisio barn wrth i reolau gael eu pennu.

However, he recognised that public disillusionment with the EU is at an all-time high. People across parties feel that it is heading in a direction that they never signed up to. The result is that democratic consent for the EU in Britain is now wafer-thin. This question mark is already there and ignoring it will not make it go away.

Fodd bynnag, cydnabu fod dadrithiad y cyhoedd gyda'r UE ar ei lefel uchaf erioed. Mae pobl o bob plaid yn teimlo ei fod yn mynd i gyfeiriad nad oeddent erioed wedi ymrwymo iddo. Y canlyniad yw bod y cydsyniad democrataidd i'r UE ym Mhrydain bellach yn fregus iawn. Mae'r cwestiwn eisoes wedi'i godi ac ni fydd yn diflannu drwy ei anwybyddu.

That is why we need a fresh settlement with the EU.

Dyna pam y mae arnom angen setliad newydd gyda'r UE.

*Mick Antoniw a gododd—*

*Mick Antoniw rose—*

15:44

## Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will take one intervention.

Derbyniaf un ymyriad.

15:44

## Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

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So, are you saying that the recent statement by David Cameron has nothing whatsoever to do with the split in the Conservative Party on Europe or the fact that it is losing support all over the place to UKIP?

Felly, a ydych yn dweud nad oes a wnelo'r datganiad diweddar gan David Cameron ddim oll â'r hollt yn y Blaid Geidwadol ynghylch Ewrop na'r ffaith ei bod yn colli cefnogaeth ymhobman i UKIP?

15:44

## Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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It is to do with the real world and public opinion, in many respects, on all aspects. However, if there is no appetite for a new treaty for us all, then Britain should be ready to address the changes that we need in a negotiation with our European partners. As democrats, listening to the people rather than to the chattering classes, we will seek fresh consent from the British people for this new settlement in a referendum with a very simple choice to come out altogether, or to stay in the EU on newly negotiated terms. Contrast that with a Labour Party that does not trust the British people to have a say on Europe.

Mae'n ymwneud â'r byd go iawn a barn y cyhoedd, mewn sawl ffordd, ar bob agwedd. Fodd bynnag, os nad oes unrhyw awydd i greu cytuniad newydd inni i gyd, yna dylai Prydain fod yn barod i fynd i'r afael â'r newidiadau sydd eu hangen arnom mewn cyd-drafodaethau â'n partneriaid Ewropeaidd. Fel democratiaid, yn gwrando ar y bobl yn hytrach na'r dosbarth canol metropolitanaidd, byddwn yn ceisio cael cydsyniad newydd gan bobl Prydain i'r setliad newydd mewn refferendwm gyda dewis syml iawn i adael, neu aros yn yr UE ar delerau newydd. Cymharwch hynny â'r Blaid Lafur nad yw'n ymddiried ym mhobl Prydain i leisio eu barn ar Ewrop.

We have heard reference from Byron to some of the business leaders. The Chamber of Commerce has confirmed that the vast majority of businesses across the UK want to stay in the single market, but on the basis of a revised relationship. The CBI says that the Prime Minister rightly recognises the benefits of retaining membership of what must be a reformed EU. The Institute of Directors has said that the Prime Minister's approach is realistic and pragmatic, and that the British public and many of its Members are sceptical of many of the institutions and practices of the EU. It has said that we need to put their doubts to rest.

Rydym wedi clywed Byron yn sôn am rai o'r arweinwyr busnes. Mae'r Siambr Fasnach wedi cadarnhau bod y mwyafrif helaeth o fusnesau ledled y DU am aros yn y farchnad sengl, ond ar sail perthynas ddiwygiedig. Mae Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn dweud bod Prif Weinidog y DU yn cydnabod, a hynny'n gwbl gywir, fanteision parhau i fod yn aelod o UE y mae'n rhaid iddo fod ar ffurf ddiwygiedig. Mae Sefydliad y Cyfarwyddwyr wedi dweud bod ymagwedd Prif Weinidog y DU yn realistig ac yn ymarferol, a bod y cyhoedd ym Mhrydain a llawer o'i aelodau yn amheus am lawer o sefydliadau ac arferion yr UE. Mae wedi dweud bod angen inni leddfu eu hamheuon.

Over the next few years, profound changes will take place in the European Union, irrespective of what the British Government or the Welsh Government will do. The European Union of today is nothing like the European Economic Community that the UK joined in 1973. Similarly, after these changes, it will be very different to how it is today. Therefore, are the speakers opposite really suggesting that the UK Government should stand aloof from these massive changes, with all the consequences they have for the British people?

Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, bydd newidiadau mawr yn digwydd yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ni waeth beth fydd Llywodraeth Prydain na Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud. Nid yw'r Undeb Ewropeaidd heddiw yn ddim byd tebyg i'r Gymuned Economaidd Ewropeaidd yr ymunodd y DU â hi yn 1973. Yn yr un modd, ar ôl y newidiadau hyn, bydd yn wahanol iawn i'r drefn heddiw. Felly, a yw'r siaradwyr gyferbyn o ddifrif yn awgrymu y dylai Llywodraeth y DU anwybyddu'r newidiadau enfawr, gyda'u holl oblygiadau i bobl Prydain?

Let us look at some of the real facts. The UK has had a trade deficit with the EU every year since it joined, except in 1975. Britain, after last year, is now exporting more goods to countries outside the EU than to countries inside it for the first time since joining the common market in the 1970s. Therefore, does anybody really believe that other member states would cease to trade with British and Welsh companies if we left or renegotiated terms with the EU, when the balance of trade between us hugely favours the EU?

Gadewch inni edrych ar rai o'r ffeithiau go iawn. Bu gan y DU ddiffyg masnach â'r UE bob blwyddyn ers iddi ymuno ag ef, ac eithrio yn 1975. Mae Prydain, ar ôl y llynedd, bellach yn allforio mwy o nwyddau i wledydd y tu allan i'r UE nag i wledydd y tu mewn iddo am y tro cyntaf ers ymuno â'r farchnad gyffredin yn y 1970au. Felly, a oes unrhyw un o ddifrif yn credu y byddai aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yn rhoi'r gorau i fasnachu â chwmnïau o Brydain a Chymru pe baem yn gadael neu'n aildrafod telerau â'r UE, pan fo'r cydbwysedd masnach rhyngom ni yn ffafrio'r UE o bell ffordd?

Further to that, we need to look at the agreement on the European Economic Area, which entered into force in 1994, bringing together the 27 EU member states and the three non-EU EEA states, which are Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway, in the single, internal, market. In fact, EEA membership outside the EU provides access to the single market for those European Free Trade Association states. Therefore, whatever the outcome, we are not talking about leaving the single market.

At hynny, mae angen inni edrych ar y cytundeb ar yr Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd, a ddaeth i rym yn 1994, gan ddwyn ynghyd 27 aelod-wladwriaeth yr UE a'r tair gwladwriaeth sy'n rhan o'r AEE ond nad ydynt yn aelodau o'r UE, sef Gwlad yr Iâ, Lichtenstein a Norwy, yn y farchnad fewnol, sengl. Yn wir, mae aelodaeth o'r AEE y tu allan i'r UE yn darparu mynediad i'r farchnad sengl i'r gwladwriaethau hynny sy'n rhan o Gymdeithas Masnach Rydd Ewrop. Felly, beth bynnag fo'r canlyniad, nid ydym yn sôn am adael y farchnad sengl.

In conclusion, there is nothing more extreme than those who would drive us to surrendering the UK's historic freedom, independence and hard-won right to democratic self-government forever, for what I would regard as an ideological construct and a blueprint drawn up in the early part of the last century in circumstances very different to today. A blueprint driven forward by a bunch of Euro-fundamentalists, so blinded by dogma that they seek to dismember the United Kingdom at home, and to emasculate it overseas in a country called Europe, is not funny. It is sick; it is a betrayal of our history and we must refuse to cast aside the very principles that have become the foundational truths of our greater Britain.

I gloi, nid oes neb yn fwy eithafol na'r rhai a fyddai'n ein gorfodi i ildio rhyddid hanesyddol y DU, ei hannibyniaeth a'i hawl i hunanlywodraeth ddemocrataidd am byth, y brwydrwyd mor galed i'w sicrhau, yn lle'r hyn y byddwn yn ei ystyried yn ddyfais ideolegol ac yn lasbrint a luniwyd yn rhan gyntaf y ganrif ddiwethaf o dan amgylchiadau gwahanol iawn i amgylchiadau heddiw. Nid yw glasbrint a hyrwyddwyd gan griw o ffwndamentalwyr Ewropeaidd, sydd wedi'u dallu cymaint gan ddogma nes eu bod yn ceisio darnio'r Deyrnas Unedig gartref, a'i dirymu dramor mewn gwlad o'r enw Ewrop, yn ddoniol. Mae'n ffiaidd; mae'n bradychu ein hanes, a rhaid inni wrthod rhoi o'r neilltu'r union egwyddorion sydd wedi dod yn wirioneddau sylfaenol ein Prydain fwy.

15:48

## Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

I listened carefully to Mark Isherwood, as I do. One phrase struck me, and that was that he took the view that nothing should be done to remove people's right to have their say in their own self-government. It was his party that sought to deny that to the people of Wales in 1997. He should remember that. Therefore, there is an element of double standards there.

Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar Mark Isherwood, fel yr wyf yn ei wneud. Fe'm trawyd gan un ymadrodd, sef ei fod o'r farn na ddylid gwneud dim i ddileu hawl pobl i leisio barn am eu hunanlywodraeth eu hun. Ei blaid yntau a geisiodd wrthod hynny i bobl Cymru ym 1997. Dylai gofio hynny. Felly, ceir elfen o safonau dwbl.

We know that the European Union is of immense importance to us in Wales. As Ken Skates said, over 150,000 jobs depend on our membership. There are more than 450 firms from other member states located in Wales, and they employ more than 50,000 people. There are companies in Wales that are here because this is their European base. If they lose unfettered access to the European market, they will leave. It is as simple as that.

Gwyddom fod yr Undeb Ewropeaidd o bwys enfawr inni yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedodd Ken Skates, mae dros 150,000 o swyddi yn dibynnu ar ein haelodaeth. Mae mwy na 450 o gwmnïau o aelod-wladwriaethau eraill wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru, ac maent yn cyflogi mwy na 50,000 o bobl. Mae cwmnïau yng Nghymru sydd wedi dod yma am mai hon yw eu canolfan Ewropeaidd. Os byddant yn colli mynediad dilyffethair i'r farchnad Ewropeaidd, byddant yn gadael. Mae mor syml â hynny.

When I go to other countries, and this is particularly true of India and China, they are interested in investing in Wales, not because of Wales, as it is too small with only 3 million people, or because of the UK, as it is too small with 60 million people, but because they are interested in a market of 500 million. That is their interest. Our great advantage in Wales is that we can be a European base from which trade can take place with the rest of the European Union. Anything that interferes with that will put the Welsh economy at great risk.

Pan af i wledydd eraill, ac mae hyn yn arbennig o wir am India a Tsieina, mae ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn buddsoddi yng Nghymru, nid oherwydd Cymru, gan ei bod yn rhy fach gyda dim ond 3 miliwn o bobl, nac oherwydd y DU, gan ei both hithau'n rhy fach gyda 60 miliwn o bobl, ond oherwydd bod ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn marchnad o 500 miliwn. Dyna'r hyn sydd o ddiddordeb iddynt. Ein mantais fawr yng Nghymru yw y gallwn fod yn ganolfan Ewropeaidd lle gellir masnachu â gweddill yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Bydd unrhyw beth sy'n amharu ar hynny yn rhoi economi Cymru mewn perygl mawr.

It is also right to say, and it has been said on the floor of the Chamber, that Welsh farming depends on our European links. Yes, Welsh farming depends on subsidies—that much is true—however, Welsh farming also depends on its European markets. If it does not have access to that European market, Welsh farming is dead. It is as simple as that, and Welsh farmers will never be able to make any kind of living, no matter how much subsidy they receive.

Mae hefyd yn briodol nodi, ac mae wedi cael ei nodi ar lawr y Siambr, fod ffermio yng Nghymru yn dibynnu ar ein cysylltiadau Ewropeaidd. Ie, mae ffermio yng Nghymru yn dibynnu ar gymorthdaliadau—mae hynny'n wir—fodd bynnag, mae ffermio yng Nghymru hefyd yn dibynnu ar ei farchnadoedd Ewropeaidd. Os na fydd yn cael mynediad i'r farchnad Ewropeaidd, gwelwn dranc ffermio yng Nghymru. Mae mor syml â hynny, ac ni fydd ffermwyr Cymru byth yn gallu gwneud unrhyw fath o fywoliaeth, ni waeth faint o gymhorthdal a gânt.

15:50 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to you for giving way, First Minister. The Prime Minister has indicated that there will be a referendum about whether we should be in or out. You are painting a picture that if people decide to be outside the European Union, it would be shut altogether and we could not trade. That is the argument that you are putting forward. It is quite perverse when our trade is £3 billion in deficit in favour of Europe as opposed to the UK.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am ildio, Brif Weinidog. Mae Prif Weinidog y DU wedi dweud y bydd refferendwm yn cael ei gynnal ynghylch a ddylem fod yn aelod ai peidio. Y darlun yr ydych yn ei greu yw un lle y byddai'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, pe bai pobl yn penderfynu bod y tu allan iddo, ar gau yn gyfan gwbl inni, ac na allem fasnachu. Dyna'r ddadl yr ydych yn ei chynnig. Mae'n groes i bob rheswm o ystyried bod gennym ddiffyg masnach gwerth £3 biliwn o blaid Ewrop yn hytrach na'r DU.

15:50 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There is an arrogance to that argument, and the arrogance is that the EU would bend over backwards to keep the UK in the EU and would bend over backwards to have a free trade agreement with the UK. There is no evidence of either thing being true. Why should it bother? At the end of the day, why should it bother to have an agreement with the UK in any way, because—let us face it—the UK has no allies at all in Europe? It has put itself in a position where even those countries that share a less integrationist view do not see the UK as worthwhile allies. You do not go to people and say, 'We will renegotiate our terms of membership' without talking to those people who might support you in the first place. That is exactly what the Prime Minister has done, unfortunately.

Mae haerllugrwydd yn perthyn i'r ddadl honno, a'r haerllugrwydd yw y byddai'r UE yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu i gadw'r DU yn yr UE ac y byddai'n gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu i sicrhau cytundeb masnach rydd â'r DU. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth bod y naill beth neu'r llall yn wir. Pam y dylai drafferthu? Wedi'r cyfan, pam y dylai drafferthu i gael cytundeb â'r DU mewn unrhyw ffordd, oherwydd—gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir—nid oes gan y DU unrhyw gynghreiriaid o gwbl yn Ewrop? Mae wedi rhoi ei hun mewn sefyllfa lle nad yw hyd yn oed y gwledydd hynny sy'n rhannu barn lai integreiddiol yn ystyried y DU yn gynghreiriad gwerthfawr. Nid ydych yn mynd at bobl a dweud, 'Byddwn yn aildrafod telerau ein haelodaeth' heb siarad â'r bobl hynny a fyddai'n eich cefnogi o bosibl yn y lle cyntaf. Dyna'n union beth y mae Prif Weinidog y DU wedi ei wneud, yn anffodus.

It is true to say that the Prime Minister has given his backing to Britain's membership of the EU, and I welcome that. He has said that the British people deserve a say, and that is superficially attractive. However, my point would be that if the British people deserve a say, why not give it to them now or next year, rather than having five years of dithering, which is what we will face? I met the United States' ambassador last week and he said to me, 'The problem you have now is that, when you go to America, companies will ask you why they should invest in Wales if Wales might leave the EU'. That is what I will get, and I will get it in every other country as well, because it is the European market that is absolutely crucial in terms of attracting investment. We all know, of course, the views that have been expressed by the US Government in terms of the UK's membership of the EU.

Mae'n wir dweud bod Prif Weinidog y DU wedi cefnogi aelodaeth Prydain o'r UE, a chroesawaf hynny. Mae wedi dweud bod pobl Prydain yn haeddu dweud eu dweud, ac mae hynny'n ddeniadol ar yr wyneb. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt yr hoffwn ei wneud yw, os yw pobl Prydain yn haeddu llais, beth am ei roi iddynt yn awr neu'r flwyddyn nesaf, yn hytrach na llusgo ein traed am bum mlynedd, sef yr hyn y byddwn yn ei wynebu? Cyfarfûm â llysgennad yr Unol Daleithiau yr wythnos diwethaf a dywedodd wrthyf,' Y broblem sydd gennych yn awr yw, pan fyddwch yn mynd i America, bydd cwmnïau yn gofyn ichi pam y dylent fuddsoddi yng Nghymru os bydd Cymru yn gadael yr UE o bosibl'. Dyna'r hyn a ofynnir imi; a'r hyn a ofynnir ym mhob gwlad arall hefyd, oherwydd, o ran denu buddsoddiad, mae'r farchnad Ewropeaidd yn gwbl hanfodol. Wrth gwrs, rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r farn a fynegwyd gan Lywodraeth yr Unol Daleithiau am aelodaeth y DU o'r UE.

*Nick Ramsay a gododd—*

*Nick Ramsay rose—*

15:51

## Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Prime Minister's position is difficult, is it not?

Mae sefyllfa Prif Weinidog y DU yn anodd, onid yw?

15:52

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. Are you taking an intervention?

Trefn. A ydych yn derbyn ymyriad?

15:52

## Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

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I will in a second; let me just finish this point.

Byddaf mewn eiliad, gadewch imi orffen y pwynt hwn.

He has said that he will seek to renegotiate the terms of Britain's membership. He will then have a referendum where he will support Britain's membership of the EU. That of course means that, even if he negotiates and gets absolutely nothing at the end of it, he will go to the British people saying, 'I want you to stay in the EU, even though I have managed to fail completely in my negotiations'. That is the logic of his position.

Dywedodd y bydd yn ceisio aildrafod telerau aelodaeth Prydain. Yna bydd yn cynnal refferendwm lle y bydd yn cefnogi aelodaeth Prydain o'r UE. Mae hynny wrth gwrs yn golygu, hyd yn oed os yw'n cyd-drafod ac yn cael dim byd o gwbl ar y diwedd, y bydd yn mynd at bobl Prydain gan ddweud, 'Rwyf am ichi aros yn yr UE, er fy mod wedi methu'n llwyr yn fy nghyd-drafodaethau'. Dyna resymeg y sefyllfa y mae ynddi.

15:52

## Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very grateful to the First Minister for giving way. Do you agree, then, that everything currently is right with the European Union? Do you not believe that there is a certain merit in the Prime Minister's position of saying that, in five years' time, if we can get a better deal, that will be put to the people?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am ildio. A ydych yn cytuno, felly, bod popeth yn iawn ar hyn o bryd gyda'r Undeb Ewropeaidd? Oni chredwch fod rhyw rinwedd mewn sefyllfa lle mae Prif Weinidog y DU yn dweud, ymhen pum mlynedd, os gallwn gael bargen well, y bydd pobl yn cael cyfle i bleidleisio arni?

15:52 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

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I agree with him; I think that there is a need for reform in EU institutions, but you do that by working with other people, not threatening to leave, and he has failed to do that completely. There is no diplomacy at all at a European level any more as far as the UK is concerned. It is an alien word as far as the UK Government is concerned. If there was a proper need for the reform of EU institutions, we would be looking for allies to support that, not saying that we are going to renegotiate or leave. That is not the way that diplomacy works. What is he renegotiating? What powers does he say he wants repatriated? We have no idea at all, as he has not told us. Therefore, we have absolutely no idea what the negotiations will be about; we have no idea what will represent success as far as the negotiation is concerned; and all we have is a situation of complete uncertainty.

Cytunaf ag ef; credaf fod angen diwygio sefydliadau'r UE, ond rydych yn gwneud hynny drwy weithio gyda phobl eraill, nid bygwth gadael, ac mae wedi methu â gwneud hynny'n gyfan gwbl. Nid oes unrhyw ddiplomyddiaeth o gwbl ar lefel Ewropeaidd mwyach o ran y DU. Mae'n air estron o safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU. Pe bai angen gwirioneddol am ddiwygio sefydliadau'r UE, byddem yn chwilio am gynghreiriaid i gefnogi hynny, nid dweud ein bod yn mynd i aildrafod neu adael. Nid dyna sut y mae diplomyddiaeth yn gweithio. Beth mae'n ei aildrafod? Pa bwerau y mae'n dymuno eu dychwelyd meddai? Nid oes gennym unrhyw syniad o gwbl, gan nad yw wedi dweud wrthym. Felly, nid oes gennym unrhyw syniad beth fydd y cyd-drafodaethau yn ei gynnwys; nid oes gennym unrhyw syniad beth fydd yn ei ystyried yn llwyddiant o ran y cyd-drafodaethau, a'r cyfan sydd gennym yw sefyllfa o ansicrwydd llwyr.

15:53 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the First Minister for giving way. I certainly concur with him that we have heard a lot from the opposition about fog in the channel and continent cut-off, and similar rhetoric today, but he is talking about the repatriation of powers. One power that Ed Miliband suggested on the 'Today' programme that should be repatriated is EU structural funds. The Deputy Minister said that that was not Welsh Labour's position; can you confirm that that is not Welsh Labour's position?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am ildio.Yn sicr cytunaf ag ef inni glywed cryn dipyn gan yr wrthblaid am niwl yn y sianel a'r cyfandir wedi colli cyswllt, a rhethreg debyg heddiw, ond mae'n sôn am ddychwelyd pwerau. Un o'r pwerau yr awgrymodd Ed Miliband ar y rhaglen 'Today' y dylid ei ddychwelyd yw cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog nad oedd Llafur Cymru yn cefnogi hynny; a allwch gadarnhau nad yw Llafur Cymru yn cefnogi hynny?

15:53 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

He was talking about state aid clearance and the need to ensure greater flexibility with that. The situation with structural funds remains the same. However, one of the issues that has been suggested for repatriation is the environment, which is devolved. Does that mean that powers will flow from Cardiff to London? There is talk of issues such as human rights, but that is nothing to do with the EU; it is a matter for the European Court of Human Rights, which is an entirely different body and has as much of a connection with the EU as the EU has with the European Ryder Cup team. However, there is, of course, a deliberate blurring of responsibility from the party opposite in that regard.

Roedd yn sôn am glirio cymorth gwladwriaethol a'r angen i sicrhau mwy o hyblygrwydd yn hynny o beth. Mae'r sefyllfa o ran cronfeydd strwythurol yn ddigyfnewid. Fodd bynnag, un o'r materion yr awgrymwyd y gellid ei ddychwelyd yw'r amgylchedd, sydd wedi'i ddatganoli. A yw hynny'n golygu y bydd pwerau yn llifo o Gaerdydd i Lundain? Mae sôn am faterion megis hawliau dynol, ond nid yw hynny'n ymwneud â'r UE o gwbl; mater i'r Llys Ewropeaidd ar Hawliau Dynol ydyw, sy'n gorff hollol wahanol, y mae ganddo gymaint o gysylltiad â'r UE ag sydd gan yr UE â thîm Cwpan Ryder Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, mae'n ymgais fwriadol gan y blaid gyferbyn i wneud cyfrifoldebau'n aneglur yn hynny o beth.

I know that there are people on the benches opposite who are in favour of our membership of the EU, but unfortunately the voices that we hear are the voices of those like Simon Hart, the MP for Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire, who said last week that he wanted to see the Europeans squeal. That is the level of debate that we get in the Conservative Party. What if a Member here were to stand up and say, 'What we need to do is to make the English squeal'? There would be uproar. However, of course, a Tory MP apparently says this and thinks that this is a bright thing to say. The reality of the situation is this, I am afraid: the Prime Minister understands that UKIP is lapping at his heels and he has a Eurosceptic wing within his party, and he wants to take votes away from UKIP. I have to say to the party opposite that it is not going to work: if people's main obsession is Europe in a general election, they will vote for UKIP whatever you do, and that is not going to help in any event. One of the things that has been said to me time and again is that this is more a case of the short-term interests of the Conservative party taking precedence over the long-term interests of Britain. This is a situation where party politics and the internal divisions of the Conservative party are seen as being more important than the long-term economic future of Britain.

Gwn fod pobl ar y meinciau gyferbyn sydd o blaid ein haelodaeth o'r UE, ond yn anffodus y lleisiau a glywn yw lleisiau fel rhai Simon Hart, yr AS dros Orllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro, a ddywedodd yr wythnos diwethaf ei fod am weld yr Ewropeaid yn gwichian. Dyna lefel y ddadl a gawn gan y Blaid Geidwadol. Beth os yw Aelod yma yn sefyll i fyny a dweud, 'Yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud yw gwneud i'r Saeson wichian'? Byddai cythrwfl. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, mae AS Torïaidd yn dweud hyn yn ôl y sôn ac yn credu bod hyn yn beth clyfar i'w ddweud. Mae arnaf ofn mai'r gwir amdani yw hyn: mae Prif Weinidog y DU yn deall bod UKIP wrth ei sodlau a bod ganddo adain Ewrosgeptig o fewn ei blaid, a'i fod am gymryd pleidleisiau i ffwrdd oddi wrth UKIP. Rhaid imi ddweud wrth y blaid gyferbyn na fydd yn llwyddo: os mai Ewrop yw prif obsesiwn pobl mewn etholiad cyffredinol, byddant yn pleidleisio dros UKIP beth bynnag a wnewch, ac ni fydd hynny'n helpu sut bynnag. Un o'r pethau a ddywedwyd wrthyf dro ar ôl tro yw mai'r hyn sy'n digwydd yw bod buddiannau byrdymor y blaid Geidwadol yn mynd yn drech na buddiannau hirdymor Prydain. Mae hon yn sefyllfa lle mae gwleidyddiaeth plaid a rhaniadau mewnol y blaid Geidwadol yn cael eu hystyried yn bwysicach na dyfodol economaidd hirdymor Prydain.

15:55

## Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very grateful to the First Minister for giving way, but it was Labour that breached its manifesto promise to the British people to have a referendum on the Lisbon treaty. That was a manifesto commitment. That is the kind of cynical behaviour over Europe that has increased people's concerns about the European Union.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am ildio, ond Llafur a dorrodd ei haddewid maniffesto i bobl Prydain i gynnal refferendwm ar gytuniad Lisbon. Ymrwymiad maniffesto ydoedd. Dyna'r math o ymddygiad sinigaidd o ran Ewrop sydd wedi cynyddu pryderon pobl am yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

15:56

## Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister*

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There is also an arrogance to the idea that there will be a referendum in the next five years when the party proposing the referendum may well not be in Government after 2015. That is an arrogance that seeks to bind the subsequent Parliament. There have been Tory MPs who have said that there should be a vote on this now to bind the subsequent Parliament. Is there anything more anti-democratic than that suggestion? [Interruption.] The leader of the opposition likes to shout from his seat, but he seems to mistake shouting from his seat with intellectual debate, but that is something that he has always fallen for in this Chamber.

Mae haerllugrwydd hefyd yn perthyn i'r syniad y bydd refferendwm yn ystod y pum mlynedd nesaf er ei bod yn ddigon posibl na fydd y blaid sy'n cynnig y refferendwm mewn grym ar ôl 2015. Mae hynny'n haerllugrwydd sy'n ceisio rhwymo'r Senedd ddilynol. Mae rhai Aelodau Seneddol Torïaidd wedi dweud y dylid cael pleidlais ar hyn yn awr i rwymo'r Senedd ddilynol. A oes unrhyw beth mwy gwrthddemocrataidd na'r awgrym hwnnw? [Torri ar draws.] Mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn hoffi gweiddi o'i sedd, ond ymddengys ei fod yn drysu rhwng gweiddi o'i sedd a dadl ddeallusol, ond mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae bob amser wedi'i wneud yn y Siambr hon.

The reality of the situation is this: Wales depends on the EU; it can do without the dithering that we have seen from the Prime Minister; and, it can do without the question mark that has been put over the Scottish referendum by the Prime Minister. We will always stand up for the interests of the people of Wales, even as the party opposite will make sure that it stands up for the interests of others.

Y gwir amdani yw hyn: mae Cymru yn dibynnu ar yr UE; gall wneud heb y gwamalu a welsom gan Brif Weinidog y DU; a, gall wneud heb yr amheuaeth a fwriwyd dros refferendwm yr Alban gan Brif Weinidog y DU. Byddwn bob amser yn sefyll yn gadarn dros fuddiannau pobl Cymru, hyd yn oed pan fo'r blaid gyferbyn yn sicrhau ei bod yn sefyll yn gadarn dros fuddiannau pobl eraill.

15:56

## David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i Simon Thomas am ddod â'r ddadl hon i'r Siambr heddiw, dadl sydd wedi profi i fod yn amserol iawn. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i bawb a gyfrannodd i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma.

First, I want to thank Simon Thomas for bringing forward this debate to the Chamber today, a debate that has proven to be very timely. I would also like to thank everyone who contributed to the debate this afternoon.

Wrth grynhoi, rwy'n gobeithio trafod safbwyntiau y siaradwyr i gyd yn eu tro. Rydym wedi clywed amryw o safbwyntiau, ond rwy'n credu bod y mwyafrif ohonom wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd y cysylltiad rhwng Cymru ac Ewrop. Y cwestiwn yw: sut bydd y berthynas honno yn y dyfodol?

In summing up, I hope to discuss the point of view of all the speakers today in turn. We have heard a variety of views, but I think that the majority of them have acknowledged the importance of the link between Wales and Europe. The question is: how will that relationship be in future?

In his opening remarks, Simon Thomas outlined the true benefits that we see in Wales as a result of the UK's membership of the European Union. He highlighted the figures that show the amount of funding provided by the EU, as have many others this afternoon. Before anyone says that this would have come back from the UK Government if it had not been sent to the EU in the first place, as I have already heard, be honest with yourself and admit that at times of cuts and austerity like those that we are experiencing it is very unlikely that this UK Government, especially the Treasury, would have given equivalent funding to Wales, as Rhodri Glyn Thomas has already pointed out.

Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, amlinellodd Simon Thomas y manteision gwirioneddol a welwn yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i aelodaeth y DU o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Tynnodd sylw at y ffigurau sy'n dangos faint o arian y mae'r UE yn ei ddarparu, fel y gwnaeth llawer o Aelodau eraill y prynhawn yma. Cyn i neb ddweud y byddai hyn wedi dod yn ôl drwy law Llywodraeth y DU pe na bai wedi ei hanfon i'r UE yn y lle cyntaf, fel yr wyf wedi clywed eisoes, byddwch yn onest a chyfaddefwch ar adegau o doriadau a chaledi fel y rhai yr ydym yn eu hwynebu, ei bod yn annhebygol iawn y byddai'r Llywodraeth hon yn San Steffan yn enwedig y Trysorlys, wedi rhoi arian cyfatebol i Gymru, fel y nododd Rhodri Glyn Thomas eisoes.

Simon also emphasised the cultural and historic association with Europe, and we cannot forget that side either. As others have done, I could reel off a list of investment projects that Wales has received through EU funding, but because I do not have enough time and there were a lot of speakers, I will move on to the various comments in the debate.

Pwysleisiodd Simon hefyd y cysylltiad diwylliannol a hanesyddol ag Ewrop, ac ni allwn anghofio'r agwedd honno ychwaith. Fel y gwnaeth eraill, gallwn roi ichi restr o brosiectau buddsoddi y mae Cymru wedi'u cael drwy gyllid yr UE, ond gan nad oes gennyf ddigon o amser ac roedd llawer o siaradwyr, symudaf ymlaen at y sylwadau amrywiol yn y ddadl.

On the amendments, I was wondering which Conservative Eurosceptic would stand up to speak on those, and I noticed that various Members spoke continually. It seemed that they accepted the single market, but did not want to be a real member of it; they wanted to play by the rules, but not be the ones that actually changed the rules. They talked about exports and renegotiating. It is important that we are there: the EU is changing and we cannot be on the peripheries; we need to be on the inside, as part of that changing process, having a say on what is going on.

O ran y gwelliannau, roeddwn yn ceisio dyfalu pa Ewrosgeptig o Geidwadwr a fyddai'n sefyll i fyny a thrafod y rheini, a sylwais fod amrywiol Aelodau yn siarad drwy'r amser. Ymddengys eu bod yn derbyn y farchnad sengl, ond nad oeddent am fod yn aelod gwirioneddol ohoni; roeddent yn awyddus i ddilyn y rheolau, ond nid cymryd rhan eu hunain yn y broses o newid y rheolau. Soniwyd am allforion ac aildrafod. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yno: mae'r UE yn newid ac ni allwn fod ar y cyrion; mae angen inni fod ar y tu mewn, fel rhan o'r broses newid honno, yn lleisio barn ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd.

If you want quotes from employers, I have quite a few—as Joyce Watson alluded to earlier—from various industries that say what a dangerous statement that was last week.

Os ydych am ddyfynnu cyflogwyr, mae gennyf eithaf tipyn o ddyfyniadau—fel y soniodd Joyce Watson yn gynharach—gan ddiwydiannau amrywiol sy'n dweud pa mor beryglus oedd y datganiad hwnnw yr wythnos diwethaf.

Mick Antoniw highlighted the important issue of workers' rights, and the ideological aspect of the Prime Minister wanting to take away some of those rights in the social chapter. I totally agree with him on that, as you would expect. We cannot ignore those aspects either.

Tynnodd Mick Antoniw sylw at fater pwysig hawliau gweithwyr, a'r agwedd ideolegol sydd ynghlwm wrth ddymuniad Prif Weinidog y DU i ddileu rhai o'r hawliau hynny yn y bennod gymdeithasol. Cytunaf yn llwyr ag ef yn hynny o beth, fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl. Ni allwn anwybyddu'r agweddau hynny ychwaith.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas, whose work I recognise on the Committee of the Regions, as I do the work of Christine Chapman before him, made Wales's position absolutely clear. Synergies exist between EU member states and sub-member states, and we cannot throw this away. What would be the consequences if we did?

Esboniodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas, yr wyf yn cydnabod ei waith ar Bwyllgor y Rhanbarthau, fel yr wyf yn cydnabod gwaith Christine Chapman, ei ragflaenydd, sefyllfa Cymru yn hollol glir. Ceir synergeddau rhwng aelod-wladwriaethau'r UE ac is-aelod-wladwriaethau, ac ni allwn daflu hyn i ffwrdd. Beth fyddai'r goblygiadau pe baem yn gwneud hynny?

David Melding was very clear and passionate about what he was saying. The constitutional issues are critical; I acknowledge that. However, they are critical for the union of the whole of the UK. They are important and we must address those serious consequences, but we cannot do that by being outside the EU. We need to look at how those consequences are worked within the EU.

Roedd David Melding yn glir ac yn angerddol iawn am yr hyn yr oedd yn ei ddweud. Mae'r materion cyfansoddiadol yn hollbwysig; rwy'n cydnabod hynny. Fodd bynnag, maent yn hollbwysig i undeb y DU gyfan. Maent yn bwysig a rhaid inni roi sylw i'r goblygiadau difrifol hynny, ond ni allwn wneud hynny drwy fod y tu allan i'r UE. Mae angen inni edrych ar sut y bydd y goblygiadau hynny yn gweithio o fewn yr UE.

Ken Skates talked about his constituency and Airbus, and gave us figures to support the benefits. The question he asked was, 'Who really stands up for Wales?' It is not the UK Tories; that is quite clear. That is an important aspect.

Soniodd Ken Skates am ei etholaeth ac Airbus, a rhoddodd inni ffigurau i gefnogi'r manteision. Y cwestiwn a ofynnodd oedd, 'Pwy sy'n sefyll yn gadarn dros Gymru mewn gwirionedd?' Nid Torïaid y DU; mae hynny'n gwbl glir. Mae hynny'n agwedd bwysig.

Mark Isherwood tried to reinvent the Prime Minister's words, assuming success in the renegotiation. That is a big assumption. The trade deficit of the EU—yes, we recognise that. Yes, European Free Trade Association states are there, in the single market, but they do not have a say on how to set the rules of the single market, and that is important. We are not surrendering UK sovereignty; that is a UKIP view and I am surprised that the Tories—. Well, no, I am not, actually, but there we are.

Ceisiodd Mark Isherwood ail-lunio geiriau Prif Weinidog y DU, gan ragdybio y byddai'r aildrafod yn llwyddiannus. Mae hynny'n rhagdybiaeth fawr. Diffyg masnach yr UE—ydym, rydym yn cydnabod hynny. Ie, mae gwladwriaethau sy'n rhan o Gymdeithas Masnach Rydd Ewrop yn y farchnad sengl, ond nid ydynt yn cael dylanwadu ar sut y dylid pennu rheolau'r farchnad sengl, ac mae hynny'n bwysig. Nid ydym yn ildio sofraniaeth y DU; barn UKIP yw honno a synnaf fod y Torïaid—. Wel, na, nid wyf yn synnu, mewn gwirionedd, ond dyna ni.

Joyce Watson mentioned some of the issues that really affect the important aspects of our role in Europe. She highlighted Lord Heseltine's comments, to use his proper name. Yes, it is surprising—or is it?—that, once again, Lord Heseltine dictates and comments upon the role of the Tory Government in this whole debate.

Soniodd Joyce Watson am rai o'r materion sy'n effeithio ar agweddau pwysig ar ein rôl yn Ewrop o ddifrif. Tynnodd sylw at sylwadau'r Arglwydd Heseltine, a defnyddio ei enw iawn. Ydy, mae'n syndod—neu a ydy hi?—mai'r Arglwydd Heseltine, unwaith eto, sy'n llywio ac yn gwneud sylwadau ar rôl y Llywodraeth Dorïaidd yn yr holl ddadl hon.

Coming to William Powell's comments—I cannot forget William Powell—he was quite right to highlight the important role that the EU has in our agricultural industry and rural communities. I want to make a quick comment on something that was said today. The president of the FUW was in Westminster today at an event in the House of Lords. These are his words and his views:

Gan ddod at sylwadau William Powell—ni allaf anghofio William Powell—roedd yn llygad ei le i dynnu sylw at y rôl bwysig sydd gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ein diwydiant amaethyddol a'n cymunedau gwledig. Hoffwn nodi'n fyr rywbeth a ddywedwyd heddiw. Roedd llywydd Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru yn San Steffan heddiw mewn digwyddiad yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Dyma ei eiriau a'i farn yntau:

'While we would prefer to rely completely on the open market, the reality is that around 80% of our income is dependent on payments received through the EU…. Without that money our rural communities would collapse.'

Er y byddai'n well gennym ddibynnu'n llwyr ar y farchnad agored, y gwir amdani yw bod tua 80% o'n hincwm yn dibynnu ar daliadau a dderbyniwyd drwy'r UE.... Heb yr arian hwnnw byddai ein cymunedau gwledig yn cael eu chwalu.

That is the FUW president making those comments this morning in Westminster.

Dyna lywydd Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru yn gwneud y sylwadau hynny y bore yma yn San Steffan.

First Minister, you have quite rightly told us about the threat that investors see in uncertainty for five-years—we say five years, but it could be six or seven, because 2017 was the earliest that he talked about, so it could be longer—and the implications that that has, particularly for overseas inward investors. We cannot afford dithering. We have to be clear. This announcement by the Prime Minister has put us in a difficult position. Uncertainty is the enemy of investment and uncertainty is what he has created. It is a huge disappointment that, at a time when the UK Government should be making representations in the multiannual financial framework discussions, while maintaining a strong structural funds and regional policy, we are seeing decisions being made that have resulted more from the Prime Minister looking inward to the Tory party, which is fragmented, than from seeking the best deal for the regions of the UK.

Brif Weinidog, rydych wedi sôn wrthym, a hynny'n ddigon priodol, am y bygythiad y mae buddsoddwyr yn ei weld mewn ansicrwydd am bum mlynedd—dywedwn bum mlynedd, ond gallai fod yn chwech neu'n saith mlynedd, oherwydd 2017 oedd y dyddiad cynharaf y soniodd amdano, felly gallai fod yn hwy—a goblygiadau hynny, yn enwedig i fewnfuddsoddwyr tramor. Ni allwn fforddio gwamalu. Rhaid inni fod yn glir. Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn gan Brif Weinidog y DU wedi ein rhoi mewn sefyllfa anodd. Ansicrwydd yw gelyn buddsoddiad ac ansicrwydd yw'r hyn y mae wedi ei greu. Mae'n siom anferth, ar adeg pan ddylai Llywodraeth y DU fod yn gwneud sylwadau yn y trafodaethau ar y fframwaith ariannol amlflwyddyn, tra'n cynnal cronfeydd strwythurol a pholisi rhanbarthol cadarn, ein bod yn gweld penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud am fod Prif Weinidog y DU yn edrych yn fewnblyg ar y blaid Dorïaidd sydd wedi'i hollti, yn hytrach na cheisio'r fargen orau i ranbarthau'r DU.

I conclude by asking Members to support this motion and to reject amendments 1, 2, 3—I would think—and 4. I have a bit of an issue with amendment 3, because I am old enough to remember 1974 and I actually voted in 1975. I also remind people that Maggie Thatcher voted 'yes' in 1975. So, I definitely ask Members to reject amendments 1, 2 and 4. I will leave amendment 3 to you, as to how factual it is.

Hoffwn gloi drwy ofyn i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig hwn a gwrthod gwelliannau 1, 2, 3—tybiwn i—a 4. Mae gennyf dipyn o broblem gyda gwelliant 3, am fy mod yn ddigon hen i gofio 1974 ac am imi bleidleisio yn 1975. Hoffwn hefyd atgoffa pobl i Maggie Thatcher bleidleisio 'ie' yn 1975. Felly, yn sicr gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthod gwelliannau 1, 2 a 4. Chi a gewch benderfynu ynglŷn â gwelliant 3, o ran pa mor ffeithiol ydyw.

16:03

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. Will you wind up please?

Trefn. A wnewch ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

16:03

## David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have had opportunities to vote on the EU—perhaps not directly in a referendum, but we have seen lots of general elections that have been focused on the EU in the meantime.

Rydym wedi cael cyfleoedd i bleidleisio ar yr UE—efallai nid yn uniongyrchol mewn refferendwm, ond rydym wedi gweld llawer o etholiadau cyffredinol sydd wedi canolbwyntio ar yr UE yn y cyfamser.

16:04

## Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. I will therefore defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf yr holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.*

*Voting deferred until voting time.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 4.04 p.m.*

*The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 4.04 p.m.*

# Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i Uwch-gynghrair Cymru

# The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's Inquiry into the Welsh Premier League

Cynnig NDM5155 Ann Jones

Motion NDM5155 Ann Jones

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Tachwedd 2012.

Notes the Report of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on the Welsh Premier League which was laid in the Table Office on 19 November 2012.

16:04

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i gynnig y cynnig.

I call the Chair of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee to move the motion.

16:04

## Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Thank you Deputy Presiding Officer; I see that we have had a change of referee for this debate, so I hope that you will be kind. My experience of referees in football matches is that they are not very kind to my own football team, so I hope that you will be kind. Before I open this debate, in case I am accused of scoring an own goal, I think that I have to declare my proud allegiance to Greg Strong's black and white army, known as Rhyl FC, as I am a ticketholder. I will not bore you by singing the songs that we sing when the lads come out onto the pitch, but move on to the report. [Interruption.] I will if you want me to, but I am sure that you have heard them all, and yes, we play football in north Wales, Jeff. [Laughter.]

Diolch Ddirprwy Lywydd; gwelaf ein bod wedi cael canolwr newydd ar gyfer y ddadl hon, felly gobeithiaf y byddwch yn garedig. Fy mhrofiad i o ddyfarnwyr mewn gemau pêl-droed yw nad ydynt yn garedig iawn i'm tîm pêl-droed i, felly gobeithiaf y byddwch yn garedig. Cyn imi agor y ddadl hon, rhag ofn imi gael fy nghyhuddo o sgorio gôl i'r ochr arall, credaf fod yn rhaid imi ddatgan fy nheyrngarwch balch i fyddin du a gwyn Greg Strong, sef Clwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl, gan fy mod yn ddeiliad tocyn. Nid wyf am eich diflasu drwy ganu'r caneuon a ganwn pan ddaw'r bechgyn allan ar y cae, ond symud ymlaen i'r adroddiad. [Torri ar draws.] Gwnaf os ydych am i wneud, ond rwy'n siŵr y byddwch wedi eu clywed i gyd, ac ie, rydym yn chwarae pêl-droed yn y Gogledd, Jeff. [Chwerthin.]

It is important for Wales to have a successful national league. However, when I say 'successful'—and I think that this is what we were looking at as a committee in terms of success—I do not mean what the English premier league sees as success, which is money, mammoth broadcasting deals and superstar players. The Welsh Premier League may never be as successful as the English premier league in terms of money, razzmatazz and glamour, but it will have superstars soon when Rhyl returns to its rightful place in the Welsh Premier League. A successful Welsh Premier League, as I see it, would bring communities together, give young people of all backgrounds opportunities to enjoy and participate in sport at grass-roots levels, and be able to give something back to those communities. That is the strength that I see the Welsh Premier League demonstrating.

Mae'n bwysig i Gymru gael cynghrair genedlaethol lwyddiannus. Fodd bynnag, pan ddywedaf 'llwyddiannus'a chredaf mai dyna'r hyn yr oeddem yn ei ystyried fel pwyllgor o ran llwyddiantnid wyf yn golygu'r hyn y mae'r uwch gynghrair yn Lloegr yn ei weld fel llwyddiant, sef arian, cytundebau darlledu enfawr a chwaraewyr gorau'r byd. Efallai na fydd Uwch Gynghrair Cymru byth mor llwyddiannus ag uwch gynghrair Lloegr o ran arian, sbloet a steil ond bydd ganddi sêr y byd pêl-droed cyn bo hir pan fydd y Rhyl yn dychwelyd i'w safle priodol yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Byddai Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, yn fy marn i, yn dwyn cymunedau ynghyd, yn rhoi cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc o bob cefndir fwynhau a chymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad, ac yn gallu rhoi rhywbeth yn ôl i'r cymunedau hynny. Dyna'r cryfder y gwelaf Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn ei ddangos.

