Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mawrth, 12 Mehefin 2012
Tuesday, 12 June 2012

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

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog
Questions to The First Minister

Awdurdod Datgomisiynu Niwclear

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

1. Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: *Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael gyda'r Awdurdod Datgomisiynu Niwclear (NDA) OAQ(4)0565(FM)*

1. Lord Elis-Thomas: *What discussions has the First Minister had with the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority. OAQ(4)0565(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r Awdurdod Datgomisiynu Niwclear, ond cafodd Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy drafodaethau gyda'r awdurdod yn ystod ymweliad â gorsaf bŵer niwclear Trawsfynydd ar 19 Ionawr 2012, a bydd yn cyfarfod â chadeirydd yr awdurdod ar 12 Gorffennaf.

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): I have had no discussions with the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, but the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development had discussions with the authority during a visit to Trawsfynydd nuclear power station on 19 January 2012, and will be meeting the chair of the NDA on 12 July.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: Rwy'n falch iawn bod y cyfarfodydd hyn yn digwydd gyda chadeirydd yr awdurdod, a fu ar ymweliad â Thrawsfynydd yn ddiweddar. Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol bod rhwng 600 a 650 o bobl yn cael eu cyflogi yn atomfa Trawsfynydd a bod y swyddi hynny yn diflannu o fewn pedair blynedd. O'r boblogaeth honno, mae 200 o staff Magnox a 160 o staff asiantaeth, ac mae 50% ohonynt, sef hanner y nifer hwnnw, yn byw o fewn 20 milltir i'r safle. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog, drwof i, roi addewid i bobl Dwyfor Meirionnydd y bydd yn gwneud pob ymdrech i greu swyddi cyfatebol ar y safle hwnnw, ac y bydd hefyd yn rhoi cefnogaeth lwyr i'r prosiect o werthu Horizon Nuclear Power, fel y bydd parhâd yn y diwydiant niwclear yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru?

Lord Elis-Thomas: I am very pleased that these meetings are taking place with the chair of the authority, who visited Trawsfynydd recently. The First Minister will be aware that between 600 and 650 people are employed in the nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd and that those posts are due to disappear within four years. Of that population, there are 200 Magnox staff and 160 agency staff, and 50% of those, which is half that number, live within 20 miles of the site. Will the First Minister, through me, give a pledge to the people of Dwyfor Meirionnydd that he will make every effort to create corresponding jobs on that site, and that he will also give full support to the project of selling Horizon, so that there can be a continuation of the nuclear industry in north-west Wales?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf hynny. Rwy'n deall pa mor bwysig yw'r diwydiant ynni niwclear i'r iaith Gymraeg, nid dim ond yn ardal Trawsfynydd, ond hefyd, wrth gwrs, yng ngogledd Sir Fôn, wrth gofio'r nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg sy'n gweithio yn Wylfa ac, ar hyn o bryd, ar safle Trawsfynydd. Mae'r Aelod yn gwybod bod ardal antur wedi

The First Minister: I will do that. I understand how important the nuclear energy industry is to the Welsh language, not only in the Trawsfynydd area, but also, of course, in the north of Anglesey, bearing in mind the number of Welsh speakers who work at Wylfa and, currently, at the Trawsfynydd site. The Members knows that an enterprise

cael ei sefydlu yn Nhrawsfynydd, a bydd y Llywodraeth yn gweithio'n galed iawn er mwyn sicrhau bod swyddi yn cael eu cadw ar y safle, o gofio pa mor bwysig yw'r safle hwn i'r economi lleol.

zone has been established in Trawsfynydd, and the Government will be working very hard in order to ensure that jobs are retained on the site, bearing in mind how important this site is to the local economy.

Russell George: There are still question marks over the future of the new nuclear reactor on the Wylfa site. What contingency planning is your Government doing now to mitigate the risk of a fit-and-proper company not stepping forward to take up the project?

Russell George: Mae cwestiynau o hyd ynghylch dyfodol yr adweithydd niwclear newydd ar safle'r Wylfa. Pa waith cynllunio wrth gefn y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud yn awr i liniaru'r risg na fydd cwmni addas a phriodol yn camu ymlaen i ddwyn y prosiect yn ei flaen?

The First Minister: There is interest in the site and I have met with organisations who are interested in buying the site. We are working closely with the appropriate Whitehall departments to ensure that happens.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae diddordeb yn y safle ac rwyf wedi cyfarfod â sefydliadau sydd â diddordeb mewn prynu'r safle. Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gydag adrannau priodol Whitehall i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

William Powell: Given the support that you have previously expressed for the redevelopment of the Trawsfynydd site, which you have restated today, will you please outline any discussions that you have had with the National Grid in terms of the necessary upgrading of the network in that area, so as to avoid it becoming a critical pinch point in the wider network?

William Powell: O ystyried y gefnogaeth yr ydych wedi ei mynegi yn y gorffennol ar gyfer ailddatblygu safle Trawsfynydd, cefnogaeth yr ydych wedi ei hailddatgan heddiw, a wnewch chi amlinellu unrhyw drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda'r Grid Cenedlaethol o ran y gwaith angenrheidiol i uwchraddio'r rhwydwaith yn yr ardal honno, er mwyn osgoi iddi beri problemau critigol i'r rhwydwaith ehangach?

The First Minister: At the moment, it is a question of what kind of power might be generated on a site at Trawsfynydd. Nobody has yet come forward with suggestions to build a new reactor at Trawsfynydd, and much of the infrastructure, I understand, remains in place. What is important is to ensure that there are jobs there to replace those that will go when the work comes to an end in the next few years.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n ymwneud â'r math o ynni y gellir ei gynhyrchu ar safle yn Nhrawsfynydd. Nid oes unrhyw un eto wedi cyflwyno awgrymiadau i adeiladu adweithydd newydd yn Nhrawsfynydd, a deallaf fod llawer o'r seilwaith yn parhau i fod yn ei le. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw sicrhau bod swyddi ar gael i gymryd lle'r rhai a fydd yn cael eu colli pan fydd y gwaith yn dod i ben yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Cymorth i Fyfyrwyr

Support for Students

2. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gymorth i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0560)FM*

2. Llyr Huws Gruffydd: *Will the First Minister make a statement on support for students in Wales. OAQ(4)0560(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu o leiaf £3.6 biliwn i gynorthwyo myfyrwyr yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn.

The First Minister: The Welsh Government will be providing at least £3.6 billion to support students during the lifetime of this Assembly.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Diolch am yr ateb, Brif Weinidog. Rwy'n deall ei bod hi'n fwriad gan Cyllid Myfyrwyr Cymru i ganoli swyddi mewn canolfan alwadau ym Mae Colwyn, ac y gallai hyn olygu colli rhyw 60 neu 70 o swyddi drwy Gymru, gyda llawer ohonynt, o bosib, yn symud i Darlington, lle mae canolfan y Cwmni Benthyciadau Myfyrwyr. A ydych chi'n rhannu'r gofidiau sydd wedi cael eu codi gyda fi ynglŷn â cholli'r swyddi hyn o Gymru, ac hefyd yr effaith y bydd colli'r gwasanaethau wyneb yn wyneb lleol, sydd ar gael gyda staff profiadol, yn ei gael ar ansawdd y gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei ddarparu?

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Thank you for that response, First Minister. I understand that it is the intention of Student Finance Wales to centralise jobs in a call centre in Colwyn Bay, and that this could mean losing some 60 or 70 jobs across Wales, with many of them possibly moving to Darlington, where the Student Loans Company centre is located. Do you share the concerns that have been raised with me about the loss of these jobs from Wales, and about the impact that the loss of the local face-to-face services that are provided by experienced staff will have on the quality of the service provided?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddem, wrth gwrs, fel Llywodraeth, yn erbyn unrhyw gynllun a fyddai'n trosglwyddo swyddi o Gymru i unrhyw le arall. Mae'n bwysig dros ben bod swyddi'n cael eu cadw yng Nghymru.

The First Minister: As a Government, we would, of course, be against any scheme that would transfer jobs out of Wales to any other location. It is exceptionally important that jobs are retained in Wales.

Angela Burns: First Minister, I would like to ask you about the recent confusion caused by members of your Cabinet with regard to the threat of university campus closures in Wales. While the Deputy Minister for Skills said in Plenary that he is

'loath to give a direct assurance'

of no closures, the Minister for Education and Skills has stated in no less than three answers to written questions from me that none will close. Therefore, which is it? Can you, as First Minister of Wales, provide assurances to students across Wales that no Welsh university campus will close as a result of Welsh Labour reconfiguration?

