Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

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Wednesday, 5 December 2012

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

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

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

***1. Andrew R.T. Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Canol De Cymru ar gyfer 2013. OAQ(4)0213(ESK)*

***1. Andrew R.T. Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for South Wales Central for 2013. OAQ(4)0213(ESK)*

I congratulate the Minister on his award last night.

Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ei wobr neithiwr.

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): I thank the leader of the opposition for his congratulations. My priorities for education in South Wales Central are outlined in the programme for government.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Diolch i arweinydd yr wrthblaid am ei longyfarchiadau. Mae fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer addysg yng Nghanol De Cymru wedi'u hamlinellu yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

The Leader of the Opposition (Andrew R.T. Davies): Thank you for your answer, Minister. We are all aware of the higher education situation in the South Wales Central area and the comments that the Minister has received about Cardiff Metropolitan University being marginal to the Government's higher education strategy. However, there are significant number of students and staff working at that university, and in this Chamber, you said that you now consider it a waste of time, energy and resources dealing with Cardiff Metropolitan University. Will you give assurances that you will be engaged in providing HE in South Wales Central and, where a sensible case is put forward, you will look at that case on its merits, rather than in the light of any previous experiences you have had in dealing with Cardiff Metropolitan University?

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Andrew RT Davies): Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Rydym oll yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa o ran addysg uwch yn ardal Canol De Cymru a'r sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u derbyn ynghylch Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd a'r ffaith ei bod yn ymylol i strategaeth addysg uwch y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer sylweddol o fyfyrwyr a staff yn gweithio yn y brifysgol honno ac, yn y Siambr hon, dywedasoch eich bod bellach yn ystyried ei fod yn wastraff amser, egni ac adnoddau i ddelio â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. A wnewch chi roi sicrwydd y byddwch yn ymwneud â darparu AU yng Nghanol De Cymru a, lle mae achos synhwyrol yn cael ei gyflwyno, y byddwch yn edrych ar yr achos hwnnw ar ei rinweddau ei hun, yn hytrach nag yng ngoleuni unrhyw brofiadau blaenorol a gawsoch wrth ddelio â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd?

Leighton Andrews: Funding for higher education institutions in Wales is a matter for the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales. In respect of HE in South Wales

Leighton Andrews: Mater i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yw cyllido sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru. O ran AU yng Nghanol De Cymru, rydym yn disgwyl

Central, we expect shortly to receive a business case from the University of Glamorgan and University of Wales, Newport in respect of the merger on which they are engaged. We will make further statements following that.

derbyn achos busnes gan Brifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd yn fuan mewn perthynas â'r broses uno y maent yn ymwneud â hi. Byddwn yn gwneud datganiadau pellach yn dilyn hynny.

Julie Morgan: I also congratulate the Minister on his award. Some years ago, I travelled to Auschwitz with pupils from schools in the constituency of Cardiff Central. It was a deeply moving experience. Does the Minister have any plans for pupils in Welsh schools to travel to the first world war battlefields to mark the centenary of the 1914-18 war, since one of our priorities must be to give children and young people a real understanding of recent history?

Julie Morgan: Hoffwn innau longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ei wobr hefyd. Rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, teithiais i Auschwitz gyda disgyblion o ysgolion yn etholaeth Canol Caerdydd. Roedd yn brofiad hynod emosiynol. A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i ddisgyblion ysgol o Gymru deithio i feysydd brwydrau'r rhyfel byd cyntaf i nodi canmlwyddiant rhyfel 1914-18, gan fod yn rhaid i'n blaenoriaethau gynnwys rhoi dealltwriaeth go iawn i blant a phobl ifanc o hanes diweddar?

Leighton Andrews: I thank my colleague, the Member for Cardiff North, for her kind remarks. In respect of Auschwitz, we have ourselves supported a number of projects whereby young people visit Auschwitz and learn about the events there with the Holocaust Trust and others. In respect of the first world war, we are currently working on plans to commemorate the first world war and involve schools in that process. We think that there are significant opportunities for young people to explore, for example, the history of their own locality through the war memorials in their town centres, and the First Minister has appointed Sir Deian Hopkin to advise him on what we might do in Wales in addition to the plans that the UK Government has.

Leighton Andrews: Diolchaf i'm cyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd, am ei sylwadau caredig. O ran Auschwitz, rydym ni ein hunain wedi cefnogi nifer o brosiectau lle mae pobl ifanc yn ymweld ag Auschwitz ac yn dysgu am y digwyddiadau yno gydag Ymddiriedolaeth yr Holocost ac eraill. O ran y rhyfel byd cyntaf, rydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio ar gynlluniau i goffáu'r rhyfel byd cyntaf a chynnwys ysgolion yn y broses honno. Credwn fod cyfleoedd sylweddol i bobl ifanc eu harchwilio, er enghraifft, hanes eu hardal eu hunain drwy'r cofebau rhyfel yng nghanol eu trefi, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi penodi Syr Deian Hopkin i'w gynghori ar yr hyn y gallem ei wneud yng Nghymru yn ychwanegol at y cynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth y DU.

The Presiding Officer: We turn to another award winner now—Leanne Wood.

Y Llywydd: Trown at unigolyn arall sydd wedi ennill gwobr yn awr—Leanne Wood.

The Leader of Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, within South Wales Central, there is an unequal distribution of qualification levels held by working-age adults. The picture in the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff is okay, but in Rhondda Cynon Taf, 13% to 14% of working-age adults hold no qualifications. Only 41% of adults with no qualifications were employed in 2011, compared with 50% in 2001, which shows that the recession has had a disproportionate effect on those with no or low qualifications. What is your

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Diolch, Lywydd. Weinidog, yng Nghanol De Cymru, mae dosbarthiad anghyfartal o lefelau cymwysterau ymhlith oedolion o oedran gweithio. Mae'r sefyllfa ym Mro Morgannwg a Chaerdydd yn iawn, ond yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, nid oes gan 13% i 14% o oedolion o oedran gweithio unrhyw gymwysterau. Dim ond 41% o oedolion heb unrhyw gymwysterau a gyflogwyd yn 2011, o gymharu â 50% yn 2001, sy'n dangos bod y dirwasgiad wedi cael effaith anghymesur ar y rheini sydd â chymwysterau isel, os o gwbl.

Government doing to ensure that the vast majority of young people leave full-time education with the skills and qualifications that they need to be a success in the labour market?

Beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl ifanc yn gadael addysg llawn amser gyda'r sgiliau a'r cymwysterau sydd eu hangen arnynt i lwyddo yn y farchnad lafur?

Leighton Andrews: Over the decade of devolution, more young people have been gaining qualifications and a very small number of young people now leave full-time education without any qualifications. There has been significant progress during the 10 years of devolution. She is right to draw attention to the disproportionate effect on those without qualifications. It demonstrates the importance for all young people of gaining skills, and that was at the heart of the qualifications review, which was published last week, and with which my colleague the Deputy Minister for Skills has been deeply engaged upon over the last 12 months.

Leighton Andrews: Yn ystod y degawd o ddatganoli, mae mwy o bobl ifanc wedi bod yn ennill cymwysterau a nifer fach iawn o bobl ifanc sydd bellach yn gadael addysg llawn amser heb unrhyw gymwysterau. Bu cynnydd sylweddol yn ystod y 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli. Mae hi'n iawn i dynnu sylw at yr effaith anghymesur ar y rheini sydd heb gymwysterau. Mae'n dangos pa mor bwysig ydyw bod pob person ifanc yn ennill sgiliau, ac roedd hynny wrth wraidd yr adolygiad o gymwysterau a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, wedi bod yn ymwneud yn helaeth ag ef dros y 12 mis diwethaf.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

2. Suzy Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r blaenoriaethau ar gyfer ei bortffolio yn 2013. OAQ(4)0210(ESK)*

2. Suzy Davies: *Will the Minister outline the priorities for his portfolio in 2013. OAQ(4)0210(ESK)*

Hoffwn i hefyd eich llongyfarch, Weinidog.

I, too, would like to congratulate you, Minister.

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2013 wedi'u nodi yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Leighton Andrews: My priorities for 2013 are set out in the programme for government.

Suzy Davies: Diolch am eich ateb. Rwy'n croesawu cyhoeddiad safonau iaith Comisiynydd y Gymraeg, ac rwy'n falch o weld ymateb cadarnhaol ar y cyfan gan y trydydd sector. A fydd unrhyw sefydliad trydydd sector nad ydyw'n cyrraedd y safonau iaith yn cael ei drin yn wahanol wrth geisio am grantiau, er enghraifft?

Suzy Davies: Thank you for your response. I welcome the publication of the standards by the Welsh Language Commissioner, and I am pleased to see the generally positive response from the third sector. Will any third sector organisation that does not meet the language standards be treated differently when it comes to applying for grants, for example?

Leighton Andrews: The question of standards being met by third sector organisations is a matter for those organisations and for the Welsh Language Commissioner to address. I know that the commissioner will be engaging directly with third sector organisations. Clearly, we would expect all third sector organisations to have an appropriate approach to the use of Welsh within their organisations. This is an issue that I have discussed with those organisations in meetings with them.

Leighton Andrews: O ran y cwestiwn am safonau'n cael eu bodloni gan sefydliadau trydydd sector, mater i'r sefydliadau hynny ac i Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg fynd i'r afael ag ef ydyw. Gwn y bydd y comisiynydd yn ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â sefydliadau trydydd sector. Yn amlwg, byddem yn disgwyl i bob sefydliad trydydd sector fabwysiadu ymagwedd briodol tuag at y defnydd o'r Gymraeg o fewn eu sefydliadau. Mae hwn yn fater yr wyf wedi'i drafod gyda'r sefydliadau hynny mewn cyfarfodydd â hwy.

Suzy Davies: Diolch am eich ymateb. Rwy'n cytuno â chi; hoffwn weld swyddfa'r comisiynydd yn rhoi cymorth i'r sefydliadau sy'n ei gweld yn anodd cyrraedd y safonau. Croesawaf y canllawiau newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn yr iaith Gymraeg ym meysydd iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol—adrannau Llywodraeth, wrth gwrs. Os nad yw'r meysydd hyn yn cyrraedd y safonau iaith, a gânt eu trin yn wahanol pan fydd y Llywodraeth yn penderfynu sut i ddyrannu'r grant bloc?

Suzy Davies: Thank you for your response. I agree with you; I would like to see the commissioner's office assisting organisations that find it difficult to achieve the standards. I welcome the new guidelines for Welsh-language services in the fields of health and social care—Government departments, of course. If these areas do not achieve the language standards, will they be treated differently when the Government decides on the allocation of the block grant?

Leighton Andrews: Our priority is to ensure that those standards are being met within health and social services.

Leighton Andrews: Ein blaenoriaeth yw sicrhau bod y safonau hynny'n cael eu bodloni o fewn y maes iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Simon Thomas: Cyn i ni sôn am weithredu'r safonau iaith, Weinidog, mae'n rhaid i ni eu gweithredu yn y lle hwn a phasio'r safonau fel darn o is-ddeddfwriaeth. A fedrwch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn derbyn safonau Comisiynydd y Gymraeg fel y maent yn awr, ac a fedrwch chi amlinellu i ni y camau y mae angen eu cymryd yn fuan yn y flwyddyn newydd i ddod â'r safonau i'r Cynulliad er mwyn eu gweithredu?

Simon Thomas: Before we talk about the implementation of the language standards, Minister, we must implement them here and accept the standards as a piece of subordinate legislation. Can you confirm that you accept the standards from the Welsh Language Commissioner as they stand, and can you outline the steps that need to be taken early in the new year in order to bring the standards to the Assembly for their implementation?

Leighton Andrews: It is too early to say at this stage whether we accept the standards. We need to have them formally submitted to us and we need to discuss with the commissioner the process under which we will bring forward the relevant regulations to the Assembly, which must be in accordance with the Measure that was passed by the Assembly in 2011.

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n rhy gynnar i ddweud ar hyn o bryd a fyddwn yn derbyn y safonau. Mae angen iddynt gael eu cyflwyno'n ffurfiol inni ac mae angen inni drafod gyda'r comisiynydd y broses ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rheoliadau perthnasol i'r Cynulliad, y mae'n rhaid iddi fod yn gyson â'r Mesur a basiwyd gan y Cynulliad yn 2011.

Simon Thomas: Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff hynny ddigwydd yn fuan, gan fod swyddfa'r

Simon Thomas: I hope that that will happen soon, as the standards have been consulted

comisiynydd wedi ymgynghori ar y safonau hyn.

upon by the commissioner’s office.

I droi at adroddiad annibynnol arall yr ydych wedi ei dderbyn yn ddiweddar, sef yr adroddiad ar gymwysterau gan Huw Evans, mae Plaid Cymru’n croesawu’r dynesiad a amlinellwyd yn yr adroddiad hynny. Unwaith eto, mae argymhellion penodol i sefydlu corff annibynnol i reoleiddio cymwysterau yng Nghymru, sef rhywbeth y mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw amdano ers blwyddyn. A fedrwch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad penodol i sefydlu corff o’r enw ‘Cymwysterau Cymru’, a pha gamau deddfu y bydd rhaid ichi eu cymryd er mwyn sicrhau sefydliad y corff hwnnw?

Turning to another independent report that you have received recently, namely the report on qualifications by Huw Evans, Plaid Cymru welcomes the approach outlined in this report. Once again, there are specific recommendations on establishing an independent body to regulate qualifications in Wales, which is something that Plaid Cymru has called for for about a year. Can you confirm that you accept that specific recommendation to establish a body called ‘Qualifications Wales’, and what legislative steps will you have to take in order to establish it?

Leighton Andrews: I think that the Member must have missed the statement that I issued on this matter this morning.

Leighton Andrews: Credaf i’r Aelod fethu’r datganiad a gyhoeddwyd gennyf ar y mater hwn y bore yma.

William Powell: On behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group, I would also like to congratulate you, Minister, on the accolade that you were awarded last night.

William Powell: Ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, hoffwn hefyd eich llongyfarch, Weinidog, am yr anrhydedd a gawsoch neithiwr.

Back in October, I asked you about the widely perceived loss of focus in terms of education for sustainable development and global citizenship within the curriculum in Wales. At the time, you thought that there was limited evidence of a problem in that area. However, in the report that was published last month, the Commissioner for Sustainable Futures raised the same point. I would now like to ask you, in the context of that report, whether you consider that this might be an area for action in 2013, and whether, in particular, you have made an assessment as to whether it would be of merit to enact the commissioner’s suggestion that Estyn should take this matter forward.

Yn ôl ym mis Hydref, gofynnais ichi am y canfyddiad cyffredinol bod y ffocws wedi’i golli o ran addysg ar gyfer datblygiad cynaliadwy a dinasyddiaeth fyd-eang yn y cwricwlwm yng Nghymru. Ar y pryd, roeddech yn credu nad oedd fawr ddim tystiolaeth o broblem yn y maes hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yn yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd y mis diwethaf, cafodd yr un pwynt ei godi gan y Comisiynydd Dyfodol Cynaliadwy. Yn awr, hoffwn ofyn ichi, yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad hwnnw, a ydych yn credu y gallai hwn fod yn faes ar gyfer gweithredu yn 2013 ac, yn arbennig, a ydych wedi gwneud asesiad ynghylch a fyddai’n werth deddfu awgrym y comisiynydd y dylai Estyn symud y mater hwn yn ei flaen.

Leighton Andrews: Llywydd, there are always people who want me to put more into the curriculum, and I am afraid that very few people ask me to take things out of the curriculum. There is only so much that our schools can cope with. I happen to believe at the present time that the education for sustainability and global citizenship is being well demonstrated within our schools; I have no plans to make changes.

Leighton Andrews: Lywydd, mae yna bobl bob amser sydd eisiau imi roi mwy i mewn i’r cwricwlwm, ac mae arnaf ofn mai ychydig iawn o bobl sy’n gofyn imi gymryd pethau allan o’r cwricwlwm. Dim ond hyn a hyn y gall ein hysgolion ymdopi ag ef. Rwy’n digwydd credu ar hyn o bryd bod addysg ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd a dinasyddiaeth fyd-eang yn cael ei harddangos yn dda yn ein hysgolion; nid oes gennyf unrhyw gynlluniau

i wneud newidiadau.

Arolygon Asbestos

3. Aled Roberts: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau bod manylion arolygon asbestos wedi dod i law ar gyfer holl ysgolion Cymru ers ei ymateb i'r cwestiwn brys diweddar. OAQ(4)0214(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Rwy'n cyfeirio'r Aelod at yr araith a roddais yn y ddadl fer ddydd Mawrth diwethaf.

Aled Roberts: Rwy'n cydnabod hynny, ond dywedasoch yn ystod y ddadl fer, Weinidog, nad oeddech wedi cael eich darbwyllo bod pob awdurdod lleol yn cyflawni ei ddyletswyddau statudol. A yw pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru wedi cadarnhau ichi fod arolygon wedi cael eu cwblhau ar gyfer pob un o'u hysgolion?

Leighton Andrews: Local authorities have statutory responsibilities and they need to ensure that they are delivering their statutory responsibilities.

Aled Roberts: Minister, in response to a freedom of information request, Caerphilly County Borough Council has clearly indicated that it did not undertake invasive surveys of its schools. That might be the case in other authorities in Wales. The guidance in other countries is that invasive surveys, rather than visual surveys, should be undertaken. There is no such guidance in Wales at present. Will the Government ensure that such surveys are undertaken in Wales so that we can establish the extent of the issue and reassure ourselves that the risk is being managed properly?

Leighton Andrews: I intend to remind local authorities that they have statutory responsibilities and that there are responsibilities on duty holders within local authorities and schools, which will include the headteachers and the governing bodies. I am aware also that the Welsh Local Government Association issued a briefing guide on the management of asbestos in schools in October. Local authorities have very clear statutory responsibilities in this field. They must ensure that they are

Asbestos Surveys

3. Aled Roberts: *Will the Minister confirm that details of asbestos surveys have been received for all schools in Wales since his response to the recent urgent question. OAQ(4)0214(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: I refer the Member to the speech I gave in the short debate last Tuesday.

Aled Roberts: I acknowledge that, but you said during that short debate, Minister, that you had not been persuaded that all local authorities were undertaking their statutory duties. Have all local authorities in Wales confirmed to you that surveys have been completed for all their schools?

Leighton Andrews: Mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau statudol ac mae angen iddynt sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau statudol.

Aled Roberts: Weinidog, mewn ymateb i gais rhyddid gwybodaeth, nododd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili yn glir nad oedd yn cynnal arolygon ymwthiol o'i ysgolion. Gallai hynny fod yn wir mewn awdurdodau eraill yng Nghymru. Mae'r canllawiau mewn gwledydd eraill yn nodi y dylid cynnal arolygon ymwthiol, yn hytrach nag arolygon gweledol. Nid oes unrhyw ganllawiau o'r fath yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. A fydd y Llywodraeth yn sicrhau bod arolygon o'r fath yn cael eu cynnal yng Nghymru fel y gallwn nodi graddau'r broblem a sicrhau ein hunain bod y risg yn cael ei rheoli'n briodol?

Leighton Andrews: Rwy'n bwriadu atgoffa awdurdodau lleol bod ganddynt gyfrifoldebau statudol a bod cyfrifoldebau ar ddeiliaid dyletswydd o fewn awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion, a fydd yn cynnwys y penaethiaid a'r cyrff llywodraethu. Rwy'n ymwybodol hefyd fod Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi cyhoeddi canllaw briffio ar reoli asbestos mewn ysgolion ym mis Hydref. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau statudol clir iawn yn y maes hwn. Mae'n rhaid iddynt sicrhau eu bod yn eu gweithredu.

implementing them.

Nick Ramsay: Minister, I agree with you that local authorities have statutory responsibilities, but parents, teachers and pupils need to be reassured that those statutory responsibilities are being adhered to. With reference to the call for information from local authorities, do you intend to make the responses that you have received from Welsh local authorities on the extent of this problem public?

Nick Ramsay: Weinidog, rwy'n cytuno â chi bod gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau statudol, ond mae angen rhoi sicrwydd i rieni, athrawon a disgyblion bod y cyfrifoldebau statudol hynny yn cael eu cyflawni. Gan gyfeirio at y galw am wybodaeth gan awdurdodau lleol, a ydych yn bwriadu cyhoeddi'r ymatebion yr ydych wedi'u cael gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru ar raddau'r broblem hon?

Leighton Andrews: On the final point, I have no problem in principle in doing that, and I will certainly look at what the Member has suggested. I want to make this point pretty firmly: local authorities have statutory responsibilities, and if they want to retain the responsibilities in respect of education, they need to be implementing their statutory responsibilities.

Leighton Andrews: Ar y pwynt olaf, nid oes gennyf broblem mewn egwyddor o ran gwneud hynny, a byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried yr hyn y mae'r Aelod wedi'i awgrymu. Rwyf am wneud y pwynt hwn yn glir: mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau statudol, ac os ydynt am gadw'r cyfrifoldebau mewn perthynas ag addysg, mae angen iddynt fod yn gweithredu eu cyfrifoldebau statudol.

Lindsay Whittle: Minister, in view of the financial constraints being experienced local authorities and of the limited prospect—let us be realistic—of them being able to remove asbestos from all school buildings given that the Welsh Government will probably not be providing any additional funding to make those school buildings safe, and because we all have a duty to children, will you please, Minister, consider bringing forward the twenty-first century schools programme even further than what was announced yesterday?

Lindsay Whittle: Weinidog, o ystyried y cyfyngiadau ariannol sy'n wynebu awdurdodau lleol a'r posibilrwydd cyfyngedig—gadewch inni fod yn realistig—y byddant yn gallu gwaredu asbestos o bob adeilad ysgol o ystyried na fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ôl pob tebyg yn darparu unrhyw arian ychwanegol i sicrhau bod yr adeiladau ysgol hynny yn ddiogel, ac oherwydd bod gennym oll ddyletswydd i blant, a wnewch chi, Weinidog, ystyried cyflwyno rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain hyd yn oed yn gynt nag a gyhoeddwyd ddoe?

Leighton Andrews: I think that the Member is aware that we announced a significant package yesterday for capital investment in the twenty-first century schools programme. I was not aware that his party, in its discussion with my party on the budget, was seeking additional investment on top of the apprenticeship programme that it asked for. He also needs to remember that, because of the policy that we have followed as a Welsh Government, Welsh local government has been well protected, unlike local government in England, in terms of its settlement. We have honoured our commitment in our manifesto to increase schools spending by 1% above the block grant that we get from the UK Government. That money goes to schools through local government.

Leighton Andrews: Credaf fod yr Aelod yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi cyhoeddi pecyn sylweddol ddoe ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf yn rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol bod ei blaid, yn ei thrafodaeth â'm plaid i ar y gyllideb, yn chwilio am fuddsoddiad ychwanegol ar ben y rhaglen brentisiaeth y gofynnodd amdani. Mae angen iddo hefyd gofio, oherwydd y polisi yr ydym wedi'i ddilyn fel Llywodraeth Cymru, bod llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru wedi cael ei gwarchod yn dda, yn wahanol i lywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, o ran ei setliad. Rydym wedi anrhydeddu ein hymrwymiad yn ein maniffesto i gynyddu gwariant ar ysgolion 1% yn uwch na'r grant bloc a gawn gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'r arian hwnnw yn

mynd i ysgolion drwy lywodraeth leol.

Darpariaeth Addysg Ôl-16

Post-16 Education Provision

4. Lynne Neagle: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth addysg ôl-16 yn Nhor-faen. OAQ(4)0206(ESK)*

4. Lynne Neagle: *Will the Minister make a statement on post-16 education provision in Torfaen. OAQ(4)0206(ESK)*

The Deputy Minister for Skills (Jeff Cuthbert): My officials are currently working with Torfaen County Borough Council and Coleg Gwent to assist in the development of plans to improve post-16 education in Torfaen.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (Jeff Cuthbert): Mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n gweithio gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen a Choleg Gwent er mwyn helpu i ddatblygu cynlluniau i wella addysg ôl-16 yn Nhor-faen.

Lynne Neagle: Deputy Minister, you will remember that, back in May, I raised with you my long-standing concerns over the lack of A-level provision in the north of the borough. You assured me then that you would do everything within your power to ensure that Coleg Gwent and the local authority make progress on this issue. I know that there have been discussions, and I very much welcome those discussions and the input of your officials, but what assurances can you give me today that a resolution will be found soon that will deal with this clear inequity affecting young people in the north of Torfaen?

Lynne Neagle: Ddirprwy Weinidog, byddwch yn cofio, yn ôl ym mis Mai, imi godi pryderon sydd wedi bod gennyf ers tro ynghylch diffyg darpariaeth Safon Uwch yng ngogledd y fwrdeistref. Cefais sicrwydd gennych ar y pryd y byddech yn gwneud popeth o fewn eich gallu i sicrhau bod Coleg Gwent a'r awdurdod lleol yn gwneud cynnydd ar y mater hwn. Gwn fod trafodaethau wedi'u cynnal, a chroesawaf yn fawr y trafodaethau hynny a chyfraniad eich swyddogion, ond pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi imi heddiw y caiff ateb ei ganfod yn fuan a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldeb clir hwn sy'n effeithio ar bobl ifanc yng ngogledd Tor-faen?

1.45 p.m.

1.45 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: I remember clearly your previous question and the assurance that I gave. I acknowledge that there has been slowness, but in order to make progress on developments in Torfaen, a steering group has now been established with the support of Tribal Group, which involves the local education authority and Coleg Gwent. It is reviewing 12 potential options, and I expect a report in the early part of 2013 on its preferred approach. I am not able to comment on the merits of any of the options at this time, because if there are objections, the matter will come to Welsh Ministers for resolution.

Jeff Cuthbert: Cofiaf eich cwestiwn blaenorol a'r sicrwydd a roddais yn glir. Rwy'n cydnabod yr arafwch a fu, ond er mwyn gwneud cynnydd ar ddatblygiadau yn Nhor-faen, mae grŵp llywio bellach wedi'i sefydlu gyda chefnogaeth Grŵp Tribal, sy'n cynnwys yr awdurdod addysg lleol a Choleg Gwent. Mae'n adolygu 12 o opsiynau posibl, a disgwyliaf adroddiad yn gynnar yn 2013 ar ei ddull dewisol. Ni allaf wneud sylwadau ar rinweddau unrhyw un o'r opsiynau ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd os oes gwrthwynebiadau, caiff y mater ei gyflwyno gerbron Gweinidogion Cymru er mwyn iddynt benderfynu arno.

William Graham: The Deputy Minister will know that both Fairwater High School and Llantarnam School are to be remodelled, which means that one of the schools will probably be demolished and the site sold to

William Graham: Bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol y bydd Ysgol Uwchradd Fairwater ac Ysgol Llantarnam yn cael eu hailfodelu, sy'n golygu y caiff un o'r ysgolion ei dymchwel yn ôl pob tebyg ac y

finance other school improvements in the twenty-first century schools programme. How will the Deputy Minister ensure that, as part of his continuing efforts, there will be sufficient sixth form education provision in a town that is forecast to have the highest population growth in Torfaen?

caiff y safle ei werthu i ariannu gwelliannau eraill i ysgolion yn rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Sut y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn sicrhau, fel rhan o'i ymdrechion parhaus, y bydd darpariaeth ddigonol o addysg chweched dosbarth mewn tref lle y rhagwelir y bydd y twf poblogaeth mwyaf yn Nhor-faen?

Jeff Cuthbert: You raised, as part of your question, the issue of Llantarnam School, and the chief inspector has confirmed that the school is failing in its duty to provide properly for pupils, so these are serious matters. One of the options, or at least an option that has to be considered, is the future of sixth form provision. As I have just said to Lynne Neagle, I cannot comment further at this point.

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel rhan o'ch cwestiwn, gwnaethoch godi'r mater ynghylch Ysgol Llantarnam, ac mae'r prif arolygydd wedi cadarnhau bod yr ysgol yn methu yn ei dyletswydd i ddarparu'n briodol i ddisgyblion, felly mae'r rhain yn faterion difrifol. Un o'r opsiynau, neu o leiaf opsiwn y mae'n rhaid ei ystyried, yw dyfodol y ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth. Fel yr wyf newydd ei ddweud wrth Lynne Neagle, ni allaf wneud sylw pellach ar hyn o bryd.

Ariannu Ysgolion

Funding for Schools

5. Antoinette Sandbach: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer ariannu ysgolion. OAQ(4)0216(ESK)*

5. Antoinette Sandbach: *Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's plans for the funding of schools. OAQ(4)0216(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: We are protecting budgets for schools by 1% above the rate of change in the Welsh block, and local authorities are increasing the amount of funding delegated to schools.

Leighton Andrews: Rydym yn amddiffyn cyllidebau ar gyfer ysgolion 1% yn uwch na'r gyfradd newid ym mloc Cymru, ac mae awdurdodau lleol yn cynyddu faint o arian a ddirprwyir i ysgolion.

Antoinette Sandbach: Minister, you said that the current system of local-authority-managed schools is not effective in delivering efficiencies and savings and that this is having an impact on educational outcomes. With that in mind, are you completely ruling out keeping the local authority system as it is before your investigation has even reported back? With Anglesey LEA in special measures and Wrexham and Flintshire LEAs barely good enough, do you accept that the current system has failed and that directly funding schools and giving them the freedom to manage their budgets is the only sensible outcome?

Antoinette Sandbach: Weinidog, dywedasoch nad yw'r system bresennol lle y caiff ysgolion eu rheoli gan awdurdodau lleol yn cyflawni effeithlonrwydd ac arbedion yn effeithiol a bod hyn yn cael effaith ar ganlyniadau addysgol. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, a ydych yn llwyr ddiystyru cadw'r system awdurdodau lleol fel y mae cyn i'ch ymchwiliad adrodd yn ôl hyd yn oed? Gydag AALl Ynys Môn yn destun mesurau arbennig ac AALlau Wrecsam a Sir y Fflint prin yn ddigon da, a ydych yn derbyn bod y system bresennol wedi methu ac mai'r unig ganlyniad synhwyrol yw ariannu ysgolion yn uniongyrchol a rhoi'r rhyddid iddynt reoli eu cyllidebau eu hunain?

Leighton Andrews: As I said on 20 November, we are having a review.

Leighton Andrews: Fel y dywedais ar 20 Tachwedd, rydym yn cael adolygiad.

Premiwm Disgybl

6. Mick Antoniw: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei ddadansoddiad o effeithiolrwydd y premiwm disgybl. OAQ(4)0203(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The pupil premium operates in England, not in Wales.

Mick Antoniw: In terms of the funding that has gone to schools in Wales, will the Minister make an analysis of the way in which that funding is being used?

Leighton Andrews: We have published guidance on the pupil deprivation grant and, as a result, we have seen some good initiatives across Wales, for example, in respect of providing support and additional tutoring in literacy and numeracy. However, we want to ensure that the money that is being spent is being spent in accordance with the guidance that we issued and we expect reports on the use of that money.

Angela Burns: Congratulations, Minister. Given your concerns over the delivery of education in Wales and your stated view that there are too many local education authorities, how confident can you be that the guidance that you are issuing is taking root and that the funds will go to help the poorest and most deprived children and will not be swallowed up in general funds? You talk about a review or reports coming in, but will this be a case of too little, too late, because it has already been running for over a year?

Leighton Andrews: I start by thanking the opposition spokesperson and others who have congratulated me on the award last night. I thought at one point during the awards ceremony yesterday that I was there to receive the award on behalf of the opposition spokesperson. [*Laughter*.] In fact, the pupil deprivation grant has not technically been operating for a year, because it came in during this financial year, so it is still too early to get proper reports on the way that it is being used. As I said, I have seen good

Pupil Premium

6. Mick Antoniw: *Will the Minister make a statement on his analysis of the effectiveness of the pupil premium. OAQ(4)0203(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r premiwm disgyblion yn gweithredu yn Lloegr, nid yng Nghymru.

Mick Antoniw: O ran y cyllid sydd wedi cael ei roi i ysgolion yng Nghymru, a fydd y Gweinidog yn mynd ati i ddadansoddi'r ffordd y mae'r cyllid hwnnw yn cael ei ddefnyddio?

Leighton Andrews: Rydym wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau ar y grant amddifadedd disgyblion ac, o ganlyniad, rydym wedi gweld rhai mentrau da ledled Cymru, er enghraifft, o ran darparu cefnogaeth a dysgu ychwanegol mewn llythrennedd a rhifedd. Fodd bynnag, rydym am sicrhau bod yr arian sy'n cael ei wario yn cael ei wario yn unol â'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gennym ac rydym yn disgwyl adroddiadau ar y defnydd o'r arian hwnnw.

Angela Burns: Llongyfarchiadau, Weinidog. O ystyried eich pryderon ynghylch y ddarpariaeth addysg yng Nghymru a'ch barn ddatganedig bod gormod o awdurdodau addysg lleol, pa mor hyderus y gallwch fod bod y canllawiau yr ydych yn eu cyhoeddi yn dechrau gwreiddio ac y bydd yr arian yn mynd tuag at helpu'r plant tlotaf a mwyaf difreintiedig ac na chaiff ei lyncu mewn cronfeydd cyffredinol? Rydych yn sôn am adolygiad neu adroddiadau yn cael eu cyflwyno, ond a fydd hyn yn achos o rhy ychydig yn rhy hwyr, oherwydd mae eisoes wedi bod yn rhedeg am dros flwyddyn?

Leighton Andrews: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i lefarydd yr wrthblaid ac eraill sydd wedi fy llongyfarch ar y wobr neithiwr. Roeddwn i'n meddwl ar un adeg yn ystod y seremoni wobrwyo ddoe fy mod yno i dderbyn y wobr ar ran llefarydd yr wrthblaid. [*Chwerthin*.] Mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion wedi bod yn gweithredu am flwyddyn yn dechnegol, am iddo gael ei gyflwyno yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, felly mae'n dal yn rhy gynnar i gael adroddiadau priodol ar y ffordd y mae'n

examples of it. I have taken the trouble to write to all schools in my own constituency, as a constituency Member, to ask how they are using the money, and I would encourage other Members to do the same.

cael ei ddefnyddio. Fel y dywedais, rwyf wedi gweld enghreifftiau da ohono. Rwyf wedi mynd i'r drafferth o ysgrifennu at bob ysgol yn fy etholaeth fy hun, fel Aelod o'r etholaeth, i ofyn sut y maent yn defnyddio'r arian, a byddwn yn annog Aelodau eraill i wneud yr un peth.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, rwyf wedi gwrando ar eich atebion i Mick Antoniw ac Angela Burns. O'r hyn rydych wedi'i ddweud, nid yw'n ymddangos bod asesiad cenedlaethol clir wedi'i wneud o ba wahaniaeth y mae'r grant hwn yn ei wneud. Rydych yn sôn am lythrennedd a rhifedd. A fyddwch yn cynnal asesiad gwyddonol o sut y mae'r grant hwn yn dangos cynnydd, o ran datblygiad addysgol y plant sy'n ei dderbyn?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, I have listened to your replies to Mick Antoniw and Angela Burns. From what you say, it appears that no clear national assessment has been carried out of what difference that this grant is making. You talked about literacy and numeracy. Will you undertake a scientific assessment of the progress of this grant, in terms of the educational development of the children who receive it?

Leighton Andrews: We will certainly ask local authorities to evaluate outcomes against the guidance that we issued for the pupil deprivation grant. However, as I said, it is early days in the operation of that grant.

Leighton Andrews: Byddwn yn sicr yn gofyn i awdurdodau lleol werthuso canlyniadau yn erbyn y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gennym ar gyfer y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, megis dechrau mae'r broses o weithredu'r grant.

Peter Black: Minister, I also offer my congratulations on your award. I can confirm that the schools to which I have spoken in my region have good examples of this grant being used to benefit the poorest pupils in our country. The issue, Minister, is that, whereas we have kept the level of the grant for next year at £450 per pupil, England has increased its equivalent pupil premium, which I acknowledge is not the same thing. We are, therefore, falling further behind. Do you not think that that is a shame, and do you not think that we should be looking to keep up with England, so that we do not have a bigger spending gap between the two countries?

Peter Black: Weinidog, hoffwn innau eich llongyfarchiadau ar eich gwobr. Gallaf gadarnhau bod enghreifftiau da yn yr ysgolion yr wyf wedi siarad â hwy yn fy rhanbarth o'r ffordd y mae'r grant hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio er lles y disgyblion tlotaf yn ein gwlad. Y mater, Weinidog, yw, tra ein bod wedi cadw lefel y grant ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn £450 y disgybl, mae Lloegr wedi cynyddu ei phremiwm disgyblion cyfatebol, yr wyf yn cydnabod nad yw'r un fath. Rydym, felly, yn disgyn ymhellach ar ei hôl hi. Onid ydych yn credu bod hynny'n drueni, ac onid ydych yn credu y dylem fod yn ceisio cadw i fyny â Lloegr, fel nad oes gennym fwlch gwario mwy rhwng y ddwy wlad?

Leighton Andrews: I do not think that there is any evidence that budgets in England are significantly increasing overall. In fact, a number of headteachers in England have said that the pupil premium in England is being used to replace money that they have lost through other grant funding. There have been appraisals of the pupil premium by respected organisations in England that suggest that the money is not necessarily reaching those

Leighton Andrews: Nid wyf yn credu bod yna unrhyw dystiolaeth bod cyllidebau yn Lloegr yn cynyddu'n sylweddol yn gyffredinol. Mewn gwirionedd, mae nifer o benaethiaid yn Lloegr wedi dweud bod y premiwm disgyblion yn Lloegr yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gymryd lle'r arian y maent wedi'i golli drwy gyllid grant arall. Cynhaliwyd arfarniadau o'r premiwm disgyblion gan sefydliadau uchel eu parch yn

whom it should reach. Therefore, I am not sure that we necessarily have lessons to learn from practice in England on this issue.

Lloegr sy'n awgrymu nad yw'r arian o reidrwydd yn cyrraedd y rhai y dylai eu cyrraedd. Felly, nid wyf yn siŵr o reidrwydd fod gennym wersi i'w dysgu o arfer yn Lloegr ar y mater hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7 is from the third and final award-winner, Kirsty Williams.

Y Llywydd: Daw Cwestiwn 7 o'r trydydd enillydd a'r enillydd olaf, Kirsty Williams.

Safonau Addysg

Education Standards

7. Kirsty Williams: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am safonau addysg ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. OAQ(4)0202(ESK*)

7. Kirsty Williams: *Will the Minister make a statement on education standards in Brecon and Radnorshire. OAQ(4)0202(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: The 2011 banding indicated a fairly even spread of schools in bands 2 to 5 in Brecon and Radnorshire. There were no schools in band 1**.**

Leighton Andrews: Yn ôl bandiau 2011, roedd ysgolion ym mandiau 2 i 5 wedi'u taenu'n gymharol wastad ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. Nid oedd un ysgol ym mand 1.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): Estyn's recent report on Powys local education authority makes for grim reading. The county has higher numbers of schools in special measures or in need of significant improvement than any other part of Wales. We have declining standards in our secondary schools since the authority was last inspected, and Estyn's assessment of progress in our primary sector was that improvements were not happening fast enough. Minister, given that reports of this nature have led to you starting your review into the role of LEAs in driving up educational standards, could you explain what role your Government plays in addressing the situation as it currently stands in Brecon and Radnorshire, and how you would envisage that removing such responsibilities from the LEA would drive up standards?

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Nid yw adroddiad diweddar Estyn ar awdurdod addysg lleol Powys yn bleserus i'w ddarllen. Mae gan y sir nifer uwch o ysgolion o dan fesurau arbennig neu sydd angen gwelliant sylweddol arnynt nag unrhyw ran arall o Gymru. Mae'r safonau yn ein hysgolion uwchradd wedi gostwng ers i'r awdurdod gael ei arolygu ddiwethaf, ac roedd asesiad Estyn o gynnydd yn ein sector cynradd yn nodi nad oedd gwelliannau yn digwydd yn ddigon cyflym. Weinidog, o gofio bod adroddiadau o'r fath wedi eich ysgogi i ddechrau eich adolygiad o rôl AALlau wrth godi safonau addysgol, a allech egluro pa rôl y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei chwarae wrth fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, a sut y rhagwelir y byddai cymryd cyfrifoldebau o'r fath i ffwrdd oddi wrth yr AALl yn codi safonau?

Leighton Andrews: The authority has a responsibility to produce an action plan in response to the Estyn monitoring inspection. My officials are liaising with the authority to provide support and advice as it draws up that action plan. I expect the finalised plan fully to reflect not only the findings of the monitoring visit, but also all of the issues that have been noted in Estyn's feedback. When it prepares its action plan, I will consider advice

Leighton Andrews: Mae gan yr awdurdod gyfrifoldeb i gynhyrchu cynllun gweithredu mewn ymateb i arolygiad monitro Estyn. Mae fy swyddogion yn cysylltu â'r awdurdod i roi cefnogaeth a chyngor wrth iddo lunio'r cynllun gweithredu hwnnw. Disgwyliaf i'r cynllun terfynol adlewyrchu, nid yn unig ganfyddiadau'r ymweliad monitro, ond hefyd yr holl faterion sydd wedi'u nodi yn adborth Estyn yn llawn. Pan fydd yn paratoi ei

on its robustness and determine whether any intervention on my part is necessary.

gynllun gweithredu, byddaf yn ystyried cyngor ar ei gadernid ac yn penderfynu a oes angen unrhyw ymyrraeth ar fy rhan.

Angela Burns: Minister, recent education statistics for Brecon and Radnorshire show nine areas scoring very highly in the Welsh index of multiple deprivation. Given the evidence that shows the link between deprivation and truancy rates, Minister, how do you think your new proposal for fixed-cash penalties of up to £120 will help those children from families that are already poor? Do you not think that there are more inspirational carrots that could be used, rather than the Government’s big stick?

Angela Burns: Weinidog, mae ystadegau addysg diweddar ar gyfer Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn dangos bod naw maes yn sgorio’n uchel iawn o ran mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru. O ystyried y dystiolaeth sy’n dangos y cysylltiad rhwng amddifadedd a chyfraddau triwantiaeth, Weinidog, sut ydych chi’n meddwl y bydd eich cynnig newydd ar gyfer cosbau arian parod sefydlog o hyd at £120 yn helpu’r plant hynny o deuluoedd sydd eisoes yn dlawd? Onid ydych yn credu bod yna gymhellion mwy ysbrydoledig y gellid eu defnyddio, yn hytrach na ffon fawr y Llywodraeth?

Leighton Andrews: Attendance is a very important issue. That is why we have included it as a factor within the secondary school banding. We are currently consulting on this proposal, and it would be unwise of me to reach any conclusion before we have carried out that consultation.

Leighton Andrews: Mae presenoldeb yn fater pwysig iawn. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi ei gynnwys fel ffactor o fewn bandiau ysgolion uwchradd. Rydym wrthi’n ymgynghori ar y cynnig hwn, a byddai’n annoeth imi ddod i unrhyw gasgliad cyn inni gynnal yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw.

Simon Thomas: Ers i adroddiad Estyn ar berfformiad Powys gael ei gyhoeddi, mae Powys wedi mynd ymhellach a thynnu yn ôl ei chynlluniau ar gyfer gwella darpariaeth addysg Gymraeg yn y sir. Rwyf wedi cwrdd â nifer o rieni drwy Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed a thrwy Bowys yn ei chyfanrwydd sy’n dymuno gweld rhagor o ddarpariaeth addysg Gymraeg. Yn benodol, maent am weld ysgolion Cymraeg penodedig yn y sir. Nid oes gan Bowys gynllun o ran sut mae’n bwriadu darparu ar gyfer y dyhead hwnnw. Sut y gallwch helpu i sicrhau bod dyheadau rhieni o ran addysg Gymraeg yn cael eu diwallu gan awdurdod addysg sy’n tanberfformio?

Simon Thomas: Since the publication of the Estyn report on Powys’s performace, the county has gone further and withdrawn its plans to improve Welsh-medium provision in the county. I have met a number of parents in Brecon and Radnorshire and throughout Powys who wish to see greater Welsh-medium education provision. Specifically, they want to see designated Welsh-medium schools in the county. Powys has no plan in terms of how it will provide for that aspiration. How can you assist in ensuring that the aspirations of parents in terms of Welsh-medium education are met by an education authority that is underperforming?

Leighton Andrews: By passing the Schools Standards and Organisation (Wales) Bill, which will put Welsh in education strategic plans on a statutory footing. I hope that we will do that early in the new year.

Leighton Andrews: Drwy basio Bil Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru), a fydd yn rhoi cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg ar sail statudol. Gobeithiaf y gwnawn hynny ar ddechrau’r flwyddyn newydd.

Prentisiaethau

Apprenticeships

8. Gwyn R. Price: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y nifer sy’n dilyn prentisiaethau yng Nghymru.*

8***. Gwyn R. Price:*** *Will the Minister make a statement on the take-up of apprenticeships in Wales. OAQ(4)0205(ESK)*

OAQ(4)0205(ESK)

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

Jeff Cuthbert: Rydym yn buddsoddi £90 miliwn y flwyddyn i helpu busnesau Cymru i gyflogi prentisiaid fel rhan o'n rhaglen pob oed. Gan weithio gyda chynghorau sgiliau sector, rydym wedi datblygu ystod eang o fframweithiau prentisiaeth i sicrhau bod cyfleoedd prentisiaeth ar gael mewn amrywiaeth o alwedigaethau.

Gwyn R. Price: Thank you for that answer. Caerphilly County Borough Council's passport to jobs scheme has already helped hundreds of young people back into the workplace. Do you agree that this is exactly the kind of action that we need if we are to bring about long-term economic growth?

Gwyn R. Price: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae cynllun pasbort i swydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili eisoes wedi helpu cannoedd o bobl ifanc i ddychwelyd i'r gweithle. A ydych yn cytuno mai dyma'r union fath o weithredu sydd ei angen os ydym am sicrhau twf economaidd yn yr hirdymor?

Leanne Wood: Yes, and congratulate the previous leader. [*Laughter*.]

Leanne Wood: Ydw, ac rwy'n llongyfarch yr arweinydd blaenorol. [*Chwerthin*.]

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you for that. The Caerphilly passport project is something that I endorse. I look forward to visiting the council in order to see the scheme at first hand, and to meet some of the participants. This is exactly the kind of joined-up approach that we want with local authorities.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch ichi am hynny. Mae'r prosiect pasbort yng Nghaerffili yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymweld â'r cyngor i weld y cynllun drosof fy hun, ac i gwrdd â rhai o'r cyfranogwyr. Dyma'r union fath o gydgysylltu yr ydym am ei weld gydag awdurdodau lleol.

Mohammad Asghar: A survey by the Federation of Small Businesses found that wage subsidies and incentive payments were the most important factors in taking on apprentices. What is the Welsh Government doing to introduce schemes, such as Westminster's Youth Contract, to encourage businesses to take on more apprentices in Wales?

Mohammad Asghar: Yn ôl arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, cymorthdaliadau cyflog a chymelldaliadau oedd y ffactorau pwysicaf wrth gyflogi prentisiaid. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gyflwyno cynlluniau, megis Contract Ieuenctid San Steffan, er mwyn annog busnesau i gyflogi mwy o brentisiaid yng Nghymru?

Jeff Cuthbert: I assume that the Member is not familiar with the Young Recruits programme, which provided a £50 per week subsidy well ahead of the Youth Contract. Also, our shared apprenticeship scheme enables small companies to work together to provide opportunities to complete the full framework. I strongly suggest that you ask your researcher to look into these existing schemes.

Jeff Cuthbert: Tybiaf nad yw'r Aelod yn gyfarwydd â'r rhaglen Recriwtiaid Newydd, a oedd yn darparu cymhorthdal o £50 yr wythnos ymhell cyn y Contract Ieuenctid. Hefyd, mae ein cynllun prentisiaeth a rennir yn galluogi cwmnïau bach i weithio gyda'i gilydd i ddarparu cyfleoedd i gwblhau'r fframwaith llawn. Awgrymaf yn gryf eich bod yn gofyn i'ch ymchwilydd ymchwilio i'r cynlluniau hyn sydd eisoes ar waith.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolch i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am y trafodaethau cadarnhaol rydym wedi'u cael ynglŷn â'r £20 miliwn

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the Deputy Minister for the positive negotiations that we have had on the additional £20 million that

ychwanegol ar gyfer prentisiaethau o'r flwyddyn nesaf ymlaen. A yw'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn derbyn mai'r ffordd synhwyrol i symud ymlaen o ran rhoi'r £20 miliwn ar waith yw i edrych yn fanwl ar argymhellion y pwyllgor busnes ar brentisiaethau ac i gyhoeddi, pan fo'r trafodaethau hynny ar ben, sut y bydd yr arian hwnnw yn cael ei ddosbarthu?

will be provided for apprenticeships from next year. Does the Deputy Minister accept that the sensible way to progress with using that £20 million is to look very carefully at the recommendations of the business committee on apprenticeships and to announce, when those negotiations have been completed, how the money will be allocated?

Jeff Cuthbert: Yes, I do. I will be responding formally to the committee's recommendations. There are many issues that we can take forward in a positive way.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ydw. Byddaf yn ymateb yn ffurfiol i argymhellion y pwyllgor. Mae llawer o faterion y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â hwy mewn ffordd bositif.

David Rees: One of the issues highlighted in that report was the need to encourage young people to take up apprenticeships, and the status of apprenticeships in their eyes. What will the Welsh Government do to encourage more young people to be aware of apprenticeships and their status at an early age, so that they can make the right choices for their career pathways and their subjects at GCSE?

David Rees: Un o'r materion a amlygwyd yn yr adroddiad hwnnw oedd yr angen i annog pobl ifanc i fanteisio ar brentisiaethau, a statws prentisiaethau yn eu barn hwy. Beth fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i annog mwy o bobl ifanc i fod yn ymwybodol o brentisiaethau a'u statws o oedran cynnar, fel y gallant wneud y dewisiadau cywir o ran eu llwybrau gyrfa a'u pynciau TGAU?

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank the Member for that. It is an important issue, because young people and their parents are not really as well informed of the value of apprenticeships as they should be. This is a matter for schools to ensure, through their careers education, that there is adequate coverage. I also expect the careers service, under its new remit, to make this a priority.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolchaf i'r Aelod am hynny. Mae'n fater pwysig, oherwydd nid yw pobl ifanc a'u rhieni mor wybodus ag y dylent fod ynghylch gwerth prentisiaethau. Mater i ysgolion yw sicrhau bod sylw digonol yn cael ei roi iddynt drwy eu haddysg gyrfaoedd. Disgwyliaf hefyd i'r gwasanaeth gyrfaoedd, o dan ei gylch gorchwyl newydd, sicrhau bod hyn yn flaenoriaeth.

Ad-drefnu Addysg Uwch

Higher Education Reconfiguration

9. Eluned Parrott: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ad-drefnu addysg uwch yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0211(ESK)*

9. Eluned Parrott: *Will the Minister make a statement on higher education reconfiguration in Wales. OAQ(4)0211(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: If the merger plans currently being discussed are implemented, we will deliver our commitment to a smaller number of stronger universities.

Leighton Andrews: Os caiff y cynlluniau uno sydd wrthi'n cael eu trafod eu rhoi ar waith, byddwn yn cyflawni ein hymrwymiad i sicrhau nifer llai o brifysgolion cryfach.

Eluned Parrott: I add my congratulations to the others, and thank the Minister for his kind words, in his acceptance speech, about last week's Time to Change debate. However, after that brief outbreak of festive goodwill, will he consider that the job is done when that merger is complete?

Eluned Parrott: Hoffwn ychwanegu fy llongyfarchiadau innau hefyd, a diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei eiriau caredig, yn ei araith dderbyn, am y ddadl Amser i Newid yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl y datganiad byr hwnnw o ewyllys da, a fydd yn ystyried bod y gwaith wedi'i wneud pan fydd y broses uno wedi'i chwblhau?

Leighton Andrews: No. Our policy remains that we believe that there should be a single post-1992 institution of higher education in south-east Wales. Clearly, there would be further discussions to take place over a period of time. However, in the context of our manifesto commitment, that commitment will have been delivered.

Leighton Andrews: Na. Yn unol â'n polisi, rydym yn parhau i gredu mai un sefydliad addysg uwch ôl-1992 ddylai fod yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru. Yn amlwg, byddai trafodaethau pellach yn cael eu cynnal dros gyfnod o amser. Fodd bynnag, yng nghyd-destun yr ymrwymiad yn ein maniffesto, bydd yr ymrwymiad hwnnw wedi'i gyflawni.

2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m.

Darren Millar: I also wish to congratulate the Minister on his award last night. He has gone from Coco Pops to Top of the Pops in a relatively short time, and I just want to acknowledge his contribution to Welsh life. Minister, higher education is not the only part of the education system that is being reconfigured. In my constituency, in Denbighshire, primary schools are facing reconfiguration. What assurances can you give to parents that they will be given a say in the decision-making process regarding the future of primary schools in that part of my constituency?

Darren Millar: Hoffwn innau longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ei wobr neithiwr. Mae wedi mynd o 'Coco Pops' i 'Top of the Pops' mewn amser cymharol fyr, a hoffwn gydnabod ei gyfraniad i fywyd Cymru. Weinidog, nid addysg uwch yw'r unig ran o'r system addysg sy'n cael ei had-drefnu. Yn fy etholaeth i, yn Sir Ddinbych, mae ysgolion cynradd yn wynebu ad-drefnu. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i rieni y byddant yn cael llais yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch dyfodol ysgolion cynradd yn y rhan honno o'm hetholaeth?

Leighton Andrews: Llywydd, the question was about higher education reconfiguration.

Leighton Andrews: Lywydd, roedd a wnelo'r cwestiwn ag ad-drefnu addysg uwch.

The Presiding Officer: I know.

Y Llywydd: Mi wn.

Leighton Andrews: First, I will thank both Members for their kind remarks. I want to put on the record that I think that the Time to Change Wales debate last week was one of profound importance for the Assembly, and I congratulate the Members involved in it.

Leighton Andrews: Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i'r ddau Aelod am eu sylwadau caredig. Hoffwn ddweud ar goedd bod y ddadl a gafwyd ar Amser i Newid Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf yn un bwysig iawn i'r Cynulliad, a hoffwn longyfarch yr Aelodau a oedd yn rhan ohoni.

In respect of school organisation, the Member will know that I do not comment on school organisation plans, as they may come to me for determination.

O ran trefniadaeth ysgolion, gŵyr yr Aelod nad wyf yn rhoi sylwadau ar gynlluniau trefniadaeth ysgolion, oherwydd gallant ddod ataf i'w penderfynu.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: Wrth longyfarch y Gweinidog addysg, fel y mae'n amlwg y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud y prynhawn yma, diolchaf iddo o waelod calon am ei anerchiad neithiwr, lle y soniodd ef am aeddfedrwydd y lle hwn. Mae'n profi unwaith eto ei ymroddiad llwyr i ddatganoli.

Lord Elis-Thomas: In congratulating the Minister for education, as it is obvious that we must do this afternoon, I thank him from the bottom of my heart for his speech last night, when he talked about the maturity of this place. He proved once again his total commitment to devolution.

Yn dilyn cyhoeddiad yr wythnos hon gan David Jones, prif weithredwr Coleg Iâl, mai

Following this week's announcement by David Jones, chief executive of Yale College,

Coleg Cambria yw'r enw y mae'r bwrdd yn ei ffafrio ar gyfer yr uniad newydd yn y gogledd, onid yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn y bydd gennym ddau goleg addysg bellach sylweddol a safonol yn y gogledd yng Ngholeg Cambria a Choleg Llandrillo Menai, y mae gennyf gysylltiadau ag ef?

that Coleg Cambria is the name that the board favours for the new amalgamation in north Wales, does the Minister not accept that we will have two significant and quality further education colleges in north Wales in Coleg Cambria and Coleg Llandrillo Menai, with which I am associated?

A oes gan y Gweinidog ryw newyddion ar ba bryd y mae'n disgwyl yr adroddiad ar ddyfodol Prifysgol Glyndŵr, fel y bydd gennym y posibilrwydd o sefyllfa yn y gogledd lle y bydd gennym ddwy brifysgol a dau goleg addysg bellach cryf a all gydweithio â'i gilydd?

Does the Minister have any news as to when he expects the report on the future of Glyndŵr University, so that we will then have the possibility of a situation in north Wales where we will have two strong universities and two strong further education colleges that will be able to collaborate?

Leighton Andrews: I thank the Member for his kind words. I thought that he might have been in the running last night for the 'one to watch' award. [*Laughter*.] That is, now that he has moved out of his job as Presiding Officer.

Leighton Andrews: Diolchaf i'r Aelod am ei eiriau caredig. Tybiais y gallai fod wedi cystadlu neithiwr am y wobr 'un i'w wylio'. [*Chwerthin*.] Hynny yw, nawr ei fod wedi gadael ei swydd fel Llywydd.

In respect of the merger of Yale College and Deeside College, I am very pleased with the progress that has been made to create the new Coleg Cambria. The Member is absolutely right to draw attention to the strength of the further education sector in north Wales. I again pay tribute to Huw Evans, who chaired our qualifications review, as the former principal of Coleg Llandrillo.

O ran uno Coleg Iâl a Choleg Glannau Dyfrdwy, rwy'n falch iawn gyda'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud i greu'r coleg newydd, Coleg Cambria. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i dynnu sylw at gryfder y sector addysg bellach yng ngogledd Cymru. Unwaith eto hoffwn dalu teyrnged i Huw Evans, a gadeiriodd ein hadolygiad o gymwysterau, fel cyn brifathro Coleg Llandrillo.

In respect of higher education, the report on Glyndŵr and the future of higher education in north-east Wales is due to come to me by the end of March next year. I look forward to saying a few things more about further and higher education in north Wales at the Institute of Welsh Affairs dinner tomorrow evening.

O ran addysg uwch, disgwyliaf i'r adroddiad ar Glyndŵr a dyfodol addysg uwch yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru ddod i law erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf. Edrychaf ymlaen at ddweud ychydig mwy am addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yng ngogledd Cymru yng nghinio'r Sefydliad Materion Cymreig nos yfory.

Mudiad Ysgolion Cydweithredol

Co-operative School Movement

10. Mark Drakeford: *Pa astudiaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i gwneud o'r mudiad ysgolion cydweithredol mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. OAQ(4)0208(ESK)*

10. Mark Drakeford: *What study has the Welsh Government made of the cooperative school movement in other parts of the United Kingdom. OAQ(4)0208(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: None.

Leighton Andrews: Dim un.

Mark Drakeford: That is regrettable, Minister, given the fact that there is much to learn from what goes on in other parts of the

Mark Drakeford: Mae hynny'n anffodus, Weinidog, o ystyried y ffaith bod yna lawer i'w ddysgu o'r hyn sy'n digwydd mewn

United Kingdom. Welsh schools, it seems to me, are full of highly committed teachers, strongly supported by their governing bodies and their parents. Even without having had the opportunity to study interesting developments in other parts of the United Kingdom, I wonder if you would agree with me that, in principle at least, co-operative school models offer a new way of harnessing that commitment while retaining the crucial benefits of remaining firmly within the public sector.

rhannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig. Ymddengys i mi fod ysgolion yng Nghymru yn llawn athrawon ymroddedig iawn sy’n cael cefnogaeth gref gan eu cyrff llywodraethu a’u rhieni. Hyd yn oed heb ichi gael y cyfle i astudio datblygiadau diddorol mewn rhannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig, tybed a fyddech yn cytuno â mi, mewn egwyddor o leiaf, bod modelau ysgolion cydweithredol yn cynnig ffordd newydd o harneisio’r ymrwymiad hwnnw tra’n parhau i gael y manteision hanfodol sy’n gysylltiedig ag aros yn gadarn o fewn y sector cyhoeddus.

Leighton Andrews: Yes, indeed, I do. The Member’s question asked what study we have made: we have not made any studies, but I have had discussions with my officials about the operation of the co-operative schools that are in existence in, for example, England. We are always ready, as my colleague the Member for Cardiff West knows, to learn from the experience of using different models in other parts of the United Kingdom and, indeed, further afield. As I said in my statement on 20 November, I am very keen to explore the opportunities that there may be for co-operative development in schools, and that is something that we should properly explore in the context of the review that I announced.

Leighton Andrews: Byddwn, yn wir. Roedd cwestiwn yr Aelod yn gofyn pa astudiaeth rydym wedi’i gwneud: nid ydym wedi gwneud unrhyw astudiaethau, ond yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda fy swyddogion ynghylch gweithrediad yr ysgolion cydweithredol sy’n bodoli, er enghraifft, yn Lloegr. Rydym bob amser yn barod, fel y gŵyr fy nghyd-Aelod dros Orllewin Caerdydd, i ddysgu o’r profiad o ddefnyddio gwahanol fodelau mewn rhannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig a thu hwnt. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad ar 20 Tachwedd, rwy’n awyddus iawn i ystyried y cyfleoedd posibl ar gyfer datblygu cydweithredol mewn ysgolion, ac mae hynny’n rhywbeth y dylem ei archwilio’n briodol yng nghyd-destun yr adolygiad a gyhoeddais.

Suzy Davies: Weinidog, rydych chi wedi bod yn benderfynol iawn yn gwrthwynebu ysgolion sefydledig ac academïau i Gymru. Gallaf feddwl am dair ysgol academi lwyddiannus yn Lloegr, pob un ohonynt yn sefydliad cydweithredol sydd wedi perfformio’n well na’i ragflaenwr. Mae’r ysgolion eraill yn defnyddio’r un model, am ei fod yn gweithio. A wnewch chi dderbyn bod lle i ysgolion cydweithredol yng Nghymru? Beth fydd y broblem o ran yr ysgolion sefydledig a’r academïau sy’n gydweithredol?

Suzy Davies: Minister, you have been very determined in opposing foundation schools and academies for Wales. I can think of three successful academies in England and each one is a co-operative institution that has outperformed its predecessor. Other schools use the same model because it works. Will you accept that there is room for co-operative schools in Wales? What will be the problem with foundation schools and the academies that are co-operative?

Leighton Andrews: I said in my statement on 20 November that co-operative schools are an option that we might want to explore.

Leighton Andrews: Dywedais yn fy natganiad ar 20 Tachwedd fod ysgolion cydweithredol yn opsiwn y gallem fod am ei ystyried.

Safonau Ysgolion

School Standards

11. Lynne Neagle: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog*

11. Lynne Neagle: *Will the Minister make a*

ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i godi safonau ysgolion yn Nhor-faen. OAQ(4)0207(ESK)

statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to raise school standards in Torfaen. OAQ(4)0207(ESK)

Leighton Andrews: Torfaen schools received £2 million from the school effectiveness and pupil deprivation grants to support the priorities of literacy and numeracy and reducing the impact of deprivation. The local authority has six schools in bands four and five and will receive an additional £60,000 to support improvement in those schools.

Leighton Andrews: Derbyniodd ysgolion Tor-faen £2 filiwn o grantiau effeithiolrwydd ysgolion a grantiau amddifadedd disgyblion i gefnogi'r blaenoriaethau llythrennedd a rhifedd a lleihau effaith amddifadedd. Mae gan yr awdurdod lleol chwe ysgol ym mandiau pedwar a phump a bydd yn derbyn swm ychwanegol o £60,000 i gefnogi gwelliannau yn yr ysgolion hynny.

Lynne Neagle: Minister, I am sure that you share my concerns about the recent Estyn report on Llantarnam School, which identified a number of serious failings. I welcome the fact that the governing body and local education authority have moved so quickly in seeking to appoint an executive head to address the issues raised in the report and to drive forward much needed improvements at the school. As part of our Wales-wide efforts to drive up school standards, will you pledge to give your full support to governing bodies and LEAs when they step in and take decisive action in this way?

Lynne Neagle: Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn rhannu fy mhryderon ynghylch adroddiad diweddar Estyn ar Ysgol Llantarnam, a nododd nifer o fethiannau difrifol. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y corff llywodraethu a'r awdurdod addysg lleol wedi symud mor gyflym i geisio penodi pennaeth gweithredol i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a godwyd yn yr adroddiad ac i ysgogi gwelliannau sydd eu hangen yn fawr yn yr ysgol. Fel rhan o'n hymdrechion i wella safonau mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru, a wnewch addo rhoi eich cefnogaeth lawn i gyrff llywodraethu ac AALlau pan fyddant yn camu i mewn ac yn cymryd camau pendant yn y modd hwn?

Leighton Andrews: I certainly will, but they need to step in and take decisive action. The Member has rightly drawn attention to an issue that has taken place in her own authority. I have seen evidence from some authorities of decisive action being taken; I have seen some governing bodies stepping in. However, I think that we need to see that approach being adopted on a more wholesale basis across the whole of Wales.

Leighton Andrews: Gwnaf, yn sicr, ond mae angen iddynt gamu i mewn a chymryd camau pendant. Mae'r Aelod wedi tynnu sylw'n briodol at fater sydd wedi digwydd yn ei hawdurdod ei hun. Rwyf wedi gweld tystiolaeth o gamau pendant yn cael eu cymryd mewn rhai awdurdodau; rwyf wedi gweld rhai cyrff llywodraethu yn camu i mewn. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod angen inni weld y dull hwnnw'n cael ei fabwysiadu yn fwy eang ar draws Cymru gyfan.

Mohammad Asghar: Minister, do you share my concern that Llantarnam School has been put into special measures after inspectors found its current performance and prospects for improvement unsatisfactory? Will he commit the Welsh Government to working with governors, staff, parents and pupils to improve educational standards at Llantarnam as soon as possible?

Mohammad Asghar: Weinidog, a ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder bod Ysgol Llantarnam wedi cael ei rhoi ar fesurau arbennig ar ôl i arolygwyr ganfod bod ei pherfformiad cyfredol a'i rhagolygon ar gyfer gwelliant yn anfoddhaol? A fydd yn ymrwymo Llywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda llywodraethwyr, staff, rhieni a disgyblion i wella safonau addysgol yn Llantarnam cyn gynted â phosibl?

Leighton Andrews: Certainly, and we have already been in discussion with the director of education in Torfaen, requesting full details of the action that the authority and the schools are undertaking to address the issues identified by Estyn.

Leighton Andrews: Yn sicr, ac rydym eisoes wedi cynnal trafodaeth â'r cyfarwyddwr addysg yn Nhor-faen ac wedi gofyn am fanylion llawn y camau y mae'r awdurdod a'r ysgolion yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodwyd gan Estyn.

Bwlio

Bullying

12. Rebecca Evans: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ymdrechion Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion. OAQ(4)0212(ESK)*

12. Rebecca Evans: *Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's efforts to tackle bullying in schools. OAQ(4)0212(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: In addition to the comprehensive anti-bullying guidance that we published last autumn, we made £300,000 available to local authorities in the last academic year for behaviour management training for teachers, including specific anti-bullying interventions. To support this year's anti-bullying campaign, we are displaying anti-bullying posters on 900 buses across Wales.

Leighton Andrews: Yn ogystal â'r canllawiau gwrth-fwlio cynhwysfawr a gyhoeddwyd gennym yr hydref diwethaf, gwnaethom roi £300,000 i awdurdodau lleol yn y flwyddyn academaidd ddiwethaf ar gyfer hyfforddiant rheoli ymddygiad i athrawon, gan gynnwys ymyriadau gwrth-fwlio penodol. I gefnogi'r ymgyrch gwrth-fwlio eleni, rydym yn arddangos posteri gwrth-fwlio ar 900 o fysiau ledled Cymru.

Rebecca Evans: Thank you for that answer, Minister. During the recent Anti-bullying Week, I heard a startling statistic: almost a quarter of gay pupils have tried to take their own life as a consequence of homophobic bullying. How is the Welsh Government helping schools to tackle homophobic bullying and how are you ensuring that pupils who are victims of bullying get the support that they need?

Rebecca Evans: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn ystod yr Wythnos Gwrth-fwlio a gynhaliwyd yn ddiweddar, mi glywais ystadegyn syfrdanol: mae bron chwarter o ddisgyblion hoyw wedi ceisio lladd eu hunain o ganlyniad i fwlio homoffobig. Sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn helpu ysgolion i fynd i'r afael â bwlio homoffobig a sut ydych yn sicrhau bod disgyblion sy'n dioddef bwlio yn cael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt?

Leighton Andrews: We set out in the guidance on bullying that we published last year extensive material in relation to homophobic bullying. We met with Stonewall, among others, to discuss these issues and it has produced a range of material and has worked with a number of schools in Wales to discuss approaches to this issue. We will continue to support it in that work.

Leighton Andrews: Gwnaethom gynnwys deunydd helaeth ynghylch bwlio homoffobig yn y canllawiau ar fwlio a gyhoeddwyd gennym y llynedd. Cawsom gyfarfod gyda Stonewall, ymhlith eraill, i drafod y materion hyn ac mae wedi cynhyrchu ystod o ddeunyddiau ac wedi gweithio gyda nifer o ysgolion yng Nghymru i drafod ffyrdd o ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Byddwn yn parhau i'w gefnogi yn y gwaith hwnnw.

Byron Davies: I would also like to congratulate you, Minister. I did not know, like yourself, whether it was Angela Burns or you who I should be congratulating, but well done.

Byron Davies: Hoffwn eich llongyfarch hefyd, Weinidog. Doeddwn i ddim yn gwybod, fel chi, ai Angela Burns neu chi y dylwn fod yn ei longyfarch, ond da iawn.

I would like a specific update on what the Government is doing to tackle virtual

Hoffwn ichi roi diweddariad penodol ar yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i fynd

bullying. Cyber-bullying is different to ordinary bullying with a potentially bigger audience. What is the Government doing, or planning to do, to tackle this growing menace?

i'r afael â bwlio rhithwir. Mae seiberfwlio yn wahanol i fwlio cyffredin gyda chynulleidfa fwy o bosibl. Beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, neu'n bwriadu ei wneud, i fynd i'r afael â'r bygythiad cynyddol hwn?

Leighton Andrews: The Member is right to raise this. It is an important issue and it was considered in the context of the report published by the group that I established on digital classroom teaching. Within that task and finish group was Dr Sangeet Bhullarn from Wise Kids, which has worked extensively on this issue with schools across the whole of Wales. That is dealt with in our guidance and it is an issue on which we continue to provide support and assistance to schools. I am anxious that we should not allow the concern that may exist, understandably, about virtual or online bullying to undermine the commitment that many teachers and schools across Wales have shown to the development of online learning and the use of new technology within schools.

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r Aelod yn iawn i godi'r mater hwn. Mae'n fater pwysig ac fe'i hystyriwyd yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y grŵp a sefydlais ar addysgu yn y dosbarth digidol. O fewn y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen hwnnw roedd Dr Sangeet Bhullarn o Wise Kids, sydd wedi gweithio'n helaeth ar y mater hwn gydag ysgolion ledled Cymru. Ymdrinnir â hynny yn ein canllawiau ac mae'n fater yr ydym yn parhau i roi cefnogaeth a chymorth i ysgolion mewn perthynas ag ef. Rwy'n awyddus na ddylem ganiatáu i'r pryder a allai fodoli, yn ddealladwy, am fwlio rhithwir neu fwlio ar-lein danseilio'r ymrwymiad y mae llawer o athrawon ac ysgolion ledled Cymru wedi'i ddangos i ddatblygu dysgu ar-lein a defnyddio technoleg newydd o fewn ysgolion.

Asbestos mewn Ysgolion

Asbestos in Schools

13. Kirsty Williams: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddefnyddio asbestos mewn ysgolion ym Mhowys. OAQ(4)0204(ESK)*

13. Kirsty Williams: *Will the Minister make a statement on the use of asbestos in schools in Powys. OAQ(4)0204(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: As outlined in my written statement, schools built before 2000 are likely to have asbestos, and that could include schools in Powys of course. Local authorities should ensure that headteachers and governing bodies understand their duties in relation to legal requirements, and that they follow guidance provided.

Leighton Andrews: Fel yr amlinellwyd yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig, mae asbestos yn debygol o fod mewn ysgolion a adeiladwyd cyn 2000, a gallai hynny gynnwys ysgolion ym Mhowys wrth gwrs. Dylai awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod penaethiaid a chyrff llywodraethu yn deall eu dyletswyddau mewn perthynas â gofynion cyfreithiol, a'u bod yn dilyn y canllawiau a ddarperir.