Before I go into the detail of the report, I want to emphasise that there was agreement among everyone whom we spoke to that the Welsh Premier League has developed significantly since it was established 20 years ago in terms of the quality of players and coaches and also the infrastructure of the clubs. Members may be aware that Rhys Healey, a young striker with Connah's Quay Nomads FC, was last week snapped up by Cardiff City FC to help it in its push for promotion. Good luck, Rhys, and always remember that you started off in north Wales. We also heard about the financial difficulties that some clubs have faced in recent times. That makes it all the more important that all avenues are explored to ensure that the league is sustainable. I hope that our inquiry and recommendations will help to move things forward in a positive direction.

Cyn imi fanylu ar yr adroddiad, hoffwn bwysleisio fod cytundeb ymhlith pawb y siaradwyd â hwy fod Uwch Gynghrair Cymru wedi datblygu'n sylweddol ers iddi gael ei sefydlu 20 mlynedd yn ôl o ran ansawdd y chwaraewyr a hyfforddwyr, a hefyd strwythur y clybiau. Efallai fod yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol i Rhys Healey, ymosodwr ifanc yng nghlwb pêl-droed Nomads Cei Connah, gael ei fachu yr wythnos diwethaf gan Glwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd i'w helpu yn ei ymdrech i godi i Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr. Pob lwc, Rhys, a chofia bob amser mai yn y gogledd y dechreuaist. Clywsom hefyd am yr anawsterau ariannol y mae rhai clybiau wedi eu hwynebu yn ddiweddar. Mae hynny'n ei gwneud hyd yn oed yn fwy pwysig fod pob posibilrwydd yn cael ei ystyried er mwyn sicrhau bod y gynghrair yn gynaliadwy. Gobeithiaf y bydd ein hymchwiliad a'n hargymhellion yn helpu i symud pethau ymlaen mewn cyfeiriad cadarnhaol.

There are four key areas that we feel are fundamentally important to taking football forward in Wales. They are the relationship between the Football Association of Wales and the Welsh Government; the community hub model for Welsh Premier League clubs; the development of 3G and 4G pitches; and the relationship between the FAW and the Welsh Premier League clubs. We felt that all these issues link together and can lead to a significant, long-term impact on the sustainability of the football league.

Mae pedwar maes allweddol sy'n sylfaenol bwysig yn ein barn ni er mwyn datblygu pêl-droed yng Nghymru, sef y gyd-berthynas rhwng Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru; y model canolfannau cymunedol ar gyfer clybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru; datblygu caeau 3G a 4G; a'r berthynas rhwng yr FAW a chlybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Roeddem yn teimlo bod yr holl faterion hyn yn cysylltu â'i gilydd ac y gallant arwain at effaith sylweddol, hirdymor ar gynaliadwyedd y gynghrair pêl-droed.

To turn to the FAW and the Welsh Government and their relationship, it is, sadly, only in recent years that the FAW has developed a more outward-looking culture. That is evident in its strategic plan, published in 2012, which sets out the FAW's ambitions for football in Wales and the Welsh Premier League. You would expect any footballing inquiry to have the FAW in for both halves, and we had it in during the first half of evidence and at the end, in the second half. In its evidence, the FAW referred to examples of local and central government supporting sporting bodies such as the FAW. We have to acknowledge that, historically, the relationship between the FAW and the Welsh Government has been non-existent and, therefore, it is no surprise that the FAW has not received the support that bodies in other countries have received. There needs to be a period of developing that relationship over the coming years, if the FAW wishes to engage the support of the Welsh Government in moving things forward. If the FAW wants support from local or central government, it must demonstrate that it can deliver the wider policy agenda of supporting grass-roots football and improvements in levels of participation, including by women and in disability football. We think that the FAW is starting to take strides in this direction, particularly with the concept of clubs as community hubs and with the academy system.

I droi at yr FAW a Llywodraeth Cymru a'u cydberthynas, yn anffodus, dim ond yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf y mae'r FAW wedi datblygu diwylliant mwy eangfrydig. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn ei chynllun strategol, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2012, sy'n nodi dyheadau'r FAW ar gyfer pêl-droed yng Nghymru ac Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Byddech yn disgwyl i unrhyw ymchwiliad pêl-droed gynnwys yr FAW yn y ddau hanner, a digwyddodd hynny yn ystod hanner cyntaf y dystiolaeth ac ar y diwedd, yn yr ail hanner. Yn ei thystiolaeth, cyfeiriodd yr FAW at enghreifftiau o lywodraeth leol a chanolog yn cefnogi cyrff chwaraeon fel yr FAW. Mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod, yn hanesyddol, nad oes cyd-berthynas wedi bodoli rhwng yr FAW a Llywodraeth Cymru ac, felly, nid yw'n syndod nad yw'r FAW wedi cael y gefnogaeth y mae cyrff mewn gwledydd eraill wedi ei chael. Mae angen cyfnod o ddatblygu'r gyd-berthynas honno dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, os yw'r FAW am gael cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i symud pethau ymlaen. Os yw'r FAW am gael cefnogaeth gan lywodraeth leol neu ganolog, rhaid iddi ddangos ei bod yn gallu cyflawni'r agenda polisi ehangach o gefnogi pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad a gwelliannau mewn lefelau cyfranogi, gan gynnwys cyfranogiad gan fenywod ac mewn pêl-droed i bobl anabl. Credwn fod yr FAW yn dechrau cymryd camau i'r cyfeiriad hwn, yn enwedig o ran y cysyniad o glybiau fel canolfannau cymunedol a chyda system yr academi.

To turn to the community hub model, the second key theme, it is seen by the FAW as central to ensuring the sustainability of clubs and the Welsh Premier League. We agree with that view. We feel that football clubs should be seen as an excellent tool to develop improvements in grass-roots football, particularly in participation levels. In terms of financial support, we did not believe that we could recommend, especially in the current financial climate, that the Welsh Premier League should be supported directly by the Welsh Government. However, given the potential of the community hub model, we think that the FAW and the Welsh Government could explore whether there is any scope for clubs that fit this model to access some existing resources.

I droi at y model canolfannau cymunedol, yr ail thema allweddol, fe'i hystyrir gan yr FAW yn rhywbeth sy'n rhan ganolog o sicrhau cynaliadwyedd clybiau ac Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Cytunwn â'r farn honno. Teimlwn y dylai clybiau pêl-droed gael eu gweld fel dull rhagorol o ddatblygu gwelliannau mewn pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad, yn enwedig o ran lefelau cyfranogi. O ran cymorth ariannol, nid oeddem yn credu y gallem argymell, yn enwedig yn yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol, y dylai Uwch Gynghrair Cymru gael ei chefnogi'n uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried potensial y model canolfannau cymunedol, credwn y gallai'r FAW a Llywodraeth Cymru ymchwilio i weld a oes unrhyw bosibilrwydd y gallai clybiau sy'n gweddu i'r model hwn fanteisio ar rai o'r adnoddau sydd eisoes ar gael.

The third key theme of our inquiry was 3G and 4G pitches. While the success of the community hub model is not absolutely dependent on having 3G or 4G pitches, if a club wants to increase the use of its facilities by the community, for obvious reasons, it will need a surface that can sustain that increased use. We received a lot of evidence of the significant benefits that can be delivered by 3G or 4G pitches, including the obvious advantages to participation and grass-roots football. Not everyone agreed that they wanted to play on these pitches. In fact, there are many traditionalists, me included, who feel that football should be played only on grass. Also, last week's fourth-round Welsh Cup tie at Park Hall stadium, which was to be played on a 3G pitch, was called off, but I saw football going ahead on grass pitches. However, even those who, like me, feel that football should be played on traditional grass, can still see the benefits of these new styles of pitch.

Trydedd thema allweddol ein hymchwiliad oedd caeau 3G a 4G. Er nad yw llwyddiant y model canolfannau cymunedol yn llwyr ddibynnol ar gael caeau 3G neu 4G, os yw clwb am i'r gymuned ddefnyddio mwy o'i gyfleusterau, am resymau amlwg, bydd angen arwyneb arno a all ymdopi â'r defnydd cynyddol hwnnw. Cawsom lawer o dystiolaeth am fanteision sylweddol caeau 3G neu 4G, gan gynnwys y manteision amlwg i gyfranogiad a phêl-droed ar lawr gwlad. Nid oedd pawb yn cytuno eu bod eisiau chwarae ar y caeau hyn. Yn wir, mae llawer o bobl draddodiadol, yn cynnwys fi fy hun, sy'n teimlo y dylid chwarae pêl-droed ar laswellt yn unig. Hefyd, cafodd gêm pedwaredd rownd pencampwriaeth Cwpan Cymru yn stadiwm Neuadd y Parc yr wythnos diwethaf, a oedd i'w chwarae ar gae 3G, ei chanslo, ond gwelais bêl-droed yn cael ei chwarae ar gaeau glaswellt. Fodd bynnag, gall hyd yn oed y rhai, fel fi, sy'n teimlo y dylid chwarae pêl-droed ar laswellt traddodiadol, weld manteision y mathau newydd hyn o gaeau.

16:11

## Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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With regard to these 3G and 4G pitches, which are now becoming more common, does the committee believe that there should be a 3G or 4G pitch in every region of Wales, in order to allow young people to train throughout the year, and so on?

O ran y caeau 3G a 4G hyn, sydd bellach yn dod yn fwy cyffredin, a yw'r pwyllgor yn credu y dylid cael cae 3G neu 4G ym mhob rhanbarth yng Nghymru, er mwyn galluogi pobl ifanc i hyfforddi trwy gydol y flwyddyn, ac yn y blaen ?

16:11

## Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Thank you very much for that question; I take it that extra time will be added on at the end. [Laughter.] I think that the committee did believe that and we were looking at the benefits that 3G and 4G pitches could bring. We think that it is a clear way forward for clubs that want to develop in this way. The Bangor model should be explored in more depth: Bangor train on a 3G pitch but they play most of their games on traditional grass. That is the way forward, and we would like to see a geographical spread of 3G and 4G pitches across Wales.

Diolch yn fawr iawn am y cwestiwn hwnnw; rwy'n cymryd y cawn amser ychwanegol ar y diwedd. [Chwerthin.] Credaf fod y pwyllgor yn credu hynny, ac roeddem yn edrych ar y manteision y gallai caeau 3G a 4G eu sicrhau. Credwn fod hyn yn ffordd glir ymlaen i glybiau sydd am ddatblygu yn y ffordd hon. Dylai model Bangor gael ei ystyried yn fwy manwl: mae Bangor yn hyfforddi ar gae 3G ond yn chwarae'r rhan fwyaf o'i gemau ar laswellt traddodiadol. Dyna'r ffordd ymlaen, a hoffem weld caeau 3G neu 4G wedi'u gwasgaru'n ddaearyddol ledled Cymru.

I turn now to the relationship between the FAW and the Welsh Premier League clubs. This final key theme came from our evidence gathering, particularly when we visited football clubs. There was a feeling among the clubs and the fans that the FAW and its strategies were largely irrelevant to the fans and the clubs. Individual after individual told us that, despite a number of strategies being introduced, they did not see any improvement on the ground or any real relevance to improving the game. It might be that the effect of the various strategies and initiatives is not yet being felt, but there was clearly a sense of dissatisfaction among those to whom we spoke. There is a lot of work, therefore, to be done by the FAW to build relationships with the clubs. While the FAW's strategies are impressive and ambitious and often printed on very nice glossy paper—my assistant is holding one up to show you—they will not succeed if they do not take the clubs and, more importantly, the fans with them. We think that the FAW needs to prioritise communication and relationship-building with all of the clubs that participate.

Trof yn awr at y berthynas rhwng yr FAW a chlybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Daeth y thema allweddol derfynol hon o'r dystiolaeth a gasglwyd, yn enwedig pan wnaethom ymweld â chlybiau pêl-droed. Roedd teimlad ymysg y clybiau a'r cefnogwyr fod yr FAW a'i strategaethau yn amherthnasol i'r cefnogwyr a'r clybiau i raddau helaeth. Dywedodd un unigolyn ar ôl y llall wrthym, er i nifer o strategaethau gael eu cyflwyno, nad oeddent wedi gweld unrhyw welliant ar lawr gwlad nac unrhyw berthnasedd go iawn i wella'r gêm. Efallai nad yw effaith y strategaethau a'r mentrau amrywiol i'w theimlo eto, ond yn amlwg roedd ymdeimlad o anfodlonrwydd ymysg y rhai y gwnaethom siarad â hwy. Felly, mae gan yr FAW lawer o waith i'w wneud i feithrin cydberthnasau â'r clybiau. Er bod strategaethau'r FAW yn drawiadol ac yn uchelgeisiol ac yn aml wedi'u hargraffu ar bapur sgleiniog hyfryd—mae fy nghynorthwyydd yn dangos un i chi ar hyn o bryd—ni fyddant yn llwyddo os na chymerant y clybiau, ac yn bwysicach fyth, y cefnogwyr gyda hwy. Credwn fod angen i'r FAW flaenoriaethu'r gwaith o gyfathrebu a meithrin cydberthnasau â phob un o'r clybiau sy'n cymryd rhan.

There were nine recommendations in the report, aimed at the Welsh Government or the FAW. Six of our recommendations were for the Welsh Government, and I am pleased that the Minister has been able to accept all of them—two have been agreed in principle. I am pleased that the Minister recognises the importance of football and the success of the Welsh Premier League, and the role that Welsh Premier League clubs can play in encouraging grass-roots participation in sport. I know that he also acknowledges the importance of working with the FAW, through Sport Wales, to deliver on the community hubs strategy. As I mentioned earlier, a key issue was the development of a successful working relationship between the Government, Sport Wales and the FAW. I wonder, therefore, whether the Minister could give the Assembly an update if there has been any further discussion with the FAW since our report was published.

Roedd naw argymhelliad yn yr adroddiad, wedi'u hanelu at Lywodraeth Cymru neu'r FAW. Roedd chwech o'n hargymhellion ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru, ac rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog wedi gallu derbyn pob un ohonynt—cytunwyd ar ddau mewn egwyddor. Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd pêl-droed a llwyddiant Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, a'r rôl y gall clybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru ei chwarae wrth annog cyfranogiad ar lawr gwlad mewn chwaraeon. Gwn ei fod hefyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd gweithio gyda'r FAW, drwy Chwaraeon Cymru, i gyflawni'r strategaeth canolfannau cymunedol. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, un mater allweddol oedd datblygu cyd-berthynas waith lwyddiannus rhwng y Llywodraeth, Chwaraeon Cymru a'r FAW. Tybed, felly, a allai'r Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad ynglŷn ag unrhyw drafodaeth bellach a fu â'r FAW ers i'n hadroddiad gael ei gyhoeddi.

In terms of 3G and 4G pitches, I am again pleased that the Minister has emphasised that the development of accessible facilities is of central importance to Sport Wales's community sport strategy, although he recognises that 3G and 4G pitches are not a panacea with regard to the issues identified by the inquiry. I agree that this process needs to start with strategic discussions between the FAW, local authorities and clubs, particularly about the types of facilities needed and how we can all support grass-roots sport and maximise usage for wider community benefit.

O ran caeau 3G a 4G, rwy'n falch unwaith eto bod y Gweinidog wedi pwysleisio bod datblygu cyfleusterau hygyrch o bwysigrwydd canolog i strategaeth chwaraeon cymunedol Chwaraeon Cymru, er ei fod yn cydnabod nad yw caeau 3G a 4G yn ateb i bob problem a nodwyd gan yr ymchwiliad. Cytunaf fod angen i'r broses hon ddechrau gyda thrafodaethau strategol rhwng yr FAW, awdurdodau lleol a chlybiau, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r mathau o gyfleusterau sydd eu hangen a sut y gallwn ni i gyd gefnogi chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad a'u defnyddio i'r eithaf er budd ehangach y gymuned.

I mentioned earlier that the FAW is moving in this direction, particularly with the community hub model. I think that that will demonstrate the role that Welsh Premier League clubs can play in our communities. I hope that our Minister, in his response, can update us on progress in this area. In terms of the recommendations to the FAW, I think that it has responded positively to the report. Its report was published almost at the same time as ours; so, in true fashion, I suppose that there will be a return match when we will ask the FAW to come back in and see whether we can get a better score.

Soniais yn gynharach fod yr FAW yn symud i'r cyfeiriad hwn, yn enwedig gyda'r model canolfannau cymunedol. Credaf y bydd hynny'n dangos y rôl y gall clybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru ei chwarae yn ein cymunedau. Rwy'n gobeithio y gall ein Gweinidog, yn ei ymateb, roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am y cynnydd yn y maes hwn. O ran yr argymhellion i'r FAW, credaf iddi ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r adroddiad. Cyhoeddwyd ei hadroddiad bron yr un pryd â'n un ni; felly, yn ôl yr arfer, mae'n debyg y bydd gêm ailchwarae pan ofynnwn i'r FAW ddod yn ôl i mewn a gweld a allwn gael sgôr well.

Finally, I thank all of those who gave evidence to the committee, and to the committee staff for their invaluable help in producing our report; to the clubs and supporters who shared their views, which were sometimes very strong, with us in the course of our inquiry; and to the FAW for coming in to share some of its ideas. I hope that we have achieved what we set out to do as a committee, which was to promote the Welsh Premier League and to help it to continue to develop and improve. To paraphrase the FAW's motto, it is our voices, our game, our country. Thank you.

Yn olaf, hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, ac i staff y pwyllgor am eu cymorth amhrisiadwy wrth lunio ein hadroddiad; i'r clybiau a'r cefnogwyr a rannodd eu barn â ni yn ystod ein hymchwiliad, a oedd weithiau'n gryf iawn; ac i'r FAW am ddod i mewn i rannu rhai o'i syniadau. Gobeithiaf ein bod wedi cyflawni'r hyn yr oeddem yn bwriadu ei wneud fel pwyllgor, sef hyrwyddo Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a'i helpu i barhau i ddatblygu a gwella. Er mwyn aralleirio arwyddair yr FAW, ein llais, ein gêm, ein gwlad. Diolch.

16:15

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

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Diolch yn fawr, Gadeirydd. I am grateful that you did not sing, as I do not think that singing is covered in the Standing Orders. [Laughter.]

Diolch yn fawr, Gadeirydd. Rwy'n ddiolchgar na wnaethoch ganu, gan na chredaf fod canu wedi ei gynnwys yn y Rheolau Sefydlog. [Chwerthin.]

16:16 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the opportunity to say a few words this afternoon about the Welsh Premier League. This debate takes place at a time when the contrast between Welsh football at club level can be clearly seen. Swansea City FC is in its second season playing in the English Premier League, and has reached the final of the Capital One Cup. It is estimated that Swansea's first season in the top-flight of an English football league generated £58 million for the Welsh economy. Cardiff City FC, which is currently top of the championship, is set to join them next season with all the economic benefits that that will generate.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ddweud ychydig eiriau y prynhawn yma am Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Mae'r ddadl hon yn digwydd ar adeg pan ellir gweld y cyferbyniad yn glir rhwng pêl-droed Cymru ar lefel clwb. Mae Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Abertawe yn ei ail dymor yn chwarae yn Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr, ac mae wedi cyrraedd rownd derfynol Cwpan Capital One. Amcangyfrifir bod tymor cyntaf Abertawe ar frig cynghrair Lloegr wedi cynhyrchu £58 miliwn i economi Cymru. Mae disgwyl i Glwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd, sydd ar hyn o bryd ar frig y bencampwriaeth, ymuno â hwy y tymor nesaf gyda'r holl fuddiannau economaidd a fydd yn deillio o hynny.

This success is in stark contrast to the current state of the Welsh Premier League. Our national league is failing to capture the imagination of the Welsh public. Last season, the average attendance for league games was only 329. This season, attendance is threatening to dwindle even further, with an average of only 323 watching this season's Boxing Day fixtures, which clearly demonstrating the challenges facing the league. This is not meant as a criticism of the many volunteers involved in the Welsh Premier League. These dedicated volunteers give up their time to play a crucial role in the delivery of weekly fixture games. They are the unsung heroes of Welsh football.

Mae'r llwyddiant hwn yn gwrthgyferbynnu'n llwyr â chyflwr presennol Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Nid yw ein cynghrair genedlaethol yn llwyddo i ddal dychymyg y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Y tymor diwethaf, cyfartaledd y presenoldeb ar gyfer gemau cynghrair oedd 329 yn unig. Y tymor hwn, mae presenoldeb yn bygwth lleihau hyd yn oed ymhellach, gyda dim ond 323 ar gyfartaledd yn gwylio gemau Gŵyl San Steffan y tymor hwn, sy'n amlwg yn dangos yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r gynghrair. Ni fwriedir i hyn fod yn feirniadaeth o'r llu o wirfoddolwyr sy'n ymwneud ag Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Mae'r gwirfoddolwyr ymroddedig hyn yn rhoi o'u hamser i chwarae rôl hanfodol yn y gwaith o ddarparu gemau wythnosol y tymor. Hwy yw arwyr di-glod pêl-droed Cymru.

I firmly believe that there is potential for a strong, successful Welsh Premier League—one that co-exists alongside the teams that play in the English leagues. This debate is a good starting point.

Rwy'n credu'n gryf bod yna botensial ar gyfer Uwch Gynghrair Cymru sy'n gryf ac yn llwyddiannus—un sy'n cyd-fodoli ochr yn ochr â'r timau sy'n chwarae yng nghynghreiriau Lloegr. Mae'r ddadl hon yn fan cychwyn da.

There is much work to be done, and the Welsh Government can play a key role in ensuring that this happens. The Welsh Government must work with the Football Association of Wales, Sport Wales, the Welsh Premier League clubs, and the local authorities to develop a strategy to promote football in Wales.

Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud, a gall Llywodraeth Cymru chwarae rhan allweddol i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru weithio gyda Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, Chwaraeon Cymru, clybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, a'r awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu strategaeth i hyrwyddo pêl-droed yng Nghymru.

Some excellent players come from the league, but it should not just be seen as a breeding ground for good players who ultimately apply their trade elsewhere. We should not lack ambition for our clubs and the league itself. One major problem is the lack of awareness of the league, and that is partly due to the poor media coverage. I recognise that S4C, with its 'Sgorio' programme, provides a very good highlights package, and that the channel also screens live games. However, many other media outlets, such as BBC Wales and ITV Wales, provide very little coverage of league matches, and it is increasingly difficult for clubs to get a share of the limelight.

Daw rhai chwaraewyr rhagorol o'r gynghrair, ond ni ddylai gael ei gweld fel magwrfa i chwaraewyr da yn unig, sydd, yn y pen draw, yn defnyddio eu talentau yn rhywle arall. Ni ddylem fod â diffyg uchelgais ar gyfer ein clybiau a'r gynghrair ei hun. Un broblem fawr yw diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o'r gynghrair, ac mae hynny'n rhannol oherwydd y sylw gwael yn y cyfryngau. Cydnabyddaf fod S4C, gyda'i rhaglen 'Sgorio', yn darparu pecyn da iawn o uchafbwyntiau, a bod y sianel hefyd yn darlledu gemau byw. Fodd bynnag, prin iawn yw'r sylw y mae llawer o sianeli cyfryngau eraill, megis BBC Cymru ac ITV Wales, yn ei roi i gemau cynghrair, ac mae'n gynyddol anodd i glybiau gael unrhyw sylw.

I call on the Welsh Government to work with all stakeholders in raising the profile of the Welsh Premier League in the media and in local communities. I fully support the idea that clubs should be community hubs to develop and expand community participation in sport in general, and in grass-roots football in particular. Increased community use of sports facilities will naturally require surfaces that can cope with an increased demand for use. The benefits of all-weather, synthetic surfaces are well known. If the Welsh Government is serious in its wish to promote grass-roots football, it should consider a way to support clubs that wish to develop third and fourth generation pitches. Doing so could ensure that the clubs' facilities are more widely used and allow the clubs to build better relationships with their local communities.

Galwaf ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda'r holl randdeiliaid i godi proffil Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn y cyfryngau ac mewn cymunedau lleol. Cefnogaf yn llwyr y syniad y dylai clybiau fod yn ganolfannau cymunedol i ddatblygu ac ehangu cyfranogiad y gymuned mewn chwaraeon yn gyffredinol, ac mewn pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad yn arbennig. Bydd defnydd cymunedol cynyddol o gyfleusterau chwaraeon yn naturiol yn gofyn am arwynebau a all ymdopi â galw cynyddol am eu defnyddio. Mae manteision arwynebau synthetig sy'n addas ar gyfer pob math o dywydd yn hysbys iawn. Os yw Llywodraeth Cymru o ddifrif yn dymuno hyrwyddo pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad, dylai ystyried ffordd o gefnogi clybiau sy'n dymuno datblygu caeau trydedd a phedwaredd genhedlaeth. Gallai gwneud hynny sicrhau bod cyfleusterau'r clybiau yn cael eu defnyddio'n ehangach a chaniatáu i'r clybiau feithrin cydberthnasau gwell â'u cymunedau lleol.

All we want is to see the Welsh Premier League grow and thrive in future. I urge the Welsh Government to work with all stakeholders to develop the strategies required to bring this about.

Y cyfan a ddymunwn yw gweld Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn tyfu ac yn ffynnu yn y dyfodol. Anogaf Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda'r holl randdeiliaid i ddatblygu'r strategaethau sydd eu hangen i gyflawni hyn.

16:20 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Oh dear: I speak as a passionate Welsh rugby supporter in this debate, but I am very pleased—seriously—to be speaking about our Welsh premier football league. This is because I fully recognise the importance of football to so many dedicated football fans in Wales. In fact, I support all Welsh sport anyway, quite frankly, and I know that the Welsh Premier League is very important to our nation because, despite the well-known transport connectivity issues, it links all parts of Wales, from Connah's Quay to Haverfordwest at present, and from Cemaes Bay to Cwmbran in the past. The league has been in existence for over 20 years, and standards have no doubt substantially improved, both on the pitch and off the pitch, in terms of both administration and spectator facilities. However, there is still some way to go to get a product with which we can all be satisfied.

O diar: siaradaf fel cefnogwr rygbi Cymru brwd yn y ddadl hon, ond rwy'n falch iawn—o ddifrif—o fod yn siarad am ein huwch gynghrair pêl-droed yng Nghymru. Mae hyn oherwydd fy mod yn llwyr gydnabod pwysigrwydd pêl-droed i gymaint o gefnogwyr pêl-droed ymroddedig yng Nghymru. Yn wir, cefnogaf holl chwaraeon Cymru beth bynnag, a bod yn onest, a gwn fod Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn bwysig iawn i'n cenedl oherwydd, er gwaethaf y problemau cysylltedd hysbys o ran trafnidiaeth, mae'n cysylltu pob rhan o Gymru, o Gei Connah i Hwlffordd ar hyn o bryd, ac o Fae Cemaes i Gwmbrân yn y gorffennol. Mae'r gynghrair wedi bod mewn bodolaeth ers dros 20 mlynedd, ac mae safonau yn ddiau wedi gwella'n sylweddol, ar y cae ac oddi ar y cae, o ran gweinyddu a chyfleusterau gwylwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae rhywfaint o waith eto i'w wneud i greu cynnyrch y gallwn oll fod yn fodlon arno.

I do not think there is anybody who would substantially disagree with the direction of travel in this report from the committee. It makes sense to use those links that are possible and appropriate between the Football Association of Wales, the Welsh Premier League clubs, Sports Wales and government, both national and local, so that we can improve football at this elite level while linking with communities' sporting developments. We in my party of course support the community hub model and the development of top-class sporting facilities throughout Wales that would benefit clubs and, as importantly, communities.

Ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw un yn anghytuno i raddau helaeth â chyfeiriad y teithio yn yr adroddiad hwn gan y pwyllgor. Mae'n gwneud synnwyr i ddefnyddio'r cysylltiadau hynny sy'n bosibl ac yn briodol rhwng Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, clybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, Chwaraeon Cymru a llywodraeth, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol, fel y gallwn wella pêl-droed ar y lefel elitaidd hon tra'n cysylltu â datblygiadau chwaraeon cymunedau. Yn fy mhlaid i, rydym yn cefnogi'r model canolfannau cymunedol a'r gwaith o ddatblygu cyfleusterau chwaraeon o'r radd flaenaf ledled Cymru a fyddai o fudd i glybiau ac, yr un mor bwysig, i gymunedau.

It is the very nature of this spread of clubs throughout Wales that makes the Welsh Premier League perhaps the most suitable vehicle for this multi-agency approach. Even so, there are some who would say that the previous 16 or 18-team league would have had a wider reach than the current Super 12 format, because it meant that there were clubs from almost every single local authority area in Wales, but those local authorities without a club are often included with other senior clubs that play across the border. Every corner of Wales should, more or less, see a single, inclusive approach, supporting grass-roots and elite sport, from the top of the game to the bottom.

Union natur y lledaeniad hwn o glybiau ledled Cymru sy'n golygu mai Uwch Gynghrair Cymru efallai yw'r cyfrwng mwyaf addas ar gyfer y dull aml-asiantaeth hwn. Er hynny, byddai rhai yn dweud y byddai'r gynghrair 16 neu 18 tîm flaenorol wedi cyrraedd mwy o bobl na'r fformat Super 12 cyfredol, oherwydd golygai fod clybiau o bron bob ardal awdurdod lleol unigol yng Nghymru, ond caiff yr awdurdodau hynny sydd heb glwb eu cynnwys yn aml gydag uwch glybiau eraill sy'n chwarae dros y ffîn. Dylai bob cornel o Gymru, fwy neu lai, weld dull unigol, cynhwysol, sy'n cefnogi chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad a chwaraeon elitaidd, o frig y gêm i'w gwaelod.

However, if we were to use clubs as vehicles for community advancement, what would happen in those areas where no such club exists? Who fills that gap? There are other issues for the Football Association of Wales to determine. It is up to its member clubs to examine the best way of doing this. I do not believe that politicians should interfere in the running of the Football Association of Wales; that is the association's job. However, it needs to ask itself whether the council is too big, whether the Welsh league has too great a member base, and whether the Welsh Premier League is promoted in the way it should be. It is for the Football Association of Wales to take that responsibility.

Fodd bynnag, pe baem yn defnyddio clybiau fel cyfryngau i hyrwyddo cymuned, beth fyddai'n digwydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle nad oes clwb o'r fath yn bodoli? Pwy sy'n llenwi'r bwlch hwnnw? Mae materion eraill i Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru benderfynu arnynt. Cyfrifoldeb ei chlybiau sy'n aelodau yw ystyried y ffordd orau o wneud hyn. Ni chredaf y dylai gwleidyddion ymyrryd yn y gwaith o redeg Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru; gwaith y gymdeithas yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae angen iddi ofyn iddi ei hun a yw'r cyngor yn rhy fawr, a oes gan Gynghrair Cymru sail aelodau sy'n rhy fawr, ac a yw Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn cael ei hyrwyddo yn y ffordd y dylai gael ei hyrwyddo. Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru sy'n gorfod ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw.

What it can do is to take lessons from the Republic of Ireland in promoting the game within our communities. Whose responsibility is that promotion? Would summer football, for example, be beneficial to the league? Mohammad Asghar mentioned the excellent coverage afforded by 'Sgorio' on S4C, with an English-language red button option. That should be noted, and there should be greater local coverage. I see that Trinity Mirror plc has announced redundancies today. If you buy 'Wales on Sunday'—this is not a plug—you will see some fantastic sports reporting in that newspaper that you do not get in national Sunday newspapers from London. There is therefore a greater need for media publicity for the league and for sports in communities.

Yr hyn y gall hi ei wneud yw dysgu gwersi gan Weriniaeth Iwerddon o ran hyrwyddo'r gêm yn ein cymunedau. Cyfrifoldeb pwy yw'r gwaith hyrwyddo hwnnw? A fyddai pêl-droed yr haf, er enghraifft, yn fuddiol i'r gynghrair? Soniodd Mohammad Asghar am arlwy rhagorol 'Sgorio' ar S4C, gydag opsiwn botwm coch ar gyfer Saesneg. Dylid nodi hynny, a dylid rhoi mwy o sylw yn lleol. Gwelaf fod Trinity Mirror plc wedi cyhoeddi diswyddiadau heddiw. Os ydych yn prynu 'Wales on Sunday'—nid rhoi hybysrwydd i hyn a wnaf—fe welwch rai adroddiadau chwaraeon gwych yn y papur newydd hwnnw na chewch ym mhapurau cenedlaethol dydd Sul o Lundain. Felly mae mwy o angen am gyhoeddusrwydd yn y cyfryngau i'r gynghrair ac i chwaraeon mewn cymunedau.

Bearing in mind the requirements of the licence, what support is there to assist clubs that face financial difficulties, such as Neath and Llanelli in recent times, but Ebbw Vale and Cardiff in days gone by? There must be questions about the comparative feeder league systems that have developed in both north and south Wales. There are supporters of clubs such as Barry Town Football Club who would love to play in the Welsh Premier League once again, but I believe that the club's ownership structure puts its future in doubt should the chairman choose to shut down that club. The Football Association of Wales should adopt a general pro-football policy and allow a phoenix club to continue if the club is closed for what could be considered to be malicious reasons.

Gan gadw mewn cof ofynion y drwydded, pa gefnogaeth sydd ar gael i gynorthwyo clybiau sy'n wynebu anawsterau ariannol, megis Castell-nedd a Llanelli yn ddiweddar, ond Glyn Ebwy a Chaerdydd yn y dyddiau a fu? Mae'n rhaid bod cwestiynau am systemau cymharol sy'n bwydo'r gynghrair sydd wedi datblygu yn y gogledd a'r de. Mae cefnogwyr clybiau megis Clwb Pêl-droed Tref y Barri a fyddai wrth eu bodd pe bai'r clwb yn chwarae yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru unwaith eto, ond credaf fod strwythur perchnogaeth y clwb y golygu y byddai ei ddyfodol yn ansicr pe bai'r cadeirydd yn penderfynu cau'r clwb hwnnw. Dylai Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru fabwysiadu polisi pêl-droed proffesiynol cyffredinol a chaniatáu i glwb o'r newydd barhau os caeir y clwb am yr hyn y gellid eu hystyried yn rhesymau maleisus.

Like the Senedd, the Welsh Premier League began with a distinct level of opposition, but like the Senedd, we have to help the Welsh Premier League to be the best it can for football in Wales.

Fel y Senedd, dechreuodd Uwch Gynghrair Cymru gyda lefel amlwg o wrthwynebiad, ond fel y Senedd, mae'n rhaid inni helpu Uwch Gynghrair Cymru i fod y gorau y gall fod ar gyfer pêl-droed yng Nghymru.

16:26 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will start by saying that I fully support the report by the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on the Welsh Premier League. I would like to thank the Chair, Ann Jones; fellow committee members; and members of the football community who came along and expressed their views to the committee.

Dechreuaf drwy ddweud fy mod yn llwyr gefnogi'r adroddiad gan y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Cadeirydd, Ann Jones; cyd-aelodau o'r pwyllgor; ac aelodau o'r gymuned bêl-droed a ddaeth i fynegi eu safbwyntiau i'r pwyllgor.

Following our investigation, the Football Association of Wales undertook its own study and produced a Welsh Premier League review, based on the evidence that we received as a committee. Regardless of what else has happened, we have succeeded in getting the Football Association of Wales to examine the Welsh Premier League.

Yn dilyn ein hymchwiliad, cynhaliodd Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru ei hastudiaeth ei hun a chynhyrchodd adolygiad o Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, yn seiliedig ar y dystiolaeth a gawsom fel pwyllgor. Ni waeth beth arall sydd wedi digwydd, rydym wedi llwyddo i gael Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru i archwilio Uwch Gynghrair Cymru.

I would like to discuss three things: the first is the advantage of summer football, the second is the provision of 3G and 4G pitches and the third is involving more young people in playing football.

Hoffwn drafod tri pheth: y cyntaf yw mantais pêl-droed yr haf, yr ail yw darparu caeau 3G a 4G a'r trydydd yw cael mwy o bobl ifanc i chwarae pêl-droed.

In 1992, as many people here will remember, the Football Association of Wales created the Welsh Premier League out of the Cymru Alliance and the Welsh League, which was a southern-based league, and other clubs returning to Wales from the English pyramid system. However, a number of teams decided to stay in the English pyramid system. Today, there are six Welsh clubs in the English pyramid system: Swansea City in the premiership; Cardiff City in the championship, but with premiership ambitions; Newport County and Wrexham both play in the Conference Premier League but have ambitions to return to the Welsh Football League; Colwyn Bay is in the Blue Square Bet North and Merthyr Tydfil is in the southern league, division one, south and west.

Yn 1992, fel y bydd llawer o bobl yma yn ei gofio, creodd Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru Uwch Gynghrair Cymru allan o'r Cymru Alliance a Chynghrair Cymru, sef cynghrair a oedd wedi'i lleoli yn y De, a chlybiau eraill a oedd yn dychwelyd i Gymru o system byramid Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, penderfynodd nifer o dimau aros yn system byramid Lloegr. Heddiw, mae chwe chlwb yng Nghymru yn chwarae yn system byramid Lloegr: Dinas Abertawe yn yr uwch gynghrair; Dinas Caerdydd yn y bencampwriaeth, ond gydag uchelgais i gyrraedd yr uwch gynghrair; mae Casnewydd a Wrecsam ill dau yn chwarae yng Nghyngres Lloegr ond mae ganddynt uchelgais i ddychwelyd i Gynghrair Pêl-droed Cymru; mae Bae Colwyn yn y Blue Square Bet North ac mae Merthyr Tudful yng nghynghrair de Lloegr, adran un, de a gorllewin.

For the National Assembly for Wales's elections, Wales is divided into five regions of roughly the same populations. Two of these regions—South Wales East and South Wales Central—have no teams in the Welsh Premier League. They do, however, have three teams that play in the English pyramid system—Cardiff, Newport and Merthyr. In the South Wales West region, there are two teams in the Welsh Premier League—Port Talbot Town Football Club and Afan Lido Football Club—with Swansea in the English pyramid system. In approximately 60% of Wales, there are only two Welsh Premier League teams. One of those—Afan Lido FC—is in serious danger of getting relegated.

Ar gyfer etholiadau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, rhennir Cymru yn bum rhanbarth â'r un poblogaethau yn fras. Nid oes gan ddau o'r rhanbarthau hyn—Dwyrain De Cymru a Chanol De Cymru—unrhyw dimau yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae ganddynt dri thîm sy'n chwarae yn system byramid Lloegr—Caerdydd, Casnewydd a Merthyr. Yn rhanbarth Gorllewin De Cymru, mae dau dîm yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru—Clwb Pêl-droed Tref Port Talbot a Chlwb Pêl-droed Lido Afan—gydag Abertawe yn system byramid Lloegr. Ar gyfer tua 60% o Gymru, dim ond dau dîm sydd yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Mae un o'r rhain—Clwb Pêl-droed Lido Afan—mewn perygl difrifol o gael ei symud i adran is.

The question nevertheless remains as to what can be done to make the Welsh Premier League a success. One solution would be to make every team come back to play in Wales. That will not happen. The courts have decided that it could not happen. There would be huge opposition and a backlash to that in Cardiff, Swansea, Wrexham, Newport and all the other areas, including from people like me who support Swansea City and wish to see them playing in the premiership. To be blunt, it is not a viable or acceptable option. If the Welsh Premier League is to be successful, it has to achieve that success without the six teams that play in the pyramid system.

Y cwestiwn serch hynny yw pa beth y gellir ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau bod Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn llwyddiant. Un ateb fyddai gorfodi pob tîm i ddod yn ôl i chwarae yng Nghymru. Ni fydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae'r llysoedd wedi penderfynu na allai ddigwydd. Byddai gwrthwynebiad mawr ac atgasedd i hynny yng Nghaerdydd, Abertawe, Wrecsam, Casnewydd a'r holl ardaloedd eraill, gan gynnwys gwrthwynebiad gan bobl fel fi sy'n cefnogi Dinas Abertawe ac sydd am weld y clwb yn chwarae yn Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr. A bod yn onest, nid yw'n opsiwn ymarferol na derbyniol. Er mwyn i Uwch Gynghrair Cymru fod yn llwyddiannus, mae'n rhaid iddi gyflawni'r llwyddiant hwnnw heb y chwe thîm sy'n chwarae yn y system byramid.

Due to the success of Swansea City and Cardiff City, there is not much scope for clubs to build a large and reliable fan base. Why would you watch Port Talbot playing Prestatyn when you can watch Swansea playing Newcastle or Cardiff playing Middlesbrough? With Cardiff striving to reach the premiership and Newport and Wrexham striving to reach the football league, it is only going to get harder for Welsh Premier League teams to increase their local support in the south Wales area.

O ganlyniad i lwyddiant Dinas Abertawe a Dinas Caerdydd, nid oes llawer o gyfleoedd i glybiau adeiladu sail fawr a dibynadwy o gefnogwyr. Pam y byddech yn gwylio Port Talbot yn chwarae Prestatyn pan allwch wylio Abertawe yn chwarae Newcastle neu Gaerdydd yn chwarae Middlesbrough? Gyda Chaerdydd yn ymdrechu i gyrraedd Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr a Chasnewydd a Wrecsam yn ymdrechu i gyrraedd y gynghrair bêl-droed, bydd ond yn mynd yn anos i dimau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru gynyddu eu cefnogaeth leol yn ardal y de.

16:28

## Llyr Huws Gruffydd Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Would it not be the case that some of us might prefer to watch our local team and feel a stronger affinity to our local team? It is not about money, it is about who you support.

Onid yw'n wir y byddai'n well gan rai ohonom efallai wylio ein tîm lleol a theimlo cysylltiad cryfach â'n tîm lleol? Nid oes a wnelo ag arian, ond â phwy a gefnogwch.

16:29

## Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am somebody who watches Morriston Town Association Football Club and Ynystawe Athletic Football Club play and who used to be the secretary of a Welsh league team in Morriston town, but I am talking about the numbers of people, and I think that Mohammad Asghar said that just over 300 is the average attendance.

Rwy'n rhywun sy'n gwylio Clwb Pêl-droed Tref Treforys a Chlwb Pêl-droed Athletig Ynystawe yn chwarae ac a arferai fod yn ysgrifennydd tîm cynghrair Cymru yn nhref Treforys, ond rwy'n siarad am nifer y bobl, a chredaf i Mohammad Asghar ddweud mai ychydig dros 300 yw nifer y rhai sy'n gwylio gemau ar gyfartaledd.

The only solution that I can see is to follow the example of rugby league and soccer in the Republic of Ireland by moving to a summer league system. There also seems to be a consensus that playing in the summer would help Welsh teams competing in Europe. As Welsh teams enter in the early stages, they play in the middle of other countries' seasons. Any Welsh supporter will tell you that the Welsh Premier League's success, or the lack of it, in Europe is woeful. The New Saints managed to get knocked out by Helsingborgs; Bangor City by Zimbru Chisinau; Cefn Druids by MyPa and Llanelli by KuPS. I challenge anybody to give me the geographical location of those places. How do we make the Welsh Premier League relevant to all areas of south Wales? Is the Football Association of Wales happy for it to turn into a mid and north Wales league? For those who oppose summer football, what are the alternatives?

Yn fy marn i, yr unig ateb yw dilyn esiampl rygbi'r gynghrair a phêl-droed yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon drwy newid i system cynghrair yr haf. Ymddengys hefyd y byddai chwarae yn yr haf yn helpu timau Cymru sy'n cystadlu yn Ewrop. Gan fod timau Cymru yn dechrau ar gam cynnar, maent yn chwarae ynghanol tymhorau gwledydd eraill. Bydd unrhyw gefnogwr o Gymru yn dweud wrthych fod llwyddiant Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, neu ei diffyg llwyddiant, yn Ewrop yn echrydus. Llwyddodd clwb y Seintiau Newydd i gael ei guro gan Helsingborgs; Dinas Bangor gan Zimbru Chisinau; Derwyddon Cefn gan MyPa a Llanelli gan KuPS. Heriaf unrhyw un i roi lleoliad daearyddol y lleoedd hynny i mi. Sut y gallwn wneud Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn berthnasol i bob ardal yn y de? A yw Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yn hapus iddi droi yn gynghrair ar gyfer y canolbarth a'r gogledd? Ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gwrthwynebu pêl-droed yr haf, beth yw'r dewisiadau eraill?

In Swansea, we have a situation where all the games are shown on television in pubs and clubs. It really does reduce the chance of people going to the ground. Professional rugby league has overcome this—[Interruption.] Okay, I will take your intervention.

Yn Abertawe, mae gennym sefyllfa lle y dangosir yr holl gemau ar y teledu mewn tafarndai a chlybiau. Mae wir yn lleihau'r posibilrwydd y bydd pobl yn mynd i'r gêm. Mae camp broffesiynol rygbi'r gynghrair wedi goresgyn hyn—[Torri ar draws.] Iawn, cymeraf eich ymyriad.

16:30

## Bethan Jenkins Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The committee heard that the players go on holiday in the summer, and that is why they cannot do the summer league. That is not to undermine the point, because I am quite supportive of it.

Clywodd y pwyllgor fod y chwaraewyr yn mynd ar wyliau yn yr haf, a dyna pam na allant chwarae yng nghynghrair yr haf. Nid yw hynny'n tanseilio'r pwynt, oherwydd rwyf yn eithaf cefnogol iddo.

16:30

## Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is a problem, but it has been overcome in both rugby league and in Ireland.

Mae hynny'n broblem, ond cafodd ei goresgyn ar gyfer rygbi'r gynghrair ac yn Iwerddon.

The other thing that I want to talk about was 4G pitches. They are an opportunity. They could dramatically reduce the number of pitches needed and the cost of maintenance. I would urge the Welsh Government and local authorities to undertake a cost benefit analysis to see if these would work.