Angela Burns: Brif Weinidog, hoffwn ofyn i chi am y dryswch a achoswyd yn ddiweddar gan aelodau o'ch Cabinet ynghylch y bygythiad i gau campysau prifysgolion yng Nghymru. Tra bo'r Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau wedi dweud yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ei fod yn

'gyndyn o roi sicrwydd uniongyrchol'

na fydd campysau'n cael eu cau, mae'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau wedi datgan mewn dim llai na thri ateb i gwestiynau ysgrifenedig oddi wrthyf na fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael eu cau. Felly, pa un yw hi? A allwch, fel Prif Weinidog, roi sicrwydd i fyfyrwyr ledled Cymru na fydd yr un campws prifysgol yng Nghymru yn cau o ganlyniad i ad-drefnu Llafur Cymru?

The First Minister: That is a matter for the universities. We want to see an amalgamation of some institutions in order to make them stronger for the future. It is a matter for universities to decide what campuses should operate. As far as we are concerned, it is important that as many campuses are available as possible to ensure that there is as much participation in higher education as possible.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n fater i'r prifysgolion. Rydym am weld rhai sefydliadau'n cyfuno er mwyn eu gwneud yn gryfach ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mater i brifysgolion yw penderfynu pa gampysau ddylai weithredu. O'n safbwynt ni, mae'n bwysig bod cymaint o gampysau â phosibl ar gael i sicrhau bod cymaint o gyfranogiad mewn addysg uwch â phosibl.

Cwestiynau Heb Rybudd gan Arweinwyr y Pleidiau

Questions Without Notice from the Party Leaders

The Leader of the Opposition (Andrew R.T. Davies): First Minister, on the weekend, we all saw the images from mid Wales, and the personal grief caused for many of the residents of the towns and villages affected by the flooding. We all pay tribute to the emergency services. I appreciate that it is only a couple of days since the events happened in mid Wales, but based on the initial assessments, is your Government confident that it will be able to meet the financial and logistic requirements placed on it to support the local communities to rebuild their lives?

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Andrew R.T. Davies): Brif Weinidog, ar y penwythnos, gwelsom oll y delweddau o ganolbarth Cymru, a'r galar personol a achoswyd i nifer o drigolion y trefi a'r pentrefi yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y llifogydd. Rydym oll yn talu teyrnged i'r gwasanaethau brys. Rwy'n sylweddoli mai dim ond ychydig o ddiwrnodau a aeth heibio ers y digwyddiadau yn y canolbarth, ond yn seiliedig ar yr asesiadau cychwynnol, a yw eich Llywodraeth yn hyderus y bydd yn gallu bodloni'r gofynion ariannol a logistaidd a osodwyd arni i gefnogi cymunedau lleol i ailadeiladu eu bywydau?

The First Minister: We are not aware of any financial or logistic requirements at this stage. It is important that the clear-up operation continues and the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development and the Minister for Local Government and Communities have both been keeping a close eye on the situation and have visited the area.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym yn ymwybodol o unrhyw ofynion ariannol neu logistaidd ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n bwysig bod y gwaith clirio yn parhau ac mae Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy a'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn cadw llygad barcud ar y sefyllfa ac maent wedi ymweld â'r ardal.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. One of the things that would help greatly would be to look at some of the arrangements that are in place to assist inland waterways' flow and to take excess water out to the coast. Historically, we have had the National Rivers Authority and local land defence committees in place that help local communities to participate in planning to clear estuaries and point out where the pinch points are to the authorities when there are cloud bursts like that. Are you confident that the current arrangements that we have in place in relation to inland waterways are robust enough, or do you think that we need to look back to a previous model that had greater community participation to allow greater surveillance of rivers?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Un o'r pethau a fyddai'n helpu'n fawr fyddai edrych ar rai o'r trefniadau sydd ar waith i gynorthwyo llif dyfrffyrdd mewndirol ac i gymryd dŵr sydd dros ben allan i'r arfordir. Yn hanesyddol, bu gennym yr Awdurdod Afonydd Cenedlaethol a phwyllgorau amddiffyn tir lleol sy'n helpu cymunedau lleol i gymryd rhan mewn gwaith cynllunio i glirio aberoedd a nodi lle mae'r problemau i'r awdurdodau pan fydd glaw trwm iawn. A ydych yn hyderus bod y trefniadau sydd gennym ar waith ar hyn o bryd mewn perthynas â dyfrffyrdd mewndirol yn ddigon cadarn, neu a ydych yn credu bod angen inni ddefnyddio model blaenorol a oedd â mwy o gyfranogiad cymunedol er mwyn caniatáu mwy o oruchwyliaeth dros afonydd?

The First Minister: I think that they are robust enough. What we saw on the weekend was unprecedented and difficult to plan for. We are committed to upgrading flood defences across Wales. We recently spent £12 million on upgrading the coastal defences in Borth, for example. We know that there are some parts of Wales where flooding will occur in circumstances such as

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n meddwl eu bod yn ddigon cadarn. Roedd yr hyn a welsom dros y penwythnos yn ddigynsail ac roedd yn anodd cynllunio ar ei gyfer. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i uwchraddio amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd ledled Cymru. Yn ddiweddar, gwnaethom wario £12 miliwn ar uwchraddio'r amddiffynfeydd arfordirol yn y Borth, er enghraifft. Rydym yn gwybod bod

those. I would like to pay tribute to the emergency services for the work that they did in ensuring that nobody was seriously injured or worse.

rhai rhannau o Gymru lle mae llifogydd yn digwydd mewn amgylchiadau fel y rhain. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r gwasanaethau brys am y gwaith a wnaethant i sicrhau nad oedd unrhyw un wedi'i anafu'n ddifrifol neu waeth.

Andrew R.T. Davies: As regards that answer, there are things that we can do. One of those things relates to planning. A total of 25% of residents in Wales live in a flood-risk area. The issue for local authorities is that only five local authorities in Wales are working to updated local development plans. Do you not think that that is an unsatisfactory element of the planning system, and that we—and the Government in particular—need to work with local authorities and the Environment Agency so that the planning system identifies the risk of flooding? I appreciate that these are usually once-in-a-lifetime event. However, more and more communities seem to be having these once-in-a-lifetime events, with the climate change that we are seeing happening around Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: O ran yr ateb hwnnw, mae pethau y gallwn eu gwneud. Mae un o'r pethau hynny'n ymwneud â chynllunio. Mae cyfanswm o 25% o drigolion yng Nghymru yn byw mewn ardal lle ceir perygl o lifogydd. Y mater i awdurdodau lleol yw mai dim ond pum awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sy'n gweithio ar sail cynlluniau datblygu lleol wedi'u diweddaru. Onid ydych yn meddwl bod hynny'n elfen anfoddhaol o'r system gynllunio, a bod angen i ni—a'r Llywodraeth yn benodol—weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd fel bod y system gynllunio yn nodi'r perygl o lifogydd? Rwy'n sylweddoli bod y pethau hyn fel arfer yn digwydd unwaith mewn oes. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer cynyddol o gymunedau fel pe baent yn profi'r digwyddiadau unwaith-mewn-oes hyn, gyda'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yr ydym yn ei weld yn digwydd o amgylch Cymru.

The First Minister: That is why technical advice note 15 was reviewed as it was some years ago, when I was Minister. I remember that it was controversial at the time: it was felt that it was over the top because it dealt with one-in-a-1,000-year flood incidents. We know that climate change will cause more incidents such as this to occur. It means that we have to be careful about building on flood plains. It is right to say, though, that many people live on flood plains and that will continue to be the case. That means that innovative ways of preventing and mitigating the effects of floods have to be found and that has been done in areas like the Conwy valley and other parts of Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna pam y cafodd nodyn cyngor technegol 15 ei adolygu rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, pan mai fi oedd y Gweinidog. Rwy'n cofio bod y gwaith hwnnw yn ddadleuol ar y pryd: teimlwyd ei fod yn ormodol gan ei fod yn ymdrin â llifogydd sy'n digwydd unwaith bob 1,000 o flynyddoedd. Rydym yn gwybod y bydd newid yn yr hinsawdd yn achosi mwy o ddigwyddiadau fel hyn. Mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid inni fod yn ofalus o ran adeiladu ar orlifdiroedd. Mae'n iawn dweud, fodd bynnag, fod llawer o bobl yn byw ar orlifdiroedd, a bydd hynny'n parhau i fod yn wir. Mae hynny'n golygu bod yn rhaid dod o hyd i ffyrdd arloesol o atal a lliniaru effeithiau llifogydd, a gwnaed hynny mewn ardaloedd fel dyffryn Conwy a rhannau eraill o Gymru.