Kirsty Williams: As you say, I doubt very much that there is a local authority in Wales that does not have some asbestos in its schools, and if managed correctly, it does not pose a risk to the students or the staff. Do you, however, share my disappointment that Powys local education authority is not willing to share the information that it has about asbestos in Powys schools with parents and members of the public? Should there not be greater openness and transparency so that people can be reassured that the council is taking this problem seriously and tackling it

Kirsty Williams: Fel y dywedwch, rwy'n amau'n fawr fod yna awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru heb rywfaint o asbestos yn ei ysgolion, ac os caiff ei reoli'n gywir, nid yw'n peri risg i'r myfyrwyr na'r staff. A ydych, fodd bynnag, yn rhannu fy siom nad yw awdurdod addysg lleol Powys yn barod i rannu'r wybodaeth sydd ganddo am asbestos mewn ysgolion ym Mhowys gyda rhieni ac aelodau'r cyhoedd? Oni ddylid gweithredu mewn ffordd fwy agored a thryloyw er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd i bobl bod y cyngor yn cymryd y broblem hon o ddifrif ac yn mynd i'r afael â

appropriately?

hi'n briodol?

Leighton Andrews: I thank the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats for the tone with which she introduced the subject. It is important that we do not allow people to become alarmist about the issue of asbestos in schools. As she rightly says, if properly managed, this is not a danger that people should have concerns about. The issue, as she rightly says, is proper management. In respect of Powys, I happen to think that openness on this subject is important. It is important for all local authorities, but what is equally important is that all local authorities are implementing their statutory responsibilities.

Leighton Andrews: Diolch i arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am y naws y bu iddi gyflwyno'r pwnc. Mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn caniatáu i bobl godi bwganod ynghylch mater asbestos mewn ysgolion. Fel y mae'n ei ddweud, os caiff ei reoli'n gywir, nid yw hwn yn berygl y dylai pobl bryderu yn ei gylch. Y mater, fel y mae'n ei ddweud, yw rheolaeth briodol. O ran Powys, rwy'n digwydd credu ei bod yn bwysig bod yn agored am y pwnc hwn. Mae'n bwysig i bob awdurdod lleol, ond yr hyn sydd yr un mor bwysig yw bod pob awdurdod lleol yn gweithredu ei gyfrifoldebau statudol.

Russell George: I agree with you, Minister, that we should not be alarmist about this because it has serious implications for our pupils, teachers and parents. Would you agree with me that we should not be denigrating local authorities on this issue, because they are managing their statutory duties in this regard, and where there are management systems demonstrating best practice, that information should be shared across all local authority areas?

Russell George: Cytunaf â chi, Weinidog, na ddylem godi bwganod ynghylch hyn gan fod iddo oblygiadau difrifol i'n disgyblion, athrawon a rhieni. A fyddech yn cytuno â mi na ddylem fod yn pardduo awdurdodau lleol ar y mater hwn, oherwydd eu bod yn rheoli eu dyletswyddau statudol yn hyn o beth, a lle y mae systemau rheoli yn nodi arferion gorau, y dylai gwybodaeth gael ei rhannu ar draws pob ardal awdurdod lleol?

Leighton Andrews: Certainly, where there is best practice it should be shared. I made it clear in my response to the debate led by your colleague the Member for Monmouth last week that I had concerns about the responses that we had received from local authorities, which did raise questions as to whether proper management plans were in place at a school level, and whether the full range of statutory responsibilities of local authorities were being undertaken.

Leighton Andrews: Yn sicr, lle y ceir arfer gorau dylid ei rannu. Nodais yn glir yn fy ymateb i'r ddadl a arweiniwyd gan eich cyd-Aelod dros Fynwy yr wythnos diwethaf fy mod yn pryderu am yr ymatebion a gafwyd gan awdurdodau lleol, a oedd yn codi cwestiynau ynghylch a yw cynlluniau rheoli priodol yn eu lle ar lefel ysgol, ac a yw'r ystod lawn o gyfrifoldebau statudol awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu cyflawni.

Asbestos mewn Ysgolion

Asbestos in Schools

14. David Rees: *Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd mewn perthynas â'r ymatebion a gafwyd gan awdurdodau lleol ynghylch asbestos mewn ysgolion. OAQ(4)0215(ESK)*

14. David Rees: *What action has the Welsh Government taken in relation to the responses received from local authorities on asbestos in schools. OAQ(4)0215(ESK)*

Leighton Andrews: I refer the Member to my speech in the short debate last Tuesday.

Leighton Andrews: Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at fy araith yn y ddadl fer ddydd Mawrth diwethaf.

David Rees: Thank you for that answer, Minister. Obviously, your answers to other

David Rees: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn amlwg, mae eich atebion i

questions today have already highlighted many issues. As you rightly said, there were some misgivings about the responses of local authorities. What action are you taking to ensure that they understand their responsibilities? What guidance will you be issuing as a Welsh Government—rather than the WLGA—to duty holders to ensure that they are able to comply with their responsibilities?

gwestiynau eraill heddiw eisoes wedi tynnu sylw at lawer o faterion. Fel y dywedasoch, roedd rhai amheuon am yr ymatebion a gafwyd gan awdurdodau lleol. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau eu bod yn deall eu cyfrifoldebau? Pa arweiniad y byddwch yn ei roi fel Llywodraeth Cymru—yn hytrach na CLlLC—i ddeiliaid dyletswydd i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cydymffurfio â'u cyfrifoldebau?

Leighton Andrews: I intend to ask local authorities to ensure that headteachers and governing bodies know and understand their obligations and duties in relation to their legal requirements, and that they are following published guidance.

Leighton Andrews: Rwy'n bwriadu gofyn i awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod penaethiaid a chyrff llywodraethu yn gwybod ac yn deall eu rhwymedigaethau a'u dyletswyddau mewn perthynas â'u gofynion cyfreithiol, a'u bod yn dilyn y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Going back to the very important issue of the asbestos, you mentioned that you have asked local authorities to keep us informed. Parents, teachers and governors have a right to know whether their children are in schools that are affected by asbestos. You also mention that this is the statutory responsibility of a local authority. The same people—parents, teachers and governors—will believe, as I do, that this is a corporate responsibility for you as a Welsh Minister for education. What steps are you taking, therefore, to ensure that you get positive answers to the questions that you have asked, and to seek to provide assurance to our parents, children, governors and teachers across the whole of Wales?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Gan fynd yn ôl at fater pwysig iawn asbestos, bu ichi sôn eich bod wedi gofyn i awdurdodau lleol roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni. Mae gan rieni, athrawon a llywodraethwyr yr hawl i wybod a yw eu plant mewn ysgolion sy'n cael eu heffeithio gan asbestos. Soniasoch hefyd fod hyn yn gyfrifoldeb statudol awdurdod lleol. Bydd yr un bobl—rhieni, athrawon a llywodraethwyr—yn credu, fel fi, fod hwn yn gyfrifoldeb corfforaethol arnoch chi fel Gweinidog Cymru dros addysg. Pa gamau ydych yn eu cymryd, felly, i sicrhau eich bod yn cael atebion cadarnhaol i'r cwestiynau yr ydych wedi'u gofyn, ac i geisio rhoi sicrwydd i rieni, plant, llywodraethwyr ac athrawon ledled Cymru?

Leighton Andrews: I have already written to all local authorities and sought answers from them. I have had those answers back. I presented my summary of those responses to the Assembly in a written statement and in the debate that was led by the Member for Monmouth last week. I have said that I intend to ensure that local authorities make headteachers and governing bodies know and understand their obligations and duties. However, there is a clear line of legal accountability, and it is the statutory responsibility of local authorities.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf eisoes wedi ysgrifennu at bob awdurdod lleol i ofyn am atebion oddi wrthynt. Rwyf wedi cael yr atebion hynny yn ôl. Cyflwynais fy nghrynodeb o'r ymatebion hynny i'r Cynulliad mewn datganiad ysgrifenedig ac yn y ddadl a arweiniwyd gan yr Aelod dros Fynwy yr wythnos diwethaf. Rwyf wedi dweud fy mod yn bwriadu sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn sicrhau bod penaethiaid a chyrff llywodraethu yn gwybod ac yn deall eu rhwymedigaethau a'u dyletswyddau. Fodd bynnag, mae llinell glir o atebolrwydd cyfreithiol, a chyfrifoldeb statudol awdurdodau lleol yw hynny.

Hanes Cymru

Welsh History

15. Alun Ffred Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog*

15. Alun Ffred Jones: *Will the Minister*

ddatganiad am y tasglu sy'n trafod addysgu hanes Cymru. OAQ(4)0201(ESK)

make a statement on the taskforce that is considering the teaching of Welsh history. OAQ(4)0201(ESK)

2.15 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: Cyhoeddais y byddai grŵp yn cael ei ffurfio i adolygu sut y caiff hanes Cymru, stori Cymru a'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig eu dysgu. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod cyntaf y grŵp, a gadeirir gan Dr Elin Jones, ar 5 Tachwedd a bydd yn gwneud argymhellion i mi ym mis Gorffennaf 2013.

Leighton Andrews: I announced the formation of a group to review the teaching of Welsh history, the story of Wales and Curriculum Cymreig. The group, chaired by Dr Elin Jones, met for the first time on 5 November and will make recommendations to me in July 2013.

Alun Ffred Jones: Rwyf yn falch iawn eich bod wedi sefydlu'r tasglu hwn, oherwydd mae gwaith pwysig i'w wneud wrth geisio adrodd hanes Cymru mewn ffordd gyffrous a synhwyrol i ddisgyblion Cymru o bob oed. Mae'r tasglu hwn yn llawn o bobl ardderchog, ond credaf fod un bwlch o ran aelodaeth, a hynny o blith ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg—yr ysgolion naturiol Gymraeg. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried ychwanegu at y grŵp o'r sector hwnnw.

Alun Ffred Jones: I am pleased that you have established this taskforce, because there is important work to be done in trying to recount the history of Wales in an exciting and sensible way for Welsh pupils of all ages. This taskforce is full to the brim with excellent people, but I believe that there is one omission in terms of membership, and that is from among the Welsh-medium schools—the naturally Welsh-speaking schools. I ask you to consider adding to the group from that sector.

Leighton Andrews: Mae'r grŵp yn cynnwys Dr Huw Griffiths, sy'n addysgu yn Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bro Myrddin, sy'n ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg. Felly, mae'r grŵp yn cynnwys rhywun sy'n deall y sefyllfa. Rwy'n gobeithio gweld yr adroddiad yn y flwyddyn nesaf. Credaf fod Dr Elin Jones yn deall sut y gallwn ni ddatblygu astudio hanes a stori Cymru. Rwy'n disgwyl y bydd deunydd ar-lein yn cael ei gyhoeddi yr wythnos nesaf i helpu pobl i ddysgu hanes yn ein hysgolion.

Leighton Andrews: The group includes Dr Huw Griffiths, who teaches at Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bro Myrddin, which is a Welsh-medium school. So, the group does include a member who understands the situation. I hope to see its report next year. I think that Dr Elin Jones understands how we could develop the study of history and the story of Wales. I expect materials to be published online next week to assist people to learn history in our schools.

Mark Isherwood: One of the tragedies of the Dark Ages is that so much of the history of the Britons and their intimate connection with the Britons of the west was lost. How will you ensure that the taskforce considers that we are all Britons, Cymry or fellow countrymen and women, Welsh or Waelisc—the term of derision used to describe us by the invader, daring to describe us as foreigners in our own land—and that our legacy and destiny was always to reclaim the lost lands, reunite the tribes of Britain and rebuild Albion as a global symbol of hope and justice? That is real Welsh history.

Mark Isherwood: Un o drasiedïau'r Oesoedd Tywyll yw bod cymaint o hanes y Brythoniaid a'u cysylltiad agos â Brythoniaid y gorllewin wedi'i cholli. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod y tasglu yn ystyried ein bod oll yn Frythoniaid, yn Gymry neu'n gydwladwyr, 'Welsh' neu 'Waelisc'—y term gwatwarus a ddefnyddiwyd i'n disgrifio gan y goresgynwyr a feiddiodd â'n disgrifio fel tramorwyr yn ein gwlad ein hunain—ac mai ein hetifeddiaeth a'n tynged erioed fu adennill y tiroedd coll, aduno llwythi Prydain ac ailadeiladu'r Ynys Wen fel symbol byd-eang o obaith a chyfiawnder? Dyna hanes Cymru go iawn.

Leighton Andrews: As someone who has studied history to postgraduate level, may I say this: there are many histories of Wales and it is very important that, in Wales, we teach those different histories and that people have access to them.

Leighton Andrews: Fel rhywun sydd wedi astudio hanes hyd at lefel ôl-raddedig, hoffwn ddweud hyn: mae yna sawl agwedd ar hanes Cymru, ac mae'n bwysig iawn, yng Nghymru, ein bod yn addysgu'r gwahanol agweddau hynny ar hanes a bod pobl yn cael mynediad iddynt.

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

Cludiant i'r Ysgol

School Transport

1. Kirsty Williams: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwregysau diogelwch ar gludiant i'r ysgol. OAQ(4)0208(LGC)*

1. Kirsty Williams: *Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of seat belts on school transport. OAQ(4)0208(LGC)*

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): I thank the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire for that question. The Safety on Learner Transport (Wales) Measure 2011 requires seat belts to be fitted on all buses used for dedicated learner transport from 1 October 2014. I will be publishing advisory guidance to local authorities and bus operators to help them prepare for the new requirements later this month.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Diolch i'r Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae'r Mesur Diogelwch ar Gludiant i Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2011 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i wregysau diogelwch gael eu gosod ar yr holl fysiau a ddefnyddir ar gyfer cludiant penodol i ddysgwyr o 1 Hydref 2014. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi canllawiau ymgynghorol i awdurdodau lleol a gweithredwyr bysiau i'w helpu i baratoi ar gyfer y gofynion newydd yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you for that answer, Minister. Do you share the confusion of parents in parts of Brecon and Radnorshire whose children have previously been conveyed to school on dedicated school transport that was required through the tendering process to have seat belts and who now find that the council is moving children onto service buses on which no such provision is made for them? Why should some Powys children travel to school in the safety of a seat belt, while other Powys children do not have that right? Would you care to comment on that?

Kirsty Williams: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Ydych chi'n rhannu dryswch rhieni mewn rhannau o Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yr arferai eu plant gael eu cludo i'r ysgol ar gludiant ysgol penodedig yr oedd yn ofynnol drwy'r broses dendro iddo gael gwregysau diogelwch ac sydd yn awr yn canfod bod y cyngor yn rhoi plant ar fysiau gwasanaeth lle nad oes darpariaeth o'r fath ar eu cyfer? Pam y dylai rhai plant ym Mhowys deithio i'r ysgol yn ddiogel gan ddefnyddio gwregys diogelwch, tra nad oes gan blant eraill ym Mhowys yr hawl honno? A fyddech yn fodlon gwneud sylwadau ar hynny?

Carl Sargeant: I recognise the concern of the Member and the constituents whom she seeks to represent on this matter. I will give consideration to that in the guidance that I offer to local authorities.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n cydnabod pryder yr Aelod a'r etholwyr y mae'n ceisio eu cynrychioli ar y mater hwn. Byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth i hynny yn y canllawiau a gynigiaf i awdurdodau lleol.

Byron Davies: Following on from that, what

Byron Davies: Yn dilyn hynny, pa gamau

actions have been taken to ensure that the legislation passed by this institution will be effective in 2014 and, specifically, what has your department done since the legislation was passed to ensure that bus operators that are certifying their fleet will have all the belts in place in 2014? Do you happen to know what percentage of the current school bus fleet in Wales has seat belts?

sydd wedi'u cymryd i sicrhau y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth a basiwyd gan y sefydliad hwn yn weithredol yn 2014 ac, yn benodol, beth a wnaed gan eich adran ers pasio'r ddeddfwriaeth i sicrhau y bydd gweithredwyr bysiau sy'n ardystio eu fflyd wedi gosod yr holl wregysau diogelwch yn 2014? A ydych yn digwydd gwybod pa ganran o'r fflyd bysiau ysgol sydd â gwregysau diogelwch yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd?

Carl Sargeant: I do not have the percentage figure that the Member requests, however I can give him assurances that my team is working very hard with local authorities to try to understand the implementation and costs involved in that process. As I mentioned earlier, I will be issuing guidance later this month to local authorities to enable them to prepare for that date.

Carl Sargeant: Nid oes gennyf y ffigur canrannol y mae'r Aelod yn gofyn amdano, ond gallaf ei sicrhau bod fy nhîm yn gweithio'n galed iawn gydag awdurdodau lleol i geisio deall y broses weithredu a'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses honno. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, byddaf yn cyhoeddi canllawiau yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn i awdurdodau lleol i'w galluogi i baratoi ar gyfer y dyddiad hwnnw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae gan tua 80% o'r bysiau sy'n cario plant i'r ysgol wregysau ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n gwybod bod y Gweinidog yn derbyn mai'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud yw sicrhau bod pob un sydd o dan gontract i awdurdod lleol yn gwneud hynny. A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod tipyn o waith i'w wneud i berswadio rhai o'r cwmnïau bysiau i symud yn gynt yn y maes hwn? Rwy'n gobeithio bydd y canllawiau y bydd yn rhoi gerbron yr awdurdodau lleol a'r cwmnïau bysiau yn ei gwneud hi'n glir bod hyn yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei wneud erbyn 2014, ac yn ceisio eu perswadio i wneud hynny'n gynt os yn bosibl.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Some 80% of buses conveying children to school have seatbelts at the moment. I know that the Minister accepts that what we are endeavouring to do is to ensure that all of those under contract to a local authority make that provision. Is the Minister aware that there is some work to be done to persuade some bus companies to move more swiftly in this area? I hope that the guidelines that he will put before local authorities and the bus companies will make it clear that this is something that they have to put in place by 2014, and will try to persuade them to do it as swiftly as possible.

Carl Sargeant: The legislation around this indicates that the date of 2014 is not optional. I am grateful for the percentage figure: I would expect you, as former Minister for transport, to know that. The issue, certainly for me, is about how to ensure that bus operators and local authorities can work together for the safety of our young people travelling on dedicated and non-dedicated learner transport systems.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â hyn yn dangos nad yw'r dyddiad 2014 yn ddewisol. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y ffigur canrannol: byddwn yn disgwyl ichi wybod hynny, fel cyn-Weinidog Trafnidiaeth. Y mater, yn sicr i mi, yw sut i sicrhau y gall gweithredwyr bysiau ac awdurdodau lleol weithio gyda'i gilydd er diogelwch ein pobl ifanc sy'n teithio ar systemau cludo dysgwyr penodedig a rhai nad ydynt yn benodedig.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

2. Andrew R.T. Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Canol De Cymru ar gyfer 2013.*

2. Andrew R.T. Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for South Wales Central for 2013. OAQ(4)0217(LGC)*

OAQ(4)0217(LGC)

Carl Sargeant: My priorities for the whole of Wales are to deliver on the programme for government.

Carl Sargeant: Fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer Cymru gyfan fydd cyflawni o ran y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you, First Minister—Minister, I mean—for that answer. It is that time of the day; they have not elevated you yet.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch, Brif Weinidog—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog—am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae wedi cyrraedd yr adeg honno o'r dydd; nid ydynt wedi eich dyrchafu eto.

Two years ago, the joint working grant, which provided a funding stream to create better collaborative working among local authorities and health boards, was done away with by the Welsh Government. Has the Government done an assessment to see how many of the organisations that lost that funding have been able to carry on with that work? Has there been a shortfall in provision following the withdrawal of that grant?

Ddwy flynedd yn ôl, daeth Llywodraeth Cymru â'r grant ar gyfer cydweithio, a oedd yn darparu ffrwd ariannu i greu gwell cydweithio ymhlith awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd, i ben. A yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud asesiad i weld faint o'r sefydliadau a gollodd y cyllid hwnnw sydd wedi gallu parhau â'r gwaith hwnnw? A fu diffyg yn y ddarpariaeth yn dilyn tynnu'r grant hwnnw yn ôl?

Carl Sargeant: The interesting point for me is that collaboration should be about entering into an agreement about sustainable operation in the long term, and about how organisations can make a step change to ensure that, whatever the initial funding in place, they can maintain that process in the longer term without that funding stream. The sustainable element of this is the key to successful collaboration. I am sure, therefore, that the Member will also welcome the introduction of the collaboration fund, the £10 million for local authorities to enable them to further collaborate within their organisations or beyond them in the broader public sector.

Carl Sargeant: Yr hyn sy'n ddiddorol i mi yw y dylai cydweithio fod yn ymwneud ag ymrwymo i gytundeb ynghylch gweithredu'n gynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor, a gyda sut y gall sefydliadau wneud newid sylweddol i sicrhau, faint bynnag o arian cychwynnol a geir, y gallant gynnal y broses honno yn y tymor hwy heb y ffrwd ariannu honno. Mae'r elfen gynaliadwy o hyn yn allweddol i gydweithio'n llwyddiannus. Rwy'n siŵr, felly, y bydd yr Aelod hefyd yn croesawu'r broses o gyflwyno'r gronfa gydweithredu, y £10 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol i'w galluogi i gydweithio ymhellach o fewn eu sefydliadau neu y tu hwnt iddynt yn y sector cyhoeddus ehangach.

Leanne Wood: One key priority for the region in 2013 is the status of discussions about the future of the renewal of the Welsh rail franchise. Plaid Cymru is supportive of recent suggestions on developing a co-operative model as a serious franchising option. Can you tell us when in the next year you will be able to provide us with a report on your franchising options?

Leanne Wood: Un flaenoriaeth allweddol ar gyfer y rhanbarth yn 2013 yw statws trafodaethau am ddyfodol y gwaith o adnewyddu'r fasnachfraint rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Mae Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi awgrymiadau diweddar ar ddatblygu model cydweithredol fel opsiwn masnachfreinio difrifol. A allwch ddweud wrthym pryd, yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, y gallwch roi adroddiad inni ar eich opsiynau masnachfreinio?

Carl Sargeant: I cannot pre-empt any decisions on future franchise opportunities, but I have already started on this work. In

Carl Sargeant: Ni allaf achub y blaen ar unrhyw benderfyniadau ar gyfleoedd masnachfreinio yn y dyfodol, ond rwyf eisoes

October, I held a stakeholders meeting to understand what opportunities there were for all bidders to look at options for the new franchise system. Of course, I know that other Members are very interested in a not-for profit, not-for-dividend, rail infrastructure. If that is placed before us at the appropriate time in the decision-making process between the Department for Transport and me, we will have to make the appropriate decision before 2018.

wedi dechrau ar y gwaith hwn. Ym mis Hydref, cynhaliais gyfarfod i randdeiliaid i ddeall pa gyfleoedd oedd ar gael i'r holl gynigwyr i edrych ar opsiynau ar gyfer y system fasnachfraint newydd. Wrth gwrs, gwn fod gan Aelodau eraill ddiddordeb mawr mewn seilwaith rheilffyrdd dielw nad yw'n talu difidend. Os caiff hynny ei roi ger ein bron ar yr adeg briodol yn y broses gwneud penderfyniadau rhwng yr Adran Drafnidiaeth a minnau, bydd rhaid inni wneud y penderfyniad priodol cyn 2018.

Eluned Parrott: I welcome yesterday's written statement, outlining your priorities for integrated transport, which was published about two hours after I asked the First Minister for some of those things—never let it be said that you are not a fast mover. However, I note that the taskforce that you are establishing will be looking at such issues as branding, identity, integrated ticketing, and governance for the new initiative. Is that the first step in establishing a joint transport authority under the Transport (Wales) Act 2006?

Eluned Parrott: Croesawaf y datganiad ysgrifenedig a gafwyd ddoe, yn amlinellu eich blaenoriaethau ar gyfer trafnidiaeth integredig, a gyhoeddwyd tua dwy awr ar ôl imi holi'r Prif Weinidog ynghylch rhai o'r materion hynny—rydych yn gweithredu'n gyflym, mae hynny'n sicr. Fodd bynnag, nodaf y bydd y tasglu rydych yn ei sefydlu yn edrych ar faterion megis brandio, prawf adnabod, system docynnau integredig, a llywodraethu ar gyfer y fenter newydd. Ai dyna'r cam cyntaf i sefydlu awdurdod trafnidiaeth ar y cyd o dan Ddeddf Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) 2006?

Carl Sargeant: No.

Carl Sargeant: Nage.

Cyfarfodydd Awdudrodau Lleol

Local Authority Meetings

3. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried ehangu mynediad y cyhoedd i gyfarfodydd awdurdodau lleol drwy recordio'r cyfarfodydd sy'n agored i aelodau'r cyhoedd neu eu darlledu dros y rhyngrwyd. OAQ(4)0215(LGC)*

3. William Graham: *Will the Minister consider extending public access to local authority meetings via the recording or internet broadcasting of those meetings which members of the public may attend. OAQ(4)0215(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for South Wales East for his question. I have placed on record my support for local authorities trying to engage with the public, and there are a number of provisions within the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 to encourage this. I am also on record as supporting local authorities making arrangements to broadcast their meetings.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru am ei gwestiwn. Rwyf wedi cofnodi fy nghefnogaeth i awdurdodau lleol sy'n ceisio ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd, ac mae nifer o ddarpariaethau ym Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 i annog hyn. Cofnodwyd hefyd fy mod yn cefnogi awdurdodau lleol sy'n gwneud trefniadau i ddarlledu eu cyfarfodydd.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, Minister. I and many others in the Chamber have called for local authorities to allow public filming in council chambers. Does the Minister not agree that all local authorities should welcome the opportunity

William Graham: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Rwyf i a sawl un arall yn y Siambr wedi galw ar awdurdodau lleol i ganiatáu ffilmio cyhoeddus mewn siambrau cyngor. Onid yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno y dylai pob awdurdod lleol groesawu'r cyfle a gyflwynir

presented by the digital age and that standing in the way of this is retarding true transparency?

gan yr oes ddigidol, a bod atal hyn yn arafu gwir dryloywder?

Carl Sargeant: I share in the Member's comments, but I would say that it is important to ensure that local authorities and their members are aware that filming is taking place. I am very comfortable with that, and I would encourage local authorities to move in that direction.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n cyd-fynd â sylwadau'r Aelod, ond byddwn yn dweud ei bod yn bwysig sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol a'u haelodau yn ymwybodol bod ffilmio yn digwydd. Rwy'n gyfforddus iawn â hynny, a byddwn yn annog awdurdodau lleol i symud i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

Alun Ffred Jones: Weinidog, a wnewch ymuno â mi wrth longyfarch Cyngor Gwynedd ar fod y cyntaf i ddarlledu cyfarfodydd cyngor ar y we? Yn anffodus, roedd y dechnoleg ychydig bach yn wallus ar y pryd ac felly nid oedd yn arbrawf eithriadol o lwyddiannus. Fodd bynnag, mewn egwyddor, a fyddech yn cytuno bod hyn yn gyfle i gynghorwyr lleol gyfleu eu neges ac i gael etholwyr i ddeall mwy am brosesau awdurdodau lleol?

Alun Ffred Jones: Minister, would you join me in congratulating Gwynedd Council on being the first to broadcast council meetings online? Unfortunately, the technology was a little lacking at the time and therefore it was not an exceptionally successful experiment. However, in principle, would you agree that this is an opportunity for local councillors to get their message across and to get constituents to understand more about the processes of local authorities?

Carl Sargeant: I would certainly welcome any authority wishing to engage in this process and to take forward transparency within the organisation. There are huge benefits, because people can see the whole event taking place within an authority, rather than just hearing the soundbites that some individuals may wish to take from a recording that they have done themselves in order to affect the authority and some of its decision-making processes. Transparency is key.

Carl Sargeant: Byddwn yn sicr yn croesawu unrhyw awdurdod sy'n dymuno cymryd rhan yn y broses hon a datblygu tryloywder o fewn y sefydliad. Mae manteision enfawr, oherwydd gall pobl weld y digwyddiad cyfan yn digwydd o fewn awdurdod, yn hytrach na dim ond clywed y sylwadau bachog y bydd rhai unigolion am eu cymryd efallai o recordiad a wnaed ganddynt hwy er mwyn cael effaith ar yr awdurdod a rhai o'i brosesau gwneud penderfyniadau. Mae tryloywder yn allweddol.

William Powell: Minister, will you join me in welcoming the moves by certain special purpose local authorities in Wales, such as the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, in setting an example to other authorities across Wales by making their meetings publicly accessible via a live internet link and therefore making them more accountable to the communities they serve? Furthermore, given the progress that such authorities are making in developing transparency, will you please outline any plans you have to set targets or guidelines for principal local authorities in Wales to give the same benefit to the communities they serve?

William Powell: Weinidog, a ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r camau gan rai awdurdodau lleol diben arbennig yng Nghymru, megis Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, i osod esiampl i awdurdodau eraill ledled Cymru drwy sicrhau bod eu cyfarfodydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd drwy gyswllt rhyngrwyd byw ac felly eu gwneud yn fwy atebol i'r cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu? At hynny, o ystyried y cynnydd a wneir gan awdurdodau o'r fath o ran datblygu tryloywder, a amlinellwch unrhyw gynlluniau sydd gennych i osod targedau neu ganllawiau ar gyfer prif awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i roi'r un fantais i'r cymunedau y maent hwy yn eu gwasanaethu?

Carl Sargeant: I have recently written to all local authorities in Wales asking what provision they have and what they intend to do to enhance this facility.

Carl Sargeant: Yn ddiweddar, ysgrifennais at yr holl awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn gofyn pa ddarpariaeth sydd ganddynt a'r hyn y maent yn bwriadu ei wneud i wella'r cyfleuster hwn.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

4. Suzy Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer ei bortffolio yn 2013. OAQ(4)0214(LGC)*

4. Suzy Davies: *Will the Minister outline his priorities for his portfolio in 2013. OAQ(4)0214(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: My priorities are to deliver on our programme for government commitments to reduce poverty, to make our communities safer, and to support the delivery of effective and efficient public services.

Carl Sargeant: Fy mlaenoriaethau yw cyflawni ein rhaglen ar gyfer ymrwymiadau'r llywodraeth i leihau tlodi, i wneud ein cymunedau yn fwy diogel, ac i gefnogi'r broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus effeithiol ac effeithlon.

Suzy Davies: Thank you for that answer, Minister. I was pleased to hear you mention making communities safer. Minister, in October, you agreed to look at putting child protection at the heart of safe walking and cycling routes to school, which is very much in the spirit of the Assembly's commitment to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Last month, I sent you some information, which I hope was useful in helping you to look afresh at this issue. Minister, you have indicated that you will make a statement, so can you tell us when you will update the Chamber on the progress of any new guidelines driven by the need for child protection that may be issued to local authorities?

Suzy Davies: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Roedd yn dda gennyf eich clywed yn sôn am wneud cymunedau yn fwy diogel. Weinidog, ym mis Hydref, gwnaethoch gytuno i ystyried rhoi amddiffyn plant wrth wraidd y llwybrau cerdded a beicio diogel i'r ysgol, ac mae hynny'n sicr yn cyd-fynd ag ysbryd ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Fis diwethaf, anfonais rywfaint o wybodaeth atoch, yr wyf yn gobeithio ei bod yn ddefnyddiol i'ch helpu i edrych o'r newydd ar y mater hwn. Weinidog, rydych wedi nodi y byddwch yn gwneud datganiad, felly a allwch ddweud wrthym pryd y byddwch yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Siambr ar hynt unrhyw ganllawiau newydd a ysgogir gan yr angen am gynlluniau amddiffyn plant y gellir eu cyhoeddi i awdurdodau lleol?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her important question. I announced on 7 November the plans to review the guidance on risk assessments for safe routes to school. These are under consideration. Under the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, there is a legal duty on local authorities to risk-assess walking routes to school. The Welsh Government expects local authorities to fulfil their duty in full.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn pwysig. Cyhoeddais ar 7 Tachwedd y cynlluniau i adolygu'r canllawiau ar asesu risg ar gyfer llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol. Mae'r rhain yn cael eu hystyried. O dan Fesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, mae dyletswydd gyfreithiol ar awdurdodau lleol i gynnal asesiad risg o lwybrau cerdded i'r ysgol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol gyflawni eu dyletswydd yn llawn.

David Rees: Minister, as the new Communities First clusters have been approved, and you are announcing those

David Rees: Weinidog, gan fod y clystyrau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf newydd wedi cael eu cymeradwyo, a'ch bod yn cyhoeddi'r

approvals, do you agree that Communities First programmes must be delivered in the Communities First areas they serve and not centralised in a cluster hub? In Briton Ferry, residents will have to travel to the centre of Neath, at a cost of £4.20 per return journey, each time they wish to use the service. These are people who are not in a position to afford that.

cymeradwyaethau hynny, a gytunwch fod yn rhaid i raglenni Cymunedau yn Gyntaf gael eu cyflwyno yn yr ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf y maent yn eu gwasanaethu ac nid eu canoli mewn canolfan glwstwr? Yn Llansawel, bydd rhaid i drigolion deithio i ganol Castell-nedd, ar gost o £4.20 yn ôl ac ymlaen, bob tro y byddant am ddefnyddio'r gwasanaeth. Mae'r rhain yn bobl na allant fforddio gwneud hynny.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his question. It is really important that the Communities First programme is focused on the community and that many of the projects and initiatives are delivered in the communities they are designed to serve. I am grateful to the Member for raising this with me today, and I will ask my team to look at this point specifically. However, the change in the programme means that there will be a change to the way in which the activities are delivered. This will mean that there are new options for delivery and, hopefully, that will be embraced by the community.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn canolbwyntio ar y gymuned a bod llawer o'r prosiectau a mentrau yn cael eu cyflwyno yn y cymunedau y maent wedi'u cynllunio i'w gwasanaethu. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am godi hyn gyda mi heddiw, a gofynnaf i'm tîm edrych ar y pwynt hwn yn benodol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r newid yn y rhaglen yn golygu y bydd newid yn y ffordd y cyflwynir y gweithgareddau. Bydd hyn yn golygu bod opsiynau newydd ar gyfer cyflwyno ac y caiff hynny, gobeithio, ei groesawu gan y gymuned.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, un o'r pynciau sy'n codi yn adroddiad Leveson yw'r dirywiad yn nifer y bobl sy'n derbyn ac sy'n darllen papurau newydd lleol. A ydych yn cytuno bod y papurau hynny yn eithriadol o bwysig o ran democratiaeth a thrafodaeth ddinesig yn ein cymunedau? Beth y gallwch chi fel Gweinidog ei wneud i geisio cynnal y papurau hynny?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, one of the topics raised in the Leveson report is the decline in the number of people who take and read local newspapers. Do you agree that those papers are exceptionally important in terms of democracy and civic debate in our communities? What are you as a Minister able to do to try to sustain those papers?

2.30 p.m.

2.30 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: The dissemination of local news is very important for individual communities. Whether they are newspapers or digital technology, they are all an important part of the information-sharing process. However, the implementation of newspapers for local authorities is a matter for local authorities.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r broses o ledaenu newyddion lleol yn bwysig iawn ar gyfer cymunedau unigol. P'un a ydynt yn bapurau newydd neu'n dechnoleg ddigidol, maent i gyd yn rhan bwysig o'r broses o rannu gwybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae gweithredu papurau newydd ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn fater i awdurdodau lleol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Rydych wedi ateb fy ail gwestiwn, mewn gwirionedd, sef a ydych chi'n cytuno â mi bod papurau sy'n cael eu cynhyrchu gan awdurdodau lleol, ac sy'n tynnu arian hysbysebu i mewn wrth reswm, yn gallu bod yn fygythiad i'r papurau newydd lleol hynny? Gosodwyd canllawiau

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You have answered my second question, in all honesty, namely do you agree with me that the papers produced by local authorities, which naturally draw in advertising revenue, can be a threat to local newspapers? Guidelines on this were set back in 2001. Do you have any intention

ar gyfer hyn yn ôl yn 2001. A yw'n fwriad gennych edrych ar y canllawiau hynny unwaith yn rhagor i ddiogelu'r papurau newyddion lleol hyn yr ydych yn cytuno â mi eu bod yn eithriadol o bwysig o ran trafod gwleidyddiaeth yn ein cymunedau?

of revisiting those guidelines once more to safeguard these local newspapers, which you agree with me are exceptionally important from the point of view of the discussion of politics in our communities?

Carl Sargeant: It is really important that we are able to give communities transparency and full access to the agenda of politics and decision-making processes by various methods. I will give consideration to reviewing the guidance that was issued some time back.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn gallu sicrhau tryloywder i gymunedau a bod ganddynt fynediad llawn i'r agenda o wleidyddiaeth a phrosesau gwneud penderfyniadau drwy ddulliau amrywiol. Byddaf yn ystyried adolygu'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd beth amser yn ôl.

Peter Black: You have said publicly in the past that you wish to enter into conversations with the UK Government about securing the legislative competence to change the voting system for local government, even if you may not agree with me on how to do it. What have you done in respect of that, and how do you propose to take it forward?

Peter Black: Rydych wedi dweud ar goedd yn y gorffennol eich bod am gael trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch sicrhau cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol i newid y system bleidleisio ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, hyd yn oed os nad ydych o bosibl yn cytuno â mi ynghylch sut i wneud hynny. Beth ydych wedi'i wneud mewn perthynas â hynny, a sut ydych yn bwriadu ei ddatblygu?

Carl Sargeant: Discussions are pursuing around part 2 of the Silk commission with regard to the competencies of this organisation and the transfer of powers across. However, I have asked my department to look, with the Deputy Prime Minister's department, at the franchises and opportunities here in Wales for the determination of elections.

Carl Sargeant: Mae trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt ynghylch rhan 2 comisiwn Silk o ran cymwyseddau'r sefydliad hwn a'r broses o drosglwyddo pwerau. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi gofyn i'm hadran i, ynghyd ag adran y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, edrych ar y masnachfreintiau a'r cyfleoedd yma yng Nghymru ar gyfer penderfynu ar etholiadau.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, Minister, but on the issue of transparency, your Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Bill makes a number of provisions for community councils putting more information online. You will know that if you try to find the declarations of interest of local councillors, not only in community councils but also in principal councils, it is often very difficult to do so online, and very few councils have them on their website. Will you consider tabling amendments to your Bill to make it a requirement for all councils, principal and community councils, to put that information online?

Peter Black: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog, ond ar fater tryloywder, mae eich Bil Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) yn gwneud nifer o ddarpariaethau i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i gynghorau cymuned roi rhagor o wybodaeth ar-lein. Byddwch yn gwybod, os ydych yn ceisio dod o hyd i ddatganiadau buddiant cynghorwyr lleol, nid yn unig mewn cynghorau cymuned ond hefyd mewn prif gynghorau, ei bod yn aml yn anodd iawn gwneud hynny ar-lein, a phrin yw'r cynghorau sy'n eu cynnwys ar eu gwefan. A ystyriwch gyflwyno gwelliannau i'ch Bil i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i bob cyngor, prif gyngor a chyngor cymuned, roi'r wybodaeth ar-lein?

Carl Sargeant: Yes, I would be interested in looking at that further. It is really important

Carl Sargeant: Yn sicr, byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn edrych ar hynny

that the declarations of interest of any member of any elected body be made public so that people are fully aware of the potential conflicts that may exist. I take that seriously.

ymhellach. Mae'n wirioneddol bwysig bod datganiadau buddiant unrhyw aelod o unrhyw gorff etholedig yn cael eu cyhoeddi fel bod pobl yn llwyr ymwybodol o'r gwrthdaro posibl a all fodoli. Rwy'n cymryd hynny o ddifrif.

Trafnidiaeth Integredig

Integrated Transport

5. Ieuan Wyn Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu trafnidiaeth integredig yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0212(LGC)*

5. Ieuan Wyn Jones: *Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of integrated transport in Wales. OAQ(4)0212(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for Ynys Môn for his question. My prioritised national transport plan sets out what the Welsh Government is doing with public transport operators, local government and others to achieve an integrated transport system.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ynys Môn am ei gwestiwn. Mae fy nghynllun trafnidiaeth genedlaethol a flaenoriaethwyd yn nodi'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud gyda gweithredwyr cludiant cyhoeddus, llywodraeth leol ac eraill i gyflawni system drafnidiaeth integredig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: While I welcome any statement that you make on integrated transport, I have seen the one that you issued yesterday, which refers to two areas of Wales, namely the south-east and north-east. For those of us who represent other parts of Wales, it would be interesting to know what schemes you are developing there, as well. You issued a previous statement in July 2011 about sustainable travel towns and, for example, an allocation of £1 million was made to the Môn and Menai sustainable travel town area. What has happened to that money since?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Er fy mod yn croesawu unrhyw ddatganiad a wnewch ar drafnidiaeth integredig, rwyf wedi gweld yr un a gyhoeddwyd gennych ddoe, sy'n cyfeirio at ddwy ardal o Gymru, sef y de-ddwyrain a'r gogledd-ddwyrain. I'r rheini ohonom sy'n cynrychioli rhannau eraill o Gymru, byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod pa gynlluniau rydych yn eu datblygu yno hefyd. Gwnaethoch gyhoeddi datganiad blaenorol ym mis Gorffennaf 2011 ynglŷn â theithio cynaliadwy ac, er enghraifft, gwnaed dyraniad o £1 miliwn i ardal trefi teithio cynaliadwy Môn a Menai. Beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r arian hwnnw ers hynny?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member again for his question. The statement that I made yesterday refers to the south Wales metro concept and the city region element of operation. Sewta, the south east Wales transport alliance, is the lead organisation taking those discussions forward, and, in north Wales, Taith is the recognised body for all of north Wales, including east and west. It is important that we give them the tools to develop integrated transport programmes.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod unwaith eto am ei gwestiwn. Mae'r datganiad a wneuthum ddoe yn cyfeirio at gysyniad metro de Cymru ac elfen weithredu dinas-ranbarthau. Sewta, cynghrair trafnidiaeth y de-ddwyrain, yw'r prif sefydliad sy'n datblygu'r trafodaethau hynny ymlaen, ac, yn y gogledd, Taith yw'r corff a gydnabyddir ar gyfer y gogledd i gyd, gan gynnwys y gogledd-ddwyrain a'r gogledd-orllewin. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn rhoi'r adnoddau iddynt ddatblygu rhaglenni trafnidiaeth integredig.

On sustainable travel towns, we are looking at the effectiveness of the funding streams that have been used in various areas of Wales, and that will complement the active

O ran trefi teithio cynaliadwy, rydym yn edrych ar effeithiolrwydd y ffrydiau ariannu a ddefnyddiwyd mewn ardaloedd gwahanol o Gymru, ac a fydd yn cyd-fynd â'r Bil teithio

travel Bill that we will be introducing later next year.

llesol y byddwn yn ei gyflwyno yn ddiweddarach y flwyddyn nesaf.

Antoinette Sandbach: Minister, you may be aware that residents in rural areas of north Wales are becoming increasingly concerned about the state of their local public transport. Fewer bus services are running while costs continue to rise. Given the value of on-demand community transport schemes in rural areas, such as Dial A Ride in Denbighshire, can you confirm what steps you have taken to extend these schemes across rural Wales, and will you confirm which area will be next in line to benefit from the Bwcabus scheme?

Antoinette Sandbach: Weinidog, efallai y byddwch yn ymwybodol bod trigolion mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn y gogledd yn mynd yn gynyddol bryderus am gyflwr eu cludiant cyhoeddus lleol. Mae llai o wasanaethau bysiau ar gael er bod costau yn parhau i godi. O ystyried gwerth cynlluniau cludiant cymunedol ar-alw mewn ardaloedd gwledig, megis Dial A Ride yn Sir Ddinbych, a allwch gadarnhau pa gamau a gymerwyd gennych i ymestyn y cynlluniau hyn ar draws cefn gwlad Cymru, ac a wnewch gadarnhau pa ardal fydd yn elwa ar y cynllun Bwcabus nesaf?

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful to the Member for referring to the very positive Bwcabus scheme that is in operation. It is well used and well supported. The Member will also be aware of the bus funding review that has been taking place and of changes to how bus operator grants and bus subsidies are working in Wales. I will make a statement to the Assembly shortly on the detail of that, but we have to consider the quantum of money that has been reduced by the UK Government for the delivery of services. I hope to make the best effective use of that with bus operators.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am gyfeirio at y cynllun Bwcabus cadarnhaol iawn sydd ar waith. Mae'n boblogaidd a chaiff ei gefnogi'n dda. Bydd yr Aelod hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r adolygiad o gyllid bysiau sydd wedi cael ei gynnal ac o newidiadau i'r ffordd y mae grantiau i weithredwyr bysiau a chymorthdaliadau bws yn gweithio yng Nghymru. Gwnaf ddatganiad i'r Cynulliad yn fuan ar fanylion hynny, ond mae'n rhaid inni ystyried y cwantwm o arian sydd wedi cael ei leihau gan Lywodraeth y DU ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau. Gobeithiaf allu gwneud y defnydd mwyaf effeithiol o hynny gyda gweithredwyr bysiau.

Masnachu mewn Pobl

Human Trafficking

6. Aled Roberts: *Pa amcanion a thargedau sydd wedi cael eu gosod ar gyfer y Cydgysylltydd Atal Masnachu mewn Pobl newydd. OAQ(4)0218(LGC)*

6. Aled Roberts: *What objectives and targets have been set for the new Anti-human Trafficking Co-ordinator. OAQ(4)0218(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for North Wales for his important question. I want to develop an environment in Wales that is hostile to human trafficking. One of the first tasks for the anti human trafficking co-ordinator will be to respond to the series of recommendations from the strategic round table report on human trafficking in Wales, launched on 14 November.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Cymru am ei gwestiwn pwysig. Rwyf am ddatblygu amgylchedd yng Nghymru sy'n gwrthwynebu masnachu mewn pobl. Un o'r tasgau cyntaf ar gyfer y cydgysylltydd atal masnachu mewn pobl fydd ymateb i'r gyfres o argymhellion yn yr adroddiad ford gron strategol ar fasnachu mewn pobl yng Nghymru, a lansiwyd ar 14 Tachwedd.

Aled Roberts: Rwy'n siŵr ein bod i gyd yn croesawu apwyntiad y cydgysylltydd newydd, ond a fydd unrhyw asesiad o lwyddiannau neu fethiannau y rhaglen

Aled Roberts: I am sure that we all welcome the appointment of the new co-ordinator, but will there be any assessment of the successes or failures of this important programme in

bwysig hon hyd yn hyn yng Nghymru?

Wales thus far?

Carl Sargeant: This is the second appointment to the position, and we have made many positive programme changes with his introduction. This is the first appointment of this type in the whole of the UK. It is very positive, and people across Europe are looking at what we are doing in Wales to tackle this issue. We are pushing to make the UK and Wales a hostile place for human trafficking, and the new co-ordinator, Stephen Chapman, will ensure that, over the next few weeks as part of his introduction to the new role, he makes himself known to the network of people and organisations across Wales who will make a difference by working together to tackle this issue. He has already met people from several organisations across Wales that are committed to making a difference.

Carl Sargeant: Dyma'r ail benodiad i'r swydd, ac rydym wedi gwneud llawer o newidiadau cadarnhaol i'r rhaglen ers ei benodi. Dyma'r penodiad cyntaf o'i fath yn y DU gyfan. Mae'n gadarnhaol iawn, ac mae pobl ar draws Ewrop yn edrych ar yr hyn rydym yn ei wneud yng Nghymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Rydym yn gweithio'n galed i wneud y DU a Chymru yn lle nad yw'n croesawu masnachu mewn pobl, a bydd y cydgysylltydd newydd, Stephen Chapman, yn sicrhau, dros yr wythnosau nesaf, ei fod, fel rhan o'i gyflwyniad i'r rôl newydd, yn cyflwyno ei hun i rwydwaith o bobl a sefydliadau ledled Cymru a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth drwy gydweithio i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Mae eisoes wedi cwrdd â phobl o sawl sefydliad ledled Cymru sydd wedi ymrwymo i wneud gwahaniaeth.

Joyce Watson: What discussions have you had with representatives of local government following the recent media reports that less than a quarter of Wales's unitary authorities have protocols in place to protect the victims of human trafficking?

Joyce Watson: Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda chynrychiolwyr llywodraeth leol yn dilyn yr adroddiadau diweddar yn y cyfryngau mai llai na chwarter o awdurdodau unedol Cymru sydd â phrotocolau ar waith i amddiffyn dioddefwyr masnachu mewn pobl?

Carl Sargeant: I have already started discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association, with the public service leadership group, and all individual organisations through local authorities to ensure that we have coverage across Wales. I would expect local authorities to respond to that.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf eisoes wedi dechrau trafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, gyda grŵp arwain y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a phob sefydliad unigol drwy awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod gennym ddarpariaeth ar draws Cymru. Byddwn yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ymateb i hynny.

On the query and the discussion that the BBC led on coverage, I do not believe that we need 22 organisations delivering their own human trafficking policy, but I do believe that we need national coverage. I hope that, following the conversations that I have had and will continue to have, local authorities will respond accordingly.

O ran yr ymholiad a'r drafodaeth a arweiniodd y BBC ar y ddarpariaeth, ni chredaf fod angen 22 o sefydliadau yn cyflwyno eu polisi masnachu mewn pobl eu hunain, ond rwy'n credu bod angen darpariaeth genedlaethol. Gobeithiaf, yn dilyn y trafodaethau yr wyf wedi'u cael, ac y byddaf yn parhau i'w cael, y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn ymateb yn unol â hynny.

Mohammad Asghar: In his annual report, the Children's Commissioner for Wales called for a review of the implementation of the all-Wales protocol on child trafficking. Does the Minister believe that this review should be a priority for Stephen Chapman to

Mohammad Asghar: Yn ei adroddiad blynyddol, galwodd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru am adolygiad o'r broses o weithredu protocol Cymru gyfan ar fasnachu mewn plant. A yw'r Gweinidog yn credu y dylai'r adolygiad hwn fod yn flaenoriaeth i Stephen

undertake, and, if so, when would he expect the co-ordinator to report?

Chapman ymgymryd â hi, ac, os felly, pryd y byddai'n disgwyl i'r cydgysylltydd adrodd ar hyn?

Carl Sargeant: My colleague, Gwenda Thomas, leads on the protection of children, and we have regular discussions. We have to ensure collective responsibility and an understanding of who deals with what element, whether it be trafficking, tackling domestic abuse or ending violence against women. Stephen Chapman's job is to ensure that he understands fully what we expect him to do and what other organisations are expected to do, and that he delivers on that.

Carl Sargeant: Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Gwenda Thomas, yn arwain ar amddiffyn plant, a chawn drafodaethau rheolaidd. Mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau cyfrifoldeb ar y cyd a dealltwriaeth o bwy sy'n delio â pha elfen, boed yn fasnachu, mynd i'r afael â cham-drin yn y cartref neu roi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn menywod. Gwaith Stephen Chapman yw sicrhau ei fod yn deall yn llwyr yr hyn y disgwyliwn iddo ei wneud a beth y disgwylir i sefydliadau eraill ei wneud, a'i fod yn cyflawni yn hynny o beth.

Lindsay Whittle: Plaid Cymru welcomes the appointment of Mr Stephen Chapman, but we know that the official figures, or rather guesstimates, on the number of victims range from 15 to 60. What support, and more importantly, what powers will be available to help the co-ordinator to discover the true extent of the problems in Wales? We all know that, to Wales's shame, many of these victims are children and women, many of whom end up in the sex trade.

Lindsay Whittle: Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu penodiad Mr Stephen Chapman, ond gwyddom fod y ffigurau swyddogol, neu yn hytrach yr amcangyfrifon, ar nifer y dioddefwyr yn amrywio o 15 i 60. Pa gefnogaeth, ac yn bwysicach, pa bwerau a fydd ar gael i helpu'r cydgysylltydd i ganfod gwir faint y problemau yng Nghymru? Gŵyr pob un ohonom, er cywilydd i Gymru, mai plant a merched yw llawer o'r dioddefwyr hyn, ac mai'r fasnach ryw oedd tynged llawer ohonynt.

Carl Sargeant: Again, the Member raises an important issue. We have worked closely with the former anti human trafficking co-ordinator and the present one, Stephen Chapman, and with the police and other agencies to tackle this issue in Wales. Part of the co-ordinator's role is to explore how the public sector can recognise people who are being trafficked. Bob Tooby, the former co-ordinator, spoke to 2,500 individuals in the public sector to help them to recognise the issues. I believe that the numbers that we have are masked by the fact that we do not fully understand where people are being trafficked to or from, and they are not being recognised as trafficked personnel. There is a big educational value to this role. Within the package, we have to educate people to recognise people who are being trafficked, but we must also offer hope for the people who have been trafficked. We have to tell them that, once we have recognised that this has happened, we can give them a pathway out of being trafficked and support them to do it. I expect Steve and the other teams to

Carl Sargeant: Unwaith eto, mae'r Aelod yn codi mater pwysig. Rydym wedi gweithio'n agos gyda'r cyn-gydgysylltydd atal masnachu mewn pobl a'r un presennol, Stephen Chapman, a chyda'r heddlu ac asiantaethau eraill i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yng Nghymru. Rhan o rôl y cydgysylltydd yw archwilio sut y gall y sector cyhoeddus adnabod pobl sy'n cael eu masnachu. Siaradodd Bob Tooby, y cyn-gydgysylltydd, â 2,500 o unigolion yn y sector cyhoeddus i'w helpu i nodi'r problemau. Credaf fod y niferoedd sydd gennym yn cael eu cuddio gan y ffaith nad ydym yn deall yn llawn i ble neu o ble y mae pobl yn cael eu masnachu, ac nid ydynt yn cael eu nodi fel personél masnachu. Mae gwerth addysgol mawr i'r rôl hon. O fewn y pecyn, mae'n rhaid inni addysgu pobl i nodi pobl sy'n cael eu masnachu, ond mae'n rhaid inni hefyd gynnig gobaith i'r bobl sydd wedi cael eu masnachu. Mae'n rhaid inni ddweud wrthynt, unwaith y byddwn wedi nodi bod hyn wedi digwydd, y gallwn gynnig llwybr iddynt allan o'u sefyllfa a'u cefnogi i'w ddilyn. Rwy'n

work on that together.

disgwyl i Steve a'r timau eraill gydweithio ar hynny.

Comisiynwyr yr Heddlu a Throseddu

The Police and Crime Commissioners

7. Ann Jones: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei drafodaethau â'r Comisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddu sydd newydd gael eu hethol. OAQ(4)0220(LGC)*

7. Ann Jones: *Will the Minister make a statement on his discussions with the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioners. OAQ(4)0220(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I recently met with three of the four newly elected police and crime commissioners on 28 November to discuss high-level policy and crime priorities. I also wrote personally to the PCCs to highlight to them the priorities of the Welsh Government in the context of policing, criminal justice and community safety.

Carl Sargeant: Cyfarfûm yn ddiweddar â thri o'r pedwar sydd newydd gael eu hethol yn gomisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu ar 28 Tachwedd i drafod blaenoriaethau o ran polisi lefel uchel a throseddu. Ysgrifennais yn bersonol hefyd at y comisiynwyr i dynnu eu sylw at flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru yng nghyd-destun plismona, cyfiawnder troseddol a diogelwch cymunedol.

Ann Jones: Thank you very much for that, Minister. Many people across north Wales have contacted me about this, and I, too, was dismayed to learn that Mr Roddick ran as an independent during the recent elections, only to be outed as a Liberal Democrat member once the ballot was concluded and the result announced. While I am not at all surprised, I am extremely disappointed by Mr Roddick's stated intention to carry on practising as a barrister. Do you agree, Minister, that north Wales deserves no less than a full-time and fully committed police and crime commissioner?

Ann Jones: Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Mae llawer o bobl yn y gogledd wedi cysylltu â mi ynghylch hyn, ac roeddwn innau hefyd yn siomedig i ddysgu bod Mr Roddick wedi sefyll fel ymgeisydd annibynnol yn ystod yr etholiadau diweddar, dim ond i gael ei ddatgelu fel aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar ôl i'r bleidlais gael ei chwblhau ac ar ôl i'r canlyniad gael ei gyhoeddi. Er nad wyf yn synnu o gwbl, rwy'n siomedig dros ben gyda bwriad cyhoeddedig Mr Roddick i barhau i ymarfer fel bargyfreithiwr. A gytunwch, Weinidog, fod y gogledd yn haeddu comisiynydd heddlu a throseddu llawn amser sy'n llwyr ymrwymedig?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for the Vale of Clwyd's important question. I have written to the Deputy Prime Minister requesting him to consider the introduction of an obligation on anyone standing for election who is a member of a registered political party to do so under their political flag. Failure to do so should be a reason for challenging the result of the election.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddyffryn Clwyd am y cwestiwn pwysig. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn gofyn iddo ystyried cyflwyno rhwymedigaeth ar unrhyw un sy'n sefyll mewn etholiad sy'n aelod o blaid wleidyddol gofrestredig i wneud hynny o dan ei faner wleidyddol. Dylai methiant i wneud hynny fod yn rheswm dros herio canlyniad yr etholiad.

Mark Isherwood: Police and crime panels will provide a check and balance on the police and crime commissioners. Given that the police and crime panels in Wales are different from those in England, in that instead of being local authority committees,

Mark Isherwood: Bydd paneli heddlu a throseddu yn gwirio a chydbwyso'r comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu. O gofio bod y paneli heddlu a throseddu yng Nghymru yn wahanol i'r rhai yn Lloegr, yn yr ystyr y byddant yn gyrff cyhoeddus

they will be freestanding public bodies set up and maintained by the Secretary of State, what discussions have you had with the Welsh Office or the Home Office regarding the establishment and composition of these panels in Wales?

annibynnol a sefydlir ac a gynhelir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn hytrach na bod yn bwyllgorau awdurdodau lleol, pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Swyddfa Cymru neu'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch sefydlu a chyfansoddiad y paneli hyn yng Nghymru?

Carl Sargeant: I have had many discussions with the Home Office on the setting up of these panels. The reason they are different is because we could not come to an agreement on how they would be set up and regulated. Therefore, the Home Office took it upon itself to develop a scheme for Wales. That is in place now, and we have to make sure that, whether we like it or not, it works for and benefits the people of Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf wedi cael sawl trafodaeth gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ar y broses o sefydlu'r paneli hyn. Y rheswm pam eu bod yn wahanol yw am na allem ddod i gytundeb ar sut y byddent yn cael eu sefydlu a'u rheoleiddio. Felly, cymerodd y Swyddfa Gartref y cyfrifoldeb o ddatblygu cynllun ar gyfer Cymru. Mae hwnnw bellach ar waith, ac mae'n rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr, p'un a ydym yn hoffi hynny ai peidio, ei fod yn gweithio i bobl Cymru ac o fudd iddynt.

Mark Isherwood: In fact, it was the Welsh Government in the third Assembly that proposed a motion to the Assembly supporting its own negotiated solution in respect of the status of police and crime panels, which strengthened the Welsh Government's voice in policing governance and allowed Welsh Government representation on panels. However, this was defeated because Ministers abstained from a vote that, if passed, would have strengthened their voice. Therefore, do you not agree with Baroness Randerson when she said the following in the House of Lords?

Mark Isherwood: Mewn gwirionedd, Llywodraeth Cymru yn y trydydd Cynulliad a gynigiodd gynnig i'r Cynulliad yn cefnogi ei ateb wedi'i negodi ei hun mewn perthynas â statws paneli heddlu a throseddu, a atgyfnerthodd lais Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â llywodraethu plismona ac a alluogodd Llywodraeth Cymru i gael cynrychiolaeth ar baneli. Fodd bynnag, trechwyd hyn oherwydd gwnaeth Gweinidogion ymatal rhag pleidlais, a fyddai, pe byddai wedi cael ei phasio, wedi cryfhau eu llais. Felly, oni chytunwch â'r Farwnes Randerson pan ddywedodd y canlynol yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi?

'There is something rather foolish in the Minister concerned negotiating a solution, putting it to the Welsh Assembly and then abstaining on his own solution—which he had agreed with Ministers in Westminster.'

Mae rhywbeth eithaf ffôl ynghylch y Gweinidog dan sylw yn negodi ateb, yn ei roi gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac yna yn ymatal ar ei ateb ei hun—yr oedd wedi cytuno arno gyda Gweinidogion yn San Steffan.

Carl Sargeant: That is a very interesting question, but the Member has clearly failed to understand the constitution of the Assembly. The facts are that when we place a legislative consent motion before the Chamber, it is not a Minister's LCM but an LCM of the Assembly. Therefore, the decision rests with the Assembly, not with Ministers. It was not my policy.

Carl Sargeant: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn diddorol iawn, ond mae'n amlwg nad yw'r Aelod wedi deall cyfansoddiad y Cynulliad. Y gwir amdani yw pan fyddwn yn rhoi cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol gerbron y Siambr, nid cynnig y Gweinidog ydyw, ond cynnig y Cynulliad. Felly, y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am y penderfyniad, nid y Gweinidogion. Nid fy mholisi i oedd hwnnw.

2.45 p.m.

2.45 p.m.

Simon Thomas: Minister, do you agree that there is a real danger that some of the newly elected police and crime commissioners could be attracted by shiny equipment or bobbies on the beat or other vote-catching ideas that, in fact, do not deal with community safety in a sophisticated and integral manner? Given your Government's concern about things such as domestic violence and street drugs, what discussions can you have with the new commissioners to ensure that the focus is not lost on these perhaps unattractive but desperately important measures that deal with problems of community safety, which blight many of our most deprived communities?

Simon Thomas: Weinidog, a gytunwch fod perygl gwirioneddol y gallai rhai o'r comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu sydd newydd gael eu hethol gael eu denu gan gyfarpar sgleiniog neu blismyn ar y strydoedd neu syniadau eraill a fyddai'n ennyn pleidlais, nad ydynt, mewn gwirionedd, yn ymdrin â diogelwch cymunedol mewn modd soffistigedig ac annatod? O ystyried pryder eich Llywodraeth am bethau megis trais yn y cartref a chyffuriau stryd, pa drafodaethau y gallwch eu cael gyda'r comisiynwyr newydd i sicrhau nad yw'r ffocws yn cael ei golli ar y mesurau anneniadol, ond hynod bwysig hyn sy'n delio â phroblemau diogelwch cymunedol, sy'n difetha llawer o'n cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig?

Carl Sargeant: This is a non-devolved function. We had an extremely good relationship with the forces prior to the election of the PCCs. I am encouraged by my first meeting with three of the four PCCs with regard to the way they wish to take forward their working relationship with the Welsh Government. However, I have taken the opportunity to write them a detailed letter on Welsh Government funding streams to ensure that there is an expectation that they would continue to support tackling such issues as domestic abuse, street drugs and so on, which we have always been working to address in our communities. This is something I will continue to press with the PCCs.

Carl Sargeant: Mae hon yn swyddogaeth heb ei datganoli. Roedd gennym gydberthynas arbennig o dda â'r heddluoedd cyn ethol y comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu. Rwyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan fy nghyfarfod cyntaf gyda thri o'r pedwar comisiynydd o ran y ffordd y maent am ddatblygu eu cydberthynas waith â Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi cymryd y cyfle i ysgrifennu llythyr manwl atynt ar ffrydiau ariannu Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod disgwyliad y byddent yn parhau i gefnogi'r broses o fynd i'r afael â materion fel cam-drin yn y cartref, cyffuriau stryd ac yn y blaen, yr ydym bob amser wedi gweithio i fynd i'r afael â hwy yn ein cymunedau. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y byddaf yn parhau i'w bwysleisio gyda'r comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu.

Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd

Rail Services

8. Jocelyn Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau cludo teithwyr ar y rheilffyrdd. OAQ(4)0210(LGC)*

8. Jocelyn Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on passenger rail services. OAQ(4)0210(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her question. I am committed to improving passenger rail services in Wales, as set out in the prioritised national transport plan.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i wella gwasanaethau cludo teithwyr ar y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, fel y nodir yn y cynllun trafnidiaeth genedlaethol a flaenoriaethwyd.

Jocelyn Davies: Thank you, Minister. As you probably know, train operators receive payments from Network Rail for local trains that are five minutes late if the infrastructure

Jocelyn Davies: Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n debyg, mae gweithredwyr trenau yn cael taliadau gan Network Rail ar gyfer trenau lleol sydd bum munud yn hwyr

company is at fault. Of course, passengers are not entitled to any compensation unless their train is delayed by at least 30 minutes. Last year, train operators claimed £172 million from Network Rail. Passengers got just £22 million for their delayed journeys. Is this the sort of system you favour?

os mai'r cwmni seilwaith sydd ar fai. Wrth gwrs, nid oes gan deithwyr hawl i gael unrhyw iawndal oni bai bod eu trên o leiaf 30 munud yn hwyr. Y llynedd, hawliodd gweithredwyr trenau £172 miliwn gan Network Rail. Dim ond £22 miliwn a gafodd teithwyr am eu teithiau gohiriedig. Ai dyma'r math o system rydych yn ei ffafrio?

Carl Sargeant: Absolutely not, and I have raised this with the Minister in London with regard to opportunities for new franchising and the relationship between transport operators, the infrastructure programme and Governments, as well as how we can best create an environment where the people who win are the members of the public who use the transport systems in Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Nage wir, ac rwyf wedi codi hyn gyda'r Gweinidog yn Llundain o ran cyfleoedd ar gyfer masnachfraint newydd a'r gydberthynas rhwng gweithredwyr trafnidiaeth, y rhaglen seilwaith a Llywodraethau, yn ogystal â'r ffordd orau o greu amgylchedd lle y gallwn sicrhau aelodau'r cyhoedd sy'n defnyddio'r systemau trafnidiaeth yng Nghymru sydd ar eu hennill.

Russell George: Minister, the delivery of the hourly service on the Cambrian line is a priority that you have identified in your national transport plan. It was due to be delivered in 2011. The reason you have given for the delay is teething problems with the new signalling system of the European rail traffic management system, which is being trialled on the line. It is my understanding that the issues have been resolved and that this has been the case for some time. If this situation was happening on one of the south Wales lines there would be a political uproar. That is my concern. Will you investigate this, and can you confirm when the service will be in operation?

Russell George: Weinidog, mae cyflwyno gwasanaeth bob awr ar lein y Cambrian yn flaenoriaeth a nodwyd gennych yn eich cynllun trafnidiaeth genedlaethol. Disgwyliwyd iddo gael ei gyflwyno yn 2011. Y rheswm a roddwyd gennych am yr oedi oedd problemau cychwynnol gyda system signalau newydd y system rheoli traffig rheilffyrdd Ewropeaidd, sy'n cael ei threialu ar y llinell. Caf ar ddeall bod y materion wedi eu datrys a hynny ers tro. Pe bai'r sefyllfa hon yn digwydd ar un o linellau'r de byddai storm wleidyddol. Dyna fy mhryder. A wnewch chi ymchwilio i hyn, ac a allwch gadarnhau pryd y bydd y gwasanaeth yn cael ei weithredu?

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful for the repetitive question from the Member. I have written to him in response to previous questions and explained that the ERTMS and the finances are all relevant in the creation of the business case for the right time for the introduction of the hourly service. I am still committed to delivering that.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn ailadroddus gan yr Aelod. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu ato mewn ymateb i gwestiynau blaenorol ac wedi egluro bod y system rheoli traffig rheilffyrdd Ewropeaidd a'r cyllid yn berthnasol wrth greu'r achos busnes ar gyfer yr amser cywir ar gyfer cyflwyno'r gwasanaeth bob awr. Rwy'n ymrwymedig i gyflawni hynny o hyd.

Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd

Road Safety

9. Antoinette Sandbach: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei gynlluniau i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yng Ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0219(LGC)*

9. Antoinette Sandbach: *Will the Minister outline his plans to improve road safety in North Wales. OAQ(4)0219(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I am committed to improving road safety and reducing casualties across the

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a lleihau nifer y rhai

country, including in north Wales.

sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu ar draws y wlad, gan gynnwys yn y gogledd.

Antoinette Sandbach: Minister, you will be aware of the difficulties on the A494 at Loggerheads country park in Denbighshire and the lack of car parking facilities, which forces visitors to park on the verges of the trunk road. Can you confirm that your Government will honour the commitment it gave to the council to fund a new car park at Loggerheads and that the double yellow parking restrictions will not be put in place before the car park is completed as this would unfairly penalise local businesses?

Antoinette Sandbach: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r anawsterau ar yr A494 ym mharc gwledig Loggerheads yn Sir Ddinbych a'r diffyg cyfleusterau parcio ceir, sy'n gorfodi ymwelwyr i barcio ar ymylon y gefnffordd. A allwch gadarnhau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn anrhydeddu'r ymrwymiad a roddodd i'r cyngor i ariannu maes parcio newydd yn Loggerheads ac na fydd y cyfyngiadau parcio llinellau melyn dwbl yn cael eu rhoi ar waith cyn i'r maes parcio gael ei gwblhau gan y byddai hyn yn cosbi busnesau lleol mewn modd annheg?

Carl Sargeant: What happens with that car park is a matter for local determination by the local authority.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r hyn sy'n digwydd gyda'r maes parcio hwnnw yn fater i'r awdurdod lleol benderfynu'n lleol arno.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Weinidog, yn eich llythyr ataf i ychydig wythnosau yn ôl ynglŷn â'r angen am astudiaeth ddichonoldeb o welliannau i gyffordd Maes Gamedd ar yr A494 rhwng Corwen a Rhuthun, fe ddwedoch chi fod eich adran yn edrych ar y gwaith sydd angen ei wneud ac y byddai unrhyw waith yn dibynnu ar y cyllid sydd ar gael. Yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad ddoe am gynllun cyllido newydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a yw'r cynllun o'r fath yn golygu y bydd gwaith fel yr hyn y mae angen ei wneud ym Maes Gamedd yn gallu digwydd yn gynt na'r hyn a ragwelwyd?

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Minister, in your letter to me a few weeks ago on the need for a feasibility study on improvements to the Maes Gamedd junction on the A494 between Corwen and Ruthin, you said that your department was looking at the work that needs to be done but that any work would be dependent on the funding available. Following yesterday's announcement of a new funding scheme from the Welsh Government, does such a scheme mean that work such as that which is required at Maes Gamedd could take place more swiftly than was originally anticipated?

Carl Sargeant: We have to understand the scale of the problem and look at what the business plan requires in terms of financing, design and development. As in my commitment to the Member, this is something that we are considering. Hopefully, the additional funding that is available for infrastructure programmes, which the Minister for Finance raised yesterday, is something that we can take full advantage of wherever we are in Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n rhaid inni ddeall maint y broblem ac edrych ar yr hyn sydd ei angen ar gyfer y cynllun busnes o ran ariannu, dylunio a datblygu. Fel yn fy ymrwymiad i'r Aelod, mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei ystyried. Gobeithio y bydd y cyllid ychwanegol sydd ar gael ar gyfer rhaglenni seilwaith, a godwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ddoe, yn rhywbeth y gallwn fanteisio'n llawn arno ble bynnag yr ydym yng Nghymru.

Cymunedau yn Gyntaf

Communities First

10. Jenny Rathbone: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd o ran gweithredu'r Rhaglenni Cymunedau yn Gyntaf cyfun yng Nghanol Caerdydd. OAQ(4)0213(LGC)*

10. Jenny Rathbone: *Will the Minister provide an update on progress on implementation of the combined Communities First Programmes in Cardiff Central. OAQ(4)0213(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: On 14 November, I announced that the first 12 Communities First clusters had been approved, four of which are in Cardiff.

Carl Sargeant: Ar 14 Tachwedd, cyhoeddais fod 12 clwstwr cyntaf Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi eu cymeradwyo, y mae pedwar ohonynt yng Nghaerdydd.

Jenny Rathbone: Last Friday, I attended the Cardiff Third Sector Council's annual general meeting, which was well attended by more than 80 people. I hope that this depth of reach will stand the council in good stead in engaging with the nearly 7,000 people in Llanedeyrn and Pentwyn, in my constituency, who are now going to benefit from the extended Cardiff east Communities First scheme. Does the Minister agree that crucial to the success of the programme is engaging with local people, including hard-to-reach groups, to address apathy as well as hardship?

Jenny Rathbone: Ddydd Gwener diwethaf, roeddwn yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol Cyngor Trydydd Sector Caerdydd, lle'r oedd dros 80 o bobl yn bresennol. Gobeithiaf y bydd ehangder y cwmpas hwn yn golygu bod y cyngor mewn sefyllfa dda o ran ymgysylltu â bron 7,000 o bobl yn Llanedeyrn a Phentwyn, yn fy etholaeth i, a fydd bellach yn elwa ar gynllun estynedig Cymunedau yn Gyntaf dwyrain Caerdydd. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod ymgysylltu â phobl leol, gan gynnwys grwpiau anodd eu cyrraedd, yn hanfodol i lwyddiant y rhaglen, er mwyn mynd i'r afael â difaterwch yn ogystal â chaledi?