Y peth arall yr wyf am siarad amdano yw caeau 4G. Maent yn gyfle. Gallent leihau nifer y caeau sydd eu hangen a'r costau cynnal a chadw yn sylweddol. Byddwn yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol Cymru i gynnal dadansoddiad cost a budd i weld a fyddai'r rhain yn gweithio.

Finally, we need to get more young people involved, and I believe that better-quality pitches would mean that the small and skilful could compete successfully with the big and strong, and thus will not be lost to football. Football is a major sport in Wales, and I believe that this report has helped to take the debate on the future of football forward.

Yn olaf, mae angen inni gael mwy o bobl ifanc i gymryd rhan, a chredaf y byddai caeau o ansawdd gwell yn golygu y gallai'r rhai bach a medrus gystadlu'n llwyddiannus â'r rhai mawr a chryf. Mae pêl-droed yn gamp fawr yng Nghymru, a chredaf fod yr adroddiad hwn wedi helpu i ddatblygu'r ddadl ar ddyfodol pêl-droed.

16:31

## Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Debating the Welsh Premier League today is quite apt given the state of Welsh football, which is on a high. We have Swansea City eighth in the Premier League, Cardiff 10 points clear in the Championship and looking like they will join Swansea in the Premier League, and Wrexham and Newport competing to re-enter the Football League. With a bit of luck, we might get both of them back next season. The example that they are setting, although they are not part of the Welsh Premier League, but are part of the English pyramid, is encouraging a lot of people to take up football and participate in that sport.

Mae cynnal dadl ar Uwch Gynghrair Cymru heddiw yn eithaf addas o ystyried bod cyflwr pêl-droed Cymru yn dda iawn ar hyn o bryd. Mae Dinas Abertawe yn yr wythfed safle yn Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr, mae Caerdydd 10 pwynt yn glir yn y Bencampwriaeth ac yn edrych yn debygol y byddant yn ymuno ag Abertawe yn Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr, ac mae Wrecsam a Chasnewydd yn cystadlu i ail-ymuno â'r Gynghrair Bêl-droed. Gyda thipyn o lwc, efallai y cawn y ddau ohonynt yn ôl y tymor nesaf. Mae'r esiampl y maent yn ei gosod, er nad ydynt yn rhan o Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, ond yn rhan o byramid Lloegr, yn annog llawer o bobl i chwarae pêl-droed a chymryd rhan yn y gamp honno.

This report is timely in highlighting a number of issues that need to be addressed in terms of getting people involved at the grass roots, encouraging people to take part in football and with their local clubs, and to become successful players, like a number of their compatriots. Everyone talks about Swansea's Spanish players, but Swansea's success is built on some home-grown players: the likes of Neil Taylor, Joe Allen, before he moved to Liverpool, and Ben Davies. Cardiff have Craig Bellamy and a whole host of other, locally based players who have been involved in that team. If we are to encourage players of that calibre to work their way up through the echelons of the Welsh Premier League and participate at the highest level and represent their country, as many of those players have done—I am not sure about Ben Davies, and stand to be corrected on that—then we need to get things right.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amserol yn yr ystyr ei fod yn tynnu sylw at nifer o faterion y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy o ran cael pobl i gymryd rhan ar lawr gwlad, annog pobl i gymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed ac ymwneud â'u clybiau lleol, a dod yn chwaraewyr llwyddiannus, fel nifer o'u cydwladwyr. Mae pawb yn siarad am chwaraewyr Sbaenaidd Abertawe, ond mae llwyddiant Abertawe yn seiliedig ar rai chwaraewyr o Gymru: rhai fel Neil Taylor, Joe Allen, cyn iddo symud i Lerpwl, a Ben Davies. Mae gan Gaerdydd Craig Bellamy a llu o chwaraewyr eraill, sy'n byw yn lleol ac sydd wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â'r tîm hwnnw. Er mwyn inni annog chwaraewyr o'r calibr hwnnw i weithio eu ffordd i fyny drwy haenau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a chymryd rhan ar y lefel uchaf a chynrychioli eu gwlad, fel y mae llawer o'r chwaraewyr hynny wedi ei wneud—nid wyf yn siŵr am Ben Davies, ac rwy'n barod i gael fy nghywiro ar hynny—yna mae angen inni gael pethau'n iawn.

Mike is going to correct me on that.

Mae Mike yn mynd i'm cywiro ar hynny.

16:33

## Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

He was picked for Wales at the beginning of this season to make his debut.

Cafodd ei ddewis ar gyfer Cymru ar ddechrau'r tymor hwn i wneud ei ymddangosiad cyntaf.

16:33

## Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I stand corrected on that, then. However, we need to get the facilities and the community participation right. Therefore, the most important part of this report relates to the facilities and participation, and how those successful clubs—like Swansea, Cardiff, Wrexham and Newport, and Merthyr and Colwyn Bay—can work with other clubs in Wales to get players involved.

Rwyf wedi cael fy nghywiro ar hynny felly. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gael y cyfleusterau a'r cyfranogiad cymunedol yn iawn. Felly, mae'r rhan bwysicaf o'r adroddiad hwn yn ymwneud â'r cyfleusterau a chyfranogiad, a sut y gall y clybiau llwyddiannus hynny—fel Abertawe, Caerdydd, Wrecsam a Chasnewydd, a Merthyr a Bae Colwyn—weithio gyda chlybiau eraill yng Nghymru i gynnwys chwaraewyr.

The other thing that struck me as part of the evidence that we took as a committee was the steady improvement in the quality of the Welsh Premier League, which everybody testified to. Although, as Mike Hedges said, it was founded as recently as 1992, there has been a marked improvement in both the quality of the play and the success of its teams, which are slowly beginning to compete on a more level playing field in Europe and elsewhere. The facilities that are available to the clubs are the key to that, as well as the improvement in coaching standards, and the number of coaches who have qualified in Wales.

Y peth arall a'm trawodd fel rhan o'r dystiolaeth a gymerwyd gennym fel pwyllgor oedd y gwelliant cyson yn ansawdd Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, y tystiodd pawb iddo. Er, fel y dywedodd Mike Hedges, iddi gael ei sefydlu mor ddiweddar â 1992, bu gwelliant amlwg yn ansawdd y chwarae a llwyddiant ei thimau, sy'n araf yn dechrau cystadlu ar lefel fwy cyfartal yn Ewrop ac mewn mannau eraill. Y cyfleusterau sydd ar gael i'r clybiau yw'r allwedd i hynny, yn ogystal â'r gwelliant mewn safonau hyfforddi, a nifer yr hyfforddwyr sydd wedi eu cymhwyso yng Nghymru.

I will concentrate on a couple of recommendations in the report. Recommendation 4 talks about the Welsh Government working with the Football Association of Wales to develop a strategy to outline its ambition for the Welsh Premier League clubs to act as community hubs, and to ensure that that strategy supports the wider vision of promoting grass-roots football and widening participation. That is very much in line with what I have been saying, and I am very pleased that the Welsh Government has accepted that in principle. It says that it will encourage the FA to work with Welsh Premier League clubs to explore what more it can do to support grass-roots football and to increase levels of participation. We should also involve the English pyramid clubs as part of that, because they set an example to those other clubs of what can be achieved in football.

Canolbwyntiaf at ychydig o argymhellion yn yr adroddiad. Mae argymhelliad 4 yn sôn am Lywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth i amlinellu ei huchelgais i glybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru weithredu fel canolfannau cymunedol, ac i sicrhau bod y strategaeth yn cefnogi'r weledigaeth ehangach o hyrwyddo pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad ac ehangu cyfranogiad. Mae hynny'n unol â'r hyn rwyf wedi bod yn ei ddweud, ac rwy'n falch iawn bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn hynny mewn egwyddor. Dywed y bydd yn annog y Gymdeithas Bêl-droed i weithio gyda chlybiau Uwch Gynghrair Cymru i ystyried beth yn rhagor y gall ei wneud i gefnogi pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad a chynyddu lefelau cyfranogiad. Dylem hefyd gynnwys clybiau pyramid Lloegr fel rhan o hynny, gan eu bod yn gosod esiampl i glybiau eraill o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni mewn pêl-droed.

Ann Jones set out the advantages of the development of 3G and 4G pitches and the improvement of facilities. However, it is not just about the pitches, but the facilities, the grandstands and facilities for the media. It is about how they can be improved to encourage people to go along and to encourage the media to cover the sport as part of that.

Nododd Ann Jones fanteision datblygu caeau 3G a 4G a gwella cyfleusterau. Fodd bynnag, nid oes a wnelo hyn â'r caeau yn unig, ond â'r cyfleusterau, y standiau a'r cyfleusterau i'r cyfryngau. Mae a wnelo â'r modd y gellir eu gwella i annog pobl i fynd i'r gemau ac i annog y cyfryngau i ddarlledu'r chwaraeon fel rhan o hynny.

On recommendation 7, which is about the community hub model, it says that the FAW and local authorities should work together to ensure that clubs have assistance to reach all parts of their communities. Evidence was given to the committee about the decline in the number of coaches employed by local authorities. I suppose that was inevitable given the financial pressures on local authorities. I certainly think that local councils could do a lot more in terms of working with the clubs, particularly where they do not have football development officers in place, looking at what they can do to attract funding to do that. Maybe the Welsh Government could work with local authorities as part of that. Therefore, I very much commend this report. It is an excellent report, and it sets the standard for what we need to do to take this forward and to continue the improvement of Welsh football in the Welsh Premier League.

O ran argymhelliad 7, sy'n ymwneud â'r model canolfannau cymunedol, dywed y dylai'r FAW ac awdurdodau lleol weithio gyda'i gilydd i sicrhau bod clybiau yn cael cymorth i gyrraedd pob rhan o'u cymunedau. Rhoddwyd tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor am y dirywiad yn nifer yr hyfforddwyr a gyflogir gan awdurdodau lleol. Tybiaf fod hynny'n anochel o gofio'r pwysau ariannol ar awdurdodau lleol. Yn sicr, credaf y gallai cynghorau lleol wneud llawer mwy o ran gweithio gyda'r clybiau, yn enwedig lle nad oes ganddynt swyddogion datblygu pêl-droed ar waith, gan edrych ar yr hyn y gallant ei wneud i ddenu cyllid i wneud hynny. Efallai y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol fel rhan o hynny. Felly, cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad hwn yn fawr. Mae'n adroddiad ardderchog, ac mae'n gosod y safon ar gyfer yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud i ddatblygu hyn a pharhau i wella pêl-droed Cymru yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru.

16:36

## Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have rightly heard much about the legacy of the Olympics insofar as it affects Wales. Therefore, I direct your attention to the inquiry into the Welsh Premier League conducted by the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee, admirably led by the Chair Ann Jones. Paragraphs 54 to 60 are headed 'Media visibility and coverage of the WPL'. That is so important, particularly where women's sports and sports involving disabled people are concerned.

Clywsom lawer, a hynny'n briodol, am waddol y Gemau Olympaidd i'r graddau ag y mae'n effeithio ar Gymru. Felly, hoffwn dynnu eich sylw at yr ymchwiliad i Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a gynhaliwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol, dan arweiniad gwych y Cadeirydd Ann Jones. Mae paragraffau 54 i 60 o dan y pennawd 'Amlygrwydd a sylw i UGC gan y cyfryngau'. Mae hynny mor bwysig, yn enwedig o ran chwaraeon merched a chwaraeon sy'n cynnwys pobl anabl.

September 2010 saw the launch of the Labour Welsh Government's major events strategy to build on Wales's position as a premier events destination. The Welsh Government's major events unit now has a more strategic approach to supporting major events. The focus of the work is the development of a portfolio of events, delivering a sustainable, economic, social and cultural legacy for the people of Wales.

Ym mis Medi 2010, lansiwyd strategaeth digwyddiadau mawr Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru er mwyn adeiladu ar safle Cymru fel cyrchfan digwyddiadau o'r radd flaenaf. Mae gan uned digwyddiadau mawr Llywodraeth Cymru ymagwedd fwy strategol yn awr tuag at gefnogi digwyddiadau mawr. Bydd y gwaith yn canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu portffolio o ddigwyddiadau, gan gyflwyno gwaddol cynaliadwy, economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol i bobl Cymru.

In 2012, 11 Olympic football matches were held at the Millennium Stadium. This is what Huw Lewis the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage said in his evidence to that inquiry:

Yn 2012, cynhaliwyd 11 o gemau pêl-droed y Gemau Olympaidd yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Dyma'r hyn a ddywedodd Huw Lewis, y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth yn ei dystiolaeth i'r ymchwiliad hwnnw:

'our role is more one of persuasion. It is more a case of our having the ability, on behalf of the people of Wales, to point out—particularly to the BBC, which has a public service role—that Welsh sport generally is important to the cultural life of Wales and civic society and that, even in very difficult times such as these, the BBC in particular has a public duty to be a part of that sporting community and to cover events with that in mind.'

mae ein rôl yn fwy o un o berswâd. Mae'n ymwneud mwy â sicrhau bod gennym y gallu, ar ran pobl Cymru, i ddangos—yn arbennig i'r BBC, sydd â rôl gwasanaeth cyhoeddus—fod chwaraeon Cymru yn gyffredinol yn bwysig i fywyd diwylliannol Cymru a chymdeithas ddinesig a bod gan y BBC, hyd yn oed yn y cyfnod anodd iawn hwn ar hyn o bryd, ddyletswydd gyhoeddus i fod yn rhan o'r gymuned chwaraeon honno a rhoi sylw i ddigwyddiadau gan gadw hynny mewn cof.

I think that was very well put by the Minister, and when I read in the report of the inquiry the words 'media visibility', the Minister's observations came to my mind. The media coverage of women's sport in the first Olympic Games, and the coverage given to disabled athletes in the subsequent Paralympic Games, did so much to increase media visibility of those sports. As the Minister pointed out, sport generally is important to the cultural life of Wales and civic society. That is why I want to put in a plea for that legacy not to be lost, now that the euphoria of the Olympic Games has passed.

Credaf i hynny gael ei esbonio'n dda iawn gan y Gweinidog, a phan ddarllenais yn adroddiad yr ymchwiliad y geiriau 'amlygrwydd gan y cyfryngau', daeth sylwadau'r Gweinidog i'm meddwl. Gwnaeth y sylw yn y cyfryngau i chwaraeon merched yn y Gemau Olympaidd cyntaf, a'r sylw a roddwyd i athletwyr anabl yn y Gemau Paralympaidd dilynol, lawer i gynyddu amlygrwydd y chwaraeon hynny yn y cyfryngau. Fel y nododd y Gweinidog, mae chwaraeon yn gyffredinol yn bwysig i fywyd diwylliannol Cymru ac i gymdeithas ddinesig. Dyna pam rwyf am ymbil ar bawb i beidio â cholli'r gwaddol hwnnw, nawr bod ewfforia'r Gemau Olympaidd wedi dod i ben.

In this debate on the inquiry into the Welsh Premier League, I want to put in a plea for the visibility of women's football and disabled people's sports. S4C's long running series 'C'mon Midffîld'—I apologise for my pronunciation—is an accurate reflection of the way in which a village football team is genuinely an inclusive organisation. The team consists of the academic and the manual worker. The supporters and administrators are men and women, the young and the old, adults with learning difficulties and the self-proclaimed pillars of the community. Furthermore, I recommend anyone who has not already done so to explore the Football Association of Wales's website. There is an excellent motto in Welsh, which is 'gorau chwarae cyd-chwarae', which roughly translates as 'the best way to play is to play together'. I believe that to be a truly inclusive model. The website informs those seeking information that the Women's Welsh Premier League was formed in 2009 by the Football Association of Wales, with the league kicking off in September 2009 and eight teams in two regional conferences. Swansea City women were the winners of the southern conference, and Caernarfon Town women were the winners of the northern conference. The two sides met in Haverfordwest on Sunday, 9 May 2010, and Swansea won following a four-nil thriller.

Yn y ddadl hon ar yr ymchwiliad i Uwch Gynghrair Cymru, rwyf am ymbil ar bawb i sicrhau bod pêl-droed i ferched a chwaraeon i bobl anabl yn cael amlygrwydd. Mae cyfres hirfaith S4C 'C'mon Midffîld'—ymddiheuraf am fy ynganiad—yn adlewyrchiad cywir o'r ffordd y mae tîm pêl-droed mewn pentref yn sefydliad cynhwysol go iawn. Mae'r tîm yn cynnwys yr academydd a'r gweithiwr llaw. Mae'r cefnogwyr a'r gweinyddwyr yn ddynion a merched, yn ifanc a hen, yn oedolion ag anawsterau dysgu ac yn bileri hunanhonedig y gymuned. Ar ben hynny, argymhellaf y dylai unrhyw un nad yw eisoes wedi gwneud hynny edrych ar wefan Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru. Mae arwyddair gwych yn Gymraeg sef 'Gorau Chwarae Cyd-Chwarae', neu mewn geiriau eraill, y ffordd orau o chwarae yw chwarae gyda'ch gilydd'. Credaf fod hwnnw'n fodel wirioneddol gynhwysol. Mae'r wefan yn hysbysu'r rhai sy'n chwilio am wybodaeth fod Uwch Gynghrair Cymru i Ferched wedi ei ffurfio yn 2009 gan Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, gyda'r gynghrair yn dechrau ym mis Medi 2009 ac wyth tîm mewn dwy gynhadledd ranbarthol. Merched Dinas Abertawe oedd yr enillwyr yng nghynhadledd y de, a merched Tref Caernarfon oedd yr enillwyr yng nghynhadledd y Gogledd. Cyfarfu'r ddwy ochr yn Hwlffordd ddydd Sul, 9 Mai, 2010, ac Abertawe a enillodd o bedair gôl i ddim yn dilyn gêm gyffrous.

I could not wait to look at the league table for 2012-13, and halfway in the league is Port Talbot Town Ladies, with 11 played, one drawn and six lost. Call me an anorak, but that is what I call interesting. We do not want to be in a position in 10 years' time of looking back at the circumstances of this debate and talking of a time of lost opportunity. Let us make sure that the optimism, energy and skill that have been so apparent in Wales in recent months become the norm for the future.

Ni allwn aros i edrych ar y tabl cynghrair ar gyfer 2012-13, a hanner ffordd yn y gynghrair mae Merched Tref Port Talbot, gydag 11 gêm wedi eu chwarae, un yn gyfartal a chwech wedi'u colli. Galwch fi yn anorac, ond mae hynny'n ddiddorol yn fy marn i. Nid ydym am fod mewn sefyllfa ymhen deng mlynedd lle rydym yn edrych yn ôl ar amgylchiadau'r ddadl hon ac yn sôn am gyfle a gollwyd. Gadewch inni sicrhau y daw'r optimistiaeth, yr egni a'r sgiliau sydd wedi bod mor amlwg yng Nghymru dros y misoedd diwethaf, yn rhywbeth arferol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

16:41 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First, I would like to thank Ann Jones for her contribution today on behalf of our task and finish group, for chairing the group and, in particular, for robustly persuading me to sit on this task and finish group. I must admit that I bow to her knowledge and passion for the sport.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i Ann Jones am ei chyfraniad heddiw ar ran ein grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen, am gadeirio'r grŵp ac, yn benodol, am fy mherswadio'n gadarn i fod yn aelod o'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen hwn. Rhaid imi gyfaddef fy mod yn ildio i'w gwybodaeth a'i hangerdd dros y gamp.

Having sat on this group, I accept and fully endorse its resolution, and I welcome the Minister's acceptance of many of the recommendations, especially the pledge by the Government to develop a strategic partnership with Sport Wales and the Football Association of Wales.

Ar ôl bod yn aelod o'r grŵp hwn, derbyniaf a chymeradwyaf ei benderfyniad yn llawn, a chroesawaf y ffaith bod y Gweinidog yn derbyn llawer o'r argymhellion, yn enwedig yr adduned gan y Llywodraeth i ddatblygu partneriaeth strategol â Chwaraeon Cymru a Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru.

I thought that Peter Black made some really valid points. It became abundantly clear that there were issues that I had not considered previously regarding the levels of community participation; interaction with the larger football organisations and more local community football teams; the finances and the varying pitches across Wales; and 3G and 4G. To be honest, it was a very interesting task and finish group, and a very important one, because of the way that this spreads out into our communities and the way that it joins people, for the very reasons just referred to by Joyce Watson.

Gwnaeth Peter Black rai pwyntiau gwirioneddol ddilys yn fy marn i. Daeth yn hollol amlwg fod materion nad oeddwn wedi eu hystyried o'r blaen o ran lefelau cyfranogiad cymunedol; rhyngweithio â'r sefydliadau pêl-droed mwy o faint a thimau pêl-droed cymunedol mwy lleol; y cyllid a'r caeau amrywiol ledled Cymru; a 3G a 4G. A bod yn onest, roedd yn grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen diddorol iawn, ac yn un pwysig iawn, oherwydd y ffordd y mae hyn yn lledu i'n cymunedau a'r ffordd y mae'n uno pobl, am yr union resymau y mae Joyce Watson newydd gyfeirio atynt.

We know that Wales is a nation betrothed to its sport and I welcome the decision to finally open increased dialogue with the FAW, because this came across quite strongly during our evidence taking. I was very impressed with the quality of the evidence that came forward. The points that have been made about the media led me to feel quite sorry for some of the teams and their representatives, who said that they felt very disappointed and let down by some aspects of the media when they played a game well and then turned on the television or opened a newspaper and would not always see themselves there. However, I would like to see a greater level of dialogue with the FAW and the Welsh Premier League in order to encourage those from low-participation backgrounds or those from areas, such as some parts of Aberconwy, where support for local teams is high, but they really struggle sometimes to secure a pitch that they can play on.

Gwyddom fod Cymru yn wlad sy'n ymrwymedig i'w chwaraeon a chroesawaf y penderfyniad i ddechrau deialog cynyddol agored â'r FAW o'r diwedd, oherwydd daeth hyn yn amlwg iawn wrth inni gasglu tystiolaeth. Gwnaeth ansawdd y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd argraff fawr arnaf. Mae'r pwyntiau a wnaed am y cyfryngau wedi fy arwain i deimlo trueni dros rai o'r timau a'u cynrychiolwyr, a ddywedodd eu bod yn teimlo'n siomedig iawn a bod rhai agweddau ar y cyfryngau wedi eu methu pan oeddent wedi chwarae gêm yn dda ac yna wedi troi'r teledu ymlaen neu wedi agor papur newydd ac na fyddent bob amser yn gweld eu hunain yno. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn weld mwy o ddeialog â'r FAW ac Uwch Gynghrair Cymru er mwyn annog y rheini o gefndiroedd cyfranogiad isel neu o'r ardaloedd hynny, megis rhai rhannau o Aberconwy, lle mae cefnogaeth i dimau lleol yn fawr, ond cânt drafferth gwirioneddol weithiau i ddod o hyd i gae y gallant chwarae arno.

I welcome the Government's acceptance in principle of the development of the 3G and 4G pitches, and I am glad of the importance placed on securing a sustainable future for local clubs and their place in the wider community. However, as the Minister will know, sport in this country contributes a huge amount to the economy and to the community in varying ways. The number of people employed in the industry has increased 20% in six years. Furthermore, Sport Wales figures tell us that 113,000 volunteers work more than 17 million hours each year in the sporting industry. That is the big society for you. It is for this reason that I believe more dialogue is needed with the FAW to help us to support and implement those 3G and 4G pitches across Wales in order to secure the legacy of our Welsh Premier League clubs. Sport Wales has stated that primary access to sport comes from breaking down barriers in poorer areas. Using robust survey data, it explores ways in which sports teams can reach out to people in low participation areas, and formulate support in the field—there was no pun intended.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn derbyn datblygiad y caeau 3G a 4G mewn egwyddor, ac rwy'n falch o'r pwysigrwydd a roddwyd ar sicrhau dyfodol cynaliadwy i glybiau lleol a'u lle yn y gymuned ehangach. Fodd bynnag, fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, mae chwaraeon yn y wlad hon yn cyfrannu llawer iawn at yr economi a'r gymuned mewn ffyrdd amrywiol. Mae nifer y bobl a gyflogir yn y diwydiant wedi cynyddu 20% mewn chwe blynedd. Ar ben hynny, dywed ffigurau Chwaraeon Cymru wrthym fod 113,000 o wirfoddolwyr yn gweithio fwy na 17 miliwn o oriau bob blwyddyn yn y diwydiant chwaraeon. Dyna'r gymdeithas fawr i chi. Am y rheswm hwn credaf fod angen mwy o ddeialog â'r FAW er mwyn ein helpu i gefnogi a rhoi'r caeau 3G a 4G hynny ar waith ledled Cymru er mwyn sicrhau gwaddol ein clybiau yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Mae Chwaraeon Cymru wedi datgan mai'r brif ffordd o sicrhau mynediad i chwaraeon yw drwy chwalu rhwystrau mewn ardaloedd tlotach. Gan ddefnyddio data arolwg cadarn, mae'n edrych ar ffyrdd y gall timau chwaraeon estyn allan i bobl mewn ardaloedd cyfranogiad isel, a llunio cymorth yn y maes—ni fwriadwyd unrhyw chwarae ar eiriau.

Finally, I congratulate the Government on accepting the recommendations across the board, but I would also urge it to commit further resources and to try to work more closely with local authorities across Wales, because they have a part to play in ensuring that our local teams, volunteers and children feel that if they want to go out and play a game of football on a Saturday, they have the appropriate facilities and the support from us all to do so. So, I endorse the report and thank the Chair and my colleagues on the task and finish group.

Yn olaf, hoffwn longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar dderbyn yr argymhellion yn gyffredinol, ond byddwn hefyd yn ei hannog i neilltuo rhagor o adnoddau a cheisio gweithio'n agosach ag awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru, oherwydd mae ganddynt ran i'w chwarae i sicrhau bod ein timau lleol, gwirfoddolwyr a phlant yn teimlo, os ydynt am fynd allan a chwarae gêm o bêl-droed ar ddydd Sadwrn, fod ganddynt y cyfleusterau priodol a'r gefnogaeth gan bob un ohonom i wneud hynny. Felly, cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad a diolchaf i'r Cadeirydd a'm cyd-Aelodau ar y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen.

16:45

## Llyr Huws Gruffydd [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Diolch i Uwch-gynghrair Cymru, mae'r gêm ddomestig yng Nghymru wedi ei thrawsnewid yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Rydym i gyd yn gweld bod ansawdd y chwarae wedi gwella, bod ansawdd yr hyfforddi wedi gwella, a bod isadeiledd y clybiau sy'n rhan o'r gynghrair wedi gwella y tu hwnt i bob adnabyddiaeth o'i gymharu â'r uwch-gynghrair gyntaf honno o 20 tîm yn ôl yn nechrau'r 1990au.

Thanks to the Welsh Premier League, the domestic game in Wales has been transformed over the past few years. We can all see that the quality of play has improved, the quality of coaching has improved and that the infrastructure of clubs within the league is beyond recognition as compared with the first league of 20 teams back in the early 1990s.

Bryd hynny, fel y dywedwyd yn barod, roedd yn gynghrair gwirioneddol genedlaethol, gyda phob cornel o Gymru yn cael ei chynrychioli. Mae hynny yn wendid sydd yn fy mhoeni am yr uwch-gynghrair sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Ar y cychwyn, roedd gennym dimau fel Cwmbrân, Inter Cardiff, Glynebwy, ac, yn fwy diweddar, Barry Town. Erbyn hyn, tynnwch linell o'r Drenewydd lawr i Bort Talbot, ac nid oes gennych yr un tîm yn cynrychioli'r ardal i'r de-ddwyrain o'r fan honno yn ein cynghrair genedlaethol. Yr eironi yw mai dyna yw ardal fwyaf poblog Cymru. Yr hyn sy'n fwy rhwystredig i mi yw'r diffyg awydd ymhlith timau a chlybiau yn yr ardal honno i wneud cais am ddyrchafiad. Mae'n rhaid i'r uwch-gynghrair a Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru edrych ar hyn o ddifrif.

At that time, as we have already heard, it was a truly national league, with every corner of Wales represented therein. That is a weakness that concerns me about the current WPL. At the outset, we had teams such as Cwmbran, Inter Cardiff, Ebbw Vale and, more recently, Barry Town. However, if you were to now draw a line from Newtown to Port Talbot, you would see that you have no teams representing the area to the south-east in our national league. The irony is that that is Wales's most populous area. What is more frustrating for me is the lack of ambition among the teams and clubs in that area to apply for promotion to the WPL. Therefore, the league and the Football Association of Wales need to address this in all seriousness.

Rwy'n deall consýrn y clybiau hynny o safbwynt yr angen i fuddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn isadeiledd ac adnoddau i gwrdd â'r criteria, y gost o deithio mewn cynghrair genedlaethol a'r gost o faesu tîm a all gystadlu ar y lefel honno. Fodd bynnag, heb y 'turnover' hwnnw o glybiau—y disgyn a'r esgyn—mae perygl i bethau fynd yn stêl. Tra mod i'n croesawu yn wresog iawn yr argymhelliad penodol yn yr adroddiad ynglŷn â chael meysydd 3G a 4G, mae'n rhaid gofalu nad yw hynny yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel rheswm arall gan nifer o glybiau i benderfynu nad yw'n bosibl iddynt wneud cais am ddyrchafiad i'r uwch-gynghrair.

I understand those clubs' concerns in terms of the need to invest significantly in infrastructure and resources to meet the criteria, the travel costs associated with playing in a national league and the cost of putting out a team that can compete at that level. However, without that turnover of clubs—through promotion and delegation—there is a danger that things will grow stale. Although I warmly welcome the specific recommendation in the report on having 3G and 4G pitches, we must be careful that that is not used by clubs as a reason to not seek promotion to the premier league.

Bydd y rhai ohonoch sy'n fy nabod yn gwybod fy mod wedi cael fy magu mewn tŷ sy'n cefnu ar Barc Waun Dew, maes pêl-droed clwb Caerfyrddin. Fel crwt, mae'n siŵr i mi wylio mwy o gemau nag unrhyw un arall yn y 1970au a'r 1980au ar y maes hwnnw. Mae rhywun wedi gweld y trawsnewid aruthrol yn y clwb o fod yn dîm cyffredin yn chwarae yn yr ail a'r drydedd adran o hen gynghrair Cymru i ennill dyrchafiad i Uwch-gynghrair Cymru yn 1996 a mynd ymlaen i gynrychioli Cymru ar lefel Ewropeaidd. Mae'r maes wedi dod yn faes i bêl-droed rhyngwladol, mae'r tîm wedi cynhyrchu pêl-droedwyr rhyngwladol fel Mark Delaney, a bydd yn cynnal gemau ym mhencampwriaeth UEFA i ferched dan 19 ymhen ychydig fisoedd. Mae'r trawsnewidiad yn syfrdanol ar y cae ac oddi arno. Mae hynny'n tanlinellu beth sy'n bosibl a'r ffaith na fyddai wedi digwydd heb fodolaeth Uwch-gynghrair Cymru. Mae hefyd yn rhywbeth a ddylai fod yn uchelgais i bob clwb yng Nghymru, ac mae profiad Caerfyrddin yn dangos bod modd cyflawni hynny.

Those of you who know me will know that I was brought up in a house that backs onto Richmond Park, the ground used by Carmarthen Town. As a boy, I probably watched more games than anyone else during the 1970s and 1980s at Richmond Park. One has seen the incredible transformation in the club, from being an ordinary club playing in the second and third division of the old Welsh league to actually gaining promotion to the WPL in 1996 and going on to represent Wales at a European level. The ground has become a ground for international football, the team has produced international players such as Mark Delaney, and it will host games in the UEFA women's under-19 championship in a few months' time. The transformation has been staggering, on and off the pitch. It has highlighted what is possible and that that would not have happened without the existence of the WPL. This should be an ambition for every club in Wales, and the experience of Carmarthen Town has demonstrated how this can be achieved.

Mae manteision ehangach yn dod yn sgîl datblygiadau fel hynny, ac mae model yr 'hub' cymunedol, fel sy'n cael ei amlinellu yn yr adroddiad, yn crynhoi hynny i'r dim. Ymysg y rhain mae manteision o safbwynt addysg a hyfforddiant, manteision i iechyd a hamdden, a'r impact economaidd pan fo rhywle yn medru cynnal gemau rhyngwladol. Mae cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwysig er mwyn hwyluso llawer o hynny. Mae'n rhywbeth rwyf wedi ei godi o'r blaen yn y Siambr, gan wneud y gymhariaeth, fel y gwnaeth Lindsay Whittle, gyda chefnogaeth sy'n digwydd mewn gwledydd eraill. Buasai clymu hynny gydag amcanion polisi'r Llywodraeth yn fodd iddi chwarae rôl dipyn llawnach wrth gefnogi'r gynghrair.

Broader benefits emerge from developments of this kind, and the community hub model, as outlined in the report, summarises that point. There are benefits in terms of education and training, and health and leisure, along with the economic impact that stems from a ground being able to host international matches. Welsh Government support is important to facilitate much of that. This is something I have raised in the past in the Chamber, by drawing a comparison, as Lindsay Whittle did, with the support provided in other nations. Tying that into the Government's policy ambitions would provide it with a means of playing a more comprehensive role in supporting the league.

Mae Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yn sicr yn symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn, a chyfeiriwyd at yr arweinyddiaeth gref a'r weledigaeth strategol sydd gan y gymdeithas erbyn hyn. Mae'r adroddiad yn sôn am yr angen i gryfhau cyfathrebu; os oes un peth wedi newid ac wedi gwella o safbwynt y gymdeithas bêl-droed yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yn sicr, y cyfathrebu yw hynny. Yn ogystal, mae polisi dwyieithrwydd Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yn benigamp ac yn codi cywilydd ar y WRU mewn cymhariaeth. Rwy'n meddwl ei bod hi'n bwysig gwneud y pwynt hwnnw.

The Football Association of Wales is certainly moving in the right direction, and reference has been made to the association's strong leadership and strategic vision. The report refers to the need to strengthen communication; if one thing has changed and improved as far as the association is concerned over the past few years, then that is communication. Furthermore, the FAW's bilingual policy is excellent and puts the WRU to shame in comparison. I think it is important to make that point.

Mae'n ddyletswydd, felly, ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod yr uwch-gynghrair yn cael pob cefnogaeth posibl i gyflawni ei photensial. Fel sydd wedi cael ei ddweud yn barod, 'Gorau chwarae, cyd chwarae'.

There is a duty, therefore, on the Welsh Government to ensure that the WPL is given all possible support to achieve its potential. As we have heard already, 'The best play is to play together'.

16:50 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth / The Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage*

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Fideo Video

I welcome the report prepared by the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee following its inquiry into the Welsh Premier League and the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I also take this opportunity to place on record my thanks to Huw Jones, the chief executive of Sport Wales, who also gave evidence as part of this inquiry. Huw has recently announced his retirement and I would like to offer him my sincere thanks for his support and for his hard work and dedication to Welsh sport.

Croesawaf yr adroddiad a baratowyd gan y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad i Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a'r cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn hefyd i gofnodi fy niolch i Huw Jones, prif weithredwr Chwaraeon Cymru, a roddodd dystiolaeth hefyd fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad hwn. Mae Huw wedi cyhoeddi ei ymddeoliad yn ddiweddar a hoffwn ddiolch yn ddiffuant iddo am ei gefnogaeth a'i waith caled a'i ymroddiad i chwaraeon Cymru.

I will take some of Huw's evidence as a starting point for my response today. He asked some fundamental questions about the Welsh Premier League and, without answers to those questions, I think that we risk coming back in a year or two's time to this subject, without a great deal of change having happened.

Cymeraf rywfaint o dystiolaeth Huw fel man cychwyn ar gyfer fy ymateb heddiw. Gofynnodd rai cwestiynau sylfaenol am Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a, heb atebion i'r cwestiynau hynny, credaf fod perygl y byddwn yn dychwelyd mewn blwyddyn neu ddwy at y pwnc hwn, a bydd fawr ddim wedi newid.

It was once said that of the ancient game of cnapan that it was rare to hear, troublesome to describe, and painful to practice. Regretfully, this is an equally apt description of the Welsh Premier League's history—its early history, at least—and its various guises over the last 20 years. That goes back, in my view, to the central question asked by Huw Jones at the committee, which was, 'What exactly do we want from this league?' Do we want just 12 teams that play competitive football, or clubs that have a wider role and exist as genuinely developmental community clubs? That is a question that Dr Jones directed at the Football Association of Wales, but I think that it is a fair one for us all to think about. You will not be surprised to learn that, along with the committee, I am strongly wedded to the latter viewpoint.

Dywedwyd unwaith am gêm hynafol Cnapan mai anaml y câi ei chlywed, ei bod yn drafferthus i'w disgrifio ac yn boenus i'w chwarae. Yn anffodus, mae hwn yn ddisgrifiad yr un mor addas o hanes Uwch Gynghrair Cymru—ei hanes cynnar, o leiaf—a'i ffurfiau amrywiol dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae hynny'n mynd yn ôl, yn fy marn i, i'r cwestiwn canolog a ofynnwyd gan Huw Jones yn y pwyllgor, sef, 'Beth yn union yr ydym am ei gael gan y gynghrair hon?' A ydym am gael 12 tîm sy'n chwarae pêl-droed cystadleuol, neu glybiau sydd â rôl ehangach ac sy'n bodoli fel clybiau cymunedol datblygedig gwirioneddol? Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn y gofynnodd Dr Jones i Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, ond credaf ei fod yn un teg i bob un ohonom feddwl amdano. Ni fyddwch yn synnu i ddysgu, ynghyd â'r pwyllgor, fy mod yn glynu'n dynn wrth y safbwynt olaf.

This league had a difficult birth and, through its various incarnations, it has struggled to gain popular support. But now, thanks to the enormous hard work of a hard core of supporters and volunteers who have kept many of these clubs going—the committee Chair being a formidable example of such a lead figure—I believe that there is an opportunity to develop something sustainable, meaningful and exciting for Wales.

Mae'r gynghrair wedi cael genedigaeth anodd a, thrwy ei hymgnawdoliadau amrywiol, mae wedi cael trafferth i gael cefnogaeth boblogaidd. Ond yn awr, diolch i waith caled iawn cefnogwyr a gwirfoddolwyr di-ildio sydd wedi sicrhau parhad llawer o'r clybiau hyn—mae Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn enghraifft wych o ffigwr o'r fath—credaf fod cyfle i ddatblygu rhywbeth cynaliadwy, ystyrlon a chyffrous i Gymru.

Criticism of both the FAW and the Welsh Government during the committee evidence about how we have engaged with the league and with each other is, unfortunately, quite fair. However, I also think that it is historic, because that relationship is changing for the better. What is also changing is the way in which people are engaging with football and, indeed, all sports. We have seen high-profile examples—like AFC Wimbledon and Football Club United of Manchester—of supporters increasingly taking back ownership of football as a sport of the community, for the community. Serious supporter involvement at Swansea City Association Football Club has been heralded in the national media as a beacon of hope for the increasingly out-of-control English premier league.

Mae beirniadaeth o'r FAW a Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod tystiolaeth y pwyllgor ynghylch sut yr ydym wedi ymgysylltu â'r gynghrair a'n gilydd, yn anffodus, yn eithaf teg. Fodd bynnag, credaf hefyd ei bod yn hanesyddol, oherwydd mae'r gyd-berthynas honno yn newid er gwell. Yr hyn sydd hefyd yn newid yw'r ffordd y mae pobl yn ymgysylltu â phêl-droed ac, yn wir, â phob math o chwaraeon. Rydym wedi gweld enghreifftiau proffil uchel—fel AFC Wimbledon a Chlwb Pêl-droed United of Manchester—o gefnogwyr yn gynyddol yn ailberchenogi pêl-droed fel chwaraeon y gymuned, er budd y gymuned. Mae gwaith difrifol gan gefnogwyr yng Nghlwb Pêl-droed Cymdeithas Dinas Abertawe wedi cael ei ganmol yn y cyfryngau cenedlaethol fel llygedyn o obaith i Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr sy'n gynyddol allan o reolaeth.

Supporters Direct has become a mainstream force within the game, now seen as the voice of sense and reason, and increasingly at odds with a world more akin to high finance than the ethos of community sport. Bangor City Football Club, a club that I visited recently, has a supporters' association that has a voice in running the club. It has helped to provide financial stability and provided funding for the signing of players and training equipment. Its work has certainly made a good impression on me. This sort of approach should be encouraged and Sport Wales has been open in saying that, when organisations can demonstrate that they are meeting our strategic priorities of widening participation and reaching out to youngsters in particular, then funding is potentially available.

Mae Supporters Direct wedi dod yn rym prif ffrwd o fewn y gêm, ac yn cael ei ystyried nawr yn llais synnwyr a rheswm, ac yn gynyddol groes i fyd sy'n fwy tebyg i'r byd ariannol mawr nag ethos chwaraeon cymunedol. Mae gan Glwb Pêl-droed Dinas Bangor, sef clwb yr ymwelais ag ef yn ddiweddar, gymdeithas o gefnogwyr sy'n dylanwadu ar y ffordd y caiff y clwb ei redeg. Mae wedi helpu i ddarparu sefydlogrwydd ariannol, ac wedi darparu cyllid er mwyn llofnodi chwaraewyr a phrynu cyfarpar hyfforddi. Mae ei waith yn sicr wedi creu argraff dda arnaf. Dylid annog y math hwn o ymagwedd ac mae Chwaraeon Cymru wedi dweud yn agored, pan all sefydliadau ddangos eu bod yn bodloni blaenoriaethau strategol sef ehangu cyfranogiad ac ymgyrraedd at bobl ifanc yn benodol, yna mae cyllid posibl ar gael.

It is on that basis that we have accepted, or accepted in principle, all of the recommendations today and why I have committed to working with the FAW to take forward those issues.

Ar y sail honno rydym wedi derbyn, neu dderbyn mewn egwyddor, yr holl argymhellion heddiw a dyna pam rwyf wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda'r FAW i ddatblygu'r materion hynny.

As Members know, as a Government, our priority is the development of grass-roots football and that is how our funding is directed. Widening participation in sport is a high priority for the Welsh Government, and there is a positive story to tell. Over the last two years, 8,000 additional players have registered with the FAW, over 1,000 of them from black and minority ethnic backgrounds, and 750 people with disabilities. More than ever before, there is growth in the game and there are opportunities for women and girls' participation, although there is still much more to do here.

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, fel Llywodraeth, ein blaenoriaeth yw datblygu pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad a dyna sut y caiff ein cyllid ei gyfeirio. Mae ehangu cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth Cymru, ac mae stori gadarnhaol i'w hadrodd. Dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, mae 8,000 o chwaraewyr ychwanegol wedi cofrestru gyda'r FAW, dros 1,000 ohonynt o gefndiroedd pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, a 750 o bobl ag anableddau. Fwy nag erioed o'r blaen, mae twf yn y gêm a chyfleoedd i fenywod a merched gymryd rhan, er bod llawer mwy i'w wneud yma.

We have also seen coaching numbers increase over the last four years and, over those last four years, 6,800 more coaches have become qualified in Wales, which is a stupendous figure. This is important for developing good techniques, improving standards and spreading opportunity.

Rydym hefyd wedi gweld niferoedd hyfforddi yn cynyddu dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf ac, yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf, mae 6,800 yn fwy o hyfforddwyr wedi eu cymhwyso yng Nghymru, sydd yn ffigur anhygoel. Mae hyn yn bwysig ar gyfer datblygu technegau da, gwella safonau a lledaenu cyfleoedd.

There are two recommendations that I have accepted in principle. One is in relation to funding. The Welsh Government's priorities are to support grass-roots football and to encourage participation by children and adults. The Welsh Premier League and the professional game in Wales do not receive any direct financial support from the Welsh Government, and I feel that it is for the FAW to determine the more strategic issues relating to the role of the Welsh Premier League. I know that the FAW is keen to explore further what support our Welsh Premier League clubs require and how it communicates with them. The Welsh Government will be fully supportive in that process.

Mae dau argymhelliad yr wyf wedi eu derbyn mewn egwyddor. Mae un yn ymwneud â chyllid. Blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru yw cefnogi pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad ac annog cyfranogiad gan blant ac oedolion. Nid yw Uwch Gynghrair Cymru na'r gêm broffesiynol yng Nghymru yn cael unrhyw gymorth ariannol uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a theimlaf mai cyfrifoldeb yr FAW yw penderfynu ar y materion mwy strategol sy'n ymwneud â rôl Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Gwn fod yr FAW yn awyddus i ymchwilio ymhellach i'r gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen ar ein clybiau yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru a sut y mae'n cyfathrebu â hwy. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gefnogol iawn yn y broses honno.

The other recommendation that I have accepted in principle involves the development of 3G and 4G pitches. I am fully aware of the advantages of installing 3G pitches, especially given the dire weather that we have suffered both last year and this year so far. Each pitch requires significant capital investment and we need to think strategically to ensure that their use can be maximised for the benefit of the wider community. Therefore, I have asked my officials and Sport Wales for a quick mapping exercise about the state of our facilities, within and beyond football, and how we can best invest our limited resources in this area. I am happy to keep the committee up to date with that work as it develops.

Mae'r argymhelliad arall yr wyf wedi ei dderbyn mewn egwyddor yn ymwneud â datblygu caeau 3G a 4G. Rwy'n gwbl ymwybodol o fanteision gosod caeau 3G, yn enwedig o ystyried y tywydd ofnadwy a gawsom y llynedd ac eleni hyd yma. Mae angen buddsoddiad cyfalaf sylweddol ar gyfer pob cae ac mae angen inni feddwl yn strategol er mwyn sicrhau y gellir eu defnyddio i'r eithaf er budd y gymuned ehangach. Felly, rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion a Chwaraeon Cymru am ymarfer mapio cyflym ar gyflwr ein cyfleusterau, o fewn pêl-droed a thu hwnt iddo, a sut y gallwn fuddsoddi ein hadnoddau cyfyngedig yn y maes hwn yn y ffordd orau. Rwy'n hapus i hysbysu'r pwyllgor am y gwaith hwnnw yn rheolaidd wrth iddo ddatblygu.