The Leader of Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): First Minister, I am sure that you are aware by now of the importance of European exports to the Welsh economy, as well as the wider influence of the state of the European economy and the impact that that has on jobs

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Brif Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol erbyn hyn o bwysigrwydd allforion Ewropeaidd i economi Cymru, yn ogystal â dylanwad ehangach cyflwr economi Ewrop a'r effaith a gaiff hynny ar swyddi a

and businesses in Wales. What evaluation have you made of the effects of the ongoing crisis in the eurozone on the wider economy in Wales in terms of economic performance?

busnesau yng Nghymru. Pa werthusiad a wnaethoch o effeithiau'r argyfwng parhaus yn ardal yr ewro ar yr economi ehangach yng Nghymru o ran perfformiad economaidd?

The First Minister: It affects confidence. It is very difficult for people to have the confidence to invest in businesses if they believe that the European Union as a whole, including those countries outside the eurozone, are unstable. It is absolutely essential that the situation is stabilised and that will need the active support of the German Government in order to give confidence to businesses, not just in Wales, but across the European Union.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n effeithio ar hyder. Mae'n anodd iawn i bobl gael yr hyder i fuddsoddi mewn busnesau os ydynt yn credu bod yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ei chyfanrwydd, gan gynnwys y gwledydd hynny sydd y tu allan i ardal yr ewro, yn ansefydlog. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod y sefyllfa'n cael ei sefydlogi, a bydd angen cefnogaeth weithredol Llywodraeth yr Almaen yn hynny o beth er mwyn rhoi hyder i fusnesau, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond ledled yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, countries across Europe have utilised their ability to vary taxes to respond to the economic crisis. Can you tell us why you are unwilling to accept the responsibility of having such powers in Wales?

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, mae gwledydd ledled Ewrop wedi defnyddio eu gallu i amrywio trethi i ymateb i'r argyfwng economaidd. A allwch ddweud wrthym pam eich bod yn amharod i dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb o gael pwerau o'r fath yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: We do not have powers to vary taxes. We have explained our position to the Silk commission. I am not aware of any country in Europe, at this stage, that has managed to come out of recession purely by raising taxes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennym bwerau i amrywio trethi. Rydym wedi egluro ein safbwynt i'r comisiwn Silk. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw wlad yn Ewrop, ar hyn o bryd, sydd wedi llwyddo i ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad drwy godi trethi yn unig.

Leanne Wood: There are a number of countries that are using taxation policy to deal with the economic crisis—Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland and France are talking about changing taxes as well. If your Government is serious about wanting to bring about real change in the economy, if you are serious about wanting to boost jobs and business creation, you must recognise that real taxation powers are needed—and not just the minor taxation powers, but serious tax-raising powers. Do you accept that, First Minister? What are you doing to get those levers that can bring about change and economic recovery for Wales?

Leanne Wood: Mae nifer o wledydd sy'n defnyddio polisi trethiant i ymdrin â'r argyfwng economaidd—mae Denmarc, Lwcsembwrg, Awstria, y Ffindir a Ffrainc hefyd yn sôn am newid trethi. Os yw eich Llywodraeth o ddifrif yn dymuno sicrhau newid gwirioneddol yn yr economi, os ydych o ddifrif am roi hwb i swyddi a chreu busnes, rhaid ichi gydnabod bod angen pwerau trethi gwirioneddol—ac nid dim ond y pwerau trethiant mân, ond pwerau difrifol dros godi trethi. A ydych yn derbyn hynny, Brif Weinidog? Beth ydych yn ei wneud i gael y dulliau hynny a all sicrhau newid ac adferiad economaidd i Gymru?

The First Minister: The countries that have been mentioned were not deep in the mire in terms of their economic situation. I think that it is difficult to suggest that, purely through tax-raising powers, recession can be avoided. There are a number of ways in which recession can be avoided, one of which, of

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oedd y gwledydd sydd wedi cael eu crybwyll yn ddwfn yn y gors o ran eu sefyllfa economaidd. Rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn anodd awgrymu y gellir osgoi dirwasgiad drwy bwerau codi trethi yn unig. Mae nifer o ffyrdd y gellir osgoi dirwasgiad, ac un ohonynt, wrth gwrs, yw gwneud yn

course, is making sure that there is sufficient Government spending to stimulate the economy. That is something that we have encouraged the UK Government very strongly to do.

siŵr bod gwariant digonol gan y Llywodraeth i ysgogi'r economi. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym wedi annog Llywodraeth y DU yn gryf iawn i'w wneud.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, your Government has commissioned Professor Steve Smith to give you advice on the reorganisation of universities in the south-east of Wales. Could you confirm whether that advice has been received by your Government?

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, mae eich Llywodraeth wedi comisiynu'r Athro Steve Smith i roi cyngor i chi ar ad-drefnu prifysgolion yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru. A allwch gadarnhau bod y cyngor hwnnw wedi dod i law?

The First Minister: That advice is yet to be received.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyngor eto i ddod i law.

Kirsty Williams: First Minister, this is a crucial decision that must be evidence based—that has been acknowledged by the Minister for Education and Skills. It is also essential that the public has confidence in the decision-making process. Will you publish the advice of Professor Steve Smith in advance of any decision that you make?

Kirsty Williams: Brif Weinidog, mae hwn yn benderfyniad pwysig y mae'n rhaid iddo fod yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth—mae hynny wedi cael ei gydnabod gan y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol bod gan y cyhoedd hyder yn y broses gwneud penderfyniadau. A wnewch chi gyhoeddi cyngor yr Athro Steve Smith cyn ichi wneud unrhyw benderfyniad?

The First Minister: When that advice is received, consideration will be given to how it is published and in what form.

Y Prif Weinidog: Pan ddaw'r cyngor hwnnw i law, rhoddir ystyriaeth i sut y caiff ei gyhoeddi ac ar ba ffurf.

Kirsty Williams: I take it, Presiding Officer, that that is not a 'yes'. While you may say, First Minister, that this is a matter for universities, the Labour Party manifesto published last year stated that you had no intention of seeing the closure of any Wales higher education campuses. However, your Deputy Minister for Skills, Jeff Cuthbert, has refused to give any assurances that campuses will not close. Can you categorically state today, to this Assembly, that no campuses will close as a result of your Government's decisions?

Kirsty Williams: Rwy'n cymryd, Lywydd, nad 'gwnaf' oedd yr ateb hwnnw. Er y gallwch ddweud, Brif Weinidog, fod hwn yn fater i brifysgolion, roedd maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd yn datgan nad oedd gennych unrhyw fwriad i weld unrhyw un o'r campysau addysg uwch yng Nghymru yn cau. Fodd bynnag, mae eich Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau, Jeff Cuthbert, wedi gwrthod rhoi unrhyw sicrwydd na fydd campysau'n cau. A allwch ddatgan yn bendant i'r Cynulliad heddiw na fydd unrhyw gampysau'n cau o ganlyniad i benderfyniadau eich Llywodraeth?

The First Minister: Yes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf.

Iechyd yn Nwyrain De Cymru

Health in South Wales East

3. Mohammad Asghar: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer iechyd yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(4)0552(FM)*

3. Mohammad Asghar: *Will the First Minister make a statement on his priorities for health in South Wales East. OAQ(4)0552(FM)*

The First Minister: They are to be found in the programme for government.

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent i'w cael yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you very much for that answer, First Minister. The Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board must save £48 million to break even this year, which will affect its ability to meet the Government's health priorities in South Wales East. Last year, it received a £4 million bail-out. In answer to a written question, the Minister for Health and Social Services said that the provision for the recent bail-out of local health boards was made back in the third quarter of 2011-12, even though the Minister insisted at the time that local health boards must run according to their financial targets. Will the First Minister confirm that, if the local health board requires another bail-out this year, his Minister for health will make a statement to the Assembly in the name of openness and transparency, rather than saying one thing in public while making secret plans behind closed doors?