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful for the update from the Member in terms of what is happening locally in Cardiff, and I am pleased that there was an encouraging turnout at that AGM. Increasing the number of local people who have the opportunity to contribute in many ways in their community is important. A fundamental part of the Communities First programme is the community involvement plan, which every cluster has to have, to ensure that there is engagement and full opportunity to have representatives influence the scheme moving forward.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan yr Aelod o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn lleol yng Nghaerdydd, ac rwy'n falch bod nifer galonogol o bobl yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig cynyddu nifer y bobl leol sy'n cael y cyfle i gyfrannu mewn sawl ffordd yn eu cymuned. Mae cynllun cynnwys y gymuned yn rhan sylfaenol o'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, y mae'n rhaid i bob clwstwr ei gael, er mwyn sicrhau bod ymgysylltiad a chyfle llawn i gael cynrychiolwyr i ddylanwadu ar y cynllun yn y dyfodol.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, in relation to Communities First projects, many people who live in project areas, particularly our veterans, would benefit greatly from the introduction of a veterans card. You indicated in our debate in early November that your ministerial team was looking at that. Are you minded to bring that forward? If so, what is the time frame, so that veterans within the Communities First areas can benefit from such a positive development?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, mewn perthynas â phrosiectau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, byddai llawer o bobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd prosiect, yn enwedig ein cyn-filwyr, yn elwa'n fawr ar gael cerdyn cyn-filwyr. Dywedasoch yn ein dadl ar ddechrau mis Tachwedd bod eich tîm gweinidogol yn edrych ar hynny. A ydych yn bwriadu cyflwyno hynny? Os felly, beth yw'r amserlen, fel y gall cyn-filwyr yn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf elwa ar ddatblygiad mor gadarnhaol?

Carl Sargeant: I am pleased that the Member linked his question to Communities First, but veterans in Wales, wherever they are, are extremely important. I have asked my ministerial advisory group to look at this very

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n falch bod yr Aelod wedi cysylltu ei gwestiwn â'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ond mae cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru, ble bynnag y bônt, yn hynod o bwysig. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm grŵp cynghori

closely. Of course, I would welcome any support from Members and opposition parties in the development of such positive programmes in the future.

edrych ar hyn yn agos iawn. Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn croesawu unrhyw gymorth gan yr Aelodau a gwrthbleidiau yn y gwaith o ddatblygu rhaglenni mor gadarnhaol yn y dyfodol.

Leanne Wood: Minister, Communities First has been your flagship anti-poverty programme. A new challenge to the anti-poverty agenda is the UK Government's cuts to council tax benefit, which you say that you cannot afford to cancel out. Have you completed an analysis of the effects of the cut to council tax benefit on low-income households in Cardiff, particularly within the Communities First areas?

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi bod yn rhaglen wrthdlodi flaenllaw gennych. Un her newydd i'r agenda wrthdlodi yw toriadau Llywodraeth y DU i fudd-dal y dreth gyngor, yr ydych yn dweud na allwch fforddio ei ddileu. Ydych chi wedi cwblhau dadansoddiad o effaith y toriadau i fudd-dal y dreth gyngor ar gartrefi incwm isel yng Nghaerdydd, yn enwedig o fewn yr ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf?

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful for that important question. We have done an analysis of people who are eligible to claim and of the profile of people who are at risk of not being able to pay, from the 100% contributions to the tapering-off effect of that. We have done that analysis and we are concerned that 330,000 families and homes in Wales will be affected by the new scheme, which I believe is more than a third of all of households in Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn pwysig hwnnw. Rydym wedi cynnal dadansoddiad o'r bobl sy'n gymwys i hawlio ac o broffil y bobl sydd mewn perygl o beidio gallu talu, o gyfraniadau 100% i effaith hynny o ran lleihau'n raddol. Rydym wedi cynnal y dadansoddiad hwnnw ac rydym yn pryderu y bydd y cynllun newydd yn effeithio ar 330,000 o deuluoedd a chartrefi yng Nghymru, y credaf sy'n fwy na thraean o'r holl gartrefi yng Nghymru.

Diogelwch ar y Priffyrdd

Highway Safety

11. Darren Millar: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am faterion sy'n ymwneud â diogelwch ar y priffyrdd ar y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd yng ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0207(LGC)*

11. Darren Millar: *Will the Minister make a statement on highway safety issues on the trunk road network in north Wales. OAQ(4)0207(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his question. I am committed to improving road safety and reducing casualties across Wales, including on trunk roads.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Rwy'n ymrwymedig i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a lleihau damweiniau ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys ar gefnffyrdd.

Darren Millar: Minister, you will be aware that the safety of users of the A55 was compromised severely during the recent flooding, when it was closed because of inadequate drainage. You have acknowledged that there were problems that need to be addressed in the longer term and you will also be aware that there were concerns about the access of emergency vehicles along that road. When can we expect to receive the outcome of your urgent review into these drainage matters and what action are you taking in the interim to make sure

Darren Millar: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod diogelwch defnyddwyr yr A55 wedi'i beryglu'n ddifrifol yn ystod y llifogydd diweddar, pan gafodd ei chau oherwydd draenio annigonol. Rydych wedi cydnabod bod problemau y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy yn y tymor hwy, a byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol bod pryderon am hygyrchedd y ffordd honno i gerbydau brys. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cael canlyniad eich adolygiad brys i'r materion draenio hyn a pha gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn y cyfamser i wneud yn siŵr bod y ffordd yn glir, ar gyfer

that that road is passable, for emergency vehicles in particular?

cerbydau argyfwng yn benodol?

Carl Sargeant: Resilience of the A55 and other networks when the A55 may be blocked is extremely important. I have tasked my team with looking at the A55 in particular, to ensure that we can come up with schemes that may alleviate any potential pinch-points, whether they be weather-driven or accident-driven, on the A55. With regard to the recent events, resilience was shown by many organisations and the situation was handled well across north Wales. I pay tribute to them.

Carl Sargeant: Mae gwydnwch yr A55 a rhwydweithiau eraill pan fydd yr A55 wedi ei rhwystro o bosibl yn hynod o bwysig. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm tîm edrych ar yr A55 yn arbennig, i sicrhau y gallwn ddod o hyd i gynlluniau a allai liniaru unrhyw fannau cyfyng posibl, p'un a ydynt yn bodoli oherwydd y tywydd neu ddamwain, ar yr A55. O ran y digwyddiadau diweddar, dangosodd sawl sefydliad wydnwch ac aed i'r afael â'r sefyllfa yn effeithiol ledled y gogledd. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged iddynt.

Mudiadau Gwirfoddol

Voluntary Organisations

12. Kirsty Williams: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth mudiadau gwirfoddol ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. OAQ(4)0211(LGC)*

12. Kirsty Williams: *Will the Minister make a statement on the support of voluntary organisations in Brecon and Radnorshire. OAQ(4)0211(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her question. The Welsh Government has committed £393,000 in 2012-13 to support the running costs of the county voluntary councils and volunteer bureaux in Powys, which includes the Brecon and Radnorshire area.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo £393,000 yn 2012-13 i gefnogi costau rhedeg y cynghorau gwirfoddol sirol a chanolfannau gwirfoddoli ym Mhowys, sy'n cynnwys ardal Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you for that answer, Minister. Many towns in Brecon and Radnorshire are benefiting from the work of community support groups run by local people on behalf of local people who are putting a huge amount of time into their communities. They are frustrated that the Welsh Government gives a significant amount of money to the county voluntary organisation that does not always find its way into the coffers of the local community groups that are delivering on the ground. What steps can you take to ensure that those community groups that are working so hard on behalf of local people get the financial support that you obviously want to see going to volunteering?

Kirsty Williams: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae llawer o drefi ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn elwa ar waith grwpiau cymorth cymunedol a gaiff eu rhedeg gan bobl leol ar ran pobl leol sydd yn neilltuo llawer iawn o amser i'w cymunedau. Maent yn teimlo'n rhwystredig am fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi swm sylweddol o arian i'r mudiad gwirfoddol sirol nad yw bob amser yn canfod ei ffordd i goffrau'r grwpiau cymunedol lleol sy'n cyflawni ar lawr gwlad. Pa gamau y gallwch eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y grwpiau cymunedol hynny sy'n gweithio mor galed ar ran pobl leol yn cael y cymorth ariannol yr ydych yn amlwg am ei weld yn mynd i brosiectau gwirfoddoli?

Carl Sargeant: I place on record my support for volunteers, whether they work in structured organisations or in their own community's organisations. The work that they do should never be underestimated. They make a huge contribution to community

Carl Sargeant: Hoffwn gofnodi fy nghefnogaeth i wirfoddolwyr, p'un a ydynt yn gweithio mewn mudiadau strwythuredig neu yn eu mudiadau cymunedol eu hunain. Ni ddylid byth ddiystyru'r gwaith a wnânt. Gwnânt gyfraniad enfawr at fywyd

and social life in Wales. On the issue around funding, elements of funding go through to the CVCs and the WCVA, but there are other opportunities for voluntary organisations to bid into Welsh Government funding streams, such as the community activities and facilities programme, which was open for bids and has been successfully bid into by many of your communities and the people that you represent.

cymunedol a chymdeithasol yng Nghymru. O ran cyllid, mae elfennau o gyllid yn mynd ymlaen i'r cynghorau gwirfoddol sirol a CGGC, ond ceir cyfleoedd eraill i fudiadau gwirfoddol wneud cais am ffrydiau cyllido gan Lywodraeth Cymru, megis y rhaglen gweithgareddau a chyfleusterau cymunedol, a oedd ar agor i geisiadau ac mae llawer o'ch cymunedau a'r bobl rydych yn eu cynrychioli wedi gwneud ceisiadau llwyddiannus.

Russell George: Concerns have been raised with me about the effective operation of the voluntary sector council that covers Powys. A number of organisations that operate and deliver services throughout the county have approached me regarding the funding practices and treatment that they have received from the Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations. I would be grateful if you could let me know whether you have any plans to conduct a review of the effectiveness of voluntary sector councils in Wales.

Russell George: Codwyd pryderon gyda mi ynghylch gweithrediad effeithiol y cyngor sector gwirfoddol sy'n cwmpasu Powys. Mae nifer o fudiadau sy'n gweithredu ac yn darparu gwasanaethau ledled y sir wedi cysylltu â mi ynghylch yr arferion cyllido a'r driniaeth a gawsant gan Gymdeithas Mudiadau Gwirfoddol Powys. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi gwybod imi a oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau i gynnal adolygiad o effeithiolrwydd cynghorau sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru.

Carl Sargeant: As regards the concerns you raised, there are two issues. First, organisations may raise a concern with you, and through you with me, about not being able to access funding for whatever reason, but you also suggested that there was concern from individuals about an individual organisation responsible for funding. If you would like to write to me with details of the concerns that you have about that organisation, I will ensure that my officials look at them closely.

Carl Sargeant: Mae dau fater yn gysylltiedig â'r pryderon a godwyd gennych. Yn gyntaf, gall mudiadau godi pryder gyda chi, a thrwoch chi gyda mi, ynglŷn â'r ffaith na allant gael gafael ar gyllid am ba bynnag reswm, ond hefyd gwnaethoch awgrymu bod pryder gan unigolion am fudiad unigol sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid. Os hoffech ysgrifennu ataf gyda manylion am y pryderon sydd gennych am y mudiad hwnnw, byddaf yn sicrhau bod fy swyddogion yn edrych arnynt yn ofalus.

Cynlluniau Buddsoddi

Investment Plans

13. Elin Jones: *Beth yw cynlluniau buddsoddi eich Adran ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0209(LGC)W*

13. Elin Jones: *What are your Department's investment plans for the next six months. OAQ(4)0209(LGC)W*

Carl Sargeant: My department's capital investment plan for the next six months is focused on delivering a world-class transport system to provide safe, affordable and sustainable transport for all.

Carl Sargeant: Mae cynllun buddsoddi cyfalaf fy adran ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf yn canolbwyntio ar gyflwyno system drafnidiaeth o'r radd flaenaf i ddarparu cludiant diogel, fforddiadwy a chynaliadwy i bawb.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, mae nifer o awdurdodau lleol wedi codi consýrn sylweddol y bydd y newidiadau sydd ar waith yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn rhoi baich

Elin Jones: Minister, several local authorities have raised a significant concern that the approaching changes afoot in the health service will place an additional financial

ariannol ychwanegol ar eu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. A yw awdurdodau lleol wedi codi'r consýrn hwn gyda chi ac a oes gennych chi *contingency fund* yn eich cyllideb i gwrdd â'r galw ychwanegol hwn?

burden on their social services. Have local authorities raised this concern with you and you have a contingency fund in your budget to meet this additional demand?

Carl Sargeant: I do not have a contingency fund to meet additional demands in any part of my portfolio. What is important is that we plan for the future, and I have already had meetings with the Minister for health and the regional transport consortia about opportunities to help modify transport services on the back of the reconfiguration of health services across Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Nid oes gennyf gronfa wrth gefn i fodloni gofynion ychwanegol mewn unrhyw ran o'm portffolio. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod yn cynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol, ac rwyf eisoes wedi cael cyfarfodydd â'r Gweinidog Iechyd a'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol am gyfleoedd i helpu i addasu gwasanaethau trafnidiaeth yn sgil ad-drefnu gwasanaethau iechyd ledled Cymru.

Comisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddu

Police and Crime Commissioners

14. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei gyfrifoldebau portffolio o ran cyswllt â'r Comisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddu. (OAQ(4)0216(LGC)*

14. William Graham: *Will the Minister make a statement on his portfolio responsibilities with regard to liaison with Police and Crime Commissioners. (OAQ(4)0216(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: I have scheduled regular meetings with the four newly elected PCCs in Wales and hope to build a productive relationship with them to enable us to work better together.

Carl Sargeant: Rwyf wedi trefnu cyfarfodydd rheolaidd â'r pedwar comisiynydd heddlu a throseddu sydd newydd eu hethol yng Nghymru ac yn gobeithio meithrin cydberthynas gynhyrchiol â nhw i'n galluogi i gydweithio'n well.

William Graham: I thank the Minister for his reply. The Minister will know that a 14-year-old boy was remanded in custody this week after being charged with three arson offences that caused £0.5 million-worth of damage in Newport following a blaze in the city's bus depot. Will the Minister commit to working with police commissioners to ensure that tackling youth anti-social behaviour and crime in South Wales East is a priority for 2013?

William Graham: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod bachgen 14 mlwydd oed wedi ei gadw yn y ddalfa yr wythnos hon ar ôl cael ei gyhuddo o dair trosedd llosgi bwriadol a achosodd werth £0.5 miliwn o ddifrod yng Nghasnewydd yn dilyn tân yn nepo bysiau y ddinas. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwymo i weithio gyda chomisiynwyr heddlu i sicrhau bod mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a throseddu yn Nwyrain De Cymru yn flaenoriaeth ar gyfer 2013?

3.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: Yes.

Carl Sargeant: Gwnaf.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

15. Janet Finch-Saunders: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer yr Adran Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau. OAQ(4)0221(LGC)*

15. Janet Finch-Saunders: *Will the Minister outline his priorities for the Local Government and Communities Department. OAQ(4)0221(LGC)*

Carl Sargeant: My priorities are to deliver on the programme for government, to reduce poverty, to make our communities safer and to support the delivery of effective and efficient public services across Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Fy mlaenoriaethau yw cyflawni o ran y rhaglen lywodraethu, lleihau tlodi, gwneud ein cymunedau yn fwy diogel a chefnogi'r broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus effeithiol ac effeithlon ledled Cymru.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I am sure that the Minister will join me in welcoming the UK Government's announcement of eight city deals and a further 20 areas to compete for the second wave of these deals, which will devolve bespoke powers over economic development from central Government to city halls. Given the huge potential for employment and investment, how will the Minister ensure that Welsh cities are able to compete effectively with their newly empowered English counterparts?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymuno â mi i groesawu cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch wyth cytundeb dinas ac y bydd 20 o ardaloedd pellach yn cystadlu am ail don y cytundebau hyn, a fydd yn datganoli pwerau pwrpasol dros ddatblygu economaidd o Lywodraeth ganolog i neuaddau dinas. O ystyried y potensial enfawr ar gyfer cyflogaeth a buddsoddi, sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau bod dinasoedd Cymru yn gallu cystadlu'n effeithiol â'u cymheiriaid sydd newydd gael eu grymuso yn Lloegr?

Carl Sargeant: Of course, it would be churlish not to recognise any additional funding that may come to Wales. However, I would also ask the Member to recognise that the £2.1 billion reduction in the settlement to Wales has had a massive effect on delivering public services.

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gwrs, byddai'n anfoesgar peidio â chydnabod unrhyw gyllid ychwanegol a all ddod i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, byddwn hefyd yn gofyn i'r Aelod gydnabod bod y £2.1 biliwn o ostyngiad yn y setliad i Gymru wedi cael effaith enfawr ar ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Cwestiwn Brys
Urgent Question

Adolygiad Canol-Blwyddyn o Gyllid y GIG
The Mid-Year Review of NHS Finances

The Presiding Officer: I have accepted an urgent question under Standing Order No. 12.66. I remind Members that this is an opportunity for questions to the Minister, not to make statements.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi derbyn cwestiwn brys o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 12.66. Atgoffaf yr Aelodau mai cyfle i ofyn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog ydyw, nid i wneud datganiadau.

***Darren Millar:** Yn dilyn datganiad ysgrifenedig y Gweinidog ar yr Adolygiad Canol-Blwyddyn o Gyllid y GIG, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad brys ar gynaliadwyedd cyllid y GIG yng Nghymru. EAQ(4)0211(HSS)*

***Darren Millar:** Further to the Minister's written statement on the Mid-Year Review of NHS Finances, will the Minister make an urgent statement on the sustainability of NHS finances in Wales. EAQ(4)0211(HSS)*

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): The level of additional funding that I announced in my statement this morning has been based on a robust assessment of the scale of risk that NHS organisations are facing in the current

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Mae lefel y cyllid ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd gennyf yn fy natganiad y bore yma wedi'i seilio ar asesiad cadarn o faint o risg y mae sefydliadau'r GIG yn ei hwynebu yn ystod y

year. The sustainability of NHS finances will be ensured by developing service delivery plans for next year and future years, which can be delivered within planned future budget allocations.

flwyddyn gyfredol. Caiff cynaliadwyedd cyllid y GIG ei sicrhau drwy ddatblygu cynlluniau darparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf a blynyddoedd yn y dyfodol, y gellir eu cyflawni o fewn dyraniadau cyllideb arfaethedig yn y dyfodol.

Darren Millar: Is it not the truth, Minister, that your management of NHS finances has been an absolute shambles? You have lurched from one bailout to the next. This is another year and another bailout. We cannot accept anything that you say on NHS finances unless we take it with a large dose of salt. Do you not agree that the savage, record-breaking cuts that your Government is imposing on the NHS are causing services to be crippled, and that the £82 million that you have made available today demonstrates your shambolic management of the capital programme, which has been underspent? Do you agree that, because this is not recurring, we will end up in the same pickle next year, because of your management of NHS finances? Can you tell me—

Darren Millar: Onid y gwir, Weinidog, yw eich bod wedi gwneud traed moch llwyr o’r broses o reoli cyllid y GIG? Rydych wedi siglo o un cynnig achub i’r cynnig nesaf. Dyma flwyddyn arall a chynnig achub arall. Ni allwn dderbyn unrhyw beth a ddywedwch am gyllid y GIG heb ddos mawr o halen. Oni chytunwch fod y toriadau ffyrnig na welwyd mo’u tebyg o’r blaen y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu gorfodi ar y GIG yn llorio gwasanaethau, a bod yr £82 miliwn a ryddhawyd gennych heddiw yn dangos eich bod wedi gwneud traed moch o reoli’r rhaglen gyfalaf, lle cafwyd tanwariant? A gytunwch, gan nad taliad cylchol mohono, y byddwn yn yr un helbul y flwyddyn nesaf, o ganlyniad i’ch diffyg rheolaeth dros gyllid y GIG? A allwch ddweud wrthyf—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You have had three questions. This is your very last question, Darren Millar.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rydych wedi gofyn tri chwestiwn. Dyma eich cwestiwn olaf un, Darren Millar.

Darren Millar: The Wales Audit Office has indicated that there is a worst-case scenario of a shortfall of £131 million by the end of the financial year. Minister, you have made available £82 million. What are you going to do if the NHS requires more money between now and 31 March?

Darren Millar: Mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi nodi mai’r senario gwaethaf yw y bydd diffyg o £131 miliwn erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol. Weinidog, rydych wedi rhyddhau £82 miliwn. Beth a wnewch os bydd angen mwy o arian ar y GIG rhwng nawr a 31 Mawrth?

Lesley Griffiths: I do not think that this shows shambolic management of the financial situation at all. I think that it shows that I have been very prudent, that I have very good financial management and that I have a contingency fund. This is not a bailout. You clearly do not understand what a bailout is. I did not bail out the health boards last year. For the first year, there was no bailout last year. This is not a bailout. I had a contingency fund, which I think is very prudent. You cannot have it both ways, Darren Millar. You cannot accuse me of cutting investment in the NHS and then attack me for investing in the NHS. This is a good-news story. The NHS in Wales is very happy with this settlement today.

Lesley Griffiths: Ni chredaf fod hyn yn dangos fy mod wedi gwneud traed moch o reoli’r sefyllfa ariannol o gwbl. Credaf ei fod yn dangos fy mod wedi bod yn ddoeth iawn, fy mod wedi arfer rheolaeth ariannol dda iawn a bod gennyf gronfa wrth gefn. Nid cynnig achub mohono. Mae’n amlwg nad ydych yn deall ystyr cynnig achub. Ni chyflwynais gynnig achub i’r byrddau iechyd y llynedd. Am y flwyddyn gyntaf, ni chyflwynwyd cynnig achub y llynedd. Nid cynnig achub mo hwn. Roedd gennyf gronfa wrth gefn, sy’n ddoeth iawn yn fy marn i. Ni allwch ei chael y ddwy ffordd, Darren Millar. Ni allwch fy nghyhuddo o gwtogi buddsoddiad yn y GIG ac yna ymosod arnaf am fuddsoddi yn y GIG. Stori newyddion da

yw hon. Mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn fodlon iawn ar y setliad hwn heddiw.

Mark Drakeford: Minister, I wish to put on record the thanks that we offered you this morning at the Health and Social Care Committee for having issued your statement in time for us to scrutinise you on it in your monthly appearance at the committee. I signed a letter on behalf of the committee in the budget round, expressing our concerns that the resources available to the NHS in Wales were not necessarily sufficient to meet the demands upon it. Do you agree that we cannot sign a letter of that sort, on the one hand, and then complain when you come forward with new resources for the health service, on the other?

Mark Drakeford: Weinidog, hoffwn ddatgan ar gofnod y diolch a gyflwynwyd gennym ichi y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol am gyhoeddi eich datganiad mewn pryd inni eich holi amdano yn eich ymweliad misol â'r pwyllgor. Llofnodais lythyr ar ran y pwyllgor yng nghylch y gyllideb, yn mynegi ein pryderon nad oedd yr adnoddau a oedd ar gael i'r GIG yng Nghymru o reidrwydd yn ddigonol i fodloni'r galw arno. A gytunwch na allwn lofnodi llythyr o'r fath, ar y naill law, ac yna gwyno pan gynigiwch adnoddau newydd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ar y llaw arall?

Lesley Griffiths: Absolutely. The Chair of the committee is quite right: that is just what I have said. Opposition Members cannot have it both ways. Last week, I signalled very clearly that I would provide a statement on NHS finances and performance this week, following the mid-year review that I asked my officials to undertake. That was concluded, I kept my promise, and I issued my statement this morning. I did that intentionally, before my appearance before the committee, with the intention that Members could question and scrutinise me and my director general.

Lesley Griffiths: Yn hollol. Mae Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llygad ei le: dyna yn union rwyf i wedi ei ddweud. Ni all Aelodau'r wrthblaid ei chael hi'r ddwy ffordd. Yr wythnos ddiwethaf, nodais yn glir iawn y byddwn yn darparu datganiad ar gyllid a pherfformiad y GIG yr wythnos hon, yn dilyn yr adolygiad canol-blwyddyn y gofynnais i'm swyddogion ymgymryd ag ef. Daeth yr adolygiad hwnnw i ben, cedwais fy addewid, a chyhoeddais fy natganiad y bore yma. Gwneuthum hynny'n fwriadol, cyn ymddangos gerbron y pwyllgor, er mwyn i'r Aelodau allu fy holi a chraffu arnaf a'm cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol.

Elin Jones: I am almost tempted to ask you, 'When is an NHS bailout not an NHS bailout?', but I suspect that your answer would be, 'When it is given mid-year rather than at the end of the financial year'. In order to finance this bailout, can you confirm that you have taken £32 million out of the NHS capital budget—not, therefore, altogether new resources for the NHS? That is £32 million less for building work in our economy at this time of economic stagnation. That is a bad decision, particularly when there are NHS projects waiting for your go-ahead, Minister. Can you confirm that your contingency fund for next year will be £30 million, which is £20 million less than this year? Will that be enough for next year's bailout, or will you be raiding the capital budget next year? Also, can you confirm that you will not put the NHS capital budget on

Elin Jones: Caf fy nhemtio bron i ofyn ichi, 'Pryd nad yw cynnig achub i'r GIG yn gynnig achub i'r GIG?', ond rwy'n amau mai eich ateb fyddai, 'Pan gaiff ei roi yng nghanol y flwyddyn yn hytrach nag ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol'. Er mwyn ariannu'r cynnig achub hwn, a allwch gadarnhau eich bod wedi cymryd £32 miliwn allan o gyllideb cyfalaf y GIG—ac nad yw, felly, yn gyfystyr ag adnoddau cwbl newydd i'r GIG? Mae hynny'n £32 miliwn yn llai ar gyfer gwaith adeiladu yn ein heconomi ar adeg o ddiffyg cynnydd economaidd. Mae hynny'n benderfyniad gwael, yn arbennig pan fo prosiectau'r GIG yn aros ichi eu cymeradwyo, Weinidog. A allwch gadarnhau mai £30 miliwn fydd eich cronfa wrth gefn ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, sy'n £20 miliwn yn llai na'r gronfa eleni? A fydd hynny'n ddigon ar gyfer cynnig achub y flwyddyn nesaf, neu

hold in order to fund NHS revenue demands?

a fyddwch yn defnyddio'r gyllideb gyfalaf y flwyddyn nesaf? Hefyd, a allwch gadarnhau na fyddwch yn atal cyllideb gyfalaf y GIG er mwyn ariannu gofynion refeniw'r GIG?

Lesley Griffiths: I will confirm that I will not put the capital budget on hold in order to fund revenue. The sum of £32 million was transferred from capital to revenue. You heard my director general say this morning that there had been project slippage. That money would have been paid back if we had not had that transfer. I am glad that you accept that it is mid-year; Darren Millar did not. He seemed to think that this was end of year, although we are just entering month nine of the financial year; so, I am pleased that you accept that it is in-year. It is not a bailout. [*Interruption*.] The definition of a bailout would be providing funds to a failing organisation. None of the health boards within the NHS in Wales are failing organisations.

Lesley Griffiths: Gallaf gadarnhau na fyddaf yn atal y gyllideb gyfalaf er mwyn ariannu refeniw. Trosglwyddwyd y swm o £32 miliwn o gyfalaf i refeniw. Clywsoch fy nghyfarwyddwr cyffredinol yn dweud y bore yma bod prosiectau wedi llithro. Byddai'r arian hwnnw wedi cael ei ad-dalu pe na fyddwn wedi trosglwyddo. Rwy'n falch eich bod yn derbyn ei bod yn ganol blwyddyn; ni wnaeth Darren Millar. Roedd i weld o'r farn mai diwedd y flwyddyn ydoedd, er mai dim ond dechrau nawfed mis y flwyddyn ariannol ydyw; felly, rwy'n falch eich bod yn derbyn ein bod yn ystod blwyddyn. Nid cynnig achub ydyw. [*Torri ar draws.*] Y diffiniad o gynnig achub fyddai darparu cyllid i sefydliad sy'n methu. Nid yw unrhyw un o'r byrddau iechyd sy'n rhan o'r GIG yng Nghymru yn sefydliadau sy'n methu.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I accepted an urgent question so that the Minister could answer it, and I assume that Members would like to hear what she is saying. Can you please listen attentively?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Derbyniais gwestiwn brys fel y gallai'r Gweinidog ei ateb, a thybiaf yr hoffai'r Aelodau glywed yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud. A fyddech cystal â gwrando'n astud?

Kirsty Williams: Minister, you said in your statement this morning that the NHS boards were working effectively to control costs in the NHS, and you have stated this afternoon that there have been robust assessments behind the development of savings plans. Given the admission this week by the finance director of Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board that there are no plans behind the saving targets of £20 million, how can we have any confidence that there is any robust analysis taking place within your Government and in individual local health boards in order to maintain the sustainability of NHS funding?

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, dywedasoch yn eich datganiad y bore yma bod byrddau'r GIG yn gweithio'n effeithiol i reoli costau yn y GIG, ac rydych wedi datgan y prynhawn yma bod y broses o ddatblygu cynlluniau arbedion yn seiliedig ar asesiadau cadarn. O ystyried cyfaddefiad cyfarwyddwr cyllid Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro yr wythnos hon nad oes unrhyw gynlluniau yn sail i'r targedau arbedion o £20 miliwn, sut y gallwn fod yn ffyddiog bod unrhyw waith dadansoddi cadarn yn cael ei gynnal gan eich Llywodraeth a'r byrddau iechyd lleol unigol er mwyn cynnal cynaliadwyedd cyllid y GIG?

Lesley Griffiths: There is very robust monitoring at Government level and within the health boards. I was interested to read the director of finance at Cardiff and Vale saying that they need to change to save. It is about making sure that money does not go on locums, and that it is used most efficiently. I can reassure the Member that monitoring is

Lesley Griffiths: Cynhelir gwaith monitro cadarn iawn ar lefel y Llywodraeth ac o fewn y byrddau iechyd. Roedd yn ddiddorol darllen i gyfarwyddwr cyllid Caerdydd a'r Fro ddatgan bod angen iddynt newid er mwyn arbed. Mater o sicrhau na chaiff arian ei wario ar feddygon locwm, ac y caiff ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon

robust. This funding was given today on the basis of the mid-year review. I have been open and transparent about the challenges facing NHS Wales, and I said that I would keep finance and performance under review. That is what I have done.

ydyw. Gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod bod trefniadau monitro cadarn ar waith. Rhoddwyd yr arian hwn heddiw ar sail yr adolygiad canol-blwyddyn. Rwyf wedi bod yn agored ac yn dryloyw am yr heriau sy'n wynebu GIG Cymru, a dywedais y byddwn yn adolygu cyllid a pherfformiad yn barhaus. Dyna a wneuthum.

Russell George: Given the £4 million bailout for Powys Teaching Local Health Board, will you and your officials make it clear to the health board that you expect money to go to the front line, so that there is no excuse for further delaying routine treatment beyond the 26-week target?

Russell George: O ystyried y cynnig achub £4 miliwn a roddwyd i Fwrdd Addysgu Iechyd Lleol Powys, a wnewch chi a'ch swyddogion egluro i'r bwrdd iechyd eich bod yn disgwyl iddo fuddsoddi arian yn y rheng flaen, fel na fydd unrhyw esgus dros ohirio triniaethau arferol y tu hwnt i'r targed o 26 wythnos?

Lesley Griffiths: It is not a bailout. One way of explaining that it is not a bailout is because a bailout, at the end of the year, would be given without accountability being expected back. I expect accountability. Letters go to chairs and chief executives, along with the funding allocation, so that they are accountable for delivering.

Lesley Griffiths: Nid cynnig achub mohono. Un ffordd o egluro nad cynnig achub mohono yw'r ffaith y byddai cynnig achub, ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, yn cael ei roi heb ddisgwyl unrhyw atebolrwydd yn gyfnewid am hynny. Rwy'n disgwyl atebolrwydd. Anfonir llythyrau at gadeiryddion a phrif weithredwyr, ynghyd â'r dyraniad ariannol, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn atebol am gyflawni.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I think that you are struggling to persuade Members that this is not a bailout, Minister. When the trusts were abolished, the previous Government wrote off £50 million of debt. In every year that the health boards have been in existence, they have come back for more money. When you became Minister for health, you gave them, upfront, an extra £83 million a year, on the understanding that they would not come back for more. They have come back for more every year that you have given them that extra £83 million. You have appeared before the health committee, and the Minister for Finance, the NHS Confederation and the health boards have appeared before the Finance Committee, and each time we are told that they can keep within budget. Not a single one of them has done that in any year sine they were created. So, Minister, you are bailing them out every single year. My prediction is that, next year, they will be back for even more. Can you tell us that they will not?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf eich bod yn ei chael hi'n anodd darbwyllo'r Aelodau nad cynnig achub mohono, Weinidog. Pan ddiddymwyd yr ymddiriedolaethau, diystyrodd y Llywodraeth flaenorol £50 miliwn o ddyledion. Bob blwyddyn ers sefydlu'r byrddau iechyd, maent wedi dychwelyd am ragor o arian. Pan ddaethoch yn Weinidog Iechyd, rhoesoch £83 miliwn yn ychwanegol iddynt y flwyddyn ymlaen llaw, ar yr amod na fyddent yn gofyn am ragor. Maent wedi dychwelyd am ragor bob blwyddyn rydych wedi rhoi'r £83 miliwn ychwanegol hwnnw iddynt. Rydych wedi ymddangos gerbron y pwyllgor iechyd, ac mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid, Cydffederasiwn y GIG a'r byrddau iechyd wedi ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid, a bob tro dywedir wrthym nad ydynt yn gallu gweithredu o fewn y gyllideb. Nid oes yr un ohonynt wedi gwneud hynny unrhyw flwyddyn ers eu creu. Felly, Weinidog, rydych yn cyflwyno cynnig achub iddynt bob un flwyddyn. Rwy'n rhagweld, y flwyddyn nesaf, y byddant yn dychwelyd am fwy byth. A allwch ddweud wrthym na fyddant yn gwneud hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: I have just given you the reason why I believe that it is not a bailout. If people cannot get to grips with that, that is their problem, not mine.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf newydd egluro wrthych pam nad cynnig achub ydyw, yn fy marn i. Os na all pobl ddeall hynny, eu problem hwy yw hynny, nid fy mhroblem i.

I gave £10 million, for instance, for unscheduled care in the summer. Nobody accused me then of bailing them out. This is funding that I have kept as a contingency because I knew that there would be pinch points. That is why I requested a mid-year review of finances and performance. I am now giving that money in month nine of the financial year, not at the end of the year. That is why it is not a bailout.

Rhoddais £10 miliwn, er enghraifft, ar gyfer gofal heb ei drefnu yn yr haf. Ni chefais fy nghyhuddo gan unrhyw un o gyflwyno cynnig achub bryd hynny. Arian a gadwyd wrth gefn gennyf yw'r arian hwn gan fy mod yn gwybod y byddai adegau anodd. Dyna pam y gofynnais am adolygiad canol-blwyddyn o gyllid a pherfformiad. Rwy'n rhoi'r arian hwnnw yn awr yn nawfed mis y flwyddyn ariannol, nid ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Dyna pam nad cynnig achub mohono.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, I think that all Members are grateful that their health boards will have additional money to sort out their financial problems. That is the position that we have taken on this side of the Chamber for the past two years. The issue is that you, as Minister, have said, time and again, 'Not a penny more', and now we are in the second year of additional money coming from the Minister for Finance and from your department to the health boards. How can we and the health boards have any confidence that you will stand by your word when you say 'Not a penny more'?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, credaf fod pob Aelod yn ddiolchgar y bydd gan eu byrddau iechyd arian ychwanegol i ddatrys eu problemau ariannol. Dyna fu ein safbwynt ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr ers dwy flynedd. Y broblem yw eich bod chi, fel Gweinidog, wedi dweud, dro ar ôl tro, 'Dim ceiniog yn fwy'' ac yn awr, dyma'r ail flwyddyn lle caiff arian ychwanegol ei roi gan y Gweinidog Cyllid a chan eich adran i'r byrddau iechyd. Sut y gallwn ni a'r byrddau iechyd fod yn ffyddiog y byddwch yn ffyddlon i'ch gair wrth ddatgan 'Dim ceiniog yn fwy'?

Lesley Griffiths: That is the first time that I have heard gratitude, so I thank you for that, Andrew R.T. Davies. This money has come from my budget, my main expenditure group. It was £50 million in a contingency budget that came from my MEG. I have looked at all central programmes in my department and have made sure that only essential programmes are being funded, and I have got savings there. Some £32 million has been transferred from capital to revenue, which would have gone back. So, it has not come from central reserves; it has all come from my budget.

Lesley Griffiths: Dyna'r tro cyntaf imi glywed diolch, felly diolch ichi am hynny, Andrew R.T. Davies. Mae'r arian hwn wedi dod o'm cyllideb, fy mhrif grŵp gwariant. Swm o £50 miliwn ydoedd mewn cyllideb wrth gefn a oedd yn rhan o'm PGG. Rwyf wedi ystyried holl raglenni canolog fy adran ac wedi sicrhau mai dim ond rhaglenni hanfodol a gaiff eu hariannu, ac wedi gwneud arbedion drwy hynny. Trosglwyddwyd tua £32 miliwn o gyfalaf i refeniw, a fyddai wedi cael ei ddychwelyd. Felly, nid yw wedi dod o gronfeydd canolog wrth gefn; mae'r swm cyfan wedi dod o'm cyllideb.

Datganiad: Cyflwyno Bil Arfaethedig Aelod—y Bil Adennill Costau Meddygol ar gyfer Clefydau Asbestos (Cymru)
Statement: Introduction of a Member-proposed Bill—Recovery of Medical Costs for Asbestos Diseases (Wales) Bill

Mick Antoniw: On 21 March 2012, I was successful in a ballot held under Standing Order No. 26.87 for the right to seek leave to introduce a Bill relating to the recovery of the costs of medical treatment and care provided to patients in Wales who have suffered asbestos-related disease and obtained compensation or a judgment or settlement. On 16 May 2012, after a debate in Plenary, the National Assembly agreed unanimously that I could proceed with laying a Bill. I am pleased to be able to inform the Assembly that, on 3 December 2012, I tabled the Recovery of Medical Costs for Asbestos Diseases (Wales) Bill.

Mick Antoniw: Ar 21 Mawrth 2012 bûm yn llwyddiannus mewn balot a gynhaliwyd o dan Reol Sefydlog 26.87 ynghylch cael yr hawl i ofyn am ganiatâd i gyflwyno Bil sy’n ymwneud ag adennill y gost o ddarparu triniaeth a gofal meddygol i gleifion yng Nghymru sydd wedi dioddef gan glefyd sy’n ymwneud ag asbestos ac sydd wedi cael eu digolledu, neu sydd wedi cael dyfarniad neu setliad. Ar 16 Mai 2012, ar ôl dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, cytunodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn unfrydol y gallwn osod Bil. Rwy’n falch o allu rhoi gwybod i’r Cynulliad fy mod, ar 3 Rhagfyr 2012, wedi cyflwyno’r Bil Adennill Costau Meddygol ar gyfer Clefydau Asbestos (Cymru).

In the preparation of this Bill and the background research, I am particularly grateful for the considerable support that I received from the Assembly staff allocated to work with me and for the support of my colleague Vaughan Gething, Member for Cardiff South and Penarth. I am also grateful to other Members across parties and to the trade unions GMB and Unite, which represent so many people in Wales whose lives have been so tragically wrecked by asbestos and the terrible diseases that it causes.

O ystyried y gwaith o lunio’r Bil hwn a’r gwaith ymchwil perthnasol a wnaed, rwy’n arbennig o ddiolchgar am y cymorth sylweddol yr wyf wedi’i gael gan yr aelodau o staff y Cynulliad a benodwyd i weithio gyda mi, ac am gefnogaeth fy nghyd-Aelod Vaughan Gething, yr Aelod dros Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth. Rwyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth Aelodau eraill ar draws y pleidiau, ac i’r undebau llafur GMB ac Unite, sy’n cynrychioli cynifer o bobl yng Nghymru y mae eu bywydau wedi’u chwalu oherwydd trychineb asbestos a’r clefydau difrifol y mae’n eu hachosi.

Asbestos is a mineral that is found in various parts of the world, in particular South Africa, Canada, Australia and Russia, that has been known to have significant heat-resistant properties. It has been in use for over 2,500 years. However, because of its heat-resistant and fireproofing properties, it was used extensively during the industrial revolution. In fact, in nearly all aspects of heavy industry, asbestos was extensively used. Its use then extended beyond heavy industry to buildings. Its fire-resistant properties came to the fore in the post-war period to such an extent that, until the ban of brown and blue asbestos in 1985 and white asbestos in 1999, asbestos was used in the majority of public and private buildings, including many houses, schools and libraries. Consequently, any building built before 2000, and before 1985 in particular, may well contain asbestos. Asbestos in factories and buildings is not just a Welsh or a UK problem, but a worldwide problem. However, because of the

Mwyn yw asbestos sydd i’w gael mewn rhannau amrywiol o’r byd, yn enwedig De Affrica, Canada, Awstralia a Rwsia, ac sydd â nodweddion sy’n gallu gwrthsefyll gwres. Mae wedi cael ei ddefnyddio ers dros 2,500 o flynyddoedd. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd ei nodweddion gwrth-wres a gwrth-dân, cafodd ei ddefnyddio i raddau helaeth yn ystod y chwyldro diwydiannol. Yn wir, roedd asbestos yn cael ei ddefnyddio’n helaeth yng nghyswllt bron pob agwedd ar ddiwydiant trwm. Wedi hynny, dechreuwyd ei ddefnyddio mewn maes y tu hwnt i ddiwydiant trwm, sef mewn adeiladau. Daeth ei nodweddion gwrth-dân i’r brig yn arbennig yn y cyfnod ar ôl y rhyfel, i’r graddau bod asbestos, cyn y cafodd asbestos brown a glas eu gwahardd ym 1985, ac asbestos gwyn ei wahardd yn 1999, yn cael ei ddefnyddio ym mwyafrif yr adeiladau cyhoeddus a phreifat, gan gynnwys mewn nifer o dai, ysgolion a llyfrgelloedd. O ganlyniad, gall unrhyw adeilad a adeiladwyd cyn 2000, ac yn

concentrated use of asbestos in certain industries, we know that, in Wales, there are particular hotspots, and because of our industrial heritage, we suffer a particular asbestos legacy.

enwedig cyn 1985, gynnwys asbestos. Nid problem i Gymru neu'r DU yn unig yw asbestos mewn ffatrïoedd ac adeiladau; mae'n broblem fyd-eang. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod y defnydd o asbestos wedi'i grynhoi mewn rhai diwydiannau penodol, gwyddom fod ardaloedd yng Nghymru lle mae problem arbennig o ran asbestos, ac mae ein treftadaeth ddiwydiannol yn peri ein bod yn dioddef etifeddiaeth anffodus yn hyn o beth.

3.15 p.m.

3.15 p.m.

The Bill is concerned with four types of asbestos disease: mesothelioma, which is a cancer of the lining of the lungs and a terminal disease, the only cause of which is exposure to asbestos and which results in death, normally within an average of 12 months of diagnosis; asbestos-related lung cancer; asbestosis; and pleural thickening. The latency period for the development of asbestos disease can be anything from 10 to 60 years. The cases that we experience are therefore the consequence of exposure that has occurred decades earlier. By examining the types of cases being diagnosed, we can see that many of the types of cases that we used to see in the 1980s and 1990s, relating to trades such as insulation engineers—more commonly known as 'laggers'—shipwrights and ship repairers, as well as those who worked in the asbestos industry, in companies such as Turner and Newall, have declined in number. We are now more likely to see cases of asbestos disease among carpenters, joiners, electricians, electrical fitters, plumbers, heating and ventilation engineers, maintenance fitters, painters and decorators, among others.

Mae'r Bil yn ymdrin â phedwar math o glefyd asbestos: mesothelioma, sef canser ar leinin yr ysgyfaint, sy'n glefyd angheuol a achosir gan asbestos yn unig ac sy'n arwain at farwolaeth o fewn cyfartaledd o 12 mis i wneud diagnosis, fel arfer; canser yr ysgyfaint sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos; asbestosis; a thewhau plewrol. Gall clefyd asbestos aros ynghudd am gyfnod o rhwng 10 a 60 mlynedd. Felly, mae'r achosion yr ydym yn eu gweld yn deillio'n wreiddiol o ddod i gysylltiad ag asbestos ddegawdau yn ôl. Drwy archwilio'r mathau o achosion y gwneir diagnosis yn eu cylch, gwelwn fod yr achosion yr oeddem yn eu gweld yn yr wythdegau a'r nawdegau a oedd yn ymwneud â chrefftau gweithwyr fel peirianwyr insiwleiddio, y'u gelwir yn gyffredin yn 'lapwyr'; seiri llongau ac atgyweiriwyr llongau; yn ogystal â'r rhai a oedd yn gweithio yn y diwydiant asbestos, fel Turner a Newall, wedi gostwng o ran eu nifer. Erbyn hyn, rydym yn fwy tebygol o weld achosion o glefyd asbestos ymysg seiri coed a seiri dodrefn, trydanwyr a ffitwyr trydanol, plymwyr, peirianwyr systemau gwresogi ac awyru, ffitwyr cynnal a chadw, paentwyr a phapurwyr, ac eraill.

Asbestos disease is now probably the biggest industrial killer in the world. In the UK alone, asbestos causes around 4,500 deaths a year. Deaths from mesothelioma in the UK increased from around 153 in 1968 to 2,321 in 2009. It is projected that the number of deaths will continue to increase for the next few years, peaking in around 2016. In addition, there are probably as many asbestos-related lung cancer deaths each year as mesothelioma deaths, and hundreds of other asbestos disease cases.

Bellach, mae'n debyg mai clefyd asbestos yw'r hyn sy'n achosi'r nifer fwyaf o farwolaethau diwydiannol yn y byd. Yn y DU yn unig, mae asbestos yn achosi tua 4,500 o farwolaethau bob blwyddyn. Cynyddodd nifer y marwolaethau yn y DU oherwydd mesothelioma o 153 ym 1968 i 2,321 yn 2009. Rhagwelir y bydd nifer y marwolaethau yn parhau i gynyddu dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, gan gyrraedd uchafbwynt yn 2016. Yn ychwanegol, mae'n debyg bod yr un nifer o farwolaethau bob blwyddyn

oherwydd canser yr ysgyfaint sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos ag sydd o farwolaethau oherwydd mesothelioma, a channoedd o achosion eraill o glefyd asbestos.

The danger of asbestos was known for over 100 years. In fact, regulations for the asbestos industry were first enacted in 1931. It is a tragedy that action was not taken to ban asbestos earlier. Had that been the case, many thousands of deaths and much suffering would have been avoided. It is disturbing to see certain countries asking for asbestos mining to restart and for asbestos to be used again.

Roedd perygl asbestos yn wybyddus am dros 100 mlynedd. Yn wir, cyhoeddwyd y rheoliadau cyntaf ar gyfer y diwydiant asbestos ym 1931. Mae'n drychineb na chymerwyd camau yn fwy cynnar i wahardd asbestos. Pe bai hynny wedi'i wneud, byddem wedi osgoi miloedd o farwolaethau a llawer iawn o ddioddef. Mae'n destun pryder gweld bod rhai gwledydd yn gofyn am i gamau gael eu cymryd i ailddechrau mwyngloddio asbestos ac i asbestos gael ei ddefnyddio eto.

The purpose of the Bill is simple. In cases where compensation has been paid in respect of a victim of an asbestos-related disease, with or without an admission of liability, the Welsh Government will be entitled to recover the cost of the medical treatment provided. The Bill does not create any new legal entitlement to compensation. It merely says that where compensation has been paid, the cost of medical treatment can be recovered by the Welsh Government with the intention that the costs recovered will be used to provide additional medical support and assistance to asbestos victims and their families**.** As Members will see from the Bill and the explanatory memorandum, the Bill could recover costs of just over £2 million each year. It is intended that that would be used, for example, to provide additional nursing and hospice care, support and counselling for families and other medical assistance. In this way, I believe that the Bill can make a real difference to the quality of life of asbestos victims who have been so cruelly smitten by this terrible occupational disease, and also to their families.

Mae diben y Bil yn syml. Mewn achosion lle y gwnaed taliad digolledu yng nghyswllt dioddefwr clefyd sy'n ymwneud ag asbestos, ni waeth a gafwyd addefiad o atebolrwydd neu beidio, bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yr hawl i adennill cost lawn y driniaeth feddygol a ddarparwyd. Nid yw'r Bil yn creu unrhyw hawl gyfreithiol newydd i daliad digolledu. Mae'n dweud yr hyn a ganlyn yn unig: lle y gwnaed taliad digolledu, gall Llywodraeth Cymru adennill cost y driniaeth feddygol gyda'r bwriad y bydd y costau a adenillwyd yn cael eu defnyddio i ddarparu cefnogaeth a chymorth meddygol ychwanegol i ddioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd. Fel y bydd yr Aelodau yn gweld yn y Bil a'r Memorandwm Esboniadol, gallai'r Bil adennill ychydig dros £2 filiwn, a bwriedir defnyddio'r arian hwn, er enghraifft, i ddarparu gofal nyrsio ychwanegol neu ofal ychwanegol mewn hosbis, cefnogaeth a chwnsela i deuluoedd, a chymorth meddygol o fathau eraill. Yn y modd hwn, credaf y gall y Bil wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i ansawdd bywyd dioddefwyr asbestos, y mae'r clefyd galwedigaethol difrifol a chreulon hwn wedi dod i'w rhan; a gall wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol hefyd i'w teuluoedd.

When I spoke on the original motion seeking leave to introduce the Bill, a question was validly asked as to how much it would cost to administer such a scheme. As can be seen from the explanatory memorandum and the research that has been carried out so far and

Pan siaradais am y cynnig gwreiddiol a oedd yn ceisio caniatâd i gyflwyno'r Bil, gofynnwyd cwestiwn dilys ynghylch faint y byddai'n ei gostio i weinyddu cynllun o'r fath. Fel y gellir ei weld yn y Memorandwm Esboniadol ac o'r gwaith ymchwil sydd

is continuing, using the existing compensation recovery unit system—which already exists for the recovery of medical costs following road traffic accidents—the cost of administration will be minimal. Ultimately, the recovery system to be implemented is a matter for the Welsh Government. However, using the compensation recovery unit and applying a tariff system similar to that in use for the recovery of road traffic accident medical costs, total costs can be kept to less than £50,000 per annum, which I consider to be a very modest cost compared to the potential benefit of the recovery of the medical costs.

wedi'i wneud hyd yma – ac yn parhau - drwy ddefnyddio system yr uned adfer iawndal sydd eisoes yn bodoli ar gyfer adennill costau meddygol yn achos damweiniau traffig ffyrdd, bydd y gost o weinyddu yn fach iawn. Yn y pen draw, mater i Lywodraeth Cymru yw pennu'r system adennill costau i'w gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, drwy ddefnyddio'r uned adfer iawndal, a thrwy ddefnyddio system tariffau sy'n debyg i'r system a ddefnyddir i adennill costau meddygol yn achos damweiniau traffig ffyrdd, gellir cadw cyfanswm y costau o dan £50,000 y flwyddyn. Rwyf o'r farn fod hon yn gost fach o ystyried y budd a allai ddeillio o adennill y costau meddygol.

This Bill is brought under the competence provided by the Government of Wales Act 2006, Schedule 7, subject heading 9, 'Health and Health Services'. The Bill is concerned with the recoupment of care and treatment costs and, as such, fits within the organisation and funding of the national health service. The purpose of the Bill is relevant to the treatment of disease and illness under this heading, as its purpose is to provide the financial means for the Welsh Government to provide additional medical support to asbestos victims and their families. Thus, I believe, the Bill is squarely within the health competency. As I have already said, it does not create any new liability or affect the existing liability to pay compensation to victims of asbestos exposure, but enables Welsh Ministers to recover the cost of the medical treatment provided by the Welsh NHS to victims of an asbestos-related disease in cases where compensation has been paid, with or without an admission of liability. Consequently, I am satisfied that the Bill is within the Assembly's competence.

Cyflwynir y Bil hwn yn unol â'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a ddarperir gan bwnc 9, 'Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Iechyd', yn Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Mae'r Bil yn ymdrin ag adennill costau gofal a thriniaeth, ac o ganlyniad daw o fewn cwmpas trefnu ac ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae diben y Bil yn berthnasol i'r hyn a nodir o dan y pennawd hwn o ran trin afiechyd a salwch, gan mai ei ddiben yw rhoi'r modd ariannol i Lywodraeth Cymru ddarparu cymorth meddygol ychwanegol i ddioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd. Credaf fod hyn yn gosod y Bil yn bendant o fewn y cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol o ran iechyd. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi'i ddweud, nid yw'n creu unrhyw atebolrwydd newydd nac yn effeithio ar yr atebolrwydd sy'n bodoli eisoes i ddigolledu dioddefwyr achosion o ddod i gysylltiad ag asbestos; yn hytrach, mae'n galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i adennill cost y driniaeth feddygol a ddarparwyd gan GIG Cymru i ddioddefwyr clefydau asbestos mewn achosion lle y gwnaed taliad digolledu, a hynny ni waeth a gafwyd addefiad o atebolrwydd neu beidio. O ganlyniad, rwyf yn fodlon bod y Bil yn dod o fewn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad.

This Bill is about helping asbestos victims and their families in Wales by providing a mechanism for the provision of additional medical assistance and care in response to this most cruel of diseases. I believe that it is the right thing to do and I urge all Members to give the Bill, and those it is intended to help, their full support.

Mae'r Bil hwn yn ymwneud â helpu dioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd yng Nghymru drwy ddarparu dull o roi cymorth a gofal meddygol ychwanegol yng nghyswllt y clefyd hynod greulon hwn. Credaf mai dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud, ac rwyf yn annog yr Aelodau i gyd i roi eu cefnogaeth lwyr i'r Bil ac i'r rhai y bwriedir iddo eu

helpu.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I welcome Mick Antoniw's statement today, and the Bill that has been formally laid before the Assembly. Mick's long track record of campaigning and working on the issues around asbestos-related disease is deserving of great respect, and there can be few in this Chamber who are as well qualified as Mick to bring forward a Bill of this kind.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Croesawaf ddatganiad Mick Antoniw heddiw, a'r ffaith bod y Bil wedi'i osod yn ffurfiol gerbron y Cynulliad. Mae hanes hir Mick o ymgyrchu a gweithio ar y materion sy'n ymwneud â chlefyd sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos yn haeddu parch mawr, a phrin bod unrhyw un arall yn y Siambr hon yn fwy cymwys na Mick i gyflwyno Bil o'r fath.

We are not yet at the peak of asbestos-related disease. While we may hope and expect that the number of new cases will begin to fall after 2016, it is clear that the NHS will continue to provide care and treatment for victims for many years to come. It is surely right that we should seek to apply the polluter pays principle in this area, so that the medical costs of providing treatment and caring for the victims of the awful conditions that arise from exposure to asbestos do not fall on the NHS alone.

Nid yw clefyd sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos wedi cyrraedd ei lefel frig eto. Er efallai y byddwn yn gobeithio ac yn disgwyl y bydd nifer yr achosion newydd yn dechrau disgyn ar ôl 2016, mae'n amlwg y bydd y GIG yn parhau i ddarparu gofal a thriniaeth i ddioddefwyr am flynyddoedd lawer i ddod. Mae'n sicr yn briodol y dylem geisio cymhwyso'r egwyddor mai'r llygrwr sy'n talu yn y maes hwn, fel nad yw'r costau meddygol o ddarparu triniaeth a gofalu am ddioddefwyr y cyflyrau ofnadwy sy'n deillio o amlygiad i asbestos yn disgyn ar y GIG yn unig.

The proceeds of the proposed cost recovery would enable the NHS in Wales to fund improved services for asbestos victims and their families. I welcome Mick's views on the impact that the Bill might have on the care and treatment available to victims, and on how the provisions within his Bill that grant powers to Welsh Ministers to make subordinate legislation might best be exercised to give full effect to his intentions. I would also like to take the opportunity to reiterate the Welsh Government's supportive position regarding Mick's Bill, and we look forward to working co-operatively to produce good law on this issue.

Byddai'r elw o'r system adennill costau arfaethedig yn galluogi'r GIG yng Nghymru i ariannu gwasanaethau gwell i ddioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd. Croesawaf farn Mick ar yr effaith y gallai'r Bil ei chael ar y gofal a'r driniaeth sydd ar gael i ddioddefwyr, ac ar sut y gallai'r darpariaethau o fewn ei Fil sy'n rhoi pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru wneud is-ddeddfwriaeth gael eu gweithredu yn y ffordd orau er mwyn cyflawni ei fwriadau yn llawn. Hoffwn hefyd fanteisio ar y cyfle i ailbwysleisio cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i Fil Mick, ac edrychwn ymlaen at gydweithio i greu cyfraith dda ar y mater hwn.

Mick Antoniw: Thank you very much for those comments and for the support that you have given on this important issue. With regard to impact, what is important, as with any legislation, is that you are able to show that there are people within Wales who will actually benefit from it. For people who are diagnosed with a terminal disease, those benefits could include additional funding in respect of hospice care, additional support for some of the organisations that offer such

Mick Antoniw: Diolch yn fawr iawn am y sylwadau hynny ac am y gefnogaeth rydych wedi'i rhoi ar y mater pwysig hwn. O ran effaith, yr hyn sy'n bwysig, fel gydag unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth, yw eich bod yn gallu dangos bod pobl yng Nghymru a fydd yn cael budd ohoni. I bobl sy'n cael diagnosis o glefyd terfynol, gallai'r buddiannau hynny gynnwys arian ychwanegol o ran gofal hosbis, cymorth ychwanegol ar gyfer rhai o'r sefydliadau sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau cwnsela a chymorth da

good counselling and support to family members, and interesting ideas as to potential innovations to help people who have developed various asbestos-related diseases. It is one of those areas where, in future, I would hope that you would be in a position to come to this Assembly to say, 'A certain sum of money has been raised, and this is how we are going to use it to help people who have been so disastrously affected by this disease'.

i aelodau'r teulu, a syniadau diddorol ynghylch camau arloesol posibl i helpu pobl sydd wedi datblygu amrywiol glefydau sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos. Mae'n un o'r meysydd hynny lle, yn y dyfodol, y byddwn yn gobeithio y byddech mewn sefyllfa i ddod i'r Cynulliad hwn a dweud, 'Mae swm penodol o arian wedi cael ei godi, a dyma sut y byddwn yn ei ddefnyddio i helpu pobl y mae'r clefyd hwn wedi effeithio arnynt mewn ffordd mor drychinebus'.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful for the opportunity to respond to Mick's statement, and pleased that this Bill has been placed before the Assembly. I know of the great amount of work that you have put into this issue over many years, Mick, and I am happy to support you on it. You have already highlighted the number of deaths linked to asbestos, which has been rising for a number of years. You mentioned mesothelioma, cancer of the lining of the lungs, which is usually caused by exposure to asbestos. You also highlighted that it is very difficult to judge the extent to which mesothelioma will affect the population because, like so many issues relating to asbestos, the future is still an undiscovered country.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ymateb i ddatganiad Mick, ac yn falch bod y Bil hwn wedi cael ei osod gerbron y Cynulliad. Gwn am yr holl waith rydych wedi'i wneud ar y mater hwn dros flynyddoedd lawer, Mick, ac rwy'n hapus i'ch cefnogi arno. Rydych eisoes wedi tynnu sylw at nifer y marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos, sydd wedi bod yn cynyddu ers nifer o flynyddoedd. Soniasoch am mesothelioma, sef canser yn leinin yr ysgyfaint, sy'n cael ei achosi fel arfer gan amlygiad i asbestos. Gwnaethoch dynnu sylw hefyd at y ffaith ei bod hi'n anodd iawn barnu i ba raddau y bydd mesothelioma yn effeithio ar y boblogaeth oherwydd, yn union fel cymaint o faterion sy'n ymwneud ag asbestos, mae'r dyfodol yn dal yn ansicr.

I have some questions for you. As I understand it, this Bill would recover costs to the public purse, which could be used to alleviate the pressure on the NHS at a time of great financial pressure as well as restoring justice to sufferers who have, through no fault of their own, been exposed to this deadly material. I do have some concerns, however, which I hope you can clarify. I have concerns over the cost of set up and administration. At the briefing meeting, you estimated revenue, I think I am right in saying, as being between £2 million and £3 million. Since May, what estimates have you made to attribute the cost that would be incurred by the Welsh Government?

Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau ichi. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, byddai'r Bil hwn yn adennill costau i'r pwrs cyhoeddus, a allai gael eu defnyddio i liniaru'r pwysau ar y GIG ar adeg o bwysau ariannol mawr yn ogystal ag adfer cyfiawnder i ddioddefwyr sydd, heb ddim bai arnynt eu hunain, wedi cael eu hamlygu i'r deunydd marwol hwn. Mae gennyf rai pryderon, fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwch eu hegluro. Mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch y gost sefydlu a gweinyddu. Yn y cyfarfod briffio, gwnaethoch amcangyfrif refeniw o rhwng £2 filiwn a £3 miliwn, os cofiaf yn iawn. Ers mis Mai, pa amcangyfrifon rydych wedi'u gwneud i briodoli'r gost fyddai'n wynebu Llywodraeth Cymru?

I applaud the intention to use the revenue specifically to help asbestos-related cases and their families. What assurance can you give us that the £2 million to £3 million will be solely directed towards NHS asbestos-related activities? Further, how will the Welsh

Rwy'n canmol y bwriad i ddefnyddio'r refeniw yn benodol i helpu achosion sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos a'u teuluoedd. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi inni y bydd y £2 filiwn i £3 miliwn yn cael ei gyfeirio'n gyfan gwbl tuag at weithgareddau'r GIG mewn

Government funnel money to health boards, and what consideration have you given to the administrative burden of this process? I would also like to know whether each health board will get an amount that reflects its current asbestos burden, or will there be a different type of redistribution? I am asking that in the wake of your recent clarification to the Minister that the amount of money saved could be brought to the Assembly and that the Assembly could then say how it would like to use it to help sufferers and the health budget.

perthynas ag asbestos? At hynny, sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn sianelu arian i fyrddau iechyd, a pha ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi i faich gweinyddol y broses hon? Hoffwn hefyd wybod a fydd pob bwrdd iechyd yn cael swm sy'n adlewyrchu ei faich asbestos ar hyn o bryd, neu a fydd math gwahanol o ailddosbarthu? Gofynnaf hynny yn sgil eich eglurhad diweddar i'r Gweinidog y gellid cyflwyno'r swm o arian a arbedir i'r Cynulliad ac y gallai'r Cynulliad wedyn ddweud sut y byddai'n hoffi ei ddefnyddio i helpu dioddefwyr a'r gyllideb iechyd.

In May, my colleague Darren Millar raised cross-border issues that need further work. Therefore, following on from the issues that were raised, could you clarify whether the Welsh Government will release guidance on situations where people have lived and received treatment in both England and Wales? We need to know what will happen in cases where people have contracted their illness when working over the border.

Ym mis Mai, cododd fy nghyd-Aelod Darren Millar faterion trawsffiniol y mae angen gwneud gwaith pellach arnynt. Felly, yn dilyn ymlaen o'r materion a godwyd, a allech egluro a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhyddhau canllawiau ar sefyllfaoedd lle mae pobl wedi byw ac wedi cael triniaeth yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr? Mae angen inni wybod beth fydd yn digwydd mewn achosion lle mae pobl wedi cael eu salwch pan oeddent yn gweithio dros y ffin.

People have spoken of concerns about the knock-on effects of the legislation for insurance and other illnesses. You have touched on the issue of insurance, and it has been raised extensively at the briefings that we have been to. What consideration have you given to the possibility that insurance premiums might rise, as insurers become more aware of potential higher pay-outs for customers in Wales? Insurance companies might begin to fight much harder against cases in light of these higher cost burdens. I know that you have addressed some of these issues before, but it would help if you could provide clarification for the Chamber today on that.

Mae pobl wedi sôn am bryderon ynghylch sgîl-effeithiau'r ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer yswiriant ac afiechydon eraill. Rydych wedi crybwyll yswiriant, ac mae wedi cael ei godi yn helaeth yn y cyfarfodydd briffio y buom ynddynt. Pa ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi i'r posibilrwydd y gallai premiymau yswiriant godi, wrth i yswirwyr ddod yn fwy ymwybodol o'r taliadau uwch posibl i gwsmeriaid yng Nghymru? Gallai cwmnïau yswiriant ddechrau ymladd achosion yn llawer caletach yng ngoleuni'r beichiau costau uwch hyn. Gwn eich bod wedi mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn o'r blaen, ond byddai o gymorth pe gallech roi eglurhad ar hynny i'r Siambr heddiw.

There is also a question about whether the floodgates for claims for other work-related illnesses might be opened by this legislation becoming law—perhaps not through more legislation, but as arguments are won in the courts. What would be your assessment of that? I know that there are a lot of questions there, Mick, but it would be helpful to Members and to people watching this statement to have clarification on that.

Mae yna hefyd gwestiwn ynghylch a allai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, drwy ei deddfu, agor y llifddorau i hawliadau ar gyfer afiechydon eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith—nid efallai drwy fwy o ddeddfwriaeth, ond wrth i ddadleuon gael eu hennill yn y llysoedd. Beth fyddai eich asesiad o hynny? Gwn fod yna lawer o gwestiynau, Mick, ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol i'r Aelodau ac i bobl sy'n gwylio'r datganiad hwn gael eglurhad ar hynny.

I conclude my comments and questions by welcoming the Bill. I feel that it works in synergy with the Right to Know Asbestos in Schools Wales campaign that I spoke about in the recent short debate.

Dof â'm sylwadau a'm cwestiynau i ben drwy groesawu'r Bil. Teimlaf ei fod yn gweithio mewn synergedd â'r ymgyrch Hawl i Wybod am Asbestos mewn Ysgolion yng Nghymru y siaradais amdani yn y ddadl fer ddiweddar.

Mick Antoniw: Thank you for those comments. You raise a number of valid scrutiny points, which we will no doubt explore during the scrutiny process. First, mesothelioma is always caused by asbestos exposure; there is no other cause. The cost of setting up and administering the system is set out in some detail in the explanatory memorandum. We are fortunate that we have a compensation recovery unit system that already applies; there is already a precedent in that road traffic accident costs are already recovered by the Welsh Government or local health boards to the tune of about £50 million a year. That system already exists, so every case that we might be concerned with is, in fact, already registered with the compensation recovery unit. Therefore, my proposal is to use a tariff system that is on a par with the road traffic accident scheme, which means that, effectively, that scheme could simply be adapted to the cases that are settled in respect of asbestos. That is why the cost of administering it will be minimal. The total costs are estimated to be about £50,000, but that includes a certain amount of training and staffing to implement it. In real terms, the actual cost might be below that, and for the recovery of £2 million to £3 million, I think that is a modest cost.

Mick Antoniw: Diolch ichi am y sylwadau hynny. Rydych yn codi nifer o bwyntiau craffu dilys, y byddwn yn sicr yn eu hystyried yn ystod y broses graffu. Yn gyntaf, caiff mesothelioma bob amser ei achosi gan amlygiad i asbestos; nid oes unrhyw achos arall. Mae'r gost o sefydlu a gweinyddu'r system wedi'i nodi'n fanwl yn y memorandwm esboniadol. Rydym yn ffodus bod gennym system uned adennill iawndal sydd eisoes yn gymwys; mae cynsail yn bodoli am fod Llywodraeth Cymru neu fyrddau iechyd lleol eisoes yn adennill tua £50 miliwn o gostau damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd bob blwyddyn. Mae'r system honno eisoes yn bodoli, felly mae pob achos y gallem fod yn ymwneud ag ef, mewn gwirionedd, eisoes wedi'i gofrestru â'r uned adennill iawndal. Felly, cynigiaf y dylid defnyddio'r un system dariff â'r cynllun damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd, sy'n golygu, i bob pwrpas, y gallai'r cynllun hwnnw gael ei addasu i'r achosion sy'n cael eu setlo mewn perthynas ag asbestos. Dyna pam y bydd y gost weinyddu yn fach iawn. Amcangyfrifir mai cyfanswm y gost fydd tua £50,000, ond mae hynny'n cynnwys rhywfaint o hyfforddiant a staff i'w weithredu. Mewn termau real, efallai y bydd y gost wirioneddol yn llai na hynny, ac o gofio y gellir adennill rhwng £2 filiwn a £3 miliwn, credaf fod y gost yn rhesymol.

With regard to where liability will occur, I can say that this only relates to medical costs that have been incurred by the Welsh NHS, whether the asbestos exposure has occurred in Wales or in England. With regard to insurance premiums, a lot of this liability, because asbestos has a latency period of between 10 to 60 years, relates to exposure that has already occurred, for which insurance premiums have already been paid. Therefore, there will be no impact in respect of those cases that will come forward from the past and for the immediate future. In respect of future premiums, I think that my answer will be that, first, this is the right

O ran pwy fydd yn atebol, gallaf ddweud y bydd ond yn berthnasol i gostau meddygol yr aethpwyd iddynt gan y GIG yng Nghymru, p'un a yw'r amlygiad i asbestos wedi digwydd yng Nghymru neu yn Lloegr. O ran premiymau yswiriant, mae llawer o'r atebolrwydd hwn, oherwydd bod gan asbestos gyfnod datblygu cudd o 10 i 60 mlynedd, yn ymwneud ag amlygiad sydd eisoes wedi digwydd, y mae premiymau yswiriant eisoes wedi'u talu amdano. Felly, ni fydd unrhyw effaith o ran yr achosion hynny a gyflwynir o'r gorffennol nac ar gyfer y dyfodol agos. O ran premiymau yn y dyfodol, credaf mai fy ateb, yn gyntaf, fydd

thing to do for the victims and their families, and, secondly, the best way in which an employer can avoid any future liability and keep their premiums down is to ensure that they have adequate systems of protection and monitoring of asbestos exposure for the future.

mai dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud i'r dioddefwyr a'u teuluoedd ac, yn ail, y ffordd orau y gall cyflogwr osgoi unrhyw atebolrwydd yn y dyfodol a chadw eu premiymau i lawr yw sicrhau bod ganddynt systemau digonol ar waith i ddiogelu rhag asbestos a monitro amlygiad i asbestos ar gyfer y dyfodol.

I think that I have covered all your points; I have dealt with the border issue, for instance. As regards the legislation setting a precedent, this legislation is very clearly confined and designated to the issue of asbestos and asbestos-related disease. Therefore, I have not given any considerations beyond that.

Credaf fy mod wedi ymdrin â'ch holl bwyntiau; rwyf wedi delio â'r mater ffiniau, er enghraifft. O ran y ddeddfwriaeth yn gosod cynsail, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon wedi'i chyfyngu a'i dynodi'n glir iawn i asbestos a chlefydau sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos. Felly, nid wyf wedi ystyried unrhyw beth y tu hwnt i hynny.

3.30 p.m.

3.30 p.m.

Elin Jones: Diolchaf i Mick Antoniw am y datganiad y prynhawn yma. Rwyf yn eich llongyfarch yn fawr am ddarparu'r wybodaeth gynhwysfawr a geir yn y memorandwm esboniadol sy'n cydredeg â'r Bil hwn. Fel chi, rwy'n cydnabod yn llawn yr effeithiau dinistriol ar iechyd unigolyn o ddod i gysylltiad ag asbestos a chost hyn i'r GIG. Yn fy etholaeth i yn ddiweddar, cafwyd achos o asbestos yn ysbyty Bronglais, a effeithiodd ar weithwyr, ac mae goblygiadau hynny i'r unigolion ac i'r gyfundrefn iechyd yn rhai hirdymor. Caf gyfle yn y pwyllgor iechyd i graffu ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon, ac edrychaf ymlaen at hynny'n fawr. Mae gennyf dri maes i'ch cwestiynu arno, sy'n ymwneud ag agweddau cyllidol neu ariannol y Bil.

Elin Jones: I thank Mick Antoniw for his statement this afternoon. I congratulate you warmly on the provision of comprehensive information in the explanatory memorandum that accompanies this Bill. Like you, I fully acknowledge the destructive effect on individuals' health of coming into contact with asbestos and its cost to the NHS. In my constituency recently, there was a case of asbestos in Bronglais hospital, which affected workers, and the implications of that for the individuals and the health system are long term. I will have an opportunity in the health committee to scrutinise this legislation, and I look forward to that very much. I have three areas to question you on, which relate to budgetary or financial aspects of the Bill.