I thank the committee for its report following its inquiry into the WPL and for its recommendations. I am confident that the Welsh Premier League can successfully capture the renewed sense of football as a community enterprise, and I am committed to working with the FAW and others to help that happen.

Diolchaf i'r pwyllgor am ei adroddiad yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad i UGC ac am ei argymhellion. Rwy'n hyderus y gall Uwch Gynghrair Cymru fanteisio'n llwyddiannus ar yr ymdeimlad newydd o bêl-droed fel menter gymunedol, ac rwy'n ymrwymedig i weithio gyda'r FAW ac eraill er mwyn helpu i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

16:58

## Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank everybody who has contributed to the debate. The issues that many Members raised, and Lindsay pointed to this, are rightly issues for the FAW. They are: the sum of football, the number of teams in the league, the finances of the clubs, and even the exiled clubs to a degree. Yes, I have a view on that, and I would love to be able to go and sit down with the FAW and tell it about it; however, that comes under its governance. Those issues did come up in the committee and we looked at them.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl. Mae'r materion a gododd llawer o'r Aelodau, a thynnodd Lindsay sylw at hyn, yn gywir ddigon, yn faterion ar gyfer yr FAW. Y rhain yw: faint o bêl-droed sydd, nifer y timau yn y gynghrair, cyllid y clybiau, a hyd yn oed y clybiau alltud i ryw raddau. Oes, mae gennyf farn ar hynny, a byddwn wrth fy modd petawn i'n gallu trafod hynny â'r FAW a sôn am hynny wrthi; fodd bynnag, daw hynny o dan ei rheolaeth hi. Cododd y materion hynny yn y pwyllgor a gwnaethom edrych arnynt.

I remember Richmond Park, Llyr. I have happy memories of very long, but happy journeys home from when we used to beat Carmarthen on the odd occasion. This comes into how football feeds into the economy, because there is an excellent fish and chip shop just down the road from Richmond Park where, many a time, we have had a bag of chips on the way in and a bag of chips on the way out. You use some energy when you are shouting for your team and jumping up and down, so we used to do that. It is a long journey back from Carmarthen to Rhyl, made all the better when you have won, which happened on the odd occasion. The old gold were always receptive, and we enjoyed it.

Rwy'n cofio Parc Waun Dew, Llyr. Mae gennyf atgofion hapus o deithiau hir iawn, ond hapus adref pan arferem guro Caerfyrddin ambell waith. Mae hyn yn rhan o'r ffordd y mae pêl-droed yn bwydo i mewn i'r economi, oherwydd mae siop pysgod a sglodion wych i lawr y ffordd o Barc Waun Dew lle rydym wedi cael bag o sglodion ar y ffordd i mewn a bag o sglodion ar y ffordd allan lawer gwaith. Rydych yn defnyddio rhywfaint o egni wrth weiddi dros eich tîm a neidio i fyny ac i lawr, felly arferem wneud hynny. Mae'n daith hir yn ôl o Gaerfyrddin i'r Rhyl, ond mae popeth yn well os ydych wedi ennill, a oedd yn digwydd ambell waith. Roedd yr hen aur bob amser yn groesawgar, ac roeddem yn mwynhau.

Janet and a lot of speakers mentioned 3G and 4G pitches. I think that those and the community hub model are going to be the way forward. We have tried that in Rhyl; we have started a football in the community programme to try to get us a part of that economic growth. Mohammad made a reference to attendances and to how much Cardiff and Swansea put in. I would love to see them playing in the Welsh system, but reality tells me that that is never going to happen, because they are attracting the big money. All I can say is, if the Welsh Premier League is right and we have the structures right, there is no reason why the likes of Rhys Healey and Lee Trundle, who started off at clubs that were in the Welsh Premier League at the time, cannot benefit from it, and we can feed that in.

Soniodd Janet a llawer o siaradwyr am gaeau 3G a 4G. Credaf mai rheini a'r model canolfannau cymunedol fydd y ffordd ymlaen. Rydym wedi rhoi cynnig ar hynny yn y Rhyl; rydym wedi dechrau rhaglen pêl-droed yn y gymuned er mwyn ceisio sicrhau rhan o'r twf economaidd hwnnw i ni. Cyfeiriodd Mohammad at bresenoldeb ac at gyfranogiad Caerdydd ac Abertawe. Byddwn wrth fy modd yn eu gweld yn chwarae yn y system yng Nghymru, ond mae realiti yn dweud wrthyf nad yw hynny byth yn mynd i ddigwydd, gan eu bod yn denu'r arian mawr. Y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud yw, os yw Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn iawn ac mae'r strwythurau cywir ar waith, nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na all chwaraewyr fel Rhys Healey a Lee Trundle, a ddechreuodd mewn clybiau a oedd yn Uwch Gynghrair Cymru ar y pryd, gael budd o hyn, ac y gallwn fwydo hynny i mewn.

Mike, you went around Europe. I can talk to you about Europe, because Rhyl has had some very successful trips to Europe, but we will talk about that later. You were a referee as well, so I can never really agree with everything you say, as it is not in my nature to agree with referees; I very often find that they are wrong. I will talk to you off pitch about that. That is how I used to settle my differences with referees. As a committee, what we are trying to do is to raise the profile of the Welsh Premier League. It is struggling at the moment with 12 teams, I think. We have to be careful to ensure that it remains a national Welsh Premier League, and does not become just a mid-Wales league or a north Wales league. We have a duty to turn up and ensure attendances.

Mike, aethoch chi o amgylch Ewrop. Gallaf siarad â chi am Ewrop, gan fod y Rhyl wedi cael rhai teithiau llwyddiannus iawn i Ewrop, ond siaradwn am hynny yn nes ymlaen. Roeddech yn ddyfarnwr hefyd, felly ni allaf gytuno â phopeth a ddywedwch mewn gwirionedd, gan nad yw yn fy natur i gytuno â dyfarnwyr; gwelaf yn aml eu bod yn anghywir. Dyna sut yr arferwn dorri dadl â dyfarnwyr. Fel pwyllgor, yr hyn rydym yn ceisio ei wneud yw codi proffil Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Mae'n ei chael yn anodd ar hyn o bryd gyda 12 o dimau, yn fy marn i. Mae'n rhaid inni fod yn ofalus i sicrhau ei bod yn parhau i fod yn Uwch Gynghrair genedlaethol i Gymru, ac nad yw'n dod yn gynghrair ar gyfer y Canolbarth neu'n gynghrair ar gyfer y gogledd yn unig. Mae gennym ddyletswydd i fynd i'r gemau a sicrhau presenoldeb.

All in all, I am grateful to the Minister for doing what he can with very scarce resources. As much as I love football, I could not say, hand on heart, that the Government should be supporting Welsh Premier League football. I know that everyone at the FAW's headquarters is probably groaning now. However, I think that that is the reality. What we can do, though, is work on the community models. I am also grateful to Joyce, who, throughout the committee inquiry, kept on about women's football, equality issues and disability. It is right that Joyce mentioned the Olympic legacy, because those are the sorts of things that we should be looking at, and I hope that the FAW can look at those things.

Ar y cyfan, rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am wneud yr hyn y gall ei wneud gydag adnoddau prin iawn. Er fy mod wrth fy modd â phêl-droed, ni allwn ddweud, â'm llaw ar fy nghalon, y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn cefnogi pêl-droed Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Gwn fod pawb ym mhencadlys yr FAW yn griddfan yn awr mae'n siŵr. Fodd bynnag, credaf mai dyna'r gwirionedd. Yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud, fodd bynnag, yw gweithio ar y modelau cymunedol. Rwy'n ddiolchgar hefyd i Joyce, a soniodd yn gyson, drwy gydol ymchwiliad y pwyllgor, am bêl-droed merched, materion cydraddoldeb ac anabledd. Mae'n iawn bod Joyce wedi sôn am waddol y Gemau Olympaidd, oherwydd dyna'r mathau o bethau y dylem fod yn eu hystyried, a gobeithiaf y gall yr FAW edrych ar y pethau hynny.

So, all in all, I say good luck to Swansea, as the team goes to Wembley, and good luck to Cardiff as it seeks promotion. I am not going to mention where a certain team is in the Huws Gray Alliance, but I am sure that the Welsh Premier League will benefit from the fans of Rhyl FC singing and spending money in the pubs when we get back into the Welsh Premier League. I thank everyone for taking part in the debate, and I thank the Minister for his responses as well.

Felly, ar y cyfan, rwy'n dweud pob lwc i Abertawe, wrth i'r tîm fynd i Wembley, a phob lwc i Gaerdydd yn ei ymdrech i godi i Uwch Gynghrair Lloegr. Nid wyf yn mynd i sôn am safle tîm penodol yng Nghynghrair Undebol Huws Gray, ond rwy'n siŵr y bydd Uwch Gynghrair Cymru yn elwa ar gefnogwyr Clwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl yn canu ac yn gwario arian yn y tafarndai pan ddychwelwn i Uwch Gynghrair Cymru. Diolch i bawb am gymryd rhan yn y ddadl, a diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ymatebion hefyd.

17:02 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, derbynnir y cynnig, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

The question is that the report of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee be noted. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.*

*Motion agreed*

## Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Mynediad at Gyllid ar gyfer Busnesau Bach a Chanolig eu Maint

*The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt, amendments 2 and 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendments 3 and 5 in the name of Aled Roberts.*

## Welsh Conservatives Debate: Access to Funding for Small and Medium-sized Businesses

*Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt, gwelliannau 2 a 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 3 a 5 yn enw Aled Roberts.*

17:03 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Paul Davies i gynnig y cynnig.

I call on Paul Davies to move the motion.

Cynnig NDM5147 William Graham

Motion NDM5147 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod busnesau bach a chanolig yn cynrychioli 99.2% o stoc busnesau Cymru a bod mynediad at gyllid yn hollbwysig i hirhoedledd busnesau bach a chanolig.

1. Notes that small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) make up 99.2% of the Welsh business stock and that access to finance is crucial for SME longevity.

2. Yn mynegi pryder nad oedd 64% o fusnesau erioed wedi clywed am Cyllid Cymru yn ôl arolwg gan Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach Cymru.

2. Expresses concern that, according to a Federation of Small Business Wales survey, 64% of businesses had never heard of Finance Wales.

3. Yn cydnabod y sialensiau economaidd gwahanol sy'n wynebu cymunedau ledled Cymru a phwysigrwydd sicrhau mynediad lleol at gyllid.

3. Recognises the different economic challenges facing communities throughout Wales and the importance of localising access to finance.

4. Yn cydnabod gwerth creu partneriaethau rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a banciau'r stryd fawr, neu sefydliadau ariannol eraill, er mwyn darparu cyllid cyhoeddus i fusnesau lleol yn effeithiol ac yn effeithlon.

4. Recognises the value of building partnerships between the Welsh Government and high street banks, or other financial institutions, in order to effectively and efficiently deliver public finance to local businesses.

5. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried rhinweddau'r cynigion sydd wedi'u hamlinellu yn 'Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Buddsoddi yng Nghymru: Buddsoddi Cymru' a, phan fo'n briodol, ystyried eu hymgorffori yng nghymorth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

5. Calls on the Welsh Government to consider the merits of the proposals outlined in 'A Vision for Welsh Investment: Invest Wales' and, where appropriate, consider incorporating them into Welsh Government support for SMEs in Wales.

17:03 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am pleased to move the motion, tabled in the name of William Graham, on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gynnig y cynnig, a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham, ar ran y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig.

We will be supporting the Government's amendment and the Lib-Dem amendments, but it will come as no surprise that we will not be supporting Plaid Cymru's amendments, as they seek to change our motion. It gives me great pleasure to lead this debate and to set out our new policy this afternoon, and to urge the Welsh Government to give it full consideration. At the very heart of this policy is the Welsh Conservatives' absolute desire to support small and medium-sized enterprises and to stimulate the local economy. This new policy, if implemented in Government, would help our striving small business owners to access finance, which is imperative for the growth, maintenance and success of any business. Even more importantly, they would be able to do that in a way that would be straightforward and local. Wales has an aspiring business community, whereby 99.2% of our private sector workforce is made up of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. That startling statistic shows us that there is already a wealth of talent and ideas in our small but aspirational nation. The 2011 election manifesto of the Federation of Small Businesses told us that, if every SME in Wales could employ one additional member of staff, every person in Wales who wanted a job would have a job. Therefore, we believe that acting now and investing in businesses throughout Wales would ensure the long-term sustainability of the Welsh economy. Broadly speaking, our vision is to establish a system of geographically accountable Welsh regional investment banks that would provide funding from £1,000 to £1 million to small businesses. These banks would aim to support SMEs by improving access to finance at a local level. We believe that this is an important aspect of our localism agenda, which would ensure that investments support local SMEs, and it would stimulate the local economy and inject vibrancy into our communities.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth a gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ond ni fydd yn syndod na fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru, gan eu bod yn ceisio newid ein cynnig. Mae'n bleser mawr imi arwain y ddadl hon a nodi ein polisi newydd y prynhawn yma, ac annog Llywodraeth Cymru i'w ystyried yn llawn. Wrth wraidd y polisi hwn mae dymuniad eiddgar y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig i gefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig ac i ysgogi'r economi leol. Byddai'r polisi newydd hwn, os caiff ei weithredu gan y Llywodraeth, yn helpu ein perchenogion busnesau bach uchelgeisiol i gael gafael ar gyllid, sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer twf, parhad a llwyddiant unrhyw fusnes. Yn bwysicach byth, byddent yn gallu gwneud hynny mewn ffordd a fyddai'n syml ac yn lleol. Mae cymuned fusnes uchelgeisiol yng Nghymru, lle mae 99.2% o'n gweithlu yn y sector preifat yn cynnwys micro-fusnesau a busnesau bach a chanolig. Mae'r ystadegyn syfrdanol hwnnw yn dangos inni fod eisoes gyfoeth o dalent a syniadau yn ein gwlad fach ond uchelgeisiol. Nodwyd ym maniffesto etholiad 2011 y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, pe gallai pob busnes bach a chanolig yng Nghymru gyflogi un aelod o staff ychwanegol, byddai swydd gan bob person yng Nghymru a oedd am gael swydd. Felly, credwn y byddai gweithredu yn awr a buddsoddi mewn busnesau ledled Cymru yn sicrhau cynaliadwyedd hirdymor economi Cymru. Yn fras, ein gweledigaeth yw sefydlu system o fanciau buddsoddi rhanbarthol yng Nghymru sy'n atebol yn ddaearyddol a fyddai'n darparu cyllid o rhwng £1,000 a £1 filiwn i fusnesau bach. Byddai'r banciau hyn yn anelu at gefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig drwy wella mynediad at gyllid ar lefel leol. Credwn fod hon yn agwedd bwysig ar ein hagenda ynglŷn â lleoliaeth, a fyddai'n sicrhau bod buddsoddiadau yn cefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig lleol, a byddai'n hybu'r economi leol ac yn gwneud ein cymunedau'n fwy bywiog.

Currently in Wales we have two sets of institutions that are meant to help micro, small and medium-sized businesses with financing and guidance—Finance Wales and Business Wales. However, we believe that Finance Wales has failed to effectively engage with SMEs across Wales, and this is highlighted by the fact that a recent study conducted by the Federation of Small Businesses worryingly showed that 64% of businesses were unaware of Finance Wales's existence, and that just 4% have in fact secured financial support from Finance Wales. It is therefore apparent that Finance Wales is often seen as a distant and complex organisation that has little connection to businesses on the high street. We believe that, by localising access to finance, our regional 'Invest Wales' banks would be in a far better position to understand the local economy, and therefore identify gaps in the market.

Ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru mae gennym ddau sefydliad sydd â'r nod o helpu micro-fusnesau a busnesau bach a chanolig gydag ariannu a chanllawiau—Cyllid Cymru a Busnes Cymru. Fodd bynnag, credwn fod Cyllid Cymru wedi methu ag ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â busnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru, ac mae'r ffaith bod astudiaeth ddiweddar a gynhaliwyd gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach wedi dangos nad oedd 64% o fusnesau yn ymwybodol o fodolaeth Cyllid Cymru, sy'n achos pryder, ac mai dim ond 4% mewn gwirionedd sydd wedi sicrhau cymorth ariannol gan Cyllid Cymru yn amlygu hyn. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod Cyllid Cymru yn cael ei ystyried yn aml yn sefydliad pell a chymhleth nad oes ganddo fawr ddim cysylltiad â busnesau ar y stryd fawr. Credwn, drwy leoleiddio mynediad at gyllid, y byddai ein banciau 'Buddsoddi Cymru' rhanbarthol mewn sefyllfa well o lawer i ddeall yr economi leol, ac felly nodi bylchau yn y farchnad.

In terms of the structure and implementation of our policy, our regional investment banks would broadly follow the shape of Finance Wales. The 'Invest Wales' brand would be governed by an overarching board and have six regional branches throughout Wales that would have roughly even population splits, recognising the distinct economic problems that characterise each area. The 'Invest Wales' board would report to the Welsh Government, but would sit independently alongside it. In other words, the 'Invest Wales' director would be responsible for overseeing the investments made and would produce quarterly reports for the Welsh Government. The regional offices would ensure that the service given throughout Wales is consistent. The board would be responsible for monitoring the regional hubs and the businesses in which they are investing, as well as setting branding, business counselling, advice and online banking.

O ran strwythur a gweithredu ein polisi, byddai ein banciau buddsoddi rhanbarthol yn dilyn yn fras ffurf Cyllid Cymru. Byddai brand 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn cael ei lywodraethu gan fwrdd cyffredinol gyda chwe changen ranbarthol ledled Cymru a fyddai wedi'u rhannu'n gyfartal fwy neu lai, gan gydnabod y problemau economaidd unigryw sydd gan bob ardal. Byddai bwrdd 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn atebol i Lywodraeth Cymru, ond byddai'n eistedd yn annibynnol ochr yn ochr â hi. Hynny yw, byddai cyfarwyddwr 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio'r buddsoddiadau a wneid, a byddai'n llunio adroddiadau chwarterol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Byddai'r swyddfeydd rhanbarthol yn sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir ledled Cymru yn gyson. Byddai'r bwrdd yn gyfrifol am fonitro canolfannau rhanbarthol a'r busnesau y maent yn buddsoddi ynddynt, yn ogystal â sefydlu gwasanaeth brandio, cwnsela busnes, cyngor a bancio ar-lein.

Many of our businesses require more than just finance to help them. The 'Invest Wales' managers would be able to provide expertise and advice on business plans, marketing and public relations. They would be the people who know the local area and would have a portfolio of contacts that would be able to strengthen the amount of advice and training available to an SME. This would encourage healthy support networks, so other businesses would, in turn, benefit from having 'Invest Wales' in their community.

Mae angen mwy na chyllid yn unig ar lawer o'n busnesau i'w helpu. Byddai rheolwyr 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn gallu cynnig arbenigedd a chyngor ar gynlluniau busnes, marchnata a chysylltiadau cyhoeddus. Hwy fyddai'r bobl sy'n adnabod yr ardal leol a byddai ganddynt bortffolio o gysylltiadau a fyddai'n gallu atgyfnerthu'r cyngor a'r hyfforddiant sydd ar gael i fusnesau bach a chanolig. Byddai hyn yn annog rhwydweithiau cymorth iach, er mwyn i fusnesau eraill, yn eu tro, elwa o gael 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn eu cymuned.

Initially, of course, we would look to pilot the scheme in different regions, modelling the funding for lending scheme introduced by the Bank of England, which encourages banks to lend to businesses. This would mean that 'Invest Wales' would be hosted in an existing retail bank or other financial institution. The value of this structure would help to spread the risk of lending, as the retail bank would provide half of the capital for the loan. Ultimately, this is about forging a strong and healthy relationship between small businesses, banks and the financial community. Of course, small businesses would have to meet a set of criteria in order to be eligible for investment, and we have outlined that in our document.

I ddechrau, wrth gwrs, byddem yn ystyried treialu'r cynllun mewn rhanbarthau gwahanol, gan ddilyn model y cynllun cyllid ar gyfer benthyca a gyflwynwyd gan Fanc Lloegr, sy'n annog banciau i fenthyca i fusnesau. Byddai hyn yn golygu bod 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn cael ei gynnal mewn banc manwerthu neu sefydliad ariannol arall sy'n bodoli eisoes. Byddai gwerth y strwythur hwn yn helpu i wasgaru risg benthyca, gan y byddai'r banc manwerthu yn rhoi hanner y cyfalaf ar gyfer y benthyciad. Yn y pen draw, mae a wnelo hyn â chreu perthynas gref ac iach rhwng busnesau bach, banciau a'r gymuned ariannol. Wrth gwrs, byddai'n rhaid i fusnesau bach fodloni meini prawf er mwyn bod yn gymwys i gael buddsoddiad, ac rydym wedi amlinellu hynny yn ein dogfen.

This policy is very much about supporting small Welsh businesses. Sadly, SMEs in Wales are having trouble convincing banks that they are viable cases for lending. A reason for this is often because the amounts that they require are too small to make their loans profitable for high street banks. Loans that are as low as £1,000 are very little to a bank, but may enable a business to buy equipment, stock and advertising, which means a great deal and could make all the difference to its survival. However, the costs of administrating that loan outweigh the benefits to the bank.

Prif nod y polisi hwn yw cefnogi busnesau bach yng Nghymru. Yn anffodus, mae busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru yn cael trafferth darbwyllo banciau eu bod yn achosion hyfyw ar gyfer benthyca. Un rheswm dros hyn yn aml yw bod y symiau sydd eu hangen arnynt yn rhy fach i wneud eu benthyciadau'n broffidiol i fanciau'r stryd fawr. Mae benthyciadau sydd mor fach â £1,000 yn fach iawn i fanc, ond gallai alluogi busnes i brynu offer, stoc a hysbysebu, sy'n golygu cryn dipyn a gallai wneud byd o wahaniaeth i'w barhad. Fodd bynnag, mae costau gweinyddu'r benthyciad hwnnw yn fwy na'r manteision i'r banc.

Around the world, different systems have developed whereby localised access to finance has provided a solution for SMEs. As part of developing this policy, we have explored other models. In Germany, local banks called 'Sparkassen' have provided access to finance for SMEs, with the repayments to the banks then kept in the local community to fund further investment. In the US, business development centres tackle the lack of expertise that some entrepreneurs face in marketing, forming a business plan and complying with complex business regulations. The Business Development Bank of Canada also caters for SMEs by providing consulting services, risk assessments and personal repayment plans, as well as services in both official languages. Understanding how these global schemes operate successfully has provided some solid evidence in favour of our policy. For example, the expansion of the Swedish bank Handelsbanken into other countries, including Britain, has seen it become a successful and steady investor in small businesses. In fact, during the Swedish recession of the early 1990s, it was the only major Swedish bank not to have to discuss applying for a state guarantee. The bank prides itself on an innovative approach and on how it finds the right solution to match the requirements of individual businesses. Our vision takes the most successful parts of these models and applies them to the Welsh economic climate. Quite simply, our 'Invest Wales' policy is very much a local policy for local businesses that offers more than just finance.

Ledled y byd, mae systemau gwahanol wedi datblygu lle mae mynediad lleol at gyllid wedi rhoi ateb i fusnesau bach a chanolig. Fel rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r polisi hwn, rydym wedi ystyried modelau eraill. Yn yr Almaen, mae banciau lleol o'r enw 'Sparkassen' wedi rhoi mynediad at gyllid i fusnesau bach a chanolig, gyda'r ad-daliadau i'r banciau yn cael eu cadw yn y gymuned leol i ariannu buddsoddiadau pellach. Yn yr Unol Daleithiau, mae canolfannau datblygu busnes yn mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg arbenigedd y mae rhai entrepreneuriaid yn ei wynebu ym maes marchnata, llunio cynllun busnes a chydymffurfio â rheoliadau busnes cymhleth. Mae Banc Datblygu Busnes Canada hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig drwy ddarparu gwasanaethau ymgynghori, asesiadau risg a chynlluniau ad-dalu personol, yn ogystal â gwasanaethau yn y ddwy iaith swyddogol. Mae deall sut y mae'r cynlluniau byd-eang hyn yn gweithredu'n llwyddiannus wedi rhoi rhywfaint o dystiolaeth gadarn o blaid ein polisi. Er enghraifft, yn sgil ehangu banc Handelsbanken o Sweden mewn gwledydd eraill, gan gynnwys Prydain, mae wedi dod yn fuddsoddwr llwyddiannus a chyson mewn busnesau bach. Yn wir, yn ystod y dirwasgiad yn Sweden ddechrau'r 1990au, hwn oedd yr unig fanc mawr yn Sweden i beidio â gorfod trafod gwneud cais am warant y wladwriaeth. Mae'r banc yn ymfalchïo yn ei ymagwedd arloesol a sut y mae'n dod o hyd i'r ateb cywir i gyd-fynd â gofynion busnesau unigol. Mae ein gweledigaeth yn defnyddio'r rhannau mwyaf llwyddiannus o'r modelau hyn ac yn eu cymhwyso at hinsawdd economaidd Cymru. Yn syml, mae ein polisi 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn bolisi lleol ar gyfer busnesau lleol sy'n cynnig mwy na chyllid yn unig.

Finance Wales can be seen as a centralised venture capitalist, whereas we want to localise financial support. 'Invest Wales' would bring financial support to small businesses on their doorstep, and we believe that a system of geographically accountable Welsh regional investment banks is the way forward to achieve that. I will give way to the Member for Cardiff North.

Gellir ystyried Cyllid Cymru yn gyfalafwr menter canolog, ond rydym am leoleiddio cymorth ariannol. Byddai 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn dod â chymorth ariannol i fusnesau bach ar garreg eu drws, a chredwn mai system o fanciau buddsoddi rhanbarthol yng Nghymru sy'n atebol yn ddaearyddol yw'r ffordd ymlaen i gyflawni hynny. Ildiaf i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd.

17:10

## Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the opposition spokesman for giving way. I have been listening carefully to what he has been saying, and it seems that the model proposed by the opposition is based on expanding Finance Wales. I therefore find it difficult that he downplays Finance Wales in such a negative way, both in the literature and in what he has said.

Diolch i lefarydd yr wrthblaid am ildio. Rwyf wedi bod yn gwrando'n astud ar yr hyn y mae wedi bod yn ei ddweud, ac ymddengys bod y model a gynigiwyd gan yr wrthblaid yn seiliedig ar ehangu Cyllid Cymru. Mae'n anodd deall fellly pam ei fod yn bychanu Cyllid Cymru mewn modd mor negyddol, yn y llenyddiaeth ac yn yr hyn y mae wedi'i ddweud.

17:10

## Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

What we have said is that we would reform Finance Wales, and we would use the existing funding structures and funding flows. Therefore, establishing our policy would, hopefully, be very cost effective.

Yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i ddweud yw y byddem yn diwygio Cyllid Cymru, ac y byddem yn defnyddio'r strwythurau ariannu a'r llifau ariannu presennol. Felly, byddai gweithredu ein polisi, gobeithio, yn hynod gosteffeithiol.

We are ambitious for Wales, and we believe in the Welsh people. We want them to succeed, and we believe that the Welsh Government could be doing more to ensure that businesses are not turned down outright when they try to access finance. When a high street bank cannot provide support, the various levers that the state has its disposal must be used to best advantage. I hope very much that the Minister and the Welsh Government take on board our proposals and act sooner rather than later to help Welsh businesses, because they cannot afford to wait. I therefore urge Members to support our motion this afternoon.

Rydym yn uchelgeisiol dros Gymru, a chredwn ym mhobl Cymru. Rydym am iddynt lwyddo, a chredwn y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud mwy i sicrhau nad yw busnesau yn cael eu gwrthod yn llwyr pan fyddant yn ceisio cael gafael ar gyllid. Pan na fydd banc ar y stryd fawr yn gallu rhoi cymorth, rhaid manteisio i'r eithaf ar y dulliau gweithredu gwahanol sydd gan y wladwriaeth. Rwy'n mawr obeithio y bydd y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn ein cynigion ac yn gweithredu'n ddi-oed i helpu busnesau Cymru, am na allant fforddio aros. Rwyf felly'n annog Aelodau i gefnogi ein cynnig y prynhawn yma.

17:11

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf wedi dethol pump gwelliant i'r cynnig a galwaf ar y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth i gynnig gwelliant 1 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jane Hutt.

I have selected five amendments to the motion and I call on the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science to move amendment 1 tabled in the name of Jane Hutt.

*Gwelliant 1—Jane Hutt*

*Amendment 1—Jane Hutt*

*Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:*

*Insert at end of point 3:*

*'a deall anghenion ariannol busnesau lleol'.*

*'and of understanding the financial needs of local businesses'.*

17:12

## Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth / The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science*

I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt.

17:12

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Alun Ffred Jones i gynnig gwelliannau 2 a 4 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

I call on Alun Ffred Jones to move amendments 2 and 4 tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

*Gwelliant 2—Jocelyn Davies*

*Amendment 2—Jocelyn Davies*

*Dileu pwynt 4 a rhoi yn ei le:*

*Delete point 4 and replace with:*

*Yn gresynu wrth ddiffyg cynnydd Llywodraeth y DU i annog banciau'r stryd fawr i fenthyg arian i fusnesau bach a chanolig.*

*Regrets the lack of progress made by the UK Government in encouraging high street banks to lend to SMEs.*

*Gwelliant 4—Jocelyn Davies*

*Amendment 4—Jocelyn Davies*

*Dileu pwynt 5 a rhoi yn ei le:*

*Delete point 5 and replace with:*

*Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried rhinweddau banc busnes sy'n eiddo i'r cyhoedd fel rhan o'i hadolygiad i fynediad busnesau bach a chanolig at gyllid.*

*Calls on the Welsh Government to consider the merits of a publicly owned business bank as part of its review into SMEs' access to finance.*

17:12

## Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf gwelliannau 2 a 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

I move amendments 2 and 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Rwy'n falch o gael cynnig y gwelliannau hyn a chymryd rhan mewn dadl lle y mae cryn dipyn o gytundeb ynglŷn â'r broblem sy'n wynebu busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint—nid oes angen pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y busnesau hynny i economi Cymru.

I am pleased to be able to move these amendments and to take part in a debate in which there is a great deal of agreement about the problem that faces small and medium-sized enterprises—there is no need to stress the importance of those business to the economy of Wales.

Mae benthyca arian yn rhan hanfodol o redeg unrhyw fusnes, ac roedd amser pan oedd banciau'r stryd fawr yn cyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw. Roedd rheolwyr y banciau yn ein trefi bach a mawr yn adnabod eu cymunedau ac yn gallu defnyddio'u hadnabyddiaeth o fusnesau lleol i fenthyca arian o dan yr amodau priodol. Y gwir amdani yw bod y dyddiau hynny wedi hen fynd heibio, ac, yn ôl yr FSB, mae dros 60% o fusnesau'n dweud bod benthyciadau erbyn hyn yn anfforddiadwy neu'n lled anfforddiadwy. Fy mhrofiad i yw bod cwmnïau sefydlog lleol, sydd wedi bodoli dros gyfnod hir a sydd yn gadarn iawn, yn aml iawn yn methu â chael benthyg arian gan y banciau. Diflannodd ymrwymiad y banciau i'r busnesau lleol, a diflannodd yr adnabyddiaeth leol honno a oedd gan y banciau ar y stryd fawr. Maent wedi bradychu ein cymunedau ni, a dweud y gwir, heb sôn am yr hyn y maent wedi ei wneud ar y marchnadoedd byd-eang.

Borrowing money is a crucial part of running any business, and there was a time when high street banks fulfilled that role. The mangers of the banks in our towns, small and large, knew their communities and could use their knowledge of local businesses to lend money under the appropriate terms. Those days are long gone, and, according to the FSB, over 60% of businesses say that loans are now unaffordable or relatively so. My experience is that established local companies, which have existed for a long time and are very robust, are very often not able to borrow money from the banks. The banks' commitment to local businesses has disappeared, as has the local knowledge that the high street banks used to have. They have betrayed our communities, frankly, and that is not to mention what they have done in the global markets.

Un ffaith ddiddorol yw bod yr elw y mae'r banciau yn ei wneud o fenthyca arian wedi codi i ddengwaith y lefelau ydoedd yn y degawdau wedi'r ail ryfel byd. Yn yr amser hwnnw, roeddent yn codi symiau rhesymol am fenthyca arian—nid wyf yn sôn am y llog yn awr, ond yr elw roeddent yn ei wneud o hynny. Erbyn hyn, mae wedi mynd yn rheswm ynddo ei hun. Byddwn i'n awgrymu ei fod yn un o'r rhesymau am y tanseilio busnesau bach ac yn rhan o'r chwalfa fawr yn y diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu.

One interesting fact is that the profit that the banks make from lending money has increased to ten times the level it was in the decades after the second world war. At that time, they charged reasonable sums for lending money—I am not talking about the interest now, but the profit that they made from that. Now, it is has become an end in itself. I would suggest that it is one reason for the undermining of small businesses and part of the meltdown in the manufacturing industries.

Mae pawb yn deall yr angen i gael credyd i iro olwynion yr economi, yn arbennig i'r cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint. Mae adolygiad Rowlands o dan Gordon Brown wedi dod a mynd. Mae adolygiad Breedon o dan y glymblaid bresennol wedi dod a mynd, ac mae'r Gweinidog presennol yn Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynnull pwyllgor i geisio ymateb i'r galw. Da iawn, ond mae'r angen yn aros. Mae'n werth ystyried yr arian mawr a roddwyd i'r banciau yn ddiweddar gan y glymblaid i'w helpu i fenthyca—y cynllun 'funding for lending'. Yn ôl y ffigurau sydd gennyf i, fe dderbyniodd y banciau dros £4.5 biliwn, ac fe roddwyd ar fenthyg swm tebyg i £0.5 biliwn. Byddwn yn hoffi gwybod beth ddigwyddodd i'r £4 biliwn arall.

Everyone understands the need to have credit to oil the wheels of the economy, especially for SMEs. The Rowlands review under Gordon Brown has come and gone. The Breedon review under the current coalition has come and gone, and the current Welsh Government Minister has convened a committee to try to respond to the demand. That is all well and good, but the need remains. It is worth considering the large amount of money given to the banks recently by the coalition to promote lending—the funding for lending scheme. According to my figures, the banks received £4.5 billion, and loaned something like £0.5 billion.

Nid wyf am ladd ar syniad y Torïaid. Pe bai'n gweithio, byddwn yn falch iawn. Mae gennyf gwestiwn neu ddau i ofyn a byddant yn cael cyfle i ateb. Mae'r ddogfen yn dweud mai sail eu harian craidd yw,

I do not want to dismiss the Tories' idea. Were it to work, I would be very pleased. I have a couple of questions to ask, and they will have an opportunity to respond. The document says that the basis of the core funding is:

'By utilising the funding flow and basic concept of Finance Wales.'

'Drwy ddefnyddio llif cyllid a chysyniad sylfaenol Cyllid Cymru.'

Mae llawer o arian Cyllid Cymru yn dod o gronfeydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Felly, mae'r cynllun yn dibynnu ar barhad y llif arian hwnnw ac ar reolau cymorth gwladwriaethol. Os felly, ai dros dro y byddai'r banc hwn yn gweithredu gan ei fod yn ddibynnol ar arian Ewropeaidd? Mae ychydig yn amwys o ran sut y byddai hyn yn gweithio yn y dyfodol, ond cewch gyfle i fanylu ar hynny wrth ateb.

A lot of Finance Wales money comes from European Union funds. Therefore, the scheme depends on the continuation of that funding flow and on state aid rules. Therefore, would this bank be operating on a temporary basis because of the fact that it depends on European money? The document is a little ambiguous in terms of how it will work in the future, but you will have an opportunity to go into the details in your response.

Plaid Cymru is ambitious for Welsh business—as ambitious as the Tories are—and we want to ensure that Welsh small and medium-sized enterprises get essential funding to grow the Welsh private sector. Our proposal is to establish the 'Bank of Wales'—a business bank to get funding to SMEs, as suggested by Adam Price in 2009 and repeated recently by Leanne Wood. We are calling for Wales to get its fair share of the budget from Vince Cable's new business bank and our bank should be able to raise additional funds on the capital markets. We also want to discuss with pension funds the possibility of using their resources as well. The 'Bank of Wales' brand is owned by Lloyds TSB, which is largely owned by the public anyway since 2009, so why do we not negotiate to get that brand name back to Wales?

Mae Plaid Cymru yn uchelgeisiol dros fusnesau Cymru—mor uchelgeisiol â'r Torïaid—ac rydym am sicrhau bod busnesau bach a chanolig yn cael arian hollbwysig i dyfu'r sector preifat yng Nghymru. Ein cynnig yw sefydlu 'Banc Cymru'—banc busnes i roi cyllid i fusnesau bach a chanolig, fel yr awgrymwyd gan Adam Price yn 2009 ac fel yr ailadroddwyd yn ddiweddar gan Leanne Wood. Rydym yn galw am i Gymru gael ei chyfran deg o'r gyllideb o fanc busnes newydd Vince Cable a dylai ein banc fod yn gallu codi arian ychwanegol ar y marchnadoedd cyfalaf. Rydym hefyd yn awyddus i drafod â chronfeydd pensiwn y posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio eu hadnoddau hefyd. Mae brand 'Banc Cymru' yn eiddo i Lloyds TSB, sydd i raddau helaeth yn eiddo i'r cyhoedd sut bynnag ers 2009, felly pam nad ydym yn cyd-drafod i gael yr enw brand yn ôl i Gymru?

Setting up a business-friendly bank, on the model of the Bank of North Dakota, for example, is not a simple process. That is why we are looking in detail at the pros and cons and the possible processes involved. I see that I do not have time to talk about the Bank of North Dakota, but it is a state bank that uses state funds and funds of state institutions, which are deposited with the bank. That provides local businesses with affordable credit. It is a model that we could adopt here in Wales, and which we should adopt for the wellbeing of our own businesses.

Nid yw sefydlu banc sy'n ystyriol o fusnesau, yn unol â model Bank of North Dakota, er enghraifft, yn broses syml. Dyna pam yr ydym yn edrych yn fanwl ar fanteision ac anfanteision a'r prosesau posibl dan sylw. Gwelaf nad oes gennyf amser i sôn am Bank of North Dakota, ond banc taleithiol ydyw, sy'n defnyddio arian y dalaith a chronfeydd sefydliadau taleithiol, sy'n cael eu hadneuo gyda'r banc. Mae hynny'n rhoi credyd fforddiadwy i fusnesau lleol. Mae'n fodel y gallem ei fabwysiadu yma yng Nghymru, ac y dylem ei fabwysiadu er lles ein busnesau eu hunain.

*Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts*

*Amendment 3—Aled Roberts*

*Cynnwys pwynt newydd ar ôl pwynt 4 ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau'n unol â hynny:*

*Insert new point after point 4 and renumber accordingly:*

*Yn nodi adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o argaeledd cyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru ac yn gresynu wrth y diffyg cynrychiolwyr o fusnesau bach a chanolig ar y panel cynghori.*

*Notes the Welsh Government review into the availability of funding for SMEs in Wales and regrets the lack of SME representatives on the advisory panel.*

*Gwelliant 5—Aled Roberts*

*Amendment 5—Aled Roberts*

*Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*

*Add as a new point at end of motion:*

*Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i hybu'r defnydd o Funding Circle ac ystyried rhinweddau cynnig cyllid drwy farchnad Funding Circle, fel rhan o'i hadolygiad o gyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig.*

*Calls on the Welsh Government to promote the use of Funding Circles and consider the merits of offering finance though the Funding Circle marketplace, as part of its review of funding for SMEs.*

17:17

## Eluned Parrott Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendments 3 and 5 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliannau 3 a 5 yn enw Aled Roberts.

I would like to thank the Welsh Conservatives for bringing this debate forward today and for putting together a substantial piece of work that seeks to analyse some of the critical issues that face us. It is never easy bringing your own ideas to be shot at in the Chamber, as I am sure the Government will know, and I welcome the opportunity to discuss new ideas rather than arguing about old ones.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ger ein bron heddiw ac am roi darn sylweddol o waith at ei gilydd sy'n ceisio dadansoddi rhai o'r materion allweddol a wynebwn. Nid yw byth yn hawdd cyflwyno eich syniadau eich hun gerbron y Siambr i gael eu trin a'u trafod, fel y gŵyr y Llywodraeth, mae'n siŵr gennyf, a chroesawaf y cyfle i drafod syniadau newydd yn hytrach na dadlau am hen rai.

You raise a number of issues regarding access to finance and the impact that it has on small businesses. However, we have to remember, as you identify, that finance is not the only element of effective business support. We need to look at wider issues than that, and there is an opportunity to do so in more detail. Having said that, finance and making sure that money is flowing is critical to growth in our economy. We cannot create jobs if we cannot invest to grow.

Rydych yn codi nifer o faterion mewn perthynas â mynediad at gyllid a'r effaith a gaiff hynny ar fusnesau bach. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio, fel y nodwch, nad cyllid yw'r unig elfen o gymorth effeithiol i fusnesau. Mae angen inni edrych ar faterion ehangach na hynny, ac mae cyfle i wneud hynny yn fanylach. Wedi dweud hynny, mae cyllid a sicrhau bod arian yn llifo yn hanfodol i dwf yn ein heconomi. Ni allwn greu swyddi os na allwn fuddsoddi i dyfu.

As regards the barriers that small businesses face, a lack of information on the sources of funding available is perhaps a problem, given the FSB's statistics that 64% of small businesses do not know about Finance Wales. That is a really worrying statistic.

O ran y rhwystrau sy'n wynebu busnesau bach, mae prinder gwybodaeth am y ffynonellau cyllid sydd ar gael o bosibl yn broblem, o ystyried ystadegau'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach nad yw 64% o fusnesau bach yn gwybod am Cyllid Cymru. Mae hwnnw'n ystadegyn sy'n peri pryder gwirioneddol.

17:19 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As regards the figures that you have just quoted, do you know what sort of respondent base they were based upon? Do you know how many companies responded to the survey of over 200,000 SMEs in Wales? It was 0.5%.

O ran y ffigurau yr ydych newydd eu dyfynnu, a wyddoch pa fath o sylfaen ymatebwyr yr oeddent yn seiliedig arno? A wyddoch faint o gwmnïau a ymatebodd i'r arolwg o fwy na 200,000 o fusnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru? 0.5% yw'r ateb.

17:19 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

It was a FSB membership response, rather than a response for all businesses in Wales, but it is an interesting indicator of that sector and it would be foolish to cast it aside without thought.

Roedd yn ymateb gan aelodau'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, yn hytrach nag ymateb gan bob busnes yng Nghymru, ond mae'n ddangosydd diddorol o'r sector hwnnw a byddai'n ffôl i'w ddiystyru.

As regards the other barriers, there is variability in the range of different sources of finance available in different areas. There is variability on the regional basis, and there is variability on the basis of sector. There is complexity in the systems of finance too: there are local authority systems, the Welsh Government has its own systems and there are other sources of finance, all with various criteria, all with different application methods, and with no centralised source of information. In casework I regularly have businesses asking me, 'Where can I go for finance on x, y and z?', and the answer I give them will inevitably be different depending on where they are, and what they do for a living. The role of the banks has been mentioned. The lack of plurality in the UK banking system, and the lack of competition in that sector, has been a critical problem. The knee-jerk reaction to the eurozone crisis, and the level of recapitalisation of our banks, has led to risk aversion. Some sectors are particularly hard hit, with extremely difficult terms being set by some lenders.

O ran y rhwystrau eraill, mae'r ystod o ffynonellau gwahanol o gyllid sydd ar gael yn amrywio o ardal i ardal. Mae'n amrywio ar sail ranbarthol, ac mae'n amrywio ar sail sector. Mae cymhlethdod yn y systemau cyllid hefyd: mae systemau awdurdod lleol, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru ei systemau ei hun ac mae ffynonellau eraill o gyllid, pob un â gwahanol feini prawf, pob un â gwahanol ddulliau cymhwyso, a heb unrhyw ffynhonnell ganolog o wybodaeth. Mewn gwaith achos mae busnesau yn gofyn imi yn rheolaidd, 'Ble gallaf fynd am gyllid ar x, y a z?', a bydd yr ateb a roddaf iddynt yn anochel yn wahanol gan ddibynnu ble y maent, a beth maent yn ei wneud am eu bywoliaeth. Soniwyd am rôl y banciau. Mae'r diffyg lluosogrwydd yn system fancio'r DU, a'r diffyg cystadleuaeth yn y sector hwnnw, wedi bod yn broblem allweddol. Mae'r ymateb greddfol i argyfwng ardal yr ewro, a lefel yr ailgyfalafu o ran ein banciau, wedi arwain at amharodrwydd i fentro. Mae hyn yn cael effaith fawr iawn ar rai sectorau, gyda rhai benthycwyr yn gosod telerau hynod anodd.

In terms of the report that the Conservatives have brought forward, the focus really is on Finance Wales and the elements that are within our control. Clearly, there are challenges. Localisation has merit in principle, but we must explore things a bit more deeply. I have some queries with regard to implementation and how it would work in practice. Would it add to the complexity of the finance sector, which is one of the challenges that we have? Does it duplicate what is being offered elsewhere in terms of credit unions, in some regions, offering business lending services? What will be the cost of this complicated administrative structure? In particular, what would the cost of those branches be? Although I see that they are a critical element of the proposal that you put forward, they are also an element that would bring a heavy cost.

O ran yr adroddiad y mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi ei gyflwyno, mae'r ffocws mewn gwirionedd ar Cyllid Cymru a'r elfennau sydd o fewn ein rheolaeth. Yn amlwg, cyfyd heriau. Mae gan leoleiddio rinweddau mewn egwyddor, ond rhaid inni archwilio pethau ychydig yn ddyfnach. Mae gennyf rai ymholiadau mewn perthynas â gweithredu a sut y byddai'n gweithio'n ymarferol. A fyddai'n ychwanegu at gymhlethdod y sector cyllid, sy'n un o'r heriau sydd gennym? A yw'n dyblygu yr hyn a gynigir mewn mannau eraill o ran undebau credyd, mewn rhai rhanbarthau, yn cynnig gwasanaethau benthyca busnes? Beth fydd cost y strwythur gweinyddol cymhleth? Yn benodol, beth fyddai cost y canghennau hynny? Er fy mod yn gweld eu bod yn elfen hanfodol o'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gennych, maent hefyd yn elfen a fyddai'n dwyn cost sylweddol.