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch yn fawr iawn am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Mae'n rhaid i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan arbed £48 miliwn er mwyn mantoli'r gyllideb eleni, a bydd hynny'n effeithio ar ei allu i gyflawni blaenoriaethau iechyd y Llywodraeth yn Nwyrain De Cymru. Y llynedd, cafodd y bwrdd £4 miliwn i achub ei groen. Mewn ateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig, dywedodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fod y cyllid i achub croen byrddau iechyd lleol yn ddiweddar wedi'i roi yn ystod trydydd chwarter 2011-12, er bod y Gweinidog wedi mynnu ar yr adeg honno fod yn rhaid i fyrddau iechyd lleol weithredu yn ôl eu targedau ariannol. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau, os bydd angen achub y bwrdd iechyd lleol eto eleni, y bydd ei Weinidog iechyd yn gwneud datganiad i'r Cynulliad er mwyn bod yn agored a thryloyw, yn hytrach na dweud un peth yn gyhoeddus wrth wneud cynlluniau cyfrinachol y tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig?

The First Minister: I do not recognise that comment at all. I did not catch the first part of the question, but I take it that it was to do with local health boards. The reality is that local health boards were asked to come in on budget, which they did, more or less. A sum of £12 million is a very small amount out of a budget that is not far off £6,000 million. I do not know whether the Member is suggesting that the money should have been denied to the local health boards; that would seem to fly in the face of what his party suggests in the Assembly week after week.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn cydnabod y sylwadau hynny o gwbl. Ni chlywais ran gyntaf y cwestiwn, ond rwy'n cymryd ei fod yn ymwneud â byrddau iechyd lleol. Y realiti yw y gofynnwyd i fyrddau iechyd lleol gadw at eu cyllidebau, a gwnaethant hynny, fwy neu lai. Mae swm o £12 miliwn yn swm bach iawn allan o gyllideb nad yw'n bell o fod yn £6,000 miliwn. Nid wyf yn gwybod os yw'r Aelod yn awgrymu y dylai'r arian fod wedi cael ei wrthod i'r byrddau iechyd lleol; byddai hynny'n ymddangos yn groes i'r hyn y mae ei blaid yn ei awgrymu yn y Cynulliad wythnos ar ôl wythnos.

1.45 p.m.

Cartrefi Gwag

Empty Homes

4. Vaughan Gething: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i ailddefnyddio cartrefi gwag. OAQ(4)0561(FM)*

4. Vaughan Gething: *Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to bring empty homes back into use. OAQ(4)0561(FM)*

The First Minister: There are around 22,000

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae tua 22,000 o eiddo

empty private sector properties in Wales according to figures published in 2010-11. This is why we launched the empty homes recyclable loans initiative, Houses into Homes, earlier this year.

sector preifat gwag yng Nghymru yn ôl ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd yn 2010-11. Dyna pam y lansiwyd y fenter benthyciadau ailgylchadwy ar gyfer cartrefi gwag, Troi Tai'n Gartrefi, yn gynharach eleni.

Vaughan Gething: Thank you for that response, First Minister. In my constituency, there are over 2,100 empty homes, and, unfortunately, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan councils over the past couple of terms have not used their current powers to bring empty homes back into use as well as they should. I welcome the strategy that the Welsh Government has set in enabling greater use of those powers, but can the First Minister confirm what view the Welsh Government will take if greater numbers of homes are not brought back into use to meet the targets and the clear direction of travel that has been set?

Vaughan Gething: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae dros 2,100 o gartrefi gwag, ac, yn anffodus, nid yw cynghorau Caerdydd a Bro Morgannwg wedi defnyddio eu pwerau presennol yn ystod y tymhorau diwethaf i ddefnyddio cartrefi gwag unwaith eto cystal ag y dylent. Rwy'n croesawu'r strategaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei sefydlu i alluogi mwy o ddefnydd o'r pwerau hynny, ond a all y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau beth fydd safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru os na fydd mwy o gartrefi yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith eto i gyrraedd y targedau ac i ddilyn y cyfeiriad clir a bennwyd?

The First Minister: We expect those targets to be met and delivered. Depending upon whether or not those targets are met, that will inform our decision on whether there needs to be any further intervention.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym yn disgwyl y bydd y targedau hynny yn cael eu cyrraedd. Bydd ein penderfyniad ynghylch yr angen am ymyrraeth bellach yn dibynnu ar a fydd y targedau yn cael eu cyrraedd.

Mark Isherwood: After you first announced the funding for Houses into Homes, a constituent who felt he might benefit from this made an inquiry of his local authority only to be told that it did not know what conditions would be applied or when the funding would be released. I have subsequently received an assurance from your Minister that eligibility criteria were distributed on 25 May, but the arrangements for the distribution of funding to local authorities have not yet been specified. When will the funding be provided to local authorities and what requirement will be placed on them to ensure that it reaches the quarters required?

Mark Isherwood: Wedi ichi gyhoeddi Troi Tai'n Gartrefi am y tro cyntaf, bu i etholwr a oedd yn teimlo y gallai elwa ar hyn holi ei awdurdod lleol, ond cafodd wybod nad oedd yr awdurdod yn gwybod beth fyddai'r amodau na phryd y byddai'r cyllid ar gael. Wedyn, cefais sicrwydd gan eich Gweinidog y byddai'r meini prawf cymhwyso yn cael eu dosbarthu ar 25 Mai, ond nid yw'r trefniadau ar gyfer dosbarthu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol wedi eu pennu eto. Pryd fydd y cyllid ar gael i awdurdodau lleol a pha ofynion a osodir arnynt i sicrhau ei fod yn cyrraedd y mannau hynny lle mae ei angen?

The First Minister: Local authorities already have considerable flexibility to provide assistance to owners to bring empty homes back into use. As a Government, we do not set budgets locally—it is for local authorities to target as much resources as they need to address their local priorities, tackling the problems that they have with empty homes. So, local authorities are able to take action now.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gan awdurdodau lleol eisoes hyblygrwydd sylweddol i roi cymorth i berchnogion wneud defnydd o gartrefi gwag. Fel Llywodraeth, nid ydym yn pennu cyllidebau yn lleol—mater i awdurdodau lleol yw targedu gymaint o adnoddau ag sydd eu hangen arnynt i fynd i'r afael â'u blaenoriaethau yn lleol, gan fynd i'r afael â'r problemau sydd ganddynt o ran cartrefi gwag. Felly, gall awdurdodau lleol weithredu

yn awr.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Yn amlwg, byddai pawb yn croesau bob ymdrech i fynd i'r afael â thai gwag, ond a yw eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael ag adeiladau gwag eraill yn ein cymunedau? Yr enghraifft a godir yn gyson gyda mi yw'r capeli gwag mewn nifer fawr o gymunedau. A oes bwriad gan eich Llywodraeth i gynnal trafodaethau gyda rhai o'r enwadau crefyddol i weld a oes modd gwneud gwell defnydd o rai o'r adeiladau gwag hynny yn ein cymunedau?

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Clearly, everyone will welcome all attempts to get to grips with the problem of empty houses, but does your Government intend to get to grips with other empty buildings in our communities? The example that is regularly raised with me is the empty chapels in many communities. Does your Government intend to hold discussions with some of the religious denominations to see whether better use can be made of those empty buildings in our communities?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn gwybod bod rhai capeli wedi eu cyllido drwy'r rhaglen cyfleusterau a gweithgareddau cymunedol, er enghraifft, er mwyn helpu i ddod ag adeiladau yn ôl i gyflwr gwell. O ran yr enwadau yn siarad gyda'r Llywodraeth, mae hynny'n rhywbeth a allai gael ei drafod yn y pen draw. Lle mae capeli mewn cyflwr lle gallant gael eu defnyddio fel tai neu fflatiau, er enghraifft, rwyf yn siŵr y byddai hynny yn rhywbeth y byddem am ei drafod gyda'r enwadau.

The First Minister: I know that some chapels have been funded through the community facilities and activities programme, for example, to help bring buildings back into a better condition. As regards the denominations speaking to the Government, that is something that can be discussed later in the day. Where there chapels that could be used as houses or flats, for example, I am sure that that would be something we would wish to discuss with the denominations.

Peter Black: First Minister, of the 22 local authorities in Wales, only 11 have an officer dedicated to bringing empty homes back into use. That means that 11 authorities do not have that focus on delivering the target that your Government has set out. If the money that you have allocated for the recyclable loans scheme is to be effective, surely it is necessary to have that focus right across Wales. Do you not agree that this underlines the need to have a proper empty homes strategy for the whole of Wales in which you give guidance and support to local authorities as to how they should be using this money?