Eich bwriad yn y Bil yw i'r arian sy'n cael ei godi fynd i'r Llywodraeth a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn hytrach nag i'r byrddau iechyd lle mae'r gwariant wedi digwydd. Oni fyddai'n well o bosibl creu system lle, os byddai unigolyn yn Aberteifi wedi defnyddio'r GIG ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, fod yr arian yn mynd yn ôl yn yr achos hwnnw at y GIG ym mwrdd Hywel Dda? Os deallaf yn iawn, o dan y gyfundrefn sy'n adennill costau mewn achosion damweiniau car, mae'r gost yn mynd yn ôl at y byrddau iechyd unigol. Felly, pam penderfynu mynd i lawr y trywydd hwn o'r arian yn mynd yn ôl at y Llywodraeth, yn hytrach na'r arian yn mynd at y byrddau

Your intention in the Bill is for the funds raised to go to the Government and the Minister for Health and Social Services, rather than to the health boards where the expenditure has been incurred. Would it not be better to create a system whereby, if an individual in Cardigan used the NHS in the Hywel Dda LHB, the funds would go back in that case to the NHS in the Hywel Dda board? If I understand it correctly, under the compensation recovery system in relation to car accidents, the cost is reimbursed to the individual health boards. Why, therefore, decide to go down this route of the funds going back to Government, rather than the money being reimbursed to the individual

iechyd yn unigol?

health boards?

Yn ail, a ydych yn rhagweld y bydd cost i'r byrddau iechyd o gadw cyfrif o'r galw ar eu gwasanaethau gan unrhyw unigolyn sy'n dioddef o glefyd sy'n deillio o asbestos, ac y bydd angen iddynt greu system sy'n cadw trac ar y gost o ddarparu'r gwasanaethau i'r unigolyn? O dan y Bil, bydd yr adennill costau yn cael ei sbarduno pan fydd achos digolledu yn cael ei gymeradwyo mewn llys. Wrth gwrs, ni fydd holl gostau'r unigolyn o fewn y GIG wedi'u cwblhau, achos bydd triniaethau yn y dyfodol. Felly, sut yr ydych yn bwriadu adennill i'r GIG y costau a ragwelir i'r dyfodol i'r unigolyn hwnnw? Fodd bynnag, rwy'n eich llongyfarch am ddod mor bell ar hyn, ac edrychaf ymlaen at graffu pellach ar y Bil hwn.

Secondly, do you anticipate that there will be a cost to the health boards of keeping track of the demand on their services by any individual affected by an asbestos-related illness, and that they will need to create a system to keep track of the cost of providing the services to the individual? Under the Bill, the recovery of costs will be triggered when a compensation case is approved in a court of law. Of course, all of the individual's costs within the NHS will not have come to an end, because there will be future treatments. How, therefore, do you intend to recover for the NHS the costs anticipated for the individual in the future? However, I congratulate you on getting this far, and I look forward to further scrutiny of this Bill.

Mick Antoniw: Thank you again for those comments. I refer you, and also Nick Ramsay, to section 16 of the Bill, to which I neglected to refer to earlier, which states that:

Mick Antoniw: Diolch ichi unwaith eto am y sylwadau hynny. Fe'ch cyfeiriaf chi, a hefyd Nick Ramsay, at adran 16 o'r Bil, yr anghofiais gyfeirio ato yn gynharach, sy'n datgan bod:

'The Welsh Ministers must have regard to the desirability of securing that an amount equal to that reimbursed…is applied…for the purposes of treatment of, or other services relating to, asbestos-related diseases'.

Rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru gofio ei bod yn ddymunol sicrhau y defnyddir yr un swm o arian ag a gaiff ei adennill…at ddibenion trin clefydau sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos neu wasanaethau eraill cysylltiedig.

The purpose of that is to provide a clear expression of intent that the aim in recovering this money is to make specific provision to help asbestos victims and their families. We did not want it to go into the black hole, as it were, of local health board finances, but for there to be a very identifiable product at the end of it. For that reason, it was felt that the way to look at it was at how the maximum benefit can be achieved from it as a collective sum. If it were given to the health boards, one health board might not have many cases, and a small amount might not make much impact. It may be the case that that is, effectively, what happens in the end, but this was to give an opportunity to use the collective benefit of the full amount to achieve the maximum impact for all asbestos victims and their families.

Diben hynny yw rhoi mynegiant clir o fwriad mai'r nod, drwy adennill yr arian hwn, yw gwneud darpariaeth benodol i helpu dioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd. Nid oeddem am iddo fynd i mewn i dwll du, fel petai, coffrau byrddau iechyd lleol, ond yn hytrach roeddem am iddo fod yn gynnyrch clir iawn ar ddiwedd y broses. Am y rheswm hwnnw, teimlwyd mai'r ffordd i edrych ar y mater oedd sut y gellir cael y budd mwyaf ohono fel swm cyfunol. Pe bai'n cael ei roi i'r byrddau iechyd, efallai na fyddai gan un bwrdd iechyd lawer o achosion, ac efallai na fydd swm bach yn cael llawer o effaith. Gall fod yn wir mai dyma fydd yn digwydd, i bob pwrpas, yn y diwedd, ond y nod oedd rhoi cyfle i ddefnyddio budd cyfunol y swm llawn i gael yr effaith fwyaf i bob dioddefwr asbestos a'i deulu.

In terms of the burden on the health boards, they already have a system in place in respect

O ran y baich ar y byrddau iechyd, mae ganddynt eisoes system ar waith mewn

of the road traffic accident costs that are recovered, so this is just an addition to that, and the £50,000 cost of administering it, to which I referred, includes the additional cost in respect of the compensation recovery unit, the additional costs to Welsh Government of administration and implementation and the additional cost to the local health board in providing that additional amount of staff work and training. I would anticipate that, after the first year or two, that sum might well come down. It is a very containable sum, because, provided that we use a tariff system, then it is very similar to the road traffic scheme. It is really just a slight adjustment to that scheme.

perthynas â chostau damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd a gaiff eu hadennill, felly dim ond ychwanegiad yw hwn, ac mae'r gost weinyddu o £50,000, y cyfeiriais ati, yn cynnwys y gost ychwanegol i'r uned adennill iawndal, y costau ychwanegol i Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n gysylltiedig â gweinyddu a gweithredu a'r gost ychwanegol i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu'r gwaith a'r hyfforddiant staff ychwanegol. Byddwn yn rhagweld ei bod yn debygol iawn y bydd y swm hwnnw'n lleihau ar ôl y flwyddyn neu ddwy gyntaf. Mae'n swm realistig iawn oherwydd, ar yr amod ein bod yn defnyddio system dariff, yna mae'n debyg iawn i'r cynllun traffig ar y ffyrdd. Mewn gwirionedd dim ond addasiad bychan i'r cynllun hwnnw ydyw.

On the ongoing costs for the future, as happens with the 2003 Act and road traffic accident costs, and in other similar areas of law, the moment the settlement is achieved, although that triggers the entitlement, it does so for those costs incurred up to that date. So, if there are ongoing costs subsequently, those are not recovered. So, it gives finality and certainty to the insurance industry and does not create a long legacy of bureaucracy and administration.

O ran y costau parhaus i'r dyfodol, fel sy'n digwydd gyda Deddf 2003 a chostau damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd, ac mewn meysydd eraill tebyg o'r gyfraith, yr eiliad y cytunir ar setliad, er ei fod yn sbarduno'r hawl, mae'n gwneud hynny ar gyfer y costau hynny yr aethpwyd iddynt hyd at y dyddiad hwnnw. Felly, os oes costau parhaus wedi hynny, ni chaiff y rhain eu hadennill. Felly, mae'n rhoi terfynoldeb a sicrwydd i'r diwydiant yswiriant ac nid yw'n creu etifeddiaeth hir o fiwrocratiaeth a gweinyddiaeth.

Kirsty Williams: I, too, once again congratulate Mick Antoniw on his good fortune in being drawn in the ballot and commend him on the obvious amount of work that has been undertaken since that time in being able to bring forward the information to date. Like Elin Jones, I will have the opportunity to scrutinise the proposals in greater detail as the Bill goes through the Health and Social Care Committee.

Kirsty Williams: Rwyf innau, hefyd, unwaith eto yn llongyfarch Mick Antoniw ar ei lwc o gael ei ddewis yn y balot a chymeradwyaf ef am yr holl waith y mae'n amlwg wedi'i wneud ers hynny i allu cyflwyno'r wybodaeth a gafwyd hyd yma. Fel Elin Jones, caf y cyfle i graffu ar y cynigion yn fwy manwl wrth i'r Bil fynd drwy'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol.

However, there was one particular point, in addition to the points already raised, that I would like to refer to. My reading of it is that this legislation reflects only the costs incurred in the NHS. Undoubtedly, that is probably where the majority of the costs will occur, but I am sure, Mick, from your experience of working with the families affected, you know that they are also very often reliant upon services that are not provided by the NHS,

Fodd bynnag, roedd un pwynt penodol, yn ychwanegol at y pwyntiau a godwyd eisoes, yr hoffwn gyfeirio atynt. Fy nealltwriaeth i o'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yw ei bod ond yn adlewyrchu'r costau i'r GIG. Heb os, mae'n debyg mai dyna lle y bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r costau yn codi, ond rwyf yn sicr, Mick, o'ch profiad o weithio gyda'r teuluoedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt, eich bod yn gwybod eu bod hefyd yn aml iawn yn ddibynnol ar

such as traditional social services provided by an individual local authority, or services provided by a hospice movement that is not in receipt of funding directly from our Welsh Government, or local health board or other support services that may be advantageous to that individual and their family. Could you clarify whether that is the case and whether you feel that it is necessary to limit the liability to costs related to the NHS rather than costs to the entire public purse, which seemed to be your motivation in bringing this forward in the first place?

wasanaethau nad ydynt yn cael eu darparu gan y GIG, megis gwasanaethau cymdeithasol traddodiadol a ddarperir gan awdurdod lleol unigol, neu wasanaethau a ddarperir gan fudiad hosbis nad yw’n derbyn cyllid yn uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, neu fwrdd iechyd lleol neu wasanaethau cymorth eraill a all fod o fudd i’r unigolyn hwnnw a’i deulu. A allech gadarnhau pa un a yw hynny’n wir, ac a ydych yn teimlo bod angen cyfyngu ar atebolrwydd i gostau sy’n gysylltiedig â’r GIG yn hytrach na chostau i’r pwrs cyhoeddus cyfan, a oedd wedi eich cymell, yn ôl pob tebyg, i ddod â’r mater hwn ymlaen yn y lle cyntaf?

Given that it is your intention to pool resources—I can understand why you would do that, because there may be very few cases in one local health board and the recovery of that cost may not make a particular difference—could you give us an idea as to what you expect the money to be used for and how those services or investments may be put on a sustainable footing, given that we are uncertain, or do not have a great deal of clarity, as to the number of cases that would come forward and be successful in claiming money back?

O gofio mai eich bwriad yw cronni adnoddau—gallaf ddeall pam y byddech yn gwneud hynny, oherwydd efallai mai ychydig iawn o achosion fydd gan un bwrdd iechyd lleol ac efallai na fydd adennill y gost honno yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr—a allech roi syniad inni ar beth rydych yn disgwyl i’r arian gael ei wario a sut y gellir sicrhau bod gan y gwasanaethau neu’r buddsoddiadau hynny sylfaen gynaliadwy, o gofio ein bod yn ansicr, neu nad ydym yn gwybod yn glir, faint o achosion fyddai’n dod ymlaen ac yn llwyddo i hawlio arian yn ôl?

Mick Antoniw: Thank you for those helpful comments. You are correct that I have, in discussions that I have had with a variety of individuals and organisations, looked carefully at the totality of the costs. The initial starting point was how to ensure that you cover them all. For example, you will be aware that the intention is to omit primary care costs from the tariff system. The reason for that is to keep the system as simple and as close to the road traffic scheme as possible, because the moment you start to look into all sorts of variations of cost, which can be quite considerable with these types of cases, you start to create a realm of potential bureaucracy and additional staffing and you could end up in a situation in which you are spending £1 to recover 1p. So, for the sake of simplicity and to be able to say to this Assembly that this is an efficient system that involves minimal bureaucracy and in which the overwhelming majority of the money will go to benefit the families, we have had to cut certain areas away from it. It would be sad if

Mick Antoniw: Diolch ichi am y sylwadau defnyddiol hynny. Rydych yn gywir i ddweud fy mod, mewn trafodaethau gydag amrywiaeth o unigolion a sefydliadau, wedi edrych yn ofalus ar gyfanswm y costau. Y man cychwyn oedd sut i sicrhau eich bod yn cwmpasu pob un. Er enghraifft, byddwch yn gwybod mai’r bwriad yw hepgor costau gofal sylfaenol o’r system dariff. Y rheswm am hynny yw er mwyn cadw’r system mor syml ac mor debyg i’r cynllun traffig ar y ffyrdd â phosibl, oherwydd cyn gynted ag y byddwch yn dechrau edrych i mewn i bob math o amrywiadau cost, sy’n gallu bod yn eithaf sylweddol yn y mathau hyn o achosion, rydych yn dechrau creu biwrocratiaeth bosibl sy’n galw am fwy o staff a gallech ganfod eich bod mewn sefyllfa lle rydych yn gwario £1 er mwyn adennill 1c. Felly, er symlrwydd ac er mwyn gallu dweud wrth y Cynulliad hwn bod hon yn system effeithlon sy’n cynnwys cyn lleied o fiwrocratiaeth â phosibl lle y caiff y rhan fwyaf o’r arian ei ddefnyddio er budd y teuluoedd, rydym wedi

I came here saying that we can recover so much, but 50% or 60% of it will go on administration. That is why we have worked on this in the way that we have.

gorfod torri rhai meysydd ohoni. Byddai'n drist pe bawn yn dod yma a dweud ein bod yn gallu adennill swm o arian, ond y bydd 50% neu 60% ohono yn mynd ar weinyddu. Dyna pam rydym wedi gweithio ar hyn yn y ffordd y gwnaethom.

You are right about the sustainability of the system. It will need to be looked at carefully. We do know that there are some fairly predictable patterns in respect of the treatment of asbestos victims, particularly those with asbestos-related lung cancer, asbestosis and mesothelioma. We can certainly identify areas where there is clear need for additional support. One is support for the families, and counselling, advice and information, particularly for diseases such as mesothelioma, which are terminal. In the past, I have sometimes seen individuals with the disease that have not been told yet, and the family do not know how they will explain the consequence of the disease to them. Other areas will be in relation to some of the more long-term treatments that are necessary, and I think that excellent work is being done by some of the specialist nurses, and that might be an area where we would look at additional support. Another example might be, for example, the developing area of technology in terms of how you irradiate aspects of the body, such as the lungs—internal organs that are not static. There may be technological innovations that could benefit. This is one of those areas where I do not want to commit myself, but I think that you can get an understanding as to how £2 million or £3 million a year might be used for the benefit of asbestos victims.

Rydych yn gywir ynghylch cynaliadwyedd y system. Bydd angen ei ystyried yn ofalus. Gwyddom fod yna rai patrymau eithaf rhagweladwy o ran y driniaeth i ddioddefwyr asbestos, yn enwedig y rhai sydd â chanser yr ysgyfaint sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos, asbestosis a mesothelioma. Yn sicr gallwn nodi meysydd lle mae angen amlwg am gymorth ychwanegol. Un yw cymorth i'r teuluoedd, a gwasanaethau cwnsela, cyngor a gwybodaeth, yn enwedig ar gyfer clefydau fel mesothelioma, sy'n angheuol. Yn y gorffennol, rwyf weithiau wedi gweld unigolion nad oeddent yn gwybod bod y clefyd arnynt, ac nid oedd eu teulu yn gwybod sut i esbonio canlyniad y clefyd iddynt. Bydd meysydd eraill yn ymwneud â rhai o'r triniaethau tymor hwy sydd eu hangen, a chredaf fod gwaith ardderchog yn cael ei wneud gan rai o'r nyrsys arbenigol, a gallai hwnnw fod yn faes lle y byddem yn edrych ar gymorth ychwanegol. Enghraifft arall, er enghraifft, fyddai'r maes technoleg datblygol sy'n ymwneud â sut mae arbelydru rhannau o'r corff, megis yr ysgyfaint—organau mewnol nad ydynt yn sefydlog. Efallai bod datblygiadau technolegol arloesol a allai gael budd. Mae hwn yn un o'r meysydd hynny lle nad wyf am wneud unrhyw ymrwymiadau, ond credaf y gallwch gael syniad o sut y gallai £2 filiwn neu £3 miliwn y flwyddyn gael ei ddefnyddio er budd dioddefwyr asbestos.

Vaughan Gething: I am very proud to stand to ask a question on this particular statement and to support the Bill. I am a member of the Health and Social Care Committee, but I will not be taking part in scrutiny of this Bill, because I have provided practical support and help with some of the research that underpins it. I want to make that clear.

Vaughan Gething: Rwy'n falch iawn i sefyll a gofyn cwestiwn ar y datganiad penodol ac i gefnogi'r Bil. Rwyf yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, ond ni fyddaf yn cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o graffu ar y Bil hwn, oherwydd rwyf wedi rhoi cefnogaeth a chymorth ymarferol mewn perthynas â rhywfaint o'r ymchwil sy'n sail iddo. Rwyf am wneud hynny'n glir.

It is very helpful to have the clarification that primary care costs will not be pursued because of the complexity involved; I assume that the same applies to hospice care costs as

Mae'n ddefnyddiol iawn cael cadarnhad na chaiff costau gofal sylfaenol eu cynnwys oherwydd cymhlethdod y sefyllfa; tybiaf fod yr un peth yn wir am gostau gofal hosbis

well. The final point that I want to raise relates to the shape of the Bill and how it is set out and the clarification that all employers, regardless of size or sector, are covered. Therefore, where relevant exposure has led to an asbestos-related disease, and there is an entitlement to payment from a court, and the NHS in Wales has paid for that treatment, those costs will be recovered within the limits already set out. That is regardless of the size of the sector, and whether it is the public or private sector. Therefore, someone who worked for the Ministry of Defence would be able to recover costs, and somebody who used to work for British Steel or its successors would be able to recover costs, as well as people who worked in ports—we have plenty of those. Whether the exposure was in Wales or in the rest of the UK, if the costs were incurred by the NHS here, it will be entitled to recover those costs, and will be able to recover the moneys spent on treating those people in order to improve the service we can then offer to asbestos victims and their families.

hefyd. Mae'r pwynt olaf yr hoffwn ei godi'n ymwneud â siâp y Bil a sut y caiff ei osod allan a'r cadarnhad y caiff pob cyflogwr, waeth beth fo'i faint neu'i sector, ei gynnwys. Felly, lle bo amlygiad perthnasol wedi arwain at glefyd sy'n gysylltiedig ag asbestos, a lle bo hawl i gael taliad gan lys, a bod y GIG yng Nghymru wedi talu am y driniaeth honno, bydd y costau hynny'n cael eu hadennill o fewn y terfynau a nodwyd yn barod. Dyna fydd yn digwydd waeth beth fo maint y sector, a pha un a yw yn y sector cyhoeddus neu'r sector preifat. Felly, byddai rhywun oedd yn arfer gweithio i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn gallu adennill costau, a byddai rhywun a oedd yn arfer gweithio i British Steel neu ei olynwyr yn gallu adennill costau, yn ogystal â phobl a oedd yn arfer gweithio mewn porthladdoedd—mae gennym ddigon o'r rheini. Pa un a ddigwyddodd yr amlygiad yng Nghymru neu yng ngweddill y DU, os talwyd y costau gan y GIG yma, bydd hawl ganddo adennill y costau hynny, a bydd yn gallu adennill yr arian a wariwyd ar drin y bobl hynny er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaeth y gallwn ei gynnig i ddioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd.

Mick Antoniw: I am very grateful to the Member for the considerable support and assistance he has given to me with regard to what has turned out to be a far more onerous process than we had perhaps anticipated.

Mick Antoniw: Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Aelod am yr holl gefnogaeth a chymorth y mae wedi'u rhoi imi mewn perthynas â'r broses hon sydd wedi bod yn llawer mwy beichus nag yr oeddem wedi'i ddisgwyl efallai.

It is correct that the private and public sectors are treated equally, certainly as far as the civil justice system is concerned, and in the way in which the trigger operates. It would be totally wrong, in my view, to seek to do otherwise. We have a complex history with regard to bodies within Wales, such as steel works, that at one stage were publicly owned and then became privately owned and so on. It is absolutely right that we should say that no-one has any privileges within this: everyone is treated equally and the purpose of all of this is to try to recover additional moneys out of the system to help asbestos victims and their families.

Mae'n wir bod y sectorau preifat a chyhoeddus yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal, yn sicr cyn belled ag y mae'r system cyfiawnder sifil yn y cwestiwn, ac yn y ffordd y mae'r sbardun yn gweithredu. Byddai'n gwbl anghywir, yn fy marn i, i geisio gwneud fel arall. Mae gennym hanes cymhleth yng Nghymru o ran cyrff, fel gweithfeydd dur, a oedd ar un adeg yn eiddo cyhoeddus, ac a aeth wedyn i ddwylo preifat ac yn y blaen. Mae'n hollol iawn y dylem ddweud nad oes gan unrhyw un freintiau o fewn y system hon: caiff pawb eu trin yn gyfartal a diben hyn oll yw ceisio adennill arian ychwanegol o'r system er mwyn helpu dioddefwyr asbestos a'u teuluoedd.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 3.43 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 3.43 p.m.

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar Atal Thrombo-emboledd Gwythiennol ymhlith Cleifion mewn Ysbytai
The Health and Social Care Committee’s Report on Prevention of VTE in Hospitalised Patients

Cynnig NDM5116 Mark Drakeford

Motion NDM5116 Mark Drakeford

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar ei ymchwiliad undydd i atal thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol ymhlith cleifion mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2012.

Notes the report of the Health and Social Care Committee on its one-day inquiry into venous thrombo embolism prevention in hospitalised patients in Wales, which was laid in the Table Office on 10 October 2012.

Mark Drakeford: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Mark Drakeford: I move the motion.

Rwy’n falch o gael agor y ddadl hon ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar y mater pwysig o atal thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol mewn cleifion sydd mewn ysbytai. Yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, cynhaliodd y pwyllgor nifer o ymchwiliadau undydd i feysydd sy’n rhannu’r un prif nodweddion. Rydym wedi dewis meysydd nad ydynt fel arfer yn cael llawer o sylw, ond, yn ein barn ni, maent yn feysydd y mae’n bosibl cyflawni enillion pwysig o ran polisi a gwaith ymarferol ynddynt.

I am pleased to open this debate on the report of the Health and Social Care Committee on the important issue of preventing venous thrombo-embolism in hospital patients. Over the last 12 months, the committee has held a number of one-day inquiries into topics that share the same key characteristics. We have selected topics that do not normally attract a great deal of attention, but which, in our opinion, are topics where it is possible to achieve important gains in policy and practice.

Mae pwyllgorau’n bodoli i graffu ar waith y Llywodraeth, wrth gwrs, ond mae llawer mwy na hynny i’r gwaith a wnawn. Gobeithiwn fod yr ymchwiliadau undydd wedi bod yn ffordd ddefnyddiol i’r pwyllgor gyfrannu at lunio polisi mewn meysydd pwysig sy’n cael eu hesgeuluso. Yn sicr, mae’r amser a dreuliwyd yn ymchwilio sut i atal thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol yn y categori hwnnw. Mae’r cyflwr yn un difrifol, ac, yn anffodus, ar led. Mae’n gallu, ac yn, achosi marwolaeth. Yn fwy syfrdanol, mae’r cyflwr yn un y gellid ei atal. Prif ffocws ein hymchwiliad a’n hadroddiad oedd gwella’r ffyrdd ymarferol o’i atal yn y dyfodol.

Committees exist to scrutinise the work of Government, of course, but there is much more to the work we do. We hope that the one-day inquiries have been a useful way in which the committee can contribute to shaping policy in important but neglected areas. Certainly, the time spent on inquiring into the prevention of venous thrombo-embolism fell into that category. It is a serious and, sadly, widespread condition. It can, and does, lead to death. More strikingly, it is a condition that can be prevented. The main focus of our inquiry and our report was to consider the practical ways in which prevention could be improved in future.

3.45 p.m.

3.45 p.m.

Cyn troi at fanylion yr adroddiad, hoffwn ddweud gair o ddiolch i bob un a roddodd

Before turning to the detail of the report, I want to say a word of thanks to all those who

dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor yn ysgrifenedig ac ar lafar o flaen y pwyllgor.

gave evidence to the committee in writing and orally before the committee.

Venous thrombo-embolism, or VTE, is a serious condition that occurs when a blood clot develops in a vein, dislodges from its original location, and blocks a blood vessel. Sometimes, a clot can travel around the body through the circulatory system, eventually blocking the arteries in the lung. This can lead to death. It was a surprise to me and other members of the committee to learn that admission to hospital is one of the greatest risk factors in developing a VTE.

Mae thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol, neu VTE, yn gyflwr difrifol sy'n digwydd pan fydd clot gwaed yn datblygu mewn gwythïen, yn symud o'i leoliad gwreiddiol ac yn rhwystro pibell waed. Weithiau, gall clot deithio o gwmpas y corff drwy gylchrediad y gwaed, gan rwystro'r rhydwelïau yn yr ysgyfaint yn y pen draw. Gall hyn arwain at farwolaeth. Roedd yn syndod i mi ac aelodau eraill y pwyllgor ddysgu mai cael eich derbyn i'r ysbyty yw un o'r ffactorau risg mwyaf o ran datblygu VTE.

In 2010, approximately 900 deaths in Wales were associated with hospital-acquired thrombosis. That is 20 times the rate of death from methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in Wales and more than five times the rate of death from all other hospital-acquired infections. In striking evidence, the committee was told that 70% of hospital-acquired thromboses could have been avoided had quite simple preventative measures been in place.

Yn 2010, roedd tua 900 o farwolaethau yng Nghymru yn gysylltiedig â thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Mae hynny'n 20 gwaith y gyfradd farwolaeth o Staffylococws awrëws sy'n gwrthsefyll Methisilin yng Nghymru a mwy na phum gwaith y gyfradd farwolaeth o bob haint arall a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Mewn tystiolaeth drawiadol, dywedwyd wrth y pwyllgor y gallai 70% o'r thrombosisau a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty fod wedi cael eu hosgoi pe bai mesurau ataliol eithaf syml wedi bod ar waith.

Not for the first time, we heard that excellent policy advice is already available in this area. In 2010, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence published guidelines on assessing hospital patients to reduce their risk of developing VTE and, here in Wales, the 1000 Lives Plus campaign launched a 12 month programme to encourage hospitals to use a checklist to assess patients. Our committee's conclusions and recommendations are made with the aim of emphasising the importance of preventing VTEs, making patients and professionals more aware of the severity of the problem, and helping to turn the available advice into more reliable practice at the front line. That is why we concluded that adherence to the NICE guidelines is essential. It is not voluntary, not optional, not something that you can easily lay aside, but essential.

Nid am y tro cyntaf, clywsom fod cyngor rhagorol ar bolisi eisoes ar gael yn y maes hwn. Yn 2010, cyhoeddodd y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol ganllawiau ar asesu cleifion ysbytai i leihau eu risg o ddatblygu VTE ac, yma yng Nghymru, lansiodd yr ymgyrch 1000 o Fywydau a Mwy raglen 12 mis i annog ysbytai i ddefnyddio rhestr wirio i asesu cleifion. Cyflwynir casgliadau ac argymhellion ein pwyllgor gyda'r nod o bwysleisio pwysigrwydd atal achosion o VTE, gwneud cleifion a gweithwyr proffesiynol yn fwy ymwybodol o ddifrifoldeb y broblem, a helpu i droi'r cyngor sydd ar gael yn arfer mwy dibynadwy yn y rheng flaen. Dyna pam y daethom i'r casgliad bod cadw at ganllawiau NICE yn hanfodol. Nid yw'n wirfoddol, nac yn ddewisol, nac yn rhywbeth y gallwn ei roi o'r neilltu yn hawdd, ond mae'n hanfodol.

We conclude that there should be a standard system to assess patients and to mandate clinicians to consider giving appropriate treatment alongside the assessment of risk.

Deuwn i'r casgliad y dylid cael system safonol i asesu cleifion ac i orfodi clinigwyr i ystyried rhoi triniaeth briodol ochr yn ochr â'r asesiad o risg. Er mwyn gwybod a ydym

To know whether we are making progress, we think that a national hospital-acquired thrombosis rate should be developed, so that we can be sure that we understand the scale of the problem and know when we are making effective reductions. We were cheered up by the evidence of the work being carried out in health boards already to develop a method of demonstrating HAT rates.

yn gwneud cynnydd, credwn y dylid datblygu cyfradd genedlaethol ar gyfer thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, fel y gallwn fod yn sicr ein bod yn deall maint y broblem a'n bod yn gwybod pan fyddwn yn gwneud gostyngiadau effeithiol. Cawsom ein calonogi gan y dystiolaeth sy'n deillio o'r gwaith a wneir mewn byrddau iechyd eisoes i ddatblygu dull o ddangos cyfraddau thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty.

Where things go wrong, we think that it is essential to undertake a root-cause analysis of all cases of VTE in patients who are either in hospital or within three months of discharge, to understand how VTE was acquired as a result of being in hospital. We think that that is particularly important because VTE is a rather unusual condition, in that the place where it is acquired and the place where it is noticed are not the same part of the system. They can sometimes be weeks and weeks apart. Because of that, we think that a root-cause analysis needs to be shared across departments and health boards, to allow clinicians to learn from where things have gone wrong.

Pan fydd rhywbeth yn mynd o'i le, credwn ei bod yn hanfodol cynnal dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem ym mhob achos o VTE mewn cleifion sydd naill ai yn yr ysbyty neu o fewn tri mis i'w rhyddhau o'r ysbyty, er mwyn deall sut y cafwyd VTE o ganlyniad i fod yn yr ysbyty. Credwn fod hynny'n arbennig o bwysig oherwydd mae VTE yn gyflwr braidd yn anarferol, yn yr ystyr nad yw'r lle y mae'r claf yn ei gaffael a'r lle y sylwir arno yn rhan o'r un system. Gallant weithiau fod yn wythnosau lawer ar wahân. Oherwydd hynny, credwn fod angen rhannu dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem â phob adran a bwrdd iechyd, fel y gall clinigwyr ddysgu ble yr aeth pethau o chwith.

Turning to the Welsh Government's response to our recommendations, we made only five recommendations in line with our policy as a committee of trying to make a small number of really key recommendations that we think need to receive attention. Two recommendations were accepted in full, three were accepted in principle, and none were rejected, which we are pleased about.

Gan droi at ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'n hargymhellion, dim ond pum argymhelliad a wnaethom yn unol â'n polisi fel pwyllgor o geisio gwneud nifer fach o argymhellion gwirioneddol allweddol sydd angen sylw yn ein barn ni. Derbyniwyd dau argymhelliad yn llawn, derbyniwyd tri mewn egwyddor, ac ni wrthodwyd dim, ac roeddem yn falch o hynny.

We said in recommendation 1 that consideration should be given to making the reduction of HAT a tier 1 priority. I say gently to the Minister that accepting the principle is something that we are pleased about, but it is not that controversial: everyone accepts the principle. What we are keen to see is the action that will lie behind accepting the principle to make that reduction a real priority. Death figures from VTE are staggering, and they are higher than for many other conditions that already have tier 1 priority status. Minister, your response helpfully set out ways in which tier 1 type status is to be provided to this condition, and I look forward to hearing from you how that is to be made effective in a practical way.

Dywedwyd gennym yn argymhelliad 1 y dylai lleihau achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty fod yn flaenoriaeth haen 1. Dywedaf yn dyner wrth y Gweinidog fod derbyn yr egwyddor yn rhywbeth rydym yn falch ohono, ond nid yw mor ddadleuol â hynny: mae pawb yn derbyn yr egwyddor. Yr hyn rydym yn awyddus i'w weld yw'r camau gweithredu a fydd yn sail i dderbyn yr egwyddor er mwyn gwneud y gostyngiad hwnnw yn flaenoriaeth wirioneddol. Mae ffigurau marwolaethau o ganlyniad i VTE yn syfrdanol, ac maent yn uwch nag ar gyfer nifer o gyflyrau eraill sydd eisoes â statws blaenoriaeth haen 1. Weinidog, mae eich ymateb yn nodi ffyrdd y caiff statws math haen 1 ei roi i'r cyflwr hwn, ac mae hynny o

gymorth, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sut y caiff hynny ei wneud yn effeithiol mewn ffordd ymarferol.

Our recommendation 2 about a standard procedure to reduce HAT in Wales was again accepted in principle. We think that two essential things need to be done. It is important to have a regular and reliable way of assessing the risk that any individual patient may face of acquiring such a thrombosis, but we heard evidence from elsewhere that when the focus of the system is entirely on assessing the risk, nothing at all may be done about it. Very large numbers of patients may well be assessed, but it is not enough simply to do that. You have to go on and mandate clinicians to consider the treatment that needs to follow. We were very well aware as a committee of not wanting to say that clinicians in individual cases should not have the clinical freedom to decide what needs to be done. However, where clinicians decide not to follow the advice that we know is there, they must take the responsibility for explaining why they have not followed that advice. There will sometimes be very good reasons why that is the case, but it should not be a simple blanket decision that they think that they know better than the very serious advice that is now available to them.

Unwaith eto, derbyniwyd ein hargymhelliad 2 am drefn safonol i leihau achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty yng Nghymru mewn egwyddor. Credwn fod angen gwneud dau beth hanfodol. Mae’n bwysig cael ffordd reolaidd a dibynadwy o asesu’r risg y gall unrhyw glaf unigol ei hwynebu o gael thrombosis o’r fath, ond clywsom dystiolaeth o fannau eraill, pan fydd ffocws y system yn llwyr ar asesu’r risg, nad oes dim byd o gwbl efallai yn cael ei wneud am y peth. Gall niferoedd mawr iawn o gleifion gael eu hasesu, ond nid yw gwneud hynny yn ddigon. Rhaid ichi fynd ymlaen a gorfodi clinigwyr i ystyried y driniaeth sydd ei hangen ar ôl hynny. Roeddem yn ymwybodol iawn fel pwyllgor nad oeddem am ddweud y dylai clinigwyr mewn achosion unigol gael y rhyddid clinigol i benderfynu beth sydd angen ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd clinigwyr yn penderfynu peidio â dilyn y cyngor y gwyddom sydd yno, rhaid iddynt gymryd y cyfrifoldeb am esbonio pam nad ydynt wedi dilyn y cyngor hwnnw. Weithiau, efallai y bydd rhesymau da dros hyn, ond ni ddylai fod yn benderfyniad cyffredinol syml sef eu bod yn meddwl eu bod yn gwybod yn well na’r cyngor difrifol iawn sydd bellach ar gael iddynt.

Our recommendation 3 to develop a standard method is one that we are pleased that the Minister has accepted. We were impressed by the evidence that we heard from Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board of the work that has been going on there. We do not think that that work needs to be repeated. In every other health board, we need learning to be quick and effective across the NHS in Wales, and we think that our recommendation and your acceptance of it, Minister, will help to make that happen.

Mae ein hargymhelliad 3 i ddatblygu dull safonol yn un yr ydym yn falch bod y Gweinidog wedi ei dderbyn. Gwnaed argraff arnom gan y dystiolaeth a glywsom gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr am y gwaith sydd wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo yno. Ni chredwn fod angen ailadrodd y gwaith hwnnw. Ym mhob bwrdd iechyd eraill, mae angen i ddysgu fod yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol ar draws y GIG yng Nghymru, a chredwn y bydd ein hargymhelliad a’r ffaith eich bod yn ei dderbyn, Weinidog, yn helpu i wneud i hynny ddigwydd.

Our recommendation 4 is to undertake a root-cause analysis of cases where things go wrong. Again, it has been accepted in principle. We fully understand the points that the Minister makes in the report, that root-cause analyses can sometimes be expensive

Nod ein hargymhelliad 4 yw cynnal dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem mewn achosion lle mae pethau’n mynd o chwith. Unwaith eto, mae wedi cael ei dderbyn mewn egwyddor. Rydym yn llwyr ddeall y pwyntiau a wna’r Gweinidog yn yr

in respect of time and effort. We do not want to see time wasted in the NHS, but as I mentioned earlier, on average, an orthopaedic patient leaves hospital within five days, and yet a deep-vein thrombosis occurs on average on the seventh day after treatment—that is to say when the patient is already at home. A pulmonary embolism is most likely to happen 21 days after treatment—well after the surgeon involved in the original operation has lost sight of what is happening in that case. That is why a root-cause analysis is important: it allows all the different players to come together to learn the lessons of what has gone wrong.

adroddiad, y gall dadansoddiadau o wraidd y broblem weithiau fod yn ddrud o ran amser ac ymdrech. Nid ydym am weld amser yn cael ei wastraffu yn y GIG, ond fel y soniais yn gynharach, ar gyfartaledd, mae claf orthopedig yn gadael yr ysbyty o fewn pum niwrnod, ac eto mae thrombosis gwythiennau dwfn yn digwydd ar gyfartaledd ar y seithfed dydd ar ôl triniaeth—hynny yw pan fydd y claf eisoes gartref. Mae emboledd ysgyfeiniol yn fwyaf tebygol o ddigwydd 21 diwrnod ar ôl triniaeth—ymhell ar ôl i'r llawfeddyg a oedd yn ymwneud â'r llawdriniaeth wreiddiol golli golwg ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn yr achos hwnnw. Dyna pam mae dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem mor bwysig: mae'n caniatáu i'r holl chwaraewyr gwahanol ddod ynghyd i ddysgu gwersi o'r hyn sydd wedi mynd o'i le.

Our recommendation 5 is about raising awareness, not just among clinicians but among patients. There is very good evidence in the Welsh NHS of what can be done when patients themselves ask questions of clinicians about the treatment that they are receiving. I received a whole set of e-mails from patients across Wales when our report was published, telling me of incidents when this had been really important in their care and treatment. We think that that needs to be developed further, and we are grateful to the Minister for accepting that recommendation in full.

Mae a wnelo ein hargymhelliad 5 â chodi ymwybyddiaeth, nid yn unig ymhlith clinigwyr ond ymhlith cleifion. Ceir tystiolaeth dda iawn yn y GIG yng Nghymru o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud pan fydd cleifion eu hunain yn holi clinigwyr am y driniaeth y maent yn ei chael. Cefais set gyfan o negeseuon e-bost gan gleifion ledled Cymru pan gyhoeddwyd ein hadroddiad, yn dweud wrthyf am ddigwyddiadau pan oedd hyn wedi bod yn bwysig iawn yn eu gofal a'u triniaeth. Credwn fod angen datblygu hynny ymhellach, ac rydym yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn yr argymhelliad hwnnw yn llawn.

I wish to end this part of the debate by thanking the members of the health committee. We think that our one-day inquiries are turning into a very useful new addition to the way in which we conduct our business, and I think that the reason for their success is that all committee members have approached them seriously, taken part constructively and, in this case, allowed us to develop that small but key set of recommendations that we put before the Assembly this afternoon.

Hoffwn ddod â'r rhan hon o'r ddadl i ben drwy ddiolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor iechyd. Credwn fod ein hymholiadau undydd yn ychwanegiad newydd defnyddiol iawn i'r ffordd yr ydym yn cynnal ein busnes, a chredaf mai'r rheswm dros eu llwyddiant yw bod pob aelod o'r pwyllgor wedi mynd i'r afael â hwy mewn ffordd ddifrifol, wedi cymryd rhan ynddynt mewn ffordd adeiladol ac, yn yr achos hwn, wedi caniatáu inni ddatblygu'r gyfres fach ond allweddol honno o argymhellion a roesom ger bron y Cynulliad y prynhawn yma.

Darren Millar: I want to take this opportunity to thank the Chair of the committee, fellow committee members and all those who gave evidence to this very interesting inquiry. I have to say that I could

Darren Millar: Hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor, cyd-aelodau'r pwyllgor a phawb a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r ymchwiliad diddorol iawn hwn. Rhaid imi ddweud na allwn hyd yn oed

not even pronounce 'venous thrombo-embolism' at the start of the inquiry, but, of course, I became very familiar with the term over the course of the day. It is important that such inquiries highlight the sorts of conditions that are not often spoken about. They are not household conditions, so to speak, but they affect many people across Wales. We know that hospital-acquired thrombosis, or HAT, as it is referred to in the report, is largely preventable. With proper risk assessment and treatment, action can be taken to save many lives. Only last week, the sad case of Lilian Yates was reported in the media. In 2010, she died of a blood clot just two days after being discharged from hospital. Despite having received an assessment that made it clear that she was at high risk of developing a clot, she was not afforded the proper treatment. Therefore, we must pull our socks up in this respect and ensure that more attention is paid to this within the NHS. We hope—and I know that the Minister will be with us on this—that, if these recommendations are implemented across the national health service as a whole, we will see the improvements in the service that we need.

ynganu 'thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol' ar ddechrau'r ymchwiliad, ond, wrth gwrs, deuthum yn gyfarwydd iawn â'r term yn ystod y dydd. Mae'n bwysig bod ymholiadau o'r fath yn tynnu sylw at y mathau o gyflyrau na sonnir amdanynt yn aml. Nid ydynt yn gyflyrau cyffredin, fel y cyfryw, ond maent yn effeithio ar lawer o bobl ledled Cymru. Gwyddom fod thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, neu HAT, fel y cyfeirir ato yn yr adroddiad, yn gyflwr y gellir ei atal i raddau helaeth. Gydag asesiad risg a thriniaeth briodol, gellir cymryd camau i achub llawer o fywydau. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, rhoddwyd sylw i achos trist Lilian Yates yn y cyfryngau. Yn 2010, bu farw o glot gwaed dim ond dau ddiwrnod ar ôl iddi gael ei rhyddhau o'r ysbyty. Er iddi gael asesiad a nododd yn glir ei bod yn wynebu risg uchel o ddatblygu clot, ni chafodd y driniaeth briodol. Felly, mae'n rhaid inni dorchi llewys yn hyn o beth a sicrhau y telir mwy o sylw i hyn o fewn y GIG. Rydym yn gobeithio—a gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno â ni ar hyn—os caiff yr argymhellion hyn eu rhoi ar waith ym mhob rhan o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, y gwelwn y gwelliannau yn y gwasanaeth sydd eu hangen arnom.

One of the first things that struck me was the scale of the challenge that we have here. In 2010, 900 people in Wales died because of a hospital-acquired blood clot. That is an incredible statistic. The fact that I do not recall hospital-acquired thrombosis being discussed in the Chamber since I became a Member in 2007, other than today, is a serious indication that we need to flag up such issues more regularly and identify some of these conditions, which we can do much more to address. It is a very common problem. The Chair has already identified the scale of this compared with other illnesses. When you consider that the number of deaths from breast cancer, AIDS and traffic accidents combined is lower than that for hospital-acquired blood clots, we see that it is very concerning indeed.

Un o'r pethau cyntaf a'm trawodd oedd maint yr her sy'n ein hwynebu yma. Yn 2010, bu farw 900 o bobl yng Nghymru oherwydd clot gwaed a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Mae hynny'n ystadegyn anhygoel. Mae'r ffaith nad wyf yn cofio inni drafod thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty yn y Siambr ers imi ddod yn Aelod yn 2007, ar wahân i heddiw, yn arwydd difrifol bod angen inni dynnu sylw at faterion o'r fath yn fwy rheolaidd a nodi rhai o'r cyflyrau hyn, y gallwn wneud llawer mwy i fynd i'r afael â hwy. Mae'n broblem gyffredin iawn. Mae'r Cadeirydd eisoes wedi nodi maint y broblem hon o'i chymharu â mathau eraill o salwch. Pan ystyriwch fod nifer y marwolaethau o ganser y fron, AIDS a damweiniau traffig wedi'u cyfuno yn is na nifer y marwolaethau o ganlyniad i glotiau gwaed a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, gwelwn fod hyn yn achos pryder yn wir.

Of course, 70% of those deaths are entirely preventable, and the committee heard that that itself could be an underestimate. Over the course of the day, I was interested to see the tension over the views of orthopaedic

Wrth gwrs, gellid bod wedi atal yn llwyr 70% o'r marwolaethau hynny, a chlywodd y pwyllgor y gallai hynny ei hun fod yn amcangyfrif rhy isel. Yn ystod y dydd, roedd yn ddiddorol sylwi ar y tensiwn ynghylch

consultants on the NICE guidance that has been issued across the NHS. It is important to ensure that clinicians can make professional judgments on the sorts of treatment available. However, it is equally important, once there has been proper consideration and evaluation of the evidence, that NICE guidance is fully implemented in the NHS where the evidence base is strong. We certainly felt that that was the case when we considered the evidence.

barn meddygon ymgynghorol orthopedig ar ganllawiau NICE sydd wedi cael eu dosbarthu ym mhob rhan o'r GIG. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau y gall clinigwyr lunio barn broffesiynol ar y mathau o driniaeth sydd ar gael. Fodd bynnag, mae yr un mor bwysig, pan fydd y dystiolaeth wedi cael ei hystyried a'i gwerthuso'n briodol, fod canllawiau NICE yn cael eu gweithredu'n llawn yn y GIG lle mae'r sylfaen dystiolaeth yn gryf. Roeddem yn sicr yn teimlo mai dyna oedd yn wir pan ystyriwyd y dystiolaeth gennym.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy was also very helpful in its evidence, pointing out that basic mobility during a hospital stay is crucial but that its importance is often underestimated. Just supporting someone to get to the loo after an operation rather than their using a commode, for example, can really improve their circulation and reduce the risk of clots. However, we also heard from the Royal College of Nursing that some of the staffing pressures could make that increasingly difficult to achieve. We need to recognise the pressures in the NHS in meeting this challenge. I look forward to hearing from the Minister in her response what she is going to do to address some of the staffing pressures.

Bu'r Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi hefyd o gymorth mawr yn ei thystiolaeth, gan nodi bod symudedd sylfaenol yn ystod arhosiad mewn ysbyty yn hanfodol, ond nad oes digon o sylw yn cael ei roi yn ddigon aml i ba mor bwysig yw hyn. Gall helpu rhywun i fynd i'r toiled ar ôl llawdriniaeth yn hytrach na'u gadael i ddefnyddio comôd, er enghraifft, wella eu cylchrediad yn wirioneddol a lleihau'r risg o glotiau gwaed. Fodd bynnag, clywsom hefyd gan Goleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys y gallai rhai o'r pwysau sydd ar staff wneud hynny'n gynyddol anodd ei gyflawni. Mae angen inni gydnabod y pwysau yn y GIG i gyflawni'r her hon. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gan y Gweinidog yn ei hymateb yr hyn y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r pwysau sydd ar staff.

4.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m.

As I said, I am very pleased that the Minister has accepted the recommendations, albeit that some of them are in principle only. I am very pleased that she has agreed to run a public education campaign on this issue. I would like to emphasise the support that she will have from these benches in making sure that that campaign is successful.

Fel y dywedais, rwyf yn falch iawn bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr argymhellion, er bod rhai ohonynt mewn egwyddor yn unig. Rwy'n falch iawn ei bod wedi cytuno i gynnal ymgyrch addysg gyhoeddus ar y mater hwn. Hoffwn bwysleisio'r cymorth a gaiff gan y meinciau hyn i sicrhau bod yr ymgyrch honno yn llwyddiannus.

I want to comment briefly on the situation in Betsi Cadwaladr health board. I was a recipient of a risk assessment following breaking my ankle last year. I have to say that it was a fantastic example of the way in which a service ought to be run in the country. If only every local health board could run its service in that way, I think that we would find a significant decrease in the number of people suffering from HAT in the future. The statistics showed that 22% of

Rwyf am wneud sylwadau byr ar y sefyllfa ym mwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr. Cefais i asesiad risg ar ôl torri fy ffêr y llynedd. Rhaid imi ddweud ei bod yn enghraifft wych o'r ffordd y dylai gwasanaeth gael ei redeg yn y wlad. Pe bai ond pob bwrdd iechyd lleol yn gallu rhedeg ei wasanaeth yn y ffordd honno, credaf y byddem yn gweld llawer llai o bobl yn dioddef o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty yn y dyfodol. Dangosodd yr ystadegau fod 22% o bobl yn cael asesiad

people were being risk assessed before a nurse was tasked with taking responsibility for this across the health board area. It rose to a much higher level—to 85%—by the time the project had finished. So, it is really important that we get the culture sorted so that we can prevent this in the future.

risg cyn i nyrs gael y dasg o fod yn gyfrifol am hyn ar draws ardal y bwrdd iechyd. Roedd wedi codi i lefel uwch o lawer—i 85%—erbyn i'r prosiect ddod i ben. Felly, mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn cael trefn ar y diwylliant hwn fel y gallwn atal hyn yn y dyfodol.

Elin Jones: Diolch i'r Cadeirydd am ei gyflwyniad ac am hwyluso'r ymchwiliad hwn yn y pwyllgor. Mae'n siŵr y bydd rhai Aelodau'n rhyfeddu pan ddywedaf mai un o'r diwrnodau mwyaf diddorol imi dreulio yn y Cynulliad hwn yw'r diwrnod pan gynhaliodd y pwyllgor iechyd yr ymchwiliad undydd ar atal thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol mewn ysbytai. Nid yw hynny'n dweud bod fy nghyfnod yn y Cynulliad wedi bod yn gyfan gwbl anniddorol; mae'n adlewyrchiad o ba mor ddiddorol a defnyddiol oedd y gwaith a wnaethom ar y diwrnod hwnnw.

Elin Jones: I thank the Chair for his introduction and for facilitating this committee inquiry. I am sure that some Members will be surprised to hear me say that one of the most interesting days that I have spent in this Assembly was the one-day inquiry into the prevention of venous thrombo-embolism in hospitals. That does not mean to say that my time in the Assembly has been entirely uninteresting, but it is a reflection of just how interesting and useful our work was on that particular day.

Yn gyntaf, roedd yr ystadegau ar farwolaethau sy'n deillio o thrombosis mewn ysbytai o'u cymharu â marwolaethau eraill yn ysgytwol i'w clywed am y tro cyntaf. Fel rydym wedi clywed y prynhawn yma eisoes, roedd 900 o farwolaethau yn deillio o thrombosis ysbyty yn 2012, o'u cymharu â 47 o farwolaethau yn deillio o MRSA a 614 o farwolaethau o ganser y fron. Ystyriwch am funud yr ymdrech sydd wedi mynd i mewn i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o haint mewn ysbyty ac o'r angen i drechu MRSA. Mae rhan helaeth o'r bobl sy'n mynd i mewn i'r ysbyty—yn gleifion, yn staff neu'n ymwelwyr—yn ymwybodol o'r angen i olchi a diheintio dwylo er mwyn osgoi MRSA. Ond faint o gleifion sy'n ymwybodol bod 20 gwaith cymaint o bobl yn marw o thrombosis o'i gymharu ag MRSA ac y gellid atal, mae'n debyg, hyd at 70% o'r marwolaethau hyn wrth gymryd y camau priodol ar gychwyn arhosiad mewn ysbyty?

First, the statistics on deaths related to hospital-acquired thrombosis as compared with other causes of death were quite shocking to hear. As we have already heard this afternoon, there were 900 HAT-related deaths in 2012, compared with 47 deaths as a result of MRSA and 614 deaths as a result of breast cancer. Consider for a second the efforts that have gone into increasing awareness of hospital-acquired infections and the need to tackle MRSA. The vast majority of people going into hospitals—as patients, staff or visitors—are aware of the need to wash and disinfect their hands in order to avoid MRSA. However, how many patients are aware that 20 times as many people die as a result of thrombosis as compared with MRSA, and that it is believed that up to 70% of those deaths could be prevented by taking appropriate steps at the start of hospital stays?

Mae argymhelliad 5 yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, felly, yn bwysig iawn. Mae'n gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru hyrwyddo ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth ymysg staff NHS a'r cyhoedd o'r risg o thrombosis ysbyty. Rwy'n falch bod y Llywodraeth yn derbyn hyn yn llawn yn ei hymateb i'r adroddiad. Cafodd y pwyllgor ei argyhoeddi yn llawn y dylai pob clinigydd fod yn dilyn canllawiau NICE yn gyfan gwbl, sef i gynnal asesiad

Recommendation 5 in the committee's report is therefore extremely important. It asks the Welsh Government to promote an awareness campaign among NHS staff and the public on the risk of hospital-acquired thrombosis. I am pleased that the Government, in its response, has accepted this recommendation in full. The committee was totally convinced that every clinician should follow the NICE guidelines to the letter, which would mean

risg ar gyfer pob claf, gan ystyried y driniaeth briodol ochr yn ochr â'r asesiad risg.

holding a risk assessment for each and every patient and considering the appropriate treatment alongside that risk assessment.

Cawsom ein synnu bod gwahaniaeth barn ymysg clinigwyr ar ganllawiau NICE; bydd y sesiwn dystiolaeth gan Gymdeithas Orthopedeg Cymru yn sefyll yn fy nghof am amser hir. Er gwaethaf y gwahaniaeth barn hwn, roedd y pwyllgor yn credu y dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE yn llawn a'i gwneud yn ofynnol i glinigwyr benderfynu ar y driniaeth briodol, ar gyfer pob claf, pa un a yw hynny'n driniaeth gemegol neu'n driniaeth fecanyddol. Mae braidd yn siomedig, felly, nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwn yn llawn a chymryd y cyfle i gynnwys cydymffurfio â chanllawiau NICE yn rhan o haen 1 yn y mesur o berfformiad y byrddau iechyd.

We were shocked that there was a difference of opinion among clinicians on the NICE guidelines; the evidence session with the Welsh Orthopaedic Society will stay with me for a long time. Despite this difference of opinion, the committee believed that the NICE guidelines should be implemented in full and that clinicians should be required to decide, for each patient, what the appropriate treatment is, be that chemical or mechanical. It is a little disappointing therefore that the Government has not accepted this recommendation in full and taken the opportunity to include compliance with NICE guidelines as part of tier 1 in the measurement of health board performance.

Yn olaf, rwyf am gyfeirio at argymhelliad 3 yn yr adroddiad, sef y dylid datblygu system lle y gellid dangos y gyfradd thrombosis sy'n deillio o'r ysbyty ar gyfer pob ysbyty ac ar lefel genedlaethol, ac y dylai hyn fod yn wybodaeth gyhoeddus wedi'i chyhoeddi yn rheolaidd. Buasai hyn yn ffordd i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r perygl o thrombosis wrth aros mewn ysbyty yng Nghymru, gan dynnu sylw at ysbytai penodol hefyd.

Finally, I refer to the report's recommendation 3, which seeks the development of a system that demonstrates the hospital-acquired thrombosis rate for each hospital, along with the national rate, and which states that this should be public information that is published regularly. This would be a means of increasing public awareness of the risk of hospital-acquired thrombosis in Welsh hospitals, and it would highlight any problems in particular hospitals.

Roedd yr ymchwiliad hwn yn ddiwrnod dwys a diddorol o waith, fel y dywedais ar y cychwyn, ac rwy'n falch y cawsom ein perswadio i wneud y gwaith hwn. Pe bai'r Gweinidog a'r clinigwyr i gyd yn cael eu perswadio i ddilyn ein hargymhellion, buasai yn arbed bywydau yng Nghymru. Yn dilyn y diwrnod hwn o ymchwiliad, nid oes gennyf amheuaeth am hynny.

This inquiry was a day of intensive and interesting work, as I said at the outset, and I am pleased that we were persuaded to carry out this inquiry. If the Minister and all the clinicians were persuaded to take up our recommendations, that would save lives in Wales. As a result of our one-day inquiry, I have no doubt about that.

Kirsty Williams: I begin by thanking the Chair of the committee, Mark Drakeford, for his leadership on a number of these one-day inquiries and to thank everybody who assisted us in the production of the report. As we have heard, we found some shocking statistics. One remembers the huge amount of fuss about hospital-acquired infections such as MRSA and the political priority that has been given to this: we have had debate after debate, question after question and manifesto

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor, Mark Drakeford, am ei arweiniad ar nifer o'r ymholiadau undydd hyn a diolch i bawb a fu'n ein cynorthwyo yn y gwaith o gynhyrchu'r adroddiad. Fel y clywsom, cafwyd rhai ystadegau syfrdanol. Mae rhywun yn cofio am y ffwdan mawr a fu ynghylch heintiau a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty megis MRSA a'r flaenoriaeth wleidyddol a roddwyd i hyn: yr ydym wedi cael dadl ar ôl dadl, cwestiwn ar ôl cwestiwn ac ymrwymiad

commitment after manifesto commitment on those issues, yet here is something that is far more significant and which has received very little attention. We had some pretty shocking evidence from some of our witnesses, with what I regarded as, in some cases, a cavalier approach to practice. However, we also realised early on that there was an opportunity to make a real difference in this particular area by learning from best practice, doing what we know works and making sure that it is done as a matter of course and not as an optional extra depending on whether an individual clinician feels like it or not.

maniffesto ar ôl ymrwymiad maniffesto ar y materion hynny, ac eto dyma rywbeth sy'n llawer mwy arwyddocaol ond sydd heb gael llawer iawn o sylw. Cawsom rywfaint o dystiolaeth eithaf arswydus gan ein tystion, gyda'r hyn a oedd, mewn rhai achosion, yn ymagwedd ddi-hid tuag at ymarfer yn fy marn i. Fodd bynnag, sylweddolwyd hefyd ar gam cynnar fod cyfle i wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol yn y maes arbennig hwn drwy ddysgu o arfer gorau, gwneud yr hyn y gwyddom ei fod yn gweithio a gwneud yn siŵr ei fod yn cael ei wneud fel mater o drefn, ac nid fel rhywbeth ychwanegol dewisol yn dibynnu ar ba un a yw clinigwr unigol yn teimlo fel ei wneud ai peidio.

The Chair has eloquently set out the rationale behind the recommendations, so I would like to focus on the Government's response to them. First, with regard to tier 1 priority, Mark said that he wanted to press the Government gently on this issue. As I said last night, I am not renowned for gentleness. Either the Minister accepts this, or she does not. She cannot accept this recommendation in principle. It is there because it is quite clear to members of the committee that hospitals do what managers are monitored on, and unless it appears as a tier 1 priority, it is often the case that something does not get done. We realise that not everything in the hospital setting can be a tier 1 priority, and we did not have enough information about what would fall off the other end and the consequences of that if we said that it was a tier 1 priority. We gave that decision and that flexibility to the Minister, so that she would be able to demonstrate that she had considered this recommendation, and either it would be tier 1 or it would not. There may be very good reasons why it cannot be and why it should not be, but that is not what has been outlined in the Government's response. You cannot accept it in principle; it is either going to be a tier 1 priority or it is not going to be.

Mae'r Cadeirydd wedi nodi'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r argymhellion yn huawdl, felly hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar ymateb y Llywodraeth iddynt. Yn gyntaf, o ran blaenoriaeth haen 1, dywedodd Mark ei fod eisiau pwyso'n dyner ar y Llywodraeth ar y mater hwn. Fel y dywedais neithiwr, nid wyf yn enwog am fod yn dyner. Naill ai mae'r Gweinidog yn derbyn hyn, neu nid yw'n ei dderbyn. Ni all dderbyn yr argymhelliad hwn mewn egwyddor. Mae yno oherwydd ei fod yn eithaf clir i aelodau'r pwyllgor fod ysbytai yn gwneud yr hyn y caiff rheolwyr eu monitro i'w gwneud, ac oni bai ei fod yn ymddangos fel blaenoriaeth haen 1, yn aml iawn nid yw rhywbeth yn cael ei wneud. Sylweddolwn na all popeth yn yr ysbyty fod yn flaenoriaeth haen 1, ac nid oedd gennym ddigon o wybodaeth am beth fyddai'n disgyn oddi ar y pen arall a chanlyniadau hynny pe baem yn dweud bod hynny'n flaenoriaeth haen 1. Rhoesom y penderfyniad hwnnw a'r hyblygrwydd hwnnw i'r Gweinidog, fel y gallai ddangos ei bod hi wedi ystyried yr argymhelliad hwn, ac y byddai naill ai'n haen 1 neu ddim. Efallai fod rhesymau da iawn pam na all fod a pham na ddylai fod, ond nid dyna'r hyn sydd wedi cael ei amlinellu yn ymateb y Llywodraeth. Ni allwch ei dderbyn mewn egwyddor; bydd naill ai'n flaenoriaeth haen 1 neu ddim.

On the committee recommendation on standard procedures, the reality is that, although we have a population that is spread out over a large geographical area, that population is no bigger than that of a single large English health authority. We simply

O ran argymhelliad y pwyllgor ar weithdrefnau safonol, y gwir yw, er bod gennym boblogaeth sy'n ymestyn dros ardal ddaearyddol fawr, nid yw'r boblogaeth honno yn ddim mwy nag un awdurdod iechyd mawr yn Lloegr. Yn syml, ni fyddai gennym

would not have numerous procedures for doing something in such an area. It cannot be beyond our wit to devise a single system, which applies in whichever part of Wales you live, that is easily understood by clinicians when they move around individual health authorities and health boards, or hospitals even. We need a standard procedure and we need to know when the Government will put that in place.

weithdrefnau niferus ar gyfer gwneud rhywbeth mewn ardal o'r fath. Ni all fod y tu hwnt i'n crebwyll i ddyfeisio system sengl, sy'n gymwys ym mha ran bynnag o Gymru rydych yn byw, a ddeellir yn hawdd gan glinigwyr pan fyddant yn symud o amgylch awdurdodau iechyd a byrddau iechyd unigol, neu ysbytai hyd yn oed. Mae angen gweithdrefn safonol arnom ac mae angen inni wybod pryd y bydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi hynny ar waith.

On rates, the Government says that it accepts the recommendation about collating rates for hospitals. The question that I have, Minister, is when. If you accept that it needs to be done, when will we see that being done and when will we have those comprehensive figures so that we can see whether we are making improvements in this area?

O ran cyfraddau, dywed y Llywodraeth ei bod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad ynghylch casglu cyfraddau ar gyfer ysbytai. Y cwestiwn sydd gennyf, Weinidog, yw pa bryd. Os ydych yn derbyn bod angen ei wneud, pryd y gwelwn hynny'n cael ei wneud a phryd y cawn y ffigurau cynhwysfawr hynny fel y gallwn weld a ydym yn gwneud gwelliannau yn y maes hwn?

On root-cause analysis, the Minister says that she accepts the recommendation in principle and then gives us a long paragraph on why it is difficult to do. We thought carefully about why root-cause analysis is important, and Mark Drakeford highlighted that eloquently. We have clinicians and patients moving through the system and, sometimes, individual clinicians simply do not know that a patient has gone on to acquire an embolism and, in some cases, to die. We need a transparent way of ensuring that all persons involved in a person's care have access to this information and can learn from what is going on. The question to the Minister is this: she says that she will agree on the tools to do this, but when will she agree on them? She also says that this will then be adopted, but when can we see root-cause analysis being adopted?

O ran dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem, dywed y Gweinidog ei bod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad mewn egwyddor ac wedyn mae'n rhoi paragraff hir inni ar pam ei bod yn anodd gwneud hynny. Gwnaethom feddwl yn ofalus am pam bod dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem mor bwysig, a thynnodd Mark Drakeford sylw at hyn yn huawdl. Mae clinigwyr a chleifion yn symud drwy'r system ac, weithiau, nid yw clinigwyr unigol yn gwybod bod claf wedi mynd yn ei flaen i gael emboledd ac, mewn rhai achosion, i farw. Mae angen ffordd dryloyw arnom o sicrhau bod pawb sy'n ymwneud â gofal person yn gallu cael gafael ar y wybodaeth hon ac yn gallu dysgu o'r hyn sy'n digwydd. Y cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog yw hyn: mae'n dweud y bydd yn cytuno ar yr adnoddau i wneud hyn, ond pryd y bydd hi'n cytuno arnynt? Mae hi hefyd yn dweud y caiff hyn ei fabwysiadu wedyn, ond pryd y gallwn weld y dadansoddiad hwn o wraidd y broblem yn cael ei fabwysiadu?

Finally, on the issue of awareness, many people now question their clinicians and nursing staff at hospital regarding whether they have washed their hands before they come anywhere near the bedside. We need to make it equally important, and equally well-known, that patients going into hospital for surgery can ask their clinicians and nurses,

Yn olaf, ar y mater o ymwybyddiaeth, mae llawer o bobl bellach yn holi eu clinigwyr a'u staff nyrsio yn yr ysbyty i weld a ydynt wedi golchi eu dwylo cyn iddynt ddod yn agos at erchwyn y gwely. Mae angen inni ei wneud yr un mor bwysig, a'r un mor hysbys, y gall claf sy'n mynd i'r ysbyty am lawdriniaeth ofyn i'w glinigwyr a'i nyrsys, 'Ydych chi

‘Have you checked whether I am at risk of thrombosis, and what are you going to about it?’. To enable them to do that, we have to empower them and give them the necessary information.

wedi cadarnhau a wyf mewn perygl o gael thrombosis, a beth ydych chi’n mynd i’w wneud ynghylch y peth?’. I’w galluogi i wneud hynny, mae’n rhaid inni eu grymuso a rhoi’r wybodaeth angenrheidiol iddynt.

William Graham: I endorse the remarks made by our committee Chair, who gave a very good exposition of what the committee discussed and agreed.

William Graham: Ategaf y sylwadau a wnaed gan Gadeirydd ein pwyllgor, a roddodd esboniad da iawn o’r hyn y gwnaeth y pwyllgor ei drafod a chytuno arno.

Following the death of Newport’s Emma Christoffersen in 2001, South Wales East has played a pivotal role in the historic development of deep-vein thrombosis treatment. I am delighted to be able to contribute to this debate and feel privileged to be a member of the committee that drives progress in this regard. Venous thrombo-embolism, the collective term for deep-vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, is a major cause of death in Wales. It is anticipated that the number of cases will increase as a result of the ageing population and increased exposure to risk factors for VTE, such as surgery, long-distance travel, and increasing levels of obesity. The rate of deaths where deep-vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism has been a contributory factor has grown year on year, for example growing from about 700 cases in 2006 to over 800 by 2010.

Yn dilyn marwolaeth Emma Christoffersen yn 2001 yng Nghasnewydd, mae Dwyrain De Cymru wedi chwarae rhan ganolog yn natblygiad hanesyddol triniaeth thrombosis gwythiennau dwfn. Rwy’n falch o allu cyfrannu at y ddadl hon ac yn teimlo’n freintiedig i fod yn aelod o’r pwyllgor sy’n sicrhau cynnydd yn hyn o beth. Mae thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol, sef y term cyfunol ar gyfer thrombosis gwythiennau dwfn ac emboledd ysgyfeiniol, yn un o brif achosion marwolaeth yng Nghymru. Rhagwelir y bydd nifer yr achosion yn cynyddu o ganlyniad i’r boblogaeth sy’n heneiddio a mwy o amlygiad i ffactorau risg ar gyfer VTE, megis llawdriniaeth, teithio pellter hir, a lefelau cynyddol o ordewdra. Mae cyfradd marwolaethau lle mae thrombosis gwythiennau dwfn neu emboledd ysgyfeiniol wedi bod yn ffactor cyfrannol wedi cynyddu flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, er enghraifft gan gynyddu o tua 700 o achosion yn 2006 i dros 800 erbyn 2010.

The report endorses the simple argument that we must minimise the number of people suffering hospital-acquired blood clots. Information that the committee has received has convinced us that there are practical steps available by which this can be achieved, and that these actions are well within our reach. Evidence provided to the committee by Lifeblood stated that, in 2011, approximately 900 deaths in Wales were either due to, or associated with, hospital-acquired thrombosis. This compared with 47 deaths involving MRSA, 614 from breast cancer and nine from AIDS. Importantly, the committee was told, however, that the majority of cases of hospital-acquired thrombosis could be avoided if appropriate preventative measures are put in place.

Mae’r adroddiad yn ategu’r ddadl syml fod yn rhaid inni leihau nifer y bobl sy’n cael clotiau gwaed a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Mae gwybodaeth a gafodd y pwyllgor wedi ein hargyhoeddi bod camau ymarferol ar gael i gyflawni hyn, a bod y camau gweithredu hyn yn sicr o fewn ein cyrraedd. Nododd tystiolaeth a ddarparwyd i’r pwyllgor gan Lifeblood, yn 2011, fod tua 900 o farwolaethau yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, neu’n gysylltiedig â hynny. Roedd hyn yn cymharu â 47 o farwolaethau yn ymwneud ag MRSA, 614 o ganser y fron a naw o AIDS. Yn hollbwysig, fodd bynnag, dywedwyd wrth y pwyllgor y gallai’r rhan fwyaf o achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty gael eu hatal pe bai mesurau ataliol priodol yn cael eu rhoi ar waith.

Following this, a risk assessment tool was launched in the form of a checklist to assist in carrying out a thorough evaluation of a patient's risk of developing a blood clot. It was made clear to the committee that mandating risk assessment alone did not necessarily ensure that action would be taken to reduce the incidence of HAT. There was agreement among witnesses that treatment was the key instrument to avoiding HAT.

Yn dilyn hyn, lansiwyd dull asesu risg ar ffurf rhestr wirio er mwyn helpu i gynnal gwerthusiad trylwyr o risg claf o ddatblygu clot gwaed. Eglurwyd i'r pwyllgor nad oedd gorfodi asesiad risg ar ei ben ei hun o reidrwydd yn sicrhau y byddai camau'n cael eu cymryd i leihau nifer yr achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Roedd cytundeb ymysg tystion mai triniaeth oedd y cyfrwng allweddol i osgoi thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty.

I welcome the committee's conclusion that adherence to this National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance is essential, and that it should be observed by all clinicians. We believe that a standard system for assessing patients is required, but that risk assessment alone is not sufficient to reduce the incidence of HAT. Clinicians should also be mandated to consider appropriate treatment alongside the risk assessment. Conducting risk assessments on all patients is vital to understanding their risk of developing HAT. However, unless the assessment is combined with the administration of appropriate thromboprophylaxis to prevent HAT, patient care cannot be improved.

Croesawaf gasgliad y pwyllgor bod cadw at ganllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol yn hanfodol, ac y dylai pob clinigwr eu dilyn. Credwn fod angen system safonol ar gyfer asesu cleifion, ond nad yw asesu risg yn unig yn ddigon i leihau nifer yr achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Dylai clinigwyr hefyd gael eu gorfodi i ystyried triniaeth briodol ochr yn ochr â'r asesiad risg. Mae cynnal asesiadau risg ar bob claf yn hanfodol er mwyn deall eu risg o ddatblygu thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Fodd bynnag, oni bai bod yr asesiad yn cael ei gyfuno â gweinyddu thromboproffylacsis priodol i atal thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty, ni ellir gwella gofal cleifion.

I end by commending the work of Dr Simon Noble, medical director of Lifeblood, the thrombosis charity, and chair of the all-Wales thrombosis group. I endorse his calls to recognise the importance of preventing avoidable hospital-acquired VTE in Wales. I also echo his recommendation that the National Assembly recognises VTE prevention as a priority for all Welsh health boards.

Hoffwn gloi drwy ganmol gwaith Dr Simon Noble, cyfarwyddwr meddygol Lifeblood, yr elusen thrombosis, a chadeirydd grŵp thrombosis Cymru gyfan. Ategaf ei alwadau i gydnabod pwysigrwydd atal VTE y gellir ei osgoi yng Nghymru. Ategaf hefyd ei argymhelliad bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cydnabod bod atal VTE yn flaenoriaeth i bob bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): On behalf of the Welsh Government, I very much welcome this report. I appreciate the work undertaken by the Health and Social Care Committee, under the chairmanship of Mark Drakeford, in reviewing the evidence and carefully considering the views of clinicians and key stakeholders in reaching its findings. As Mark said in his opening remarks, this debate is on a topic that does not normally attract attention. This report and today's debate can only help to raise awareness of the need to both identify and manage the risks associated

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, croesawaf yn fawr yr adroddiad hwn. Gwerthfawrogaf y gwaith a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Mark Drakeford, wrth adolygu'r dystiolaeth ac ystyried yn ofalus farn clinigwyr a rhanddeiliaid allweddol wrth ddod i'w ganfyddiadau. Fel y dywedodd Mark yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, mae'r ddadl hon ar bwnc nad yw'n denu sylw fel arfer. Gall yr adroddiad hwn a dadl heddiw ond helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r angen i nodi a

with preventing venous thrombo-embolism in hospitalised patients in Wales. We all know what a serious and potentially devastating condition VTE can be. In taking forward the committee's recommendations, we are not starting with a blank sheet; there is much to build on, as Mark recognised when he talked about the work that health boards are already doing in relation to the HAT rate. It is also very much in line with the Government's priorities to continuously improve the quality and safety of healthcare and ensure that patients have a good experience of care. We fully recognise the importance of reducing the incidence of hospital-acquired thrombosis. We should not and cannot tolerate patients suffering harm when, with appropriate intervention, it can be avoided.

rheoli'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig ag atal thrombo-emboledd gwythiennol mewn cleifion mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru. Gŵyr pob un ohonom y gall VTE fod yn gyflwr difrifol a dinistriol o bosibl. Wrth weithredu ar argymhellion y pwyllgor, nid ydym yn dechrau o'r dechrau; mae sail gadarn eisoes yn bodoli, fel y gwnaeth Mark gydnabod pan soniodd am y gwaith y mae byrddau iechyd eisoes yn ei wneud mewn perthynas â'r gyfradd thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Mae hefyd yn cyd-fynd yn agos â blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth i barhau i wella ansawdd a diogelwch gofal iechyd a sicrhau bod cleifion yn cael profiad da o ofal. Rydym yn llwyr gydnabod pwysigrwydd lleihau nifer yr achosion o thrombosis a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty. Ni ddylem ac ni allwn oddef sefyllfa lle mae cleifion yn cael niwed os gellir osgoi hynny gyda dulliau ymyrryd priodol.