17:21

## Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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In delivering this document we were very conscious of base cost, and it clearly specifies that it would be in partnership with another financial services provider, which would host the structure. There is very little infrastructure cost involved in setting up this network.

Wrth gyflwyno'r ddogfen hon, roeddem yn ymwybodol iawn o gost sylfaenol, ac mae'n nodi'n glir y byddai mewn partneriaeth â darparwr gwasanaethau ariannol arall, a fyddai'n cynnal y strwythur. Nid oes fawr ddim cost seilwaith yn gysylltiedig â sefydlu'r rhwydwaith hwn.

17:22

## Eluned Parrott Bywgraffiad Biography

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In terms of buildings, possibly, but in terms of the actual staffing of Finance Wales, individuals based in branches across the country, if you want an effective network, there is an additional cost that will need to be considered. That is not to say that I would cast this aside as an idea, but it is a cost that we need to consider, as well as considering whether the cost outweighs the benefit.

O ran adeiladau, o bosibl, ond o ran y broses o staffio Cyllid Cymru mewn gwirionedd, ceir unigolion mewn canghennau ledled y wlad, os ydych am gael rhwydwaith effeithiol, mae cost ychwanegol y bydd angen ei hystyried. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud y byddwn yn diystyru hyn fel syniad, ond mae'n gost y mae angen inni ei hystyried, yn ogystal ag ystyried a yw'r gost yn fwy na'r budd.

I would like to see co-ordination of business support so that we can improve the promotion and visibility of those finance mechanisms that we have available to businesses, in such a way that will allow us to keep the local nuance and localisation that you think is so important, joining it together so that people can actually find it. We also need to be a little careful about making sure that we are co-ordinating between different forms of financing across local authorities so that there is some kind of consistency, and between local authorities and the Welsh Government, so that we can spot gaps and make sure that we are not duplicating unnecessarily.

Hoffwn weld cymorth i fusnesau yn cael ei gydgysylltu er mwyn inni allu gwella'r broses o hyrwyddo'r systemau cyllid hynny sydd ar gael i fusnesau a'u presenoldeb, yn y fath ffordd a fydd yn ein galluogi i gadw'r naws leol a'r lleoleiddio sydd mor bwysig, yn eich barn chi, gan eu cyfuno fel bod modd i bobl ddod o hyd iddo. Mae angen inni hefyd fod ychydig yn ofalus ynghylch sicrhau ein bod yn cydgysylltu rhwng systemau ariannu gwahanol ar draws awdurdodau lleol fel bod rhyw fath o gysondeb, a rhwng awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru, fel y gallwn weld bylchau a gwneud yn siŵr nad ydym yn dyblygu'n ddiangen.

17:23 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Governments, households and businesses do not decide whether they can borrow; lenders do. That is based on risk management and regulation designed to protect depositors, members and shareholders. It was an inversion of these rules in the topsy-turvy Brown years that led to the credit crunch turning feast into famine. Unlike the so-called bankers who created the credit crunch, and the reckless Government Ministers who allowed and even encouraged them, I qualified as a banker and worked in the sector for 22 years, all but one of them in a building society. Having worked through two previous recessions and come out as safe as houses under the wise leadership of qualified bankers and accountants, I witnessed the rot set in and warned of a day of reckoning to come. Prudential rules were increasingly ignored, risk was increasingly misclassified, assets became increasingly toxic, and capital adequacy was catastrophically compromised. Sub-prime lending to people who may have difficulty maintaining the repayment schedule is high-risk, but Mr Brown's era of 'end to boom and bust' permitted inadequate risk categorisation and therefore capital adequacy, and toxic mortgage packaging then sold as debt securities, thereby creating credit crunch.

Nid yw llywodraethau, aelwydydd na busnesau yn penderfynu a allant cael benthyciad; benthycwyr sy'n gwneud hynny. Mae hynny'n seiliedig ar reoli risg a rheoleiddio a gynlluniwyd i ddiogelu adneuwyr, aelodau a chyfranddalwyr. Gwrthdroi'r rheolau hyn yn ystod blynyddoedd anwadal Brown a arweiniodd at y wasgfa gredyd gan droi gwledd yn newyn. Yn wahanol i'r bancwyr hyn a greodd y wasgfa gredyd, a Gweinidogion di-hid y Llywodraeth a ganiataodd iddynt wneud hynny a hyd yn oed eu hannog i wneud hynny, gwneuthum gymhwyso fel bancwr a bûm yn gweithio yn y sector am 22 mlynedd, gan weithio pob blwyddyn namyn un mewn cymdeithas adeiladu. Ar ôl gweithio drwy ddau ddirwasgiad blaenorol a dod drwyddi o dan arweiniad doeth bancwyr a chyfrifyddion cymwysedig, gwelais y peryglon ar y gorwel a rhybuddiais fod dydd y farn ar ddod. Cafodd rheolau darbodus eu hanwybyddu fwyfwy, cafodd risg ei chamddosbarthu fwyfwy, daeth asedau'n fwyfwy gwenwynig a pheryglwyd digonolrwydd cyfalaf yn drychinebus. Mae benthyca eilaidd i bobl a all gael anhawster ad-dalu'n brydlon yn risg uchel, ond yn sgil cyfnod Mr Brown o 'ddiwedd ar ffyniant a methiant' caniatawyd i risgiau gael eu categoreiddio'n annigonol ac felly nodwyd bod cyfalaf yn ddigonol, ac yna gwerthwyd pecynnau morgais gwenwynig fel gwarannau dyled, a thrwy hynny greu gwasgfa gredyd.

The National Audit Office reported that Mr Brown's Treasury was warned three years before Northern Rock nearly went bust that it needed to set up emergency plans to handle a banking crisis, but did nothing about it. The Financial Services Authority report on the failure of the Royal Bank of Scotland refers by name to Messrs Blair, Brown and Balls—the current shadow chancellor—and details the sustained political emphasis on the need for the FSA to be light-touch in its approach in the years preceding the bank's failure in 2008.

Nododd y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol fod Trysorlys Mr Brown wedi cael ei rybuddio dair blynedd cyn i Northern Rock bron â mynd i'r wal bod angen iddo sefydlu cynlluniau argyfwng i ymdrin ag argyfwng bancio, ond ni wnaeth dim am y peth. Mae adroddiad yr Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Ariannol ar fethiant y Royal Bank of Scotland yn cyfeirio yn ôl enw at y Meistri Blair, Brown a Balls—canghellor yr wrthblaid ar hyn o bryd—gan fanylu ar y pwyslais gwleidyddol drwy'r amser ar yr angen i'r Awdurdod fod yn ysgafn o ran ei ddull rheoleiddio yn y blynyddoedd cyn methiant y banc yn 2008.

Years before the UK coalition Government was elected, the IMF warned that the UK banking system was more exposed to sub-prime debt than anywhere else in the world. Since the credit crunch, bank lending has been held back by regulatory reserve requirements and the need to rebuild capital adequacy ratios, a risk-weighted ratio of bank capital to assets.

Blynyddoedd cyn ethol Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU, rhybuddiodd y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol fod system fancio'r DU yn fwy agored i ddyledion eilaidd nag unman arall yn y byd. Ers y wasgfa gredyd, mae benthyciadau banc wedi cael eu llesteirio gan ofynion rheoliadol ynglŷn â chronfeydd wrth gefn a'r angen i ailadeiladu cymarebau digonolrwydd cyfalaf, cymhareb sy'n pwysoli risg o ran cyfalaf banc i asedau.

Access to finance is vital for small and medium-sized enterprises. However, with SMEs comprising 99% of Welsh business stock and microbusinesses employing almost two thirds of private sector employees in Wales, it is concerning that the Federation of Small Businesses states that SMEs in Wales are significantly less optimistic about their business prospects than their counterparts in the rest of the UK, and that 64% have never heard of the Welsh Government subsidiary Finance Wales. It was a small response, but still a hundred times bigger than a normal response to a Welsh Government consultation. That is why the Welsh Conservatives have launched 'Invest Wales'—

Mae mynediad at gyllid yn hanfodol i fusnesau bach a chanolig. Fodd bynnag, gyda busnesau bach a chanolig yn cynnwys 99% o stoc busnes Cymru a micro-fusnesau yn cyflogi bron i ddwy ran o dair o gyflogeion y sector preifat yng Nghymru, mae'n destun pryder bod y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn datgan bod busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru yn llai optimistaidd o lawer am eu rhagolygon busnes na'u cymheiriaid yng ngweddill y DU, ac nad yw 64% erioed wedi clywed am is-gwmni Llywodraeth Cymru, Cyllid Cymru. Ymateb bach ydoedd, ond yn dal i fod ganwaith yn fwy na'r ymateb arferol i ymgynghoriadau Llywodraeth Cymru. Dyna pam bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi lansio 'Buddsoddi Wales'—

17:26

## Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You have just given us some fuzzy math. If as a bank manager someone came to you and said that they had £363,000 and that they were looking to borrow £689,000, would you say, 'That's fine, they're two roughly similar figures', because that is exactly what you say in your document about the population in north Wales compared with one of the other regions. Do you not think that your party is betraying north Wales by doing this sort of stuff?

Rydych newydd roi ychydig o symiau aneglur inni. Fel rheolwr banc pe bai rhywun yn dod atoch a dweud bod ganddynt £363,000 a'u bod yn gobeithio benthyca £689,000, a fyddech yn dweud, 'Mae hynny'n iawn, mae'r ddau ffigur yn eithaf tebyg', oherwydd dyna'n union a ddywedwch yn eich dogfen am y boblogaeth yn y gogledd o gymharu ag un o'r rhanbarthau eraill. Oni chredwch fod eich plaid yn bradychu'r gogledd drwy wneud hyn?

17:26

## Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Prudential rules would apply to all of this. That is why, as I said, we launched 'Invest Wales'. This would complement the UK Government's funding for lending scheme, which has been operating since last August to incentivise banks and building societies to boost their lending to UK households and non-financial companies. As the Bank of England stated last month, the funding for lending scheme has helped to improve funding conditions for UK firms, and 35 banks and building societies have signed up to the scheme, representing 82% of the stock of lending to the domestic economy. That rubbishes Plaid Cymru's amendments. At least their economic adviser welcomed our proposals.

Byddai rheolau darbodus yn berthnasol i hyn i gyd. Dyna pam, fel y dywedais, inni lansio 'Buddsoddi Cymru'. Byddai hyn yn ategu cyllid Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer cynllun benthyca, sydd wedi bod yn gweithredu ers mis Awst diwethaf i gymell banciau a chymdeithasau adeiladu i gynyddu faint y maent yn ei fenthyca i aelwydydd a chwmnïau anariannol yn y DU. Fel y nododd Banc Lloegr fis diwethaf, mae'r cyllid ar gyfer cynllun benthyca wedi helpu i wella amodau ariannu i gwmnïau'r DU, ac mae 35 o fanciau a chymdeithasau adeiladu wedi ymuno â'r cynllun, gan gynrychioli 82% o'r stoc benthyca i'r economi gartref. Mae hynny'n difrïo gwelliannau Plaid Cymru. O leiaf croesawodd eu hymgynghorydd economaidd ein cynigion.

Speaking in the Chamber three years ago, I highlighted the Banking on Essex initiative to support SMEs, which was the first municipal banking scheme to be created since 1915, with Santander bank as 50% partner, thereby taking half the risk and slashing the amount of costly regulation that a new bank would have to comply with, but an established banking partner would not.

Wrth siarad yn y Siambr dair blynedd yn ôl, tynnais sylw at fenter Banking on Essex sy'n cefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig, sef y cynllun bancio trefol cyntaf i gael ei greu ers 1915, gyda banc Santander fel partner 50%, a thrwy hynny gymryd hanner y risg a lleihau faint o reoleiddio costus y byddai'n rhaid i fanc newydd gydymffurfio â hwy, ond na fyddai'n rhaid i bartner bancio sydd eisoes wedi'i sefydlu ei wneud.

As the First Minister then agreed, setting up a new bank can be a costly and protracted business if you start from scratch, and using the expertise that is already in the banking sector to develop a social model of banking makes sense. Banking on Essex subsequently closed, citing a low demand from small businesses, but as the Federation of Small Businesses has stated, Wales has the highest share of small businesses applying for credit of any UK region or country.

Fel y cytunodd y Prif Weinidog ar y pryd, gall sefydlu banc newydd fod yn fusnes costus a hirfaith os ydych yn dechrau o'r dechrau, ac mae defnyddio'r arbenigedd sydd eisoes yn y sector bancio i ddatblygu model bancio cymdeithasol yn gwneud synnwyr. Caeodd Banking on Essex ar ôl hynny, gan nodi galw isel ymhlith busnesau bach, ond fel y dywedodd y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, Cymru sydd â'r gyfran uchaf o fusnesau bach sy'n gwneud cais am gredyd mewn unrhyw ranbarth neu wlad yn y DU.

Banking is about prudence; preconception is its enemy. 'Invest Wales', with an independent board, 50/50 partnership with banks and other financial institutions and a regional branch structure is the prudent model for the business and banking sector in Wales. After all, some 8.4% of the economy in Wales is generated by financial services. Please support them, and do not patronise or miscategorise them.

Mae bancio'n ymwneud â doethineb; rhagdybiaeth yw ei elyn. 'Buddsoddi Cymru', gyda bwrdd annibynnol, partneriaeth 50/50 gyda banciau a sefydliadau ariannol eraill a strwythur cangen rhanbarthol yw'r model darbodus ar gyfer y sector busnes a bancio yng Nghymru. Wedi'r cyfan, mae rhyw 8.4% o'r economi yng Nghymru yn cael ei gynhyrchu gan y gwasanaethau ariannol. Cefnogwch hwy, a pheidiwch â bod yn nawddoglyd na'u categoreiddio ar gam.

17:28

## Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am pleased that this debate about the important matter of finance for SMEs is taking place today, because as most of the speakers who have already spoken have said, SMEs are crucial to Wales. They are the lifeblood of Wales, and it is very welcome that all political parties are putting forward proposals about different ways of trying to get more money into SMEs. That is very constructive.

Rwy'n falch bod y ddadl hon am fater pwysig cyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yn cael ei chynnal heddiw, oherwydd fel y mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r siaradwyr sydd eisoes wedi siarad wedi'i ddweud, mae busnesau bach a chanolig yn hanfodol i Gymru. Hwy yw asgwrn cefn Cymru, a chroesewir y ffaith bod yr holl bleidiau gwleidyddol yn cyflwyno cynigion am wahanol ffyrdd o geisio cael mwy o arian i fusnesau bach a chanolig. Mae hynny'n adeiladol iawn.

However, I will repeat what I raised in the intervention with Paul Davies earlier: I think that the Conservative party has struck a negative note by running down Finance Wales. That certainly happened when that scheme was launched, and some of the wording that was used was very unfortunate. I know that it is their proposal to build on Finance Wales, based on what I have heard this afternoon, but that was a negative beginning, and not the way to go about things.

Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ailadrodd yr hyn a godais yn yr ymyriad â Paul Davies yn gynharach: credaf fod y blaid Geidwadol wedi taro nodyn negyddol drwy ladd ar Cyllid Cymru. Digwyddodd hynny yn sicr pan lansiwyd y cynllun hwnnw, ac roedd rhai o'r geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd yn anffodus iawn. Gwn mai eu cynnig hwy yw adeiladu ar Cyllid Cymru, yn seiliedig ar yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i glywed y prynhawn yma, ond roedd hwnnw'n ddechrau negyddol, ac nid dyna'r ffordd o weithredu.

The key issue is that SMEs are not getting the finance that they need to grow. I do not think that you can ignore the issue that the banks are not lending to the SMEs, because that is the key issue. What we are trying to do today, with the different proposals, and what the Welsh Government is doing with the review, is vital, but the key fact is that the banks are not lending.

Y mater allweddol yw nad yw busnesau bach a chanolig yn cael y cyllid sydd ei angen arnynt i dyfu. Ni chredaf y gallwch anwybyddu'r mater nad yw'r banciau'n benthyca i fusnesau bach a chanolig, oherwydd dyna'r mater allweddol. Mae'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud heddiw, gyda'r cynigion gwahanol, a'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud gyda'r adolygiad, yn hanfodol, ond y ffaith allweddol yw nad yw'r banciau'n benthyca.

There is a lamentable state of bank lending to SMEs, and that clearly is not a devolved responsibility. We know where the fault lies. From a non-political perspective, it lies in the banking collapse—Lehman Brothers, the problems with the Royal Bank of Scotland and HBOS—but from a political standpoint, there is a real problem with George Osborne's plan to get the economy moving again, in his way, by cutting the deficit. Unfortunately, for all of us who are on the receiving end, so much demand has been taken out of the economy that there has been no economic growth at all since the coalition took over, whereas there was a fragile, but perceptible, recovery taking place at the point at which the Osborne regime came in. The Osborne regime and the coalition Government crushed that fragile recovery. Taking too much demand out of the economy has resulted in too little consumer spending and too little lending by banks to the SMEs.

Mae'n druenus faint o fenthyciadau a wneir gan fanciau i fusnesau bach a chanolig, ac yn amlwg nid cyfrifoldeb datganoledig ydyw. Gwyddom beth sydd ar fai. O safbwynt anwleidyddol, bai'r chwalfa fancio ydyw—Lehman Brothers, y problemau gyda Royal Bank of Scotland ac HBOS—ond o safbwynt gwleidyddol, mae problem wirioneddol gyda chynllun George Osborne i sicrhau bod yr economi'n ffynnu eto, yn ei ffordd ef, drwy dorri'r diffyg. Yn anffodus, i bawb sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad i hynny, mae cymaint o alw wedi cael ei sugno o'r economi na fu unrhyw dwf economaidd o gwbl ers i'r glymblaid gymryd yr awenau, tra oedd adferiad bregus, ond canfyddadwy, yn mynd rhagddo pryd y daeth cyfundrefn Osborne i rym. Chwalodd cyfundrefn Osborne a'r Llywodraeth glymblaid yr adferiad bregus hwnnw. Mae sugno gormod o alw o'r economi wedi arwain at wariant rhy fach gan ddefnyddwyr a dim digon o fenthyciadau yn cael eu gwneud gan fanciau i fusnesau bach a chanolig.

Some banks claim that there is insufficient demand from SMEs, which are too nervous to invest, while, at the same time, SMEs claim that banks will lend only on such onerous terms that they cannot possibly accept loans from the banks on today's terms. I have had SMEs tell me this, and I am sure that other Members have also been told that. They hark back to the good old days, which have been mentioned quite a few times here today, when the local bank manager would approve a reasonable risk-based loan. In Wales, on the devolved front, there is not much we can do, really, while Osborne remains Chancellor, because he is so wedded to this inflexible and failed approach, where the economy can move only sideways, and not upwards.

Mae rhai banciau yn honni nad oes digon o alw gan fusnesau bach a chanolig, sy'n rhy nerfus i fuddsoddi, tra, ar yr un pryd, mae busnesau bach a chanolig yn honni bod y telerau benthyg y mae'r banciau yn eu cynnig mor feichus fel nad oes modd iddynt dderbyn benthyciadau gan y banciau ar delerau heddiw. Mae busnesau bach a chanolig wedi dweud hyn wrthyf, ac rwy'n siŵr bod Aelodau eraill hefyd wedi clywed hyn hefyd. Maent yn hiraethu am yr oes a fu, sydd wedi cael ei chrybwyll sawl gwaith yma heddiw, pan fyddai'r rheolwr banc lleol yn cymeradwyo benthyciad rhesymol yn seiliedig ar risg. Yng Nghymru, o ran datganoli, nid oes llawer y gallwn ei wneud, mewn gwirionedd, tra bod Osborne yn parhau i fod yn Ganghellor, am ei fod mor gaeth i'r dull gweithredu anhyblyg hwn sydd wedi methu, lle gall yr economi ond symud i'r ochr, ac nid i fyny.

However, something that we can do on a local Welsh level, and what the Conservatives have been proposing and Plaid Cymru have proposed, is to look at what we have and what we can do—

Fodd bynnag, un peth y gallwn ei wneud ar lefel leol yng Nghymru, a'r hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei gynnig ac y mae Plaid Cymru wedi ei gynnig, yw edrych ar yr hyn sydd gennym a beth y gallwn ei wneud—

17:32 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very grateful to you for giving way, Julie. You just spoke about the important role that the bank manager used to have in the high street and communities and, although there were some criticisms, I think that you agree that localism is a good idea in reforming the system.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn ichi am ildio, Julie. Rydych newydd sôn am y rôl bwysig yr arferai'r rheolwr banc ei chwarae ar y stryd fawr ac mewn cymunedau ac, er bod ychydig o feirniadaeth, credaf eich bod yn cytuno bod lleoliaeth yn syniad da wrth ddiwygio'r system.

17:32 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I was certainly making the point that the SMEs that come in to see me have harked back to a time when they had a local bank manager.

Roeddwn yn sicr yn gwneud y pwynt bod y busnesau bach a chanolig sy'n dod i mewn i'm gweld yn hiraethu am y cyfnod pan oedd ganddynt reolwr banc lleol.

However, what we do have in Wales is a specialist niche-lending institution that can make investment loans, namely Finance Wales. It is a small lender and it does not have a huge amount of money, but it is a lender and there is nothing really like that in the rest of the UK. Therefore, in the present situation, if we are to get the economy moving—and, as the alternative leader, Boris Johnson, put it in Davos last week, 'get the animal spirits going'—we have to put as much money into SMEs as we possibly can.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd gennym yng Nghymru yw sefydliad benthyca penodol arbenigol a all wneud benthyciadau buddsoddi, sef Cyllid Cymru. Benthyciwr bach ydyw ac nid yw'n cael swm enfawr o arian, ond mae'n fenthyciwr ac nid oes unrhyw beth tebyg mewn gwirionedd yng ngweddill y DU. Felly, yn y sefyllfa bresennol, er mwyn sbarduno'r economi—ac, fel y dywedodd yr arweinydd amgen, Boris Johnson, yn Davos yr wythnos diwethaf, ysgogi bywiogrwydd—rhaid inni roi cymaint o arian i fusnesau bach a chanolig ag y gallwn.

At the moment, many big companies are afraid to invest because of a lack of confidence. Certainly, if we were going to try to develop an institution in Wales that would lend more for investment, you would start with Finance Wales. Obviously, the additional money that the Government has been putting in has been invested through Finance Wales. Although it is small and, effectively, only 12 years old, it has a track record. That is why the north-east of England uses Finance Wales to invest some of its cash. Therefore, we have a basis to build something on. Let us talk constructively about building up Finance Wales. I welcome the Minister's review, but I think that the main problem today is Osborne's inflexible policy.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae llawer o gwmnïau mawr yn ofni buddsoddi oherwydd diffyg hyder. Yn sicr, er mwyn ceisio datblygu sefydliad yng Nghymru a fyddai'n benthyca mwy ar gyfer buddsoddi, byddech yn dechrau gyda Cyllid Cymru. Yn amlwg, mae'r arian ychwanegol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi bod yn ei gyfrannu wedi cael ei fuddsoddi drwy Cyllid Cymru. Er ei bod yn fach ac, i bob diben, ddim ond yn 12 mlwydd oed, mae ganddo hanes da. Dyna pam bod gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr yn defnyddio Cyllid Cymru i fuddsoddi rhywfaint o'i arian. Felly, mae gennym sylfaen i adeiladu rhywbeth arni. Beth am inni siarad yn adeiladol am adeiladu ar Cyllid Cymru. Croesawaf adolygiad y Gweinidog, ond credaf mai'r brif broblem heddiw yw polisi anhyblyg Osborne.

17:34 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank my colleague, Paul Davies, for introducing this debate and for highlighting the proposals, which have been clearly outlined in 'Invest Wales: A Vision for Welsh Investment'. I strongly recommend that you all get a copy. There is one in the library if you wish to have one. It is very important that Ministers read and take note of these proposals as they set out some good suggestions. It is constructive in debate and constructive in the composition of this policy.

Diolch i'm cyd-Aelod, Paul Davies, am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ac am dynnu sylw at y cynigion, sydd wedi cael eu hamlinellu'n glir yn 'Buddsoddi Cymru: Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Buddsoddi yng Nghymru'. Rwy'n argymell yn gryf y dylech i gyd gael copi. Mae un yn y llyfrgell os hoffech gael un. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod Gweinidogion yn darllen ac yn cymryd sylw o'r cynigion hyn am eu bod yn nodi rhai awgrymiadau da. Mae'n adeiladol o ran trafodaeth ac yn adeiladol o ran cyfansoddiad y polisi hwn.

SMEs are having real difficulty—and that is a fact—in accessing the essential funding that they require, both to start and then to grow. It is also concerning to see that the percentage of businesses failing in Wales, at 9.5%, is higher than the rate of businesses starting up. Therefore, it is key that we begin to turn this decline around and help our small and medium-sized enterprises. I think that this policy is a good place to start. I think that we should have swapped benches today, because it is not about whether you like or dislike the policy—it is about opposition for opposition's sake.

Mae busnesau bach a chanolig yn cael anhawster mawr—ac mae hynny'n ffaith—o ran cael gafael ar y cyllid hanfodol sydd ei angen arnynt, i ddechrau, ac yna i dyfu. Mae'n peri pryder hefyd bod canran y busnesau sy'n methu yng Nghymru, sef 9.5%, yn uwch na chyfradd y busnesau sy'n cychwyn. Felly, mae'n allweddol ein bod yn dechrau troi'r dirywiad hwn ar ei ben a helpu ein busnesau bach a chanolig. Credaf fod y polisi hwn yn lle da i ddechrau. Credaf y dylem fod wedi cyfnewid meinciau heddiw, oherwydd nid yw o bwys a ydych yn hoffi'r polisi ai peidio —rydych yn gwrthwynebu er mwyn gwrthwynebu.

In Aberconwy, 400 businesses are members of the Federation of Small Businesses, although this number does not include the army of businesses and entrepreneurs that allow our local economies to grow and thrive. These are all wealth creators in their own right. Across north Wales as a whole, 1,855 new businesses opened during 2011, making up nearly a quarter of all new businesses opened in Wales that year. However, 1,905 businesses closed in north Wales during the same period, highlighting the fact that businesses are closing faster than they are being formed. It is also worrying that the FSB's small business index shows business confidence in negative figures in 2013, at -16.3.

Yn Aberconwy, mae 400 o fusnesau yn aelodau o'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, er nad yw'r nifer hon yn cynnwys y llu o fusnesau ac entrepreneuriaid sy'n fodd i'n heconomïau lleol dyfu a ffynnu. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn creu cyfoeth yn eu rhinwedd eu hunain. Ar draws y gogledd, agorodd 1,855 o fusnesau newydd yn ystod 2011, gan gyfrif am bron chwarter yr holl fusnesau newydd a agorwyd yng Nghymru y flwyddyn honno. Fodd bynnag, caeodd 1,905 o fusnesau yn y gogledd yn ystod yr un cyfnod, gan dynnu sylw at y ffaith bod busnesau yn cau yn gynt nag y maent yn cael eu ffurfio. Mae'n destun pryder hefyd bod mynegai busnesau bach y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn dangos hyder busnes mewn ffigurau negyddol yn 2013, sef -16.3.

As in the rest of the UK, the concerns of small and medium-sized businesses in my constituency are the same as they are across Wales. They need access to finance, which they are not able to get from the banks. I understand from the FSB that a number of businesses in north Wales find that their overdraft facilities are being cut or replaced with bank loans, and that their loan applications for relatively small amounts are being turned down regularly. This is creating suspicion and is eroding trust between businesses and their banks. Barriers such as these are denying small and medium-sized businesses the vital money that they need to run and to grow.

Fel yng ngweddill y DU, mae pryderon busnesau bach a chanolig yn fy etholaeth yr un fath ag y maent ledled Cymru. Mae angen iddynt gael gafael ar gyllid, nad ydynt yn gallu ei gael gan y banciau. Caf ar ddeall gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach fod nifer o fusnesau yn y gogledd yn gweld bod eu cyfleusterau gorddrafft yn cael eu cwtogi neu eu disodli gan fenthyciadau banc, a bod eu ceisiadau am fenthyciadau ar gyfer symiau cymharol fach yn cael eu gwrthod yn rheolaidd. Mae hyn yn creu drwgdybiaeth ac yn amharu ar yr ymddiriedaeth rhwng busnesau a'u banciau. Mae rhwystrau fel y rhain yn amddifadu busnesau bach a chanolig o'r arian hanfodol sydd ei angen arnynt i redeg ac i dyfu.

Therefore, now is the time for us all to listen to these vital drivers of our local economies, and to support them fully. It is clear from the Federation of Small Businesses' survey that the majority of small and medium-sized enterprises are not accessing or getting the information that they need about Finance Wales, and that only a tiny 4% of them have received financial support. Although some Members, particularly Julie, condemned us for raising the issue, the support is not working and it needs to improve, and we have the mechanics through which to do that. I ask you to provide real evidence to the contrary; we have the facts and figures in 'Invest Wales: A Vision for Welsh Investment'.

Felly, mae'n bryd inni i gyd wrando ar y ffactorau hanfodol sy'n llywio ein heconomïau lleol, ac i'w cefnogi'n llwyr. Mae'n amlwg o arolwg y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o fusnesau bach a chanolig yn gweld nac yn cael y wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt ynghylch Cyllid Cymru, ac mai dim ond canran fach iawn, sef 4%, sydd wedi cael cymorth ariannol. Er i rai Aelodau, yn enwedig Julie, ein condemnio am godi'r mater, nid yw'r cymorth yn gweithio ac mae angen iddo wella, ac mae gennym ffyrdd o wneud hynny. Gofynnaf ichi gynnig tystiolaeth wirioneddol i'r gwrthwyneb; mae gennym y ffeithiau a'r ffigurau yn 'Buddsoddi Cymru: Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Buddsoddi yng Nghymru'.

We are clear that awareness must be heightened and that more connection needs to be made with local economies. I am pleased that the proposal for 'Invest Wales' will address the problem by having regional branches and hubs, therefore highlighting that local support should and can be given to local businesses for our economy. I am a firm believer in the fact that loan repayments should be kept within the region and funnelled back into small and medium-sized enterprises for future loans. This is a very business-like approach and is a more positive way of issuing loans while keeping those benefits local. 'Invest Wales' would also cater for small business loans of between £1,000 and even £1 million at lower interest rates than high street banks. If you are running a small business, £1,000 can make a huge difference.

Rydym yn glir bod yn rhaid codi ymwybyddiaeth a bod angen cysylltu'n well ag economïau lleol. Rwy'n falch y bydd y cynnig ar gyfer 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem drwy gael canghennau a chanolfannau rhanbarthol, gan felly dynnu sylw at y ffaith y dylid rhoi cefnogaeth leol i fusnesau lleol ac y gellir gwneud hynny er mwyn ein heconomi. Credaf yn gryf yn y ffaith y dylid cadw ad-daliadau benthyciadau o fewn y rhanbarth a'u sianelu yn ôl i fusnesau bach a chanolig ar gyfer benthyciadau yn y dyfodol. Mae trefn o'r fath yn gweddu i fyd busnes ac mae'n ffordd fwy cadarnhaol o roi benthyciadau tra'n cadw'r manteision hynny'n lleol. Byddai 'Buddsoddi Cymru' hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer benthyciadau busnes bach o rhwng £1,000 a hyd yn oed £1 filiwn ar gyfraddau llog is na banciau'r stryd fawr. Os ydych yn rhedeg busnes bach, gall £1,000 wneud gwahaniaeth enfawr.

Moving on, an important part of the vision for Welsh investment is also to show that access to finance is a key part of supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales, but we also have to look at a wider package of reforms. It is clear that we have to further support businesses by attracting competition in Wales and to promote investment in Wales. By introducing these proposals hand in hand with our high street regeneration proposals and a pledge to abolish business rates for small and medium-sized enterprises that have a rateable value of up to £12,000, we can help to get those businesses on track and to support them in the long term.

Gan symud ymlaen, elfen bwysig o'r weledigaeth ar gyfer trefniadau buddsoddi yw dangos hefyd fod mynediad at gyllid yn rhan allweddol o gefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru, ond rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar becyn ehangach o ddiwygiadau. Mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid inni gefnogi busnesau ymhellach drwy ddenu cystadleuaeth yng Nghymru a hybu buddsoddi yng Nghymru. Drwy gyflwyno'r cynigion hyn law yn llaw â'n cynigion i adfywio'r stryd fawr ac addewid i ddiddymu ardrethi busnes ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig sydd â gwerth ardrethol o hyd at £12,000, gallwn helpu i gael y busnesau hynny ar y trywydd iawn a'u cefnogi yn y tymor hir.

I am extremely pleased and very proud that the Welsh Conservatives have introduced a vision for Welsh investment, as this shows a truly positive way of supporting small and medium-sized businesses from the roots up. I ask the Chamber to look at these proposals again.

Rwy'n hynod falch bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi cyflwyno gweledigaeth ar gyfer buddsoddi yng Nghymru, gan fod hyn yn dangos ffordd wirioneddol gadarnhaol o gynorthwyo busnesau bach a chanolig o'r bôn i'r brig. Gofynnaf i'r Siambr ystyried y cynigion hyn eto.

17:39

## Mohammad Asghar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

It is often said that small and medium-sized businesses are the lifeblood of the Welsh economy. It is undoubtedly true, but this very lifeblood is in danger of being choked off due to the problems faced in accessing finance.

Dywedir yn aml mai busnesau bach a chanolig yw asgwrn cefn economi Cymru. Mae'n wir yn ddi-os, ond mae'r asgwrn cefn hwn mewn perygl o cael ei dorri oherwydd y problemau a wynebir o ran cael gafael ar gyllid.

In my speech on an enterprise Bill and in my recent short debate, I highlighted the difficulties faced by small and medium-sized businesses in Wales in accessing the vital funding that they require to survive. According to a survey of SMEs, Wales has the highest share of small companies applying for credit in the United Kingdom; 29%, compared to an average of 22%. Worryingly, nearly 59% of firms applying for credit from high street banks found it very difficult and unaffordable. A constituent walked into my office and told me that high street banks are charging an interest of 14% on business development loans. This goes against our vision in this leaflet of helping our small businesses to grow. [Interruption.] I am not taking any questions at this stage; listen to me first.

Yn fy araith ar Fil mentergarwch ac yn fy nadl fer ddiweddar, tynnais sylw at yr anawsterau a wynebir gan fusnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru i gael gafael ar yr arian hanfodol sydd ei angen arnynt i oroesi. Yn ôl arolwg o fusnesau bach a chanolig, Cymru sydd â'r gyfran uchaf o gwmnïau bach sy'n gwneud cais am gredyd yn y Deyrnas Unedig; 29%, o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd o 22%. Mae'r ffaith i bron 59% o gwmnïau sy'n gwneud cais am gredyd gan fanciau'r stryd fawr ei chael yn anodd iawn ac yn anfforddiadwy, yn peri pryder. Cerddodd etholwr i mewn i'm swyddfa a dweud wrthyf fod banciau'r stryd fawr yn codi llog o 14% ar fenthyciadau datblygu busnes. Mae hyn yn mynd yn groes i'n gweledigaeth yn y daflen hon o helpu ein busnesau bach i dyfu. [Torri ar draws.] Nid wyf yn cymryd unrhyw gwestiynau ar hyn o bryd; gwrandewch arnaf yn gyntaf.

The Welsh Government has recognised this problem by setting up SME investment funds and microbusiness loan funds via Finance Wales. This is to be welcomed. However, it is concerning to note the lack of awareness of Finance Wales among small businesses, with 64% of FSB members surveyed saying that they had never heard of the body. That is staggering news. It is clear, therefore, that the Welsh Government needs to review and enhance the system in place to deliver finance to small and medium-sized businesses in Wales.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cydnabod y broblem hon drwy sefydlu cronfeydd buddsoddi busnesau bach a chanolig a chronfeydd benthyca microfusnesau drwy Cyllid Cymru. Mae hyn i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mae'n achos pryder sylwi ar y diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o Cyllid Cymru ymhlith busnesau bach, gyda 64% o aelodau'r FSB a holwyd yn dweud nad oeddent erioed wedi clywed am y corff. Mae hynny'n newyddion syfrdanol. Mae'n amlwg, felly, bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru adolygu a gwella'r system sydd ar waith i roi cyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

I welcome the recent announcement of the review to be led by Professor Dylan Jones-Evans, but I urge the Welsh Government to give due consideration to the proposal contained in this document. I am sure that you will find a way for SMEs to go forward without any problems or hurdles, to grow smoothly and to develop in the future. These proposals have been based on successful models from national and international bodies, from Germany, Sweden, Canada and the United States, as well as parts of the United Kingdom.

Croesawaf y cyhoeddiad diweddar ynglŷn â'r adolygiad a fydd yn cael ei arwain gan yr Athro Dylan Jones-Evans, ond anogaf Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried y cynnig a geir yn y ddogfen hon yn briodol. Rwy'n siŵr y dewch o hyd i ffordd i alluogi busnesau bach a chanolig i fynd ymlaen heb unrhyw broblemau na rhwystrau, i dyfu'n ddidrafferth ac i ddatblygu yn y dyfodol. Mae'r cynigion hyn wedi bod yn seiliedig ar fodelau llwyddiannus o gyrff cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol, o'r Almaen, Sweden, Canada a'r Unol Daleithiau, yn ogystal â rhannau o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

'Invest Wales' would regionalise access to finances in Wales and would sit independently of the Welsh Government, with a director reporting directly to it. Six regional board members would each be responsible for funding businesses in their region. Repayments from the loan agreed and delivered would stay within the region and go towards further loan funding. Under our proposal, high street banks, building societies, post offices and other financial institutions would be invited to tender for each region and to enter into a 50:50 partnership with 'Invest Wales'. What a great idea. This would ensure that only half the risk would be borne by the state. It would also have the benefit of ensuring extra lending by high street banks, as the administration cost of loans would be borne by 'Invest Wales'. I believe that regionalising the availability of finance, with a regional manager known to the local business community and aware of the needs and requirement of his or her own region, will have the benefit of raising awareness of financial assistance available and the supply of funding.

Byddai 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn sicrhau mynediad rhanbarthol at gyllid yng Nghymru a byddai'n annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru, gyda chyfarwyddwr yn uniongyrchol atebol iddi. Byddai chwe aelod bwrdd rhanbarthol yn gyfrifol am ariannu busnesau yn eu rhanbarth. Byddai'r ad-daliadau o'r benthyciad y cytunwyd arno ac a roddwyd yn aros o fewn y rhanbarth ac yn cyfrannu at ariannu benthyciadau pellach. O dan ein cynnig, byddai banciau'r stryd fawr, cymdeithasau adeiladu, swyddfeydd post a sefydliadau ariannol eraill yn cael eu gwahodd i dendro ar gyfer pob rhanbarth ac i ymrwymo i bartneriaeth 50:50 gyda 'Buddsoddi Cymru'. Am syniad gwych. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau mai dim ond hanner y risg y byddai'r wladwriaeth yn ei hysgwyddo. Byddai hefyd yn sicrhau bod banciau'r stryd fawr yn rhoi benthyciadau ychwanegol, gan y byddai 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn gyfrifol am y gost o weinyddu benthyciadau. Credaf y bydd darparu cyllid ar sail ranbarthol, gyda rheolwr rhanbarthol sy'n adnabyddus yn y gymuned fusnes leol ac sy'n ymwybodol o anghenion a gofynion ei ranbarth ei hun, yn fuddiol drwy godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael a'r cyflenwad o gyllid.

Our small and medium-sized businesses in Wales face tough economic conditions at present and many are struggling to survive. We cannot allow them to fall, simply because many are unaware of the help that is available. We must do more to raise the profile of Finance Wales among the business community and I believe that 'Invest Wales' will do that.

Mae ein busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru yn wynebu amodau economaidd anodd ar hyn o bryd ac mae llawer yn ei chael hi'n anodd goroesi. Ni allwn ganiatáu iddynt fynd i'r wal, yn syml am nad yw llawer ohonynt yn gwybod am y cymorth sydd ar gael. Rhaid inni wneud mwy i godi proffil Cyllid Cymru ymysg y gymuned fusnes a chredaf y bydd 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn gwneud hynny.

I am very surprised at this Plaid Cymru attitude. They are promoting a bank of Wales. Where were they in last four years when they were in power? They never did anything. [Interruption.]

Synnaf yn fawr at yr agwedd hon gan Blaid Cymru. Maent yn hyrwyddo banc i Gymru. Beth roeddent yn ei wneud yn y pedair blynedd diwethaf pan oeddent mewn grym? Ni wnaethant dim. [Torri ar draws]

17:44

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. I am speaking. I realise that this is not a library, but is not the Dog and Duck either. I ask for quiet to hear the concluding statement from Mohammad Asghar.

Trefn. Rwy'n siarad. Sylweddolaf nad ydym mewn llyfrgell, ond nid ydym ychwaith mewn tafarn. Gofynnaf am dawelwch i glywed y datganiad i gloi gan Mohammad Asghar.

17:44

## Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you Deputy Presiding Officer. If you want to see ambition, action and achievement, this is it.

Diolch Ddirprwy Lywydd. Os ydych am weld uchelgais, gweithredu a chyflawni, dyma hi.

17:44

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar y Gweinidog, Edwina Hart.

I call the Minister, Edwina Hart.

17:44 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth / The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science*

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Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I am glad that we are not in the Dog and Duck, but I welcome this debate, because when I meet businesses around Wales, one of the concerns that are most often raised with me is access to finance. I do not see this as a debate on the Tory proposal, but as an opportunity for discussion within the Chamber to which all parties can contribute and to the future work of Professor Dylan Jones-Evans, which I very much welcome, as I have established that working group. It is also important that we look at the merit of all the proposals that are placed before us, from all parties, about how we can help SMEs in Wales. That is why I have taken a number of steps over the past 18 months to ensure that the Welsh Government is doing all that it can to help finance businesses in Wales.

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Rwy'n falch nad ydym mewn tafarn, ond croesawaf y ddadl hon, oherwydd pan fyddaf yn cyfarfod â busnesau ledled Cymru, un o'r pryderon a godir amlaf yw'r gallu i gael gafael ar gyllid. Nid wyf yn ystyried hon yn ddadl ar gynnig y Torïaid, ond yn gyfle i gael trafodaeth yn y Siambr lle gall pob plaid gyfrannu ati ac at waith yr Athro Dylan Jones-Evans yn y dyfodol, yr wyf yn ei groesawu'n fawr, gan fy mod wedi sefydlu y gweithgor hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni ystyried rhinweddau'r holl gynigion a gyflwynir ger ein bron, gan bob plaid, ynglŷn â sut y gallwn helpu busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi cymryd nifer o gamau yn ystod y 18 mis diwethaf i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i helpu i gyllido busnesau yng Nghymru.

A lot of comments have been made during this debate about Finance Wales. I think that I have to say that Finance Wales actively seeks co-investment in growth businesses, often working closely with the banks, venture capitalists, the public sector and private individuals, such as business angels. Since its formation in 2001, which makes it a relatively new financial institution in real terms, its investment has totalled £246 million to over 2,800 investments, and 60% of those have been in Wales. It has invested in every local authority in Wales during 2012-13. Finance Wales won two awards at the 2012 Wales deal makers awards, including funder of the year, with one of the judges saying that it had done more than anyone else in funding Welsh businesses. It promotes its service and it is targeted in how it deals with the media and companies. It is also important for us to recognise that it has offices located throughout Wales and 70% of investment staff are focused on investing in SMEs in Wales.

Gwnaed llawer o sylwadau yn ystod y ddadl hon ynglŷn â Cyllid Cymru. Credaf fod yn rhaid imi ddweud bod Cyllid Cymru yn chwilio am gyd-fuddsoddiad mewn busnesau sy'n tyfu, yn aml yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r banciau, cyfalafwyr menter, y sector cyhoeddus ac unigolion preifat, fel angylion busnes. Ers ei ffurfio yn 2001, sy'n ei wneud yn sefydliad ariannol cymharol newydd mewn gwirionedd, mae wedi gwneud dros 2,800 o fuddsoddiadau, gwerth £246 miliwn i gyd, ac mae 60% o'r rhain wedi bod yng Nghymru. Mae wedi buddsoddi ym mhob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru yn ystod 2012-13. Enillodd Cyllid Cymru ddwy wobr yng ngwobrau Dealmakers Cymru 2012, yn cynnwys noddwr y flwyddyn, gydag un beirniad yn dweud ei fod wedi gwneud mwy na neb arall i ariannu busnesau yng Nghymru. Mae'n hyrwyddo ei wasanaeth ac mae'n cael ei dargedu o ran y ffordd y mae'n ymdrin â'r cyfryngau a chwmnïau. Mae hefyd yn bwysig inni gydnabod bod ganddo swyddfeydd ledled Cymru ac mae 70% o'r staff buddsoddi yn canolbwyntio ar fuddsoddi mewn busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

That gives us a good starting point, but, obviously, there need to be further discussions. I was very much taken by the point that I think that Jocelyn Davies made to me some weeks ago in a debate about the importance of targeting socially deprived areas.

Mae hynny'n rhoi man cychwyn da inni, ond, yn amlwg, mae angen trafodaethau pellach. Gwnaeth y pwynt a wnaed gan Jocelyn Davies, fe gredaf, rai wythnosau yn ôl mewn dadl am bwysigrwydd targedu ardaloedd sy'n ddifreintiedig yn gymdeithasol argraff fawr arnaf.