Peter Black: Brif Weinidog, o'r 22 o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, dim ond 11 sydd â swyddog penodedig i sicrhau bod cartrefi gwag yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith eto. Mae hynny'n golygu nad yw 11 o'r awdurdodau yn canolbwyntio ar gyrraedd y targed y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi ei osod. Os bydd yr arian yr ydych wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer y cynllun benthyciadau ailgylchadwy yn effeithiol, onid yw'n angenrheidiol cael y ffocws hwnnw ledled Cymru? Onid ydych yn cytuno bod hyn yn tanlinellu'r angen am strategaeth cartrefi gwag priodol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan lle rydych yn rhoi arweiniad a chefnogaeth i awdurdodau lleol o ran sut y dylent ddefnyddio'r arian hwn?

The First Minister: We have a strategy and a national co-ordinated programme of action on empty homes. The performance of local authorities in bringing empty homes back into use will be monitored much more closely than it has been before, and they will be held to account for their performance.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennym strategaeth a rhaglen weithredu wedi ei chydlynu yn genedlaethol ar gartrefi gwag. Bydd perfformiad awdurdodau lleol wrth ddefnyddio cartrefi gwag yn cael ei fonitro yn llawer agosach nag a wnaed o'r blaen, a byddant yn cael eu dwyn i gyfrif am eu perfformiad.

Keith Davies: Brif Weinidog, gwyddoch bod

Keith Davies: First Minister, you know that

linc sefydliedig rhwng digartrefedd, tai gwael a'u heffaith ar iechyd unigolion, eu teuluoedd a'u plant, linc a adnabuwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac mae'r Papur Gwyn yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Dengys ymchwil gan Shelter Cymru fod bron 25% wedi lleihau'r arian a werir ar fwyd ac 14% wedi lleihau'r arian a werir ar danwydd fel y gellir talu rhent neu forgais, sydd yn benerfyniadau a fydd yn effeithio ar eu hiechyd. A fyddech yn cytuno y bydd rhaglenni Llywodraeth Cymru i ddod â thai gwag yn ôl i ddefnydd yn helpu i gynyddu argaeledd tai fforddiadwy o ansawdd?

there is an established link between homelessness, poor housing and their effect on the health of individuals, their families and children, a link that has been recognised by the Welsh Government, and the White Paper tries to address these problems. Research by Shelter Cymru shows that almost 25% have reduced the money they spend on food and 14% have reduced the money they spend on fuel so that they can pay the rent or mortgage, which are decisions that will affect their health. Would you agree that the Welsh Government's programmes to bring empty houses back into use will help to increase the availability of quality of affordable housing?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Mae'n bwysig dros ben fod adeiladau gwag yn cael eu defnyddio er lles y gymuned ac i helpu pobl gael tô dros eu pennau.

The First Minister: I agree entirely. It is very important that empty buildings are used for benefit of the community and to help people to get a roof over their heads.

Rhaglen Lywodraethu

Programme for Government

5. Lynne Neagle: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gyflawni'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu yn Nhor-faen. OAQ(4)0563(FM)*

5. Lynne Neagle: *Will the First Minister outline what the Welsh Government is doing to deliver the Programme for Government in Torfaen. OAQ(4)0563(FM)*

The First Minister: Yes. We are making good progress on delivering our programme for government in all parts of Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Rydym yn gwneud cynnydd da o ran cyflawni ein rhaglen lywodraethu ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Lynne Neagle: I recently spent a really enjoyable morning visiting the integrated children's centre in Penygarn, where I discussed the council's plans for the expansion of Flying Start and met a fantastic parenting group run through the Family Links programme. First Minister, will you join me in commending the work of the very dedicated and professional staff at the ICC in Penygarn and would you agree that our plans to double the number of children benefiting from Flying Start despite these tough economic times is exactly the sort of investment we need to build a better Wales, which is what we all want to see?

Lynne Neagle: Yn ddiweddar, treuliais fore pleserus iawn yn ymweld â chanolfan blant integredig ym Mhenygarn, lle bûm yn trafod cynlluniau'r cyngor i ehangu Dechrau'n Deg a chyfarfod â grŵp magu plant gwych sy'n cael ei redeg drwy'r rhaglen Cysylltiadau Teuluol. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i gymeradwyo gwaith y staff ymroddedig a phroffesiynol iawn yn y ganolfan blant integredig ym Mhenygarn, ac a ydych yn cytuno mai ein cynlluniau i ddyblu nifer y plant sy'n elwa ar Dechrau'n Deg, er gwaethaf y cyfnod economaidd anodd, yw'r union fath o fuddsoddiad sydd ei angen arnom i adeiladu Cymru well, sef yr hyn yr ydym oll yn dymuno ei weld?

The First Minister: Yes. Integrated children's centres, such as Penygarn, play an important role in reducing the impact of poverty and providing services for children,

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw. Mae gan ganolfannau plant integredig, gan gynnwys Penygarn, ran bwysig i'w chwarae o ran lleihau effaith tlodi a darparu gwasanaethau i

young people and their families. Of course, as a Government, we made a commitment to double the number of children benefiting from Flying Start through support for families, health visiting and nursery places.

blant, pobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd. Wrth gwrs, fel Llywodraeth, rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddyblu nifer y plant sy'n elwa ar Dechrau'n Deg drwy gefnogaeth i deuluoedd, ymwelwyr iechyd a lleoedd meithrin.

William Graham: First Minister, the United Kingdom Poverty site, www.poverty.org.uk, highlights the fact that areas such as Torfaen have the highest proportion of people lacking basic literacy and numeracy skills. Will you highlight any particular schemes that your Government is supporting in Torfaen?

William Graham: Weinidog, mae safle United Kingdom Poverty, www.poverty.org.uk, yn amlygu'r ffaith bod gan ardaloedd fel Tor-faen y gyfran uchaf o bobl heb sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd sylfaenol. A wnewch chi gyfeirio at unrhyw gynlluniau penodol y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cefnogi yn Nhor-faen?

The First Minister: I have already mentioned Flying Start, which is an excellent scheme that helps very young children to get that flying start in life. In answer to your questions in this Chamber, the Minister for Education and Skills has outlined his plans with regard to literacy and numeracy. Those plans are being put in place.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf eisoes wedi sôn am Dechrau'n Deg, sy'n gynllun gwych sy'n helpu plant ifanc iawn i gael y dechrau gorau mewn bywyd. I ateb eich cwestiynau yn y Siambr hon, mae'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau wedi amlinellu ei gynlluniau mewn perthynas â llythrennedd a rhifedd. Mae'r cynlluniau hynny'n cael eu rhoi ar waith.

Jocelyn Davies: First Minister, your programme for government is based on your manifesto, of course, which said that, despite the drastic cuts by the Tory-led UK Government, you will build on the investment made by Labour Governments to continue to improve public services in Torfaen, as elsewhere. Therefore, what discussions have you had with Ed Balls about his policy of not reversing any cuts should he ever become chancellor?

Jocelyn Davies: Brif Weinidog, mae eich rhaglen lywodraethu yn seiliedig ar eich maniffesto, wrth gwrs, sy'n dweud, er gwaethaf y toriadau llym gan Lywodraeth y DU a arweinir gan y Torïaid, y byddwch yn adeiladu ar y buddsoddiad a wnaed gan Lywodraethau Llafur i barhau i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn Nhor-faen, fel mewn mannau eraill. Felly, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael ag Ed Balls am ei bolisi o beidio â gwrthdroi unrhyw doriadau pe bai ef yn ganghellor?

The First Minister: Ed Balls is not a Member of the National Assembly as far as I am aware. As far as we are concerned, we have a Welsh Labour manifesto, which we stood on last year, and that is what we are implementing as a Government.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw Ed Balls yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol cyn belled ag y gwn. O'n safbwynt ni, mae gennym faniffesto Llafur Cymru, y bu i ni ymgyrchu ar ei sail y llynedd, a dyna yw'r hyn yr ydym yn ei weithredu fel Llywodraeth.