4.15 p.m.

4.15 p.m.

I have listened carefully to what Members have said and I will certainly now make it a tier 1 priority. As Kirsty Williams said, you cannot put everything in but, having listened to Members again and having read the report, I think that that should be a tier 1 priority.

Rwyf wedi gwrando'n ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelodau, a byddaf yn sicr yn awr yn ei gwneud yn flaenoriaeth haen 1. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams, ni allwch gynnwys popeth ond, ar ôl gwrando unwaith eto ar yr Aelodau ac ar ôl darllen yr adroddiad, credaf y dylai hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth haen 1.

It is also clear that preventing VTE is complex. The committee heard that there are many steps involved during a patient's journey. However, the honest and constructive discussion during this inquiry has helped to identify existing barriers for organisations and individual clinicians in tackling this complexity.

Mae hefyd yn glir bod atal VTE yn gymhleth. Clywodd y pwyllgor fod llawer o gamau yn gysylltiedig â thaith claf. Fodd bynnag, mae'r drafodaeth onest ac adeiladol yn ystod yr ymchwiliad hwn wedi helpu i nodi rhwystrau presennol i sefydliadau a chlinigwyr unigol wrth fynd i'r afael â'r cymhlethdod hwn.

The work already developed by the 1000 Lives Plus programme, in partnership with the thrombosis charity, Lifeblood, to which I think William Graham referred, provides the NHS with a standard approach for assessment and, where appropriate, to take preventative measures. I am particularly encouraged by the excellent progress made by maternity services across Wales in reaching clinical consensus on agreeing and implementing a standardised approach to meet the needs of pregnant women. The challenge now is for this to be applied consistently across Wales for all appropriate patients in all settings.

Mae'r gwaith a ddatblygwyd eisoes gan y rhaglen 1000 o Fywydau a Mwy, mewn partneriaeth â'r elusen thrombosis, Lifeblood, y cyfeiriodd William Graham ati rwy'n meddwl, yn darparu dull asesu safonol ar gyfer y GIG a, lle y bo'n briodol, yn darparu ar gyfer cymryd mesurau ataliol. Fe'm calonogwyd yn arbennig gan y cynnydd rhagorol a wnaed gan wasanaethau mamolaeth ledled Cymru wrth ddod i gonsensws clinigol ar gytuno ar ddull safonol o ddiwallu anghenion menywod beichiog a rhoi'r dull hwnnw ar waith. Yr her yn awr yw i hyn gael ei gymhwyso'n gyson ledled

Several Members spoke about best practice. It is of concern to me, as I go around healthcare settings in Wales—hospitals and primary care—that I see these examples of best practice that are not being rolled out across Wales. That is one reason why I set up the best practice and innovation board.

Cymru ar gyfer yr holl gleifion priodol ym mhob lleoliad. Soniodd sawl Aelod am arfer gorau. Mae'n peri pryder imi, wrth imi fynd o amgylch lleoliadau gofal iechyd yng Nghymru—ysbytai a gofal sylfaenol—fy mod yn gweld yr enghreifftiau hyn o arfer gorau nad ydynt yn cael eu cyflwyno ledled Cymru. Dyna un rheswm pam y sefydlais y bwrdd arfer gorau ac arloesi.

Within any standard procedure, the actions taken must always be tailored to meet individual patient need. Clinicians, in partnership with their patients, ultimately have to weigh up the risks and benefits of all aspects of treatment in order to agree the best way forward to secure care that is in the best interest of an individual. I fully accept that measuring and monitoring progress with VTE prevention is essential. Health boards must have robust mechanisms in place to be assured that they are providing high-quality, safe care for their patients.

O fewn unrhyw weithdrefn safonol, rhaid i'r camau a gymerir bob amser gael eu teilwra i ddiwallu anghenion cleifion unigol. Rhaid i glinigwyr, mewn partneriaeth â'u cleifion, yn y pen draw bwyso a mesur risgiau a manteision pob agwedd ar driniaeth er mwyn cytuno ar y ffordd orau ymlaen i sicrhau gofal sydd er budd gorau unigolyn. Derbyniaf yn llawn fod mesur a monitro cynnydd o ran atal VTE yn hanfodol. Rhaid i fyrddau iechyd feddu ar ddulliau cadarn i fod yn sicr eu bod yn darparu gofal diogel, o ansawdd uchel ar gyfer eu cleifion.

It is also important to measure the right thing, which is crucial to clearly show whether outcomes are improving. I am pleased that the committee discussed this aspect in some detail and agreed that there is little merit in measuring a process unless you can demonstrate the difference that it is making. The Government's response describes how there will be a new set of measures for VTE, called quality triggers, which are used routinely but trigger intervention when the results give cause for concern. I will finish there. I thank the committee for the report.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig mesur y peth iawn, sy'n hanfodol i ddangos yn glir a yw canlyniadau yn gwella. Rwy'n falch bod y pwyllgor wedi trafod yr agwedd hon yn eithaf manwl ac wedi cytuno nad oes llawer o werth mesur proses oni allwch ddangos y gwahaniaeth y mae'n ei wneud. Mae ymateb y Llywodraeth yn disgrifio sut y bydd set newydd o fesurau ar gyfer VTE ar gael, a elwir yn sbardunau ansawdd, a ddefnyddir yn rheolaidd ond sy'n sbarduno dulliau ymyrryd pan fydd y canlyniadau yn peri pryder. Gorffennaf yn awr. Diolchaf i'r pwyllgor am yr adroddiad.

Mark Drakeford: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl y prynhawn yma, a chytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd Elin Jones am faint y gellir ei ddysgu mewn un diwrnod o ganolbwyntio ar bwnc pwysig fel hwn.

Mark Drakeford: I begin by thanking everyone who has contributed to this afternoon's debate, and by agreeing with Elin Jones's comment about how much one can learn in one day when focusing on an important issue like this.

In 2010, 900 people in Wales died for reasons associated with blood clots that they did not have before they surrendered themselves to the care of the NHS. There is no wonder that Kirsty Williams used the word 'shocking' when you think of it in that way. Of course, those are people who are more likely to suffer from blood clots; these things happen as a result of very good

Yn 2010, bu farw 900 o bobl yng Nghymru am resymau sy'n gysylltiedig â chlotiau gwaed nad oedd ganddynt cyn iddynt roi eu hunain yng ngofal y GIG. Nid yw'n syndod bod Kirsty Williams wedi defnyddio'r gair 'syfrdanol' pan feddyliwch amdano yn y ffordd honno. Wrth gwrs, mae'r rheini yn bobl sy'n fwy tebygol o gael clotiau gwaed; mae'r pethau hyn yn digwydd o ganlyniad i

treatment that they are receiving and so on. Nevertheless, it is pretty shocking to think that they did not have this condition before they went into hospital, but that they acquired it there, and in very large numbers. People have had very serious outcomes as a result.

driniaeth dda iawn a gânt ac yn y blaen. Serch hynny, mae'n eithaf syfrdanol i feddwl nad oedd ganddynt y cyflwr hwn cyn iddynt fynd i'r ysbyty, ond iddynt ei gael yno, ac mewn niferoedd mawr iawn. Mae pobl wedi cael canlyniadau difrifol iawn o ganlyniad i hyn.

Is it not surprising, as Darren Millar said in his opening contribution, that despite the scale of the problem, it is still a hidden one? It is still something that we hear very little about, and we learn very little about it, despite the fact that, as William Graham went on to say, many of the solutions are simple. In our report, that is what we wanted to draw attention to: the fact that the problem is on such a scale, yet many of the things that can be done to prevent these awful outcomes in so many cases are simple.

Onid yw'n syndod, fel y dywedodd Darren Millar yn ei gyfraniad agoriadol, er gwaethaf maint y broblem, ei bod hi'n un gudd o hyd? Mae'n dal i fod yn rhywbeth nad ydym yn clywed llawer amdano ac nad ydym yn dysgu llawer amdano, er bod llawer o'r atebion, fel yr aeth William Graham yn ei flaen i ddweud, yn eithaf syml. Yn ein hadroddiad, dyna'r hyn yr oeddem am dynnu sylw ato: y ffaith bod y broblem ar y fath raddfa, ac eto mae llawer o'r pethau y gellir eu gwneud i atal y canlyniadau ofnadwy hyn mewn llawer o'r achosion yn syml.

Minister, I was very grateful for the additional assurances that you gave during the debate. It was very heartening for us to hear the way in which you have looked at the evidence, listened to the debate and will now take action. You were absolutely right to draw attention to the very real achievements that have been secured in maternity services. The lesson that we took from that was that, if things can be improved as they have been there, there is no reason why things cannot be improved more generally.

Weinidog, roeddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn am y sicrwydd ychwanegol a roesoch yn ystod y ddadl. Roedd yn galonogol inni glywed y ffordd yr ydych wedi edrych ar y dystiolaeth, gwrando ar y ddadl ac y byddwch yn awr yn gweithredu. Roeddech yn hollol iawn i dynnu sylw at y cyflawniadau go iawn sydd wedi cael eu sicrhau mewn gwasanaethau mamolaeth. Y wers a ddysgwyd gennym oedd, os gellir gwella pethau fel y maent wedi cael eu gwella yno, nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na all pethau gael eu gwella yn fwy cyffredinol.

A number of Members have mentioned during the debate that this is the first time that this topic has been debated on the floor of the Assembly. I feel confident that, as a result of the report, as a result of the debate, and as a result of the actions that you, Minister, have now set in train, this will not be the last time that we talk about this topic. I hope that when we return to it, it will be in the spirit of being able to trace the way in which things have improved for patients in Wales.

Mae nifer o Aelodau wedi crybwyll yn ystod y ddadl mai dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r pwnc hwn gael ei drafod ar lawr y Cynulliad. Rwy'n teimlo'n hyderus, o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad, o ganlyniad i'r ddadl, ac o ganlyniad i'r camau gweithredu yr ydych chi, Weinidog, wedi eu rhoi ar waith bellach, nad hwn fydd y tro olaf inni drafod y pwnc hwn. Gobeithiaf pan ddychwelwn ato, y bydd yn yr ysbryd o allu olrhain y ffordd y mae pethau wedi gwella i gleifion yng Nghymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn cael ei nodi. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes, felly derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to note the Health and Social Care Committee's report. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig
Welsh Conservatives Debate

Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog
The First Minister's Delivery Unit

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliant 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5114 William Graham

Motion NDM5114 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn credu bod Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog yn aneffeithiol, o ystyried methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Cymru i wella bywydau pobl Cymru.

Believes that the First Minister's Delivery Unit is ineffective, given the continued failure of the Welsh Government to improve the lives of the people of Wales.

Angela Burns: I move the Welsh Conservative motion tabled in the name of William Graham.

Angela Burns: Cynigiaf gynnig y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

We believe that the First Minister's delivery unit is more than ineffective, given the continuing failure of the Welsh Government to improve the lives of the people of Wales. We single out the delivery unit for especial criticism, because it was set up specifically by the First Minister in recognition of the stark fact that—and I quote the First Minister here—previous Labour Governments had

'not done enough to prioritise delivery'.

Credwn fod uned gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog yn fwy nag aneffeithiol, o ystyried methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Cymru i wella bywydau pobl Cymru. Rydym yn beirniadu'r uned gyflawni yn arbennig, am iddi gael ei sefydlu'n benodol gan y Prif Weinidog i gydnabod y ffaith foel—a dyfynnaf y Prif Weinidog nawr—nad oedd Llywodraethau Llafur blaenorol

wedi gwneud digon i roi blaenoriaeth i gyflawni.

Indeed, not only has the First Minister recognised this failing, so has Welsh Labour. In its 2011 manifesto, it gave the commitment that delivery would be the watchword of a fourth Labour term.

Yn wir, nid dim ond y Prif Weinidog a gydnabu'r methiant hwn, ond gwnaeth Llafur Cymru hynny hefyd. Yn ei maniffesto yn 2011, gwnaeth ymrwymiad mai cyflawni fyddai allweddair pedwerydd tymor y Blaid Lafur.

Given that the delivery unit's primary purpose is to monitor the progress and effectiveness of Government departments, I would say that the necessity of setting up a dedicated delivery unit, under the direct

O gofio mai prif ddiben yr uned gyflawni yw monitro cynnydd ac effeithiolrwydd adrannau'r Llywodraeth, dywedwn fod y ffaith bod angen sefydlu uned gyflawni benodedig, o dan awenau uniongyrchol y Prif

auspices of the First Minister, is a damning indictment of the Government's ability to turn policy into positive outcomes. Here we are, in tough times and with money hard to come by—already spent by previous Labour Ministers—yet we have had a decade of above average settlements from Westminster and over a decade of eye-watering sums of money from the EU. It should be a matter of shame that, despite spending two rounds of EU structural funding, totalling £3.1 billion—£1.5 billion from 2000 to 2006, and £1.6 billion from 2007 to 2013—the Welsh Government has failed to boost the economy.

Weinidog, yn arwydd damniol o allu'r Llywodraeth i droi polisi yn ganlyniadau cadarnhaol. Rydym yn wynebu cyfnod anodd ac mae arian yn brin—wedi'i wario eisoes gan Weinidogion Llafur blaenorol—ond cawsom ddegawd o setliadau uwch na'r cyffredin gan San Steffan a mwy na degawd o symiau anferthol o arian gan yr UE. Dylai fod cywilydd ar Lywodraeth Cymru, er gwaethaf y ffaith ei bod wedi gwario dau gylch o arian strwythurol yr UE, gwerth cyfanswm o £3.1 biliwn—£1.5 biliwn o 2000 i 2006, ac £1.6 biliwn o 2007 i 2013—ei bod wedi methu â rhoi hwb i'r economi.

In 1999, Welsh Labour hailed EU funding as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. However, Wales's poorest areas are set to qualify for a third round of EU funding. This should not be a cause for high-fives, but rather for hanging heads in shame. Can the First Minister put his hand on his heart and say that these billions of pounds have produced value for money for the Welsh people? No, he cannot, hence the delivery unit. This is not rocket science; this is about effective management, and it seems to me that effective management in a great many areas is woefully lacking.

Yn 1999, disgrifiodd Llafur Cymru arian yr UE fel cyfle unigryw. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol y bydd ardaloedd tlotaf Cymru yn gymwys i gael trydydd cylch o arian yr UE. Nid achos dathlu mo hynny, ond yn hytrach achos o gywilydd. A all y Prif Weinidog roi ei law ar ei galon a datgan bod y biliynau hyn o bunnoedd wedi rhoi gwerth am arian i bobl Cymru? Na all, ac felly dyma gyflwyno'r uned gyflawni. Nid gwyddoniaeth roced mohoni; mater o drefniadau rheoli effeithiol ydyw, ac ymddengys i mi fod trefniadau rheoli effeithiol yn ddiffygiol iawn mewn sawl ardal.

Let me spell this out in three simple words: policy, planning, performance. On the first, it is the Government's prerogative to make policy. A sensible policy maker will endeavour to ensure that a policy framework is understandable, workable and achievable within a given time frame. Few Labour Governments and certainly not this lacklustre group, have aimed for true blue-sky thinking or out-of-the-box originality. In the main, policy is relatively pedestrian. It tends to be iterations of thinking on how to deliver known solutions, so getting most policy right should not be that difficult. Successful policies need competent planning and here is the rub: for Government to successfully deliver a policy, it needs to rely on others to plan and implement. Therefore, this Government needs the support of the civil service, the buy-in of local authorities, the commitment of health boards and the support of the third sector. It is these organisations and groups that the Government needs to—indeed, must—manage effectively, and it is not happening. It has not been happening for

Gadewch imi egluro hyn mewn tri gair syml: polisi, cynllunio, perfformiad. O ran y cyntaf, mae gan y Llywodraeth yr hawl i lunio polisi. Bydd gwneuthurwr polisi synhwyrol yn anelu at sicrhau bod fframwaith polisi yn ddealladwy, yn ymarferol ac yn gyraeddadwy o fewn terfyn amser penodol. Prin iawn fu'r Llywodraethau Llafur a anelodd at ffordd o feddwl gwirioneddol uchelgeisiol neu wreiddioldeb llwyr, ac yn sicr, ni wnaeth y grŵp diflas hwn mo hynny. Ar y cyfan, mae polisi yn gymharol syml. Mae'n tueddu i ailadrodd syniadau am sut i ddarparu atebion hysbys, felly ni ddylai fod yn anodd cyflwyno'r rhan fwyaf o bolisïau yn briodol. Mae angen gwaith cynllunio medrus ar bolisïau llwyddiannus a dyma'r peth pwysig: er mwyn i unrhyw Lywodraeth gyflwyno polisi yn llwyddiannus, mae angen iddi ddibynnu ar eraill i'w gynllunio a'i roi ar waith. Felly, mae angen cefnogaeth y gwasanaeth sifil, cytundeb awdurdodau lleol, ymrwymiad byrddau iechyd a chefnogaeth y trydydd sector ar y Llywodraeth hon. Dyma'r sefydliadau a'r grwpiau y mae angen i'r

years. In the third Assembly, the Finance Committee was able to avail itself of the services of two ex-Ministers—Brian Gibbons and Andrew Davies. It is fair to say that with the arrival of this insider knowledge came a better understanding of the true extent of poor planning through Government departments. There were examples of civil servants not agreeing with policies and, therefore, seeking to frustrate delivery; of too many people with conflicting agendas being involved in a process; of an astonishing explosion in the number of civil servants in certain departments; of the Government's poor interface with local authorities; and of the difficulties of managing tensions between the policies of central Government and the decisions made by local delivery partners.

Llywodraeth—-yn wir, y mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth—eu rheoli'n effeithiol, ac nid yw hynny'n digwydd. Nid yw wedi digwydd ers blynyddoedd. Yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad, roedd dau gyn-Weinidog ar y Pwyllgor Cyllid—Brian Gibbons ac Andrew Davies. Mae'n deg dweud bod y wybodaeth fewnol a oedd ganddynt wedi esgor ar ddealltwriaeth well o'r prosesau cynllunio gwirioneddol wael drwy adrannau'r Llywodraeth. Roedd enghreifftiau o weision sifil yn anghytuno â pholisïau ac, felly, yn ceisio llesteirio'r broses o'u rhoi ar waith; o ormod o bobl ag agendâu cyferbyniol yn rhan o broses; o gynnydd anhygoel yn nifer y gweision sifil mewn rhai adrannau penodol; o gyswllt gwael rhwng y Llywodraeth ac awdurdodau lleol; ac o anawsterau wrth reoli tensiynau rhwng polisïau Llywodraeth ganolog a'r penderfyniadau a wnaed gan bartneriaid cyflawni lleol.

I said that there are three criteria required to enable a success and that they should be encapsulated by three words: policy, planning and performance. The poor planning scenarios that I have just mentioned, brought forth by ex-Labour Ministers, can and do lead to poor or lacklustre performance or—worse still—good performance that has at its heart exhausted individuals, determined to deliver despite a dearth of good, positive planning. While I struggle to understand how the Labour Government managed to squander so much money during the good times and why it took so long for it to wake up and smell the coffee, I applaud the First Minister's realisation that delivery simply is not happening at pace in key areas. Therefore, the concept of a delivery unit, responsible to him and geared to analysing performance and value for money, is perfectly sound.

Dywedais fod angen tri maen prawf i sicrhau llwyddiant ac y dylid eu crynhoi mewn tri gair: polisi, cynllunio a pherfformiad. Gall y senarios cynllunio gwael rwyf newydd eu crybwyll, yr oedd cyn-Weinidogion Llafur yn gyfrifol amdanynt, arwain at berfformiad gwael neu ddifflach neu—yn waeth byth—at berfformiad da, diolch i unigolion sydd wedi blino'n lân, sy'n benderfynol o gyflawni er gwaethaf diffyg gwaith cynllunio cadarnhaol o safon, ac maent yn arwain at hynny. Er fy mod yn ei chael hi'n anodd deall sut y llwyddodd y Llywodraeth Lafur i wastraffu cymaint o arian yn ystod y cyfnodau da a pham y cymerodd gyhyd iddi ddod at ei synhwyrau, canmolaf y ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog wedi sylweddoli nad ydym yn cyflawni ar gyflymder addas mewn meysydd allweddol. Felly, mae'r cysyniad o uned gyflawni, sy'n atebol iddo ac sy'n gyfrifol am ddadansoddi perfformiad a gwerth am arian, yn gwbl gadarn.

Alas, I am deeply concerned that, once again, all or some of the three Ps are missing. We are not sure when it became operational. Three dates are on offer from the Record of Proceedings, freedom of information requests and the annual review of the programme for government. Perhaps the First Minister could clarify that for us. This delivery unit, which sits very near the right hand of the First Minister—staff making up what he called an

Ysywaeth, rwy'n bryderus iawn, unwaith eto, bod pob un o'r tair elfen, neu rai ohonynt, ar goll. Nid ydym yn sicr pryd y daeth yn weithredol. Caiff tri dyddiad eu cynnig gan Gofnod y Trafodion, ceisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth a'r adolygiad blynyddol o'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Efallai y gallai'r Prif Weinidog egluro hynny inni. Mae'r uned gyflawni hon, sydd wedi'i lleoli'n agos iawn at law dde'r Prif Weinidog—gyda'r staff yn

‘inward facing team’ of civil servants—is already set up to fail. Its task is to monitor performance, which must be made all the more difficult by the lack of clear targets and measurable indicators contained within the programme for government. Not only is the delivery unit on the right hand of the First Minister but he has described it as his eyes and ears when it comes to what departments are doing. What a concerning statement, as it clearly goes to the heart of the lack of communication and joined-up thinking within the Welsh Government.

creu’r hyn y cyfeiriodd ato fel ‘tîm o weision sifil a fydd yn edrych o’r tu allan’—eisoes yn wynebu methiant. Ei thasg yw monitro perfformiad, sy’n anos byth, mae’n rhaid, gan nad oes targedau clir na dangosyddion mesuradwy wedi’u cynnwys yn y rhaglen lywodraethu. Mae’r uned gyflawni wrth law dde’r Prif Weinidog, ond ar ben hynny, fe’i disgrifiodd fel ei lygaid a’i glustiau o ran yr hyn y mae adrannau yn ei wneud. Mae’r datganiad hwnnw yn peri pryder mawr, gan ei fod yn amlwg yn mynd at wraidd diffyg cyfathrebu ac absenoldeb ffordd o feddwl gydgysylltiedig o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru.

Earlier, I mentioned the importance of policy makers getting the relationship right with third party organisations that they wish to use to deliver their policy objectives.

Yn gynharach, soniais am bwysigrwydd sicrhau bod gwneuthurwyr polisi yn meithrin cydberthnasau priodol â sefydliadau trydydd parti y maent am eu defnyddio i gyflawni eu hamcanion polisi.

Julie Morgan: Does the Member not think that it is odd that the Conservatives are introducing this debate today, when a debate in Westminster has clearly shown that the targets put forward by the coalition Government on the economy have failed?

Julie Morgan: Oni chred yr Aelod ei bod yn rhyfedd fod y Ceidwadwyr yn cyflwyno’r ddadl hon heddiw, pan fo dadl yn San Steffan wedi dangos yn glir bod y targedau a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid ar yr economi wedi methu?

Angela Burns: Julie Morgan, I have one simple thing to say to you: my battle is here, for Wales, holding you and your Government to account. You and your Government have failed to deliver here, as this clearly demonstrates.

Angela Burns: Julie Morgan, mae gennyf un peth syml i’w ddweud wrthych: yma y mae fy mrwydr, dros Gymru, gan sicrhau eich bod chi a’ch Llywodraeth yn atebol. Rydych chi a’ch Llywodraeth wedi methu â chyflawni yma, fel y mae hyn yn ei ddangos yn glir.

Earlier, I mentioned the importance of policy makers getting the relationship right with third party organisations. However, there is very little information available concerning the relationship between the delivery unit and third parties, such as local government, health boards or the Welsh European Funding Office. That is extraordinary, as these bodies play a vital part in the delivery of public services and are responsible for the effective delivery of the majority of the Welsh block grant.

Yn gynharach, soniais am bwysigrwydd sicrhau bod gwneuthurwyr polisi yn meithrin cydberthnasau priodol gyda sefydliadau trydydd parti. Fodd bynnag, prin iawn yw’r wybodaeth sydd ar gael o ran y gydberthynas rhwng yr uned gyflawni a thrydydd partïon, megis llywodraeth leol, byrddau iechyd neu Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru. Mae hynny’n anhygoel, gan fod y cyrff hyn yn chwarae rhan hanfodol yn y broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn gyfrifol am gyflwyno’r rhan fwyaf o grant bloc Cymru yn effeithiol.

4.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m.

This leads me to the second substantive part of our motion: the continuing failure of the Welsh Government to improve the lives of the people of Wales. Let me describe one or

Mae hyn yn fy nhywys at ail ran sylweddol ein cynnig: methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Cymru i wella bywydau pobl Cymru. Gadewch imi ddisgrifio un neu ddwy

two examples of this. The programme for government claims that the Welsh Labour Government is aiming to,

enghraifft o hyn. Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn honni bod Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn anelu at,

'improve standards in literacy and numeracy'.

'wella safonau llythrennedd a rhifedd'.

However, in reality, the Government's level of ambition is woefully poor. In November, students across Wales sat tri-annual PISA assessments that focus on maths with questions on reading and science. Despite over 1,000 days in the post, the Minister for education believes that it is unrealistic to set targets or expect significant improvements in these tests, even though he confesses that the PISA results in 2009 were disappointing and marked an unacceptable fall in performance. This appalling rhetoric sums up the Welsh Government's lack of commitment to improving literacy and numeracy standards in the foreseeable future, and suggests that the Minister is already making excuses for possible future failures. If the delivery unit were functioning properly, it would have flagged up this lack of ambition with the First Minister. Given that he apparently needs these eyes and ears in his fellow Ministers' departments, I would suggest that they are not seeing and not listening.

Fodd bynnag, y gwir yw fod lefel uchelgais y Llywodraeth yn druenus o wael. Ym mis Tachwedd, safodd myfyrwyr ledled Cymru asesiadau PISA a gynhelir bob tair blynedd sy'n canolbwyntio ar fathemateg gyda chwestiynau ar ddarllen a gwyddoniaeth. Er bod y Gweinidog Addysg wedi bod yn ei swydd ers dros 1,000 o ddiwrnodau, cred ei bod yn afrealistig pennu targedau neu ddisgwyl gwelliannau sylweddol yn y profion hyn, er iddo gyfaddef fod canlyniadau PISA yn 2009 yn siomedig ac yn arwydd o ostyngiad annerbyniol mewn perfformiad. Mae'r rhethreg echrydus hon yn crynhoi diffyg ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i wella safonau llythrennedd a rhifedd yn y dyfodol agos, ac yn awgrymu bod y Gweinidog eisoes yn gwneud esgusodion dros fethiannau posibl yn y dyfodol. Pe bai'r uned gyflawni yn gweithredu'n iawn, byddai wedi tynnu sylw'r Prif Weinidog at y diffyg uchelgais hwn. O ystyried bod angen y llygaid a'r clustiau hyn ar adrannau ei gyd-Weinidogion arno, ymddengys nad ydynt yn gweld nac yn gwrando.

I will quickly turn to the amendments. We will be supporting amendment 2, tabled by the Welsh Liberal Democrats, which identifies a number of key facts in health, education and employment and makes an undeniable assertion with regard to the Government's targets to eliminate fuel poverty. It clearly demonstrates the Government's failure to improve the lives of the people of Wales.

Trof yn gyflym at y gwelliannau. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 2, a gyflwynwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, sy'n nodi nifer o ffeithiau allweddol ym maes iechyd, addysg a chyflogaeth ac yn gwneud honiad diymwad mewn perthynas â thargedau'r Llywodraeth i drechu tlodi tanwydd. Mae'n arwydd clir o fethiant y Llywodraeth i wella bywydau pobl Cymru.

Amendment 1, tabled by the newly married nationalist Plaid Cymru, will not be supported by us. I agree that it would be an excellent step if the First Minister were to publish an annual report detailing the delivery unit's progress in improving public services, and this amendment could easily have been tabled in addition to our motion, and thereby gained our support. But no, Plaid Cymru has sought to delete our entire motion. Why? Does Plaid Cymru think that the

Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru, y cenedlaetholwyr newydd-briodi. Cytunaf y byddai'n gam ardderchog pe cyhoeddai'r Prif Weinidog adroddiad blynyddol yn nodi manylion cynnydd yr uned gyflawni wrth wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a gellid bod wedi cyflwyno'r gwelliant hwn yn hawdd yn ychwanegol at ein cynnig, a thrwy hynny ennyn ein cefnogaeth. Ond na. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi ceisio dileu ein cynnig cyfan.

delivery unit is performing well? Does Plaid Cymru think that the delivery unit is effective? I am not so sure that it does. Earlier this year, Ieuan Wyn Jones said:

Pam? A yw Plaid Cymru o'r farn bod yr uned gyflawni yn perfformio'n dda? A yw Plaid Cymru o'r farn bod yr uned gyflawni yn effeithiol? Nid wyf mor siŵr o hynny. Yn gynharach eleni, dywedodd Ieuan Wyn Jones:

'First Minister, you say that you are personally responsible for the action of the delivery unit. Is it not time for the delivery unit to start delivering?'

Brif Weinidog, dywedwch mai chi sy'n bersonol gyfrifol am waith yr uned gyflawni. Onid yw'n bryd i'r uned gyflawni ddechrau cyflawni?

Perhaps Plaid will tell us what it thinks has changed since February. Or is this more of a Damascene moment and, having married, Plaid is converting? Given that the normally defensive Government has not tabled its usual indignant 'delete all' amendment, I expect the new bride is simply doing as bid.

Efallai yr hoffai Plaid egluro beth sydd wedi newid, yn ei barn hi, ers mis Chwefror. Neu a yw'n fwy o sefyllfa Ddamasgin a bod Plaid, ar ôl priodi, yn troi? O ystyried nad yw'r Llywodraeth, sydd fel arfer yn amddiffynnol, wedi cyflwyno ei gwelliant dig arferol i 'ddileu popeth', cymeraf mai'r unig beth mae'r briodferch newydd yn ei wneud yw ufuddhau i orchymyn.

First Minister, if you really want to give the delivery unit teeth, why do you not follow the example of the Conservative-led UK Government, which has established the Office for Budget Responsibility? The distinction between the two examples is absolute. One is independent, resourced and timely. The other is your delivery unit. First Minister, if you are struggling to get performance from the delivery unit, what hope is there for Government?

Brif Weinidog, os ydych wir am roi dannedd i'r uned gyflawni, beth am ddilyn esiampl Llywodraeth y DU o dan arweiniad y Ceidwadwyr, sydd wedi sefydlu'r Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol? Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y ddwy enghraifft yn amlwg. Mae un yn annibynnol, yn amserol a chanddi ddigon o adnoddau. Eich uned gyflawni chi yw'r llall. Brif Weinidog, os ydych yn ei chael hi'n anodd annog yr uned gyflawni i berfformio, pa obaith sydd i'r Llywodraeth?

Gwelliant 1—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 1—Jocelyn Davies

Dileu'r cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete all and replace with:

Yn galw ar y Prif Weinidog i gyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol yn amlinellu cynnydd yr Uned Gyflawni o ran gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Calls on the First Minister to publish an annual report outlining the Delivery Unit's progress in improving public services.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I move amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Hoffwn ddechrau trwy gynnig y gwelliant ac efallai egluro i Angela Burns pam yn union yr ydym wedi gosod y gwelliant hwn. Roedd ganddi hi ei esboniad swrrealaidd ei hun ynglŷn â'n cymhellion ni, ond maent yn llawer mwy syml na hynny. Y cyfan yr ydym am ei wneud yw gweld yr uned gyflawni hon yn dryloyw ac yn eiddo i bobl Cymru er mwyn iddynt allu deall yn union beth sy'n

I would like to start by moving the amendment and perhaps explaining to Angela Burns exactly why we have tabled it. She had her own surrealist explanation as to our motives, but our motives are far simpler than that. All we seek to do is to see this delivery unit being transparent and in the ownership of the people of Wales, so that they can understand exactly what is happening

digwydd trwy'r uned hon. Ar ôl gwrando ar y rhethreg gan y blaid Geidwadol, nid oedd syniad creadigol yn perthyn i'r rhethreg honno, dim ond beirniadaeth o'r Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru. Yn hwyrach, byddwn yn clywed y Blaid Lafur yn ymosod ar y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan: nid yw hynny o werth i bobl Cymru; nid yw'n cyflawni unrhyw beth ac nid yw'n cynnig unrhyw beth adeiladol i'r etholwyr.

through this unit. Having listened to the rhetoric of the Conservatives, there was not a creative idea anywhere in that rhetoric, only criticism of the Government here in Wales. Later, we will hear the Labour Party attacking the coalition Government at Westminster: that is of no value to the people of Wales; it achieves absolutely nothing and provides nothing of substance to constituents.

Sefydlwyd yr uned gyflawni hon gan y Llywodraeth, gan y Prif Weinidog, wedi'r etholiadau yn 2011, ac felly y mae yn ei lle ac y bydd yno am y pedair blynedd nesaf. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yn awr yw ein bod yn sicrhau bod yr uned gyflawni hon yn cyflawni rhywbeth. Wrth sefydlu'r uned hon, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog mai cyflawni bydd pob peth. Aeth ymlaen i ddweud os na fydd y cyhoedd yn gallu gweld beth rydym wedi ei wneud, bydd yn meddwl ein bod yn gwneud dim byd. Dyna'r her sy'n eich wynebu chi, Brif Weinidog.

The delivery unit was established by Government, by the First Minister, following the elections of 2011, and therefore it is in place and will be in place for the next four years. What is important now is that we ensure that this delivery unit actually does deliver. As he established the delivery unit, the First Minister said that delivery will be what it is all about. He went on to say that, unless the public can see what has been delivered, it will think that we are doing nothing. That is the challenge facing you, First Minister.

Hoffwn sicrhau Angela Burns, unwaith eto, nad ydym yma i gynnal nac i gefnogi'r Llywodraeth; rydym yn ei herio'n ymarferol i sicrhau bod y bobl sydd allan fanna, yn eich geiriau chi, yn gallu gweld yn glir beth sy'n cael ei gyflawni. Cyfeiriodd Angela Burns at y cytundeb a wnaethpwyd rhyngom ni a'r Llywodraeth ynglŷn â'r gyllideb. Rydym yn falch iawn ohono, oherwydd mae'n ymwneud â chreu prentisiaethau. Gallwch ddifrïo hynny, os mynnwch, ond gallaf eich sicrhau chi, pan sefydlir y prentisiaethau hynny, ni fydd y bobl a fydd yn derbyn cyfleoedd trwy brentisiaeth i fynd ymlaen i gael gwaith yn credu bod y rheini'n ddiwerth. Byddant yn werthfawrogol iawn o'r cytundeb rhyngom ni a'r Llywodraeth er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

I would like to assure Angela Burns, once again, that we are not here to sustain or support the Government; we are challenging it on a practical level to ensure that the people out there, in your words, can see clearly what is being delivered. Angela Burns also referred to the agreement that we reached with the Government on the budget. We are very proud of that, because it seeks to create apprenticeships. You can belittle that if you choose to do so, but I can assure you that when those apprenticeships are established, the people who will benefit from the opportunities offered, who will go on to gain employment, will not see them as being of no value. They will be very appreciative of the agreement that we reached with the Government in order to ensure that that happens.

Yr hyn rydym yn galw arnoch chi i'w wneud, Brif Weinidog—a gobeithio y byddwch yn ei wneud—yw cyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol a fydd yn dangos yn glir y cynnydd sydd wedi digwydd yn yr uned gyflawni. Mae arnaf ofn mai'r hyn y byddaf yn ei glywed y prynhawn yma—a gobeithio y byddwch yn fy mhrofi'n anghywir, ond rwy'n amheus ynghylch hynny, ac rydych yn pori trwy eich nodiadau yn awr—yw rhestr o ddata nad oes modd i'w

What we are calling on you to do, First Minister—and I hope that you will do it—is to publish an annual report that will show clearly the progress that has been made in the delivery unit. I am afraid that what I am going to hear this afternoon—and I hope that you will prove me wrong, but I am doubtful about that, and you are looking at your notes now—is a list of data that cannot be analysed and will mean absolutely nothing in reality.

dadansoddi ac sydd ddim yn golygu unrhyw beth mewn realiti.

Rwy’n gobeithio y rhowch ymrwymiad i ni’r prynhawn yma y cawn ni’r wybodaeth yn glir. Dywedoch yn eich datganiad ysgrifenedig, wrth ichi sefydlu’r uned hon:

I hope that you will give us a commitment this afternoon that we will receive the information set out clearly. You said in your written statement on the establishment of this unit that,

the delivery unit would be matching Government’s performance to measurable and transparent targets to show whether or not Government departments are on track to achieve their objectives, and to provide challenge based on evidence.

y byddai’r uned gyflawni yn cyfateb perfformiad y Llywodraeth i dargedau mesuradwy a thryloyw er mwyn dangos pa un a yw adrannau’r Llywodraeth ar y trywydd cywir ai peidio i gyflawni eu hamcanion, ac i ddarparu her yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth.

Byddai’n braf, Brif Weinidog, petaech chi, y prynhawn yma, yn gallu cadarnhau’r geiriau hynny a gyflwynoch chi yn 2011, trwy ddangos yn glir iawn inni yn y Siambr ac i bobl Cymru sut allwn weld y cynnydd yn yr uned gyflawni hon. Dyna’r her i chi a rydym yn gobeithio y gwnewch chi ymateb yn gadarnhaol i hynny ac y bydd y Blaid Lafur yn cefnogi’n gwelliant.

I would be grateful, First Minister, if you could confirm this afternoon that statement that you made in 2011, by demonstrating to us in the Chamber and the people of Wales how we can see progress in the work of the delivery unit. That is the challenge to you and we hope that you will respond positively to that and I very much hope that the Labour Party will support the amendment.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 yn enw’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, rhag ofn bod Angela Burns, unwaith eto, yn meddwl nad ydym am feirniadu’r Llywodraeth. Nid yw hynny’n wir; rydym yn barod iawn i ddefnyddio ac i gadarnhau’r enghreifftiau a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

We will be supporting amendment 2 in the name of the Liberal Democrats, in case that Angela Burns thinks, once again, that we are not criticising the Government. That is not the case; we are more than willing to use and to confirm the examples put forward by the Liberal Democrats in that regard.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Rhoi pwyntiau newydd ar ddechrau’r cynnig:

Insert as new points at start of motion:

Yn gresynu wrth y ffaith, ers sefydlu’r Uned Gyflawni:

Regrets that, since the Delivery Unit was established:

a) bod nifer y cleifion sy’n cael eu trin o fewn 26 wythnos ac o fewn 36 wythnos wedi gostwng, yn ôl ffigurau mis Medi 2011 a mis Medi 2012 gan StatsCymru;

a) the number of patients being treated within 26 weeks and within 36 weeks has fallen, according to the September 2011 and September 2012 figures from StatsWales;

b) roedd nifer y myfyrwyr a gafodd 5 TGAU A-C yng Nghymru yn sylweddol is nag yn Lloegr;*

b) the number of students that achieved 5A-C GCSEs in Wales was considerably lower than in England;*

c) bod diweithdra tymor hir ymysg pobl ifanc wedi codi 400%, yn ôl ffigurau mis Awst

c) long-term youth unemployment has risen by 400%, according to August 2011 and

2011 a mis Awst 2012 gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol;

August 2012 figures from the Office of National Statistics;

Yn gresynu ymhellach, er gwaethaf yr Uned Gyflawni, bod y Llywodraeth yn dal yn annhebygol o gyrraedd ei tharged o ddileu tlodi tanwydd ymysg pobl sy'n byw mewn tai cymdeithasol erbyn 2012.

Further regrets that, despite the Delivery Unit the government is still unlikely to meet its target to eliminate fuel poverty amongst people living in social housing by 2012.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendment 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

It always struck me as slightly strange that we needed a delivery unit at all. After all, why do we need to pay more civil servants, at a cost of £300,000 to set up the unit, to monitor whether another group of civil servants are doing the job that they are paid to do? It was pretty weird that the Government would make such a big deal about delivery being its raison d'être. It would be a pretty strange administration that did not aspire to deliver on its own manifesto and the commitments that it had made to the people of Wales. It took a little while to persuade the First Minister to set out how the delivery unit would work and what was entailed, but we eventually managed to get that information. We have been able to see how much it costs and the number of briefings that it has produced. However, one wonders whether that adds value to the work of the Welsh Government when it is tested against the Government's stated measurable outcomes.

Credais ei bod yn rhyfedd o'r cychwyn bod angen uned gyflawni arnom o gwbl. Wedi'r cyfan, pam bod angen inni dalu mwy o weision sifil, ar gost o £300,000 i sefydlu'r uned, i fonitro pa un a yw grŵp arall o weision sifil yn gwneud y gwaith y cânt eu talu i'w wneud? Roedd braidd yn rhyfedd y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn tynnu cymaint o sylw at y ffaith mai cyflawni oedd ei raison d'être. Byddai'n weinyddiaeth ryfedd ar y naw na fyddai'n anelu at gyflawni ei maniffesto a'r ymrwymiadau a wnaed ganddi i bobl Cymru. Cymerodd dipyn o amser i ddarbwyllo'r Prif Weinidog i nodi sut y byddai'r uned gyflawni yn gweithio a beth roedd yn ei olygu, ond yn y pen draw, cawsom afael ar y wybodaeth honno. Rydym wedi gallu gweld faint y mae'n ei gostio a nifer y papurau briffio y mae wedi'u cynhyrchu. Fodd bynnag, tybed a yw hynny'n ychwanegu gwerth at waith Llywodraeth Cymru o'i brofi yn erbyn canlyniadau mesuradwy datganedig y Llywodraeth?

Only this morning, we had another opportunity to hear from the Minister for Health and Social Services and her top officials on progress in the health service. The paper provided by the Minister was frank, candid and open. However, when you test it against what the programme for government states that the Government wants to be measured on, there are significant areas where we simply are not making any progress. The benchmarks where the Government expects to be on stroke, waiting times and access to cancer treatments—where the Minister herself accepts that we are not making the progress wanted and that not everybody is seen within the time that she aspires to—and ambulance response times are all things the Government says that it

Dim ond y bore yma, cawsom gyfle arall i glywed gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'i huwch swyddogion am gynnydd y gwasanaeth iechyd. Roedd y papur a ddarparwyd gan y Gweinidog yn ddi-flewyn-ar-dafod, yn onest ac yn agored. Fodd bynnag, o'i brofi yn erbyn yr hyn y mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn ei nodi yr hoffai'r Llywodraeth gael ei mesur yn ei erbyn, mae meysydd sylweddol lle nad ydym yn gwneud unrhyw gynnydd. Mae'r meincnodau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn anelu atynt o ran strôc, amseroedd aros a mynediad i driniaethau canser—lle mae'r Gweinidog ei hun yn derbyn nad ydym yn gwneud y cynnydd dymunol ac na chaiff pawb eu gweld o fewn y cyfnod amser y mae'n anelu ato—ac amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys oll

wishes to be monitored on. In fact, it outlines how it wishes to be monitored. However, by the Government's own admission this morning—the Minister did not try to hide away from it; she admitted it—we are simply not making that progress.

yn bethau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn dweud ei bod yn awyddus iddi gael ei monitro yn eu herbyn. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl cyfaddefiad y Llywodraeth ei hun y bore yma—nid ymdrechodd y Gweinidog i gelu'r ffaith; cyfaddefodd hynny—nid ydym yn llwyddo i wneud y cynnydd hwnnw.

In moving the amendment, we have just taken some specific examples of what we regard as the failure of the delivery unit to make progress on some of these key areas that are important to all of us. Nobody wants to see a Welsh health service not being the very best that it can be, and everyone wants to see Welsh patients treated within optimum timescales with the best available treatment. Nobody in this Chamber wants to see Welsh students not achieving the very best in their GCSE results, and everyone wants to see Welsh students being able to compete with people not just across the border, but across the world. Nobody in this Chamber wants to see young people unemployed. However, the reality is, despite the best efforts of this very shadowy unit, we are not making the progress that we would like. Therefore, the question is: if progress is not as quick as it should be, in all these key areas, what new strategies and policies will the First Minister implement?

Wrth gynnig y gwelliant, rydym wedi nodi rhai enghreifftiau penodol o'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i fethiant yr uned gyflawni, yn ein barn ni, i wneud cynnydd mewn perthynas â rhai o'r meysydd allweddol hyn sy'n bwysig i bob un ohonom. Nid oes unrhyw un am weld gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru nad yw'n cyfateb i'r gwasanaeth gorau posibl, ac mae pawb am weld cleifion yng Nghymru yn cael eu trin o fewn y terfynau amser gorau posibl gyda'r driniaeth orau bosibl. Nid oes unrhyw un yn y Siambr hon am weld myfyrwyr Cymru yn methu â chyflawni'r canlyniadau TGAU gorau posibl, ac mae pawb am weld myfyrwyr yng Nghymru yn gallu cystadlu â phobl ledled y byd, yn ogystal â phobl ar draws y ffin. Nid oes unrhyw un yn y Siambr hon am weld pobl ifanc yn ddi-waith. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf ymdrechion gorau'r uned amheus iawn hon, y realiti yw nad ydym yn gwneud y cynnydd yr hoffem ei wneud. Felly, rhaid gofyn: os nad yw'r cynnydd mor gyflym ag y dylai fod, yn yr holl feysydd allweddol hyn, pa strategaethau a pholisïau newydd y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog eu rhoi ar waith?

The First Minister laughs and jokes about it, and I am trying very hard not be particularly partisan, but these are serious issues facing our nation. We still have a weak economy, underfunded schools and an NHS that is costing us more—another £82 million was announced today—but delivering less. All you would rather do, First Minister, is chanter away in your seat. You would rather do that than take the opportunity to be the statesman that you should be, and tell us whether you are truly satisfied with the progress that we are making, whether you feel that there is more to be done and whether we can make more progress in these key areas. If you believe that to be the case, what will you do about it, and what new initiatives and ideas do you have to make the difference? If the delivery unit is for nothing else, surely it is to be an area where you can

Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn chwerthin a chellwair am y peth, ac rwy'n ymdrechu'n galed i osgoi bod yn bleidiol, ond mae'r materion sy'n wynebu ein gwlad yn rhai difrifol. Mae ein heconomi dal yn wan, nid oes digon o arian ar gael i'n hysgolion ac mae'r GIG yn costio mwy inni—cyhoeddwyd £82 miliwn arall heddiw—ond yn cyflawni llai. A byddai'n well gennych chi, Brif Weinidog, glebran yn eich sedd. Byddai'n well gennych wneud hynny nag achub ar y cyfle i weithredu fel y gwleidydd y dylech fod, a dweud wrthym pa un a ydych yn wirioneddol fodlon â'r cynnydd rydym yn ei wneud, pa un a ydych yn teimlo bod rhagor i'w wneud a pha un a allwn wneud mwy o gynnydd yn y meysydd allweddol hyn. Os felly, beth a wnewch, a pha fentrau a syniadau newydd sydd gennych i wneud y gwahaniaeth? Os nad oes unrhyw ddiben

be challenged, where you can come up with those new ideas and where you can employ new strategies to make the difference on behalf of the people of Wales. I suspect that in a year's time, as we come to the close of the next Christmas term, we shall be having a similar debate unless we see new thinking, new ideas and a new proactive approach, which I believe the country so desperately needs.

arall iddi, does bosibl y gall yr uned gyflawni weithredu fel her ichi, gan roi cyfle i chi gyflwyno'r syniadau newydd hynny a rhoi strategaethau newydd ar waith i wneud y gwahaniaeth ar ran pobl Cymru. Mae'n siwr gennyf, ymhen blwyddyn, wrth inni ddod at ddiwedd tymor y Nadolig flwyddyn nesaf, y byddwn yn cael dadl debyg oni chaiff ffordd newydd o feddwl, syniadau newydd a dull gweithredu rhagweithiol newydd eu rhoi ar waith. Mae angen hynny'n ddirfawr ar y wlad.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I thank my friend and colleague William Graham AM for introducing this debate today, and the previous speakers who have already spoken in an attempt to robustly challenge the ineffective workings of the delivery unit.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Diolch i'm cyfaill a'm cyd-Aelod William Graham AC am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, ac i'r siaradwyr blaenorol sydd eisoes wedi siarad er mwyn ceisio cyflwyno her gadarn i waith aneffeithiol yr uned gyflawni.

Introduced in 2011 by the First Minister to monitor the effectiveness and progress of Government departments, the delivery unit was a manifesto pledge from Welsh Labour to ensure that delivery would be the watchword of the fourth Assembly. Indeed, it was the First Minister who stated at the outset that,

Cyflwynwyd yr uned gyflawni yn 2011 gan y Prif Weinidog i fonitro effeithiolrwydd a chynnydd adrannau'r Llywodraeth, ac roedd yn un o addewidion maniffesto Llafur Cymru i sicrhau mai cyflawni fyddai allweddair y pedwerydd Cynulliad. Yn wir, y Prif Weinidog a nododd o'r cychwyn cyntaf,

'The delivery unit I want will be full of people who are real doers who will make sure we get that level of delivery.'

y bydd yr uned cyflenwi rwyf am ei chael yn llawn pobl sy'n weithredwyr go iawn a fydd yn sicrhau'r lefel gyflawni honno.

However, the hype cannot be further from the truth. There has been an unacceptable catalogue of failures from Government department to Government department since the unit's formation in 2011, seriously affecting the lives of Welsh people today. These include failing to drive up educational standards and to cut the attainment gap. There is scant evidence that the delivery unit is helping to achieve any delivery in this area. Another example is its failure to protect the NHS budget when cancer waiting time targets have not been delivered, and when ambulance response times are so poor. Another is its failure to meet the Welsh housing quality standard by the end of 2012. Is the delivery unit going to challenge the appalling figures of the Welsh housing stock that will be up to scratch by March 2012? What is the point of having a delivery unit that does not deliver?

Fodd bynnag, siarad gwag oedd hynny. Bu cyfres annerbyniol o fethiannau gan wahanol adrannau'r Llywodraeth ers sefydlu'r uned yn 2011, sydd wedi cael effaith ddifrifol ar fywydau pobl Cymru heddiw. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys methu â gwella safonau addysgol a lleihau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad. Prin yw'r dystiolaeth bod yr uned gyflawni yn helpu i gyflawni mewn unrhyw ffordd yn y maes hwn. Enghraifft arall yw ei methiant i ddiogelu cyllideb y GIG pan na lwyddwyd i gyflawni'r targedau o ran amseroedd aros ar gyfer canser, a lle mae amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys mor wael. Enghraifft arall yw ei methiant i gyrraedd safon ansawdd tai Cymru erbyn diwedd 2012. A yw'r uned gyflawni yn bwriadu herio'r ffigurau ofnadwy o ran faint o stoc tai Cymru a fydd yn cyrraedd y safon erbyn mis Mawrth 2012? Beth yw diben uned gyflawni nad yw'n cyflawni?

On local government, there was a lack of response by the delivery unit when the Welsh Government denied households a freeze in council tax bills. Since 1997, under Labour, households have seen a crippling rise in their bills of almost 140%. That is shameful. Further increases are now expected in 2013, despite having the funding from the UK Government. The Welsh Government has refused to provide local authorities with funding so that they could freeze council tax. There has been a failure to monitor outcome agreements with local authorities, so it remains a box-ticking exercise for extra funding.

O ran llywodraeth leol, nid ymatebodd yr uned gyflawni pan wrthododd Llywodraeth Cymru â rhewi biliau treth gyngor i gartrefi. Ers 1997, o dan Lafur, mae biliau cartrefi wedi codi bron i 140% ac mae hynny wedi cael effaith andwyol arnynt. Mae hynny'n warthus. Yn awr, disgwylir codiadau pellach yn 2013, er ein bod wedi cael yr arian gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwrthod rhoi arian i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn iddynt allu rhewi lefelau treth gyngor. Ni lwyddwyd i fonitro cytundebau canlyniadau gydag awdurdodau lleol, felly ymarfer ticio blychau yw hynny o hyd er mwyn cael arian ychwanegol.

4.45 p.m.

4.45 p.m.

On transparency and accountability—oh dear—there has been a lack of transparency and of information about the activities and the effectiveness of the delivery unit. There has been little information about the relationship between the delivery unit and outside public bodies, such as local government and the NHS.

O ran tryloywder ac atebolrwydd—o diar—bu diffyg tryloywder a gwybodaeth am weithgareddau ac effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni. Prin fu'r wybodaeth am y gydberthynas rhwng yr uned gyflawni a chyrff cyhoeddus allanol, megis llywodraeth leol a'r GIG.

On value for money—even more oh dear—this is clearly not at the forefront of this delivery unit's priorities. It was able to issue only 23 briefings by June 2012 at a whopping cost of some £300,000. That is shameful, when the Welsh Government is talking about cutting yet more NHS finances—and we are not in any way bamboozled by today's announcement of extra funding for the NHS; Members here know that that will cost our hospitals dearly somewhere else. When the Welsh Government is talking about cutting yet more NHS finances in its budget—that is what we are talking about, really—the scale of this waste is shameful.

O ran gwerth am arian—o diar unwaith eto—mae'n amlwg nad yw hyn yn chwarae rhan flaenllaw ym mlaenoriaethau'r uned gyflawni. Dim ond 23 o bapurau briffio a gyhoeddwyd ganddi erbyn mis Mehefin 2012 am gost anferthol o tua £300,000. Mae hynny'n warthus, pan fo Llywodraeth Cymru yn sôn am doriadau pellach i gyllid y GIG—ac nid yw cyhoeddiad heddiw am arian ychwanegol i'r GIG yn ein twyllo mewn unrhyw ffordd; gŵyr yr Aelodau y bydd hynny'n costio'n ddrud i'n hysbytai rywle arall. Pan fo Llywodraeth Cymru yn sôn am doriadau pellach i gyllid y GIG yn ei chyllideb—a dyna rydym yn cyfeirio ato mewn gwirionedd—mae graddau'r gwastraff hwn yn gywilyddus.

The delivery unit is yet another example of the Welsh Government's lackadaisical attitude towards both its finances and how its departments deliver to the Welsh people. The poor management of targets, budgets and policies has been a hallmark of this Welsh Government for far too long—13 years. The delivery unit has hardly challenged this position or sought to drive performance up since it was formed in 2011. First Minister, is

Mae'r uned gyflawni yn enghraifft arall o agwedd ddiynni Llywodraeth Cymru at ei chyllid a'r ffordd y mae ei hadrannau yn cyflawni ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bu ymdrechion gwael i reoli targedau, cyllidebau a pholisïau yn un o nodweddion Llywodraeth Cymru ers yn rhy hir—13 mlynedd. Prin y mae'r uned gyflawni wedi herio'r sefyllfa hon nac wedi ceisio gwella perfformiad ers ei sefydlu yn 2011. Brif Weinidog, onid yw'n

it not time for you to accept that, if your Government is not indeed a failure, your delivery unit certainly is? I fully endorse this motion.

bryd ichi dderbyn, onid yw eich Llywodraeth yn fethiant, bod eich uned gyflawni yn sicr yn fethiant? Cymeradwyaf y cynnig hwn yn llawn.

Julie Morgan: I think it is very significant that the Tories have tabled this debate today, because I think that they are trying to divert attention from George Osborne's autumn statement in Westminster. It is important to look at the wider context, because the delivery unit and the Welsh Government are trying to deliver in a wider context, which I will cover briefly at the beginning of my contribution.

Julie Morgan: Credaf ei bod yn arwyddocaol iawn fod y Torïaid wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, oherwydd credaf eu bod yn ceisio tynnu sylw oddi ar ddatganiad hydref George Osborne yn San Steffan. Mae'n bwysig ystyried y cyd-destun ehangach, gan fod yr uned gyflawni a Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio cyflawni o fewn cyd-destun ehangach, y cyfeiriaf ato'n fras ar ddechrau fy nghyfraniad.

The Conservatives want to distract us with this debate today, because it is quite clear from what we have heard already that the coalition Government in Westminster has failed on growth, the economy is much worse than expected, it has failed on its target, its debt is now predicted to start to fall one year later than planned and UK growth is much lower than the G20 average. The Treasury's own figures, which I have just looked at, show that the cumulative impact of the autumn statement is that the poorest people will be disproportionately hit by the changes in today's statement. It is very important that we raise this, as this is the context in which we have to deliver our policies.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr am dynnu ein sylw gyda'r ddadl hon heddiw, gan ei bod yn gwbl glir o'r hyn a glywsom eisoes bod y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi methu o ran twf, mae'r economi yn llawer gwaeth na'r disgwyl, mae wedi methu ar ei tharged, rhagwelir yn awr y bydd ei dyled yn dechrau gostwng flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach na'r bwriad ac mae twf y DU yn llawer is na chyfartaledd y G20. Dengys ffigurau'r Trysorlys ei hun, yr wyf newydd fwrw golwg arnynt, mai effaith gronnol datganiad yr hydref yw y bydd y newidiadau a gyhoeddir yn y datganiad heddiw yn cael effaith anghymesur ar y bobl dlotaf. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn codi'r mater hwn, gan mai dyma'r cyd-destun y mae'n rhaid inni gyflawni ein polisïau o'i fewn.

The cuts to welfare have already hit hard. One of my constituents, who is disabled, uses a wheelchair, has diabetes, lives by himself and who suffers from depression, had a letter on his doormat on Friday morning saying that his benefit would be cut by 14% because he has a spare bedroom. He immediately went into a deep depression. He lives in a tiny council bungalow that is entirely suited to his needs, which has a small box room that he uses as a storeroom for equipment. That is the sort of thing that people in Cardiff and people in Wales are facing as they open those letters that fall on the doormat. Therefore, for the Conservatives to talk about the failure of the Welsh Government to improve the lives of people in Wales is pretty shocking.

Mae'r toriadau lles eisoes wedi cael effaith ddifrifol. Cafodd un o'm hetholwyr, sy'n anabl, yn defnyddio cadair olwyn, yn dioddef o ddiabetes, yn byw ar ei ben ei hun ac yn dioddef o iselder, lythyr drwy'r drws fore Gwener yn dweud y byddai ei fudd-dal yn cael ei gwtogi 14% am fod ganddo ystafell wely sbâr. Aeth yn isel iawn ar unwaith. Mae'n byw mewn byngalo cyngor bach sy'n gwbl addas ar gyfer ei anghenion, sydd ag ystafell bocs fach a ddefnyddir ganddo i storio offer. Dyna'r math o beth y mae pobl yng Nghaerdydd a phobl yng Nghymru yn ei wynebu wrth iddynt agor y llythyrau hynny a ddaw drwy'r drws. Felly, mae'r ffaith bod y Ceidwadwyr yn sôn am fethiant Llywodraeth Cymru i wella bywydau pobl yng Nghymru yn eithaf syfrdanol.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the Member

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i'r Aelod dros

for Cardiff North for giving way—a Member who, when she was a Member of Parliament, voted for a 75p pension increase. That is opposed to the £2.60 announced today and the £5.30 delivered by the coalition Government in April. You voted for 75p back in the early 2000s.

Ogledd Caerdydd am ildio—Aelod, pan oedd yn Aelod Seneddol, a bleidleisiodd o blaid cynnydd pensiwn o 75c. Mae hynny o gymharu â'r £2.60 a gyhoeddwyd heddiw a'r £5.30 a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid ym mis Ebrill. Gwnaethoch bleidleisio o blaid 75c ar ddechrau'r 2000au.

Julie Morgan: Defend what you are doing today.

Julie Morgan: Amddiffynnwch yr hyn rydych yn ei wneud heddiw.

I want to go on to give two examples from my constituency of how Labour is delivering in Wales, is improving the lives of people in Wales and how the delivery unit is delivering. Over the last few weeks, I have been to two openings. One was the opening of the second phase of the children's hospital for Wales in my constituency of Cardiff North, with £63.8 million from the Welsh Government, also working very closely with the voluntary sector and raising money to provide superb facilities that are tailor-made for children. This is a children's health policy that has been developed in Wales. It is a clear example of how this Labour Government is delivering, and I do not think that that can be challenged. When I went to that opening, the string was pulled by Catherine Zeta Jones, and she helped to rename the hospital the Noah's Ark Children's Hospital for Wales.

Hoffwn gyflwyno dwy enghraifft o'm hetholaeth o'r ffordd y mae Llafur yn cyflawni yng Nghymru, yn gwella bywydau pobl yng Nghymru a sut mae'r uned gyflawni yn cyflawni. Dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, euthum i ddau agoriad. Roedd un i agor ail gam ysbyty plant Cymru yn fy etholaeth, sef Gogledd Cymru, gyda £63.8 miliwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a weithiodd hefyd yn agos iawn gyda'r sector gwirfoddol ac a gododd arian i ddarparu cyfleusterau ardderchog sydd wedi'u teilwra'n arbennig i blant. Mae hwn yn bolisi iechyd plant a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru. Mae'n enghraifft glir o'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn cyflawni, ac ni chredaf y gellir ei herio. Pan euthum i'r agoriad hwnnw, cafodd y llinyn ei thynnu gan Catherine Zeta Jones, a helpodd i ailenwi'r ysbyty yn Ysbyty Plant Arch Noa.

Earlier this week, I went to another opening, where the string was pulled by the First Minister and John Dineen, president and chief executive officer of GE Healthcare. The leader of the Welsh Conservatives was also there. GE Healthcare has a world-class centre of excellence in cell science in Cardiff North in my constituency—

Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, euthum i agoriad arall, lle cafodd y llinyn ei thynnu gan y Prif Weinidog a John Dineen, llywydd a phrif swyddog gweithredol GE Healthcare. Roedd arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yno hefyd. Mae gan GE Healthcare ganolfan ragoriaeth gwyddoniaeth celloedd o'r radd flaenaf yng Ngogledd Caerdydd yn fy etholaeth—

Antoinette Sandbach *rose*—

Antoinette Sandbach *a gododd*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member is not giving way.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Aelod yn ildio.

Julie Morgan: The centre grows stem cells to replace heart tissue and to support new, safer medicine and advanced cell therapy. GE Healthcare could have set up these new laboratories anywhere in the world—it could have gone to Seattle, San Francisco or anywhere else with these brand new laboratories. Where did it come? It came to

Julie Morgan: Mae'r ganolfan yn tyfu bôn-gelloedd i'w defnyddio yn lle meinweoedd y galon ac i ategu meddygaeth newydd, fwy diogel a therapi celloedd datblygedig. Gallai GE Healthcare fod wedi agor y labordai newydd hyn unrhyw le yn y byd—gallai fod wedi mynd i Seattle, San Francisco neu unrhyw le arall â'r labordai newydd sbon

Cardiff, and it did so because we have the skills in Cardiff. I am sure that the leader of the opposition will have heard the CEO say how much he appreciated the help and support of the Welsh Government, and that he wanted to base his facilities here because of the Welsh Government's approach towards developing skills in this particular sector.

hyn. I ble y daeth? Daeth i Gaerdydd, a gwnaeth hynny am fod y sgiliau gennym yng Nghaerdydd. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi clywed y Prif Swyddog Gweithredol yn dweud faint roedd yn gwerthfawrogi cymorth a chefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, a'i fod am leoli ei gyfleusterau yma oherwydd ymagwedd Llywodraeth Cymru tuag at ddatblygu sgiliau yn y sector penodol hwn.

Those are two examples of where the delivery unit and the Welsh Government are delivering, and I challenge the opposition to deny that.

Dyna ddwy enghraifft o gyflawniadau'r uned gyflawni a Llywodraeth Cymru, a heriaf yr wrthblaid i wadu hynny.

Antoinette Sandbach: That was a very interesting speech from Julie Morgan, but it did not enlighten us on what role the delivery unit had in those policies.

Antoinette Sandbach: Roedd yr araith honno gan Julie Morgan yn un ddiddorol iawn, ond ni lwyddodd i esbonio'r rhan y chwaraeodd yr uned gyflawni yn y polisïau hynny.

My colleagues in the Welsh Conservatives and other Members have commented on the wider issues of the delivery unit's failure to improve performance and to improve the lives of the people in Wales. I will use my contribution to focus on the lack of transparency and accountability in the way in which the delivery unit has been run. The First Minister said that the delivery unit must be transparent, and, while those were encouraging words, the Welsh Government's actions paint a completely different picture.

Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ac Aelodau eraill wedi gwneud sylwadau ar y materion ehangach sy'n gysylltiedig â methiant yr uned gyflawni i wella perfformiad a gwella bywydau pobl yng Nghymru. Defnyddiaf fy nghyfraniad i ganolbwyntio ar y diffyg tryloywder ac atebolrwydd o ran y ffordd y cafodd yr uned gyflawni ei rhedeg. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog fod yn rhaid i'r uned gyflawni fod yn dryloyw, ac, er bod hynny'n galonogol, mae gweithredoedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi darlun cwbl wahanol.

Following a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 from me to the Welsh Government, I got a response on 13 June saying that the data used by that unit would not be disclosed. I sent in an appeal about that decision on 19 June. The Welsh Government did not bother to respond to it. I sent another letter asking it to justify the grounds for withholding data, given that the taxpayer has paid many hundreds of thousands of pounds to set up this unit. The Information Commissioner's Office asked the Welsh Government to provide a response or review. Has the delivery unit delivered that review or response? No, First Minister. It cannot even deliver a letter to the Information Commissioner's Office. Luckily, it has taken on the appeal and is considering it, so you cannot hide behind inaction and a failure to

Yn dilyn cais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 gennyf i Lywodraeth Cymru, cefais ymateb ar 13 Mehefin yn dweud na fyddai'r data a ddefnyddir gan yr uned honno yn cael ei datgelu. Apeliais yn erbyn y penderfyniad hwnnw ar 19 Mehefin. Ni thrafferthodd Llywodraeth Cymru i ymateb i hynny. Anfonais lythyr arall yn gofyn iddi gyfiawnhau'r sail dros atal y data, o ystyried bod trethdalwyr wedi talu cannoedd ar filoedd o bunnoedd i sefydlu'r uned hon. Gofynnodd Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru roi ymateb neu gynnal adolygiad. A yw'r uned gyflawni wedi cynnal adolygiad neu wedi rhoi ymateb? Nac ydy, Brif Weinidog. Ni all hyd yn oed ddarparu llythyr i Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth. Yn ffodus, mae wedi derbyn yr apêl ac mae

deliver disclosure, openness or transparency.

wrthi'n ei hystyried, felly ni allwch gelu y tu ôl i ddiffyg gweithredu a methiant i ddatgelu, i fod yn agored nac yn dryloyw.

Members of the public may well ask themselves, 'What is the Welsh Government trying to hide?' They may also ask themselves how the Welsh Government can justify spending almost £0.5 million on the delivery unit—roughly equivalent to £13,000 for each briefing document it produces—and then refuse to disclose the data contained in them. The fact that Ministers then refuse to disclose anything other than the title of those reports, despite the overwhelming public interest in doing so, gives the impression that the First Minister is fostering a culture of secrecy rather than transparency. Taxpayers' money has paid for these reports and taxpayers deserve the opportunity to read them. If Welsh Ministers want an example of good practice and real transparency, they need look no further than the Office for Budget Responsibility, which is independent and gives honest and transparent analysis of the UK Government's public finances.

Gall aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn hawdd ofyn iddynt hwy eu hunain, 'Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio ei gelu?' Gallant ofyn hefyd sut y gall Llywodraeth Cymru gyfiawnhau gwario bron i £0.5 miliwn ar yr uned gyflawni—sy'n cyfateb yn fras i £13,000 yr un ar gyfer pob dogfen friffio a gynhyrchir ganddi—ac yna wrthod datgelu'r data ynddynt. Mae'r ffaith bod Gweinidogion wedyn yn gwrthod datgelu unrhyw beth heblaw teitl yr adroddiadau hynny, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod budd cyhoeddus aruthrol dros wneud hynny, yn rhoi'r argraff bod y Prif Weinidog yn meithrin diwylliant o gyfrinachedd yn hytrach na thryloywder. Arian trethdalwyr sydd wedi talu am yr adroddiadau hyn ac mae trethdalwyr yn haeddu'r cyfle i'w darllen. Os yw Gweinidogion Cymru am enghraifft o arfer da a thryloywder go iawn, beth am edrych ar y Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol, sy'n annibynnol ac yn rhoi dadansoddiad gonest a thryloyw o gyllid cyhoeddus Llywodraeth y DU.

The need for independent scrutiny was also a recommendation of the Silk commission, and the Welsh Government would do well to recognise the need for reliable and independent scrutiny. As it is, how can the public have confidence in the delivery unit? I heard everything Julie Morgan said. What role did the delivery unit have in the delivery of those projects? We have absolutely not a clue. How can the public have confidence in the delivery unit when its work is treated as a closely guarded secret by Ministers and when it burns through taxpayers' money at such an alarming rate? Across the Welsh Government, there are serious shortcomings in policy: systemic failure in education, to use the Minister's own description, health boards in need of regular bailouts to balance their books, and an economy that continues to lag behind the rest of the UK.

Roedd yr angen am drefniadau craffu annibynnol hefyd yn un o argymhellion comisiwn Silk, a byddai o fudd i Lywodraeth Cymru gydnabod yr angen am drefniadau craffu dibynadwy ac annibynnol. Fel y mae, sut y gall y cyhoedd gael hyder yn yr uned gyflawni? Clywais bopeth a ddywedodd Julie Morgan. Pa ran a chwaraeodd yr uned gyflawni wrth gyflawni'r prosiectau hyn? Does dim syniad gennym. Sut y gall y cyhoedd gael hyder yn yr uned gyflawni pan gaiff ei gwaith ei drin fel cyfrinach fawr gan Weinidogion a phan fo'n llosgi arian trethdalwyr ar gyfradd mor aruthrol? Drwy Llywodraeth Cymru gyfan, ceir diffygion polisi difrifol: methiant systemig ym maes addysg, gan ddefnyddio disgrifiad y Gweinidog ei hun, byrddau iechyd yn gorfod cael cymorth rheolaidd er mwyn mantoli eu cyllidebau, ac economi sy'n parhau ar ei hôl hi o gymharu â gweddill y DU.

The people of Wales deserve a Government that delivers real improvement in their lives. If the Welsh Government is at all serious about being honest with the Welsh public it

Mae pobl Cymru yn haeddu Llywodraeth sy'n cyflawni gwelliant gwirioneddol yn eu bywydau. Os yw Llywodraeth Cymru o ddifrif am fod yn onest gyda'r cyhoedd yng

should prove it and put an end to the secrecy around the delivery unit and restore transparency and accountability. It is no good hiding behind a failure to act. Quite frankly, it is disgraceful that you cannot even be bothered to reply to an appeal to disclose the data. I look forward to making my submissions to the Information Commissioner's Office, and I particularly look forward to quoting to it the First Minister's comments on accountability, transparency and delivery because we are not getting those things at the moment.

Nghymru, dylai brofi hynny a rhoi terfyn ar y cyfrinachedd ynghylch yr uned gyflawni ac adfer tryloywder ac atebolrwydd. Nid yw celu y tu ôl i fethiant i weithredu yn gwneud unrhyw ddaioni. A dweud y gwir, mae'n warthus na allwch hyd yn oed drafferthu i ymateb i apêl i ddatgelu'r data. Edrychaf ymlaen at wneud fy nghyflwyniadau i Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth, ac edrychaf ymlaen yn arbennig at ddyfynnu sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog ar atebolrwydd, tryloywder a chyflawni wrtho gan nad yw'r pethau hynny yn cael eu darparu ar hyn o bryd.