Through the Wales economic growth fund, we have also allocated more than £30 million to around 120 business projects across Wales, with the potential to create about 1,800 new jobs and to safeguard 1,600. The second phase is now coming out for 2013-14 with a financial settlement of £30 million from the Minister for finance in the last budget. We also have all the other funds that we deal with. It is important to recognise that the £6 million microbusiness loan fund will support the growth of microbusinesses and was set up as a direct response to the microbusiness task and finish group. That has the potential to help at least 300 businesses with loans of between £1,000 and £20,000. That is quite an important area in terms of some of the small businesses in Wales, because when we look at SMEs and microbusinesses, we see that they make up 99.2% of Welsh businesses—microbusinesses account for 94.6% and SMEs for 3.7%. SMEs account for 60.5% of employment in Wales, so you can see the market that we are trying to target.

Drwy gronfa twf economaidd Cymru, rydym hefyd wedi dyrannu mwy na £30 miliwn i tua 120 o brosiectau busnes ledled Cymru, gyda'r potensial i greu tua 1,800 o swyddi newydd a diogelu 1,600. Mae'r ail gam yn awr ar y gweill ar gyfer 2013-14 gyda setliad ariannol o £30 miliwn gan y Gweinidog cyllid yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf. Mae gennym hefyd yr holl gronfeydd eraill yr ydym yn delio â hwy. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y bydd y gronfa fenthyg i ficro-fusnesau gwerth £6 miliwn yn cefnogi twf micro-fusnesau ac fe'i sefydlwyd fel ymateb uniongyrchol i grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar ficro-fusnesau. Gall honno helpu o leiaf 300 o fusnesau o bosibl gyda benthyciadau o rhwng £1,000 ac £20,000. Mae hwnnw'n faes eithaf pwysig o ran rhai o'r busnesau bach yng Nghymru, oherwydd pan ystyriwn fusnesau bach a chanolig a microfusnesau, gwelwn eu bod yn cyfrif am 99.2% o'r busnesau yng Nghymru—mae microfusnesau yn cyfrif am 94.6% a busnesau bach a chanolig yn cyfrif am 3.7%. Mae busnesau bach a chanolig yn cyfrif am 60.5% o gyflogaeth yng Nghymru, felly gallwch weld y farchnad rydym yn ceisio ei thargedu.

We have also been working closely with the banks to ensure that the business funding offered by the Welsh Government, in addition to Finance Wales, is used, wherever possible, to bridge the gap between what the banks are willing to lend and the funding needs of viable, growing Welsh SMEs. We will play our full part in facilitating access to finance, but the major role must be played by the banks, and I think that the contributions today that focused on the banks are particularly important.

Rydym hefyd wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r banciau i sicrhau bod y cyllid busnes a gynigir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn ogystal â Cyllid Cymru, yn cael ei ddefnyddio, lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl, i bontio'r bwlch rhwng yr hyn y mae banciau'n barod i'w fenthyca ac anghenion ariannu busnesau bach a chanolig hyfyw, sy'n tyfu yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn chwarae ein rhan lawn yn y gwaith o hwyluso mynediad at gyllid, ond rhaid i'r banciau chwarae rôl bwysig, a chredaf fod y cyfraniadau heddiw a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar y banciau yn arbennig o bwysig.

The UK Government also has a role here, because it has been helping the banks to try to respond to the needs of small businesses. If you look at the words of the Secretary for business, Vince Cable, you will see that he has spoken strongly on this issue. In fact, last September, he said that,

Mae gan Lywodraeth y DU hefyd rôl yn hyn o beth, gan ei bod wedi bod yn helpu'r banciau i geisio ymateb i anghenion busnesau bach. Os edrychwch ar eiriau'r Ysgrifennydd busnes, Vince Cable, gwelwch ei fod wedi siarad yn gryf ar y mater hwn. Yn wir, fis Medi diwethaf, dywedodd,

'Industrial strategy can only work if finance supports business investment and growth. Currently it doesn't.'

Dim ond os yw cyllid yn cefnogi buddsoddiad a thwf busnesau y gall strategaeth ddiwydiannol weithio. Ar hyn o bryd nid yw'n gwneud hynny.

That is quite a significant phrase coming from a UK Cabinet Minister.

Mae hynny'n eithaf arwyddocaol o ystyried mai dyna eiriau un o Weinidogion Cabinet y DU.

Lord Heseltine also considered access to finance in his recent report, 'No stone unturned in pursuit of growth', in which he recounts how he started with a prejudice that assessing bank finance is largely a demand rather than supply problem.

Ystyriodd yr Arglwydd Heseltine hefyd fynediad at gyllid yn ei adroddiad diweddar, 'No stone unturned in pursuit of growth', lle y noda sut y dechreuodd gyda rhagfarn bod asesu cyllid banc yn ymwneud â phroblem o ran galw yn y bôn yn hytrach na chyflenwad.

'I felt that businesses with a worthwhile proposition, sensibly set out, will generally secure the bank finance they need. I am less confident now.'

Teimlwn y byddai busnesau sydd â chynnig buddiol, wedi'i nodi'n synhwyrol, yn gyffredinol yn sicrhau'r cyllid banc sydd ei angen arnynt. Rwy'n llai hyderus erbyn hyn.

I think that that shows some of the issues that small businesses face.

Credaf fod hynny'n dangos rhai o'r problemau y mae busnesau bach yn eu hwynebu.

It is important that we have a clear understanding of the position of small businesses in Wales. I have raised with the UK Treasury the provision of Wales-level lending data from such initiatives as Project Merlin, the national loan guarantee scheme and, most recently, the funding for lending scheme. I have been disappointed that I have not had the data so far and that they are not readily available, so I have secured the services of the Secretary of State for Wales, hopefully, to get us the data that we require.

Mae'n bwysig bod gennym ddealltwriaeth glir o sefyllfa busnesau bach yng Nghymru. Rwyf wedi codi gyda Thrysorlys y DU fater darparu data benthyciadau ar lefel Cymru gan fentrau fel Prosiect Merlin, y cynllun gwarantu benthyciadau cenedlaethol ac, yn fwyaf diweddar, y cynllun cyllid ar gyfer benthyca. Rwyf wedi bod yn siomedig nad wyf wedi cael y data hyd yn hyn ac nad ydynt ar gael yn hawdd, felly rwyf wedi mynd ar ofyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a fydd, gobeithio, yn cael inni'r data sydd eu hangen arnom.

We need to look specifically at whether high street banks are meeting the funding needs of Welsh SMEs. That is the reason why I have looked at the review. As happens to you, people come into my surgeries and businesses talk to me and they ask, 'What is it like?' and 'Who do we talk to?' People go out there now and it is alright to say that they were halcyon days in banking 30 years ago, but they were probably not. However, at the end of the day, people felt that they could speak to someone who understood their individual positions and the risks that they were taking with their businesses, who knew their family histories and if there were other businesses there, and who made a decision based on those factors, and not on what was on the screen. I think that there are issues about understanding the needs of business, particularly in localised areas like that.

Mae angen inni ystyried yn benodol a yw banciau'r stryd fawr yn diwallu anghenion ariannu busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru. Dyna'r rheswm pam rwyf wedi edrych ar yr adolygiad. Fel sy'n digwydd i chi, daw pobl i mewn i'm cymorthfeydd a bydd busnesau yn siarad â mi ac yn gofyn, 'Sut beth ydyw?' ac 'Gyda phwy rydym yn siarad?' Mae pobl yn mynd allan yn awr ac mae'n ddigon hawdd dweud bod oes euraid ym maes bancio 30 mlynedd yn ôl, ond ni fu'n oes euraid yn ôl pob tebyg. Fodd bynnag, yn y bôn, teimlai pobl y gallent siarad â rhywun a oedd yn deall eu sefyllfaoedd unigol a'r risgiau yr oeddent yn eu cymryd gyda eu busnesau, a oedd yn gwybod eu hanes teuluol a phe bai busnesau eraill yno, ac a fyddai'n gwneud penderfyniad yn seiliedig ar y ffactorau hynny, ac nid ar yr hyn a oedd ar y sgrin. Credaf fod problemau o ran deall anghenion busnesau, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd lleol fel hynny.

I turn now to the amendments that are before us today. The Government amendment is seeking to bring into practice what I have just said. People need an understanding of the localities in which they are working, and an understanding of business needs in that area, taking geography, linguistics and a range of issues into account. We will certainly be supporting amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Annual net lending growth turned negative in May 2009 and has not been positive since. The latest statement released on 4 January showed that lending fell by over 4% in the year to November 2012—an even faster rate of decline than in previous months. It would be very useful if we could have Welsh data, so that we could do further work in that area. The only amendment that I will oppose is Aled Roberts's amendment 3 because the composition of the advisory panel was the decision of Professor Dylan Jones-Evans. He was the one who wanted a particular panel to advise him. Some of the people on the panel are Chris Nott, managing partner at Capital Law, Professor Robin Jarvis and John Antoniazzi. Therefore, it is a pretty good group. When I set up these reviews and put in independent-minded chairs, I tend to accede to their requests as to who should be helping and advising them. I will say no more than that. However, you can be assured that Professor Dylan Jones-Evans will be taking into account the views of SMEs.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliannau sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Mae gwelliant y Llywodraeth yn ceisio rhoi'r hyn yr wyf newydd ei ddweud ar waith. Mae angen i bobl ddeall yr ardaloedd y maent yn gweithio ynddynt, a deall anghenion busnes yn yr ardal honno, gan ystyried daearyddiaeth, ieithyddiaeth ac ystod o faterion. Byddwn yn sicr yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Trodd twf benthyciadau net blynyddol yn negyddol ym mis Mai 2009 ac nid yw wedi bod yn bositif ers hynny. Mae'r datganiad diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd ar 4 Ionawr yn dangos bod benthyca wedi gostwng dros 4% yn y flwyddyn hyd at fis Tachwedd 2012—cyfradd a oedd yn dirywio hyd yn oed yn gyflymach nag yn ystod y misoedd blaenorol. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol iawn pe gallem gael data i Gymru, er mwyn inni wneud gwaith pellach yn y maes hwnnw. Yr unig welliant y byddaf yn ei wrthwynebu yw gwelliant 3 Aled Roberts oherwydd mai'r Athro Dylan Jones-Evans a benderfynodd ar aelodaeth y panel cynghori. Ef oedd yr un a oedd yn dymuno cael panel penodol i roi cyngor iddo. Ymhlith y bobl ar y panel mae Chris Nott, partner rheoli yn Capital Law, yr Athro Robin Jarvis a John Antoniazzi. Felly, mae'n grŵp eithaf da. Pan fyddaf yn sefydlu'r adolygiadau hyn ac yn dewis cadeiryddion annibynnol eu barn, tueddaf i gytuno â'u ceisiadau ynglŷn â phwy ddylai fod yn eu helpu a'u cynghori. Ni ddywedaf fwy na hynny. Fodd bynnag, gallwch fod yn sicr y bydd yr Athro Dylan Jones-Evans yn ystyried barn y busnesau bach a chanolig.

17:52

## Eluned Parrott [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Thank you for taking an intervention, Minister. Notwithstanding the fact that you have chosen a very independent-minded chair, and not to say that the panel members are not extremely eminent, because they are, but how would you wish to see that panel now engage with SMEs themselves to ensure that their voice is central to the review that is being conducted?

Diolch ichi am dderbyn ymyriad, Weinidog. Er ichi ddewis cadeirydd annibynnol iawn ei farn, ac nid ydym yn dweud nad yw aelodau'r panel yn hynod amlwg, oherwydd maent yn ffigurau amlwg, ond sut yr hoffech weld y panel yn ymgysylltu â busnesau bach a chanolig eu hunain bellach er mwyn sicrhau bod eu llais yn ganolog i'r adolygiad sy'n cael ei gynnal?

17:52

## Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I have every confidence that Professor Dylan Jones-Evans and the panel will do that, just as I had every confidence that Professor Brian Morgan would engage with everybody on the issue of business rates, which he did. It is important to recognise that not all the expertise lies with us. I am trusting people to do this job of work for us. Hopefully, we will have a very good review of what is going on.

Mae gennyf bob ffydd y bydd yr Athro Dylan Jones-Evans a'r panel yn gwneud hynny, yn union fel yr oeddwn yn ffyddiog y byddai'r Athro Brian Morgan yn ymgysylltu â phawb ar fater ardrethi busnes, fel y gwnaeth. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod nad ni biau'r holl arbenigedd. Rwy'n ymddiried mewn pobl i wneud y gwaith hwn i ni. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn cael adolygiad da iawn o'r hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen.

In terms of amendment 4, we will be supporting that because Professor Dylan Jones-Evans will certainly be looking at those issues. Also, the issue of funding circles is of particular interest, and we will be supporting that amendment too, in order to look at the opportunities that that would bring. I am very pleased to have responded to this debate today, and it is good to have a discussion on an issue that impacts on so many businesses that employ so many people.

O ran gwelliant 4, byddwn yn ei gefnogi oherwydd bydd yr Athro Dylan Jones-Evans yn sicr yn edrych ar y materion hynny. Hefyd, mae'r mater yn ymwneud â chylchoedd cyllido o ddiddordeb arbennig, a byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw hefyd, er mwyn ystyried y cyfleoedd y byddai hynny'n eu cyflwyno. Roedd yn bleser gennyf ymateb i'r ddadl hon heddiw, ac mae'n dda cael trafodaeth ar fater sy'n effeithio ar gynifer o fusnesau sy'n cyflogi cynifer o bobl.

17:53

## Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

I thank Members who have contributed to today's debate. I thought that the atmosphere throughout the debate was very interesting. Although I did not sense overwhelming support for our proposals from some benches, nonetheless, Members took the debate in the spirit in which it was meant, in terms of doing what we can to try to support businesses at this difficult time.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl heddiw. Roeddwn yn meddwl bod yr awyrgylch drwy gydol y drafodaeth yn ddiddorol iawn. Er nad oeddwn yn synhwyro cefnogaeth ysgubol i'n cynigion o du rhai o'r meinciau, serch hynny, cymerodd yr Aelodau ran yn y ddadl yn yr ysbryd a fwriadwyd, o ran gwneud yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud i geisio cefnogi busnesau yn y cyfnod anodd hwn.

At the heart of the debate is the simple desire to make it easier for businesses to access finance. That does not necessarily mean providing more finance, but rather making businesses more aware of the opportunities that are available to them. We would reconstitute Finance Wales as 'Invest Wales'.

Awydd syml i'w gwneud yn haws i fusnesau gael gafael ar gyllid sydd wrth wraidd y ddadl. Nid yw hynny o reidrwydd yn golygu darparu mwy o gyllid, ond yn hytrach gwneud busnesau'n fwy ymwybodol o'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael iddynt. Byddem yn ailgyfansoddi Cyllid Cymru yn 'Buddsoddi Cymru'.

I will now turn to some of the issues raised by Members. Paul Davies, in opening, spoke of the need to act now to establish regionally based investment banks, which would be part of businesses, but also part of the localism agenda. Paul mentioned where 'Invest Wales' would be similar in some ways to Finance Wales, but he also pointed out the differences. It was interesting to listen to the intervention from the Member for Cardiff North. In some ways, although it sounded different on the surface, there was an agreement there on the need to try to provide localised finance and the need to try to improve what we have at the moment.

Trof yn awr at rai o'r materion a godwyd gan yr Aelodau. Soniodd Paul Davies, wrth agor, am yr angen i weithredu yn awr i sefydlu banciau buddsoddi rhanbarthol, a fyddai'n rhan o fusnesau, ond hefyd yn rhan o'r agenda lleoliaeth. Soniodd Paul am yr agweddau lle byddai 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn debyg mewn rhai ffyrdd i Cyllid Cymru, ond nododd hefyd y gwahaniaethau. Roedd yn ddiddorol gwrando ar yr ymyriad gan yr Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd. Mewn rhai ffyrdd, er ei fod yn swnio'n wahanol ar yr wyneb, roedd cytundeb ynglŷn â'r angen i geisio darparu cyllid lleol a'r angen i geisio gwella'r hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd.

Alun Ffred Jones posed the question, 'Where has the money gone?' That was in reference to the large amount of money that was put aside by the coalition Government. He mentioned that it was £4 billion, but a lot less than that has been spent, so he quite rightly asked what has happened to that money. Also, Plaid Cymru made the point about its proposals, and you spoke about the need to have the Wales brand. I am not entirely sure about the 'Bank of Wales'; as you mentioned, it is already owned by another company. I am not sure whether that really is the nub of this. Whatever it is called—and we thought that 'Invest Wales' was a good name—it is what the new bank actually does that is important, rather than trying to make it into some sort of grand Welsh bank, which we would not want it to be.

Holodd Alun Ffred Jones, 'Ble mae'r arian yn mynd?' Roedd hynny'n cyfeirio at y swm mawr o arian a roddwyd o'r neilltu gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid. Soniodd mai £4 biliwn oedd y swm, ond mae llawer llai na hynny wedi cael ei wario, felly yn gywir ddigon gofynnodd beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r arian hwnnw. Hefyd, soniodd Plaid Cymru am ei gynigion, a chyfeiriwyd at yr angen i gael brand Cymru. Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr am 'Banc Cymru'; fel y soniasoch, mae eisoes yn eiddo i gwmni arall. Nid wyf yn siŵr ai hynny'n wir yw hanfod y mater hwn. Beth bynnag y'i gelwir—ac roeddem o'r farn bod 'Buddsoddi Cymru' yn enw da—yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw'r hyn a wna'r banc newydd mewn gwirionedd, yn hytrach na cheisio sicrhau ei fod yn rhyw fath o fanc crand i Gymru, na fyddem am iddo fod.

Eluned Parrott said that it is not all about money, and that businesses need more support than just financial support. You spoke about the complexity of the range of finance in different areas and how, when people come to you, they ask where they can access finance and it is often difficult, as an Assembly Member, to understand some of the avenues of funding that are open to business, and it is not always easy to point people in the right direction. As I said, when someone asks, 'Where can I go for finance?', there is no easy answer. You questioned whether our model would actually complicate the situation further. We clearly do not think that it would; we think that it would provide solutions in that local setting, which would be beneficial. However, there is no doubt that there is a danger, which you pointed out, and we would have to watch closely to make sure that the newly reformed 'Invest Wales' was doing what it said on the tin.

Dywedodd Eluned Parrott nad yw'n hyn yn ymwneud ag arian yn unig, a bod angen mwy o gymorth ar fusnesau na chymorth ariannol yn unig. Soniwyd am gymhlethdod yr amrywiaeth o gyllid mewn ardaloedd gwahanol a sut, pan fydd pobl yn dod atoch, maent yn gofyn o ble y gallant gael gafael ar gyllid ac mae'n aml yn anodd, fel Aelod Cynulliad, ddeall rhai o'r ffynonellau cyllid sydd ar gael i fusnesau, ac nid yw'n hawdd bob amser cyfeirio pobl i'r man cywir. Fel y dywedais, pan fydd rhywun yn gofyn, 'I ble gallaf droi am gyllid?', nid oes ateb hawdd. Bu ichi holi a fyddai ein model mewn gwirionedd yn cymhlethu'r sefyllfa ymhellach. Yn amlwg, ni chredwn y byddai'n gwneud hynny; credwn y byddai'n cynnig atebion yn y lleoliad lleol hwnnw, a fyddai o fudd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes amheuaeth nad oes perygl, fel y nodwyd gennych, a byddai'n rhaid inni wylio'n agos i wneud yn siŵr bod 'Buddsoddi Cymru' ar ei newydd wedd yn gwneud yr hyn y dylai ei wneud.

My colleague, Mark Isherwood, spoke about the Brown topsy-turvy world, and he did an expansive contribution that started with the big picture, then focused down on the particular problems experienced by businesses in Wales—problems that many Members, whether they agree on the solutions or not, have pointed out that need to be dealt with. You finished by talking about 'Dear Prudence'—one of your favourite subjects of debate.

Soniodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Mark Isherwood, am fyd ben i waered Brown, a chyfrannodd yn helaeth gan ddechrau gyda'r darlun mawr, ac yna ganolbwyntio ar y problemau penodol a wynebir gan fusnesau yng Nghymru—problemau y mae llawer o Aelodau, pa un a ydynt yn cytuno â'r atebion ai peidio, wedi nodi bod angen ymdrin â hwy. Gwnaethoch orffen drwy sôn am 'Annwyl Prudence'—un o'ch hoff bynciau trafod.

Julie Morgan, in her main contribution, spoke about all parties looking at this problem. There seemed to be a particular scramble over recent weeks, after our document was released, to claim ownership, not of the document itself, perhaps, but of the ideas. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, so we are pleased that other AMs in other parties—[Interruption.]

Soniodd Julie Morgan, yn ei phrif gyfraniad, am bob plaid yn edrych ar y broblem hon. Ymddengys bod rhuthr mawr dros yr wythnosau diwethaf, ar ôl inni gyhoeddi ein dogfen, i hawlio perchnogaeth, nid o ran y ddogfen ei hun, efallai, ond y syniadau. Efelychu yw'r ffurf fwyaf didwyll o weniaith, felly rydym yn falch bod Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad mewn pleidiau eraill—[Torri ar draws.]

I see Simon Thomas trying to intervene. Simon Thomas, I am sure that you take that comment in the spirit that it is meant. I am glad that we can work together on certain things—more closely than we anticipate sometimes, I think—in providing solutions for Welsh businesses.

Gwelaf Simon Thomas yn ceisio ymyrryd. Simon Thomas, rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn cymryd y sylw hwnnw yn yr ysbryd a fwriadwyd. Rwy'n falch y gallwn weithio gyda'n gilydd ar rai pethau—yn agosach nag a ragwelwn weithiau, fe gredaf—o ran rhoi atebion i fusnesau yng Nghymru.

Janet Finch-Saunders proudly brandished her own copy of the document. You told everyone that there is a copy in the Library, but not in the Dog and Duck, at least not yet. However, there is one in the Library where Members who are interested can access a copy. I am sure that Janet will lend you her copy of the document if you have a spare few minutes and want to read it and see the ideas in it.

Chwifiodd Janet Finch-Saunders ei chopi hithau o'r ddogfen. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrth bawb bod copi yn y Llyfrgell, ond nid yn y dafarn, o leiaf nid eto. Fodd bynnag, mae un yn y Llyfrgell lle gall Aelodau sydd â diddordeb gael gafael ar gopi. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Janet yn benthyca ei chopi ei hun o'r ddogfen os oes gennych ychydig funudau'n rhydd ac am ei darllen a gweld y syniadau ynddi.

My friend Mohammad Asghar quoted the statistic that 64% of businesses did not know about Finance Wales. We can argue about the exact percentage—and I know that the Welsh Government has questioned some of the FSB's statistics in this area—but I think that 64% is an incredibly high statistic. Even if it is slightly higher or lower than that, it is a huge number of businesses in Wales that do not know what Finance Wales is doing. I give way.

Dyfynnodd fy nghyfaill Mohammad Asghar yr ystadegyn nad yw 64% o fusnesau yn gwybod am Cyllid Cymru. Gallwn ddadlau am yr union ganran—a gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bwrw amheuaeth ar rai o ystadegau'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn y maes hwn—ond credaf fod 64% yn ystadegyn syfrdanol o uchel. Hyd yn oed os yw ychydig yn uwch neu'n is na hynny, mae'n nifer fawr o fusnesau yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn gwybod beth y mae Cyllid Cymru yn ei wneud. Rwy'n ildio.

17:58 **David Rees** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Thank you for taking the intervention. I acknowledge that 64% is a high figure, and we can play as much as we want with statistics, as we know. However, when you look at a sample that is a fraction of percentage, and therefore that 64% really reflects that fraction, is it not fair to say that, in fact, it is not a true reflection? It is an extrapolated reflection, but not a true reflection of the actual SMEs out there.

Diolch ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Rwy'n cydnabod bod 64% yn ffigur uchel, a gallwn bob amser drin a thrafod ystadegau, fel y gwyddom. Fodd bynnag, pan fyddwch yn edrych ar sampl sy'n ffracsiwn o ganran, ac felly bod 64% yn wirioneddol adlewyrchu'r ffracsiwn hwnnw, onid yw'n deg dweud, mewn gwirionedd, nad yw'n adlewyrchiad cywir? Mae'n adlewyrchiad wedi'i allosod, ond nid yn adlewyrchiad cywir o'r busnesau bach a chanolig gwirioneddol sydd ar gael.

17:58 **Nick Ramsay** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

The fact is, Dave Rees, that you can argue about the statistics, but there is a problem and we just want Assembly Members from all parties to do their bit to try to move things forward.

Y ffaith yw, Dave Rees, y gallwch ddadlau ynghylch yr ystadegau, ond mae problem a'r cyfan yr ydym am ei sicrhau yw bod Aelodau Cynulliad o bob plaid yn gwneud eu rhan i geisio symud pethau yn eu blaen.

I will just turn briefly to the Minister's comments in the time that I have left. I could see the Minister nodding when we were talking about how, in the olden days, there used to be a local bank manager and how that helped the situation. Those days are gone, but I think that you took on board the idea that if we could localise Finance Wales even more, that would be helpful to businesses. I heard what you said, that it would be wrong to say that there are no people in Finance Wales who look at the agenda. However, what we are asking is: if businesses do not know that those people are there, what is the point? We think that a newly reconstituted Finance Wales, called 'Invest Wales', which is what we would call it, would go a great way down the line to making this whole complex plethora of means of accessing finance, which Eluned Parrott alluded to, a much easier field for local businesses to deal with.

Byddaf yn troi'n fras at sylwadau'r Gweinidog yn yr amser sydd gennyf yn weddill. Gallwn weld y Gweinidog yn nodio pan oeddem yn sôn am sut, yn yr hen ddyddiau a fu, yr arferai fod rheolwr banc lleol a sut yr oedd hynny'n helpu'r sefyllfa. Mae'r dyddiau hynny wedi mynd, ond credaf ichi dderbyn y syniad pe gallem leoleiddio Cyllid Cymru'n fwy byth, y byddai hynny'n helpu busnesau. Clywais yr hyn a ddywedasoch, y byddai'n anghywir dweud nad oes neb yn Cyllid Cymru sy'n edrych ar yr agenda. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ofyn yw: os nad yw busnesau yn gwybod bod y bobl hynny ar gael, beth yw'r pwynt? Credwn y byddai Cyllid Cymru ar ei newydd wedd, o'r enw 'Buddsoddi Cymru', sef yr hyn y byddem yn ei alw, yn gwneud tipyn yn y pen draw i sicrhau bod yr holl ffyrdd cymhleth o gael gafael ar gyllid, y cyfeiriodd Eluned Parrott atynt, yn faes haws o lawer i fusnesau lleol ymdrin ag ef.

I am pleased that the debate has been taken in the spirit that we intended and I urge all Assembly Members to support our proposals and to vote for the motion.

Rwy'n falch bod y ddadl wedi cael ei derbyn yn yr ysbryd a fwriadwyd gennym ac anogaf holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi ein cynigion ac i bleidleisio dros y cynnig.

17:59 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf y pleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.*

*Voting deferred until voting time.*

18:00 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Before we move to the first vote, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are not.

Cyn inni symud i'r bleidlais gyntaf, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

## Cyfnod Pleidleisio

## Voting Time

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5147](#)

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5147](#)

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 43, Yn erbyn 3, Ymatal 7.*

*Motion agreed: For 43, Against 3, Abstain 7.*

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5157](#)

[Result of the vote on motion NDM5157](#)

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 41, Ymatal 0.*

*Motion not agreed: For 13, Against 41, Abstain 0.*

[Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i NDM5157](#)

[Result of the vote on amendment 1 to NDM5157](#)

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 53, Yn erbyn 1, Ymatal 0.*

*Amendment agreed: For 53, Against 1, Abstain 0.*

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i NDM5157

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to NDM5157

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 36, Yn erbyn 18, Ymatal 0.*

*Amendment agreed: For 36, Against 18, Abstain 0.*

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i NDM5157

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to NDM5157

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 27, Yn erbyn 27, Ymatal 0.*

*Amendment not agreed: For 27, Against 27, Abstain 0.*

*Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Dirprwy Lywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20(ii).*

*As there was an equality of votes, the Deputy Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 6.20(ii).*

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i NDM5157

Result of the vote on amendment 4 to NDM5157

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 36, Yn erbyn 13, Ymatal 5.*

*Amendment agreed: For 36, Against 13, Abstain 5.*

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 5 i NDM5157

Result of the vote on amendment 5 to NDM5157

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 53, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.*

*Amendment agreed: For 53, Against 0, Abstain 0.*

Cynnig NDM5157 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5157 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod busnesau bach a chanolig yn cynrychioli 99.2% o stoc busnesau Cymru a bod mynediad at gyllid yn hollbwysig i hirhoedledd busnesau bach a chanolig.

1. Notes that small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) make up 99.2% of the Welsh business stock and that access to finance is crucial for SME longevity.

2. Yn mynegi pryder nad oedd 64% o fusnesau erioed wedi clywed am Cyllid Cymru yn ôl arolwg gan Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach Cymru.

2. Expresses concern that, according to a Federation of Small Business Wales survey, 64% of businesses had never heard of Finance Wales.

3. Yn cydnabod y sialensiau economaidd gwahanol sy'n wynebu cymunedau ledled Cymru a phwysigrwydd sicrhau mynediad lleol at gyllid, a deall anghenion ariannol busnesau lleol.

3. Recognises the different economic challenges facing communities throughout Wales and the importance of localising access to finance and of understanding the financial needs of local businesses.

4. Yn gresynu wrth ddiffyg cynnydd Llywodraeth y DU i annog banciau'r stryd fawr i fenthyg arian i fusnesau bach a chanolig.

4. Regrets the lack of progress made by the UK Government in encouraging high street banks to lend to SMEs.

5. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried rhinweddau banc busnes sy'n eiddo i'r cyhoedd fel rhan o'i hadolygiad i fynediad busnesau bach a chanolig at gyllid.

5. Calls on the Welsh Government to consider the merits of a publicly owned business bank as part of its review into SMEs' access to finance.

6. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i hybu'r defnydd o Funding Circle ac ystyried rhinweddau cynnig cyllid drwy farchnad Funding Circle, fel rhan o'i hadolygiad o gyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig.

6. Calls on the Welsh Government to promote the use of Funding Circles and consider the merits of offering finance though the Funding Circle marketplace, as part of its review of funding for SMEs.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5157 fel y'i diwygiwyd

Result of the vote on motion NDM5157 as amended

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5157 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 36, Yn erbyn 18, Ymatal 0.*

*Motion NDM5157 as amended agreed: For 36, Against 18, Abstain 0.*

18:04

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

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

Order. Would those Members leaving the Chamber please do so quickly and quietly?

Trefn. A fyddai'r Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambr yn gwneud hynny'n gyflym ac yn dawel?

18:04

# Dadl Fer: Cymunedau Cymraeg—y Dyfodol

# Short Debate: Welsh-speaking Communities—the Future

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

## Leanne Wood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I am grateful for the opportunity to address the Senedd through the short debate this afternoon on the future of Welsh-speaking communities and making sure that the Welsh language survives. I am happy to provide a minute to Mike Hedges, Aled Roberts, Keith Davies and Suzy Davies.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i annerch y Senedd drwy'r ddadl fer y prynhawn yma ar ddyfodol cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith a sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn goroesi. Rwy'n fodlon rhoi munud i Mike Hedges, Aled Roberts, Keith Davies a Suzy Davies.

Ddiprwy Lywydd, mae'r iaith Gymraeg ar gyfer pawb, ond mae ffigurau'r cyfrifiad wedi dangos problemau amlwg yn y ffordd y mae'r Gymraeg yn cael ei defnyddio yn ein cymunedau. Er gwaethaf y Deddfau iaith a'r cynlluniau i'w diogelu, mae niferoedd y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn gostwng. Mae 20,000 yn llai o siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, mae angen newid ein strategaeth yn llwyr. Rydym eisiau ffordd newydd o wneud pethau sy'n edrych ar bob agwedd—yr economi, y gymdeithas, busnes a chyfleoedd i bobl ddysgu'r iaith. Mae angen trafod rheolau cynllunio, a gwneud yn siŵr bod pethau yn cael eu gwneud i gadw pobl ifanc yn eu cymunedau. Mae angen edrych ar ddatblygu'r iaith a datblygu'r economi gyda'i gilydd. Bydd ein ymgynghoriad yn edrych ar ail-drefnu'r system gynllunio, cefnogi busnesau newydd Cymraeg, ymestyn gwaith y mentrau iaith a chefnogi oedolion sy'n dysgu Cymraeg. Rydym eisiau gwneud yn siŵr bod pobl yn gallu parhau i fyw yn eu cymunedau yn Gymraeg. Dyna pam rydym yn lansio'r ymgynghoriad. Rydym eisiau cychwyn trafodaeth o flwyddyn, i edrych sut mae normaleiddio'r Gymraeg yn ein cymunedau. Rydym ni eisiau dadl lawn ac onest am yr iaith Gymraeg.

Deputy Presiding Officer, the Welsh language is for everyone, but the census figures have shown clear problems with how the Welsh language is being used in our communities. Despite the language Acts and the schemes to safeguard the language, the number of Welsh speakers is decreasing. There are 20,000 fewer Welsh speakers in Wales. Clearly, we need to change our strategy completely. We need a new way of doing things that looks at every aspect—the economy, society, business and opportunities for people to learn the language. We need to discuss planning rules, and ensure that things are done to keep young people in their communities. We need to look at developing the language and the economy together. Our consultation will look at a shake-up of the planning system, supporting new Welsh-speaking businesses, extending the work of the mentrau iaith and supporting adults who are learning Welsh. We want to ensure that people can continue to live in their communities using the Welsh language. That is why we are launching the consultation. We want to start a year-long dialogue to look at how to normalise the Welsh language in our communities. We want a full and honest debate on the Welsh language.

The number of Welsh speakers has fallen, despite the continued growth of Welsh-language school education, despite the enthusiasm of great numbers of adult learners, and despite the targets set by the Welsh Government in 'Iaith Pawb' to increase the number of speakers. The aim was to increase the number of Welsh speakers from 21% to 25%. Instead, it has fallen to 19%. I cannot understand why we have not yet had a meaningful response from the Government on this. Why have we had no statement from the Government on the census results? Why have we had no Government debate? There is no urgency from the Welsh Government on this vital issue.

Mae nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg wedi gostwng, er gwaethaf twf parhaus addysg Gymraeg yn ein hysgolion, er gwaethaf y brwdfrydedd niferoedd mawr o ddysgwyr sy'n oedolion, ac er gwaethaf y targedau a osodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 'Iaith Pawb' i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr. Y nod oedd cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg o 21% i 25%. Yn hytrach, mae wedi gostwng i 19%. Ni allaf ddeall pam nad ydym eto wedi cael ymateb ystyrlon gan y Llywodraeth ar hyn. Pam nad ydym wedi cael datganiad gan y Llywodraeth am ganlyniadau'r cyfrifiad? Pam nad ydym wedi cael dadl gan y Llywodraeth? Nid oes unrhyw ymgais gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ymateb ar fyrder i'r mater hollbwysig hwn.

Where, for example, is the response to the Welsh Language Commissioner's proposed language standards published back in November? In the first week of this Assembly term, Plaid Cymru brought forward a motion emphasising the importance of the Welsh language and the need for action if our language is to have a future. One of the points that I raised in that debate was the vital link between jobs and the sustainability of the Welsh language. Like the targets set in 'Iaith Pawb', economic targets were set and badly missed for the growth of the Welsh economy. On this side of the Senedd, Plaid Cymru recognises that there is a lot in our country that requires improvement. We want to build a better Wales. That means creating more jobs in Welsh-speaking communities, supporting businesses and entrepreneurship and developing the infrastructure to help Welsh-language businesses. We must send the right signal to Welsh speakers. They must understand that the politicians in their National Assembly have every interest in the future of the Welsh language.

Er enghraifft, ble mae'r ymateb i safonau iaith arfaethedig Comisiynydd yr Iaith Gymraeg a gyhoeddwyd yn ôl ym mis Tachwedd? Yn ystod wythnos gyntaf y tymor Cynulliad hwn, cyflwynodd Plaid Cymru gynnig yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y Gymraeg a'r angen am weithredu er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol i'n hiaith. Un o'r pwyntiau a godais yn y ddadl honno oedd y cyswllt hanfodol rhwng swyddi a chynaliadwyedd y Gymraeg. Fel y targedau a bennwyd yn 'Iaith Pawb', pennwyd targedau economaidd ar gyfer twf economi Cymru ac fe'u collwyd o bell ffordd. Ar yr ochr hon i'r Senedd, mae Plaid Cymru yn cydnabod bod llawer yn ein gwlad y mae angen ei wella. Rydym yn awyddus i adeiladu Cymru well. Mae hynny'n golygu creu mwy o swyddi yn y cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith, gan gefnogi busnesau ac entrepreneuriaeth a datblygu'r seilwaith i helpu busnesau Cymraeg. Rhaid inni anfon y neges iawn i siaradwyr Cymraeg. Rhaid iddynt ddeall bod gan y gwleidyddion yn eu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddiddordeb yn nyfodol y Gymraeg.

Plaid Cymru has always had a strong commitment to the Welsh language, since our party's birth. A living Welsh language is an integral part of our vision for an independent Wales. We want Welsh to become an everyday language, heard and used widely in all parts of the country. We want the Welsh language to belong to everyone living here, whether or not they speak Welsh fluently. There are many people who are supportive of the language and who want it to live, even though they may not speak it fluently themselves.

Mae Plaid Cymru, o'r cychwyn, wedi bod yn ymrwymedig iawn i'r Gymraeg, ers sefydlu ein plaid. Mae iaith Gymraeg fyw yn rhan annatod o'n gweledigaeth ar gyfer Cymru annibynnol. Rydym am i'r Gymraeg ddod yn iaith bob dydd, sy'n cael ei chlywed a'i defnyddio'n helaeth ym mhob rhan o'r wlad. Rydym am i'r Gymraeg berthyn i bawb sy'n byw yma, pa un a ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl ai peidio. Mae llawer o bobl yn cefnogi'r iaith ac yn dymuno iddi fyw, er nad ydynt yn ei siarad yn rhugl eu hunain o bosibl.

Earlier today, the ward-level census figures for Welsh speakers were published. The number of communities where over 70% are able to speak Welsh was used as the basis for a target in the Welsh Government's 'Iaith Pawb' strategy. The aim was to reverse the trend, but that number fell from 59 in 2001 to 49 in 2011. All bar one of these are in Gwynedd or Ynys Môn and there are none in Ceredigion or Carmarthen.

Yn gynharach heddiw, cyhoeddwyd ffigurau'r cyfrifiad ar gyfer siaradwyr Cymraeg ar lefel ward. Defnyddiwyd nifer y cymunedau lle mae dros 70% yn gallu siarad Cymraeg fel sail ar gyfer targed yn strategaeth 'Iaith Pawb' Llywodraeth Cymru. Y nod oedd gwrthdroi'r duedd, ond gostyngodd y nifer hwnnw o 59 yn 2001 i 49 yn 2011. Mae pob un ond un o'r rhain yn yng Ngwynedd neu Ynys Môn ac nid oes dim yng Ngheredigion na sir Gaerfyrddin.

In 2011, there were 157 electoral wards in which more than half the population was able to speak Welsh. That is down from 192 in 2001. In communities such as Ammanford and Bangor there has been a substantial loss of vitality for the Welsh language, and there has been a significant drop in the number of speakers across Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire. Why has this happened? What lessons can be learned? What can we do to reverse that trend?

Yn 2011, roedd 157 o wardiau etholiadol lle roedd dros hanner y boblogaeth yn gallu siarad Cymraeg, o gymharu â 192 yn 2001. Mewn cymunedau fel Rhydaman a Bangor bu colled sylweddol ym mywiogrwydd y Gymraeg, a bu gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y siaradwyr ledled Ceredigion a sir Gaerfyrddin. Pam y digwyddodd hyn? Pa wersi y gellir eu dysgu? Beth y gallwn ei wneud i wrthdroi'r duedd honno?

The number of communities in which Welsh is the de facto majority language is smaller than ever. We now face a major challenge to ensure that as many people as possible can speak and use the Welsh language, particularly in those communities where Welsh is, or has been until recently, the majority or major community language. That said, the role of Welsh online and in traditionally non-Welsh speaking communities is vital to the future of Welsh, and is not one that should be underestimated. That is why we must look carefully at the planning regulations to consider how we can improve the sustainability of our communities. How do we decide the optimum number of homes to make sure that homes are affordable to young Welsh-speaking families? I welcome the new taskforce, but I fear that it is not enough—not nearly enough for the revitalisation of our national language. That is why Plaid Cymru is launching a new website on which we will begin a year-long conversation about the future of the Welsh language within our communities. This is not something that can be rushed. Action must be taken. There are now fundamental questions that must be answered so that we can be sure that we are moving in the right direction. What is the best use of our efforts and limited resources to increase the Welsh language? Remember, this is a difficult economic period. Resources are scarce. Where should our investment go? Whose support do we require to make the revitalisation of the Welsh language a reality? Plaid Cymru wants to look at areas where the provision of Welsh is not meeting need. These may include reforming how Welsh is taught and used in the education sector, including FE colleges; reforming public sector procurement to include the Welsh language as a social clause where we can; and implementing the standards from the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 to enable more people to use their Welsh. Local authorities can do more to promote Welsh-language education and services. The Measure should, for example, make sure that they provide leisure and other activities through the medium of Welsh.

It could also mean support for our local authorities and other anchor institutions to move towards greater use of Welsh in their daily work. The policies so far have worked up to a point. If it had not been for the efforts of those before us—all those campaigners over the years—then we may not have a Welsh language now to talk about. So, we are very grateful to them, but we must face up to the need to do things differently; we must have a greater impact.

I urge everyone in Wales who is interested in a future for this unique language to join us in this conversation, as a Welsh speaker, learner or a future Welsh speaker, or as someone who is supportive. Even if you do not speak Welsh yourself, your views are important, because in our participative democracy, in our Wales, we all have a voice, and we all have a say.

Wales/Cymru—heb iaith, heb galon.

Mae nifer y cymunedau lle mae’r Gymraeg yn iaith y mwyafrif mewn gwirionedd yn llai nag erioed. Rydym bellach yn wynebu her fawr i sicrhau y gall cymaint o bobl ag y bo modd siarad a defnyddio’r Gymraeg, yn enwedig yn y cymunedau lle mae’r Gymraeg wedi bod yn iaith y mwyafrif neu’n brif iaith gymunedol tan yn ddiweddar neu’n parhau i fod. Wedi dweud hynny, mae rôl y Gymraeg ar-lein ac mewn cymunedau traddodiadol ddi-Gymraeg yn hanfodol i ddyfodol y Gymraeg, ac nid yw’n un y dylid ei diystyru. Dyna pam y mae’n rhaid inni edrych yn ofalus ar y rheoliadau cynllunio i ystyried sut y gallwn wella cynaliadwyedd ein cymunedau. Sut yr ydym yn pennu’r nifer orau o gartrefi i sicrhau bod cartrefi yn fforddiadwy i deuluoedd ifanc sy’n siarad Cymraeg? Croesawaf y tasglu newydd, ond ofnaf nad yw’n ddigon—nid hanner digon i sicrhau adfywiad ein hiaith genedlaethol. Dyna pam mae Plaid Cymru yn lansio gwefan newydd y byddwn yn ei defnyddio i dechrau sgwrs am flwyddyn ynglŷn â dyfodol y Gymraeg yn ein cymunedau. Nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth y gellir ei ruthro. Rhaid gweithredu. Bellach mae cwestiynau sylfaenol y mae’n rhaid eu hateb fel y gallwn fod yn sicr ein bod yn symud i’r cyfeiriad cywir. Beth yw’r defnydd gorau o’n hymdrechion a’n hadnoddau cyfyngedig i hyrwyddo’r Gymraeg? Cofiwch, mae hwn yn gyfnod economaidd anodd. Mae adnoddau yn brin. Ym mhle y dylem fuddsoddi? Gan bwy y mae angen cymorth i wireddu adfywiad y Gymraeg? Mae Plaid Cymru am edrych ar feysydd lle nad yw’r ddarpariaeth Gymraeg yn diwallu anghenion. Gall y rhain gynnwys diwygio sut y caiff y Gymraeg ei dysgu a’i defnyddio yn y sector addysg, gan gynnwys colegau addysg bellach; diwygio caffael yn y sector cyhoeddus i gynnwys y Gymraeg fel cymal cymdeithasol lle y bo modd; a gweithredu safonau Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 i alluogi mwy o bobl i ddefnyddio eu Cymraeg. Gall awdurdodau lleol wneud mwy i hyrwyddo addysg a gwasanaethau Cymraeg. Dylai’r Mesur, er enghraifft, sicrhau eu bod yn darparu gweithgareddau eraill a gweithgareddau hamdden drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Gallai hefyd olygu rhoi cymorth i’n hawdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau angor eraill symud tuag at ddefnyddio mwy o Gymraeg yn eu gwaith bob dydd. Mae’r polisïau hyd yma wedi llwyddo i ryw raddau. Oni bai am ymdrechion y rhai a’n rhagflaenodd—yr holl ymgyrchwyr hynny dros y blynyddoedd—efallai na fyddai gennym iaith i siarad amdani erbyn hyn. Felly, rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn iddynt, ond rhaid inni wynebu’r angen i wneud pethau’n wahanol, rhaid inni gael mwy o effaith.

Rwy’n annog pawb yng Nghymru sydd â diddordeb mewn dyfodol i’r iaith unigryw hon i ymuno â ni yn y sgwrs hon, fel siaradwr Cymraeg, dysgwr neu siaradwr Cymraeg yn y dyfodol, neu fel rhywun sy’n gefnogol. Hyd yn oed os nad ydych yn siarad Cymraeg eich hun, mae eich barn yn bwysig, oherwydd yn ein democratiaeth gyfranogol, yn ein gwlad, mae gan bawb lais, a chaiff pawb leisio barn.

Wales/Cymru—without its language, without its heart.