Trothwy Cymhwysedd Cenedlaethol

National Eligibility Threshold

6. Aled Roberts: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu pa asesiad sydd wedi cael ei wneud o'r rheini a allai golli darpariaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol os yw'r trothwy cymhwysedd cenedlaethol yn cael ei osod ar lefel 'sylweddol'. OAQ(4)0566(FM)*

6. Aled Roberts: *Will the First Minister outline what assessment has been made of those who could lose social services provision if the national eligibility threshold is set at a 'substantial' level. OAQ(4)0566(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Daeth yr ymgynghoriad ynghylch a ddylai Gweinidogion Cymru gael

The First Minister: Consultation has recently closed on whether Welsh Ministers

y pŵer hwn i ben yn ddiweddar. Os bydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cytuno ar bŵer o'r fath, yna bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn penderfynu ar y cymhwysedd, ac yn eglur ynghylch yr effaith ar bobl.

should have this power. If such a power is agreed by the National Assembly, Welsh Ministers will decide on eligibility and will be clear about the impact on people.

Aled Roberts: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Byddech yn ymwybodol bod 15 o'r 22 cynghorau yn gweithredu ar lefel 'sylweddol' ar hyn o bryd, ond bod saith yn gweithredu ar lefel is. A yw'ch Llywodraeth wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gydag asiantaethau bydd, hwyrach, yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau i'r rhai hynny bydd yn gostwng o dan y lefel trothwy o ran darpariaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol os ydych yn cymryd y penderfyniad hwnnw yn y pen draw?

Aled Roberts: Thank you for that reply. You will be aware that 15 out of the 22 local authorities are currently working on a 'substantial' level but seven are working at a lower level. Has your Government had any discussions with agencies that might be responsible for providing services to those who will fall below the threshold as regards social services provision if you ultimately take that decision?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd ymgynghori manwl cyn bod unrhyw system newydd yn cael ei rhoi mewn lle er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod yn union beth fydd yr effaith ar bobl pe bai'r system yn newid.

The First Minister: There will be detailed consultation before any new system is put in place in order to ensure that we know exactly what the impact on people would be if the system were to change.

William Graham: First Minister, you will know that the Office for National Statistics has indicated that young people aged between 18 and 24 are at greatest risk of poverty. In your answer this afternoon, you have suggested that there will be full consultation. Can you suggest how long that will take and how it will be monitored?

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol wedi nodi mai pobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed sy'n wynebu'r risg mwyaf o ran tlodi. Yn eich ateb y prynhawn yma, rydych wedi awgrymu y bydd ymgynghoriad llawn. A allwch awgrymu beth fydd hyd yr ymgynghoriad a sut y bydd yn cael ei fonitro?

The First Minister: I am not entirely clear what that has to do with social services provision. However, where young people are in need of social services help and where there is a change in the law there will, of course, be full consultation on the effect of that.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gwbl glir beth sydd a wnelo hynny â darparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, lle mae pobl ifanc angen cymorth y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a lle mae newid yn y gyfraith, bydd, wrth gwrs, ymgynghoriad llawn yn cael ei gynnal ar effaith hynny.

Byddin Diriogaethol

Territorial Army

7. Keith Davies: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gamau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru i hybu aelodaeth o'r Fyddin Diriogaethol. OAQ(4)0564(FM)*

7. Keith Davies: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's actions to encourage membership of the Territorial Army. OAQ(4)0564(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn fater i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, sy'n gyfrifol am recriwtio i'r lluoedd arfog. Fodd bynnag, mae ein pecyn cefnogaeth i gymuned y lluoedd arfog yng Nghymru yn cadarnhau ein

The First Minister: This is a matter for the Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for recruitment to the armed forces. Our package of support for the armed forces community in Wales reaffirms our continuing commitment

hymrwymiad parhaus i gefnogi milwyr wrth gefn ac rydym wedi cymeradwyo'r datganiad cefnogaeth cyflogwr gan Supporting Britain's Reservists and Employers.

to supporting reservists and has endorsed the Supporting Britain's Reservists and Employers' statement of employer support.

Keith Davies: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Ar y funud, mae Ysgrifennydd Amddiffyn y Deyrnas Unedig yn cynnig lleihau maint y fyddin, gan gynnwys cynnwys cynlluniau i Warchodlu Dragŵn y Frenhines, ac i gyflogi contractwyr preifat lle bo angen. Bydd dibyniaeth drwm ar y lluoedd wrth gefn, ac felly angen hyfforddiant a phrofiad pellach. Mae etholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â'r lleihad yn y lwfans o ddyddiau absennol, yn enwedig i ddoctoriaid yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Ni fydd hyn bellach yn cwmpasu holl ddyletswyddau'r gwersyll blynyddol na hyfforddiant pellach. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno â mi, yn sgîl toriadau i'r fyddin, y dylai Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig sicrhau y bydd lluoedd wrth gefn yn cael eu rhyddhau?

Keith Davies: Thank you for that response. At the moment, the UK Government Secretary of State for Defence is proposing a reduction in the size of the army, including the Queen's Dragoon Guards, and employing private contractors where necessary. There will be a heavy dependence on the reservists, who will therefore need further training and experience. Constituents have contacted me about the reduction in the allowance of days absent, particularly for doctors in the national health servce. This will no longer encompass all of the duties of the annual camp or further training. Does the First Minister agree that, in light of cuts to the armed forces, the UK Government should ensure that reservists are released?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir, mae hynny'n iawn. Mae'n bwysig dros ben bod y lluoedd arfog yn cael eu cefnogi, o gofio'r sefyllfa y maent ynddi ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r Gweinidog, Carl Sargeant, wedi trafod helpu cyflogwyr dros Gymru er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu gadael i staff chwarae rhan yn y lluoedd arfog heb gael unrhyw fath o gosb.

The First Minister: Indeed, that is quite right. It is very important that the armed forces are supported, bearing in mind the situation that they are in at present. The Minister, Carl Sargeant, has discussed assisting employers throughout Wales in order to ensure that they can let staff play a part in the armed forces without any kind of penalty.

Darren Millar: First Minister, you will be aware that army and combined cadet forces can act as feeders into the reserve forces, including the Territorial Army. A number of schools across Wales operate army cadet groups and combined cadet forces are a feature in three state schools in Wales. Obviously, these have benefits for the individuals involved in them, but also for the wider armed forces community in terms of the potential for recruitment thereafter. What are you doing to support the further development of combined cadet forces in secondary schools across Wales, given the benefits that they can have for the individuals involved?

Darren Millar: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol y gall lluoedd y fyddin a'r lluoedd cadét cyfunol gyfrannu at y lluoedd wrth gefn, gan gynnwys y Fyddin Diriogaethol. Mae gan nifer o ysgolion ledled Cymru grwpiau byddin cadét, ac mae lluoedd cadét cyfunol mewn tair ysgol wladol yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, mae'r unigolion sy'n ymwneud â nhw'n elwa ar hynny, ond mae'r gymuned lluoedd arfog ehangach yn elwa hefyd, o ran potensial recriwtio wedi hynny. Beth ydych chi'n ei wneud i gefnogi datblygu lluoedd cadét cyfunol ymhellach mewn ysgolion uwchradd ledled Cymru, o ystyried y manteision i'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â nhw?

The First Minister: This is a matter for individual schools, but I know that there have certainly been examples where cadet forces have been set up in state schools,

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn fater i ysgolion unigol, ond gwn, yn sicr, y bu enghreifftiau o luoedd cadét yn cael eu sefydlu mewn ysgolion gwladol, a hynny, yn

importantly, where traditionally they have not been, which provides opportunities for young people that they may not otherwise have had.

bwysig, lle na chafwyd hwy'n draddodiadol, sy'n darparu cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc na fyddent wedi eu cael fel arall.

Safonau Hylendid Bwyd yn Islwyn

Food Hygiene Standards in Islwyn

8. Gwyn Price: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella safonau hylendid bwyd yn Islwyn. OAQ(4)0557(FM)*

8. Gwyn Price: *Will the First Minister make a statement on what his Government is doing to improve food hygiene standards in Islwyn. OAQ(4)0557(FM)*

The First Minister: We are seeking to empower consumers and improve food hygiene standards in Wales through the introduction of the Food Hygiene Rating (Wales) Bill, which will require food premises to display their hygiene ratings.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym yn ceisio rhoi grym i ddefnyddwyr a gwella safonau hylendid bwyd yng Nghymru drwy gyflwyno'r Bil Sgorio Hylendid Bwyd (Cymru), a fydd yn gofyn i sefydliadau bwyd arddangos eu sgôr hylendid.

Gwyn Price: Thank you for that answer. First Minister, many of my constituents have already told me how helpful they find the hygiene rating scheme. Do you agree that making the display of ratings compulsory will give my constituents and people across Wales the confidence that the food that they are consuming is prepared in the sort of environment they should expect?