Mark Isherwood: The term 'delivery unit' conjures up images of benevolent midwives, allowing the Welsh Government to present itself as kindly, beneficial and non-malignant when this could not be further from the truth. It practices the politics of blame and of the bully, centralising power, subsidising dependency and keeping the people down. [*Interruption*.] Too many vindicated whistleblowers have suffered—[*Interruption*.]

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r term 'uned gyflawni' yn rhoi'r awgrym o fydwragedd llesiannol, gan roi'r cyfle i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno ei hun fel sefydliad caredig, buddiol ac anfalaen pan na allai hyn fod ymhellach o'r gwir. Mae'n arfer gwleidyddiaeth beio ac yn ymddwyn fel bwli, gan ganoli pŵer, annog dibyniaeth a bychanu'r bobl. [*Torri ar draws*.] Mae gormod o chwythwyr chwiban cyfiawn wedi cael—[*Torri ar draws*.]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. We are not 30 seconds into this speech and I cannot hear the Member. I will hear the Member and you will be quiet.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid ydym wedi cael 30 eiliad o'r araith hon ac ni allaf glywed yr Aelod. Clywaf yr Aelod a byddwch chi'n dawel.

Mark Isherwood: Too many vindicated whistleblowers have suffered threats and false allegations after asking for help. Now the Government challenges the editorial independence of our broadcast media. It combines two dogmas. First, there is the current fashion for service configuration that, taken to ideological extremes, leads to process management of Khmer Rouge purity and intensity—[*Laughter*.] I have had the victims tell me but they are too frightened to give their names publicly, and you know that. Second, there is 'managerialism', believing that what they say goes. What we need instead is truth, justice and enabling politics that devolve power back to the people. Housing is a key to health, wellbeing and community regeneration, but, at local level, Labour misinforms people about the benefits of stock transfer, condemning them to unfit properties and denying them local accountability and control.

Mark Isherwood: Mae gormod o chwythwyr chwiban cyfiawn wedi cael eu bygwth ac wedi dioddef honiadau ffug yn eu herbyn ar ôl gofyn am help. Yn awr, mae'r Llywodraeth yn herio annibyniaeth olygyddol ein cyfryngau darlledu. Mae'n cyfuno dau ddogma. Yn gyntaf, mae'r ffasiwn bresennol am ad-drefnu gwasanaethau sy'n arwain, ar eithafoedd ideolegol, at reoli prosesau gyda phurdeb a dwysedd y Khmer Rouge—[*Chwerthin*.] Mae dioddefwyr wedi dweud wrthyf fod gormod o ofn arnynt ddatgan eu henwau yn gyhoeddus, a gwyddoch hynny. Yn ail, ceir 'rheolaethu', sef credu bod eu barn yn drech na barn unrhyw un arall. Yn lle hynny, mae angen gwirionedd, cyfiawnder a gwleidyddiaeth alluogol arnom sy'n dychwelyd y pŵer yn ôl i'r bobl. Mae tai yn allweddol i iechyd, lles ac adfywio cymunedol, ond, ar lefel leol, mae Llafur yn rhoi'r wybodaeth anghywir i bobl am fuddiannau trosglwyddo stoc, gan eu condemnio i eiddo anaddas a gwadu

atebolrwydd a rheolaeth leol iddynt.

In 2004, the Welsh Consumer Council said that, unless house building and renovation of existing homes were stepped up, Wales could face a housing crisis in coming years. In 2012, witnesses to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee inquiry into the provision of affordable housing in Wales said that the housing crisis is with us now. With new affordable housing in Wales cut by 60% during the first three Assemblies, we now face dither and delay in the fourth. We had to wait a full year for a mortgage guarantee scheme after equivalent schemes were launched in Scotland and England.

Yn 2004, dywedodd Cyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru, oni fyddai'r gwaith o adeiladu tai ac adnewyddu cartrefi presennol yn cyflymu, y gallai Cymru wynebu argyfwng tai yn y dyfodol. Yn 2012, dywedodd tystion wrth ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i'r ddarpariaeth tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru bod yr argyfwng tai wedi dechrau. Gwelwyd gostyngiad o 60% o ran tai newydd fforddiadwy yng Nghymru yn ystod y tri Chynulliad cyntaf, ac nawr mae'r pedwerydd yn tin droi ac yn oedi. Bu'n rhaid inni aros blwyddyn gyfan am gynllun gwarant morgais ar ôl i'r Alban a Lloegr lansio cynlluniau tebyg.

5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m.

Despite the need for urgent implementation, there is still no clarity over the Welsh Government's affordable housing revenue grant, two full years after the collapse of its previous proposals. While the UK Government has announced FirstBuy funding for 26,500 first-time buyers in England, the Welsh Government supported just 33 people under its homebuy scheme last year. Housebuilding in Wales is at its lowest level since the second world war. Although increasing overall supply will make more housing more affordable for more people, and the European Commission has recommended that we implement a comprehensive housing reform programme this year to increase supply and alleviate affordability, the group chair of a north Wales based construction company told me that building homes in Wales is no longer profitable, and that they cannot continue to spend money unless the end product at least covers the cost.

Er gwaethaf yr angen i weithredu ar fyrder, nid oes unrhyw eglurder ynghylch grant refeniw tai fforddiadwy Llywodraeth Cymru o hyd, ddwy flynedd lawn ers iddi ddiystyru ei chynigion blaenorol. Er bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi arian FirstBuy i 26,500 o unigolion sy'n prynu tŷ am y tro cyntaf yn Lloegr, dim ond 33 o bobl a gafodd gymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru o dan ei chynllun Cymorth Prynu y llynedd. Mae lefelau adeiladu tai ar eu hisaf yng Nghymru ers yr ail ryfel byd. Er y bydd cynyddu'r cyflenwad cyffredinol yn sicrhau bod mwy o dai yn fwy fforddiadwy i fwy o bobl, a bod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi argymell y dylem roi rhaglen diwygio tai gynhwysfawr ar waith eleni i gynyddu'r cyflenwad a gwella fforddiadwyedd, dywedodd cadeirydd grŵp cwmni adeiladu o ogledd Cymru wrthyf nad yw adeiladu tai yng Nghymru bellach yn broffidiol, ac na allant barhau i wario arian onid yw'r cynnyrch terfynol o leiaf yn llwyddo i dalu eu costau.

Business confidence in Wales is now lower than it is in any other part of the UK except Northern Ireland. Despite billions being spent on economic development, which is supposed to close the gap, west Wales and the Valleys, including four north Wales counties, will be the only region in western Europe to qualify for the highest level of support in the next round of European funding because of its relative poverty.

Mae hyder busnesau yng Nghymru bellach yn is nag yn unrhyw ran arall o'r DU ac eithrio Gogledd Iwerddon. Er gwaethaf y ffaith bod biliynau yn cael eu gwario ar ddatblygu economaidd, a ddylai gau'r bwlch, y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, gan gynnwys pedair sir yn y gogledd, fydd yr unig ranbarth yng ngorllewin Ewrop a fydd yn gymwys i gael y lefel cymorth uchaf yn y cylch nesaf o arian Ewropeaidd oherwydd ei dlodi

cymharol.

The UK is once again the top destination for inward investment in the European Union, but Wales has slipped from top to bottom destination among the 12 UK nations and regions, playing catch-up again. Labour and Plaid Cymru's default position is to blame everything on the UK Government, ignoring their own failure to tackle the causes of the disadvantage that existed in Wales prior to the change of UK Government: the highest child poverty in the UK, rising from 2004, record youth unemployment rising from 2005, and one in every three working-aged adults not in work in Wales, which is double the UK average. At least working-age worklessness in Wales has fallen by 40,000 since the change of UK Government.

Y DU unwaith eto yw'r prif gyrchfan ar gyfer mewnfuddsoddi yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ond mae Cymru wedi llithro o'r gyrchfan fwyaf poblogaidd i'r lleiaf poblogaidd o blith 12 o wledydd a rhanbarthau'r DU, gan olygu bod angen iddi ddal i fyny unwaith eto. Ymateb awtomatig Llafur a Phlaid Cymru yw beio popeth ar Lywodraeth y DU, gan anwybyddu eu methiant hwy eu hunain i fynd i'r afael â'r ffactorau a achosodd yr anfantais a fodolai yng Nghymru cyn newid Llywodraeth y DU: y lefel tlodi plant uchaf yn y DU, gan gynyddu ers 2004, y lefelau diweithdra uchaf erioed ymhlith yr ifanc gan gynyddu ers 2005, a'r ffaith nad yw un o bob tri oedolyn o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru yn gweithio, sydd ddwywaith cyfartaledd y DU. O leiaf mae nifer yr unigolion o oedran gweithio heb waith yng Nghymru wedi gostwng 40,000 ers newid Llywodraeth y DU.

This Welsh Government rejected the Wales Council for Voluntary Action's call for community ownership of the Communities First programme in our most deprived communities. As the Archbishop of Canterbury said here, community must push back against managerial and functional approaches, preparing people to understand themselves and the society they inhabit, not to be cogs in the wheel. Outside this place, there is growing awareness of the need to rethink the relationship between society and the state, with the state in an enabling role, helping people to build their own capacity for mutual help.

Gwrthododd y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru gais Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru am drefniant perchenogaeth gymunedol i'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Fel y dywedodd Archesgob Caergaint yma, rhaid i gymunedau ymladd yn erbyn dulliau gweithredu rheolaethol a gweithredol, gan baratoi pobl i ddeall eu hunain a'r gymdeithas y maent yn byw ynddi, yn hytrach nag ymddwyn fel cogiau yn yr olwyn. Y tu allan i'r Siambr, ceir ymwybyddiaeth gynyddol o'r angen i ailystyried y gydberthynas rhwng cymdeithas a'r wladwriaeth, gyda'r wladwriaeth yn ymgymryd â rôl alluogol, gan helpu pobl i feithrin gallu i helpu ei gilydd.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Conclude now please, Mark.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Dewch i ben yn awr, Mark, os gwelwch yn dda.

Mark Isherwood: With Governments across Europe being forced to impose far greater cuts than the UK Government, we also remember that Christmas is a time when children tell Santa what they want and the adults pay for it, and deficits are when adults tell the Government what they want and their children pay for it. Let us raise the red dragon of the Britons, Prydain and Cymru, and slay

Mark Isherwood: Gyda Llywodraethau ledled Ewrop yn cael eu gorfodi i wneud toriadau llawer mwy na Llywodraeth y DU, cofiwn hefyd fod y Nadolig yn adeg pan fo plant yn dweud wrth Siôn Corn beth y maent am ei gael a'r oedolion yn talu amdano, tra bo diffygion yn golygu bod oedolion yn dweud wrth y Llywodraeth beth y maent am ei gael a'u plant yn talu amdano. Gadewch

the five demons of ideology, isolation—

inni godi draig goch y Brythoniaid, Prydain a Chymru, a lladd y pum cythraul, sef ideoleg, ynysu—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Thank you, Mark. I now call Suzy Davies. [*Interruption*.]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Diolch, Mark. Galwaf yn awr ar Suzy Davies. [*Torri ar draws*.]

Suzy Davies: And peace reigns once again—not.

Suzy Davies: A chawn heddwch unwaith eto—ddim o gwbl.

The launch of the delivery unit was perhaps an unexpected moment of humility for the First Minister. Certainly, we could roll our eyes at yet another lump of bureaucracy, but he made an admission in June last year that successive Labour and Labour-led Governments had

Efallai bod lansio'r uned gyflawni yn enghraifft o ostyngeiddrwydd annisgwyl i'r Prif Weinidog. Yn sicr, gallai pob un ohonom rolio ein llygaid ar dalp arall o fiwrocratiaeth, ond cyfaddefodd ym mis Mehefin y llynedd nad oedd Llywodraethau dilynol Llafur ac wedi'u harwain gan Lafur wedi

'not done enough to prioritise delivery'.

gwneud digon i roi blaenoriaeth i gyflawni.

That was worthy of being carved in slate and put on the wall of his offices, so that he could stand in front of it whenever he held one of his presidential-style press conferences. For the last decade or so, billions of pounds of taxpayers money have been spent on strategies and cunning plans that have disappeared, fizzled out, or failed altogether. So, it was tempting to welcome a transparent delivery unit with a role of monitoring the progress and effectiveness of each Government department. However, transparency is not the same as invisibility, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, and it is certainly not the same as the furtiveness uncovered by Antoinette Sandbach. It seems that we were right to be sceptical about its ability to monitor progress and effectiveness when we hear the kind of waste that Janet Finch-Saunders referred to earlier in her contribution. I wonder when the First Minister will be announcing his intention to create another unit to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the delivery unit.

Dylid bod wedi cerfio ei eiriau mewn llechen a'i rhoi ar wal ei swyddfeydd, er mwyn iddo allu sefyll o'i blaen pryd bynnag y byddai'n cynnal un o'r cynadleddau i'r wasg arlywyddol hynny. Ers rhyw ddegawd bellach, gwariwyd biliynau o bunnoedd o arian trethdalwyr ar strategaethau a chynlluniau cyfrwys sydd wedi diflannu, pylu, neu fethu'n gyfan gwbl. Felly, roedd yn demtasiwn croesawu uned gyflawni dryloyw a oedd yn gyfrifol am fonitro cynnydd ac effeithiolrwydd pob un o adrannau'r Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw bod yn dryloyw yr un fath â bod yn anweledig, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, ac yn bendant nid yw'r un fath â'r natur ladradaidd a ddatgelwyd gan Antoinette Sandbach. Ymddengys ein bod yn llygad ein lle wrth amau ei gallu i fonitro cynnydd ac effeithiolrwydd pan glywn am y math o wastraff y cyfeiriodd Janet Finch-Saunders ato'n gynharach yn ei chyfraniad. Tybed pryd y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn cyhoeddi ei fwriad i greu uned arall i fonitro cynnydd ac effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni.

Let us have a quick look at tourism, which employs about 13% of the workforce in Wales, and the open goal of the Olympic spin-off. In August last year, the First Minister claimed that the 20.12% campaign, which offers discounts on accommodation for visitors to the UK, would not target anyone with an interest in the games. Accordingly, a campaign that dominated the Scottish and

Gadewch inni fwrw golwg sydyn ar dwristiaeth, sy'n cyflogi tua 13% o'r gweithlu yng Nghymru, a gôl agored sgîl-effaith y Gemau Olympaidd. Fis Awst y llynedd, honnodd y Prif Weinidog na fyddai'r ymgyrch 20.12%, sy'n cynnig gostyngiadau llety i ymwelwyr â'r DU, yn targedu unrhyw un â diddordeb yn y gemau. O ganlyniad, prin yr oedd ymgyrch a gafodd le amlwg ar

English tourism websites barely featured in Visit Wales's offer.

wefannau twristiaeth yr Alban a Lloegr i'w gweld o gwbl o fewn deunydd Croeso Cymru.

With such a visionary at the helm, I can only suppose that the delivery unit did not assist the business and enterprise department to get its act together to maximise the tourism potential of this remarkable year. In response to a question that I asked the First Minister about how his Government might work with Scotland on Olympic tourism spin-offs, he said that it would not be doing so and that Scotland was the competition. If there was a competition for overseas visitors, it was one that we lost, and heavily at that. It is virtually impossible to discern a coherent overseas tourism marketing strategy for Wales. Some 38,000 much improved brochures were sent abroad. A reply to a written question revealed to which countries they went and how many were sent but gave no information on how distribution was targeted, how interest was captured, and what steps were taken to convert interest into visits. Where were you, delivery unit?

Gyda gweledigaethwr cystal wrth y llyw, gallaf ond tybio na roddodd yr uned gyflawni gymorth i'r adran busnes a menter wneud trefniadau i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar botensial y flwyddyn eithriadol hon o ran twristiaeth. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn a ofynnais i'r Prif Weinidog am sut y gallai ei Lywodraeth weithio gyda'r Alban ar ymgyrchoedd twristiaeth yn sgîl y Gemau Olympaidd, dywedodd na fyddai'n gwneud hynny, ac mai'r Alban oedd ein cystadleuaeth. Os oedd cystadleuaeth am ymwelwyr tramor, roedd yn gystadleuaeth a gollwyd gennym, a hynny'n llym. Mae bron yn amhosibl dirnad strategaeth marchnata gydlynol o ran twristiaeth dramor i Gymru. Anfonwyd tua 38,000 o lyfrynnau llawer gwell dramor. Datgelodd ymateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig i ba wledydd yr aethant a faint a anfonwyd ond ni chafwyd unrhyw wybodaeth am sut y targedwyd y broses o'u dosbarthu, faint o ddiddordeb a gafwyd, a pha gamau a gymerwyd i droi diddordeb yn ymweliadau. Ble oeddech chi, uned gyflawni?

As of May this year, the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science agreed that there was still no discernible brand for Wales, which may explain why, for the second year running, Visit Wales felt that it had nothing to sell at the world travel market. It is a source of shame that other nations and regions of the UK were there. Visit Medway and Visit Greenwich had sufficiently developed their brand to sell themselves and, indeed, the mighty Visit Sarasota County decided that the trip was worthwhile. This is where to sell to small and medium-sized overseas operators from all over the world. Sweden gets that, Ireland gets that, so why does Visit Wales not? Why has the delivery unit not asked those questions?

O fis Mai eleni, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth nad oedd gan Gymru frand amlwg o hyd, sydd o bosibl yn egluro pam, am yr ail flwyddyn yn olynol, nad oedd Croeso Cymru o'r farn bod unrhyw beth ganddo i'w werthu ym marchnad teithio'r byd. Mae'n gywilyddus bod gwledydd a rhanbarthau eraill y DU yno. Roedd Visit Medway a Visit Greenwich wedi datblygu eu brand yn ddigonol i werthu eu hunain ac, yn wir, penderfynodd Visit Sarasota County nerthol ei bod yn werth mynd yno. Dyma'r cyfle i werthu i weithredwyr tramor bach a chanolig o bob cwr o'r byd. Mae Sweden yn deall hynny, mae Iwerddon yn deall hynny, felly pam nad yw Croeso Cymru yn deall hynny? Pam nad yw'r uned gyflawni wedi gofyn y cwestiynau hynny?

Has it asked why the Minister's officials are off to the Miami sea trade cruise shipping convention when only a handful of major cruise operators have itineraries that are compatible with stops at Welsh ports? Has the delivery unit asked why, if the

A yw wedi gofyn pam fod swyddogion y Gweinidog yn mynd i gonfensiwn llongau mordeithio masnach y môr Miami pan mai dim ond llond llaw o'r prif weithredwyr llongau mordeithio sy'n cynnig teithiau sy'n galw ym mhorthladdoedd yng Nghymru? A

Government is looking at the UK market, it is not picking off the easy hits when it comes to delivering on the Minister's stated aims of developing niche markets: the genealogists, the *Doctor Who* conventions, the Harry Potter fans, the Arthurian societies? The Minister could even have given my region a boost by inviting millions of election-crazed Republicans to come to sunny Nantyffyllon to see where the famous Romney Welsh cakes first hit the bakestone. Will it ask why only a measly 29 businesses benefited from the tourism investment support scheme, which is aimed at stimulating growth in this sector?

yw'r uned gyflawni wedi gofyn pam, os yw'r Llywodraeth yn ystyried marchnad y DU, nad yw'n gweithredu mewn perthynas ag opsiynau amlwg o ran cyflawni nodau datganedig y Gweinidog, sef datblygu marchnadoedd niche: yr achyddion, confensiynau *Doctor Who*, dilynwyr Harry Potter, y cymdeithasau Arthuraidd? Gallai'r Gweinidog hyd yn oed fod wedi rhoi hwb i'm rhanbarth i drwy wahodd miliynau o Weiriniaethwyr gwallgof adeg yr etholiad i ddod i Nantyffynnon braf i weld ble y pobwyd cacennau cri enwog Romney am y tro cyntaf. A wnaiff ofyn pam mai dim ond 29 o fusnesau a gafodd fudd o'r cynllun cymorth buddsoddi mewn twristiaeth, sydd wedi'i anelu at ysgogi twf yn y sector hwn?

The delivery unit may have been born of humility, but it has become a source of humiliation for the First Minister. It is answerable to him. As his award-winning Minister for education has recently recognised the value in Members' demands for an independent examination regulator, does the First Minister not recognise that the independent scrutiny of delivery would be more valuable to him and would help all Assembly Members with their scrutiny duties? It could be something in the spirit of the Office for Budget Responsibility perhaps, which forces the UK Government to face difficult facts from time to time. On a day when the Assembly's ability to scrutinise the work of Government comes under a red-hot spotlight, will he not be humble enough to admit once again that this has gone wrong and consider an independent delivery unit to help us all to get scrutiny right?

Efallai mai gostyngeiddrwydd oedd yn gyfrifol am sefydlu'r uned gyflawni, ond mae wedi dod yn ffynhonnell o gywilydd i'r Prif Weinidog. Mae'n atebol iddo. Gan fod ei arobryn Weinidog addysg wedi cydnabod yn ddiweddar werth ceisiadau Aelodau am reoleiddiwr arholiadau annibynnol, onid yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cydnabod y byddai trefniadau annibynnol ar gyfer craffu ar gyflawniad yn fwy gwerthfawr iddo ac y byddai hynny'n helpu pob un o Aelodau'r Cynulliad â'u dyletswyddau craffu? Gallai fod yn debyg i'r Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol o bosibl, sy'n gorfodi Llywodraeth y DU i wynebu ffeithiau anodd o bryd i'w gilydd. Ar ddiwrnod lle mae gallu'r Cynulliad i graffu ar waith y Llywodraeth o dan chwyddwydr mawr, oni fydd yn ddigon gwylaidd i gyfaddef unwaith eto bod hyn wedi mynd o chwith ac ystyried uned gyflawni annibynnol i helpu pob un ohonom i roi trefniadau craffu priodol ar waith?

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): I thank Members for the festive spirit that has been displayed during this debate. I have probably heard some of the wildest statements that I have ever heard from any party, in the 13 years for which I have been here. Kirsty Williams says that paying for the delivery unit costs £300,000. Antoinette Sandbach says £500,000—it is like an auction, really. Burning taxpayers' money away, it is a shadowy organisation run by a mysterious figure, M, Marion Stapleton, who Kirsty Williams knows very well. The reality is that

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Diolch i'r Aelodau am ysbryd yr ŵyl yn ystod y ddadl hon. Rwyf, fwy na thebyg, wedi clywed rhai o'r datganiadau mwyaf gwirion a glywais erioed gan unrhyw blaid, yn y 13 mlynedd y bûm yma. Dywed Kirsty Williams fod talu am yr uned gyflawni yn costio £300,000. Dywed Antoinette Sandbach £500,000—mae fel arwerthiant, mewn gwirionedd. Gan losgi arian trethdalwyr, mae'n sefydliad rhithiol o dan arweiniad ffigwr dirgel, M, sef Marion Stapleton, y mae Kirsty Williams yn ei hadnabod yn dda iawn.

no extra people were taken on by the delivery unit. They were recruited from within the civil service. It did not cost anyone anything, as we did not recruit anybody from outside.

Y gwirionedd yw na chyflogwyd unrhyw bobl ychwanegol gan yr uned gyflawni. Fe'u recriwtiwyd o fewn y gwasanaeth sifil. Ni chostiodd unrhyw beth i unrhyw un, gan na recriwtiwyd unrhyw un o'r tu allan.

There was also a misunderstanding about what the delivery unit does amid the obsession displayed on the Conservative benches. The delivery unit, quite simply, is there to ensure that any snags or problems are dealt with early on in the delivery process. Ministers are responsible for delivery. The delivery unit is there to ensure that that happens. It is as simple as that—and yet it has been built up as though it were some large organisation that spends its entire time working secretively to undermine the people of Wales. The delivery unit works as part of Government: it produces the annual report and ensures that the programme for government is delivered. There is no point in producing a report that is independent of the delivery unit, because it is there to facilitate taking forward the programme for government.

Hefyd, roedd camddealltwriaeth am yr hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud ymhlith yr obsesiwn a welwyd ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr. Yn syml ddigon, nod yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau yr ymdrinnir ag unrhyw rwystrau neu broblemau yn gynnar yn y broses gyflawni. Mae Gweinidogion yn gyfrifol am gyflawni. Nod yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Mae mor syml â hynny—ac eto fe'i disgrifiwyd fel rhyw sefydliad mawr sy'n treulio ei amser yn gweithio mewn ffordd gyfrin i fychanu pobl Cymru. Mae'r uned gyflawni yn gweithio fel rhan o'r Llywodraeth: mae'n llunio'r adroddiad blynyddol ac yn sicrhau y caiff y rhaglen lywodraethu ei rhoi ar waith. Nid oes unrhyw ddiben llunio adroddiad sy'n annibynnol ar yr uned gyflawni, gan mai ei nod yw hwyluso'r broses o roi'r rhaglen lywodraethu ar waith.

I listened to Mark Isherwood—and this is on the back of Wales being described as North Korea by the benches opposite. I want to give Mark the opportunity to retract what he said about Wales being run by something close to the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge was an organisation that caused genocide in Cambodia. There are many people who will be deeply shocked by those comments. I give him the opportunity now to withdraw them.

Gwrandewais ar Mark Isherwood—a hynny ar ôl clywed Cymru'n cael ei disgrifio fel Gogledd Korea gan y meinciau gyferbyn. Hoffwn roi'r cyfle i Mark dynnu ei sylwadau yn datgan bod Cymru yn cael ei rhedeg gan gyfundrefn tebyg i'r Khmer Rouge yn ôl. Roedd y Khmer Rouge yn sefydliad a achosodd hil-laddiad yn Cambodia. Bydd llawer o bobl wedi'u syfrdanu'n llwyr gan y sylwadau hynny. Rhoddaf gyfle iddo yn awr i'w tynnu'n ôl.

Mark Isherwood: Please check my wording. I did not accuse the Welsh Government of being the Khmer Rouge. I referred to a fashion of service configuration that, if taken to ideological extremes, leads to process management of Khmer Rouge purity and intensity. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Mark Isherwood: A fyddech cystal â chadarnhau'r geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd gennyf. Ni chyhuddais Lywodraeth Cymru o fod fel y Khmer Rouge. Cyfeiriais at ffasiwn o ad-drefnu gwasanaethau sy'n arwain, ar eithafoedd ideolegol, at reoli prosesau gyda phurdeb a dwysedd y Khmer Rouge. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: *'O'.*]

The First Minister: Well, he gives semantics a new definition, I have to say. I am absolutely stunned that a member of the Conservative Party feels that using the name of a genocidal organisation is appropriate to modern Wales. It shows how detached from reality they have become. How much worse

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, mae'n rhoi diffiniad newydd i semanteg, rhaid dweud. Rwyf wedi'm syfrdanu'n llwyr bod aelod o'r Blaid Geidwadol yn teimlo bod defnyddio enw sefydliad hil-leiddiol yn briodol i Gymru fodern. Mae'n dangos i ba raddau y maent wedi ymwrthod â realiti. Ni allai fod llawer

can it get? He mentions North Korea, and then he trivialises the deaths of people in Cambodia with his comments. I gave him the opportunity to withdraw his comments. He did not do so. Therefore, in those circumstances, he trivialises what happened in Cambodia in the 1970s. Otherwise, he would never have used those words. Shame on him and shame on his party.

gwaeth. Mae'n cyfeirio at Ogledd Korea, ac yna yn bychanu marwolaethau pobl yn Cambodia â'i sylwadau. Rhoddais gyfle iddo dynnu ei sylwadau yn ôl. Ni wnaeth hynny. Felly, o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny, mae'n bychanu'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Cambodia yn y 1970au. Fel arall, ni fyddai byth wedi defnyddio'r geiriau hynny. Cywilydd arno a chywilydd ar ei blaid.

I now return to today's debate. The programme for government annual report is a clear manifestation of how open we are as a Government. As part of today's motion, Members have made some rather fanciful claims, but let us look at the facts. On the economy, since the start of devolution in 1999, disposable incomes in Wales have increased to levels above those in Northern Ireland, they have risen more quickly than those in the north-east of England, and they have narrowed when compared with the UK as a whole. On skills and education, the proportion of working-aged adults qualified to level 2 and level 3 has improved by more than 10 percentage points over the past decade. Wales's improvement is larger than that of any other UK country. On health, mortality rates for circulatory disease, stroke and cancer have all been on the decline. These are the tangible improvements that have been delivered by successive Welsh Governments. We know that there are many who will face hardships as a result of the welfare cuts that the UK Government will impose, which is why, as a Welsh Government, we have had to take stock, prioritise and refocus our resources on the actions that will continue to improve people's lives.

Dychwelaf yn awr at y ddadl heddiw. Mae adroddiad blynyddol y rhaglen lywodraethu yn arwydd clir o'n natur agored fel Llywodraeth. Fel rhan o gynnig heddiw, mae'r Aelodau wedi gwneud honiadau eithafol braidd, ond gadewch inni ystyried y ffeithiau. O ran yr economi, ers dechrau datganoli yn 1999, mae incwm gwario yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu i lefelau uwch na lefelau Gogledd Iwerddon, maent wedi cynyddu yn gynt na lefelau gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, ac maent wedi lleihau o gymharu â'r DU yn gyffredinol. O ran sgiliau ac addysg, mae cyfran yr oedolion o oedran gweithio â chymwysterau lefel 2 a lefel 3 wedi codi fwy na 10 pwynt canran dros y degawd diwethaf. Mae'r gwelliant yng Nghymru yn well nag unrhyw un o wledydd eraill y DU. O ran iechyd, mae cyfraddau marwolaeth ar gyfer clefyd cylchrediad y gwaed, strôc a chanser oll wedi gostwng. Dyma'r gwelliannau amlwg a gyflawnwyd gan Lywodraethau dilynol yng Nghymru. Gwyddom y bydd llawer yn wynebu caledi o ganlyniad i'r toriadau lles a gaiff eu gorfodi gan Lywodraeth y DU, a dyna pam, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, bu'n rhaid inni ystyried, blaenoriaethu ac aildargedu ein hadnoddau ar y camau gweithredu a fydd yn parhau i wella bywydau pobl.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas suggested that I would spend my entire time attacking the UK Government. I am not going to do that. I am going to give you what the Welsh Government has done. With Jobs Growth Wales, we have created more than 4,000 job opportunities well before time, and over 2,300 young people have already found employment. Over 300 community support officers were deployed or were in training by 1 September—well ahead of schedule. All are expected to be deployed by September next year. We are ensuring that access to GP surgeries is extended. We have committed to

Awgrymodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas y byddwn yn treulio fy holl amser yn ymosod ar Lywodraeth y DU. Ni wnaf hynny. Cyflwynaf gyflawniadau Llywodraeth Cymru ichi. Drwy Twf Swyddi Cymru, rydym wedi creu mwy na 4,000 o gyfleoedd swyddi ymhell cyn amser, ac mae dros 2,300 o bobl ifanc eisoes wedi dod o hyd i waith. Roedd dros 300 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yn cael eu defnyddio neu'n cael eu hyfforddi erbyn 1 Medi—yn llawer cynt na'r disgwyl. Disgwylir y bydd pob un ohonynt yn weithredol erbyn mis Medi y flwyddyn nesaf. Rydym yn sicrhau bod oriau agor

double the number of children and families who benefit from Flying Start. During the lifetime of this Government, 36,000 children will benefit. A new national programme to tackle empty homes has been launched. We have set a target to bring 5,000 empty homes back into use through this initiative. We have a five-year legislative programme that sets out our plans to address issues that the people of Wales care about: improving our public services, tackling underperforming schools, and reforming our social services so that they are able to meet the challenging social conditions and demography that we face in the future. We are delivering for the people of Wales, which is why we oppose today's motion.

meddygfeydd yn cael eu hymestyn. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddyblu nifer y plant a'r teuluoedd y mae rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg o fudd iddynt. Yn ystod oes y Llywodraeth hon, bydd 36,000 o blant yn elwa arni. Lansiwyd rhaglen genedlaethol newydd i fynd i'r afael â chartrefi gwag. Rydym wedi pennu targed i sicrhau y caiff 5,000 o gartrefi gwag eu defnyddio eto drwy'r fenter hon. Mae gennym raglen ddeddfwriaethol bum mlynedd sy'n nodi ein cynlluniau i ymdrin â materion sy'n bwysig i bobl Cymru: gwella ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, mynd i'r afael ag ysgolion sy'n tanberfformio, a diwygio ein gwasanaethau cymdeithasol fel eu bod yn gallu ymateb i'r amodau cymdeithasol a'r ddemograffeg heriol a fydd yn ein hwynebu yn y dyfodol. Rydym yn cyflawni i bobl Cymru, a dyna pam ein bod yn gwrthwynebu cynnig heddiw.

We also oppose the Lib Dems' amendment for one reason above all others: it is mathematically wrong. The figures are wrong on youth unemployment. If you also look, for example, at hospital waiting times, you will see that it is the case that the number of patients having to wait for more than 36 weeks has fallen significantly, from 2,708 in September 2011 to 2,475 in September 2012. That is a fall of 8.6%. We know that there is work to be done on education. The Minister for education has taken forward, with great vigour, the work that needs to be done to ensure that our children in Wales get a good start in life—unlike the Conservatives, who want to cut education spending by 20%. That is the difference: Labour cares and the Conservatives do not—end of story.

Rydym hefyd yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am un rheswm yn anad dim: mae'n fathemategol anghywir. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer diweithdra ymhlith yr ifanc yn anghywir. Os edrychwch hefyd, er enghraifft, ar amseroedd aros ysbytai, fe welwch fod nifer y cleifion sy'n gorfod aros mwy na 36 wythnos wedi gostwng yn sylweddol, o 2,708 ym mis Medi 2011 i 2,475 ym mis Medi 2012, sef gostyngiad o 8.6%. Gwyddom fod gwaith i'w wneud mewn perthynas ag addysg. Mae'r Gweinidog Addysg, gyda chryn egni, wedi datblygu'r gwaith sydd angen ei wneud i sicrhau bod ein plant yng Nghymru yn cael dechrau da mewn bywyd—yn wahanol i'r Ceidwadwyr, sydd am gwtogi gwariant ar addysg 20%. Dyna'r gwahaniaeth: mae Llafur yn poeni ond nid yw'r Ceidwadwyr—dyna ddiwedd arni.

We are committed to doing anything and everything that we can to reduce the number of households in Wales living in fuel poverty. I have to say again that the job of the delivery unit is to ensure that Ministers are delivering individually. That is why the unit exists. This brings me to the Plaid Cymru amendment. We have no problem with open reporting. We have already published an annual report showing progress in the Government's entire programme, including improving public services. We cannot report separately on how much progress the delivery unit has made

Rydym yn ymrwymedig i wneud unrhyw beth a phopeth y gallwn i leihau nifer y cartrefi yng Nghymru sy'n byw mewn tlodi tanwydd. Rhaid imi ddweud unwaith eto mai swyddogaeth yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn cyflawni'n unigol. Dyna'r rheswm dros fodolaeth yr uned. Daw hyn â mi at welliant Plaid Cymru. Nid oes gennym broblem o ran cyflwyno adroddiadau agored. Rydym eisoes wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol sy'n dangos cynnydd drwy raglen gyfan y Llywodraeth, gan gynnwys gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

because the delivery unit is there to facilitate the programme for government. It is a part of the process. It is artificial to take out the delivery unit to create its own annual report, separate from the annual report that the Government produces. It is only for that definitional reason that we have to oppose the amendment. However, I can confirm that annual reports will continue to give a frank, fair and full account of the progress that we are making for the people of Wales.

Ni allwn gyflwyno adroddiad ar wahân ar gynnydd yr uned gyflawni gan mai nod yr uned yw hwyluso'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Mae'n rhan o'r broses. Mae'n artiffisial ymdrin â'r uned gyflawni ar wahân er mwyn creu adroddiad blynyddol unigol iddi, ar wahân i'r adroddiad blynyddol y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei gynhyrchu. Dim ond am y rheswm diffiniadol hwnnw y mae'n rhaid inni wrthwynebu'r gwelliant. Fodd bynnag, gallaf gadarnhau y bydd adroddiadau blynyddol yn parhau i roi cyfrif gonest, teg a llawn o'r cynnydd rydym yn ei wneud i bobl Cymru.

I listened carefully to the Lib Dems. It is Christmas—

Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Mae'n Nadolig—

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to the First Minister for giving me some of his time. First Minister, I have asked you this question before, but I will reiterate it. What has your Welsh Government delivered that would not have been delivered if you had not had your delivery unit?

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am roi peth o'i amser imi. Brif Weinidog, rwyf wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwn ichi o'r blaen, ond fe'i ailadroddaf. Beth y mae eich Llywodraeth Cymru chi wedi'i gyflawni na fyddai wedi cael ei gyflawni heb eich uned gyflawni?

5.15 p.m.

5.15 p.m.

The First Minister: We have ensured that delivery as a whole has taken place. As I have said, the delivery unit is there to identify issues as they arise, to deal with snags—and there have been snags—and to ensure that we can move smoothly to delivery. The results speak for themselves. I have just outlined the results.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi sicrhau bod y broses gyflawni gyfan wedi cael ei gweithredu. Fel y dywedais, nod yr uned yw nodi problemau wrth iddynt godi, ymdrin â rhwystrau—a bu rhwystrau—a sicrhau y gallwn fwrw ati i gyflawni'n ddidrafferth. Mae'r canlyniadau yn siarad drostynt eu hunain. Rwyf newydd amlinellu'r canlyniadau.

Let me turn to the Lib Dems—the most selfless party in the Assembly. What other party would lay down its electoral life for the sake of another party? [*Laughter.*] We have seen that with the Liberal Democrats. Kirsty Williams stands up and accuses us of not delivering. I put this challenge straight to the Liberal Democrats: there are 300,000 people who need their council tax benefits; will you make sure that they get them or not? That is the question that the people of Wales will ask. They will not accept any excuse otherwise. Will you do it or not? I know that other parties in this Chamber are certainly thinking about how to take this forward; the Lib Dems' minds are closed on this. Are they, in fact, the right wing of the coalition in

Gadewch imi droi at y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—y blaid fwyaf anhunanol yn y Cynulliad. Pa blaid arall fyddai'n aberthu ei bywyd etholiadol er mwyn plaid arall? [*Chwerthin.*] Rydym wedi gweld hynny gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Mae Kirsty Williams yn sefyll ar ei thraed ac yn ein cyhuddo o beidio â chyflawni. Cyflwynaf yr her hon yn syth i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol: mae 300,000 o bobl sydd angen eu budd-daliadau treth gyngor; a wnewch yn siŵr eu bod yn eu cael ai peidio? Dyna'r cwestiwn y bydd pobl Cymru yn ei ofyn. Ni fyddant yn derbyn unrhyw esgus i'r gwrthwyneb. A wnewch hynny ai peidio? Gwn fod pleidiau eraill yn y Siambr hon yn sicr yn ystyried sut i fwrw ati yn hyn o beth;

London? Perhaps we should have been told.

mae meddyliau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cau ar y mater hwn. Ai hwy, mewn gwirionedd, yw adain dde'r glymblaid yn Llundain? Efallai y dylem fod wedi cael gwybod.

Then, of course, we see the Conservatives. I listened to Janet Finch-Saunders who said that the £82 million for the NHS would have to come from the NHS. I do not know what that actually meant. She was also good enough to say that the Government is not a failure, which I accept, and I take that in good part. Looking at the annual statement today, I was thinking that the UK Government is a bit like someone in a wedding car, just married. We have David Cameron and Nick Clegg, the married couple. Unfortunately, the chauffeur is George Osborne and the car is going in the wrong direction. We are all familiar with weddings cars, of course, with which it is quite often the tradition to attach cans to their back. These cans are empty, full of noise and are dragged in whatever direction you are taking that car. What better metaphor is there for the Welsh Conservatives? Noisy empty cans without any kind of idea or thought as to how to take Wales forward. I can say one thing—I have seen the time, Dirprwy Lywydd—we, as a Government, are delivering. We will continue to deliver, we will continue to defend Wales, and we will continue to stand up for Wales. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hear, hear.']

Yna, wrth gwrs, daw'r Ceidwadwyr. Gwrandewais ar Janet Finch-Saunders a ddywedodd y byddai'n rhaid i'r £82 miliwn ar gyfer y GIG ddod wrth y GIG. Ni wn beth roedd hynny'n ei olygu mewn gwirionedd. Bu'n ddigon caredig hefyd i ddweud nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn fethiant, a dderbyniaf, a hynny'n rasol. Wrth edrych ar y datganiad blynyddol heddiw, meddyliais fod Llywodraeth y DU yn debyg i rywun mewn car priodas, newydd briodi. Dyma David Cameron a Nick Clegg, y pâr priod. Yn anffodus, George Osborne yw'r gyrrwr ac mae'r car yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad anghywir. Mae pob un ohonom yn gyfarwydd â cheir priodas, wrth gwrs, y mae'n draddodiad yn aml i glymu caniau y tu ôl iddynt. Mae'r caniau hyn yn wag, yn llawn sŵn ac yn cael eu tynnu i ba bynnag gyfeiriad yr aiff y car. Pa well trosiad ar gyfer y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig? Caniau gwag, swnllyd heb unrhyw fath o syniad nac amcan o ran sut i ddatblygu Cymru. Gallaf ddweud un peth—rwy'n ymwybodol o'r amser, Ddirprwy Lywydd—rydym ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn cyflawni. Byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni, byddwn yn parhau i amddiffyn Cymru, a byddwn yn parhau i sefyll i fyny dros Gymru. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Clywch, clywch.']

Andrew R.T. Davies: I was beginning to feel a little left out because the First Minister was meting out special treatment to the Lib Dems. I am glad that he did end with us because I felt that he was isolating us slightly. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] We heard him saying in his opening remarks that the delivery unit has cost no money because the civil servants were already in place. However, the answer to a written question in June 2012 stated that it had done 23 briefings at a cost of over £300,000. That works out, First Minister, at £13,500 per briefing—just to do briefings for your good self. The point of this debate today is to try to get to the bottom of exactly what the unit that you set up at the start of this Assembly is, which you said would provide, challenge and base

Andrew R.T. Davies: Roeddwn yn dechrau teimlo allan ohoni gan fod y Prif Weinidog yn rhoi triniaeth arbennig i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Rwy'n falch iddo orffen gan gyfeirio atom ni gan fy mod yn teimlo ei fod yn ein hynysu rhywfaint. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O'.] Fe'i clywsom yn dweud yn ei sylwadau agoriadol nad yw'r uned gyflawni wedi costio unrhyw arian gan fod y gweision sifil yno eisoes. Fodd bynnag, nododd yr ateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig ym mis Mehefin 2012 ei bod wedi llunio 23 o bapurau briffio am gost o dros £300,000. Mae hynny, Brif Weinidog, yn cyfateb i £13,500 fesul papur briffio—dim ond i lunio papurau briffio ar eich cyfer chi yn arbennig. Diben y ddadl hon heddiw yw ceisio canfod yn union beth yw'r uned a sefydlwyd

decision making on evidence. You also said that it would review and refresh, and that actions would be based on the fresh evidence of the delivery unit. However, you chose not to touch on any of that aspect whatsoever. We are now 18 months into this Assembly and it is not unreasonable to ask question you about the centre point of your opening weeks and months, when you were talking about delivery, and about what exactly has changed as a result of this Labour Government in Cardiff bay. This was highlighted by the parties opposite when the leader of the Liberal Democrats and Rhodri Glyn Thomas said, 'Round and round the merry-go-round goes'; we will be here this time next year and will still see no difference in the way that this Government is supposedly delivering for the people of Wales.

gennych ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad hwn, y dywedasoch y byddai'n darparu, yn herio ac yn seilio penderfyniadau ar dystiolaeth. Dywedasoch hefyd y byddai'n adolygu ac yn adnewyddu, ac y byddai camau gweithredu yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth newydd yr uned gyflawni. Fodd bynnag, gwnaethoch ddewis peidio â chrybwyll yr agwedd honno o gwbl. Rydym bellach 18 mis i mewn i'r Cynulliad hwn ac nid yw'n afresymol gofyn cwestiwn ichi am ganolbwynt eich wythnosau a'ch misoedd agoriadol, pan oeddech yn sôn am gyflawni, ac am yn union beth sydd wedi newid o ganlyniad i'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon ym Mae Caerdydd. Amlygwyd hyn gan y pleidiau gyferbyn pan ddywedodd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Rhodri Glyn Thomas, 'Rownd a rownd â'r meri-go-rownd'; byddwn yma yr adeg hon y flwyddyn nesaf ac ni fyddwn yn gweld unrhyw wahaniaeth o hyd yn y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cyflawni, yn ôl pob sôn, dros bobl Cymru.

We have heard this afternoon from Lesley Griffiths in the health sector how more money has to go into the health service, which is the point that we have been making over the last 18 months to you. However, we have had the Minister for health standing on her feet to say that there will be no bailouts and not a penny more, and yet we have had two bailouts coming into the health service in both years. What worth is there to the Minister's word when she is talking to LHBs and driving through Government policy? Certainly, the delivery unit has not been much help there. It has not been much help in delivering cancer targets, which have not been met once. These are your own Government targets, which have not been met once during your time as First Minister.

Rydym wedi clywed y prynhawn yma gan Lesley Griffiths yn y sector iechyd bod yn rhaid buddsoddi mwy o arian yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, sef yr hyn rydym wedi bod yn ei ddweud wrthych ers 18 mis bellach. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd wedi sefyll ar ei thraed i ddatgan na fydd unrhyw help llaw ac na roddir ceiniog yn fwy, ac eto rydym wedi rhoi help llaw i'r gwasanaeth iechyd ddwywaith yn ystod y ddwy flynedd. Beth yw gwerth gair y Gweinidog pan fo'n siarad â BILlau ac yn cyflwyno polisi'r Llywodraeth? Yn sicr, ni fu'r uned gyflawni lawer o help yn hynny o beth. Ni fu lawer o help wrth gyflawni targedau canser, na lwyddwyd i'w cyrraedd unwaith. Dyma dargedau eich Llywodraeth chi eich hun, na lwyddwyd i'w cyrraedd unwaith yn ystod eich cyfnod fel Prif Weinidog.

The only Government backbencher who was prepared to participate in this debate and defend the position that is a supposed centrepiece of her Government—that is, delivery and the delivery unit—was the Member for Cardiff North. I pay tribute to her for her contribution. I, too, felt very proud at being at the factory on Monday and that GE Healthcare had located here in south Wales. It is a real pioneering project, but it is

Yr unig aelod o feinciau cefn y Llywodraeth a oedd yn barod i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon ac amddiffyn y sefyllfa sy'n ganolbwynt i'w Llywodraeth, yn ôl pob tebyg—sef cyflawni a'r uned gyflawni—oedd yr Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd. Talaf deyrnged iddi am ei chyfraniad. Roeddwn innau hefyd yn teimlo'n falch iawn cael bod yn y ffatri ddydd Llun ac yn falch iawn bod GE Healthcare wedi lleoli yma yn ne Cymru.

a fact that, overall, Wales, regrettably, is now at the bottom of the league table for inward investment. They are not our figures, but the figures of the European Union. We were at the top of the league table six or seven years ago. You cannot argue against that. Eighteen months in and the First Minister did not offer one sentence, not one, on that vital ingredient to economic activity here in Wales. I think that that shows the complete lack of thinking and imagination within the Government.

Mae'n brosiect arloesol iawn, ond, yn gyffredinol, mae'n ffaith anffodus bod Cymru bellach ar waelod y tabl cynghrair o ran mewnfuddsoddi. Nid ein ffigurau ni ydynt, ond ffigurau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Roeddem ar frig y tabl cynghrair chwech neu saith mlynedd yn ôl. Ni allwch ddadlau yn erbyn hynny. Ddeunaw mis ymlaen ac ni chynigiodd y Prif Weinidog yr un frawddeg, dim un, ar yr elfen hanfodol honno sy'n cyfrannu at anweithgarwch economaidd yma yng Nghymru. Credaf fod hynny'n dangos diffyg meddwl a dychymyg llwyr o fewn y Llywodraeth.

Julie, you have talked about welfare and benefits. It is a fact that, as outlined in today's autumn statement, the pension for next year will go up £2.60, having gone up £5.30 this year. When you were a member of Parliament, you voted for a 75p increase in the state pension. That is a fact, and it is on the record.

Julie, rydych wedi sôn am les a budd-daliadau. Mae'n ffaith, fel yr amlinellir yn natganiad yr hydref heddiw, y bydd y pensiwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn cynyddu £2.60, ar ôl cynyddu £5.30 eleni. Pan oeddech yn Aelod Seneddol, gwnaethoch bleidleisio dros gynnydd o 75c ym mhensiwn y wladwriaeth. Mae hynny'n ffaith, ac mae ar y cofnod.

Julie Morgan: I also voted for the winter fuel allowance. I voted for devolution, the minimum wage and tax credits.

Julie Morgan: Pleidleisiais hefyd dros y lwfans tanwydd gaeaf. Pleidleisiais hefyd dros ddatganoli, yr isafswm cyflog a chredydau treth.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I do not dispute that one iota. However, the point I am making to you today is that you cannot say the things that you have said today when your vote on pensions is as it stands from your time as a Westminster MP. Colleagues seated behind me have spoken in this debate. Suzy Davies highlighted the complete failure to grasp the opportunity that tourism offers in driving our economy forward. It could be a massive part of our economic regeneration. The First Minister chose not to even mention that field, despite a direct assertion from a Member in this Chamber about the lack of activity. Where was the delivery unit there?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Nid wyf yn amau hynny o gwbl. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt a wnaf ichi heddiw, yw na allwch ddweud y pethau rydych wedi'u dweud heddiw pan fo'ch pleidlais ar bensiynau fel ag yr oedd yn ystod eich cyfnod fel AS yn San Steffan. Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau sy'n eistedd y tu ôl imi wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Amlygodd Suzy Davies y methiant llwyr i fanteisio ar y cyfle y mae twristiaeth yn ei gynnig wrth roi hwb i'n heconomi. Gallai fod yn rhan aruthrol o'n hymdrechion i adfywio'r economi. Dewisodd y Prif Weinidog beidio â hyd yn oed grybwyll y maes hwnnw, er gwaethaf honiad uniongyrchol gan Aelod yn y Siambr hon am y diffyg gweithgarwch. Ble oedd yr uned gyflawni bryd hynny?

Mark Isherwood, Antoinette Sandbach, and Janet Finch-Saunders talked about accountability and transparency. I highlighted those points in my opening remarks, because the First Minister mentioned in his opening remarks how the delivery unit had not cost a penny. I gave him the figures. It just shows

Siaradodd Mark Isherwood, Antoinette Sandbach a Janet Finch-Saunders am atebolrwydd a thryloywder. Tynnais sylw at y pwyntiau hynny yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, gan fod y Prif Weinidog wedi sôn yn ei sylwadau agoriadol nad oedd yr uned gyflawni wedi costio ceiniog. Rhoddais y

how detached he is from the process. How on earth can we expect this Government to transform itself into one that will deliver on ambition, action and achievement? It is a typical lazy Labour Government.

ffigurau iddo. Mae'n dangos yn union i ba raddau y mae wedi ymwahanu o'r broses. Sut ar y ddaear y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r Llywodraeth hon drawsnewid ei hun i un a fydd yn cyflawni o ran uchelgais, camau gweithredu a chyflawniad? Mae'n Llywodraeth Lafur nodweddiadol o ddiog.

Above all, in her opening remarks, Angela Burns touched on policy, planning and performance. We do not see any of these emanating from the Government or from the unit that the First Minister set up as a cornerstone of his policy-making and decision-making process. I can understand why he is a little bit delicate on this subject, because the suggestion came from his good friend Andrew Davies, who wrote the Labour manifesto in 2011. We all know what good friends Andrew Davies and the First Minister are, but for goodness' sake, First Minister, start delivering on your mantra now, at the start of this Assembly, rather than sitting back and having that lazy Labour attitude running through the whole Government. Wales cannot afford another four years of inactivity and failure to deliver on ambition, action and achievement. I urge Members to support the motion before us. Can Members genuinely say that the delivery unit has made any difference to the lives of the people of Wales? The clear answer to that is 'no'. That being the case, you should support the proposition before us.

Yn anad dim, yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, cyfeiriodd Angela Burns at bolisi, cynllunio a pherfformiad. Ni welwn unrhyw un o'r rhain o du'r Llywodraeth na'r uned a sefydlwyd gan y Prif Weinidog fel conglfaen ei broses llunio polisïau a gwneud penderfyniadau. Gallaf ddeall pam ei fod braidd yn betrus am y pwnc hwn, gan mai ei ffrind da Andrew Davies, a ysgrifennodd y maniffesto Llafur yn 2011, a wnaeth yr awgrym. Gŵyr pob un ohonom am gyfeillgarwch Andrew Davies a'r Prif Weinidog, ond er mwyn popeth, Brif Weinidog, dechreuwch roi eich mantra ar waith yn awr, ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad hwn, yn hytrach na gorffwys ar eich rhwyfau a gadael i'r agwedd Lafur ddiog honno dreiddio drwy'r Llywodraeth gyfan. Ni all Cymru fforddio pedair blynedd arall o anweithgarwch a methiant i gyflawni ar uchelgais, camau gweithredu a chyflawniadau. Erfyniaf ar yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig ger ein bron. A all yr Aelodau ddweud yn ddiffuant fod yr uned gyflawni wedi gwneud unrhyw wahaniaeth i fywydau pobl Cymru? Yr ateb amlwg i hynny yw 'na'. Os felly, dylech gefnogi'r cynnig ger ein bron.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, voting on this item will be deferred until voting time.

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

Dadl Plaid Cymru
Plaid Cymru Debate

Diweithdra a Phrentisiaethau ymysg Pobl Ifanc
Youth Unemployment and Apprenticeships

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 5 yn enw William Graham, a gwelliannau 2, 3, a 4 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 5 in the name of William Graham and amendments 2, 3 and 4

Os caiff gwelliant 1 ei dderbyn, caiff gwelliant 2 ei ddad-ddethol.

in the name of Aled Roberts. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendment 2 will be deselected.

Cynnig NDM5115 Jocelyn Davies

Motion NDM5115 Jocelyn Davies

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

The National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn gresynu wrth y lefel uchel barhaus o bobl ifanc sy'n ddi-waith;

1. Regrets the continued high level of youth unemployment;

2. Yn croesawu cytundeb Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu £20m ychwanegol ar gyfer 2013-14, a swm dangosol tebyg ar gyfer 2014-15, i gyllido prentisiaethau a chyfleoedd hyfforddi ychwanegol i bobl ifanc 16-24 oed;

2. Welcomes the Welsh Government's agreement to provide an additional £20m for 2013-14, and a similar indicative sum for 2014-15, to fund extra apprenticeships and training opportunities for 16-24 year olds;

3. Yn cydnabod bod angen rhoi rhagor o gymhellion i gyflogwyr bach a chanolig gynnig prentisiaethau sy'n gallu cynnig amrywiaeth o sgiliau i bobl ifanc.

3. Recognises the need to further incentivise small and medium size employers to offer apprenticeships which can offer a range of skills to young people.

Leanne Wood: I move the motion.

Leanne Wood: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Today's announcement from the Office for Budget Responsibility and the Chancellor's autumn statement once again lay bare the difficulties facing the UK Government. Plaid Cymru has argued that the wrong choices have been made. We have called, right from the start of this crisis, for a Keynesian-style stimulus programme aimed at keeping people in work and in their homes. We will continue to call for a rethink of the austerity programme imposed from Westminster.

Dangosodd y cyhoeddiad heddiw gan y Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol yr anawsterau sy'n wynebu Llywodraeth y DU unwaith eto. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi dadlau bod y dewisiadau anghywir wedi cael eu gwneud. Rydym wedi galw, o ddechrau'r argyfwng hwn, am raglen ysgogiad o fath Keynesaidd wedi'i hanelu at gadw pobl mewn gwaith ac yn eu cartrefi. Byddwn yn parhau i alw am ailystyried y rhaglen caledi a orfodwyd gan San Steffan.

In Wales, of course, our macro-economic levers are limited. That is why it is important for us to do whatever we can within the limits of what we have while always pushing for more powers. The ProAct and the ReAct schemes introduced under the One Wales Government were of this nature.

Yng Nghymru, wrth gwrs, mae ein dulliau macro-economaidd yn gyfyngedig. Dyna pam ei bod yn bwysig inni wneud beth bynnag a allwn o fewn terfynau'r hyn sydd gennym tra'n gwthio am fwy o bwerau. Roedd cynlluniau ProAct a ReAct a gyflwynwyd o dan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn rhai o'r math hwn.

The recession has hit Wales hard. We have around 50,000 more people unemployed and in search of work and another 50,000 people who are underemployed since this crisis began. Wales has the highest level of youth unemployment of any of the UK nations at 23.6%. With our low GVA per head, we cannot afford to risk another generation lost to unemployment. Coming from the Valleys, I understand only too well where that can lead. In the best years of their lives, young

Mae'r dirwasgiad wedi cael effaith fawr ar Gymru. Mae gennym tua 50,000 yn fwy o bobl sy'n ddi-waith ac yn chwilio am waith a 50,000 arall o bobl a dangyflogir ers i'r argyfwng hwn ddechrau. Yng Nghymru y ceir y lefel uchaf o ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc o unrhyw un o wledydd y DU, sef 23.6%. Gyda'n GYC isel y pen, ni allwn fforddio colli cenhedlaeth arall i ddiweithdra. Gan fy mod yn dod o'r Cymoedd, rwy'n deall yn rhy dda i ble y gall hynny arwain.

people should be in education, employment or training: improving themselves and developing a well-rounded skill set. That is why we pursued apprenticeships in our budget discussions. The deal that we struck, with an investment of £40 million in apprenticeships is an investment in our future. It is an investment in the Welsh economy and it will also help small and medium-sized businesses, because improved mentoring schemes for apprenticeships will assist the companies themselves to become more productive. Society as a whole benefits from a better trained workforce. There is a shortage of jobs here in Wales, yet there is also a demand for skills. It is improved skills that will give us a chance to become a high-value economy.

Dylai pobl ifanc, yn ystod blynyddoedd gorau eu bywydau, fod mewn addysg, cyflogaeth neu hyfforddiant: yn gwella eu hunain ac yn datblygu set sgiliau cynhwysfawr. Dyna pam yr aethom ar drywydd prentisiaethau yn ein trafodaethau ar y gyllideb. Mae'r cytundeb a wnaethom, gyda buddsoddiad o £40 miliwn mewn prentisiaethau yn fuddsoddiad yn ein dyfodol. Mae'n fuddsoddiad yn economi Cymru a bydd hefyd yn helpu busnesau bach a chanolig, oherwydd bydd cynlluniau mentora gwell ar gyfer prentisiaethau yn cynorthwyo'r cwmnïau eu hunain i fod yn fwy cynhyrchiol. Mae cymdeithas ar y cyfan yn elwa ar weithlu wedi'i hyfforddi'n well. Mae prinder swyddi yma yng Nghymru, ond eto mae galw am sgiliau hefyd. Gwella sgiliau fydd yn rhoi cyfle inni ddod yn economi gwerth uchel.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to you for taking the intervention. Do you regret that in those budget discussions you did not get more detail from the Government at this point as to where that £40 million will be spent?

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. A ydych yn difaru na chawsoch yn y trafodaethau hynny ar y gyllideb fwy o fanylion gan y Llywodraeth ar y pwynt hwn o ran ble y caiff y £40 miliwn hwnnw ei wario?

Leanne Wood: No, I do not regret that at all. We are still in discussions with the Government and the detail will be made available in due course.

Leanne Wood: Na, nid wyf yn difaru hynny o gwbl. Rydym yn dal mewn trafodaethau gyda'r Llywodraeth a bydd y manylion ar gael maes o law.

Apprenticeships cannot be some sort of temporary relief from unemployment. They must be a pathway to paid employment for young people across the whole of Wales. I am particularly keen to see more equality in the provision of apprenticeships, with more places made available for Welsh speakers and women, in particular. Apprenticeships are not youth training schemes. They should offer high-quality training of tangible value to the employer and the apprentice. They should equip the trainee with a proper trade. Part of the agreement on the budget was that we would hold discussions with the Government to determine the detail as to how that investment would be spent. The Party of Wales will continue to assess the needs of young people and employers before we commit ourselves to advocating any particular schemes over others. We want European funding to be leveraged as part of this investment so that we can maximise the

Ni all prentisiaethau fod yn rhyw fath o ryddhad dros dro rhag diweithdra. Rhaid iddynt fod yn llwybr i gyflogaeth â thâl i bobl ifanc ledled Cymru gyfan. Rwy'n arbennig o awyddus i weld mwy o gydraddoldeb wrth ddarparu prentisiaethau, gyda mwy o leoedd ar gael i siaradwyr Cymraeg a menywod, yn arbennig. Nid cynlluniau hyfforddi ieuenctid yw prentisiaethau. Dylent gynnig hyfforddiant o ansawdd uchel o werth pendant i'r cyflogwr a'r prentis. Dylent sicrhau bod yr hyfforddai yn meithrin crefft briodol. Un rhan o'r cytundeb ar y gyllideb oedd y byddem yn cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r Llywodraeth i bennu'r manylion ynghylch sut y câi'r buddsoddiad hwnnw ei wario. Bydd Plaid Cymru yn parhau i asesu anghenion pobl ifanc a chyflogwyr cyn inni ymrwymo ein hunain i hyrwyddo unrhyw gynlluniau penodol dros eraill. Rydym am i arian Ewropeaidd gael ei sicrhau fel rhan o'r buddsoddiad hwn fel y gallwn gael mwy o

bang for our buck.

werth am ein harian.

The recent Enterprise and Business Committee report on apprenticeships in Wales identified a series of barriers to successful apprenticeships, and we want to see these difficulties overcome. Plaid Cymru has long called for action from the Government on the economy and youth employment and when we were given the chance to act, we grasped the opportunity. I hope all Members will feel able to support both our position and our motion this afternoon.

Nododd adroddiad diweddar y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ar brentisiaethau yng Nghymru gyfres o rwystrau i brentisiaethau llwyddiannus, ac rydym am weld yr anawsterau hyn yn cael eu goresgyn. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw ers amser i'r Llywodraeth weithredu ar yr economi a chyflogaeth ieuenctid a phan gawsom y cyfle i weithredu, gwnaethom fanteisio arno. Gobeithio y bydd pob Aelod yn teimlo y gall gefnogi ein sefyllfa a'n cynnig y prynhawn yma.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 2 and replace with:

Yn mynegi pryder nad yw cynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau'n ddigonol bod swyddi'n cael eu creu'n barhaol i bobl ifanc.

Expresses concern that the Welsh Government's spending plans do not adequately ensure permanent youth job creation.

Gwelliant 5—William Graham

Amendment 5—William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn gresynu wrth y ffaith, o dan un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall ers datganoli, nad yw canran y bobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed sy'n hawlio budd-dal diweithdra erioed wedi bod o dan ffigur cyfartalog y DU.

Regrets that under successive Welsh Governments, since the onset of devolution, the claimant count rate for 18-24 year olds has never been below the UK average.

Nick Ramsay: I move amendments 1 and 5 in the name of William Graham.

Nick Ramsay: Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 5 yn enw William Graham.

I am grateful to Plaid Cymru for bringing forward this debate on youth unemployment today. It is a timely debate, given the difficult economic circumstances that many people in Wales are experiencing. In listening to Leanne Wood's opening comments, the one aspect of the speech that I agreed with in particular and will resonate across Wales related to the particular effects that youth employment has, as opposed to other types of employment. While unemployment at any age is a scourge in relation to which we need action to combat it, there is nothing more tragic in employment terms than youth unemployment. At that point in a person's life, and thinking back to when we were

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ar ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc heddiw. Mae'n ddadl amserol, o ystyried yr amgylchiadau economaidd anodd y mae llawer o bobl yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu. Wrth wrando ar sylwadau agoriadol Leanne Wood, roeddwn yn cytuno'n benodol ag un agwedd ar ei haraith a fydd yn atseinio ledled Cymru sy'n ymwneud ag effeithiau penodol cyflogaeth ieuenctid, yn hytrach na mathau eraill o gyflogaeth. Tra bod diweithdra ar unrhyw oedran yn felltith y mae angen inni weithredu mewn perthynas ag ef i frwydro yn ei erbyn, nid oes dim yn fwy trasig o ran cyflogaeth na diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc. Ar yr adeg

young and leaving school—that is probably further back for some than for others in the Chamber—it is a time to experience different jobs and opportunities. It is an important time, when young people should be feeling a sense of excitement and adventure as they embark on their journey into the world of work. For them to be suffering from not being able to get a job at that time is therefore particularly bad and it is an experience that will stay with them for a large part of their lives, in one form or another.

honno ym mywyd person, ac o feddwl yn ôl i'r adeg pan oeddem yn ifanc ac yn gadael yr ysgol—sydd, mae'n debyg ymhellach yn ôl i rai nag i eraill yn y Siambr—mae'n amser i brofi gwahanol swyddi a chyfleoedd. Mae'n adeg bwysig, pan ddylai pobl ifanc gael ymdeimlad o gyffro ac antur wrth iddynt gychwyn ar eu taith i fyd gwaith. Mae'r ffaith eu bod yn dioddef o beidio â gallu cael swydd ar y pryd, felly, yn arbennig o wael, ac mae'n brofiad fydd yn aros gyda nhw am ran fawr o'u bywydau, ar un ffurf neu'i gilydd.

Leanne Wood: I share your concerns about youth unemployment and, clearly, the cuts that have come forward from your Government in London are not helping that. Today, Osborne has accepted that he has missed his growth targets. Will you now accept that austerity has failed?

Leanne Wood: Rhannaf eich pryderon am ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc, ac yn amlwg, nid yw'r toriadau a gyflwynwyd gan eich Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn helpu hynny. Heddiw, mae Osborne wedi derbyn ei fod wedi methu ei dargedau twf. A wnewch yn awr dderbyn bod y mesurau caledi wedi methu?

5.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m.

Nick Ramsay: I find it quite strange that, in the last debate, Plaid Cymru criticised the First Minister for resorting to simply attacking the UK Government rather than putting forward positive policies here, yet, Leanne, you have just fallen into the same trap of thinking that all the problems of Wales can be sorted out by the UK Government doing something, rather than this Welsh Government taking action. We have the advantage here, I suppose—particularly the parties that do not have their hands on the levers of power in Westminster—of being able to sit back and say, 'It's not our problem, guv; it's not our fault'.

Nick Ramsay: Mae'n fy nharo'n eithaf rhyfedd bod Plaid Cymru, yn y ddadl ddiwethaf, wedi beirniadu'r Prif Weinidog am droi at ymosod ar Lywodraeth y DU yn hytrach na chyflwyno polisïau cadarnhaol yma, ond, Leanne, rydych wedi disgyn i mewn i'r un fagl o feddwl y gellir datrys holl broblemau Cymru drwy weithred gan Lywodraeth y DU, yn hytrach na bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithredu. Mae gennym fantais yma, mae'n debyg—yn enwedig y pleidiau nad ydynt yn ddylanwadol yn San Steffan—o allu eistedd yn ôl a dweud, 'Nid ein problem ni ydyw; nid yw'n fai arnom ni'.

I accept that the situation regarding growth is not as we would like it to be, but the UK Government is dealing with an incredibly difficult set of circumstances. I really do not think that it helps when parties here that are not involved in taking the difficult decisions at Westminster simply carp from the sidelines and do not recognise that, unless something is done at the UK level, all the things that your party wants, that the Welsh Labour Party wants, and that my party wants in Wales, will be unaffordable—unless we deal with the problem of massive debt that this country is facing. [*Interruption.*] It would be going up a

Derbyniaf nad yw'r sefyllfa o ran twf fel y byddem yn dymuno iddi fod, ond mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ymdrin â set anhygoel o anodd o amgylchiadau. Ni chredaf ei fod yn helpu pan fydd pleidiau yma nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â chymryd y penderfyniadau anodd yn San Steffan yn gwneud dim ond cwyno ar y cyrion ac nad ydynt yn cydnabod, oni bai y gwneir rhywbeth ar lefel y DU, na ellir fforddio'r holl bethau y mae eich plaid yn dymuno eu cael, y mae Plaid Lafur Cymru yn dymuno eu cael, ac mae fy mhlaid i yn dymuno eu cael yng Nghymru—oni bai ein bod yn delio â phroblem y ddyled enfawr y

lot more if the Labour Party had remained in power.

mae'r wlad hon yn ei hwynebu. *[Torri ar draws.]* Byddai'r ddyled yn llawer mwy petai'r Blaid Lafur wedi aros mewn grym.

I will turn to one of the Lib Dem amendment, which refers to the youth unemployment statistics that featured in the previous debate. I was not quite sure where the First Minister was coming from in that debate—I know he is not here at the moment to answer this—in saying that those statistics were inaccurate. If you look at the statistics, youth unemployment is 43% in Wales compared with 39% in England. You cannot simply say that all is rosy here compared with the situation across the border. If you look at the figures for earlier in 2012, for the three-month period over the summer, it is clear that there was a fourfold increase in youth unemployment—youth unemployment in Wales went up by 1,000. That cannot be something that anyone in this Chamber would accept. It has to be sorted out.

Trof at un o welliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sy'n cyfeirio at yr ystadegau ar ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc a drafodwyd yn y ddadl flaenorol. Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr beth oedd pwynt y Prif Weinidog yn y ddadl honno—gwn nad yw yma ar hyn o bryd i ateb hyn—pan ddywedodd bod yr ystadegau hynny yn anghywir. Os edrychwch ar yr ystadegau, mae diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yn 43% yng Nghymru o'i gymharu â 39% yn Lloegr. Ni allwch ddweud yn syml bod popeth yn fêl i gyd yma o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa ar draws y ffin. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau yn gynharach yn 2012, ar gyfer y cyfnod o dri mis dros yr haf, mae'n amlwg bod diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc wedi cynyddu bedair gwaith drosodd—cafwyd cynnydd o 1,000 yn nifer y bobl ifanc ddi-waith yng Nghymru. Ni all hynny fod yn rhywbeth y byddai unrhyw un yn y Siambr hon yn ei dderbyn. Mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â hyn.

The Enterprise and Business Committee recently carried out an inquiry into apprenticeships and I think that any consideration of dealing with youth unemployment in Wales has to look at that situation. The report that the committee provided was a mixed bag. On the plus side, there was a greater proportion of apprenticeships in Wales being completed than in the past; that is good and needs to be built on. However, at the same time, there are fewer opportunities than there have been at different points in the past. As we know, too often, companies find the process of providing apprenticeships too complicated and confusing. That is something that the Welsh Government can sort out, and that the delivery unit—which we were talking about in the last debate—can look at. It is a problem of perception. Even if help is being provided to companies to help set up apprenticeships, companies clearly do not feel that they can access that information easily.

Yn ddiweddar, cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ymchwiliad i brentisiaethau a chredaf, wrth ystyried delio â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yng Nghymru, bod angen edrych ar y sefyllfa honno. Roedd yr adroddiad a ddarparwyd gan y pwyllgor yn un cymysg. Ar yr ochr gadarnhaol, roedd cyfran uwch o brentisiaethau yng Nghymru yn cael eu cwblhau nag yn y gorffennol; mae hynny'n dda ac mae angen adeiladu ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, ar yr un pryd, mae llai o gyfleoedd na'r hyn a gafwyd ar adegau gwahanol yn y gorffennol. Fel y gwyddom, yn rhy aml, mae cwmnïau'n credu bod y broses o ddarparu prentisiaethau yn rhy gymhleth a dryslyd. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei ddatrys, ac y gall yr uned gyflenwi—y gwnaethom sôn amdani yn y ddadl diwethaf—edrych arno. Problem canfyddiad ydyw. Hyd yn oed os oes help yn cael ei ddarparu i gwmnïau er mwyn helpu i sefydlu prentisiaethau, mae'n amlwg nad yw cwmnïau'n teimlo y gallant gael gafael ar y wybodaeth honno yn hawdd.

Finally, the statistics for youth unemployment are truly scary. Unless we face up to the fact that the youth

Yn olaf, mae'r ystadegau ar gyfer diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yn wirioneddol frawychus. Oni wynebwn y ffaith nad yw'r ffigurau ar

unemployment figures are not where they should be, historically, within Wales, and not in comparison with the situation in England, we will not give this situation the attention that it deserves. I am happy to support this debate and to move the amendment in the name of William Graham.

ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc fel y dylent fod, yn hanesyddol, yng Nghymru, ac nid o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr, ni fyddwn yn rhoi'r sylw haeddiannol i'r sefyllfa hon. Rwy'n hapus i gefnogi'r ddadl hon ac i gynnig y gwelliant yn enw William Graham.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 2 and replace with:

Yn nodi nad yw'n glir yn union pa raglenni'r Llywodraeth fydd yn cael eu hehangu, na pha raglenni newydd fydd yn cael eu creu, o ganlyniad i gytundeb Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer cyfleoedd hyfforddi a phrentisiaethau, ac felly'n galw ar y Llywodraeth i wneud datganiad cyn gynted â phosibl ynghylch sut y mae'n bwriadu dyrannu'r arian hwn.

Notes that it is not clear precisely which government programmes will be expanded, or new programmes created, as a result of the Welsh Government's agreement to provide an additional funding for apprenticeships and training opportunities, and therefore calls on the government to make a statement about where it intends to allocate this money as soon as possible.

Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts

Amendment 3—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and re-number accordingly:

Yn gresynu bod diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yn uwch yng Nghymru (43%) nag yn Lloegr (39%) yn 2011/12.

Regrets that youth unemployment was higher in Wales (43%) than in England (39%) in 2011/12.

Gwelliant 4—Aled Roberts

Amendment 4—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

Insert at end of point 3:

', gan gynnwys, o bosibl, grantiau hyfforddi i fusnesau sy'n cyflogi pobl ifanc ddi-waith'.

', potentially including training grants to businesses that take on young unemployed people'.

Eluned Parrott: I move amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Eluned Parrott: Cynigiaf welliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Aled Roberts.

I, too, would like to thank Plaid Cymru for tabling this debate today, which I imagine was envisaged as an opportunity to congratulate themselves on agreeing—or rather not opposing—the Welsh Government's budget yesterday. I am sure that Labour Members will also be very pleased with it, because it is very much a Welsh Government budget, not a Plaid one. There is little here that, on the face of it, brings new ideas to the table, and nothing distinctive to Plaid. The agreement that Plaid has made merely allows the Welsh

Hoffwn innau, hefyd, ddiolch i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, yr wyf yn dychmygu iddo gael ei ragweld fel cyfle i longyfarch eu hunain ar gytuno—neu yn hytrach ar beidio â gwrthwynebu—cyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru ddoe. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Aelodau Llafur hefyd yn hapus iawn ag ef, oherwydd cyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru ydyw yn y bôn, nid un Plaid Cymru. Nid oes llawer yma, ar yr olwg gyntaf, sy'n cyflwyno syniadau newydd, a dim byd sy'n unigryw i Blaid Cymru. Mae'r cytundeb a wnaed gan Plaid ond yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i

Government to extend spending in an existing area, with no promises as to how that money will be spent. There is much more cause, I would say, for back slapping in the Government's offices than in Plaid's. In fact, the only distinctive new policy idea introduced into this budget is an idea of ours—the innovative treatment fund—which I hope will have a huge impact on the lives of very ill patients across Wales. By contrast to this deal yesterday, when my own party agreed last year's budget, I was immensely proud to see a cherished and very distinctive Lib Dem policy introduced: a Welsh version of the pupil premium.

ymestyn gwariant mewn maes presennol, heb unrhyw addewidion ynghylch sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei wario. Mae achos llawer mwy, yn fy marn i, dros longyfarch yn swyddfeydd y Llywodraeth nag yn swyddfeydd Plaid Cymru. Yn wir, ein syniad ni yw'r unig syniad polisi newydd nodedig a gyflwynwyd i'r gyllideb hon—am y gronfa triniaeth arloesol—yr wyf yn gobeithio a gaiff effaith enfawr ar fywydau cleifion sâl iawn ledled Cymru. Mewn cyferbyniad â'r cytundeb hwn ddoe, pan gytunodd fy mhlaid fy hun ar gyllideb y llynedd, roeddwn yn hynod falch o weld polisi hoffus a hynod unigryw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cael ei gyflwyno: fersiwn Cymreig o'r premiwm disgyblion.

Let me be clear. We agree with your aim to bring opportunity to young people. We recognise the importance of apprenticeships. However, it is my belief that the poverty of opportunity, ambition and hope that traps young people in a life of poverty in the financial sense is ingrained far earlier in their lives. That is why we want to make sure that our most deprived children, whose families are, in many cases, already trapped by poverty, see how we value them and how much we are prepared to invest in them, and come to understand the fundamental role of education in helping them to escape the misery that poverty brings.

Gadewch imi fod yn glir. Rydym yn cytuno â'ch nod o ddenu cyfle i bobl ifanc. Rydym yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd prentisiaethau. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod tlodi cyfleoedd, uchelgais a gobaith sy'n dal pobl ifanc mewn bywyd o dlodi yn yr ystyr ariannol yn rhan annatod o'u bywydau yn llawer cynharach. Dyna pam ein bod am wneud yn siŵr bod ein plant mwyaf difreintiedig, y mae eu teuluoedd, mewn sawl achos, eisoes yn gaeth gan dlodi, yn gweld faint yr ydym yn eu gwerthfawrogi a faint yr ydym yn barod i fuddsoddi ynddynt, a dod i ddeall rôl sylfaenol addysg i'w helpu i ddianc rhag y diflastod a ddaw yn sgil tlodi.

I am glad to see that funding continue this year—

Rwy'n falch o weld y cyllid hwnnw'n parhau eleni—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am not disagreeing in any shape or form with the analysis that she makes, but the sad reality now is that, for whatever reason, we have a generation of young people who are 16, 17 and 18 years of age and who will face no prospects unless we give them some support. Given that I agree with what she is saying, does she not agree with me that, because those young people have already gone through the system, we have a responsibility for them as well?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid wyf yn anghytuno o gwbl â'r dadansoddiad a wneir ganddi, ond y gwirionedd trist yn awr yw bod gennym, am ba bynnag reswm, genhedlaeth o bobl ifanc sy'n 16, 17 a 18 mlwydd oed ac na fyddant yn wynebu unrhyw ragolygon oni bai ein bod yn rhoi rhywfaint o gymorth iddynt. Gan fy mod yn cytuno â'r hyn y mae'n ei ddweud, onid yw hi'n cytuno â mi bod gennym ni gyfrifoldeb drostynt hwy hefyd, oherwydd bod y bobl ifanc hynny eisoes wedi mynd drwy'r system?

Eluned Parrott: Of course I agree. We have a responsibility to the young people who have gone through the system and arrived at decisions at 16, 18 and 24 years of age, but we also have a responsibility to make sure

Eluned Parrott: Wrth gwrs fy mod yn cytuno. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb dros y bobl ifanc sydd wedi mynd drwy'r system ac wedi cyrraedd penderfyniadau pan oeddent yn 16, 18 a 24 mlwydd oed, ond mae gennym hefyd

that a wider range of opportunities are open to the next generation of children as well. That is why I was so sorry to see the lack of an increase in the pupil premium and the fact that the funding gap between England and Wales will now grow. From that point of view, this budget is a missed opportunity for the next generation. I urge the Welsh Government to look at the consequentials from today's autumn statement to see whether we can start bridging that gap.

gyfrifoldeb i wneud yn siŵr bod ystod ehangach o gyfleoedd yn agored i'r genhedlaeth nesaf o blant hefyd. Dyna pam yr oeddwn mor siomedig o weld y diffyg cynnydd yn y premiwm disgyblion a'r ffaith y bydd y bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr bellach yn tyfu. O'r safbwynt hwnnw, mae'r gyllideb hon yn gyfle a gollwyd ar gyfer y genhedlaeth nesaf. Anogaf Lywodraeth Cymru i edrych ar y symiau canlyniadol o ddatganiad yr hydref heddiw i weld a allwn ddechrau llenwi'r bwlch hwnnw.

I noted in the budget debate yesterday, Ieuan Wyn Jones, that you said that the reasons for the lack of detail in this agreement at the moment was to allow you to consider options recommended in things like the Enterprise and Business Committee's report on apprenticeships. I applaud that sentiment, but I note that that report was published in October; you have had more than a month to consider it.

Nodais yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddoe, Ieuan Wyn Jones, eich bod wedi dweud mai'r rhesymau dros y diffyg manylion yn y cytundeb hwn ar y pryd oedd caniatáu ichi ystyried yr opsiynau a argymhellir mewn pethau fel adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ar brentisiaethau. Rwy'n canmol y farn honno, ond nodaf fod yr adroddiad hwnnw wedi'i gyhoeddi ym mis Hydref; rydych wedi cael mwy na mis i'w ystyried.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I assume that she was a member of the committee that agreed that report.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Tybiaf ei bod yn aelod o'r pwyllgor a gytunodd ar yr adroddiad hwnnw.

Eluned Parrott: Yes, I was.

Eluned Parrott: Oeddwn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The report does not name specific schemes that should be enhanced; it talks about the general principle. We are looking at that general principle and trying to adapt it to specific schemes. Is that not the sensible approach?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid yw'r adroddiad yn enwi cynlluniau penodol y dylid eu gwella; mae'n sôn am yr egwyddor gyffredinol. Rydym yn edrych ar yr egwyddor gyffredinol honno ac yn ceisio ei haddasu i gynlluniau penodol. Onid dyna yw'r dull synhwyrol?

Eluned Parrott: What I would suggest is that the report clearly identifies a number of key challenges that need tackling, not all of which are likely to be addressed by putting more money into a generic pool. There are issues such as equality of esteem, equality of access—geographical or gender based—the difficulty of encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises to take on apprentices, and even a fundamental lack of knowledge and understanding of schemes among pupils, their parents and advisers. I agree with you that those challenges need targeted action, but you should really have got to that targeted action and agreed before you pressed the white flag button yesterday.

Eluned Parrott: Yr hyn y byddwn yn ei awgrymu yw bod yr adroddiad yn nodi'n glir nifer o heriau allweddol y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, nad yw'n debygol yr ymdrinnir â'r cyfan drwy roi mwy o arian i mewn i gronfa generig. Mae materion fel cydraddoldeb parch, cydraddoldeb mynediad—ar sail ddaearyddol neu ar sail rhyw—anhawster o ran annog mentrau bach a chanolig i gymryd prentisiaid, a hyd yn oed ddiffyg sylfaenol mewn perthynas â gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth o gynlluniau ymhlith disgyblion, eu rhieni a'u cynghorwyr. Cytunaf â chi bod angen cymryd camau gweithredu wedi'u targedu mewn perthynas â'r heriau hynny, ond dylech mewn gwirionedd fod wedi cyrraedd y camau

gweithredu hynny a dargedwyd a chytuno arnynt cyn ichi ildio ddoe.

In terms of specific actions for specific challenges, there are things like introducing a schools liaison service for apprenticeships, mirroring the way that university courses are promoted to children, to tackle the lack of information and issues of esteem, and perhaps introducing an ambassador programme, so that young people can see successful apprentices and want to be like them. Less formal grants could perhaps be looked at for SMEs that do not have the capacity, or whose trade is not necessarily appropriate, for apprenticeships to be able to take on unemployed young people. No-one here would challenge the aims that you hope to achieve, but, sadly, I fear that many of our most vulnerable and deprived young people lose engagement with education and training at a much earlier point in their life. By the age of 16, they have seen many doors slammed in their faces, and I am fearful that this is just another one.

O ran camau gweithredu penodol ar gyfer heriau penodol, mae yna bethau fel cyflwyno gwasanaeth cyswllt mewn ysgolion ar gyfer prentisiaethau, gan adlewyrchu'r ffordd y mae cyrsiau prifysgol yn cael eu hyrwyddo i blant, i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg gwybodaeth a materion yn ymwneud â pharch, ac efallai gyflwyno rhaglen llysgennad, fel y gall pobl ifanc weld prentisiaid llwyddiannus a bod yn awyddus i fod yn debyg iddynt. Gellid edrych ar grantiau llai ffurfiol efallai ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig nad oes ganddynt y gallu, neu nad yw eu masnach yn briodol o reidrwydd, i brentisiaethau allu cymryd pobl ifanc ddi-waith. Nid fyddai neb yma yn herio'r amcanion yr ydych yn gobeithio eu cyflawni, ond, yn anffodus, mae arnaf ofn bod llawer o'n pobl ifanc mwyaf difreintiedig ac sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn colli ymgysylltiad ag addysg a hyfforddiant ar adeg gynharach o lawer yn eu bywyd. Erbyn iddynt gyrraedd 16 oed, maent wedi gweld llawer o ddrysau yn cael eu cau yn eu hwynebau, ac ofnaf mai dyna sy'n wir yma hefyd.

Simon Thomas: Mae'n dda gennyf gael y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon heddiw ac i roi ychydig mwy o liw i'r hyn mae Plaid Cymru yn gobeithio'i weld yn datblygu yn ystod yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf wrth inni drafod cynyddu nifer y prentisiaethau yng Nghymru a sut y gallwn ehangu eu hapêl fel dewis amgen i nifer fawr o bobl, sy'n caniatáu i bobl bontio i fyd gwaith o'r ysgol.

Simon Thomas: I am pleased to be able to contribute to this debate today and to put a little more meat on the bones of what Plaid Cymru hopes to see being developed over the coming weeks and months as we discuss increasing the number of apprenticeships in Wales and how we can expand their appeal as an alternative for very many young people, allowing people to go from school into the workplace.

Y cyd-destun yng Nghymru yw'r dirywiad a welwyd yn nifer y prentisiaethau sydd ar gael yn gyffredinol dros gyfnod hir, a hefyd y dirywiad yn y lefel gyflogaeth ymysg pobl ifanc, a'r cynnydd oherwydd hynny yn nifer y bobl nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant. Mae hynny wedi bod yn gonsýrn i Blaid Cymru ers i'r Senedd hon ailgynnull, flwyddyn a hanner yn ôl, ac rydym yn falch ein bod wedi cael cytundeb gyda'r Blaid Lafur am y tro, o leiaf, i ffocysu ar brentisiaethau.

The context in Wales is the decline in the number of apprenticeships available, generally speaking, over a long period of time, and also the decline in employment levels among young people, and the resulting increase in the number of people not in education, employment or training. That is what has been of concern to Plaid Cymru since the Senedd was reconvened, a year and a half ago, and we are pleased to have reached agreement with the Labour Party, for the time being, at least, to focus on apprenticeships.

Ar ôl y ffatri poteli finegr ar ddechrau'r

After the vinegar-bottle factory at the

sgwrs gan Eluned Parrott, daeth hi wedyn i sôn am rai o'r pethau sy'n bwysig yn y cyd-destun hwn. Rwyf eisiau sôn yn benodol am un o'r rheini, sef y bwlch rhwng dynion a menywod, a merched a bechgyn, wrth ddewis prentisiaethau. Mae hyn yn un o'r pethau sy'n gyrru'r broses anghyfartal ac annheg yn ein system waith.

beginning of Eluned Parrott's contribution, she then mentioned some of the things that are important in this context. I want to mention one of them, namely the gap between men and women and boys and girls in opting for apprenticeships. This is one of the things that drive the inequity and the unfairness within our system.

Os edrychwch ar y tua 40,000 o brentisiaid yng Nghymru, mae'r mwyafrif yn ferched, sy'n beth positif. Mae 56% o brentisiaethau wedi eu dal gan ferched. Fodd bynnag, os edrychwch yn fwy manwl ar y mathau o waith y mae bechgyn a merched yn eu dewis, o ran prentisiaeth, gwelwch fod anghysondeb ac annhegwch yn y system. Mae cyn lleied â 100 o fenywod, er enghraifft, yn dilyn prentisiaeth yn y sector adeiladu. Mae cyn lleied â thua 200 yn dilyn prentisiaethau yn y sector peirianneg, o'i gymharu ag yn agos i 6,000 o fechgyn. Felly, mae'r anghysondeb hwn yn rhywbeth sydd, ynddo'i hun, yn peri annhegwch yn y system. Wrth gwrs, mae'n gylch dieflig, oherwydd, fel roedd Eluned yn iawn i nodi, mae pobl yn dewis gyrfa yn ôl y mentoriaid a'r ffigyrau y maent yn gallu uniaethu â nhw. Os ydych yn gweld bod 92% o'ch cyfoedion sy'n ferched yn dewis prentisiaethau traddodiadol benywaidd, megis gofal neu drin gwallt, byddwch yn dueddol o ddilyn y trywydd hwnnw eich hun. Mae'n rhaid i ni gael enghreifftiau a mentoriaid cwbl wahanol sy'n dangos bod modd dewis gyrfa amgen yn y system—a'r ffordd arall hefyd, oherwydd mae diffyg dynion, er enghraifft, yn y sector gofal, ac mae diffyg *role models* gwrywaidd mewn meithrinfeydd a'r system addysg. Felly, mae dwy ochr i hyn i gyd.

If you look at the 40,000 or so apprentices in Wales, the majority are female, which is positive. A total of 56% of apprenticeships are held by females. However, if you look in more detail at the kind of apprenticeships that boys and girls choose, you will see an inconsistency and unfairness in the system. As little as 100 women, for example, are apprentices in the construction sector. As little as about 200 are apprentices in the engineering sector, as compared with 6,000 boys. Therefore, that inconsistency, in itself, causes unfairness within the system. Of course, it is a vicious circle, because, as Eluned correctly pointed out, people choose a career according to the figures that they can identify with. If you see that 92% of your peers go into traditional female apprenticeships, such as in care or hairdressing, you are likely to follow that route yourself. We need entirely different mentors and examples, to show that there are alternative career choices available. We need this the other way round, too, because there is a shortage of men in the care sector, and there is a shortage of male role models in nurseries and in the education system. Therefore, there are two sides to this.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n peri loes wrth edrych ar economi Cymru yw bod yr anghyfartaledd hwn rhwng y rhywiau yn y system prentisiaethau yn golygu bod anghyfartaledd tâl hefyd. O edrych ar beirianneg, byddai prentis sy'n gadael prentisiaeth beirianneg yn disgwyl ennill £189 yn wythnosol, a phrentis sy'n gadael prentisiaeth trin gwallt yn disgwyl ennill £109 yn wythnosol. Felly, mae £80 yr wythnos o wahaniaeth yn y tâl y byddai prentisiaid yn eu cael. Yn y sector peirianneg, mae 1% yn fenywod. Yn y sector trin gwallt, mae 92% yn fenywod. Felly, yn syth bin,

However, what is most concerning in looking at the Welsh economy is that this inequity between the genders in the apprenticeship system means that there is also inequity in pay. If you take engineering, an apprentice leaving an engineering apprenticeship would expect to earn £189 per week, and an apprentice leaving a hairdressing apprenticeship would expect to earn £109 per week. Therefore, there is an £80 difference in the wage that apprentices can expect. In engineering, only 1% are female. In hairdressing, 92% are female. So, immediately, you see why there is a pay gap

rydych yn gweld pam mae bwlch o 21% yn y tâl, yn ôl Chwarae Teg, rhwng menywod a bechgyn yn y system brentisiaeth. Mae'n hynod bwysig newid hyn.

of 21%, according to Chwarae Teg, between men and women in the apprenticeships system. It is extremely important that that is changed.

Nick Ramsay: Will you take an intervention?

Nick Ramsay: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Simon Thomas: Yn gyflym iawn.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to you for giving way, Simon. Would you agree that there is also a huge inequity between the apprenticeship opportunities in urban areas and in rural areas, and that that is something else that the Welsh Government needs to get to grips with?

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am ildio, Simon. A fyddech yn cytuno bod annhegwch mawr hefyd rhwng y cyfleoedd prentisiaeth mewn ardaloedd trefol ac mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a bod hynny'n rhywbeth arall y mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru fynd i'r afael ag ef?

Simon Thomas: Rwy'n cytuno 100%, a byddwn yn chwilio am gyfleoedd yn y cytundeb hwn i gynyddu prentisiaethau sy'n cael eu rhannu ymysg cwmnïau, er enghraifft, ac yn annog, mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd, gwmnïau llai eu maint i gymryd prentisiaid. Rwy'n cytuno â'r pwynt hwnnw.

Simon Thomas: I agree 100%, and we will be seeking opportunities within this agreement to increase the number of apprenticeships shared between companies, for example, and to encourage, in one way or another, smaller companies to take apprentices. I agree with that point.

Y peth olaf rwyf eisiau ei wneud wrth gloi y rhan hon o'r ddadl yw edrych ar sefyllfa prentisiaethau drwy gyfrwng yr iaith Gymraeg. Yn ffigurau'r cyfrifiad dros yr wythnosau nesaf efallai cawn weld bod llai o gymunedau lle mae'r Gymraeg yn fwyafrif. Rydym eisiau gweld cryfhau'r economi yn yr ardaloedd hynny, sy'n adlewyrchu pwynt Nick Ramsay ynglŷn ag ardaloedd cefn gwlad. Hefyd, mae gennym broblem ar hyn o bryd o ran hybu prentisiaethau drwy'r iaith Gymraeg. Mae diffyg capasiti yn y system, i raddau. Dim ond 6% o gyrsiau coleg addysg uwch sy'n cael eu darparu yn Gymraeg ar hyn o bryd, felly mae eisiau inni edrych ar sut y gallwn gryfhau hynny drwy gynllun peilot, er enghraifft, neu gynlluniau eraill, fel bod prentisiaethau ar gael sy'n cefnogi pobl leol sydd yn dewis aros yn lleol ac sy'n dewis llwybr prentisiaethau. Trwy wneud hynny byddwn yn cryfhau'r economi leol a chaffael lleol, gan arwain, gobeithio, at fwy o degwch yn ein heconomi. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth a gawsom o'r fargen hon gyda'r Llywodraeth, ac rydym yn falch o'i chefnogi.

The final point that I want to make in closing this part of the debate is to look at the situation of Welsh-medium apprenticeships. In census figures over the coming weeks we will, perhaps, see that there are fewer communities where the Welsh language is in a majority. We want to see the economy strengthened in those areas, reflecting the point that Nick Ramsay made about rural areas. We also have a problem at present in promoting Welsh-medium apprenticeships. There is a lack of capacity within the system, to a certain extent. Only 6% of further education college courses are provided through the medium of Welsh at the moment, so we need to look at how we can strengthen that through a pilot scheme, for example, or other schemes, so that apprenticeships are available that support local people who choose to stay in their localities and choose apprenticeships as a career route. In doing so, we will strengthen the local economy and local procurement, leading, hopefully, to greater equality in our economy. That is something that we got out of this deal with the Government and we are pleased to support it.

Mohammad Asghar: The number of young

Mohammad Asghar: Mae nifer y bobl ifanc

people currently out of work in Wales is too high. It is really unacceptable. That is not a new problem and, as David Miliband said in July, it is not one that started with the coalition Government. Successive Governments have recognised the waste of allowing our young people, who are ready and willing to work, to languish on benefits. As a result, various programmes have been introduced to address youth unemployment and to get more 18 to 24-year-olds into sustainable jobs.

sydd allan o waith yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn rhy uchel. Mae'n wirioneddol annerbyniol. Nid yw hynny'n broblem newydd, ac, fel y dywedodd David Miliband ym mis Gorffennaf, nid yw'n un a ddechreuodd gyda'r Llywodraeth glymblaid. Mae Llywodraethau olynol wedi cydnabod cymaint o wastraff yw gadael i'n pobl ifanc, sy'n barod ac yn fodlon gweithio, i barhau ar fudd-daliadau. O ganlyniad, cyflwynwyd rhaglenni amrywiol i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc a chael mwy o bobl ifanc 18 i 24 mlwydd oed i mewn i swyddi cynaliadwy.

5.45 p.m.

5.45 p.m.

One of the biggest barriers to employment is the lack of experience, but young people need work to gain that experience. It is a classic vicious circle. To break this cycle, the Westminster Government has introduced the Youth Contract. This £1 billion programme is aimed at getting nearly 0.5 million young people into new jobs or training. Research conducted by the Federation of Small Businesses in 2011 asked members what initiatives would encourage them to take on an apprentice, to which 38% responded that a wage subsidy would encourage them to do so and 19% said that they would do so if there was an upfront incentive payment.

Un o'r rhwystrau mwyaf i gyflogaeth yw diffyg profiad, ond mae angen i bobl ifanc weithio i ennill y profiad hwnnw. Mae'n gylch dieflig clasurol. Er mwyn torri'r cylch hwn, mae Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cyflwyno'r Contract Ieuenctid. Nod y rhaglen hon sydd werth £1 biliwn yw cael bron i 0.5 miliwn o bobl ifanc i mewn i swyddi newydd neu hyfforddiant. Gofynnodd ymchwil a gynhaliwyd gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn 2011 i'r aelodau pa fentrau fyddai'n eu hannog i gymryd prentis, ac atebodd 38% y byddai cymhorthdal cyflog yn eu hannog i wneud hynny a dywedodd 19% y byddent yn gwneud hynny os byddent yn cael cynnig taliad cymhelliant ymlaen llaw.

Mick Antoniw: Is this £1 billion programme the same programme for which the statistics indicate that you are more likely to get a job by not being on it than by being on it?

Mick Antoniw: Ai'r rhaglen £1 biliwn hon yw'r rhaglen y mae'r ystadegau yn dangos eich bod yn fwy tebygol o gael swydd drwy beidio â bod arni na thrwy fod arni?

Mohammad Asghar: You should be grateful that the Government in London has put money aside for it. Wait for the result before you say anything negative.

Mohammad Asghar: Dylech fod yn ddiolchgar bod y Llywodraeth yn Llundain wedi rhoi arian o'r neilltu ar ei chyfer. Arhoswch am y canlyniad cyn ichi ddweud unrhyw beth negyddol.

The Youth Contract allows businesses to take on under 25s, with 160,000 wage incentives, worth up to £2,275. This figure is more than enough to cover employers' national insurance contributions for employing a young person for a year. An extra 250,000 work experience places will be provided over the next three years. This means that every 18 to 24-year-old who is claiming jobseeker's allowance who wants a work experience

Mae'r Contract Ieuenctid yn galluogi busnesau i gymryd pobl ifanc o dan 25 oed, gyda 160,000 o gymhellion cyflog, sy'n werth hyd at £2,275. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn fwy na digon i dalu cyfraniadau yswiriant gwladol cyflogwyr am gyflogi person ifanc am flwyddyn. Bydd 250,000 o leoedd profiad gwaith ychwanegol ar gael dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae hyn yn golygu y bydd pob person ifanc 18 i 24 mlwydd oed sy'n

placement will now be able to take up a placement before receiving intensive support, which will be offered through the Work Programme.

hawlio lwfans ceisio gwaith ac sydd am gael lleoliad profiad gwaith nawr yn gallu ymgymryd â lleoliad cyn cael cymorth dwys, a gynigir drwy'r Rhaglen Waith.

Extra help is available to assist young people to find jobs in unemployment hot spots. Young people who are unemployed in Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly and Merthyr Tydfil in my South Wales East region will be able to take part in job programmes where the United Kingdom Government pays half their minimum wage pay after six months of unemployment, instead of nine. These wage incentives are aimed directly at those areas that suffer the blight of long-term unemployment. They are available to the private, voluntary and community sectors and social enterprise employers. I welcome this additional targeted support that will assist and encourage young people to join the workforce in those economically deprived areas.

Mae help ychwanegol ar gael i gynorthwyo pobl ifanc i ddod o hyd i swyddi mewn ardaloedd â phroblemau diweithdra. Bydd pobl ifanc sy'n ddi-waith ym Mlaenau Gwent, Caerffili a Merthyr Tudful yn fy rhanbarth yn Nwyrain De Cymru yn gallu cymryd rhan mewn rhaglenni gwaith lle mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn talu hanner eu hisafswm cyflog ar ôl chwe mis o ddiweithdra, yn hytrach na naw. Mae'r cymhellion cyflog hyn wedi'u hanelu'n uniongyrchol at yr ardaloedd hynny lle ceir problemau diweithdra hirdymor. Maent ar gael i'r sectorau preifat, gwirfoddol a chymunedol a chyflogwyr menter gymdeithasol. Croesawaf y cymorth ychwanegol hwn wedi'i dargedu a fydd yn cynorthwyo ac yn annog pobl ifanc i ymuno â'r gweithlu yn yr ardaloedd economaidd ddifreintiedig hynny.

I am pleased that the Welsh Government also recognises the need to tackle youth unemployment in Wales. Jobs Growth Wales intends to create 4,000 job opportunities for young people this year. The Bevan Foundation said recently that Jobs Growth Wales is useful, but that it is a drop in the ocean against this scale of unemployment. I support the principles behind Jobs Growth Wales, although we have a duty to ensure that we get the best return for the money spent.

Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn cydnabod yr angen i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Nod Twf Swyddi Cymru yw creu 4,000 o gyfleoedd swyddi i bobl ifanc eleni. Dywedodd Sefydliad Bevan yn ddiweddar bod Twf Swyddi Cymru yn ddefnyddiol, ond mai dim ond rhan fechan iawn o'r broblem ddiweithdra y mae'n mynd i'r afael â hi. Rwy'n cefnogi'r egwyddorion y tu ôl i Twf Swyddi Cymru, er bod gennym ddyletswydd i sicrhau ein bod yn cael yr adenillion gorau am yr arian a gaiff ei wario.

These are tough times for Welsh businesses, which face the challenge of an uncertain economy. Through our work experience programme and apprenticeship schemes, we want to make it easier to employ and to train our young people, making sure that our young people have the training, work experience and opportunities they need to guarantee their future and that of businesses in Wales.

Mae hwn yn gyfnod anodd i fusnesau Cymru, sy'n wynebu her economi ansicr. Drwy ein rhaglen profiad gwaith a chynlluniau prentisiaeth, rydym am ei gwneud hi'n haws i gyflogi a hyfforddi ein pobl ifanc, gan sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yn cael yr hyfforddiant, y profiad gwaith a'r cyfleoedd sydd eu hangen arnynt i sicrhau eu dyfodol a dyfodol busnesau yng Nghymru.

Alun Ffred Jones: Rwyf am siarad yn bennaf ynglŷn â'r pwynt cyntaf a'r trydydd pwynt yn ein cynnig ni. Mae'r pwynt cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r lefelau uchel o bobl ifanc

Alun Ffred Jones: I would like to concentrate primarily on the first and third points of our motion. The first point relates to the high levels of youth unemployment,

sy'n ddi-waith nad ydynt mewn addysg, gwaith na hyfforddiant. Fel y bu i Simon Thomas ddweud, mae'r ffigurau hynny wedi bod yn rhyfeddol o uchel ac yn gyson yng Nghymru ar draws y ddegawd, ac wedi cynyddu, wrth gwrs, yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

young people who are not in education, work or training. As Simon Thomas said, those figures have been astoundingly and consistently high in Wales over the decade, and have increased, of course, over the last few years.

Mae'r pethau hyn yn iawn fel ffigurau, a gallwch ddweud eu bod yn wael, ond roeddwn yn siarad â chyfaill a oedd wedi dod i'r Cynulliad y prynhawn yma a oedd yn sôn am un o'i blant a oedd wedi graddio mewn technoleg ac a oedd yn edrych ymlaen yn eiddgar at ymuno â'r byd gwaith, ac eisiau bwrw ymlaen gyda'r pwnc yr oedd ganddo frwdfrydedd drosto. Fodd bynnag, roedd wedi bod adref am chwe mis heb gael unrhyw gynnig o swydd, ac mae bellach wedi derbyn gwaith mewn siop. Dyna sy'n digwydd i ormod o'n pobl ifanc hyd yn oed pan maent wedi cael hyfforddiant, sef bod byd gwaith yn eu gadael i lawr. Mae'n rhaid i ni gynyddu'r lefelau sgiliau, neu ni fydd unrhyw obaith gan ein cwmnïau i gystadlu.

These things are fine as figures, and you can see that they are bad, but I was speaking to a friend who had come to the Assembly this afternoon who was talking about one of his children who had graduated in technology and who was looking forward eagerly to joining the workforce, and wanted to continue with the subject for which he had great enthusiasm. However, that child had been at home for six months without a job offer, and has now accepted a job in a shop. That is what is happening to too many of our young people even when they have received training, that is, that the labour market is letting them down. We have to increase the skills levels or our companies will have no chance of competing.

Roeddwn yn siarad hefyd â phennaeth un o'n colegau addysg bellach yn ddiweddar, ac roedd yn croesawu'r arian ychwanegol gan fod y coleg eisoes wedi gorwario ar ei raglenni prentisiaethau o £200,000 eleni. Felly, mae bwlch i'w lenwi hyd yn oed heb chwilio am unrhyw gynlluniau newydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r arian ychwanegol yn cynnig cyfleoedd newydd i'n pobl ifanc. Fel roeddwn yn ddweud, heb y sgiliau hynny nid yn unig ni allant hwy symud ymlaen, ond bydd hefyd yn newyddion drwg i gwmnïau bach.

I was speaking to the head of one of our further education colleges recently, and he welcomed the additional money as the college has already overspent on its apprenticeship programmes by £200,000 this year. Therefore, there is a gap to be filled, even without looking for new schemes. However, the additional funding will offer new opportunities to our young people. As I was saying, without those skills not only will they not be able to move forward, but it will also be bad news for small companies.

Rwyf eisiau cyfeirio'n fyr iawn at y cwmnïau hynny. Mae gennyf enghraifft eto yn fy etholaeth o gwmni peirianneg bach sy'n datblygu'n gyflym ym maes arbenigol peirianneg sifil. Am fod y niferoedd yn fychan oherwydd arbenigedd y cwmni hwn, nid oes cwrs ar ei gyfer yn y coleg addysg bellach lleol. Er mwyn i'r cwmni achredu ei weithwyr ifanc mewn sgiliau angenrheidiol, mae'n gorfod talu hyd at £4,000 i £5,000 i gael yr achrediad hwnnw, sydd y tu hwnt i gwmni sydd ddim ond yn datblygu. Fodd bynnag, os na chaiff y gweithwyr hynny y sgiliau priodol, ni fydd y cwmni yn gallu cystadlu am y gwaith sydd ar gael mewn

I want to refer very briefly to those companies. I have another example in my constituency of a small engineering company that is developing quickly in the specialist field of civil engineering. Due to the fact that the numbers are small because of that company's specialism, there is no course available for it in the local further education college. In order for the company to accredit its young workers in essential skills, it has to pay £4,000 to £5,000 for that accreditation, which is beyond the means of a company that is only developing. However, if those workers do not get those necessary skills, the company will not be able to compete for the

cwmnïau mawr fel Dŵr Cymru neu'r cwmnïau nwy, ac yn y blaen—mae'r cwmni yn ymwneud â dull newydd o weldio a chreu peipiau arbenigol. Felly, mae'r cwmni bach hwnnw ar hyn o bryd, er yn dechrau cael ei draed oddi dano, angen y sgiliau ychwanegol hynny os yw am gystadlu'n llwyddiannus. Efallai y bydd y cwmni hwnnw, o gael y sgiliau priodol, yn gallu cystadlu gyda chwmnïau rhyngwladol, achos mae'n allforio peth o'i stwff i'r cyfandir eisoes.

work that is available in large companies like Welsh Water or the gas companies, and so on—the company deals with a new way of welding and creating specialist pipes. Therefore, that small company, although it is starting to find its feet, needs those extra skills if it is to compete successfully. Perhaps that company, when it has the appropriate skills, will be able to compete with international companies, because it already exports some of its products to the continent.

Felly, dyna rydym yn gobeithio ei gyflawni gyda'r arian ychwanegol hwn, sef targedu cynlluniau a fydd yn helpu unigolion ifanc ac hefyd y cwmnïau hynny sy'n chwilio am lefelau uwch o sgiliau er mwyn bwrw ymlaen.

Therefore, that is what we are hoping to deliver with this additional funding, which is to target schemes that will help young individuals and also those companies that are looking for higher skill levels in order to grow.

Wrth drafod gyda phrifathro'r coleg addysg bellach, dywedodd hefyd ei fod yn awyddus iawn i ni beidio â gwastraffu arian ychwanegol ar ormod o gynlluniau newydd. Nid nad oes lleoedd lle gellid arbenigo ynddynt, ond nid oedd eisiau gweld gormod o gynlluniau newydd. Roedd hefyd yn awyddus iawn i ni sicrhau bod safon y prentisiaethau rydym yn eu cynnig yn uchel ac yn safonol, ac nid oedd am i ni fynd lawr y llwybr o gael unrhyw gwrs prentisiaeth dim ond er mwyn cael y niferoedd i fyny. Mae honno'n neges y byddwn hefyd yn awyddus iawn i'w phwysleisio wrth i'r trafodaethau fynd ymlaen yn yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf.

In discussion with the head of the further education college, he also said that he was very keen for us not to waste additional funding on too many new schemes. It is not that there are no ways in which we could specialise, but he did not want to see too many new schemes. He was also very keen for us to ensure that the standard of the apprenticeships on offer were of a high level, and he did not want us to go down the route of having any old apprenticeship course in order to get the figures up. That is a message that I would also be very keen to emphasise as the discussions progress over the next few weeks and months.

The Deputy Minister for Skills (Jeff Cuthbert): I am very grateful to Plaid Cymru for bringing this debate forward, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to respond on behalf of the Welsh Government to the motion relating to youth unemployment and the Welsh Government's apprenticeship programme.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (Jeff Cuthbert): Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon, ac rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i ymateb ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru i'r cynnig sy'n ymwneud â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc a rhaglen brentisiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru.

In terms of youth unemployment, the latest statistics present a worrying picture in Wales and across the rest of the UK. Jobs Growth Wales is one of our key programme for government commitments, and was designed to respond to the level of youth unemployment facing us as a result of continued difficult economic conditions across the whole of the UK. Jobs Growth Wales aims to create 4,000 job opportunities

O ran diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc, mae'r ystadegau diweddaraf yn cyflwyno darlun pryderus yng Nghymru ac ar draws gweddill y DU. Mae Twf Swyddi Cymru yn un o'n rhaglenni allweddol ar gyfer ymrwymiadau llywodraeth, ac fe'i cynlluniwyd i ymateb i lefel y diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc sy'n ein hwynebu o ganlyniad i amodau economaidd anodd parhaus ar draws y DU gyfan. Nod Twf Swyddi Cymru yw creu 4,000 o

per year between now and March 2015, targeting unemployed young people aged 16 to 24, and offering a real job opportunity for a six-month period, working closely with employers across the private sector in particular. Through our partnership with the private sector, we have exceeded that target four months ahead of schedule. It is important that we are clear that Jobs Growth Wales is not a work placement programme; it is about responding to the needs of our young people whose main barrier to employment is a lack of work experience by providing them with opportunities to gain the experience valued so much by employers, leading, we hope, to long-term sustainable jobs.

gyfleoedd swyddi bob blwyddyn rhwng nawr a mis Mawrth 2015, gan dargedu pobl ifanc ddi-waith rhwng 16 a 24 oed, a chynnig cyfle swyddi go iawn am gyfnod o chwe mis, gan weithio'n agos gyda chyflogwyr ar draws y sector preifat yn benodol. Drwy ein partneriaeth gyda'r sector preifat, rydym wedi rhagori ar y targed hwnnw bedwar mis yn gynt na'r disgwyl. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn glir nad yw Twf Swyddi Cymru yn rhaglen lleoliad gwaith; mae'n ymwneud ag ymateb i anghenion ein pobl ifanc lle mai eu prif rwystr at gyflogaeth yw diffyg profiad gwaith drwy roi cyfleoedd iddynt gael y profiad y mae cymaint o gyflogwyr yn ei werthfawrogi, ac a fydd yn arwain, gobeithio, at swyddi cynaliadwy hirdymor.

We are opposed to amendment 1, which calls on us to ensure permanent jobs. In this economic climate, I do not think that anyone could ensure permanent jobs. However, together with apprenticeships, this provides clear and additional employment opportunities for young people across Wales. People from all walks of life speak positively about apprenticeships. They are respected and valued by individuals and employers alike. The affection associated with the programme crosses generations, regions, countries and, sometimes, even party lines. Apprentices who are highly skilled and highly qualified increase the attractiveness of Wales as a place to do business. Apprenticeships, underpinned by high-quality qualifications and the wider curricula, have become the gold standard for vocational competence in Wales.

Rydym yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1, sy'n galw arnom i sicrhau swyddi parhaol. Yn yr hinsawdd economaidd hon, ni chredaf y gallai unrhyw un sicrhau swyddi parhaol. Fodd bynnag, ynghyd â phrentisiaethau, mae hyn yn rhoi cyfleoedd cyflogaeth clir ac ychwanegol i bobl ifanc ledled Cymru. Mae pobl o bob cefndir yn siarad yn gadarnhaol am brentisiaethau. Maent yn cael eu parchu a'u gwerthfawrogi gan unigolion a chyflogwyr fel ei gilydd. Mae'r hoffter sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rhaglen yn croesi cenedlaethau, rhanbarthau, gwledydd ac, weithiau, ffiniau pleidiau hyd yn oed. Mae prentisiaid sydd yn hynod fedrus a hynod gymwys yn gwella apêl Cymru fel lle i wneud busnes. Mae prentisiaethau, yn seiliedig ar gymwysterau o ansawdd uchel a'r cwricwla ehangach, wedi dod yn safon aur ar gyfer cymhwysedd galwedigaethol yng Nghymru.

We are proud of those who secure an apprenticeship place and, indeed, those who secure a higher apprenticeship place. In today's market, we must strive to ensure that that holds as much value as a place at a top university. We can also be proud of our recent efforts on apprenticeship success rates. They have improved steadily over recent years, reaching 82% in 2010-11, up from 54% in 2006-07. That is why the places for new starts have decreased; young people are now staying for the full time and the places available for new starts have therefore dropped.

Rydym yn falch o'r rhai sy'n sicrhau lle ar gynllun prentisiaeth ac, yn wir, y rhai sy'n sicrhau lle ar gynllun prentisiaeth uwch. Yn y farchnad heddiw, rhaid inni geisio sicrhau y rhoddir cymaint o werth i hynny â lle mewn prifysgol dda. Gallwn hefyd fod yn falch o'n hymdrechion diweddar ar gyfraddau llwyddiant prentisiaethau. Maent wedi gwella'n gyson dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, gan gyrraedd 82% yn 2010-11, i fyny o 54% yn 2006-07. Dyna pam bod y lleoedd ar gyfer cyflogeion newydd wedi gostwng; mae pobl ifanc bellach yn aros am y tymor llawn ac mae'r lleoedd sydd ar gael ar gyfer cyflogeion newydd wedi gostwng felly.

As highlighted in the second point of the motion, as expressed by Leanne Wood, we have, as part of the budget agreement with Plaid Cymru, committed to providing an additional £20 million in each of the next two years to further enhance apprenticeship opportunities in Wales. This investment will support progression at all levels of apprenticeship and will specifically support 16 to 24-year-olds in employment. We are currently considering the exact detail of activity that the additional funding will support, but we certainly have ideas. I will provide Members with an update on progress when proposals for investment have been determined. These proposals will take account of the report of the Enterprise and Business Committee and, critically, labour market intelligence to ensure the best use of additional funding and to meet the needs of the Welsh economy. For those reasons, we oppose amendment 2, which asks us to announce plans. It is already our intention to do that, as I have explained. However, we are prepared to support amendment 3, which regrets the current youth employment rates—if indeed we need to vote on the amendments at all.

Fel yr amlygwyd yn ail bwynt y cynnig, fel y mynegwyd gan Leanne Wood, fel rhan o’r cytundeb cyllideb gyda Plaid Cymru, rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu £20 miliwn ychwanegol ym mhob un o’r ddwy flynedd nesaf i wella cyfleoedd prentisiaethau ymhellach yng Nghymru. Bydd y buddsoddiad hwn yn cefnogi cynnydd ar bob lefel o brentisiaeth ac yn cefnogi’n benodol bobl ifanc 16 i 24 oed sydd mewn cyflogaeth. Rydym ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried union fanylion y gweithgareddau y bydd y cyllid ychwanegol yn eu cefnogi, ond mae gennym syniadau yn bendant. Byddaf yn rhoi’r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar gynnydd i’r Aelodau pan fydd cynigion ar gyfer buddsoddiad wedi cael eu pennu. Bydd y rhain yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ac, yn hanfodol, gwybodaeth am y farchnad lafur er mwyn sicrhau’r defnydd gorau o gyllid ychwanegol ac i ddiwallu anghenion yr economi yng Nghymru. Am y rhesymau hynny, rydym yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2, sy’n gofyn inni gyhoeddi cynlluniau. Rydym yn bwriadu gwneud hynny eisoes, fel yr esboniais. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn barod i gefnogi gwelliant 3, sy’n gresynu at y cyfraddau cyflogaeth ymysg pobl ifanc ar hyn o bryd—yn wir, os oes angen inni bleidleisio ar y gwelliannau o gwbl.

Apprenticeship programmes are used by a number of successful businesses across Wales. These include companies such as GE Aviation Wales, which prides itself on its approach to providing career opportunities for talented individuals and which works closely with local schools, colleges and universities. GE Aviation Wales runs a highly successful three-year apprenticeship programme. SA Brain & Co Ltd, the Cardiff-based brewer, uses apprenticeships as a tool to help it to develop its managers and obtain a competitive advantage in the marketplace. We want to do more to place apprenticeships at the heart of Welsh employers’ recruitment plans, because at the heart of every single apprenticeship place is the relationship between the employer and apprentice. We need to do more to create conditions within which these relationships are forged, particularly with small businesses and microbusinesses.

Defnyddir rhaglenni prentisiaeth gan nifer o fusnesau llwyddiannus ledled Cymru. Mae’r rhain yn cynnwys cwmnïau fel GE Aviation Wales, sy’n ymfalchïo yn ei ddull o ddarparu cyfleoedd gyrfa i unigolion talentog ac sy’n gweithio’n agos gydag ysgolion, colegau a phrifysgolion lleol. Mae GE Aviation Wales yn rhedeg rhaglen brentisiaeth tair blynedd hynod lwyddiannus. Mae SA Brain & Co Ltd, bragwr yng Nghaerdydd, yn defnyddio prentisiaethau fel arf i’w helpu i ddatblygu ei reolwyr a sicrhau mantais gystadleuol yn y farchnad. Rydym yn awyddus i wneud mwy i roi prentisiaethau wrth wraidd cynlluniau recriwtio cyflogwyr Cymru, oherwydd y berthynas rhwng y cyflogwr a’r prentis yw’r sail i bob lle ar raglen prentisiaeth. Mae angen inni wneud mwy i greu amodau lle caiff y gydberthynas hon ei meithrin, yn enwedig gyda busnesau bach a microfusnesau.

6.00 p.m.

Moving on to the points mooted in the last point of the motion, we need to find innovative ways to engage businesses and raise the participation of businesses in apprenticeships. However, our approach is not simply to issue a range of grants, which is why we will oppose amendment 4. We want to work with businesses to encourage investment to support growth. During recent visits to north Wales, I saw how the young recruits programme is benefiting the people of Wales. Jones Butchers of Llangollen is a small business that has successfully overcome a number of barriers in order to offer apprenticeship opportunities and all its shop-based staff are currently on either a level 2 or level 3 apprenticeship framework. It is a microbusiness, but, with the support of the young recruits programme, it offered an additional apprenticeship opportunity to Tomi Lee Jones, who, having successfully completed his level 2, has since taken over the management of the shop and embarked upon the level 3 framework.

To ensure that this good work continues, this financial year we allocated over £4 million to the young recruits programme, which will allow us to double our annual target of 1,000 places. We are also working with Coleg Menai in Bangor to establish an apprenticeship agency to counteract the decline in engineering apprenticeships in north-west Wales ahead of possible substantial employment opportunities for young people associated with the development of a new power station at Wylfa B. Shared apprenticeship approaches help employers who are struggling with the cost and time burden and they allow apprentices to acquire a broad range of work experience and skills as they rotate with different businesses.

Finally, despite the tough economic conditions—we will oppose amendment 5 because of its negativity—we, alongside Wales's training providers, are working with businesses to make the commitment to pass on the skills of their current workforce to the next generation of employees.

6.00 p.m.

Gan symud ymlaen at y pwyntiau a grybwyllwyd ym mhwynt olaf y cynnig, mae angen inni ddod o hyd i ffyrdd arloesol o ymgysylltu â busnesau a chodi cyfranogiad busnesau mewn prentisiaethau. Fodd bynnag, mae angen gwneud mwy na dim ond cyhoeddi ystod o grantiau, a dyna pam y byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 4. Rydym am weithio gyda busnesau i annog buddsoddiad i gefnogi twf. Yn ystod ymweliadau diweddar i ogledd Cymru, gwelais sut y mae'r rhaglen recriwtiaid newydd o fudd i bobl Cymru. Busnes bach yw Jones y Cigydd o Langollen sydd wedi llwyddo i oresgyn nifer o rwystrau er mwyn cynnig cyfleoedd prentisiaeth ac mae pob aelod o'i staff yn y siop naill ai ar fframwaith prentisiaeth lefel 2 neu lefel 3 ar hyn o bryd. Microfusnes ydyw, ond, gyda chymorth y rhaglen recriwtiaid newydd, cynigiodd gyfle prentisiaeth ychwanegol i Tomi Lee Jones, sydd, ar ôl cwblhau ei lefel 2 yn llwyddiannus, wedi cymryd y dasg o reoli'r siop a dechrau ar fframwaith lefel 3.

Er mwyn sicrhau bod y gwaith da hwn yn parhau, yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon gwnaethom ddyrannu dros £4 miliwn i'r rhaglen recriwtiaid newydd, a fydd yn caniatáu inni ddyblu ein targed blynyddol o 1,000 o leoedd. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda Choleg Menai ym Mangor i sefydlu asiantaeth brentisiaeth i wrthbwyso'r gostyngiad mewn prentisiaethau peirianneg yn y gogledd-orllewin cyn y gellir sicrhau cyfleoedd cyflogaeth sylweddol posibl ar gyfer pobl ifanc sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu gorsaf bŵer newydd yn Wylfa B. Mae dulliau prentisiaethau a rennir yn helpu cyflogwyr sy'n cael trafferth gyda baich cost ac amser ac maent yn galluogi prentisiaid i ennill ystod eang o brofiad gwaith a sgiliau wrth iddynt gylchdroi gyda busnesau gwahanol.

Yn olaf, er gwaethaf yr amodau economaidd anodd—byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 5 oherwydd ei fod mor negyddol—rydym ni, ochr yn ochr â darparwyr hyfforddiant Cymru, yn gweithio gyda busnesau i wneud yr ymrwymiad i drosglwyddo sgiliau eu gweithlu presennol i'r genhedlaeth nesaf o gyflogeion.

Let us have confidence in our young people. Welsh apprentices and learners are winning medals across Europe in international skills competitions. Recently, at the skills competition at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham, 37 young people from Wales took part, and 16 of them won medals, five of them gold medals. Let us have faith in our young people and let us provide them with the maximum number of opportunities that we can.

Gadewch inni gael hyder yn ein pobl ifanc. Mae prentisiaid a dysgwyr yng Nghymru yn ennill medalau ar draws Ewrop mewn cystadlaethau sgiliau rhyngwladol. Yn ddiweddar, yn y gystadleuaeth sgiliau yn y Ganolfan Arddangos Genedlaethol yn Birmingham, cymerodd 37 o bobl ifanc o Gymru ran, ac enillodd 16 ohonynt fedalau, pump ohonynt yn fedalau aur. Gadewch inni gael ffydd yn ein pobl ifanc a gadwch inni gynnig cymaint o gyfleoedd â phosibl iddynt.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth hynod o bwysig hon. Agorodd Leanne y drafodaeth yn sôn am raglen llymder—os mai dyna yw'r gair cywir am *austerity* yn Gymraeg—Llywodraeth San Steffan. Rydym wedi clywed erbyn hyn y bydd y rhaglen honno'n parhau tan o leiaf 2018, ac mae hynny'n ei gwneud hyd yn oed yn fwy pwysig ein bod yn neilltuo arian i helpu pobl ifanc, yn lle ein bod yn cael yr un hunllef a gawsom yn yr 1980au, pan wnaeth cymaint o bobl ifanc golli gwaith. Mae nifer ohonynt heddiw nad ydynt wedi gweithio o gwbl. Nid ydym am fynd nôl i'r dyddiau du hynny. Gyda'r arian ychwanegol sydd wedi cael ei neilltuo y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd yr arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer prentisiaethau a hyfforddiant yn codi i dros £100 miliwn yn gyfan gwbl, ac mae hynny'n swm eithaf sylweddol yng nghyd-destun yr arian sydd ar gael i'r Llywodraeth yn fan hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank everyone who has taken part in this very important debate. Leanne opened the debate by mentioning the austerity progamme—I think 'llymder' is the correct term in Welsh for 'austerity'—of the Westminster Government. We have now heard that that programme will last until 2018at least, and that makes it even more important that we should allocate funding to assist our young people, rather than our going again through the nightmare that we had in the 1980s, when so many young people lost their jobs. Many of them have never worked to this day. We do not want to return to those dark days. With the additional funding that has been allocated for next year, the money available for apprenticeships and training will increase to over £100 million in total, and that is a significant sum in the context of the funding available to the Government here.

Pan agorodd Leanne y drafodaeth, soniodd am bwysigrwydd helpu pobl ifanc. Mae hi wedi gwneud hynny yn rhan bwysig o'i blaenoriaethau fel arweinydd Plaid Cymru, ac mae sicrhau gwaith, a gwaith i bobl ifanc yn arbennig, yn rhan bwysig o'i hagenda. Cyfeiriodd at yr angen i gael cynlluniau mentora, a chyfeiriodd Simon Thomas ac Alun Ffred at bwysigrwydd hynny hefyd. Y pwynt sylfaenol roedd hi'n ei wneud oedd bod rhaid inni sicrhau bod prentisiaethau yn arwain at waith, hynny yw, bod gwaith yn dilyn y brentisiaeth. Wrth gwrs, nid oes neb yn gallu rhoi gwarant 100% am hynny, ond os ydych yn datblygu sgiliau sy'n eich paratoi'n iawn am y gweithle, mae eich cyfle i gael gwaith gymaint yn fwy. Pwysleisiodd hefyd yr angen i sicrhau bod mwy o gyrsiau prentisiaethau ar gael trwy gyfrwng y

In opening the debate, Leanne talked about the importance of assisting young people. She has made that an important part of her priorities as leader of Plaid Cymru, and ensuring employment, particularly for young people, is an important part of her agenda. She referred to the need for mentoring schemes, and Simon Thomas and Alun Ffred also referred to the importance of mentoring. The fundamental point that she was making was we must ensure that apprenticeships lead to employment, that is, that employment follows the apprenticeship. No-one, of course, can give a 100% guarantee in that regard, but if you acquire skills that prepare you properly for the workplace, your chances of gaining employment are much enhanced. She also emphasised the need to ensure that more apprenticeship courses are available

Gymraeg ac ar gyfer menywod. Cyfeiriodd Simon yn benodol at hynny yn ei araith hefyd. Roedd hi'n tynnu sylw at argymhellion y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes. Dyna pam nad oeddem wedi neilltuo unrhyw beth yn benodol yn ein trafodaethau gyda'r Llywodraeth. Rydym eisiau cael trafodaethau i sicrhau ein bod yn cael y cynllun hwn yn iawn.

through the medium of Welsh and for women. Simon Thomas also referred specifically to that in his contribution. She drew attention to the recommendations of the Enterprise and Business Committee. That is why we had not made specific allocations in our discussions with the Government. We want to have discussions to ensure that we get this scheme right.

Yn ei gyfraniad, roedd Nick Ramsay yn cytuno â ni ynglŷn ag effaith diweithdra ar bobl ifanc ac ar gymdeithas yn gyffredinol. Mae'r effaith yn mynd ymhellach na'r economi; mae effeithiau cymdeithasol dwys hefyd o safbwynt teuluoedd, cymunedau, a'r ffordd mae pobl ifanc yn edrych ar eu hunain fel aelodau o gymdeithas.

In his contribution, Nick Ramsay agreed with us about the impact of unemployment on young people and on society in general. The impact goes further than the economy; there are also serious social impacts on families, communities, and the way young people view themselves as members of society.

Simon Thomas referred to the contribution by Eluned Parrott as a bottle of vinegar. I will add to that and say that there was a bit of sour grapes in there as well. When you add sour grapes to vinegar, it is a pretty difficult drink to swallow. I was a little disappointed, Eluned, in the sense that, last year, you did a deal on the pupil premium and we did not criticise you for that.

Cyfeiriodd Simon Thomas at y cyfraniad gan Eluned Parrott fel potel o finegr. Ychwanegaf at hynny a dweud bod ychydig o surni yno yn ogystal. Pan ychwanegwch surni at finegr, mae'n eithaf anodd ei lyncu. Roeddwn ychydig yn siomedig, Eluned, yn yr ystyr eich bod, y llynedd, wedi gwneud cytundeb ar y premiwm disgyblion ac ni wnaethom eich beirniadu chi am hynny.

Eluned Parrott: Will you take an intervention?

Eluned Parrott: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: No, I am responding to the points that you made in your speech. We can also remind ourselves that there was no firm assurance on the day of the budget as to how that money would be spent, and we did not criticise that either. It takes time for these things to be worked out. I am a bit surprised at Nick as well, because he challenged Leanne about this, but we deliberately did not include it because of his committee's recommendations. He should, in fact, have been aware that his committee had made recommendations, which we are now looking at in taking these things forward.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Na, rwy'n ymateb i'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch yn eich araith. Gallwn hefyd atgoffa ein hunain nad oedd unrhyw sicrwydd cadarn ar ddiwrnod y gyllideb o ran sut y byddai'r arian hwnnw yn cael ei wario, ac ni wnaethom feirniadu hynny ychwaith. Mae'n cymryd amser i'r pethau hyn gael eu gweithio allan. Rwy'n synnu braidd gyda Nick hefyd, oherwydd iddo herio Leanne am hyn, ond ni wnaethom ei gynnwys ar bwrpas oherwydd argymhellion ei bwyllgor. Mewn gwirionedd, dylai fod wedi bod yn ymwybodol bod ei bwyllgor wedi gwneud argymhellion, yr ydym yn awr yn edrych arnynt wrth fynd i'r afael â hyn.

Nick Ramsay: The Enterprise and Business Committee may perform a number of roles, but it has nothing to do with your agreement with Labour on the budget.

Nick Ramsay: Efallai bod gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes nifer o rolau, ond nid oes ganddo ddim i'w wneud â'ch cytundeb chi gyda Llafur ar y gyllideb.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: No, but your committee made certain recommendations. Are you

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nac oes, ond gwnaeth eich pwyllgor argymhellion penodol. A

suggesting that your recommendations should sit on a shelf somewhere gathering dust or would you like them to be implemented as part of an overall package? I would have thought that you would have welcomed that.

ydych yn awgrymu y dylai eich argymhellion eistedd ar silff rywle yn casglu llwch neu a hoffech iddynt gael eu rhoi ar waith fel rhan o becyn cyffredinol? Byddwn wedi meddwl y byddech wedi croesawu hynny.

Cyfeiriodd Simon at yr anghysonderau, neu'r anghyfartaledd, dylwn i ddweud, rhwng menywod a dynion mewn prentisiaethau adeiladu a pheirianneg, er enghraifft, gan gyfeirio at y gwahaniaeth nid yn unig o ran cyfleoedd, ond o ran yn y cyflog sydd ar gael ar ddiwedd y prentisiaethau hynny. Roedd hynny wedi tynnu ein sylw gan olygu bod yn rhaid i ni weithio yn galetach ar hynny.

Simon referred to the inconsistencies or the inequity, I should say, between women and men in construction and engineering apprenticeships, for example, and referred specifically to the difference not only in terms of opportunities, but the wages that are available at the end of those apprenticeships. That highlighted the fact that we need to work harder in that regard.

Roedd ef yn ymateb i Nick Ramsay, os caf ganmol Nick Ramsay am eiliad, pan oedd yn sôn am y gwahaniaeth rhwng ardaloedd trefol a gwledig. Mae hynny yn dod â ni at bwynt ynglŷn â helpu cwmnïau bach a llai, a phwynt a wnaeth Alun Ffred. Mae hyn yn ofnadwy o bwysig, oherwydd asgwrn cefn yr economi ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru, p'un ai ydym yn ei hoffi neu beidio, yw cwmnïau bach neu ganolig eu maint. Mae'r cwmnïau hynny yn ei chael hi'n anodd derbyn pobl ifanc ar brentisiaethau oherwydd y gost.

He was responding to Nick Ramsay, if I may praise Nick Ramsay for a second, when he mentioned the difference between urban and rural areas. That brings us to a point on assisting small companies, and the point that Alun Ffred made. This is exceptionally important, because small and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of the Welsh economy at present, whether we like it or not. Those companies find it extremely difficult to take young people on apprenticeships because of the cost.

Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 6.08 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 6.08 p.m.

Rydym eisiau annog y cwmnïau hynny drwy eu helpu yn ariannol i gymryd pobl ifanc ymlaen a sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn teimlo bod gwerth mewn prentisiaeth drwy roi lwfans i'r person ifanc hefyd. Felly, rydych yn helpu cwmnïau i gael prentisiaethau, sicrhau bod pobl yn datblygu sgiliau, ac mae pobl ifanc yn teimlo bod gwerth mewn prentisiaeth oherwydd bod lwfans ar gael. Dyna pam rydym yn cael trafodaethau gyda'r Llywodraeth ar hynny.

We want to encourage these companies by giving them financial assistance to take on young people and to ensure that young people feel that there is value in an apprenticeship by giving the young person an allowance as well. Therefore, you are assisting companies in taking on apprentices, giving people skills, and the young people will feel that it is worth getting an apprenticeship because an allowance is available. That is why we are entering negotiations with the Government on that.

I understand that Mohammad Asghar wanted to tell us about the wonderful Youth Contract in the UK, but I am not quite sure about its relevance to this debate. It was a debate for another place, perhaps, for an MP in Westminster, as no mention was made of the motion—or of any of the amendments, as it happens. However, I understand that he is very concerned about youth unemployment, although it did not seem to me that there was any reference to the motion under discussion.

Rwy'n deall bod Mohammad Asghar am ddweud wrthym am y Contract Ieuenctid gwych yn y DU, ond nid wyf yn hollol siŵr am ei berthnasedd i'r ddadl hon. Dadl i le arall oedd hon, i AS yn San Steffan efallai, gan na soniwyd am y cynnig—nac am unrhyw un o'r gwelliannau, fel y mae'n digwydd. Fodd bynnag, deallaf ei fod yn bryderus iawn am ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc, er nad oedd yn ymddangos i mi y gwnaed unrhyw gyfeiriad at y cynnig dan sylw.

Cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred at bobl ifanc sydd wedi derbyn graddau ond sy'n methu â chael swyddi a'r angen i wella o ran y math o sgiliau sydd eu hangen yn yr oes sydd ohoni ac yn y math o economi sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Roedd wedi cael trafodaethau gyda cholegau addysg bellach, sy'n cyfeirio at y ffaith bod angen i ni beidio â gwastraffu arian ar gynlluniau newydd—dyna pam rydym yn cynnal trafodaethau hyn—a sicrhau safon y prentisiaethau. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at yr angen i helpu cwmnïau bach.

Alun Ffred referred to young people who are graduates but who cannot find employment and the need for improvement in terms of the skills needed in the current age and in the kind of economy that we have at present. He had had discussions with further education colleges, which refer to the fact that we should not waste money on new schemes—that is why we are having these discussions—and should ensure quality apprenticeships. He also referred to the need to assist small companies.

I also thank the Deputy Minister for telling us about the current schemes. Rather than having new schemes for the sake of it, we want to build on the success of some of the existing schemes. He referred in particular to the young recruits programme, which is a success and is, frankly, oversubscribed at the moment. Therefore, we would like to see schemes such as that developed in the future because there is an incentive there for both sides: an incentive for the employer and an incentive for the young person who is taking up an apprenticeship opportunity. He referred, of course, to the need for us to consider the report of the Enterprise and Business Committee again, and how we take that forward.

Diolchaf hefyd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ddweud wrthym am y cynlluniau presennol. Yn hytrach na chael cynlluniau newydd dim ond er mwyn gwneud hynny, rydym yn awyddus i adeiladu ar lwyddiant rhai o'r cynlluniau presennol. Cyfeiriodd yn benodol at y rhaglen recriwtiaid newydd, sy'n llwyddiant ac sy'n orlawn ar hyn o bryd a dweud y gwir. Felly, hoffem weld cynlluniau fel hyn yn cael eu datblygu yn y dyfodol gan fod cymhelliant yno i'r ddwy ochr: cymhelliant i'r cyflogwr a chymhelliant i'r person ifanc sy'n manteisio ar gyfle prentisiaeth. Cyfeiriodd, wrth gwrs, at yr angen inni ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes unwaith eto, a sut yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â hynny.

I think that we have approached this in the right way. We have set out what the priority should be: to help young people to find work and to have the right skills for the current needs of the marketplace. We need to take our time to consider the way in which these schemes should be implemented. At the end of the day, we hope that the £20 million that has been allocated will go directly to apprenticeship schemes that will encourage employers to take young people on and will

Credaf ein bod wedi ymdrin â hyn yn y ffordd iawn. Rydym wedi nodi'r hyn y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth iddo: helpu pobl ifanc i ddod o hyd i waith ac i gael y sgiliau cywir ar gyfer anghenion presennol y farchnad. Mae angen inni gymryd ein hamser i ystyried y ffordd y dylid gweithredu'r cynlluniau hyn. Yn y pen draw, gobeithiwn y bydd yr £20 miliwn a ddyrannwyd yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i gynlluniau prentisiaeth a fydd yn annog cyflogwyr i dderbyn pobl ifanc a

give them the skills that are necessary for the current workplace. We can then say that we have done something to ameliorate the impact of the austerity programme of the Westminster Government.

rhoi'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnynt ar gyfer y gweithle ar hyn o bryd. Yna gallwn ddweud ein bod wedi gwneud rhywbeth i liniaru effaith rhaglen caledi Llywodraeth San Steffan.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. In that case, I will defer all voting under this item until voting time.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb ei wella. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau. Os felly, byddaf yn gohirio pob pleidlais o dan yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

The Presiding Officer: Item 7, the short debate, has been postponed. Therefore, we now move—

Y Llywydd: Gohiriwyd Eitem 7, y ddadl fer. Felly, symudwn yn awr—

Antoinette Sandbach: Madam Presiding Officer, I would like to—

Antoinette Sandbach: Fadam Lywydd, hoffwn—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Excuse me. I have not announced what we are going to move to yet. You cannot have your point of order until I have announced what we are going to do. Thank you. We now move to the motion to suspend Standing Orders.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Esgusodwch fi. Nid wyf wedi cyhoeddi yr hyn y byddwn yn symud ato eto. Ni allwch gael eich pwynt o drefn nes imi gyhoeddi beth yr ydym yn mynd i'w wneud. Diolch. Symudwn yn awr at y cynnig i atal Rheolau Sefydlog.

Cynnig i Atal Dros Dro Reol Sefydlog Rhifau 27.7 ac 12.20(i) er mwyn Caniatáu Cynnal Dadl ar y Ddwy Eitem Nesaf o Fusnes
Motion to Suspend Standing Orders Nos. 27.7 and 12.20(i) to Allow the Next Two Items of Business to be Debated

The Presiding Officer: I call Antoinette Sandbach on a point of order.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Antoinette Sandbach ar bwynt o drefn.

Antoinette Sandbach: I would like to raise a point of order under Standing Order No. 33.8. At 5.55 p.m. this evening, we received an e-mail in our in-boxes saying that a motion to suspend Standing Orders had been laid in the Table Office. At 6.06 p.m., the regulations that went with that motion were disclosed to Assembly Members. Madam Presiding Officer, Standing Order No. 33.8 indicates that you may permit such a motion to be proposed without notice if you are satisfied that to do so

Antoinette Sandbach: Hoffwn godi pwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 33.8. Am 5.55 p.m. heno, gwnaethom dderbyn e-bost yn ein blychau mewnol yn dweud bod cynnig i atal dros dro Reolau Sefydlog wedi cael ei osod yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno. Am 6:06 p.m., datgelwyd y rheoliadau a oedd yn cyd-fynd â'r cynnig hwnnw i Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Fadam Lywydd, mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 33.8 yn nodi y gallwch ganiatáu i gynnig o'r fath gael ei gynnig heb rybudd os ydych yn fodlon na fyddai gwneud hynny

'would not be an abuse of the Assembly's procedures or an infringement of the rights of minorities in the Assembly.'

'yn gamddefnydd ar weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad nac yn amharu ar hawliau lleiafrifoedd yn y Cynulliad.'

I assume that 'the minorities' means the minority parties in the Assembly. Madam Presiding Officer, I would like you to put on the record what contact you have had with the minority parties to indicate whether or not this would be an infringement of the rights of the minorities in the Assembly. Also, on what basis—[*Interruption*.]

Tybiaf fod 'y lleiafrifoedd' yn golygu'r pleidiau lleiafrifol yn y Cynulliad. Fadam Lywydd, hoffwn ichi gofnodi pa gyswllt a gawsoch gyda'r pleidiau lleiafrifol i ddangos a fyddai hyn yn amharu ar hawliau'r lleiafrifoedd yn y Cynulliad ai peidio. Hefyd, ar ba sail—*[Torri ar draws.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would like to listen to the point of order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn wrando ar y pwynt o drefn.

Antoinette Sandbach: Also, on what basis are you satisfied that suspending Standing Order No. 12.20(i), which requires motions to be tabled five days in advance, would not be an abuse of the Assembly's procedures in this case? I am particularly concerned that none of us have had an opportunity to see the regulations—or, rather, we have had less than six minutes to read those regulations.

Antoinette Sandbach: Hefyd, ar ba sail yr ydych yn fodlon na fyddai atal dros dro Reol Sefydlog Rhif 12.20(i), sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gynigion gael eu cyflwyno bum diwrnod ymlaen llaw, yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad yn yr achos hwn? Rwy'n arbennig o bryderus nad oes yr un ohonom wedi cael cyfle i weld y rheoliadau—neu, yn hytrach, rydym wedi cael llai na chwe munud i ddarllen y rheoliadau hynny.

The Presiding Officer: I am not prepared to accept your point of order, because we have had a week's notice that these regulations were coming. You quoted Standing Order No. 33.8, and I do not consider that your point of order is—. Well, I am not going to accept it. I do not have to give you my reasons, other than that is my interpretation of what is in Standing Orders. I call Simon Thomas on a point of order.

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf yn barod i dderbyn eich pwynt o drefn, gan ein bod wedi cael wythnos o rybudd fod y rheoliadau hyn yn dod. Gwnaethoch ddyfynnu Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 33.8, ac nid wyf yn ystyried bod eich pwynt o drefn yn—. Wel, nid wyf yn mynd i'w dderbyn. Nid oes rhaid imi roi fy rhesymau ichi, ar wahân i nodi mai fy nehongliad i ydyw o'r hyn sydd yn y Rheolau Sefydlog. Galwaf ar Simon Thomas ar bwynt o drefn.

Simon Thomas: Deallaf ein bod ar fin pleidleisio ar atal y Rheolau Sefydlog er mwyn trafod cannoedd o dudalennau o reoliadau. Rwyf yn pryderu nid yn unig ynghylch y ffaith nad ydym wedi cael digon o amser i'w hystyried, ond ynghylch a yw'r gosod mewn trefn, gan eu bod wedi'u gosod yn uniaith Saesneg. Mae hyn yn digwydd o bryd i'w gilydd gyda deddfwriaeth o San Steffan yn unig, ond dyma ddeddfwriaeth sydd wedi'i chreu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. A yw mewn trefn, felly, i Lywodraeth Cymru osod deddfwriaeth yn uniaith Saesneg cyn inni bleidleisio arni?

Simon Thomas: I understand that we are about to vote on suspending Standing Orders in order to discuss hundreds of pages of regulations. I am concerned not only about the fact that we have not had sufficient time to consider them, but about whether the laying is in order, given that they have been laid in English only. This happens from time to time with Westminster-only legislation, but this is legislation that has been drafted by the Welsh Government. Is it in order, therefore, for the Welsh Government to lay legislation in English only before we vote on it?

6.15 p.m.

6.15 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, Lywydd, rydym wedi derbyn

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Further to that point of order, Presiding Officer, we have received

y rheoliadau hyn mewn e-bost ryw 10 munud yn ôl. Rwyf wedi darllen fersiwn ar bapur o’r rheoliadau, ond a ydych yn gallu rhoi sicrwydd i mi fod yr hyn a geir yn yr e-bost—achos ni allaf ei darllen ar hyn o bryd, gan fod 300 o dudalennau a mwy yma—yr un peth â’r rheoliadau yr wyf wedi’u darllen ar bapur? Fel arall, bydd gofyn i mi a phawb arall yn y lle hwn drafod rhywbeth nad ydym yn siŵr yn ei gylch.

these regulations via e-mail some 10 minutes ago. I have read a printed copy of the regulations, but can you give me an assurance that what has been sent by e-mail—and I cannot read it just now as there are more than 300 pages—is the same thing as the regulations that I have read on paper? Otherwise, I will be expected, along with everyone else in this place, to discuss something that I am not sure about.