18:14 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Hoffwn ddiolch i Leanne am roi munud i mi. Hoffwn ddweud mai nid yn unig yr union nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg sy'n bwysig, ond hefyd faint o Gymraeg a siaredir ganddynt. Yn Nhreforys, lle rwy'n byw, y bobl sydd yn hŷn na fi yw'r bobl sy'n hapusaf ac yn fwyaf hyderus i siarad Cymraeg ar y stryd. Rydym yn wynebu'r her o gael plant sy'n mynychu ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg i siarad â'i gilydd ac â phobl eraill drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Yn olaf, hoffwn ofyn i'r bobl hynny sy'n rhugl yn yr iaith Gymraeg i fod yn amyneddgar ac i siarad Cymraeg â ni, ond yn araf. Yn araf mae mynd ymhell.

I would like to thank Leanne for giving me a minute of her time. I would like to say that not only is the exact number of Welsh speakers important, but also how much Welsh they use. In Morriston, where I live, it is the people who are older than me who are most comfortable and confident in speaking Welsh when out and about. We are facing a challenge in getting children who attend Welsh-medium schools to converse with each other and others through the medium of Welsh. Finally, I would like to ask those who are fluent Welsh-speakers to be patient and speak Welsh to us, but slowly. Softly, softly, catchee monkey.

18:15 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mike, o hyn ymlaen, byddaf yn cymryd y cyfle i siarad Cymraeg â chi.

Mike, from now on, I will take the opportunity to speak Welsh with you.

Mae'n syndod i mi, eleni, yn 2013, bod cyfle i mi fyw fy mywyd trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, rhyw dair milltir a hanner o'r ffin. Yn y ffigurau am y ward roeddwn i'n ei chynrychioli am ugain mlynedd a mwy, mae dros 42% o'r boblogaeth yn siarad Cymraeg. Mae hynny'n syndod, ond mae her o'n blaenau hefyd, ac mae'n amser i'r Llywodraeth wynebu'r her honno. Cafwyd trafodaeth rhyw 30 mlynedd yn ôl am ddechrau ysgol Gymraeg. Yr ysgol Gymraeg yn awr sy'n rhoi gobaith i ni am y dyfodol, ond nid yw'n werth cynnig addysg Gymraeg i'n plant heblaw bod ganddynt gyfleoedd o ran gwaith a hamdden yn yr ardal rwy'n ei chynrychioli.

It is a great surprise to me that, this year, in 2013, there is an opportunity for me to live my life through the medium of Welsh, some three and a half miles away from the border. In the figures for the ward that I represented for over 20 years, 42% of the population speak Welsh, but we have a great challenge ahead of us, and it is time for the Government to face that challenge. A discussion was had 30 years ago or so about starting a Welsh-language school. It is the Welsh-language school that now offers hope for the future, but it is no use offering Welsh-medium education for our children if they do not have opportunities in terms of work and leisure in the area that I represent.

18:16 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n cytuno â'r hyn y mae Aled Roberts newydd ei ddweud a'r hyn roedd Leanne yn ei ddweud am gael swyddi ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n dod o ddyffryn Aman, sy'n un o'r cymunedau lle mae'r ffigur wedi gostwng yn sylweddol, ac rwy'n rhoi llawer o fai ar y Cymry Cymraeg. Nid yw pobl yn siarad Cymraeg â'i gilydd. Mae côr yn nyffryn Aman o'r enw Lleisiau'r Cwm, ac os nad oes un neu ddau o'r rhai rwy'n eu hadnabod yn siarad Cymraeg yno, maent i gyd yn siarad Saesneg â'i gilydd. Rydym yn cynnig digon o gyfleodd. Rydym yn creu ysgolion Cymraeg. Rydym yn falch gweld yr adroddiad ar gymwysterau a gafwyd yr wythnos hon, oherwydd un man lle mae'r Gymraeg yn diflannu yw'r colegau. Nid oedd cyrsiau galwedigaethol yn cael eu cynnig trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae'r ffaith ein bod yn newid hynny, ac yn ychwanegu'r cyrsiau hynny, yn bwysig.

I agree with what Aled Roberts has just said and what Leanne said in terms of jobs and so on. However, I come from the Aman valley, which is one of the communities that has seen a significant decline in the number of Welsh speakers, and I place a great deal of the blame on Welsh speakers themselves. People do not converse in Welsh with each other. There is a choir in the Aman valley called 'Lleisiau'r Cwm', and unless the one or two people who I know speak Welsh there, they will all turn to speak English with each other. We are giving people opportunities. We are creating Welsh-medium schools. I was pleased to see the report on qualifications this week, because one of the areas where the Welsh language is disappearing is in the colleges. There were no vocational courses available through the medium of Welsh. The fact that we are changing that, and introducing those courses, is important.

Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, ni fydd yn achub yr iaith. Fel y dywedodd Aled, o hyn ymlaen fe fydd yn siarad Cymraeg â Mike. Dylai pob un ohonom sy'n siarad Cymraeg wneud hynny â Mike. Dyna sut y gallwn ei gefnogi. Mae nifer o bobl yn nhref Llanelli sy'n gallu siarad Cymraeg yn gwrthod gwneud hynny oherwydd nad ydynt yn credu bod eu Cymraeg yn ddigon da, ond rwy'n mynnu siarad Cymraeg â nhw. Rwy'n falch o gael y ddadl hon, ond rydym yn bwrw ymlaen. Rwy'n cytuno â'r busnes cynllunio; mae hynny'n bwysig iawn. Felly, pan fyddwn yn edrych ar y Ddeddf sy'n dod yn y misoedd nesaf, fe fydd yn bwysig inni roi pwys ar yr iaith.

However, at the end of the day, we, as Welsh speakers, are the ones who are going to save the language. As Aled said, from now on he will be speaking in Welsh to Mike. Each and every one of us who speak Welsh should now converse in Welsh with Mike. That is how we can support him. There are a number of people in the town of Llanelli who can speak Welsh but refuse to do so because they think that their Welsh is not good enough, but I insist on speaking Welsh to them. I am pleased to have this debate, but we are making progress. I accept the issues on planning; that is crucial. Therefore, when we look at the planning Bill that is to be brought forward in the next few months, it will be vital for us to attach importance to the language.

18:17

## Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r siawns i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon hefyd. Rydych chi wedi rhoi rhestr o bethau sydd wedi bod o'i le o ran yr iaith Gymraeg yn ystod y degawd diwethaf a'r llu o ffyrdd i geisio delio â sefyllfa'r iaith. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ddweud rhywbeth am yr hyn a ddywedodd Keith. Dywedodd mai'r Cymry Cymraeg fydd yn achub yr iaith. Nid wyf yn cytuno â hynny'n llwyr, oherwydd mae gan bobl fel fi, nad ydynt yn rhugl yn yr iaith, ran i'w chwarae yn y gwaith o achub yr iaith hefyd—pobl fel Leanne a Mike, sydd wedi bod yn fodlon gwneud eu gorau i geisio siarad yr iaith bob dydd.

I also appreciate the opportunity to take part in this short debate. You have given a list of things that have been wrong with the Welsh language over the past decade and the host of options to try to deal with the language. However, I would like to say something in relation to what Keith said. He said that Welsh speakers are going to save the language. I do not quite agree with that, because people like me, who are not fluent Welsh speakers, also have a part to play in saving the language—people like Leanne and Mike, who have been willing to try their best to speak the language every day.

Y peth pwysig yw troi'r Gymraeg o fod yn iaith y Senedd i iaith y strydoedd. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog mewn golwg. Mae'n drueni i bawb nad yw'r cynlluniau wedi gweithio. Hoffwn glywed oddi wrth y Gweinidog cyn bo hir beth fydd yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r safonau a gyflwynwyd gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg yn ddiweddar.

The important thing is to turn the Welsh language from being the language of the Senedd to the language of the street. That is part of what the Minister is thinking about in this regard. It is a shame for all of us that the schemes have not worked. I would like to hear from the Minister soon in relation to what he is doing about the standards that the Welsh Language Commissioner has put forward recently.

18:19

## Leighton Andrews Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

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

Diolch i Leanne Wood am ddod â'r ddadl gerbron y Cynulliad, ac i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau yn ystod y ddadl heddiw.

I thank Leanne Wood for bringing the debate before the Assembly and to Members for their contribution during the debate today.

Heno, mae gennyf gwestiwn syml i Blaid Cymru. Ydych chi eisiau gweld consensws ar yr iaith Gymraeg? Os felly, peidiwch â chwarae'r 'blame game' fan hyn yn y Cynulliad. Mae'n rhaid i chi gydnabod lle roedd y cyfrifoldeb dros yr iaith rhwng 2007 a 2011 pan gafodd y cyfrifiad ei gynnal. Roedd y cyfrifoldeb gyda Gweinidogion Plaid Cymru. Ers y cyfrifiad, mae Llywodraeth Llafur wedi cyhoeddi strategaeth newydd ar gyfer yr iaith, sef 'Iaith fyw: iaith byw', a bu i chi gefnogi hynny, felly peidiwch â chwarae'r 'blame game' fan hyn.

This evening, I have a simple question for Plaid Cymru. Do you want to see consensus on the Welsh language? If you do, do not play the blame game in the Assembly. You have to acknowledge where responsibility for the language lay between 2007 and 2011 when the census was held. The responsibility lay with Plaid Cymru Ministers. Since the census, the Labour Government has published a new strategy for the language 'A living language: a language for living', and you supported that, so do not play the blame game here.

Mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes wedi datgan, ac yn derbyn, bod sefyllfa'r iaith yn fregus, yn enwedig yn ei chadarnleoedd. Mae'n fater o bryder i'r Llywodraeth i weld dirywiad pellach i ran y Gymraeg ar lefel gymunedol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r patrwm yn gymhleth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod hefyd yn cydnabod bod cynnydd wedi digwydd mewn ardaloedd eraill, a hynny am nifer o resymau. Mewn rhai ardaloedd o'r de-ddwyrain, cafwyd cynnydd yn nifer yr adrannau etholiadol lle'r oedd dros 10% o bobl yn gallu siarad Cymraeg. Mae'n debyg fod y cynnydd mewn addysg Gymraeg wedi cyfrannu at y ffigwr hwn. Yng Ngwynedd hefyd, gwelir cynnydd mewn rhai ardaloedd, a gallwn efallai briodoli hynny i resymau mudoledd o ardaloedd gwledig i ardaloedd trefol o fewn y sir.

The Government has already stated, and agrees, that the situation of the language remains fragile, especially in its heartlands. It is a cause for concern to the Government that we now see a further decline on a community level. However, it is a mixed picture. It is important that we also state that there has been progress in other areas, for a number of reasons. In parts of south-east Wales, there has been an increase in the number of electoral divisions where more than 10% of people could speak Welsh. It is possible that this is due in part to an increase in Welsh-medium education. In Gwynedd also, there has been an increase in some areas, and this could be due to migration within the county from rural to urban areas.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r cadarnleoedd wedi gweld dirywiad gyda lleihad yn siroedd Caerfyrddin a Cheredigion. Bellach, dim ond Gwynedd, Môn a Chonwy sydd ag ardaloedd â dros 70% o siaradwyr Cymraeg. Mae'n ddarlun cymysg. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud i gryfhau a diogelu'r Gymraeg a bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb yn gadarn i'r her hon. Fel y gwyddoch, mae ein strategaeth 'Iaith fyw: iaith byw' yn rhoi cyfrifoldeb clir ar holl adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru a nifer o bartneriaid y Llywodraeth i weithredu ar gyfer sicrhau dyfodol i'r Gymraeg. Prif neges y strategaeth yw bod angen inni ganolbwyntio ar gynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd. Mae angen inni weithio mewn partneriaeth er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol disglair i'r iaith ac mae angen i fwy ohonom—yn sefydliadau, yn gymunedau ac yn unigolion—dderbyn cyfrifoldeb am hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg.

However, the traditional Welsh-speaking heartlands have seen a decline in Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. By now, only Gwynedd, Môn and Conwy have areas where over 70% of people speak Welsh. It is a mixed picture. There is a great deal of work to be done to strengthen and safeguard the Welsh language and the Government will respond positively to this challenge. As you know, our strategy 'A living language: a language for living', places a clear responsibility on all Welsh Government departments and a number of Government partners to take action to ensure the future of the Welsh language. The main message conveyed in the strategy is that we need to focus on increasing the use of Welsh in all aspects of life. We need to work in partnership to ensure a prosperous future for the language and more of us—as institutions, communities and individuals—need to take responsibility for promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language.

Mae'n wir i ddweud fod cymunedau lle ceir canran uchel o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn newid. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â nifer o ffactorau fel mewnfudo ac allfudo, cyfleoedd gwaith, a thai fforddiadwy. Yr allwedd i hyn oll, wrth gwrs, yw'r economi a swyddi. Fodd bynnag, mae cymunedau ieithyddol newydd hefyd yn datblygu mewn trefi a dinasoedd, yn enwedig Caerdydd, ac wrth gwrs mae gennym bellach gymunedau Cymraeg ar-lein. Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi hyn, a byddwn yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i hybu gweithgareddau Cymraeg mewn gwahanol fathau o gymunedau.

It is true to say that communities with a high percentage of Welsh speakers are changing. That is attributable to a number of factors such as in-migration and out-migration, employment opportunities and the availability of affordable housing. The key to all this, of course, is the economy and jobs. However, new linguistic communities are also developing in towns and cities, particularly Cardiff, and of course we now have Welsh language communities online. The strategy notes this, and we will seek opportunities to promote Welsh-medium activities in different types of communities.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddais ein bod ar fin dosbarthu £3.5 miliwn mewn grantiau. Bydd y grantiau hyn yn cael eu dosbarthu i 36 o gyrff gwahanol. Bydd y cyrff hyn yn gweithio i gynyddu'r cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'u Cymraeg yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, 2013-14. Mae dros £85,000 hefyd wedi'i neilltuo i'r rhwydwaith o bapurau bro, sy'n cael eu cynhyrchu gan wirfoddolwyr a'u cyhoeddi'n fisol. Rhwng y grantiau i gyrff ac i'r papurau bro, mae hyn yn gynnydd o £100,000 ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r cyrff hyn yn cynnwys: y mentrau iaith, yr Urdd, yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Cymru, Merched y Wawr a Chymdeithas Eisteddfodau Cymru.

I announced last week that we were about to distribute £3.5 million of grants. These grants will be distributed to 36 different bodies. These bodies will work to increase opportunities for people to use their Welsh during the next year, 2013-14. Over £85,000 has also been allocated to the network of 'papurau bro', which are produced by volunteers and published on a monthly basis. Between the grants to organisations and to the 'papurau bro', this represents an increase of a £100,000 for the next year. These bodies include: the 'mentrau iaith', the Urdd, the National Eisteddfod, Wales Young Farmers Clubs, Merched y Wawr and Cymdeithas Eisteddfodau Cymru—the association of Welsh eisteddfodau.

Rydym yn falch i ariannu Mentrau Iaith Cymru am y tro cyntaf eleni, fel corff ymbarél sy'n rhoi cymorth ymarferol i'r mentrau yn lleol i ddatblygu a rhannu arfer da. Mae'r Urdd yn gwneud gwaith pwysig o safbwynt cyfleoedd Cymraeg i blant a phobl ifanc. Mae gwaith cymunedol yr Urdd yn cynnwys cefnogi gwirfoddolwyr i gynnal gweithgareddau sy'n galluogi plant a phobl ifanc i gymdeithasu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn wythnosol. Gwneir hyn mewn dros 150 o leoliadau ar draws Cymru drwy gyfrwng adrannau, uwch-adrannau, aelwydydd a chlybiau diddordeb.

We are pleased to fund Mentrau Iaith Cymru for the first time this year, as an umbrella body providing practical support to the mentrau locally to develop and share good practice. The Urdd undertakes important work in terms of providing Welsh-medium opportunities for children and young people. The Urdd's community work includes supporting volunteers to provide opportunities that enable children and young people to socialise through the medium of Welsh on a weekly basis. This is done in over 150 settings across Wales via 'adrannau'—sections; 'uwch-adrannau'—senior sections; 'aelwydydd' and interest clubs.

Mae ymweliad yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol ag ardal yn cynnig cyfle unigryw i gydweithio i baratoi at yr ŵyl. Mae gwaith arbennig yn digwydd mewn cymunedau yn y ddwy flynedd cyn i'r Eisteddfod ymweld ag ardal. Mae gwaith y pwyllgorau lleol o baratoi at yr Eisteddfod yn enghraifft dda o'r bwrlwm sy'n cael ei greu yn lleol.

The National Eisteddfod's visit to an area offers a unique opportunity for collaboration in preparing for the festival. Excellent work happens in communities during the two-year period leading up to the visit of the Eisteddfod in an area. The work of the local committees preparing for the Eisteddfod is a good example of the excitement created locally.

Wrth ariannu ffederasiwn y ffermwyr ifanc, rydym yn sicrhau bod gweithgareddau bywiog, lleol a Chymraeg eu hiaith yn digwydd mewn cymunedau ar draws Cymru drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Mae hwn yn fudiad sy'n ganolog i fywydau dros 6,000 o aelodau yng nghefn gwlad Cymru.

In funding the young farmers' federation, we are ensuring that lively, local Welsh-medium activities take place in communities across Wales throughout the year. This is a movement that is central to the lives of over 6,000 members in rural Wales.

Rydym yn cydnabod fod her fawr o'n blaenau o ran y Gymraeg. Rwyf eisioes wedi sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i edrych ar ffyrdd o gynyddu'r nifer o gymunedau lle mae'r Gymraeg yn brif iaith. Tasg y grŵp hwn fydd creu cynllun gwaith, wedi'i seilio yn benodol ar anghenion cymunedau Cymraeg, ac a gaiff ei gyflwyno i'r cyngor partneriaeth. Mae aelodaeth y grŵp yn cynnwys unigolion gydag arbenigedd mewn meysydd allweddol, megis datblygu cymunedol, yr economi, iechyd, awdurdod lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol. Mae gwaith y grŵp wedi dechrau'n barod ac edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn argymhellion y grŵp, fel bod modd inni symud yn gyflym i weithredu ymhellach yn y maes.

We acknowledge that a major challenge lies ahead for the Welsh language. I have already established a task and finish group to look at ways of increasing the number of communities in which Welsh is the predominant language. The group's task will be to create a work plan, based specifically on the needs of Welsh communities, for presentation to the partnership council. The group's membership includes individuals with expertise in key areas, such as community development, the economy, health, local government and the voluntary sector. The group's work has already begun and I look forward to receiving its recommendations, so that we can move swiftly to take further action in this area.

Rwyf hefyd yn falch o ddweud fod y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth wedi ailsefydlu'r grŵp iaith ac economi. Bydd gwaith y grŵp hwn yn allweddol i gryfhau'r Gymraeg ar draws Cymru.

I am also pleased to say that the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science has re-established the Welsh language and economic development group. The work of this group will be pivotal in strengthening the Welsh language across Wales.

Rydym hefyd fel Llywodraeth ar fin gorffen adolygiad o bolisi cynllunio a nodyn cyngor technegol 20 ar y Gymraeg. Rydym hefyd yn ystyried comisiynu gwaith ymchwil dros y flwyddyn nesaf ar sut mae materion yn ymwneud â chynllunio a datblygiadau tai yn effeithio ar sefyllfa'r Gymraeg o fewn cymunedau.

As a Government, we are also about to conclude a review of planning policy and technical advice note 20 on the Welsh language. We are also considering commissioning research over the next year on how planning-related issues and housing developments affect the position of the Welsh language within communities.

Rydym fel Llywodraeth yn arwain y ffordd i gefnogi defnydd o'r Gymraeg mewn ardaloedd lle y caiff ei siarad fel prif iaith bywyd beunyddiol, ond lle mae canran y siaradwyr yn lleihau'n gyflym, megis yn ardal Aman Tawe.

As a Government, we are leading the way in supporting the use of the Welsh language in areas where Welsh is spoken as the predominant language of daily life, but where the percentage of Welsh speakers is rapidly dwindling, such as in the Aman Tawe area.

Rwy'n ymwybodol fod nifer o grwpiau yn gweithio ar lawr gwlad er lles y Gymraeg. Rydym wedi creu pecyn adnoddau o'r enw 'Gweithredu'n Lleol' i helpu'r grwpiau hyn i adnabod pa weithgarwch sydd angen digwydd yn lleol i gryfhau'r Gymraeg.

I am aware that there are a number of groups working at the grass-roots level for the benefit of the Welsh language. We have created the 'Local Action' toolkit to help these groups identify the activity that needs to happen locally to strengthen the Welsh language.

Ar yr un pryd â chryfhau'r Gymraeg ar lefel gymunedol, mae'n bwysig hefyd fod y Llywodraeth yn annog pobl i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg o fewn y teulu. Mae cynllun Twf yn gweithio ar draws Cymru i gael rhieni i ddefnyddio mwy o Gymraeg gyda'u plant. Prosiect arall yn y maes yw 'Ma' dy Gymrâg di'n Grêt'. Mae'r sesiynau hyn yn ceisio codi hyder rhieni i ddefnyddio mwy o Gymraeg gyda'u ffrindiau a'u plant.

At the same time as strengthening the Welsh language at the community level, it is also important for the Government to encourage people to use Welsh within the family. The Twf scheme is working across Wales to encourage parents to use more Welsh with their children. Another project in this area is 'Ma' dy Gymrâg di'n Grêt'—your Welsh is great. These sessions seek to raise parents' confidence in using more Welsh with their friends and with their children.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sicrhau ein bod yn cefnogi cynlluniau sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth yn ein cymunedau. Byddwn felly yn dechrau ar y broses o werthuso ein strategaeth dros y misoedd nesaf.

It is important that we ensure that we support projects that make a difference to our communities. We will therefore be starting the process of evaluating our strategy over the next few months.

Hoffwn nodi bod y ffigyrau a gyhoeddwyd heddiw yn rhoi her sylweddol i bob un ohonom. Ein bwriad fel Llywodraeth yw creu'r amgylchiadau i'r Gymraeg ffynnu yn ein cymunedau. Dyna yw ein nod. Rwyf yn sicr bod y gwaith rydym wedi'i wneud yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn rhoi sylfaen dda i weithredu pellach er lles y Gymraeg ymhob cymuned yng Nghymru.

To close, I would like to note that the figures announced today pose a considerable challenge for each and every one of us. Our intention as a Government is to create the circumstances for the Welsh language to prosper in our communities. That is our aim. I am sure that the work that we have done during the past year has laid a good foundation for further action for the benefit of the Welsh language in all communities of Wales.

I want to work in consensus with all parties in this Assembly in taking forward this agenda. The Welsh language belongs to all of us, as others have said. It belongs to all parties and to people of no parties, and it is therefore very important that we work together on these issues.

Rwyf am weithio mewn consensws gyda phob plaid yn y Cynulliad wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon. Mae'r Gymraeg yn perthyn i bob un ohonom, fel y dywedodd eraill. Mae'n perthyn i bob plaid ac i bobl heb blaid, ac felly mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn cydweithio ar y materion hyn.

Since we came in as a Government in the months shortly after the census had been completed, we have appointed the Welsh Language Commissioner, we have carried out the implementation of the Welsh-medium education strategy, and we have passed the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Bill, which sets out the most radical agenda that Wales has ever had for ensuring the effective development of Welsh-medium education, with proper measurement of parental demand. We will bring forward the standards in the appropriate way, following discussions with the commissioner. We have established a group to look at the teaching of Welsh as a second language. We have established a group to look at teaching Welsh to adults. We have established a group, asked for by the Assembly, in respect of Welsh within rural communities. We are open to ideas from all over Wales and from all parties as to how we ground this work and take it forward. We have also engaged with institutions such as the Eisteddfod to look at how we can make that a more effective and modern setting for the development of the Welsh language in the future. Therefore, there is a significant and active agenda that is being pursued by this Government in support of the strategy that we published in March 2012—'Iaith fyw: iaith byw'—which contains a focus on six particular areas where we felt that we need to sustain the language.

Ers inni ffurfio Llywodraeth yn ystod y misoedd yn fuan ar ôl i'r cyfrifiad gael ei gwblhau, rydym wedi penodi Comisiynydd y Gymraeg, rydym wedi mynd ati i weithredu'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, ac rydym wedi pasio'r Bil Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru), sy'n nodi'r agenda fwyaf radical erioed i Gymru i sicrhau datblygiad effeithiol addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, gyda dull priodol o fesur y galw gan rieni. Byddwn yn cyflwyno'r safonau yn y ffordd briodol, yn dilyn trafodaethau gyda'r comisiynydd. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp i edrych ar addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp i edrych ar ddysgu Cymraeg i oedolion. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp, ar gais y Cynulliad, i ystyried y Gymraeg mewn cymunedau gwledig. Rydym yn agored i syniadau o bob cwr o Gymru ac o bob plaid ynghylch sut yr ydym yn gwreiddio'r gwaith hwn a gweithredu arno. Rydym hefyd wedi ymgysylltu â sefydliadau fel yr Eisteddfod i ystyried sut y gallwn wneud y lleoliad yn fwy effeithiol a chyfoes ar gyfer datblygiad y Gymraeg yn y dyfodol. Felly, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn dilyn agenda sylweddol a gweithredol i gefnogi'r strategaeth a gyhoeddwyd gennym ym Mawrth 2012 — 'Iaith fyw: Iaith byw'—sy'n cynnwys ffocws ar chwe maes penodol lle oeddem yn teimlo bod angen cynnal yr iaith.

The census has brought together things that we knew were happening. We knew, because of the research that had been carried out by Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg and by the Government, that there was a gap emerging that we were not filling year on year in terms of the number of active Welsh speakers that we were losing. That informed the development of the strategy. The strategy that we have is one that has been endorsed by all Members and parties in this Assembly. We have taken up new initiatives within that strategy, such as the development of the Welsh language and technology element, including the new fund for Welsh language and technology. Therefore, I say that we as a Government are open to ideas, we are open to co-operating with other parties, and we all have to accept that the challenge is one for all of us. This is not a time to look back and blame certain parties for inaction. This is a time for us all to own up to our own responsibilities and to set a new agenda and to work forward together in the context of that strategy.

Mae'r cyfrifiad wedi dod â phethau at ei gilydd yr oeddem yn gwybod eu bod yn digwydd. Gwyddem, oherwydd yr ymchwil a wnaed gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a chan y Llywodraeth, fod bwlch yn agor nad oeddem yn ei lenwi o flwyddyn i flwyddyn o ran nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg gweithredol yr oeddem yn eu colli. Llywiodd hynny y broses o ddatblygu'r strategaeth. Mae'r strategaeth sydd gennym yn un sydd wedi'i chymeradwyo gan bob Aelod a phob plaid yn y Cynulliad. Rydym wedi sefydlu mentrau newydd yn y strategaeth honno, megis datblygiad y Gymraeg a thechnoleg, gan gynnwys y gronfa newydd ar gyfer y Gymraeg a thechnoleg. Felly, credaf ein bod ni fel Llywodraeth yn agored i syniadau, rydym yn agored i gydweithio â phleidiau eraill, a rhaid inni oll dderbyn bod yr her yn un i bob un ohonom. Nid dyma'r amser i edrych yn ôl a rhoi'r bai ar bleidiau penodol am beidio â gweithredu. Mae hwn yn amser i ni i gyd ysgwyddo ein cyfrifoldebau eu hunain a gosod agenda newydd a gweithio ymlaen gyda'n gilydd yng nghyd-destun y strategaeth honno.

18:32

## Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.32 p.m.*

*The meeting ended at 6.32 p.m.*

## Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

## Questions to the Minister for Local Government and Communities

### Darparu Arfer Gorau

### Best Practice

14:19

**William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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*1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'r afael ag achosion lle mae awdurdodau lleol yn methu â darparu arfer gorau. OAQ(4)0235(LGC)*

*1. Will the Minister outline how the Welsh Government addresses incidents of failure to provide best practice by local authorities. OAQ(4)0235(LGC)*

14:19

**Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau / The Minister for Local Government and Communities*

I thank the Member for South Wales East for his question. It is up to local authorities to determine their own working practices in light of the challenges that they face. My ministerial colleagues and I can intervene if authorities consistently fail to discharge their legal obligations.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru am ei gwestiwn. Cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol yw pennu eu harferion gwaith eu hunain yng ngoleuni'r heriau sy'n eu hwynebu. Gall fy nghyd-Aelodau a minnau ymyrryd os bydd awdurdodau yn methu â chyflawni eu rhwymedigaethau cyfreithiol yn gyson.

14:19

**William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am most grateful to the Minister for his answer. The Minister will be aware of the full circumstances surrounding the purchase of laptops and associated equipment by Torfaen and Monmouthshire councils. These councils had been excluded from the initial grants for enhancing broadband speed funding. Does the exclusion arise from a failure to follow best practice and effective scrutiny of the application of these laptops?

Rwy'n hynod ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r holl amgylchiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â phrynu gliniaduron ac offer cysylltiedig gan gyngor Tor-faen a Chyngor Sir Fynwy. Roedd y cynghorau hyn wedi cael eu heithrio o'r grantiau cychwynnol ar gyfer cyllid i wella cyflymder band eang. A yw'r eithriad yn deillio o fethiant i ddilyn arfer gorau a chraffu'n effeithiol ar y defnydd o'r gliniaduron hyn?

14:20

**Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member raises a well-documented issue relating to authorities in his region. This is a matter for them, but I believe that it has been resolved most recently.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi mater tra hysbys sy'n ymwneud ag awdurdodau yn ei ranbarth. Mae hwn yn fater iddynt hwy, ond credaf iddo gael ei ddatrys yn ddiweddar.

14:20

**Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I welcome your announcement yesterday of extra funding to improve democracy in councils in Wales. Would you join me in congratulating Cardiff Council, which, since May of last year, has revitalised its approach to scrutiny and has a high level of transparency in the webcasting of its own proceedings. Do you think there is much that councils can learn from one another in improving their performance in this area?

Weinidog, croesawaf eich cyhoeddiad ddoe am gyllid ychwanegol i wella democratiaeth mewn cynghorau yng Nghymru. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Caerdydd, sydd, ers mis Mai y llynedd, wedi adfywio ei ddull o graffu ac mae ganddo lefel uchel o dryloywder yn y modd y mae'n gwe-ddarlledu ei drafodion ei hun. A gredwch fod llawer y gall cynghorau ei ddysgu oddi wrth ei gilydd i wella eu perfformiad yn y maes hwn?

14:21

**Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Indeed, and I am grateful for the Member's comments with regard to investment in the support for webcasting across Wales. I pay tribute to the work that is going on with Cardiff Council. An awful lot of work can be learned from partners across the local government family. I have recently met with members from the council and I am impressed by the ongoing work there.

Yn wir, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar am sylwadau'r Aelod mewn perthynas â buddsoddi yn y cymorth ar gyfer gwe-ddarlledu ledled Cymru. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo gyda Chyngor Caerdydd. Gellir dysgu llawer iawn o waith gan bartneriaid ar draws teulu'r llywodraeth leol. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod ag aelodau o'r cyngor yn ddiweddar, ac rwyf wedi fy mhlesio'n fawr gan y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo yno.

14:21 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, will you be encouraging other councils to follow the examples of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, who, when they ran Cardiff Council, actually introduced the webcasting?

Weinidog, a fyddwch yn annog cynghorau eraill i ddilyn enghreifftiau Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a gyflwynodd y gwe-ddarlledu mewn gwirionedd, pan oeddent yn rhedeg Cyngor Caerdydd?

14:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I of course welcome any support from any council that is keen on promoting best practice in democracy and sharing information.

Wrth gwrs, croesawaf unrhyw gefnogaeth gan unrhyw gyngor sy'n awyddus i hyrwyddo arfer gorau mewn democratiaeth a rhannu gwybodaeth.

14:21 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. On another issue, at the Finance Committee this morning we took evidence on asset management. We were told that, although all 22 local authorities had signed up to the Welsh Government's electronic property information management service site, whereby assets are shared and information is made known about assets, none of them have actually put any information on that site. Will you be taking that up with the local authority leaders?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Ar fater arall, yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid y bore yma cymerwyd tystiolaeth ar reoli asedau. Dywedwyd wrthym, er bod pob un o'r 22 o awdurdodau lleol wedi cofrestru ar gyfer safle gwasanaeth rheoli gwybodaeth eiddo electronig Llywodraeth Cymru, lle y caiff asedau eu rhannu a lle y caiff gwybodaeth ei chyhoeddi am asedau, nid oes yr un ohonynt wedi rhoi unrhyw wybodaeth ar y safle hwnnw mewn gwirionedd. A fyddwch yn codi hynny gydag arweinwyr yr awdurdodau lleol?

14:22 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is a surprise to me, Peter. I have met with local authority leaders and it was certainly an item at the public service leadership group recently. I will certainly take that information back to my team and look at where we go with that in future.

Mae hynny'n fy synnu, Peter. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod ag arweinwyr awdurdodau lleol ac roedd yn sicr yn eitem yn y grŵp arweinyddiaeth gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yn ddiweddar. Byddaf yn sicr yn cyflwyno'r wybodaeth honno i'm tîm ac yn edrych ar ba gamau i'w cymryd mewn perthynas â hynny yn y dyfodol.

### Diogelwch Cymunedol

### Community Safety

14:22 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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*2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bolisïau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran diogelwch cymunedol. OAQ(4)0232(LGC)*

*2. Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Government policies in relation to community safety. OAQ(4)0232(LGC)*

14:22 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Jocelyn Davies for that question. Our programme for government commits to our continuing partnership with the police and community safety partnerships and other partners in Wales to ensure a collaborative, joined-up approach to tackling crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse, youth offending, violence against women and domestic abuse.

Diolch i Jocelyn Davies am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae ein rhaglen lywodraethu yn ymrwymo i'n partneriaeth barhaus â'r heddlu a'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol a phartneriaid eraill yng Nghymru i sicrhau dull cydweithredol, cydgysylltiedig o fynd i'r afael â throseddu, ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, camddefnyddio sylweddau, troseddau ieuenctid, trais yn erbyn menywod a cham-drin domestig.

14:23 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The implementation of the Winsor report is being widely debated. You probably know that starting salaries for officers will be cut by £4,000 a year and that there are new plans for direct entry to senior posts from outside the force. What discussions have you had with the Home Office about the impact of these plans on community safety?

Mae gweithredu adroddiad Winsor yn cael ei drafod yn helaeth. Mae'n debyg eich bod yn gwybod y bydd cyflogau cychwynnol swyddogion yn cael eu cwtogi £4,000 y flwyddyn a bod cynlluniau newydd ar gyfer rhoi mynediad uniongyrchol i swyddi uwch o'r tu allan i'r heddlu. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch effaith y cynlluniau hyn ar ddiogelwch cymunedol?

14:23 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

This week I have had discussions with the police federation on the issues and pressures the police are facing. I have brought to the attention of the Home Office my concern about the attack on the Home Office budget, which seems to have taken the brunt of reductions in financing, and which will have an impact on front-line servicing in Wales. I will continue to raise these issues at the appropriate level and at the appropriate time.

Yr wythnos hon, cefais drafodaethau gyda ffederasiwn yr heddlu ar y problemau a'r pwysau y mae'r heddlu yn eu hwynebu. Rwyf wedi dwyn sylw'r Swyddfa Gartref at fy mhryder am yr ymosodiad ar gyllideb y Swyddfa Gartref, yr ymddengys iddi ddioddef cyfran helaeth o'r toriadau, ac a gaiff effaith ar wasanaethau rheng flaen yng Nghymru. Byddaf yn parhau i godi'r materion hyn ar y lefel briodol ac ar yr adeg briodol.

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14:23 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, lansiwyd menter i gadw Llanelli'n saff yn ddiweddar. Mae'r fenter yn nodi pum ardal blaenoriaeth strategol. Mae gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn ganolog i'r fenter, ynghyd â darparu ymateb cyson a chanolbwyntio adnoddau mewn ardaloedd allweddol ar amserau allweddol. Mae pum swyddog cefnogi cymunedau yn Llanelli a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac mae ganddynt berthynas dda â'r cyhoedd gan weithio ar fentrau penodol a chynnig cyngor wyneb-yn-wyneg. Mewn tri diwrnod, gwnaeth y tîm o 40 swyddog edrych am gyffuriau mewn wyth lle, arestio pump, stopio a chwilio 26 o bobl, ffeindio pum car yn cael eu gyrru heb yswiriant, a chosbi 19 o bobl. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gytuno â mi fod hyn yn dystiolaeth o ymarfer gorau ac yn esiampl dda o waith positif a rhagweithiol i gadw strydoedd Llanelli yn saff?

Minister, an initiative to keep Llanelli safe was recently launched. The initiative notes five strategic priority areas. Partnership working is at the heart of the initiative, along with providing consistent response and concentrating resources in key areas and at key times. There are five community support officers in Llanelli who are funded by the Welsh Government, and they have a good relationship with the public in working on specific enterprises and giving face-to-face advice. In three days, the team of 40 officials searched for drugs in eight locations, made five arrests, stopped and searched 26 people, found five cars being driven without insurance, and 19 people were penalised. Does the Minister agree with me that this is an example of best practice and an example of proactive work to keep the streets of Llanelli safe?

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14:24 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Despite the level of cuts to the policing budgets from the UK Government, I agree with the Member in terms of the work that Dyfed-Powys Police is delivering in Llanelli, with the support of the Welsh Government-funded community support officers. That is one of the manifesto commitments that is being delivered here in Wales.

Er gwaethaf lefel toriadau Llywodraeth y DU i gyllidebau plismona, cytunaf â'r Aelod o ran y gwaith a wna Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn Llanelli, gyda chefnogaeth y swyddogion cymorth cymunedol a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Dyna un o'r ymrwymiadau maniffesto a gyflawnir yma yng Nghymru.

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14:25 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Transition to Adulthood Alliance is a coalition across the sectors in England, and it has run a number of projects showing through evaluation that after six months service users were more than five times less likely to be reconvicted, three times more likely to be in work and twice as likely to be in education or training. Given your comments to an earlier question, how are you ensuring that community safety partnerships in Wales, in considering schemes such as this, are recognising that a critical ingredient of success is the involvement of private, voluntary and community groups with the statutory sector in the design and delivery of local services?

Cynghrair ar draws y sectorau yn Lloegr yw'r Gynghrair Pontio i Fyd Oedolyn, ac mae wedi cynnal nifer o brosiectau sy'n dangos drwy werthusiad bod defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, ar ôl chwe mis, fwy na phum gwaith yn llai tebygol o gael eu hailgollfarnu, deirgwaith yn fwy tebygol o fod mewn gwaith a dwywaith yn fwy tebygol o fod mewn addysg neu hyfforddiant. O ystyried eich sylwadau i gwestiwn cynharach, sut yr ydych yn sicrhau bod partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru, wrth ystyried cynlluniau fel hyn, yn cydnabod bod cynnwys grwpiau preifat, gwirfoddol a chymunedol gyda'r sector statudol yn y gwaith o gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau lleol yn elfen hanfodol ar gyfer llwyddiant?

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14:26 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member raises an important point. The key word in community safety partnership is 'partnership'. Making sure that they are able to work with all agencies in the voluntary and public sector to provide services for local need is important. I believe that the community safety partnerships, with funding from Welsh Government, deliver well across Wales.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi pwynt pwysig. Y gair allweddol mewn partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yw 'partneriaeth'. Mae'n bwysig gwneud yn siŵr y gallant weithio gyda'r holl asiantaethau yn y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector cyhoeddus i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer angen lleol. Credaf fod y partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, gydag arian gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnig darpariaeth dda ledled Cymru.

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14:26 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, mae'r cyfrifoldeb o ran cyllido partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yn cael ei drosglwyddo i gomisiynwyr yr heddlu. A ydych chi wedi cynnal unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r comisiynwyr hynny i sicrhau bod y grantiau ar gyfer cynghorwyr annibynnol ar drais yn y cartref, sy'n cael eu galw'n IDVAs, yn parhau? Mae cryn bryder o fewn y partneriaethau ynglŷn â pharhad y cyllid hwnnw.

Minister, the responsibility as regards the funding of community safety partnerships will be transferred to the police commissioners. Have you held any discussions with those commissioners to ensure that the grants for independent domestic violence advisors, or IDVAs, as they are called, will be continued? There is quite a bit of concern within the partnerships as regards the continuation of that funding.

14:27 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for his question. I have met three of the four commissioners already. I will be meeting the commissioner who I have not met later this week. I have had a conversation with them all about my priorities and the Welsh Government's priorities on delivery. The Member is right to raise the issue of funding. While there was certainly a change in how the funding formula was delivered from the UK Government, we have maintained our position on that. However, I am seeking to have a review of the services to ensure that the money that is directed into the services, through CSPs at the moment, is delivered using the right method and that we get the right outcomes for that funding.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â thri o'r pedwar comisiynydd eisoes. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â'r comisiynydd nad wyf wedi cyfarfod ag ef yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon. Rwyf wedi cael sgwrs gyda phob un ohonynt am fy mlaenoriaethau a blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyflawni. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i godi'r mater sy'n ymwneud ag ariannu. Er bod newid yn sicr yn y ffordd y cyflwynwyd fformiwla cyllid gan Lywodraeth y DU, nid ydym wedi newid ein safbwynt ynghylch hynny. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n ceisio cael adolygiad o'r gwasanaethau er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arian a gaiff ei gyfeirio at y gwasanaethau, drwy bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol ar hyn o bryd, yn cael ei gyflwyno gan ddefnyddio'r dull cywir a'n bod yn cael y canlyniadau cywir ar gyfer y cyllid hwnnw.

### Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor

### Council Tax Regulations

14:27 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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*3. Faint o bobl yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru sydd bellach yn gorfod talu'r dreth gyngor ers i'r rheoliadau diweddaraf ar y dreth gyngor gael eu pasio. OAQ(4)0229(LGC)W*

*3. How many people in Mid and West Wales now have to pay council tax since the latest council tax regulations were passed. OAQ(4)0229(LGC)W*

14:27 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Simon Thomas for his question. On 22 January, regulations were approved to increase the maximum level of support that eligible applicants can receive from 90% to 100%. This will be funded by the provision of an additional £22 million for local authorities and means that around two thirds of eligible claimants will now not pay any council tax.

Diolch i Simon Thomas am ei gwestiwn. Ar 22 Ionawr, cymeradwywyd rheoliadau i gynyddu lefel uchaf y cymorth y gall ymgeiswyr cymwys ei gael o 90% i 100%. Caiff hyn ei ariannu drwy ddarparu £22 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ac mae'n golygu na fydd oddeutu dwy ran o dair o hawlwyr cymwys bellach yn talu unrhyw dreth gyngor.

14:28 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister for his reply. A week is a long time in politics, and a fortnight is a long time in this Assembly. I do not know the word for a 'climb down' and a 'u-turn' at the same time, Minister, but it must have been very painful for you. Nevertheless, we welcome this latest twist in the council-tax-benefit story. Going forward now, are you able to maintain this level of support for successive years? If you are not able to give that undertaking, what work will you do this year, and you have until the sunset clause comes in, to build a genuine system that builds from the bottom up to protect the most vulnerable who may have to pay council tax in the future?

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Mae wythnos yn amser hir mewn gwleidyddiaeth, a phythefnos yn amser hir yn y Cynulliad hwn. Nid wn beth yw'r gair am 'ddringo i lawr' a ' gwneud tro pedol' ar yr un pryd, Weinidog, ond rhaid ei fod wedi bod yn boenus iawn ichi. Serch hynny, rydym yn croesawu'r tro diweddaraf hwn yn stori budd-dal y dreth gyngor. Gan symud ymlaen yn awr, a allwch gynnal y lefel hon o gymorth ar gyfer blynyddoedd i ddod? Os na allwch roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw, pa waith y byddwch yn ei wneud eleni, ac mae gennych hyd nes i gymal y machlud ddod yn weithredol, i adeiladu system ddilys sy'n adeiladu o'r gwaelod i fyny i amddiffyn y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed y gallai fod rhaid iddynt dalu treth gyngor yn y dyfodol?

14:28 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

You can call it whatever you want—a 'clime down' or whatever. The fact of the matter is that people in Wales will be getting council tax support, delivered by this Welsh Labour Government. Let us be clear about the proposals. I am sure that working with groups across this Assembly, and interested parties in other sectors outside of this building, we can ensure that we protect the most vulnerable from the attacks of the Westminster Government in London on the people of Wales.

Gallwch ei alw'n beth bynnag a fynnoch—'dringo i lawr' neu beth bynnag. Y ffaith amdani yw y bydd pobl yng Nghymru yn cael cymorth y dreth gyngor, a gyflwynir gan y Llywodraeth Lafur hon yng Nghymru. Gadewch inni fod yn glir ynghylch y cynigion. Rwy'n siŵr, drwy weithio gyda grwpiau ar draws y Cynulliad hwn, a phartïon sydd â diddordeb mewn sectorau eraill y tu allan i'r adeilad hwn, y gallwn sicrhau ein bod yn amddiffyn y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed rhag ymosodiadau Llywodraeth San Steffan yn Llundain ar bobl Cymru.

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## Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

## Public Transport

14:29 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

*4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei gynlluniau ar gyfer dyfodol trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0226(LGC)*

*4. Will the Minister make a statement on his plans for the future of public transport in Wales. OAQ(4)0226(LGC)*

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14:29 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for his question. I recently established the integrated transport task forces for south-east and north-east Wales. We will submit recommendations on future public transport delivery programmes by 31 March.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Yn ddiweddar, sefydlais y tasglu trafnidiaeth integredig ar gyfer y de-ddwyrain a'r gogledd-ddwyrain. Byddwn yn cyflwyno argymhellion ar raglenni cyflenwi trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ar gyfer y dyfodol erbyn 31 Mawrth.

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14:29 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that response, Minister. I know that you have indicated your support in the past for the development of a direct railway link between north Wales and the metropolitan centre of Liverpool, which is just across the border. Could you give us an update on your discussions with the UK Government on that issue today?