Gwyn Price: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Brif Weinidog, mae nifer o'm hetholwyr eisoes wedi dweud wrthyf ba mor ddefnyddiol yw'r cynllun sgorio hylendid. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd gwneud arddangos sgôr yn orfodol yn rhoi hyder i'm hetholwyr a phobl ledled Cymru bod y bwyd y maent yn ei fwyta wedi ei baratoi yn y math o amgylchedd y dylent ei ddisgwyl?

The First Minister: Yes. There are two advantages. First, it informs consumers as to the level of hygiene in premises from which they wish to purchase food, which is important. Secondly, it will encourage those who are not doing so well at the moment to strive to reach the level of those who are at the top. That can only be a good thing for food providers across Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw. Mae dwy fantais. Yn gyntaf, mae'n hysbysu defnyddwyr ynghylch lefel hylendid yr adeiladau lle maent yn dymuno prynu bwyd, sy'n bwysig. Yn ail, bydd yn annog y rhai nad ydynt yn gwneud cystal ar hyn o bryd i ymdrechu i gyrraedd lefel y rhai sydd ar y brig. Gall hynny ond bod yn beth da i ddarparwyr bwyd ledled Cymru.

Mohammad Asghar: First Minister, the Welsh Government's proposal for a statutory food hygiene rating scheme will allow consumers to make informed choices about where they eat or shop. Recent research conducted by Consumer Focus Wales revealed that only half the number of people surveyed had seen or heard about the scheme and only a small number had visited the food hygiene rating scheme website to view current ratings. What plans does the Welsh Government have to promote greater awareness of this scheme, for example by compelling food businesses to display their ratings on their websites and in the shops?

Mohammad Asghar: Brif Weinidog, bydd cynnig Llywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu cynllun sgorio hylendid bwyd statudol yn galluogi defnyddwyr i wneud dewisiadau gwybodus ynghylch lle y maent yn bwyta neu'n siopa. Mae gwaith ymchwil diweddar gan Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru yn dangos mai dim ond hanner nifer y bobl a holwyd mewn arolwg a oedd wedi gweld neu glywed am y cynllun, a dim ond nifer fach a oedd wedi mynd i wefan y cynllun sgorio hylendid bwyd i weld y sgoriau presennol. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i hyrwyddo mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r cynllun hwn, er enghraifft drwy gymell busnesau bwyd i arddangos eu sgôr ar eu gwefannau ac yn y siopau?

The First Minister: Well, we are indeed moving forward with that by publishing a Bill for the Assembly's consideration.

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, rydym yn wir yn symud ymlaen â hynny drwy gyhoeddi Bil i'w ystyried gan y Cynulliad.

Jocelyn Davies: The new system is very welcome and is already being used. In fact, as a family, we avoid anything with a rating of less than three out of five. However, I accept that it is rather a crude tool and that access to the full inspection report is only currently possible by way of a request to the local authority under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Will you encourage local authorities to publish the inspection reports on their websites so that consumers can be even better informed about why the rating was given in the first place?

Jocelyn Davies: Mae'r system newydd i'w chroesawu'n fawr ac fe'i defnyddir eisoes. Yn wir, fel teulu, rydym yn osgoi unrhyw beth â sgôr o lai na thri allan o bump. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n deall bod hwn yn ddull amherffaith a bod mynediad i'r adroddiad arolygu llawn ar gael yn unig ar hyn o bryd drwy wneud cais i'r awdurdod lleol o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. A wnewch chi annog awdurdodau lleol i gyhoeddi adroddiadau arolygu ar eu gwefannau fel y gall defnyddwyr fod hyd yn oed yn fwy gwybodus ynghylch pam y rhoddwyd y sgôr yn y lle cyntaf?

The First Minister: Yes. We would look to encourage local authorities to do that, subject to the logistics of doing so, but anything that better informs the public as to the state of hygiene in food premises has to be welcomed.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Byddem yn awyddus i annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud hynny, yn amodol ar ba mor ymarferol yw gwneud hynny, ond mae unrhyw beth sy'n rhoi mwy o wybodaeth i'r cyhoedd am gyflwr hylendid mewn adeiladau bwyd i'w groesawu.

Gwella Bywydau Pobl yng Ngogledd Cymru

Improving the Lives of People in North Wales

9. Kenneth Skates: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru i wella bywydau pobl yng ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0559(FM)*

9. Kenneth Skates: *Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Government's plans to improve the lives of people in north Wales. OAQ(4)0559(FM)*

The First Minister: Those plans are to be found in the programme for government.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cynlluniau hynny i'w cael yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Kenneth Skates: The A55 dual carriageway is one of the main arterial routes through north Wales, but it is has unfortunately been the location of numerous accidents in recent years, with five fatalities occurring on the road since 2008 and a recent major survey by the *Daily Post* has highlighted that over 60% of drivers believe that a hard shoulder is needed along the route to make the road safer and to reduce congestion. Will the Welsh Government review the safety of the A55 and ensure that any infrastructure improvements needed in the coming years are carried out to improve safety for drivers and the economic effectiveness of the road?

Kenneth Skates: Ffordd ddeuol yr A55 yw un o'r prif lwybrau drwy ogledd Cymru, ond yn anffodus cafwyd damweiniau niferus arni yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, gyda phum marwolaeth yn digwydd ar y ffordd ers 2008 ac mae arolwg mawr diweddar gan y *Daily Post* yn ddiweddar wedi dangos bod dros 60% o yrwyr yn credu bod angen llain galed ar hyd y ffordd i'w gwneud yn fwy diogel a lleihau tagfeydd. A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru edrych ar ddiogelwch ar yr A55 a sicrhau bod unrhyw welliannau i'r seilwaith sydd eu hangen dros y blynyddoedd nesaf yn cael eu gwneud i wella diogelwch i yrwyr ac effeithiolrwydd economaidd y ffordd?

2.00 p.m.

The First Minister: Any improvements to the road will be made with safety very much in mind. We have invested significantly in the implementation of a traffic officer service on the A55 to further improve the safety of the route. The service has been well received and works closely with the North Wales Police and other emergency services to deal with incidents effectively and efficiently.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd unrhyw welliannau i'r ffordd yn cael eu gwneud gan gadw diogelwch mewn golwg. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol mewnrhoi ar waith wasanaeth swyddogion traffig ar yr A55 i wella diogelwch y llwybr. Mae'r gwasanaeth wedi cael ymateb da ac mae'n gweithio'n agos â Heddlu Gogledd Cymru a'r gwasanaethau brys eraill i ddelio â digwyddiadau yn effeithiol ac yn effeithlon.

Janet Finch-Saunders: First Minister, in your programme for government update, of the 73 pages in the chapter on poverty, 55 were repeated verbatim from elsewhere in the document. Can you explain why you or your officials saw the need simply to copy and paste a large proportion of what is intended to be an important delivery document?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Brif Weinidog, yn eich diweddariad ar y rhaglen lywodraethu, o'r 73 o dudalennau yn y bennod ar dlodi, mae 55 ohonynt yn ailadrodd rhannau eraill o'r ddogfen air am air. A allwch esbonio pam yr oeddech chi neu'ch swyddogion yn barnu bod angen copïo a gludo cyfran fawr o'r hyn y bwriedir iddo fod yn ddogfen bwysig ar gyflawni?

The First Minister: It is important to remind people that poverty is an important issue in society and one that the UK Government fails to recognise.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig atgoffa pobl fod tlodi yn fater pwysig mewn cymdeithas ac yn un nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn ei gydnabod.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae cynllun cymunedol ar waith yn Ynys Môn i wella signalau ffôn symudol. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael cyfran deg o gronfa seilwaith symudol Broadband Delivery UK er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu gwireddu cynlluniau fel hyn?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A community scheme is under way on Anglesey to improve the mobile phone signal. Will the First Minister ensure that Wales gets its fair share of Broadband Delivery UK's mobile infrastructure fund to ensure that schemes such as that can come to fruition?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf wastad eisiau sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael siâr deg o unrhyw gyllid sydd ar gael ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, o ran Cymru a Lloegr neu Brydain Fawr. Mae'n bwysig dros ben bod y sefyllfa'n cael ei gwella ar Ynys Môn, ac rydym fel Llywodraeth eisiau gweithio ar hynny gyda phartneriaid eraill.