The Presiding Officer: Minister, did you wish to respond?

Y Llywydd: Weinidog, a oeddech yn dymuno ymateb?

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): If it would help with the proceedings, I can confirm that the e-mail and the hard copies are the same.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Os byddai’n helpu’r trafodion, gallaf gadarnhau bod yr e-bost a’r copïau caled yr un fath.

The Presiding Officer: It is unfortunate that these have been laid in English and not in Welsh, but that can happen in exceptional circumstances, and these are exceptional circumstances. I think that the Minister has given Rhodri—

Y Llywydd: Mae’n anffodus bod y rhain wedi cael eu gosod yn Saesneg ac nid yn Gymraeg, ond gall hynny ddigwydd mewn amgylchiadau eithriadol, ac mae’r rhain yn amgylchiadau eithriadol. Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi rhoi sicrwydd i Rhodri—

Peter Black: Further to that point of order—

Peter Black: Ymhellach i’r pwynt o drefn hwnnw—

The Presiding Officer: Order. May I just finish my sentence? I think that the Minister has given Rhodri Glyn Thomas an assurance that they are the same, but it is a matter for the Assembly to agree the suspension of Standing Orders or not. It is up to the Assembly to decide. I call on Peter Black to speak further to that point of order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A gaf orffen fy mrawddeg? Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi rhoi sicrwydd i Rhodri Glyn Thomas eu bod yr un fath, ond mae’n fater i’r Cynulliad gytuno ar atal dros dro Reolau Sefydlog neu beidio. Penderfyniad y Cynulliad ydyw. Galwaf ar Peter Black i siarad ymhellach i’r pwynt hwnnw o drefn.

Peter Black: Further to that point of order, Presiding Officer, the Minister has just said that they are the same when, in fact, they are not, because one has figures and the other does not. It would be useful if the Minister could point out to us where the differences are.

Peter Black: Ymhellach i’r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, Lywydd, mae’r Gweinidog newydd ddweud eu bod yr un fath ond, mewn gwirionedd, nid ydynt, oherwydd mae gan un ffigurau ond nid y llall. Byddai’n ddefnyddiol pe bai’r Gweinidog yn gallu dweud wrthym ble mae’r gwahaniaethau.

The Presiding Officer: I think that we are now bordering on having a debate. It really is a matter for Members to decide whether they want to suspend Standing Orders or not.

Y Llywydd: Credaf ein bod yn awr ar fin cael dadl. Mae wir yn fater i’r Aelodau benderfynu a ydynt am atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog ai peidio.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Point of order. The Minister has told me that they are the same documents. Can he now clarify the position, because Peter Black says that there are

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pwynt o drefn. Mae’r Gweinidog wedi dweud wrthyf mai’r un dogfennau ydynt. A all yn awr egluro’r sefyllfa, oherwydd mae Peter Black yn

figures in the documents that I have not read, and there certainly were not in the written copy that I had, which I did read?

dweud bod ffigurau yn y dogfennau nad wyf wedi eu darllen, ac yn sicr nid oedd rhai yn y copi ysgrifenedig a gefais i, y gwneuthum ei ddarllen?

The Presiding Officer: Minister, can you clarify?

Y Llywydd: Weinidog, a allwch egluro?

Carl Sargeant: I would be happy to clarify, Presiding Officer. The document was shared with individual Members over a week ago, and it was the same document as the one that we have supplied today, but without the numbers. It was explained to Members at that point, Presiding Officer, that we would not be able to issue the numbers until today. That story has not changed and the position of the Government remains the same. We issued the regulations at that time for advanced scrutiny by Members, and we have inserted the numbers accordingly today. The numbers were provided at 5.15 p.m. this evening. [*Interruption.*]

Carl Sargeant: Byddwn yn hapus i egluro, Lywydd. Rhannwyd y ddogfen ag Aelodau unigol dros wythnos yn ôl, a’r un ddogfen ydoedd â’r un yr ydym wedi ei darparu heddiw, ond heb y ffigurau. Eglurwyd i’r Aelodau bryd hynny, Lywydd, na fyddem yn gallu cyhoeddi’r ffigurau tan heddiw. Nid yw’r stori honno wedi newid ac mae safbwynt y Llywodraeth yn dal yr un fath. Cyhoeddwyd rheoliadau gennym bryd hynny er mwyn i’r Aelodau graffu arnynt ymlaen llaw, ac rydym wedi ychwanegu’r ffigurau yn unol â hynny heddiw. Darparwyd y ffigurau am 5.15 p.m. heno. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. We now need to move to discuss whether you wish to suspend Standing Orders. I ask the Minister to move the motion and then to speak to it.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nawr mae angen symud ymlaen i drafod a ydych yn dymuno atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Gofynnaf i’r Gweinidog gynnig y cynnig ac yna siarad yn ei gylch.

Cynnig NDM5117 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM5117 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog 33.6 a 33.8:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 33.6 and 33.8:

yn atal dros dro Reol Sefydlog 12.20(i) a Rheol Sefydlog 27.7 er mwyn caniatáu i NDM5118 ac NDM5119 gael eu trafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mercher 5 Rhagfyr 2012.

suspends Standing Order 12.20(i) and Standing Order 27.7 to allow NDM5118 and NDM5119 to be considered in Plenary on Wednesday 5 December 2012.

Carl Sargeant: I move the motion.

Carl Sargeant: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

If I may, I will give an example of the reasoning behind the suspension. We have before us an issue of fundamental importance: the consideration of a scheme that will provide support to over 330,000 of our most vulnerable families in Wales. The abolition of the council tax benefit is, in its current form by the UK Government, a huge change that requires us to develop and implement a new scheme that provides crucial support for 330,000 families. This is

Os caf, rhoddaf enghraifft o’r rhesymeg y tu ôl i’r atal dros dro. Mae’r mater sydd ger ein bron yn un hollbwysig: ystyried cynllun a fydd yn darparu cymorth i dros 330,000 o’n teuluoedd mwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru. Mae diddymu budd-dal y dreth gyngor, ar ei ffurf bresennol gan Lywodraeth y DU, yn newid enfawr sy’n gofyn inni ddatblygu a gweithredu cynllun newydd sy’n darparu cymorth hanfodol i 330,000 o deuluoedd. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae

something for which the Welsh Ministers have had to create legislation. No-one wants to be in the position—I certainly do not—of coming to the Assembly on the last Plenary of term asking it to agree to suspend Standing Orders so that we can consider these regulations. I recognise the importance of the Assembly's being able to consider these regulations properly, but unfortunately we have been forced into a position where we have no option other than to ask you to consider these regulations today.

Gweinidogion Cymru wedi gorfod creu deddfwriaeth ar ei gyfer. Nid oes neb eisiau bod yn y sefyllfa—yn sicr nid wyf i am fod ynddi—o ddod i'r Cynulliad i Gyfarfod Llawn olaf y tymor a gofyn iddo gytuno i atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog fel y gallwn ystyried y rheoliadau hyn. Rwy'n cydnabod pa mor bwysig ydyw bod y Cynulliad yn gallu ystyried y rheoliadau hyn yn iawn, ond yn anffodus rydym wedi cael ein rhoi mewn sefyllfa lle nad oes gennym ddewis arall heblaw gofyn i chi ystyried y rheoliadau hyn heddiw.

Allow me to outline why we are in this position. The UK Government announced, as part of its Welfare Reform Bill, as it was at the time, its intention to abolish the council tax benefit and to transfer the funding to the respective Governments in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and to authorities in England. [*Interruption.*]

Gadewch i mi amlinellu pam ein bod yn y sefyllfa hon. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU, fel rhan o'i Bil Diwygio Lles, fel yr oedd ar y pryd, ei bwriad i ddiddymu budd-dal y dreth gyngor a throsglwyddo'r arian i'r Llywodraethau priodol yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon ac i awdurdodau yn Lloegr. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Excuse me, Minister. Will you take an intervention?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Esgusodwch fi, Weinidog. A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Carl Sargeant: Not yet. Not at the moment, Llywydd.

Carl Sargeant: Ddim eto. Ddim ar hyn o bryd, Lywydd.

The Welsh Government has made it clear that, unlike the position in England, we would put in place a set of regulations to ensure that a consistent scheme applied right across Wales. We sought regulation-making powers in the Local Government Finance Act 2012, which, due to its contentious nature, was ping-ponged between the Commons and the Lords. It did not receive Royal Assent until 1 November, just over a month ago.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei gwneud yn glir y byddem, yn wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr, yn rhoi cyfres o reoliadau ar waith i sicrhau bod cynllun cyson yn gymwys ledled Cymru. Gwnaethom geisio pwerau gwneud rheoliadau yn Neddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 2012, a aeth, oherwydd ei natur ddadleuol, yn ôl ac ymlaen rhwng Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi. Ni chafodd Gydsyniad Brenhinol tan 1 Tachwedd, ychydig dros fis yn ôl.

We have always said that our regulations would be predicated on the basis of a funding allocation from the UK Government, which would be passported to local authorities to pay out to claimants. In the 2011 autumn statement, we were advised that the indicative funding transfer would be £222 million. By May 2012, the figure had reduced to £214 million—a much bigger cut than the original 10% that had been announced. We have repeatedly explained to the UK Government that we would need to draft our regulations to support subsequent cuts to the council tax support scheme if that funding

Rydym wedi dweud erioed y byddai ein rheoliadau yn cael eu seilio ar ddyraniad cyllid gan Lywodraeth y DU, a fyddai'n cael ei drosglwyddo i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn talu hawlwyr. Yn natganiad hydref 2011, cawsom wybod y byddai cyllid dangosol o £222 miliwn yn cael ei drosglwyddo. Erbyn mis Mai 2012, roedd y ffigur wedi gostwng i £214 miliwn—gostyngiad mwy o lawer na'r 10% gwreiddiol a oedd wedi ei gyhoeddi. Rydym wedi egluro dro ar ôl tro i Lywodraeth y DU y byddai angen inni ddrafftio ein rheoliadau i gefnogi toriadau dilynol i gynllun cymorth y dreth gyngor pe

were available. It follows that we now need to lay the final funding allocation in order to lay our regulations.

bai'r cyllid hwnnw ar gael. Mae'n dilyn bod angen inni nawr gyflwyno'r dyraniad cyllid terfynol er mwyn gosod ein rheoliadau.

As I said earlier, the UK Treasury announced the numbers to us at 5.15 p.m. this evening in order for us to lay the regulations. We have repeatedly asked and explained to the UK Government, and I have met with Lord Freud and Iain Duncan Smith twice in the past six months. Let me give you an example of the implications of the regulations and of the Standing Orders not being suspended today. In the Isle of Anglesey—[*Interruption.*]

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, cyhoeddodd Trysorlys y DU y ffigurau i ni am 5.15 p.m. heno er mwyn inni osod y rheoliadau. Rydym wedi gofyn dro ar ôl tro ac wedi esbonio i Lywodraeth y DU, ac rwyf wedi cwrdd â'r Arglwydd Freud ac Iain Duncan Smith ddwywaith yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf. Gadewch imi roi enghraifft ichi o oblygiadau peidio â derbyn y rheoliadau a pheidio ag atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog heddiw. Yn Ynys Môn—*[Torri ar draws.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry to interrupt you, Minister. The Minister is explaining why he wants to suspend Standing Orders. If Members would kindly listen, they can make their points later on.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf dorri ar eich traws, Weinidog. Mae'r Gweinidog yn egluro pam ei fod am atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Os byddai'r Aelodau'n fodlon gwrando, gallant wneud eu pwyntiau yn nes ymlaen.

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful, Presiding Officer.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar, Lywydd.

Let me explain the consequences of not passing these regulations today. In the Isle of Anglesey, 7,000 families will be affected. In Gwynedd, 11,300 families will be affected. In Conwy, 12,200 families will be affected. In Denbighshire, 11,000 families will be affected. In Powys, 10,500 families will be affected. In Pembrokeshire, 11,700 families will be affected. In Swansea, 27,500 families will be affected. In Neath Port Talbot, it is 19,400 families. In Bridgend, 15,000 families will be affected. In the Vale of Glamorgan, 11,000 families will be affected. In Cardiff, 36,000 families will be affected. In Rhondda Cynon Taf, it is 30,000 families. In Caerphilly, it is 20,000 families. In Blaenau Gwent, it is 10,500 families. In Monmouthshire, 6,800 families will be affected, and in Newport, 16,140 families will, on average, be affected.

Gadewch imi egluro canlyniadau peidio â phasio'r rheoliadau hyn heddiw. Ar Ynys Môn, effeithir ar 7,000 o deuluoedd. Yng Ngwynedd, effeithir ar 11,300 o deuluoedd. Yng Nghonwy, effeithir ar 12,200 o deuluoedd. Yn Sir Ddinbych, effeithir ar 11,000 o deuluoedd. Ym Mhowys, effeithir ar 10,500 o deuluoedd. Yn Sir Benfro, effeithir ar 11,700 o deuluoedd. Yn Abertawe, effeithir ar 27,500 o deuluoedd. Yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, mae'n 19,400 o deuluoedd. Yn Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, effeithir ar 15,000 o deuluoedd. Ym Mro Morgannwg, effeithir ar 11,000 o deuluoedd. Yng Nghaerdydd, effeithir ar 36,000 o deuluoedd. Yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, mae'n 30,000 o deuluoedd. Yng Nghaerffili, mae'n 20,000 o deuluoedd. Ym Mlaenau Gwent, mae'n 10,500 o deuluoedd. Yn Sir Fynwy, effeithir ar 6,800 o deuluoedd, ac yng Nghasnewydd, effeithir ar 16,140 o deuluoedd, ar gyfartaledd.

Simon Thomas: Will you take an intervention?

Simon Thomas: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Carl Sargeant: In a moment.

Carl Sargeant: Mewn munud.

I would be very happy to be scrutinised on

Byddwn yn hapus iawn i'r pwyllgor a'r

these regulations by the committee and the Commission at any appropriate time. I will also give a commitment to ensure that when we understand how these regulations are working, we will make amendments to the total quantum obtained from Westminster in order to distribute fairly among the families that are relying on us today—330,000 of them—and to passport the funding through to them. I hope that Members recognise the reason I have asked for the suspension of Standing Orders and the timing of the regulations today.

Comisiwn graffu ar y rheoliadau hyn ar unrhyw adeg briodol. Byddaf hefyd yn ymrwymo i sicrhau, pan fyddwn yn gwybod sut y mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gweithio, y gwnawn ddiwygiadau i gyfanswm y cwantwm a geir o San Steffan er mwyn dosbarthu'n deg ymhlith y teuluoedd sy'n dibynnu arnom heddiw—330, 000 ohonynt—ac i drosglwyddo'r cyllid iddynt. Gobeithiaf fod yr Aelodau'n cydnabod y rheswm yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Rheolau Sefydlog gael eu hatal dros dro ac amseriad y rheoliadau hyn heddiw.

I will take an intervention now, if it is appropriate.

Cymeraf ymyriad yn awr, os yw'n briodol.

The Presiding Officer: If you have finished speaking, it is not appropriate.

Y Llywydd: Os ydych chi wedi gorffen siarad, nid yw'n briodol.

Carl Sargeant: I can make sure that I add another line.

Carl Sargeant: Gallaf wneud yn siŵr fy mod yn ychwanegu llinell arall.

Simon Thomas: I will make sure that he has not finished speaking.

Simon Thomas: Gwnaf yn siŵr nad yw wedi gorffen siarad.

Minister, you have just listed the numbers of all the families in Wales affected by this. I understand that and accept it. It is also true of Scotland and England, yet both those countries have these regulations in place. They have been consulted upon and are now ready for a decision. Please can you give us a coherent reason why your Government has not consulted on the basic principles in these regulations and has not brought forward any draft form for us to scrutinise properly?

Weinidog, yr ydych newydd restru'r niferoedd o deuluoedd yng Nghymru y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt. Mae hefyd yn wir am yr Alban a Lloegr, ac eto mae gan y gwledydd hynny reoliadau ar waith. Buont yn destun ymgynghoriad ac maent bellach yn barod am benderfyniad. A allwch roi rheswm cydlynol inni pam nad yw eich Llywodraeth chi wedi ymgynghori ar yr egwyddorion sylfaenol yn y rheoliadau hyn ac nad yw wedi cyflwyno unrhyw ffurf ddrafft i ni graffu'n briodol arni?

Carl Sargeant: I would be very happy to—

Carl Sargeant: Byddwn yn hapus iawn i—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry for interrupting, but we are moving into a debate now—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am dorri ar draws, ond rydym yn troi hyn yn ddadl nawr—

Simon Thomas: We are discussing whether to suspend Standing Orders.

Simon Thomas: Rydym yn trafod a ddylid atal Rheolau Sefydlog.

The Presiding Officer: I do not want to curtail anybody from having a sensible debate, but I just need to understand: either you want to move to suspend Standing Orders or you do not. Have you finished, Minister?

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf am rwystro unrhyw un rhag cael dadl synhwyrol, ond mae angen i mi ddeall: naill ai rydych am gynnig atal Rheolau Sefydlog neu nid ydych am wneud hynny. A ydych wedi gorffen, Weinidog?

Carl Sargeant: In closing, I will explain why these regulations are being presented today, unlike in Scotland and in England. This is a very different scheme. In Wales, this is about social justice. We are not propping up the scheme that has been reduced by the UK Government, and it is unlike the scheme in Scotland, where the risk is extremely high. We have ensured that, wherever you are in Wales, you can receive a fair share of council tax benefit, if you are eligible. In order for us to comply, we need to complete these regulations today; otherwise, we are putting 330,000 families at risk of not having any support.

Carl Sargeant: Wrth gloi, hoffwn esbonio pam y mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno heddiw, yn wahanol i'r Alban a Lloegr. Mae hwn yn gynllun gwahanol iawn. Yng Nghymru, mae a wnelo hyn â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Nid ydym yn cynnal y cynllun sydd wedi cael ei leihau gan Lywodraeth y DU, ac mae'n wahanol i'r cynllun yn yr Alban, lle mae'r risg yn eithriadol o uchel. Rydym wedi sicrhau, ble bynnag yr ydych yng Nghymru, y gallwch gael cyfran deg o fudd-dal y dreth gyngor, os ydych yn gymwys. Er mwyn inni gydymffurfio, mae angen inni gwblhau'r rheoliadau hyn heddiw, fel arall, mae perygl na chaiff 330,000 o deuluoedd unrhyw gymorth.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Llywydd, we are discussing the suspension of Standing Orders. The Minister has explained why it is so important to 330,000 households in Wales. What he has not explained is why he did not lay these regulations months ago for us to scrutinise. He could have brought the figures to us today and these regulations would have been scrutinised beforehand. He has failed in his responsibility as a Minister. The Government has failed totally in its responsibility to bring these regulations to the Assembly in a way that means that we can properly scrutinise them.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Llywydd, rydym yn trafod atal y Rheolau Sefydlog. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi esbonio pam ei bod mor bwysig i 330,000 o gartrefi yng Nghymru. Yr hyn nad yw wedi ei egluro yw pam nad oedd wedi gosod y rheoliadau hyn fisoedd yn ôl er mwyn inni graffu arnynt. Gallai fod wedi cyflwyno'r ffigurau ger ein bron heddiw a byddai'r rheoliadau hyn wedi bod yn destun craffu ymlaen llaw. Mae wedi methu yn ei gyfrifoldeb fel Gweinidog. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu'n gyfan gwbl yn ei chyfrifoldeb i gyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn ger bron y Cynulliad mewn ffordd sy'n golygu y gallwn graffu arnynt yn briodol.

In my 13 years of being a Member here, I have seen some pretty poor practice by Governments. This is the worst example I have ever seen, and we are now being forced in the last item on the last day before recess to look at regulations when we do not even know what they are. The Minister tells me that it is the same document as the written document that I saw, and then he tells me that it is different because the figures are in the document that was presented to us half an hour ago. This is a total shambles, which brings us all into disrepute. I can tell you that my group was minded—and some of its members still are—to vote against this motion to suspend Standing Orders. My feeling is that we cannot do that because of the 330,000 households that you, Minister, and your Labour Government have placed in jeopardy by the way in which you have mishandled this in the worst possible way.

Rwyf wedi bod yn Aelod ers 13 o flynyddoedd ac wedi gweld enghreifftiau o arfer eithaf gwael gan Lywodraethau. Hon yw'r enghraifft waethaf a welais erioed, a chawn ein gorfodi yn awr yn yr eitem olaf ar y diwrnod olaf cyn y toriad i edrych ar reoliadau pan nad ydym hyd yn oed yn gwybod beth ydynt. Dywed y Gweinidog wrthyf mai'r un ddogfen ydyw â'r un ysgrifenedig a welais, ac yna mae'n dweud wrthyf ei bod yn wahanol gan fod ffigurau yn y ddogfen a gyflwynwyd inni hanner awr yn ôl. Mae hwn yn draed moch llwyr, sy'n dwyn anfri arnom i gyd. Gallaf ddweud wrthych fod fy ngrŵp yn ystyried—ac mae rhai o'i aelodau yn dal i ystyried—pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig hwn i atal Rheolau Sefydlog. Fy nheimlad yw na allwn wneud hynny oherwydd y 330,000 o gartrefi yr ydych chi, Weinidog, a'ch Llywodraeth Lafur wedi eu peryglu drwy'r ffordd yr ydych wedi

We will wait for your argument on the regulations. I am not committing myself to voting for the regulations, but I will vote for the Standing Orders to be put aside at this time. However, following the way in which you have presented this, Minister, I cannot guarantee you the votes of all members of my group.

camdrafod hyn yn y ffordd waethaf bosibl. Gwnawn aros am eich dadl ar y rheoliadau. Nid wyf yn ymrwymo fy hun i bleidleisio o blaid y rheoliadau, ond byddaf yn pleidleisio o blaid rhoi'r Rheolau Sefydlog o'r neilltu ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yn dilyn y ffordd yr ydych wedi cyflwyno hyn Weinidog, ni allaf warantu y cewch bleidleisiau pob aelod o'm grŵp.

Peter Black: I am also disappointed that we are faced with this last-minute decision. It seems from the words of the First Minister earlier on that his approach to this is not consensual: it is not about working together in the best interests of Wales; it is about brow-beating his opponents into agreeing with him. Until a few minutes ago, we had no explanatory memorandum or regulatory impact assessment. There has been no scrutiny and no accountability. That is not in anybody's interests, least of all the 330,000 council tax benefit claimants. The Welsh Government has not even consulted them on how the scheme should affect them. There has been no pre-legislative scrutiny of the regulations, which would have been possible. I have the 340 pages here from a week ago, but the committee has not had a chance to look at them. It could have done that a month ago, had they been made available then, but the Minister did not do that. There has been no public consultation. The Welsh Government has treated the Assembly and the Welsh people with contempt, and yet it expects us all to roll over and pass regulations that could still be passed next week, or on the first day back on 8 January.

Peter Black: Rwyf hefyd yn siomedig ein bod yn wynebu'r penderfyniad munud olaf hwn. Wrth wrando ar eiriau'r Prif Weinidog yn gynharach, mae'n ymddangos nad yw ei ymagwedd at hyn yn gwbl gydsyniol: nid oes a wnelo hyn â gweithio gyda'n gilydd er budd gorau Cymru, mae a wnelo â gorfodi ei wrthwynebwyr i gytuno ag ef. Tan ychydig funudau yn ôl, nid oedd gennym unrhyw femorandwm esboniadol nac asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol. Ni fu proses graffu na dim atebolrwydd. Nid yw hynny er budd unrhyw un, yn sicr nid y 330,000 o hawlwyr budd-dal y dreth gyngor. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru hyd yn oed wedi ymgynghori â hwy ar sut y dylai'r cynllun effeithio arnynt. Ni fu unrhyw graffu cyn-ddeddfwriaethol ar y rheoliadau, a fyddai wedi bod yn bosibl. Mae'r 340 o dudalennau o wythnos yn ôl o'm blaen, ond nid yw'r pwyllgor wedi cael cyfle i edrych arnynt. Gallai fod wedi gwneud hynny fis yn ôl, pe baent wedi bod ar gael bryd hynny, ond ni wnaeth y Gweinidog hynny. Ni fu unrhyw ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi trin y Cynulliad a phobl Cymru â dirmyg, ac eto mae'n disgwyl i bob un ohonom anwybyddu hynny a phasio rheoliadau a allai gael eu pasio o hyd yr wythnos nesaf, neu ar ddiwrnod cyntaf y tymor newydd ar 8 Ionawr.

6.30 p.m.

6.30 p.m.

We want to see good legislation that makes a difference, not regulations that could, for all we know, be flawed. There are 175,000 words in the draft regulations—roughly the same as *The Grapes of Wrath*. No legislature can be expected to pass documents of that length and complexity without proper scrutiny. We are meant to be a legislature, not the Carl Sargeant fan club. We have been offered a debate, but not post-legislative amendments other than the quantum. Would the Minister amend the scheme if the

Rydym am weld deddfwriaeth dda sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth, nid rheoliadau a allai, hyd y gwyddom, fod yn ddiffygiol. Mae 175,000 o eiriau yn y rheoliadau drafft—yn fras yr un faint â *The Grapes of Wrath*. Ni ellir disgwyl i unrhyw ddeddfwrfa basio dogfennau o'r hyd a'r cymhlethdod hwnnw heb broses graffu briodol. Ddeddfwrfa ydym, nid clwb cefnogwyr Carl Sargeant. Cynigiwyd dadl inni, ond nid diwygiadau ôl-ddeddfwriaethol heblaw am y cwantwm. A fyddai'r Gweinidog yn diwygio'r cynllun pe

committee asked him to? He has not given that undertaking. He has talked about the quantum, but not the scheme. Have we got the most appropriate scheme? I do not know, because we have not been able to question the Minister on that. Offers have been made to accommodate the passage of these regulations, including the insertion of a sunset clause so as to enable effective and efficacious post-legislative scrutiny. Those offers were rejected. The only conclusion that I can draw is that the Government is not interested in the 330,000 council tax benefit claimants, and would rather score political points. For that reason, we cannot support the suspension of Standing Orders today. Instead, we urge the Minister to do it properly, either by recalling the relevant committees and the Assembly, or by doing it during the first week back.

bai'r pwyllgor yn gofyn iddo wneud hynny? Nid yw wedi addo gwneud hynny. Mae wedi sôn am y cwantwm, ond nid y cynllun. A yw'r cynllun mwyaf priodol gennym? Ni wn, oherwydd nid ydym wedi gallu holi'r Gweinidog ynghylch hynny. Gwnaed cynigion i ddarparu ar gyfer hynt y rheoliadau hyn, gan gynnwys gosod cymal machlud fel y gellir craffu'n ôl-ddeddfwriaethol mewn ffordd effeithiol ac effeithlon. Gwrthodwyd y cynigion hynny. Yr unig gasgliad y gallaf ddod iddo yw nad oes gan y Llywodraeth ddiddordeb yn y 330,000 o hawlwyr budd-dal y dreth gyngor, a byddai'n well ganddi sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ni allwn gefnogi atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog heddiw. Yn hytrach, anogwn y Gweinidog i wneud pethau'n iawn, naill ai drwy alw'r pwyllgorau perthnasol a'r Cynulliad yn ôl, neu drwy wneud hynny yn ystod wythnos gyntaf y tymor newydd.

Antoinette Sandbach: The concern around the suspension of Standing Orders relates to, first, the fact that no good reason has been given as to why the motion was not tabled five days ago so that we would have been aware that this was going to happen as a certainty and, secondly, the very important point of scrutiny. On a different committee, sitting in a different capacity, we have had draft regulations disclosed by a Minister in advance; we knew that they would probably change, because the consultation had not finished, and they were indeed changed, but that did give us an opportunity to look at the regulations, scrutinise them, and have an impact upon them. As the Minister has said, this is an entirely new regime that is being introduced, and none of us know what the impact will be upon our constituents. We have not had an opportunity to look at the detail of the scheme. We have not had an opportunity to scrutinise its impact, and we are told that the committee responsible for that scrutiny will not be able to do it until after Easter. It will not even be able to do it in the next Assembly term. We have had an e-mail confirming that the likely date for scrutiny is after Easter. I do not think that that is acceptable. I agree with Peter Black when he says that this is something that could be dealt with early in the new year. We are coming back early in January, and there

Antoinette Sandbach: Mae'r pryder ynghylch atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog yn ymwneud, yn gyntaf, â'r ffaith nad oes rheswm da wedi cael ei roi ynghylch pam na chyflwynwyd y cynnig bum diwrnod yn ôl fel y byddem wedi bod yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn mynd i ddigwydd i sicrwydd ac, yn ail, y pwynt pwysig iawn yn ymwneud â chraffu. Ar bwyllgor gwahanol, yn gweithredu mewn rhinwedd gwahanol, mae rheoliadau drafft wedi cael eu datgelu gan Weinidog ymlaen llaw; gwyddem y byddent yn newid, fwy na thebyg, gan nad oedd yr ymgynghoriad wedi dod i ben, ac yn wir fe'u newidiwyd, ond rhoddodd hynny y cyfle inni edrych ar y rheoliadau, craffu arnynt a chael effaith arnynt. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae hon yn drefn hollol newydd sy'n cael ei chyflwyno, ac nid oes yr un ohonom yn gwybod beth fydd yr effaith ar ein hetholwyr. Nid ydym wedi cael cyfle i edrych ar fanylion y cynllun. Nid ydym wedi cael cyfle i graffu ar ei effaith, a dywedir wrthym na fydd y pwyllgor sy'n gyfrifol am y craffu hwnnw yn gallu ei wneud tan ar ôl y Pasg. Ni fydd yn gallu gwneud hynny hyd yn oed yn nhymor nesaf y Cynulliad. Rydym wedi cael e-bost yn cadarnhau mai'r dyddiad tebygol ar gyfer craffu yw ar ôl y Pasg. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n dderbyniol yn fy marn i. Cytunaf â Peter Black pan ddywed fod hyn yn rhywbeth y gellid delio ag ef yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn

should be an opportunity for people to properly consider the regulations and the potential impact that they have. I will not be supporting the suspension of Standing Orders.

newydd. Rydym yn dychwelyd yn gynnar ym mis Ionawr, a dylai fod cyfle i bobl ystyried y rheoliadau yn briodol a'r effaith bosibl a gânt. Ni fyddaf yn cefnogi atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog.

Ann Jones: I am going to speak in favour of the suspension of Standing Orders, and I do not do that lightly. The Minister in question will know the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee is very keen on proper consultation. In fact, we will be looking at the way in which we have consultation on legislation. Having heard the Minister today giving the number of families affected on my own patch, I cannot accept that Conservative Members on the benches to my left are thinking of voting against this motion. The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee did—and perhaps if Janet Finch-Saunders would like to listen, she would know what I am going to say—

Ann Jones: Rwy'n mynd i siarad o blaid atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog, ac ni wnaf hynny ar chwarae bach. Bydd y Gweinidog dan sylw yn gwybod bod y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol yn frwd dros ymgynghori priodol. Yn wir, byddwn yn edrych ar y modd yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar ddeddfwriaeth. Ar ôl clywed y Gweinidog heddiw yn nodi nifer y teuluoedd yr effeithir arnynt yn fy ardal i fy hun, ni allaf dderbyn bod yr Aelodau Ceidwadol ar y meinciau i'r chwith ohonof yn ystyried pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig hwn. Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol hynny—ac efallai pe bai Janet Finch-Saunders yn hoffi gwrando, byddai'n gwybod beth yr wyf yn mynd i'w ddweud—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Excuse me.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Esgusodwch fi.

Ann Jones: The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee did discuss this issue, and we decided as a committee—with the exception of Rhodri Glyn Thomas, who was not there—that we would not stand in the way of these regulations going forward today. [*Interruption.*] You did. That includes the Member for Aberconwy and the Conservative Member for North Wales.

Ann Jones: Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol drafod y mater hwn, a gwnaethom benderfynu fel pwyllgor—ac eithrio Rhodri Glyn Thomas, nad oedd yno—na fyddem yn rhwystro'r rheoliadau hyn rhag mynd yn eu blaen heddiw. [*Torri ar draws.*] Fe wnaethoch chi. Mae hynny'n cynnwys yr Aelod dros Aberconwy a'r Aelod Ceidwadol dros Ogledd Cymru.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry to interrupt. Will Members please not make comments when they are sitting down? If you wish to speak, indicate, and I will call you.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf dorri ar draws. A wnaiff yr Aelodau beidio â gwneud sylwadau pan fyddant ar eu heistedd? Os ydych yn dymuno siarad, dangoswch hynny, a galwaf arnoch.

Ann Jones: It did include all the members of the committee with, as I say, the exception of Rhodri Glyn Thomas, who was away on other Assembly business. We agreed that we would not hold up the regulations, but would return to them and scrutinise the scheme and the regulations. I was waiting for the Minister to come back and tell us that that would be in order. I verbally had it from the Minister that he was happy with that.

Ann Jones: Gwnaeth gynnwys pob aelod o'r pwyllgor ac eithrio, fel y dywedais, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, a oedd i ffwrdd ar fusnes arall y Cynulliad. Gwnaethom gytuno na fyddem yn rhwystro'r rheoliadau, ond y byddem yn dychwelyd atynt ac yn craffu ar y cynllun a'r rheoliadau. Roeddwn yn aros i'r Gweinidog ddod yn ôl a dweud wrthym y byddai hynny mewn trefn. Cefais wybod ar lafar gan y Gweinidog ei fod yn hapus â hynny.

I cannot go back to my constituency—whatever day we go back on—and face those 11,000 families in Denbighshire without agreement on this. I do not think, really and truthfully, that the Members who were going to oppose this could do that either. I think that we should move the suspension of Standing Orders and get on with it.

Ni allaf fynd yn ôl at fy etholaeth—pa ddiwrnod bynnag yr awn yn ôl—a wynebu'r 11,000 o deuluoedd hynny yn sir Ddinbych heb gytundeb ar hyn. Ni chredaf, mewn gwirionedd, y gallai'r Aelodau a oedd yn mynd i wrthwynebu hyn wneud hynny ychwaith. Credaf y dylem gynnig atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog a bwrw ymlaen â hi.

Andrew R.T. Davies: We will be objecting to the suspension of Standing Orders on this side of the house because of the arguments that have been made about the inability of the Minister to get on top of his brief and actually bring these papers forward. At the end of the day, Members have had, in the last half an hour, over 300 pages of regulations dropped into our inboxes, with no thought at all given to the process or any respect for this institution. This is not about the 300,000 families; every Member in this house will want to work to make sure that there is a mechanism in place that will protect some of the 300,000—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Byddwn yn gwrthwynebu atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog ar yr ochr hon i'r tŷ oherwydd y dadleuon sydd wedi cael eu gwneud am anallu'r Gweinidog i ymdopi â'i friff a chyflwyno'r papurau hyn mewn gwirionedd. Wedi'r cyfan, mae dros 300 o dudalennau wedi cael eu rhoi ym mlychau mewnol yr Aelodau yn yr hanner awr diwethaf, heb ystyried y broses o gwbl nac unrhyw barch at y sefydliad hwn. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â'r 300,000 o deuluoedd; bydd pob Aelod yn y tŷ hwn eisiau gweithio i wneud yn siŵr bod dull gweithredu ar waith a fydd yn diogelu rhai o'r 300,000—

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful to the Member for giving way on this issue.

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio ar y mater hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Yes, because you will be winding up shortly.

Y Llywydd: Ie, oherwydd byddwch yn dirwyn i ben yn fuan.

Carl Sargeant: Could you confirm or otherwise that your Member who is responsible for local government was briefed by my officials last week on these regulations?

Carl Sargeant: A allech gadarnhau, neu fel arall, fod eich Aelod sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol wedi cael ei friffio gan fy swyddogion yr wythnos diwethaf ar y rheoliadau hyn?

Andrew R.T. Davies: The principle on which we are hanging is whether the Minister provided adequate briefing and documentation so that Members could scrutinise and be informed of the situation. The clear fact is that you did not provide that, Minister, and you have been negligent in your duty. We want to work forward with the Government to make sure that there is a package of support in place. Therefore, by objecting to the suspension of Standing Orders, we believe that the Minister needs to take a long hard look at himself and work with parties across this Chamber to address the complete and utter disregard that he has had for executing his role. That is why, on this side of the house, we will be objecting to the suspension of Standing Orders.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr egwyddor yr ydym yn dal arni yw p'un a oedd cyfarfodydd briffio a dogfennaeth y Gweinidog yn ddigonol i'r Aelodau allu craffu arnynt a chael gwybod am y sefyllfa. Y ffaith amlwg yw na wnaethoch ddarparu hynny, Weinidog, a buoch yn esgeulus yn eich dyletswydd. Rydym am weithio yn y dyfodol gyda'r Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod pecyn o gymorth yn ei le. Felly, drwy wrthwynebu'r bwriad i atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog, credwn fod angen i'r Gweinidog edrych yn feirniadol arno ef ei hun a gweithio gyda'r pleidiau ar draws y Siambr hon i fynd i'r afael â'r difaterwch llwyr sydd wedi bod ganddo mewn perthynas â chyflawni ei rôl. Dyna pam, ar yr ochr hon i'r tŷ, y byddwn yn gwrthwynebu'r bwriad i atal dros dro y

Rheolau Sefydlog.

The First Minister is bellyaching there, but he has just defended the delivery unit—

Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn gwynfanllyd nawr, ond mae newydd amddiffyn yr uned gyflawni—

The First Minister: I thank the leader of the opposition for giving way. Those 300,000 households are the most important thing for me and, I am sure, for Members in this house. Well-paid politicians saying that those people are unimportant does us all a disservice and is a disgrace to his party.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolchaf i arweinydd yr wrthblaid am ildio. Y 300,000 o gartrefi hynny yw'r peth pwysicaf i mi ac, rwy'n sicr, i'r Aelodau yn y tŷ hwn. Mae gwleidyddion sy'n cael eu talu'n dda yn dweud bod y bobl hynny yn ddibwys yn gwneud anghymwynas â phob un ohonom ac yn warth i'w blaid.

Andrew R.T. Davies: As per usual, the First Minister is twisting the words in the typical lazy Labour attitude that he has. [*Interruption.*] This is about the incompetence of his Government and his Minister in bringing this forward to this institution. The opposition has the votes today to make sure that there is a package of support in place that has been scrutinised and will support the most vulnerable in our society. I hope that the opposition will oppose the suspension of Standing Orders and show the Minister for what he actually is.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yn ôl yr arfer, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn gwyrdroi'r geiriau yn y ffordd Lafur ddiog nodweddiadol sydd ganddo. [*Torri ar draws.*] Anallu ei Lywodraeth a'i Weinidog i gyflwyno hyn i'r sefydliad sydd wrth wraidd hyn. Mae gan yr wrthblaid y pleidleisiau heddiw i sicrhau bod pecyn cymorth yn ei le y craffwyd arno ac a fydd yn cefnogi'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr wrthblaid yn gwrthwynebu atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog ac yn dangos gwir gymeriad y Gweinidog.

The Presiding Officer: I have a few more speakers on this item and a lot of speakers on the next item if this goes through. I am hoping that we will have a sensible debate that we can all listen to and that I can hear. Jocelyn Davies is next.

Y Llywydd: Mae gennyf ychydig yn fwy o siaradwyr ar gyfer yr eitem hon a llawer mwy o siaradwyr ar gyfer yr eitem nesaf os aiff hyn drwodd. Rwy'n gobeithio y cawn ddadl synhwyrol y gall pob un ohonom wrando arni ac y gallaf ei chlywed. Jocelyn Davies sydd nesaf.

Jocelyn Davies: Minister, you have set a record today. It is the first time that I have been expected to vote for legislation when I have seen no explanatory notes, no impact assessment and when the regulations have had no scrutiny or consultation of any kind. I have no idea how it varies from the current council tax scheme, therefore it is a bit of a leap in the dark. It is a bit of an affront to expect me to vote for your legislation, because I would have had to have been an expert in the field to understand the highly technical legislation—over 300 pages of it—and I doubt that there is anybody in this room who understands these regulations. I am not ashamed to admit that it is beyond me without some explanation. They are so technical, Minister, that you have said that they are too technical to translate. If they are

Jocelyn Davies: Weinidog, yr ydych wedi gosod record heddiw. Dyma'r tro cyntaf y bu disgwyl i mi bleidleisio dros ddeddfwriaeth heb weld unrhyw nodiadau esboniadol, dim asesiad o effaith a phan nad oes unrhyw broses graffu nac ymgynghori o unrhyw fath wedi mynd rhagddi o ran y rheoliadau. Nid oes gennyf syniad sut y mae'n wahanol i gynllun presennol y dreth gyngor, felly mae'n dipyn o naid i'r tywyllwch. Mae'n dipyn o sarhad bod disgwyl i mi bleidleisio dros eich deddfwriaeth, oherwydd byddem wedi gorfod bod yn arbenigwr yn y maes i ddeall y ddeddfwriaeth hynod dechnegol—dros 300 tudalen ohoni—ac rwy'n amau a oes unrhyw un yn yr ystafell hon sy'n deall y rheoliadau hyn. Nid oes gennyf gywilydd i gyfaddef ei bod y tu hwnt i mi heb rywfaint o esboniad. Maent mor dechnegol, Weinidog,

too technical to translate, they are too technical to understand without explanation.

fel eich bod wedi dweud eu bod yn rhy dechnegol i'w cyfieithu. Os ydynt yn rhy dechnegol i'w cyfieithu, maent yn rhy dechnegol i'w deall heb esboniad hefyd.

This scheme might have considerable merit; however, the truth is, I do not know whether it does or not. Without appropriate scrutiny and consultation, do any of us know? It might be the scheme that I want and it might be the scheme that I do not want. That is why I suggested a sunset clause so that, 12 months from now, we could revisit this vote, when we would have all been in a better place to decide whether what you are proposing this afternoon is what we want. You rejected that, rather unreasonably I think. As you mentioned earlier, 330,000 households are affected, and I am expected to vote for this without knowing what effect this scheme will have on those 330,000 households. You have not explained that and that is of vital importance. You have not even tried to get support for this scheme from anybody who is not sitting on your own benches, which is a disgrace. I am open to a reasonable argument, possibly more than most people, but you have been really unreasonable.

Efallai fod gan y cynllun hwn gryn werth; fodd bynnag, y gwir yw, ni wn a oes ganddo ai peidio. Heb broses graffu ac ymgynghori briodol, a oes unrhyw un ohonom yn gwybod? Gallai fod y cynllun yr wyf am ei gael a'r cynllun nad wyf am ei gael. Dyna pam yr awgrymais gymal machlud fel y gallem, ymhen 12 mis, ailystyried y bleidlais hon, pan fyddem i gyd wedi bod mewn sefyllfa well i benderfynu ai'r hyn rydych yn ei gynnig y prynhawn yma yw'r hyn sydd ei eisiau arnom. Gwnaethoch wrthod hynny, braidd yn afresymol rwy'n credu. Fel y bu ichi sôn yn gynharach, effeithir ar 330,000 o aelwydydd, ac mae disgwyl imi bleidleisio dros hyn heb wybod pa effaith a gaiff y cynllun hwn ar y 330,000 o aelwydydd. Nid ydych wedi esbonio hynny ac mae'n hollbwysig. Nid ydych hyd yn oed wedi ceisio cael cymorth ar gyfer y cynllun hwn gan unrhyw un nad yw'n eistedd ar eich meinciau eich hun, sy'n warthus. Rwy'n agored i ddadl resymol, o bosibl yn fwy na'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, ond rydych wedi bod yn wirioneddol afresymol.

I am not prepared to support legislation that I cannot understand, and I do not think that I am a numpty. Therefore, if it was explained to me properly, and I was given a bit of time, I think that I would be able to grasp it. I think everybody else would be in the same position. I urge you all to please vote for the suspension of the Standing Orders—I support the Minister in that—but vote down the regulations, if that is what you want to do. If that is how you want to give him a lesson, that is how to do it, but let us have a debate. Make him bring the regulations back. Do you know what? You will not be in any better place next week or in January—you will be in the same place as you are now; you will still not be able to understand the regulations. Therefore, please change your minds and support him with the suspension of the Standing Orders. If you do not like the regulations, reject them and he can bring them back with that sunset clause. Just because he has failed in his job, it does not mean that we should fail in ours.

Nid wyf yn barod i gefnogi deddfwriaeth na allaf ei deall, ac ni chredaf fy mod yn wirion. Felly, pe bai'n cael ei egluro'n briodol i mi, a phe bawn yn cael ychydig o amser, credaf y byddwn yn gallu ei deall. Rwy'n credu y byddai pawb arall yn yr un sefyllfa. Fe'ch anogaf i gyd i bleidleisio dros atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog—cefnogaf y Gweinidog yn hynny o beth—ond i bleidleisio yn erbyn y rheoliadau, os mai dyna beth rydych am ei wneud. Os mai dyna sut rydych am ddysgu gwers iddo, dyna'r ffordd i'w gwneud, ond gadewch inni gael dadl. Gwnewch iddo ddod â'r rheoliadau yn ôl. Wyddoch chi beth? Ni fyddwch mewn sefyllfa well o gwbl yr wythnos nesaf nac ym mis Ionawr—byddwch yn yr un sefyllfa yr ydych ynddi ar hyn o bryd; ni fyddwch yn gallu deall y rheoliadau o hyd. Felly, newidiwch eich meddwl a chefnogwch ef i atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Os nad ydych yn hoffi'r rheoliadau, gwrthodwch hwy a gall ddod â hwy yn ôl gyda'r cymal machlud hwnnw. Am ei fod ef wedi methu yn ei swydd, nid

yw'n golygu y dylem ninnau fethu yn ein swyddi ni.

Joyce Watson: I will speak in support of suspending the Standing Orders, and I do not do that lightly. You can be assured of that in this Chamber today. I am a member of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee. [*Interruption*.]

Joyce Watson: Rwyf am siarad o blaid atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog, ac ni wnaf hynny ar chwarae bach. Gallwch fod yn sicr o hynny yn y Siambr hon heddiw. Rwy'n aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry, but I am trying to get a feel of what this house thinks, and some people are listened to in silence and some are not. Let us treat everybody with the same kind of respect.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond rwy'n ceisio cael rhyw syniad o'r hyn y mae'r tŷ hwn yn ei feddwl, a gwrandewir ar rai pobl mewn tawelwch ond nid eraill. Gadewch inni drin pawb â'r un math o barch.

Joyce Watson: As a member of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee, I was there when it was discussed, in terms of trying to find a way forward, and there is not a way forward for us here. I concur with a lot of what the previous speaker has said, in terms of Jocelyn saying that we will not be in a better place in a month's time and that we do need to scrutinise the regulations. That is what we agreed and discussed that we would agree in that committee.

Joyce Watson: Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol, yr oeddwn yno pan gafodd ei drafod, o ran ceisio dod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen, ac nid oes ffordd ymlaen i ni yma. Cytunaf â llawer o'r hyn y mae'r siaradwr blaenorol wedi ei ddweud, o ran Jocelyn yn dweud na fyddwn mewn sefyllfa well ymhen mis a bod angen inni graffu ar y rheoliadau. Dyna'r hyn y gwnaethom gytuno arno a'r hyn y gwnaethom drafod y byddem yn cytuno arno yn y pwyllgor hwnnw.

I cannot walk out of here tonight having voted against this, and go back to Pembrokeshire and face the 11,700 people who will no doubt be watching what is going on here and thinking that they will have to cancel Christmas immediately, and the same goes for the 11,300 people in Gwynedd and the 10,500 people in Powys. [*Interruption*.]

Ni allaf gerdded allan o'r lle yma heno ar ôl pleidleisio yn erbyn hyn, a mynd yn ôl i sir Benfro a wynebu'r 11,700 o bobl a fydd yn ddiau yn gwylio'r hyn sy'n digwydd yma ac yn meddwl bod yn rhaid iddynt ganslo'r Nadolig ar unwaith, ac mae'r un peth yn wir am y 11,300 o bobl yng Ngwynedd a'r 10,500 o bobl ym Mhowys. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Will you take an intervention?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Joyce Watson: Not at this stage.

Joyce Watson: Ddim ar hyn o bryd.

I cannot go back and hold my head up high, saying, 'I had an opportunity today to make sure that you had the money in your pockets and that your family will survive the changes such as they are, and as hard as they are in any case'. I cannot go back in December, immediately before Christmas, and say that, on a point of principle, whatever that is, 'I failed you'. I agree absolutely with Jocelyn. It is one thing that we do not have a scheme that we can read and understand, but it is

Ni allaf fynd yn ôl a dal fy mhen yn uchel, a dweud, 'Cefais gyfle heddiw i wneud yn siŵr bod arian gennych yn eich pocedi ac y bydd eich teulu yn goroesi'r newidiadau fel ag y maent ac er mor galed ydynt'. Ni allaf fynd yn ôl ym mis Rhagfyr, yn union cyn y Nadolig, a dweud, ar bwynt o egwyddor, beth bynnag ydyw, 'Fe wnes i eich methu'. Cytunaf yn llwyr â Jocelyn. Un peth yw dweud nad oes gennym gynllun y gallwn ei ddarllen a'i ddeall, ond peth arall yw dweud

another that we must do our job and do our job to protect the people out there who need the help. That is why I will be supporting it, and I urge other people to do exactly the same.

bod yn rhaid inni wneud ein swydd a gwneud ein swydd i ddiogelu'r bobl y mae angen yr help arnynt. Dyna pam y byddaf yn ei gefnogi, ac anogaf bobl eraill i wneud yn union yr un fath.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I have to be honest, I would first like to address the matter of procedure. Forgive me for thinking that the very detailed Standing Orders are there—

Janet Finch-Saunders: Rhaid imi fod yn onest, yn gyntaf hoffwn fynd i'r afael â'r mater o weithdrefn. Maddeuwch imi am feddwl bod y Rheolau Sefydlog manwl iawn yno—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Excuse me, but I rule on the Standing Orders. I have ruled, therefore, can you please move on to deciding why we should suspend the Standing Orders, or not?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Esgusodwch fi, ond fi sy'n dyfarnu ar y Rheolau Sefydlog. Rwyf wedi dyfarnu, felly, a fyddech cystal â symud ymlaen i benderfynu a ddylem atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog ai peidio?

Janet Finch-Saunders: To be honest, there is confusion as to whether you have or not, because you have allowed debate without suspending the Standing Order. [*Interruption.*]

Janet Finch-Saunders: A bod yn onest, mae dryswch ynghylch a ydych wedi gwneud ai peidio, oherwydd rydych wedi caniatáu dadl heb atal dros dro y Rheol Sefydlog. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have ruled that it is within the Standing Orders. We are now looking to suspend Standing Orders. It is not a point of order. We are now looking to suspend Standing Orders. If you wish to speak to that, please do; if not, please sit down.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rwyf wedi dyfarnu ei bod o fewn y Rheolau Sefydlog. Rydym yn awr yn ceisio atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Nid pwynt o drefn ydyw. Rydym yn awr yn ceisio atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Os hoffech siarad am hynny, gwnewch hynny; os nad ydych, eisteddwch i lawr.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Is it not regrettable, colleagues, that this Welsh Labour Government has put us in this position that we are in today? When you talk about supporting the vulnerable, the students, the pensioners and those on lower incomes, whose fault is it that we are in this mess? Whose incompetence and failures need to be addressed? I would like to take the Minister to task for some of the comments that he has made over the last few weeks on this.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Onid yw'n destun gofid, gydweithwyr, bod y Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru hon wedi ein rhoi yn y sefyllfa rydym ynddi heddiw? Pan fyddwch yn sôn am gefnogi'r rhai sy'n agored i niwed, y myfyrwyr, y pensiynwyr a'r rhai ar incwm is, bai pwy ydyw ein bod ni yn y twll hwn? Anallu a methiannau pwy y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy? Hoffwn alw'r Gweinidog i gyfrif am rai o'r sylwadau y mae wedi'u gwneud dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf ar hyn.

6.45 p.m.

6.45 p.m.

The statutory instruments required for this preferred scheme are being rushed through in the most abhorrent manner. Despite the Minister's claims to the contrary, it is indeed a matter of public record. By his own admission, the Minister and his department were aware of the indicative figures as early

Mae'r offerynnau statudol sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer y cynllun hwn a ffefrir yn cael eu rhuthro drwyddo yn y modd mwyaf ffiaidd. Er gwaethaf honiadau'r Gweinidog i'r gwrthwyneb, mae'n wir yn fater o gofnod cyhoeddus. Yn ôl ei gyfaddefiad ei hun, roedd y Gweinidog a'i adran yn ymwybodol

as May this year, and there was no reason whatsoever why he could not have implemented and put the draft regulations in place and put the figures in at a later date. You had the indicative figures, Minister; you could have gone for the worst-case scenario. In your statement, you have the audacity to say that a critical component of the regulations is the percentage figure that applies a reduction to the council tax liability. You go on to say that the percentage must accurately reflect the reduced level of funding and that, while the Treasury provided some indicative figures for Wales in May, these figures were significantly lower than the previous estimates that it provided. Is it not a fact that today's autumn statement provides a better amount for this? Therefore, have we not been misled yet again? Frankly, you have displayed appalling incompetence and failure in your post.

o'r ffigurau dangosol mor gynnar â mis Mai eleni, ac nid oedd unrhyw reswm o gwbl pam na allai fod wedi rhoi'r rheoliadau drafft ar waith a rhoi'r ffigurau i mewn yn ddiweddarach. Roedd y ffigurau dangosol gennych Weinidog; gallech fod wedi dewis y senario gwaethaf. Yn eich datganiad, mae gennych yr hyfdra i ddweud mai elfen hollbwysig o'r rheoliadau yw'r ffigur canrannol sy'n gweithredu lleihad ar atebolrwydd y dreth gyngor. Ewch yn eich blaen i ddweud bod yn rhaid i'r ganran adlewyrchu'n gywir y lefel is o gyllid ac, er i'r Trysorlys ddarparu rhai ffigurau dangosol ar gyfer Cymru ym mis Mai, roedd y ffigurau hyn yn sylweddol is na'r amcangyfrifon blaenorol a ddarparwyd ganddo. Onid yw'n ffaith bod datganiad yr hydref heddiw yn darparu swm gwell ar gyfer hyn? Felly, onid ydym wedi cael ein camarwain unwaith eto? A dweud y gwir, rydych wedi dangos analllu ofnadwy a methiant yn eich swydd.

Despite having consultation with Ministers and despite these indicative figures, you still feel that the Government has a right to drop 340 pages on Assembly Members, thereby denying us our right to very important scrutiny. You have even mentioned today that these regulations are not quite the same as the English regulations—[*Interruption.*] Yes, you did, earlier on. You have even made mention of the other authorities, but Scotland and England have been able to implement them. They have considered that their vulnerable people, students, pensioners and those on lower incomes, are important enough to have done this work, and so should you.

Er y broses ymgynghori â Gweinidogion ac er gwaethaf y ffigurau dangosol, rydych yn dal i deimlo bod gan y Llywodraeth hawl i gyflwyno 340 o dudalennau i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, gan wrthod yr hawl i ni graffu ar hyn, sy'n broses bwysig iawn. Rydych hyd yn oed wedi sôn heddiw nad yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn hollol yr un fath â'r rheoliadau yn Lloegr—[*Torri ar draws.*] Do fe wnaethoch, yn gynharach. Rydych hyd yn oed wedi sôn am yr awdurdodau eraill, ond mae'r Alban a Lloegr wedi gallu eu gweithredu. Maent wedi ystyried bod eu pobl hwy sy'n agored i niwed, myfyrwyr, pensiynwyr a'r rhai ar incwm is, yn ddigon pwysig i fod wedi gwneud y gwaith hwn, ac yn yr un modd dylech chithau fod wedi ystyried gwneud hynny.

The introduction of the Welsh regulations has been riddled with incompetence, laziness and a lack of consideration to the highest degree. These regulations have implications for our students, they will impact on our pensioners, and they will affect the most vulnerable in our society. This is not the first time in the past 18 months that I have seen this slipshod way of trying to bring things through the National Assembly for Wales. It is not good enough for the people out there and it is certainly not good enough for us as Assembly Members who want to do our job. We feel

Mae cyflwyno rheoliadau Cymru wedi bod yn llawn anallu, diogi a diffyg ystyriaeth i'r graddau uchaf. Bydd goblygiadau i'n myfyrwyr yn sgîl y rheoliadau hyn, byddant yn effeithio ar ein pensiynwyr, a byddant yn effeithio ar y rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Nid dyma'r tro cyntaf yn y 18 mis diwethaf imi weld y modd esgeulus hwn o geisio cyflwyno pethau drwy Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Nid yw'n ddigon da i bobl y tu allan i'r Cynulliad ac yn sicr nid yw'n ddigon da i ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad sydd am wneud ein gwaith.

that we have a duty to do our job and a duty to scrutinise what you bring forward, and we have every right to do that. Today, Minister, you have not won our confidence. You have displayed total disrespect—

Teimlwn fod gennym ddyletswydd i wneud ein gwaith a dyletswydd i graffu ar yr hyn rydych yn ei gyflwyno, ac mae gennym bob hawl i wneud hynny. Heddiw, Weinidog, nid ydych wedi ennill ein hyder. Rydych wedi dangos diffyg parch llwyr—

Carl Sargeant: I am very grateful to the Member for giving way. I have listened very carefully to the Member's contribution. Of course, she did not raise many of these points in last week's briefing. However, if we are doing right by our communities and the people we represent—such as the 12,250 people you represent in Conwy—will you today go out of this building having voted against their having council tax benefit?

Carl Sargeant: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Rwyf wedi gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar gyfraniad yr Aelod. Wrth gwrs, ni chododd lawer o'r pwyntiau hyn yn y cyfarfod briffio yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, os ydym yn gwneud yn iawn â'n cymunedau a'r bobl a gynrychiolwn—fel y 12,250 o bobl yr ydych yn eu cynrychioli yng Nghonwy—a wnewch chi adael yr adeilad hwn heddiw wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn rhoi budd-dal y dreth gyngor iddynt?

Janet Finch-Saunders: You will learn which way I vote when the vote on whether to suspend Standing Orders, or not, is taken, and not a minute before.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Cewch wybod pa ffordd yr wyf yn pleidleisio pan bleidleisir ar ba un ai i atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog ai peidio a dim eiliad cyn hynny.

Minister, given the urgency of this situation, you should have brought this forward before now. You have had the documents for a month. As for the briefing, colleagues, let me tell you this: at the briefing that I was summoned to and to which I agreed to go along, I was told that I could ask as many questions as I wanted to. I asked numerous questions, one of which was whether we could have a sunset clause that would allow us to scrutinise the legislation at a later date. To this day, I have not had any of those questions answered. Therefore, you really need to look at the way in which you determine what constitutes a briefing.

Weinidog, o gofio brys y sefyllfa hon, dylech fod wedi cyflwyno hyn cyn hyn. Mae'r dogfennau wedi bod gennych ers mis. O ran y cyfarfod briffio, gyd-Aelodau, gadewch imi ddweud hyn wrthych: yn y cyfarfod briffio y cefais fy ngalw iddo ac y cytunais fynd iddo, dywedwyd wrthyf y gallwn ofyn cymaint o gwestiynau ag yr oeddwn yn dymuno eu gofyn. Gofynnais nifer o gwestiynau, ac un ohonynt oedd a allem gael cymal machlud a fyddai'n ein galluogi i graffu ar y ddeddfwriaeth ar ddyddiad diweddarach. Hyd heddiw, nid wyf wedi cael ateb i unrhyw un o'r cwestiynau hynny. Felly, mae gwir angen ichi edrych ar y ffordd rydych yn penderfynu beth yw cyfarfod briffio.

It is our duty as elected Assembly Members to stand up for those 330,000 people who need this support. It is our duty to ensure that this scheme and these regulations are fit for that purpose. I certainly cannot give you my support as far as these regulations are concerned.

Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom fel Aelodau etholedig o'r Cynulliad i sefyll o blaid y 330,000 o bobl y mae angen y cymorth hwn arnynt. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i sicrhau bod y cynllun hwn a'r rheoliadau hyn yn addas at y diben hwnnw. Yn sicr ni allaf roi fy nghefnogaeth ichi o ran y rheoliadau hyn.

Jenny Rathbone: Bearing in mind that the UK Government only told the Minister today at 5.15 p.m. what the amount of money involved would be, and bearing in mind that, if we do not suspend Standing Orders, 330,000 families will have to spend

Jenny Rathbone: Gan gadw mewn cof bod Llywodraeth y DU ond wedi dweud wrth y Gweinidog heddiw am 5.15 p.m. beth fyddai'r swm o arian dan sylw, a chan gofio, os nad ydym yn atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog, y bydd 330,000 o deuluoedd yn

Christmas—

gorfod treulio'r Nadolig—

Peter Black *rose*—

Peter Black *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. She is not taking an intervention.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n derbyn ymyriad.

Jenny Rathbone: Bearing in mind that 330,000 families will have to spend Christmas wondering whether or not they have to pay council tax, for the first time in most cases—because they are the poorest families in Wales—I do not understand why it is not possible for us to absorb the clearly argued option 2 that the Minister has laid out in the explanatory memorandum, in large print on pages 10 to 12, paragraphs 64 to 78. He will speak to that option, so it is perfectly possible for us to consider this matter—it is not rocket science. We should, therefore, suspend Standing Orders to consider this matter, so that 330,000 families in Wales know where they stand.

Jenny Rathbone: Gan gadw mewn cof y bydd yn rhaid i 330,000 o deuluoedd dreulio'r Nadolig yn meddwl tybed a oes rhaid iddynt dalu'r dreth gyngor ai peidio, am y tro cyntaf yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion—gan mai nhw yw'r teuluoedd tlotaf yng Nghymru—nid wyf yn deall pam nad yw'n bosibl inni ddeall opsiwn 2 a ddadleuwyd yn glir ac a nodwyd gan y Gweinidog yn y memorandwm esboniadol, mewn print bras ar dudalennau 10 i 12, paragraffau 64 i 78. Bydd yn siarad am yr opsiwn hwnnw, felly mae'n berffaith bosibl inni ystyried y mater hwn—nid yw'n anodd. Dylem, felly, atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog i ystyried y mater hwn, fel bod 330,000 o deuluoedd yng Nghymru yn gwybod beth yw eu sefyllfa hwy.

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): We did not receive the numbers until 5.15 p.m.; that is absolutely right. The reason why we could not lay the regulations until then was because the UK Government only passed the Bill on 1 November, which means that we only had 25 working days to do that. We gave notice of this whole process to colleagues in other parties. I wrote to the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee and to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee, clearly explaining the difficulty that we were presented with.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Ni chawsom y ffigurau tan 5.15 p.m.; mae hynny'n hollol gywir. Ni allem fod wedi gosod y rheoliadau tan hynny gan nad oedd Llywodraeth y DU wedi pasio'r Bil tan 1 Tachwedd, sy'n golygu mai dim ond 25 diwrnod gwaith oedd gennym i wneud hynny. Gwnaethom hysbysu cyd-Aelodau mewn pleidiau eraill am y broses gyfan hon. Ysgrifennais at y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol a'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol, gan egluro'n fanwl yr anhawster a oedd yn ein hwynebu.

I regret that the position that we are in is not of our making, but the fact is that the numbers provided by the UK Government came through at 5.15 p.m..

Yn anffodus, mae'r sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi yn un nad oeddem yn gyfrifol amdani, ond y gwir yw mai am 5.15 p.m. y cawsom y ffigurau a ddarparwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to suspend Standing Orders. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. Unless three Members wish for the bell to be rung, I will proceed directly to the vote on the motion to suspend Standing Orders. I see that no-one wishes for the bell to be rung.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Oni bai bod tri Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu, symudaf yn syth at y bleidlais ar y cynnig i atal dros dro y Rheolau Sefydlog. Gwelaf nad oes neb yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu.

Cynnig NDM5117: O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.
Motion NDM5117: For 33, Abstain 0, Against 18.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.

The Presiding Officer: As two-thirds of the Members voting have not supported the motion, the motion is not agreed. Therefore, the next two items of business cannot be debated.

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes dwy ran o dair o’r Aelodau sy’n pleidleisio wedi cefnogi’r cynnig, nid yw’r cynnig wedi ei dderbyn. Felly, ni ellir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf o fusnes.

Pwynt o Drefn
Point of Order

The First Minister: I listened carefully to the debate; passions were raised and points were made regarding process. However, I do not believe that most Members in the Chamber want there to be no council tax reduction scheme. So, I have to put the Assembly on notice that the Government will give consideration to writing to you,

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar y ddadl; mynegwyd angerdd a chodwyd pwyntiau ynglŷn â phroses. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod y rhan fwyaf o’r Aelodau yn y Siambr am gael sefyllfa lle nad oes cynllun gostyngiadau’r dreth gyngor. Felly, rhaid imi rybuddio’r Cynulliad y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried ysgrifennu atoch, Lywydd, gyda’r

Presiding Officer, with a view to recalling the Assembly during recess, if it is felt that that is necessary. That is more important, in terms of thinking of the 330,000 households affected, than whatever we might be doing in the recess. I do not ask you to do it now, Presiding Officer—I simply say that this is one option that the Government will consider. The most important thing is the financial arrangements of those people on low pay—far more lowly paid than we are here. That is the ultimate consideration for the Government. The process will not be understood by the people; what they will understand is their need to be paid. [*Interruption.*] I hear Members on the Conservative benches going on about incompetence.

bwriad o alw'r Cynulliad yn ôl yn ystod y toriad, os teimlir bod angen hynny. Mae hynny'n bwysicach, wrth ystyried y 330,000 o aelwydydd yr effeithir arnynt, na beth bynnag y byddem yn ei wneud yn ystod y toriad. Nid wyf yn gofyn i chi ei wneud yn awr, Lywydd—ond yn syml mae'n un opsiwn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ei ystyried. Y peth pwysicaf yw trefniadau ariannol y bobl hynny ar gyflog isel—sy'n cael eu talu llawer llai na'r hyn yr ydym ni'n cael ein talu yma. Dyna'r ystyriaeth bennaf i'r Llywodraeth. Ni chaiff y broses ei deall gan y bobl; yr hyn y byddant hwy yn ei ddeall fydd eu hangen i gael eu talu. [*Torri ar draws.*] Clywaf yr Aelodau ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr yn sôn am anallu.

The Presiding Officer: Order. You are making this point of order, First Minister.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rydych yn gwneud y pwynt hwn o drefn, Brif Weinidog.

The First Minister: Let the leader of the opposition tell those people that they are unimportant. I do not want to prolong this debate. However, as I said, I put the Assembly on notice that, if the Government feels it appropriate—[*Interruption.*]

Y Prif Weinidog: Gadewch i arweinydd yr wrthblaid ddweud wrth y bobl hynny eu bod yn ddibwys. Nid wyf am ymestyn y ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, rwyf am rybuddio'r Cynulliad, os bydd y Llywodraeth yn teimlo bod hynny'n briodol—*[Torri ar draws.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

The First Minister: If the Government feels it appropriate, it will write to you, Presiding Officer, to recall the Assembly in order to ensure that there is a scheme in place in good time. I acknowledge, of course, the procedural points made by Members. I do not dismiss those at all. However, I believe that there is general goodwill—there is no goodwill in the Conservative Party; they do not care—[*Interruption*.] There is general goodwill among other Members to take these regulations forward. [*Interruption*.]

Y Prif Weinidog: Os yw'r Llywodraeth yn teimlo ei bod yn briodol, bydd yn ysgrifennu atoch, Lywydd, i alw'r Cynulliad yn ôl er mwyn sicrhau bod cynllun ar waith mewn da bryd. Cydnabyddaf, wrth gwrs, y pwyntiau gweithdrefnol a wnaed gan yr Aelodau. Nid wyf yn eu diystyru o gwbl. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod ewyllys da yn gyffredinol—nid oes unrhyw ewyllys da yn y Blaid Geidwadol; nid ydynt yn hidio dim—*[Torri ar draws.]* Mae ewyllys da yn gyffredinol ymysg yr Aelodau eraill i weithredu ar y rheoliadau hyn. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I call Jocelyn Davies.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies.

Jocelyn Davies: I would like to indicate from these benches that we are prepared for the Assembly to be recalled and we would be very happy if the Government took that decision. However, I warn the Government that, if it comes back with the same proposal,

Jocelyn Davies: Hoffwn nodi o'r meinciau hyn ein bod yn barod i'r Cynulliad gael ei alw'n ôl a byddem yn hapus iawn pe bai'r Llywodraeth yn cymryd y penderfyniad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, os daw yn ôl gyda'r un cynnig, hoffwn rybuddio'r Llywodraeth ei

it is likely to get the same result as today.

bod yn debygol o gael yr un canlyniad â heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I wish to make the point that the recall of the Assembly is a matter for me to consider. That would happen only after I received a formal request from the First Minister. He has put us on notice that that may happen. Were I to receive such a request on this matter, I would wish to know what circumstances had changed to justify a recall. I call the First Minister.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn wneud y pwynt bod galw'r Cynulliad yn ôl yn fater i mi ei ystyried. Byddai hynny ond yn digwydd ar ôl i mi dderbyn cais ffurfiol gan y Prif Weinidog. Mae wedi rhoi rhybudd y gall hynny ddigwydd. Pe bawn yn derbyn cais o'r fath ar y mater hwn, byddwn am wybod pa amgylchiadau a oedd wedi newid i gyfiawnhau galw'n ôl. Galwaf ar y Prif Weinidog.

The First Minister: Just to assist, I hear what the Member says. It is quite clear that there would need to be further discussion on this issue in order to ensure that the scheme is put in place. Of course, those discussions will need to take place with the appropriate parties. I accept that, of course.

Y Prif Weinidog: Er mwyn cynorthwyo, clywaf yr hyn y mae'r Aelod yn ei ddweud. Mae'n eithaf clir y byddai angen trafodaeth bellach ar y mater hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei roi ar waith. Wrth gwrs, bydd angen cynnal y trafodaethau hynny gyda'r pleidiau priodol. Derbyniaf hynny wrth gwrs.

Peter Black: I wish to say that we are also prepared to work with the Government on this if it is prepared to talk to us.

Peter Black: Hoffwn ddweud ein bod yn barod hefyd i weithio gyda'r Llywodraeth ar hyn os yw'n barod i siarad â ni.

The Presiding Officer: I am sure that the First Minister is pleased to hear that. I await his formal request. [*Interruption.*] I call Byron Davies.

Y Llywydd: Rwy'n siŵr bod y Prif Weinidog yn falch o glywed hynny. Arhosaf am ei gais ffurfiol. [*Torri ar draws.*] Galwaf ar Byron Davies.

Byron Davies: As a Conservative Member, I have just been accused by the First Minister of not caring. I want to say that I care very much, and I ask him to withdraw that remark.

Byron Davies: Fel Aelod Ceidwadol, rwyf newydd gael fy nghyhuddo gan y Prif Weinidog o beidio â phoeni. Hoffwn ddweud fy mod yn poeni'n fawr, a gofynnaf iddo dynnu'r sylw hwnnw yn ôl.

The First Minister: I will withdraw that comment as soon as the Conservatives indicate that they will support the council tax reduction for 330,000 households. Then, I will be pleased to withdraw that comment.

Y Prif Weinidog: Tynnaf y sylw hwnnw yn ôl cyn gynted ag y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn nodi y byddant yn cefnogi'r gostyngiad yn y dreth gyngor i 330,000 o gartrefi. Yna, byddaf yn falch o dynnu'r sylw hwnnw yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: It was agreed that voting time would take place after the last item of business. Are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? There are not, so we will proceed to voting time.

Y Llywydd: Cytunwyd y byddai'r cyfnod pleidleisio yn digwydd ar ôl yr eitem olaf o fusnes. A oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Nid oes, felly awn ymlaen i'r cyfnod pleidleisio.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Cynnig NDM5114: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.

Motion NDM5114: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 39.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Sandbach, Antoinette

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.

Gwelliant 1 i NDM5114: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 1 to NDM5114: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 39.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
Davies, Jocelyn
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Roberts, Aled
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy

Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty

Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 2 i NDM5114: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 2 to NDM5114: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 26.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment not agreed.

Cynnig NDM5115: O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.
Motion NDM5115: For 34, Abstain 0, Against 18.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

The Presiding Officer: I am assured that that is the end of today’s business. Thank you. That brings today’s proceedings to a close.

Y Llywydd: Caf fy sicrhau mai dyna ddiwedd busnes heddiw. Diolch. Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 7.00 p.m.
The meeting ended at 7.00 p.m.

Aelodau a’u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)

Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru Annibynnol – Independent Plaid Cymru)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)