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Gwn eich bod wedi nodi eich cefnogaeth yn y gorffennol i'r broses o ddatblygu cyswllt rheilffordd uniongyrchol rhwng gogledd Cymru a chanolfan fetropolitan Lerpwl, sydd ychydig dros y ffin. A allech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am eich trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwnnw heddiw?

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14:30 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the Member's interesting question. He is right to say that I am supportive of this principle. Indeed, I will be having a conversation with the Minister in Westminster later this afternoon.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn diddorol yr Aelod. Mae'n gywir dweud fy mod yn cefnogi'r egwyddor hon. Yn wir, byddaf yn cael sgwrs gyda'r Gweinidog yn San Steffan yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma.

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14:30 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

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14:30 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, yr ydych wedi aildrefnu a rhesymoli'r cymhorthdal sy'n cael ei roi i wasanaethau bysiau yng Nghymru, sy'n golygu gostyniad o tua 24%, lawr o £33 miliwn i £25 miliwn. A gredwch fod honno'n gyllideb ddigonol er mwyn cynnal y gwasanaeth fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd?

Minister, you have reorganised and rationalised the subsidy given to bus services in Wales, which means a reduction of around 24%, down from £33 million to £25 million. Do you think that that funding is sufficient to sustain the service at its present level?

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14:30 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member will be aware of the financial pressures under which the Welsh Government finds itself. We have to look at how we change opportunity for delivering a better service. I believe that, working with the regional transport consortia, we can now target funding on a subsidy-based mileage revenue stream, rather than the fuel-based subsidy, which I know the Member was not supportive of in the past.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau ariannol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu hwynebu. Rhaid inni edrych ar sut rydym yn newid cyfle i ddarparu gwasanaeth gwell. Credaf, drwy weithio gyda'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol, y gallwn yn awr dargedu cyllid ar ffrwd refeniw milltiroedd sy'n seiliedig ar gymhorthdal, yn hytrach na'r cymhorthdal sy'n seiliedig ar danwydd, yr wyf yn gwybod nad yw'r Aelod wedi'i gefnogi yn y gorffennol.

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14:31 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch am yr ateb, Weinidog, er nad oedd yn ateb y cwestiwn a ofynnais; yr oedd yr ateb a roddwyd gennych yn amlwg wedi ei ysgrifennu ar y papur o'ch blaen. Fy nghwestiwn i yw: o ystyried y gostyngiad yn y cymhorthdal o 24%, i £25 miliwn, a gredwch fod hynny'n ddigonol i gynnal y gwasanaeth fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd?

Thank you for that response, Minister, although it did not answer the question I asked; the answer you gave was clearly written down on the paper in front of you. My question is: given the reduction in the subsidy of 24%, to £25 million, do you think that is sufficient to maintain the service as it currently exists?

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14:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I refer the Member to my previous response. The fact of the matter is that there is less money to deliver services, and we have to rearrange the way that we deliver services. I am confident that, working with the regional transport consortia, we can achieve good-quality public services. It may not be the answer that the Member wishes to hear, but that is the answer for him.

Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at fy ateb blaenorol. Y ffaith amdani yw bod llai o arian i ddarparu gwasanaethau, a rhaid inni ad-drefnu'r ffordd yr ydym yn darparu gwasanaethau. Rwy'n hyderus, gan weithio gyda'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol, y gallwn gyflawni gwasanaethau cyhoeddus safonol. Efallai nad dyna'r ateb y mae'r Aelod yn dymuno ei glywed, ond dyna ni.

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## Cydweithrediad rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Sector Gwirfoddol

## Collaboration Between the Welsh Government and the Voluntary Sector

14:32 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

*5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cydweithrediad rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r sector gwirfoddol. OAQ(4)0236(LGC)*

*5. Will the Minister make a statement concerning the collaboration between the Welsh Government and the voluntary sector. OAQ(4)0236(LGC)*

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14:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for South Wales East for that question. The Welsh Government continues to build on the established and strong collaborative relationship with the sector. I recently issued a written statement outlining how we will work with the sector over the next few months to further strengthen that relationship.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i adeiladu ar y gydberthynas sefydledig a chadarn â'r sector. Yn ddiweddar, cyhoeddais ddatganiad ysgrifenedig sy'n amlinellu sut y byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r sector dros y misoedd nesaf i atgyfnerthu'r berthynas honno ymhellach.

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14:32 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for your answer, Minister, and for the written statement, to which you referred. Voluntary organisations throughout Wales are adapting their role to allow them to extend the range of support activities in which they can engage. Notably, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was deployed to rescue people in flooded areas recently, and the St John Ambulance assisted with patient transfers and triage assessments over the Christmas and New Year festivities. Will the Minister join me in acknowledging the contribution of such organisations and describe how he will ensure that their work is more widely promoted and recognised?

Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog, ac am y datganiad ysgrifenedig, y cyfeiriasoch ato. Mae mudiadau gwirfoddol ledled Cymru yn addasu eu rôl er mwyn eu galluogi i ymestyn yr ystod o weithgareddau cymorth y gallant gymryd rhan ynddynt. Yn nodedig, defnyddiwyd Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Badau Achub i achub pobl mewn ardaloedd lle bu llifogydd yn ddiweddar, a helpodd Ambiwlans Sant Ioan i drosglwyddo cleifion a chynnal asesiadau brysbennu dros ddathliadau'r Nadolig a'r Flwyddyn Newydd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i gydnabod cyfraniad sefydliadau o'r fath a disgrifio sut y bydd yn sicrhau bod eu gwaith yn cael ei hyrwyddo a'i gydnabod yn ehangach?

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14:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I pay tribute, along with the Member, to the many volunteers across Wales and the UK. Without the voluntary sector, it is clear that we would not be able to deliver many of the services that they are so well-equipped and professionally able to do. I concur with the Member that we should celebrate the success of the voluntary sector, and do all that we can to support it.

Talaf deyrnged, ynghyd â'r Aelod, i'r llu o wirfoddolwyr ledled Cymru a'r DU. Heb y sector gwirfoddol, mae'n amlwg na fyddem yn gallu darparu llawer o'r gwasanaethau y gallant hwy eu darparu mewn ffordd mor gymwys a phroffesiynol. Cytunaf â'r Aelod y dylem ddathlu llwyddiant y sector gwirfoddol, a gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i'w gefnogi.

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14:33 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

*Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru*

Minister, as you know, there are a series of changes to social security on the horizon, which will trigger seismic consequences for many people in communities the length and breadth of Wales. We have already heard about what was a near disaster, namely the council tax benefit, and we have the bedroom tax to come. Given these changes, combined with the lack of jobs, the continued rise in the cost of living, and the decline in incomes, it is no surprise that we have seen a sharp increase in the demand for food banks. Everyone is predicting that that demand is set to increase. What can you do, Minister, to bolster the food banks of Wales over the coming months?

Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, mae cyfres o newidiadau i nawdd cymdeithasol ar y gorwel, ac iddynt oblygiadau mawr i lawer o bobl mewn cymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru. Rydym wedi clywed eisoes am drychineb y bu bron â digwydd, sef budd-dal y dreth gyngor, ac mae'r dreth ystafelloedd gwely eto i ddod. O ystyried y newidiadau hyn, ynghyd â diffyg swyddi, y cynnydd parhaus mewn costau byw, a'r gostyngiad mewn incwm, nid yw'n syndod ein bod wedi gweld cynnydd sydyn yn y galw am fanciau bwyd. Mae pawb yn rhagweld y bydd y galw hwnnw'n cynyddu. Beth y gallwch ei wneud, Weinidog, i atgyfnerthu'r banciau bwyd yng Nghymru dros y misoedd nesaf?

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14:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is ironic that, in the twenty-first century, we are seeing food banks crop up across all our communities. It is sad that people of all walks of life now have no food in their cupboards, and there is community action to support that. I have already had discussions with the Minister for Education and Skills, who is leading on welfare reform, as well as with the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes, to help and to seek support for food banks and agencies.

Mae'n eironig, yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, ein bod yn gweld banciau bwyd yn codi yn ein holl gymunedau. Mae'n drist bod pobl o bob cefndir bellach heb fwyd yn eu cypyrddau, ac mae gweithredu cymunedol i gefnogi hynny. Rwyf eisoes wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, sy'n arwain ar ddiwygio lles, ynghyd â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd, i helpu ac i geisio cymorth i fanciau bwyd ac asiantaethau.

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**Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus**

**Public Transport**

14:34 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

*6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gydweithrediad llywodraeth leol er mwyn gwella trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. OAQ(4)0225(LGC)*

*6. Will the Minister make a statement on local government collaboration to deliver improved public transport. OAQ(4)0225(LGC)*

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14:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for Cardiff South and Penarth for his question. From April 2013, regional transport consortia will prepare regional network strategies for bus and community transport services and, from 1 April 2014, public funding will require quality outcomes in this process.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth am ei gwestiwn. O fis Ebrill 2013, bydd y consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol yn paratoi strategaethau rhwydwaith rhanbarthol ar gyfer gwasanaethau bysiau a thrafnidiaeth gymunedol ac, o 1 Ebrill 2014, er mwyn cael arian cyhoeddus bydd yn ofynnol sicrhau canlyniadau o ansawdd yn y broses hon.

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14:35 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that response, Minister. As I am sure you agree, collaboration between local authorities is essential for effective regional public transport. Is the Minister satisfied that local authorities are working in a sufficiently collaborative manner and not simply fighting their own corner rather than ensuring that the wider interests of the region are prioritised? Can you confirm how you expect to test and measure the effectiveness of collaborative work between local authorities?

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y cytunwch, mae'n siŵr gennyf, mae cydweithio rhwng awdurdodau lleol yn hanfodol ar gyfer trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ranbarthol effeithiol. A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon bod awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio mewn modd digon cydweithredol ac nid dim ond ymladd eu cornel eu hunain yn hytrach na sicrhau bod buddiannau ehangach y rhanbarth yn cael eu blaenoriaethu? A allwch gadarnhau sut rydych yn disgwyl i brofi a mesur effeithiolrwydd y gwaith ar y cyd rhwng awdurdodau lleol?

14:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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What we have seen, certainly with the regional transport consortia, is that they are growing into the job and doing a very effective piece of work, certainly in north and south Wales, where there are major projects around electrification and the consideration of electrification in north Wales. The consortia there is working very hard to establish the principles of that work. Collaboration will only work if people are open and honest with each other not just in the local government sector, but beyond that in the broader public sector. We are seeing leadership from consortia, and I believe that the Welsh Local Government Association, working alongside them, can enhance that provision even further.

Yr hyn yr ydym wedi ei weld, yn sicr gyda'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol, yw eu bod yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â'r gwaith ac yn gwneud gwaith effeithiol iawn, yn sicr yn y gogledd a'r de, lle mae prosiectau mawr yn gysylltiedig â thrydaneiddio ac ystyried trydaneiddio yn y gogledd. Mae'r consortia yno yn gweithio'n galed iawn i sefydlu egwyddorion y gwaith hwnnw. Bydd cydweithio ond yn gweithio os yw pobl yn agored ac yn onest â'i gilydd nid yn unig yn y sector llywodraeth leol, ond tu hwnt i hynny yn y sector cyhoeddus ehangach. Rydym yn gweld arweinyddiaeth gan y consortia, a chredaf y gall Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, drwy weithio ochr yn ochr â hwy, wella'r ddarpariaeth honno hyd yn oed ymhellach.

14:36 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, one of the regular concerns that I hear when I meet with young people from my region are the problems of unequal access to free post-16 transport for students in full-time education. This is a particular problem in the rural areas of north Wales, where the travel distances are lengthy and the service provision is infrequent. Can you confirm what collaborative work you will be carrying out with the Minister for Education and Skills and local authorities to address this issue in the coming year?

Weinidog, un o'r pryderon rheolaidd a glywaf pan fyddaf yn cyfarfod â phobl ifanc o'm rhanbarth yw'r problemau'n ymwneud â diffyg mynediad cyfartal at drafnidiaeth ôl-16 am ddim i fyfyrwyr mewn addysg lawn amser. Mae hon yn broblem benodol yn ardaloedd gwledig y gogledd, lle mae'r pellteroedd teithio yn hir ac lle mae'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn anfynych. A allwch gadarnhau pa waith ar y cyd y byddwch yn ei wneud gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau ac awdurdodau lleol i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yn y flwyddyn sydd i ddod?

14:36 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have a good working relationship across the Cabinet, and not only with the Minister for Education and Skills, with whom I meet on a regular basis to talk about these issues. By giving the regional transport consortia more support and opportunity, there is scope for more development, particularly in north Wales. I know that there is a leading programme driven by Wrexham authority in terms of school transport, and I welcome that. However, I recognise the issue of post-16 travel and ensuring that there is equity across Wales.

Mae gennyf berthynas waith dda ar draws y Cabinet, ac nid yn unig â'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, y byddaf yn cyfarfod ag ef yn rheolaidd i drafod y materion hyn. Drwy roi mwy o gymorth a chyfle i'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol, mae lle i ddatblygu mwy, yn enwedig yn y gogledd. Gwn fod rhaglen flaenllaw a ysgogir gan awdurdod Wrecsam mewn perthynas â chludiant ysgol, a chroesawaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n cydnabod y broblem sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth ôl-16 a sicrhau bod pawb yn cael tegwch ledled Cymru.

14:37 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaethoch ddatganiad ar gefnogaeth y Llywodraeth i fysus ar gyfer 2013. Dau fis sydd ar ôl cyn bod y drefn newydd hon yn dod i rym. Pryd caiff y 60 cynllun trafnidiaeth gymunedol yng Nghymru wybod faint o grant fydd yn dod iddynt yn unigol? Nid wyf yn sôn am y 10% y cyfeirioch ato, ond am bryd y cânt wybod yn unigol er mwyn iddynt gynllunio ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.

Last week, you made a statement on Government support for buses in 2013. There are two months left before the new system kicks in. When will the 60 community transport plans in Wales learn how much grant will be provided to them individually? I am not talking about the 10% that you referred you, but about when they will know individually so that they can plan for the next year.

14:38 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

That is now a decision for the regional transport consortia in terms of the actual amount allocated to the community transport schemes. I will seek further clarification for the Member and write to him accordingly.

Penderfyniad y consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol yw hynny bellach o ran y swm gwirioneddol a ddyrannwyd i'r cynlluniau cludiant cymunedol. Byddaf yn gofyn am eglurhad pellach i'r Aelod ac yn ysgrifennu ato yn unol â hynny.

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### Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Beicio

### Priorities for Cycling

14:38 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

*7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer beicio yn 2013. OAQ(4)0238(LGC)*

*7. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's priorities for cycling in 2013. OAQ(4)0238(LGC)*

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14:38 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

This Government is committed to taking forward, with key partners, a programme of various cycling initiatives. This includes bringing forward the active travel (Wales) Bill, funding new infrastructure and promotional projects, such as personalised travel planning to encourage more people to cycle.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu, gyda phartneriaid allweddol, raglen o fentrau beicio amrywiol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cyflwyno Bil teithio llesol (Cymru), ariannu seilwaith newydd a phrosiectau hyrwyddo, megis cynlluniau teithio personol i annog mwy o bobl i feicio.

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14:38 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Minister for his response. With obesity becoming an increasing issue in Wales, and with Wales wanting to become a greener community, what further plans does the Government have to promote cycling in schools, particularly projects like Sustrans's Bike It, an initiative in which a number of schools in my constituency are taking part?

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Gyda gordewdra yn broblem gynyddol yng Nghymru, ac ymdrech Cymru i fod yn gymuned fwy gwyrdd, pa gynlluniau eraill sydd gan y Llywodraeth i hyrwyddo beicio mewn ysgolion, yn enwedig prosiectau fel Beiciwch Hi Sustrans, menter y mae nifer o ysgolion yn fy etholaeth yn cymryd rhan ynddi?

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14:38 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have already visited Bike It projects and I will be visiting one again shortly in the Member's constituency. Of course, you must practice what you preach, and my advice is 'get yourself a bike.'

Rwyf eisoes wedi ymweld â phrosiectau Beiciwch Hi a byddaf yn ymweld ag un eto yn fuan yn etholaeth yr Aelod. Wrth gwrs, rhaid ichi fyw eich proffes, a'm cyngor i yw 'prynwch feic i chi'ch hun.'

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14:39 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, two weeks ago, I asked the Minister with responsibility for sport what steps he had taken to build on the tremendous success of British cycling at the Olympic Games in order to promote cycling in Wales? He referred to the pilot schemes by Sport Wales and Sustrans to encourage schoolchildren to cycle to and from school, which was showing remarkable results, although he was unable to provide exact figures. Are you able to provide more details of these pilot schemes and could you update the Assembly on progress on providing safe cycling routes to and from school?

Weinidog, bythefnos yn ôl, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am chwaraeon pa gamau yr oedd wedi eu cymryd i adeiladu ar lwyddiant ysgubol tîm beicio Prydain yn y Gemau Olympaidd er mwyn hyrwyddo beicio yng Nghymru? Cyfeiriodd at y cynlluniau peilot gan Chwaraeon Cymru a Sustrans i annog plant ysgol i feicio i'r ysgol ac oddi yno, a oedd yn dangos canlyniadau rhyfeddol, er na allai roi ffigurau manwl. A allwch roi mwy o fanylion am y cynlluniau peilot hyn ac a allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad am gynnydd o ran darparu llwybrau beicio diogel i'r ysgol ac oddi yno?

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14:40 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I would be happy to make such a statement to the Assembly with more detail outlining the support that the Welsh Government gives local government in terms of providing safe routes to school and safe cycling routes to and from school. You will be aware of the active travel (Wales) Bill that is coming forward, which will map out these safe routes for all users, including young people.

Byddwn yn fodlon gwneud datganiad o'r fath i'r Cynulliad gyda rhagor o fanylion yn amlinellu'r gefnogaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei rhoi i lywodraeth leol o ran darparu llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol a llwybrau beicio diogel i'r ysgol ac oddi yno. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o Fil teithio llesol (Cymru) sydd ar y gweill, a fydd yn mapio'r llwybrau diogel hyn i'r holl ddefnyddwyr, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc.

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## Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd

## Road Safety

14:40

### Christine Chapman Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0234(LGC)*

*8. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's approach to improving road safety in Wales. OAQ(4)0234(LGC)*

14:40

### Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for Cynon Valley. The Welsh Government is committed to improving road safety and to reducing casualties. We will work closely with our partners and target funding at vulnerable groups.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Gwm Cynon. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a lleihau damweiniau. Byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gyda'n partneriaid ac yn targedu cyllid at grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed.

14:41

### Christine Chapman Bywgraffiad Biography

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The announcement before Christmas that the Welsh Government will bring forward a new scheme to invest £300 million into the full dualling of the A465 by 2020 was good news. Along with Labour colleagues, Huw Lewis in particular, I have been calling for this for a number of years and I am delighted that this money will mean that work will be completed ahead of the previous schedule. However, as full dualling is still some time away and in view of the high number of accidents on the stretch of the A465 between Dowlais Top and Hirwaun in particular, what can be done in the meantime to monitor this and make the road safer for its users?

Mae'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed cyn y Nadolig y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno cynllun newydd i fuddsoddi £300 miliwn yn y gwaith o ddeuoli'r A465 yn llwyr erbyn 2020 yn newyddion da. Ynghyd â chyd-Aelodau Llafur, Huw Lewis yn arbennig, rwyf wedi bod yn galw am hyn ers nifer o flynyddoedd ac rwyf wrth fy modd y bydd yr arian hwn yn golygu y bydd y gwaith yn cael ei gwblhau yn gynt na'r amserlen flaenorol. Fodd bynnag, gan fod deuoli'n llwyr yn dal i fod beth amser i ffwrdd ac o ystyried y nifer fawr o ddamweiniau ar y rhan o'r A465 rhwng Dowlais Top a Hirwaun yn benodol, beth y gellir ei wneud yn y cyfamser i fonitro hyn a sicrhau bod y ffordd yn fwy diogel ar gyfer ei defnyddwyr?

14:41

### Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Member is quite right to raise the safety issues around that network. That is why we will deliver the scheme ahead of its previous schedule and in advance of support from colleagues in terms of financing that.

Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i godi'r materion diogelwch mewn perthynas â'r rhwydwaith hwnnw. Dyna pam y byddwn yn cyflawni'r cynllun yn gynt na'r amserlen flaenorol a chyn cael cefnogaeth gan gyd-Aelodau o ran ariannu hynny.

We have installed average speed cameras on the A465 between Dowlais and Hirwaun. The cameras have been calibrated and are currently under test. I hope that that will assist in reducing speed along that stretch of road, which often accounts for accidents and injuries.

Rydym wedi gosod camerâu cyflymder cyfartalog ar yr A465 rhwng Dowlais a Hirwaun. Mae'r camerâu wedi'u graddnodi ac o dan brawf ar hyn o bryd. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n helpu i leihau cyflymder ar hyd y rhan honno o'r ffordd, sy'n aml yn gyfrifol am ddamweiniau ac anafiadau.

14:42

### Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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*Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition*

Many communities that I visit promote the best effect of 20 mph zones to reduce traffic speed. However, other traffic-calming measures need to be considered in conjunction with 20 mph zones, because such zones in themselves do not achieve the desired outcome. What guidance does the Welsh Government give to local authorities on introducing a whole package of traffic-calming measures alongside the 20 mph zones to reassure communities that the roads are safe in their area?

Mae llawer o'r cymunedau y byddaf yn ymweld â hwy yn hyrwyddo effaith orau parthau 20 mya i leihau cyflymder traffig. Fodd bynnag, mae angen ystyried mesurau arafu traffig eraill ar y cyd â pharthau 20 mya, oherwydd nad yw parthau o'r fath ynddynt eu hunain yn sicrhau'r canlyniad a ddymunir. Pa ganllawiau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch cyflwyno pecyn cyfan o fesurau arafu traffig ochr yn ochr â'r parthau 20 mya i roi sicrwydd i gymunedau bod y ffyrdd yn ddiogel yn eu hardal?

14:42 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member is right to raise the issue. It is about not only the speed limit, but community buy-in to this. We have to ensure that we see the best effect of 20 mph zones where there is community ownership. Alongside the hard infrastructure, I am working very closely with local authorities and recently announced some additional funding to establish 20 mph zones. The Member clearly has an interest in this and I will consider issuing a statement at the appropriate time, or I will write to Members, with details of such schemes and related advances.

Mae'r Aelod yn iawn i godi'r mater. Mae a wnelo hyn â mwy na dim ond y terfyn cyflymder, ond hefyd â chefnogaeth y gymuned. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn gweld effaith orau parthau 20 mya lle ceir perchnogaeth gymunedol. Ochr yn ochr â'r seilwaith caled, rwy'n gweithio'n agos iawn gydag awdurdodau lleol ac yn ddiweddar cyhoeddais gyllid ychwanegol i sefydlu parthau 20 mya. Mae'n amlwg bod gan yr Aelod ddiddordeb yn hyn a byddaf yn ystyried cyhoeddi datganiad ar yr adeg briodol, neu byddaf yn ysgrifennu at yr Aelodau, gyda manylion cynlluniau o'r fath a datblygiadau cysylltiedig.

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14:43 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae'r Gweinidog addysg, sy'n eistedd drws nesaf i chi, wastad yn awyddus i weld cymaint o ysgolion â phosibl yn aros ar agor yn ystod cyfnodau o eira a rhew. A ydych yn gofyn i awdurdodau lleol roi blaenoriaeth i raeanu ar y ffyrdd a'r strydoedd sy'n arwain at yr ysgolion yn ystod y cyfnodau hynny?

The Minister for education, who is sitting next to you, is always eager to see as many schools as possible remain open during periods of snow and ice. Do you ask local authorities to give priority to gritting roads and streets that lead to schools during those periods?

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14:44 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The 22 local authorities across Wales have their own gritting plans. They work in conjunction with the Welsh Government's highways authorities. We should not only ensure that the road to a school or to another important building is clear, but ensure the safety of the people who attend schools and hospitals. This is about not just the roads, but the school yards and so on, which must be considered when adopting gritting policies.

Mae gan y 22 o awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru eu cynlluniau graeanu eu hunain. Maent yn gweithio ar y cyd ag awdurdodau priffyrdd Llywodraeth Cymru. Dylem nid yn unig sicrhau bod y ffordd i'r ysgol neu i adeilad arall pwysig yn glir, ond hefyd dylem sicrhau diogelwch y bobl sy'n mynychu ysgolion ac ysbytai. Mae a wnelo hyn â mwy na dim ond y ffyrdd, ond hefyd yr iardiau ysgolion ac ati, y mae'n rhaid eu hystyried wrth fabwysiadu polisïau graeanu.

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## Tor-faen

## Torfaen

14:44 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

*9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Tor-faen yn y flwyddyn i ddod. OAQ(4)0237(LGC)*

*9. Will the Minister outline his priorities for Torfaen for the forthcoming year. OAQ(4)0237(LGC)*

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**Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

My priorities for the whole of Wales are to deliver on our programme for government.

Fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer Cymru gyfan yw cyflawni ein rhaglen llywodraethu.

14:44 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

I was delighted to see that three community facilities in Torfaen, including the Ebenezer Hall in Pontnewynydd, the Fighting Fit gym in Griffithstown and the Woodlands Fields Learning Centre in Penygarn have benefited to the tune of over £0.5 million in the latest round of the community facilities and activities programme funding announced today. This programme of investment has made a real difference to communities in Wales down the years, including those in my constituency. I am aware that this was the final bidding round for CFAP funding and that the Welsh Government has recently consulted on the shape of a successor scheme, what assurances can you give me that there will indeed be a scheme of this kind in place for the future?

Roeddwn wrth fy modd o weld bod tri chyfleuster cymunedol yn Nhor-faen, gan gynnwys Neuadd Ebenezer ym Mhontnewynydd, y gampfa Fighting Fit yn Griffithstown a Chanolfan Ddysgu Woodlands Fields ym Mhenygarn wedi cael dros £0.5 miliwn yng nghylch cyllid diweddaraf y rhaglen cyfleusterau a gweithgareddau cymunedol a gyhoeddwyd heddiw. Mae'r rhaglen fuddsoddi hon wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i gymunedau yng Nghymru ar hyd y blynyddoedd, gan gynnwys y rheini yn fy etholaeth i. Rwy'n ymwybodol mai hwn oedd y cylch ceisiadau olaf am gyllid gan y rhaglen a bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynghori'n ddiweddar ar y broses o lunio cynllun olynol. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i mi y bydd cynllun o'r fath yn bodoli ar gyfer y dyfodol?

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14:45 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, there will be a community-based bidding scheme to ensure that we can continue to help communities to develop. The Member should take some credit for the schemes in the CFAP bidding round that she mentioned due to the amount of lobbying she did to ensure that this happened.

Bydd cynllun ceisiadau yn y gymuned yn bodoli er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn barhau i helpu cymunedau i ddatblygu. Dylai'r Aelod hawlio rhywfaint o glod am y cynlluniau yng nghylch ceisiadau'r rhaglen cyfleusterau a gweithgareddau cymunedol y soniodd amdanynt oherwydd yr holl lobïo a wnaeth i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd.

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14:45 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, have you had any discussions with Torfaen County Borough Council, or, indeed, the neighbouring local authorities regarding the possibility of the local education authorities being replaced by a south-east Wales regional board? I know that the Member for Swansea East waded into this discussion recently with a suggestion that social services could also be run by a board. Is this not the beginning of a process that will lead to the reorganisation of local authorities in Wales and, if so, would it not be better if you were upfront with people about that?

Weinidog, a ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen, neu, yn wir, yr awdurdodau lleol cyfagos parthed y posibilrwydd y caiff yr awdurdodau addysg lleol eu disodli gan fwrdd rhanbarthol i'r de-ddwyrain? Gwn fod yr Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe wedi bwrw i ganol y drafodaeth hon yn ddiweddar gyda'r awgrym y gallai bwrdd hefyd redeg gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Onid yw hyn yn datgan dechrau proses a fydd yn arwain at ad-drefnu awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ac, os felly, oni fyddai'n well pe baech yn onest gyda phobl am hynny?

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14:46 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member raised a very interesting question, and he will be aware of the statement made by the Minister for education regarding a review of education services. Of course, the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services is conducting support around social services integrated hubs. This is about the delivery of services, not the function of organisations. We should be focused on delivery.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi cwestiwn diddorol iawn, a bydd yn ymwybodol o'r datganiad a wnaed gan y Gweinidog addysg ynghylch adolygu gwasanaethau addysg. Wrth gwrs, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cynnal cymorth o amgylch canolfannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol integredig. Mae a wnelo hyn â darparu gwasanaethau, nid gweithrediad sefydliadau. Dylem ganolbwyntio ar gyflawni.

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14:46 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, Lynne Neagle and I both have offices in Pontypool, and I am sure that she will share my concern over the evident decline of Pontypool as a retail and services centre. I appreciate that some limited regeneration work has recently been carried out on the main street, however, it is clear that more needs to be done. Minister, can you give me more information or write to me regarding the discussions that you and your department have had with Torfaen County Borough Council regarding access to funding for improvements to Pontypool town centre, please?

Weinidog, mae gan Lynne Neagle a minnau swyddfeydd ym Mhont-y-pŵl, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn rhannu fy mhryder dros ddirywiad amlwg Pont-y-pŵl fel canolfan fanwerthu a gwasanaethau. Gwerthfawrogaf fod rhywfaint o waith adfywio wedi'i wneud yn ddiweddar ar y brif stryd, fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod angen gwneud mwy. Weinidog, a allwch roi mwy o wybodaeth imi neu ysgrifennu ataf ynghylch y trafodaethau yr ydych chi a'ch adran wedi'u cael gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen o ran y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer gwneud gwelliannau i ganol tref Pont-y-pŵl?

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14:47 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I will refer that to the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage, but I will have a conversation with him and either he or my department will write to you to ensure that you are better informed.

Byddaf yn cyfeirio hynny at y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth, ond caf sgwrs gydag ef, a bydd ef neu fy adran yn ysgrifennu atoch i sicrhau eich bod yn cael eich hysbysu'n well.

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## Llywodraeth Leol yng Nghanolbarth Cymru

## Priorities for Local Government in Mid Wales

14:47 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

*10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yng nghanolbarth Cymru. OAQ(4)0228(LGC)*

*10. Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for local government in mid Wales. OAQ(4)0228(LGC)*

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14:47 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The programme for government sets out our priorities for local government.

Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn nodi ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer llywodraeth leol.

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14:47 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, last year, the Wales Audit Office annual improvement report into Powys County Council said that the council was performing inconsistently in priority areas. What discussions have you and your officials had with the Wales Audit Office and Powys County Council to ensure that this year's annual improvement report will be more positive?

Weinidog, y llynedd, dywedodd adroddiad gwelliant blynyddol Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar Gyngor Sir Powys bod y cyngor yn perfformio'n anghyson mewn meysydd â blaenoriaeth. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych chi a'ch swyddogion wedi'u cael gyda Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a Chyngor Sir Powys i sicrhau y bydd adroddiad gwelliant blynyddol eleni yn fwy cadarnhaol?

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14:48 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have recently written to the leader of Powys County Council expressing my views on the improvement assessment letter of the Auditor General for Wales. I have been very clear about my expectations.

Ysgrifennais yn ddiweddar at arweinydd Cyngor Sir Powys yn mynegi fy marn ar lythyr asesu gwelliant Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru. Rwyf wedi nodi fy nisgwyliadau'n glir iawn.

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14:48 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I know that one of Powys County Council's priorities is to find a viable solution for the Dyfi bridge. I noted your response in a recent letter to Machynlleth Town Council that the first stage of study work into a potential solution for the bridge has been completed and four options have been identified. Minister, can you tell me what those options are? Do you expect the detailed work currently being undertaken by your officials to conclude soon?

Weinidog, gwn mai un o flaenoriaethau Cyngor Sir Powys yw dod o hyd i ateb dichonadwy ymarferol ar gyfer pont Dyfi. Sylwais ar eich ymateb mewn llythyr diweddar at Gyngor Tref Machynlleth fod cam cyntaf y gwaith astudio i ateb posibl ar gyfer y bont wedi ei gwblhau a bod pedwar opsiwn wedi'u nodi. Weinidog, a allwch ddweud wrthyf beth yw'r opsiynau hynny? A ydych yn disgwyl i'r gwaith manwl sy'n mynd rhagddo gan eich swyddogion ar hyn o bryd gael ei gwblhau'n fuan?

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14:48 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am expecting further advice from the officials on the detail about tackling the issues relating to the Dyfi bridge. I know that it is an important issue that many locals often write to me about.

Rwy'n disgwyl cyngor pellach gan y swyddogion am y manylion ynghylch mynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â phont Dyfi. Gwn ei fod yn fater pwysig a bod llawer o bobl leol yn ysgrifennu ataf yn ei gylch yn aml.

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14:49 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, many residents of mid Wales are increasingly confused about where democratic accountability now lies with the plethora of different regional consortia. Education goes one way, social services go another, and transport is split in mid Wales to the north and the south. Reflecting on earlier questions about local government reorganisation and the way forward for strengthening local democracy, would it not be right for the Government to lead at least a national debate on these issues in advance of any further plans for local government reorganisation?

Weinidog, mae llawer o drigolion y canolbarth wedi'u drysu fwyfwy ynghylch ble y ceir atebolrwydd democrataidd bellach gan fod llu o wahanol gonsortia rhanbarthol. Mae addysg yn mynd un ffordd, a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn mynd y ffordd arall, a chaiff trafnidiaeth ei rhannu yn y canolbarth rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Gan fyfyrio ar gwestiynau cynharach am ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol a'r ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer atgyfnerthu democratiaeth leol, oni fyddai'n iawn i'r Llywodraeth arwain dadl genedlaethol o leiaf ar y materion hyn cyn y gwneir unrhyw gynlluniau pellach ar gyfer ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol?

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14:49 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Local government is very clear about my vision for delivery. I have been very clear about the statement on reorganisation. I believe that there is a window of opportunity to change public services, and that is about delivering through collaboration. There is certainly progress being made on that, but, as I said earlier in a response to a question from another Member, we should focus on the product and the service delivery end, as opposed to the structures that deliver them.

Mae llywodraeth leol yn glir iawn ynghylch fy ngweledigaeth ar gyfer cyflawni. Rwyf wedi bod yn glir iawn ynghylch y datganiad ar ad-drefnu. Credaf fod cyfle i newid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae a wnelo hynny â chyflawni drwy gydweithio. Yn sicr mae cynnydd yn cael ei wneud ar hynny, ond, fel y dywedais yn gynharach mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Aelod arall, dylem ganolbwyntio ar y cynnyrch a'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn y pen draw, yn hytrach na'r strwythurau sy'n eu darparu.

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**Strwythurau Cyflog** | **Salary Structures**

14:50 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

*11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am strwythurau cyflog mewn awdurdodau lleol. OAQ(4)0224(LGC)*

*11. Will the Minister make a statement on salary structures in local authorities. OAQ(4)0224(LGC)*

14:50 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Local authority pay is a matter for local authorities, and they are accountable to their electorates for the decisions that they take.

Mater i awdurdodau lleol yw cyflogau mewn awdurdodau lleol, ac maent yn atebol i'w hetholwyr am y penderfyniadau a wneir ganddynt.

14:50 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council has recently received advice that its overlapping pay scales represent a pay risk, and it proposes to counter this by removing the top incremental points in each overlapping grade, but protecting those affected by splitting any pay award with half going to the grade pay and half taken from the overlapping increments. This means that pay protection could last for a period of up to 10 years. The council's legal advice says that this is lawful, but Unison believes that the legality would depend on whether there are gender issues. Have you as a Minister received any legal advice on this issue, and, if so, what did it say? If not, are you planning to have any legal advice on this particular issue?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Yn ddiweddar, cafodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot gyngor bod ei gyfraddau cyflog sy'n gorgyffwrdd yn risg cyflog, ac mae'n bwriadu atal hyn drwy gael gwared ar y pwyntiau cynyddrannol uchaf ar bob graddfa sy'n gorgyffwrdd, ond diogelu'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt drwy rannu unrhyw ddyfarniad cyflog gyda hanner yn mynd i gyflog y raddfa a hanner yn cael ei dynnu o'r cynyddrannau sy'n gorgyffwrdd. Mae hyn yn golygu y gallai camau diogelu cyflog bara am hyd at 10 mlynedd. Dywed cyngor cyfreithiol y cyngor fod hyn yn gyfreithlon, ond cred Unsain y byddai'r cyfreithlondeb yn dibynnu ar b'un a oes materion yn ymwneud â rhyw. A ydych chi fel Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw gyngor cyfreithiol ar y mater hwn, ac, os felly, beth ydoedd? Os nad ydych, a ydych yn bwriadu cael unrhyw gyngor cyfreithiol ar y mater penodol hwn?

14:51 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have not sought any advice on this issue. As I said in my response earlier, this is a matter for local authorities.

Nid wyf wedi ceisio unrhyw gyngor ar y mater hwn. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb yn gynharach, mae hwn yn fater i awdurdodau lleol.

14:51 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, the salary of Gwynedd Council's chief executive has risen by 7%, Cardiff Council has increased the number of members in its senior team to 23 on salaries of up to £130,000, there have been secret meetings in Caerphilly County Borough Council and front-line staff are walking out across Wales, all of which comes at a time when our essential council workers face a real-terms pay cut. Why are you still refusing to review senior executive pay?

Weinidog, mae cyflog prif weithredwr Cyngor Gwynedd wedi codi 7%, mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi cynyddu nifer yr aelodau yn ei uwch dîm i 23 sydd ar gyflogau o hyd at £130,000. Cafwyd cyfarfodydd dirgel yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili ac mae staff rheng flaen yn cerdded allan ledled Cymru, ac mae hyn i gyd ar adeg pan mae ein gweithwyr cyngor mewn termau hanfodol yn wynebu toriadau cyflog real. Pam ydych chi'n dal i wrthod adolygu cyflogau uwch swyddogion gweithredol?

14:51 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the Member for reading the lines from her press release, but the fact of the matter is that I do not recall the Member saying anything when she was on Conwy County Borough Council and appointed two chief executives and voted for that principle then.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ddarllen y llinellau o'i datganiad i'r wasg, ond y gwir amdani yw nad wyf yn cofio i'r Aelod ddweud unrhyw beth pan oedd ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy a phan benododd ddau brif weithredwr a phleidleisio am yr egwyddor honno bryd hynny.

14:52 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you just do not get it. The national setting of salaries would end the continual upward movement of senior local government officer salaries via the internal salary reviews that take place. Those are not my words, but the words of the Member for Swansea East, Mike Hedges AM, a long-serving Labour councillor. In fact, our stance is supported by both Plaid Cymru and the Lib Dems. Minister, you have the power to make the difference, you have the tools of the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Bill and you certainly have cross-party support to make this happen. When will you stand up for transparency, accountability, democracy and fairness, not only for the residents of Wales, but for council workers across Wales?

Weinidog, nid ydych yn deall. Byddai pennu cyflogau cenedlaethol yn rhoi terfyn ar y cynnydd parhaus yng nghyflogau uwch swyddogion llywodraeth leol drwy'r adolygiadau cyflog mewnol a gynhelir. Nid fi sydd wedi dweud hyn, ond yr Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe, Mike Hedges AC, cynghorydd Llafur hir ei wasanaeth. Yn wir, cefnogir ein safbwynt gan Blaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Weinidog, mae gennych y pŵer i wneud y gwahaniaeth, mae gennych Fil Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) i'ch helpu ac yn sicr mae gennych gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i wneud i hyn ddigwydd. Pryd wnewch chi ddadlau dros dryloywder, atebolrwydd, democratiaeth a thegwch, nid yn unig ar gyfer trigolion Cymru, ond ar gyfer gweithwyr cyngor ledled Cymru?

14:52 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for reading the last part of your press release to me. The Member suggests that I do not get it; I certainly do. Salary levels of senior teams are of concern to many people. It is something that I have raised with the Welsh Local Government Association, and I will continue to raise that concern. I am having further dialogue about this, but, let us be very clear: the Welsh Government will not risk the prospect of any sort of regional pay in Wales.

Diolch ichi am ddarllen rhan olaf eich datganiad i'r wasg imi. Mae'r Aelod yn awgrymu nad wyf yn deall; ond nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae lefelau cyflog uwch dimau yn peri pryder i lawer o bobl. Mae'n rhywbeth rwyf wedi'i godi gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, a byddaf yn parhau i godi'r pryder hwnnw. Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau pellach am hyn, ond, gadewch inni fod yn glir iawn: ni fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mentro'r posibilrwydd o unrhyw fath o dâl rhanbarthol yng Nghymru.

14:53 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, the difference between senior officials pay and junior staff pay in local authorities has been a cause of real concern and controversy in my region, in Cardiff, for example. Would you consider setting out standardised guidelines for local authorities for senior management pay? After all, elected members, Assembly Members and council leaders have a standardised structure, should not the senior executives as well?

Weinidog, mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng cyflogau uwch swyddogion a staff iau mewn awdurdodau lleol wedi bod yn achos pryder a dadlau gwirioneddol yn fy rhanbarth i, yng Nghaerdydd, er enghraifft. A fyddech yn ystyried nodi canllawiau safonol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol mewn perthynas â thâl uwch reolwyr? Wedi'r cyfan, mae aelodau etholedig, Aelodau Cynulliad ac arweinwyr cyngor yn dilyn strwythur safonol, felly oni ddylai uwch swyddogion wneud hynny hefyd?

14:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is a much more sensible question; yes, I will.

Dyna gwestiwn llawer mwy synhwyrol; gwnaf hynny.

14:54 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you.

Diolch.

## Lleihau Troseddau

## Reducing Crime

14:54 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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*12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer lleihau troseddau yn Nyffryn Clwyd. OAQ(4)0230(LGC)*

*12. Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's plans for reducing crime in the Vale of Clwyd. OAQ(4)0230(LGC)*

14:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Sorry, but I did not hear the question.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond ni chlywais y cwestiwn.

14:54 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question has been asked; it was question 12 by Ann Jones.

Mae'r cwestiwn wedi'i ofyn, cwestiwn 12 oedd hwnnw gan Ann Jones.

14:54 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

It was number 12.

Rhif 12 ydoedd.

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14:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you. The Welsh Government works closely with partners to ensure a joined-up approach to community safety in Clwyd, including youth justice projects, funding for 101 police community support officers in north Wales and providing a domestic abuse capital grant of over £700,000.

Diolch. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio'n agos gyda phartneriaid i sicrhau ymagwedd gydgysylltiedig at ddiogelwch cymunedol yng Nghlwyd, gan gynnwys prosiectau cyfiawnder ieuenctid, cyllid ar gyfer 101 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu yn y gogledd a rhoi grant cyfalaf cam-drin domestig o dros £700,000.

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14:54 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much for that, Minister, and I am glad that you said that crime reduction is a partnership approach. I was disappointed to learn that the police and crime commissioner, Mr Roddick, has failed to engage with you on the important issues of community safety, crime reduction and the police precept. How do you intend to ensure that my constituents in the Vale of Clwyd, despite Mr Roddick's failure to meet you, will not be disadvantaged with regard to important issues around the community safety agenda?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog, ac rwy'n falch eich bod wedi dweud bod lleihau troseddu yn ymagwedd bartneriaeth. Roeddwn yn siomedig i glywed bod y comisiynydd heddlu a throseddu, Mr Roddick, wedi methu ag ymgysylltu â chi ar y materion pwysig yn ymwneud â diogelwch cymunedol, lleihau troseddu a phraesept yr heddlu. Sut ydych yn bwriadu sicrhau na fydd fy etholwyr yn Nyffryn Clwyd, er gwaethaf methiant Mr Roddick i gwrdd â chi, dan anfantais mewn perthynas â materion pwysig yn ymwneud â'r agenda diogelwch cymunedol?

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14:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The election of police and crime commissioners is not a matter for me, but I recognise the Member's point. I am meeting with the north Wales commissioner later this week, for further discussions to take place in terms of his priorities for policing in north Wales.

Nid yw ethol comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu yn fater i mi, ond rwy'n cydnabod pwynt yr Aelod. Byddaf yn cwrdd â chomisiynydd y gogledd yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon, er mwyn cynnal trafodaethau pellach ynghylch ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer plismona yn y gogledd.

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14:55 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be aware of the vulnerability of isolated rural homes and farms—not only in the Vale of Clwyd, but across north Wales—and particularly to theft. This can involve anything from domestic fuel, oil and diesel to metal, equipment and even livestock. In your work with local authorities and your discussions with the police authority and the new police and crime commissioner, will you confirm that sufficient priority will be placed on rural crime and that the excellent work of Farm Watch and the online watch scheme will continue to be supported?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r perygl sy'n wynebu cartrefi a ffermydd gwledig ac anghysbell—nid yn unig yn Nyffryn Clwyd, ond ar draws y gogledd—ac yn arbennig mewn perthynas ag achosion o ddwyn. Gall hyn gynnwys unrhyw beth o danwydd, olew a diesel domestig i fetel, cyfarpar a hyd yn oed dda byw. Yn eich gwaith gydag awdurdodau lleol a'ch trafodaethau ag awdurdod yr heddlu a'r comisiynydd heddlu a throseddu newydd, a wnewch gadarnhau y rhoddir digon o flaenoriaeth i droseddau gwledig ac y bydd gwaith ardderchog Gwarchod Ffermydd a'r cynllun gwarchod ar-lein yn parhau i gael ei gefnogi?

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14:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

As the Member will be aware from my response to Ann Jones, I have not met the north Wales police commissioner yet, as he cancelled the meeting. However, I will be meeting him and I will raise that issue with him.

Fel y bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'm hymateb i Ann Jones, nid wyf wedi cwrdd â chomisiynydd yr heddlu ar gyfer y gogledd eto, gan ei fod wedi gohirio'r cyfarfod. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn cyfarfod ag ef a byddaf yn codi'r mater hwnnw gydag ef.

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