The First Minister: I always want to ensure that Wales gets its fair share of any funding available throughout the United Kingdom, in respect of England and Wales or Great Britain. It is extremely important that the situation on Anglesey is improved, and we as a Government want to work on that with other partners.

Y Gronfa Twf Economaidd

The Economic Growth Fund

10. Nick Ramsay: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynnydd y Gronfa Twf Economaidd. OAQ(4)0558(FM)*

10. Nick Ramsay: *Will the First Minister provide an update on the progress of the Economic Growth Fund. OAQ(4)0558(FM)*

The First Minister: Yes, it is fully committed.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, mae wedi'i chlustnodi'n llawn.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for that succinct

Nick Ramsay: Diolch ichi am yr ateb cryno

answer, First Minister. I did not even have time to sit down. Late last year, your Government made clear that the economic growth fund had the potential to create 1,000 new jobs while safeguarding hundreds of others. Can you tell us how many jobs have been created and safeguarded, and do you believe that your Government is on target to meet the aspirations of that growth fund?

hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Nid oeddwn hyd yn oed wedi cael amser i eistedd i lawr. Tua diwedd y llynedd, gwnaeth eich Llywodraeth yn glir y gallai'r gronfa twf economaidd greu 1,000 o swyddi newydd gan ddiogelu cannoedd o swyddi eraill. A allwch ddweud wrthym faint o swyddi sydd wedi'u creu a'u diogelu, ac a allwch gadarnhau eich bod yn credu bod eich Llywodraeth ar y trywydd iawn i fodloni dyheadau'r gronfa twf honno?

The First Minister: Yes, 118 offers have been made, and they are expected to create over 1,800 jobs and safeguard a further 1,600 jobs.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf. Mae 118 o gynigion wedi cael eu gwneud, a disgwylir iddynt greu dros 1,800 o swyddi a diogelu 1,600 o swyddi eraill.

Alun Ffred Jones: Roedd pwyslais y gronfa o'r dechrau ar greu swyddi newydd, ond mae'r amgylchiadau wedi newid, ac mae llawer o gwmnïau bellach angen gwneud gwelliannau, ehangu neu brynu offer i warchod swyddi mewn ardaloedd fel yr un yr wyf yn ei chynrychioli. A wnewch chi gadarnhau bod y Llywodraeth yn fodlon rhoi benthyciadau neu grantiau i gwmnïau er mwyn gwarchod swyddi yn ogystal â chreu swyddi o'r newydd?

Alun Ffred Jones: From the outset, the emphasis of the scheme was on creating new jobs, but circumstances have since changed, and what many companies need now is to make improvements, to expand or to purchase equipment in order to protect jobs in areas such as the one that I represent. Will you confirm that the Government is prepared to award loans or grants to companies in order to protect jobs as well as to create new jobs?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y soniais yn yr ateb diwethaf, bydd 1,600 o swyddi yn cael eu diogelu o achos y gronfa hon a bydd 1,800 yn cael eu creu.

The First Minister: As I mentioned in the last reply, 1,600 jobs will be safeguarded as a result of this fund and 1,800 will be created.

Gwasanaethau Offthalmoleg

Ophthalmology Services

11. Rhodri Glyn Thomas: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau offthalmoleg yng ngorllewin Cymru. OAQ(4)0556(FM)*

11. Rhodri Glyn Thomas: *Will the First Minister make a statement on ophthalmology services in west Wales. OAQ(4)0556(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda wedi gweithredu, a bydd yn parhau i weithredu, i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau offthalmoleg yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r safonau priodol.

The First Minister: Hywel Dda Local Health Board has taken action, and will continue to take action, to ensure that ophthalmology services are delivered to the appropriate standards.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, codais y mater hwn gyda chi ym mis Hydref y llynedd. Roeddwn eisoes wedi'i godi gyda'r Gweinidog iechyd, ac roedd y ddau ohonoch wedi mynegi pryderon oherwydd ansawdd y gwasanaeth a oedd yn cael ei gynnig. Mae etholwyr eto yn dod i fy ngweld i gwyno am y gwasanaeth gan ddweud eu bod yn gorfod aros, ac os ydynt yn cael

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, I raised this issue with you last October. I had already raised it with the Minister for health, and the two of you expressed your concerns about the quality of the service being offered. Constituents are again coming to see me to complain about the service, saying that they have to wait, and if they receive treatment for one eye, they have to wait a long time for

triniaeth am un llygad, mae'n rhaid iddynt aros yn hir am driniaeth am yr ail lygad. A ydych yn credu bod y gwasanaeth wedi gwella, neu a ydych yn dal i bryderu amdano ac yn dal i alw ar fwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda i'w wella?

treatment on the second eye. Do you think that the service has improved, or do you still have concerns about it and are you still calling on the Hywel Dda health board to improve?

Y Prif Weinidog: Na, mae'r system wedi newid. Mae'r protocol arferol o ran llawdriniaeth ar yr ail lygad wedi cael ei ailsefydlu. Bydd cleifion yn cael eu cyfeirio yn ôl gan eu hoptometrydd pan fydd cataract wedi datblygu er mwyn cael llawdriniaeth ar yr ail lygad.

The First Minister: No, the system has changed. The usual protocol as regards surgery on the second eye has now been reinstated. Patients will be referred back by their optometrists when a cataract develops so that they can have surgery on the second eye.

Keith Davies: Yn ôl yr RNIB, bydd y ffigur cyfredol o 115,000 sy'n dioddef o golled golwg yng Nghymru yn dyblu yn y 25 mlynedd nesaf. Gan fod modd osgoi 50% o'r achosion hyn o golli golwg, croesawaf ymrwymiad y Gweinidog iechyd i wneud y mater hwn yn flaenoriaeth iechyd cyhoeddus. Er hyn, mae etholwyr wedi dweud wrthyf fod achosion o oedi yn parhau i fodoli o ran darparu triniaeth. Pa gamau pellach y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i sicrhau darpariaeth well?

Keith Davies: According to the RNIB, the current figure of 115,000 who suffer from sight loss in Wales will double in the next 25 years. Given that 50% of these cases of sight loss are preventable, I welcome the Minister for health's commitment to make this issue a public health priority. However, constituents have told me that there remain incidences of delay in the provision of treatment. What further steps will the Welsh Government be taking to ensure a better provision of service?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallaf fod peth oedi wedi bod o ran darparu llawdriniaeth i ail lygad person sydd â chataractau. Mae'r problemau hyn yn cael eu datrys ar hyn o bryd, a deallaf fod y sefyllfa wedi gwella.

The First Minister: I understand that there has been some delay in providing surgery on the second eye of someone who has cataracts. These problems are being resolved at the moment, and I understand that the situation has improved.

Suzy Davies: Following on from Keith Davies's question, First Minister, you will remember last month's debate on preventable sight loss. Bearing in mind the Assembly's strongly voiced concerns about access to services in west Wales, which impacts on provision in my region, could you confirm whether your Government will be pursuing the recommendations of the Hall report on the early testing of schoolchildren?

Suzy Davies: Yn dilyn cwestiwn Keith Davies, Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn cofio'r ddadl fis diwethaf ar achosion o golli golwg y gellid eu hatal. Gan gadw mewn cof fod y Cynulliad wedi mynegi pryderon cryf am fynediad at wasanaethau yn y gorllewin, sy'n effeithio ar y ddarpariaeth yn fy rhanbarth i, a allwch gadarnhau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn dilyn argymhellion adroddiad Hall ar brofi plant ysgol yn gynnar?

The First Minister: The report will be considered by the Minister in detail, and any recommendations that the Government feels it is able to support will be taken forward.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei ystyried yn fanwl gan y Gweinidog, a bydd unrhyw argymhellion y bydd y Llywodraeth yn teimlo ei bod yn gallu eu cefnogi yn cael eu gweithredu.

Fformiwla Barnett

The Barnett Formula

12. Jocelyn Davies: *Pa sylwadau y mae'r*

12. Jocelyn Davies: *What representations*

Prif Weinidog neu aelodau o'i Lywodraeth wedi'u rhoi i Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch fformiwla Barnett ers dechrau'r Pedwerydd Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0553(FM)

has the First Minister or members of his Government made to the UK Government concerning the Barnett formula since the start of the Fourth Assembly. OAQ(4)0553(FM)

The First Minister: We have made many representations. Much correspondence has passed between myself, the Chancellor, the Secretary of State for Wales and the Prime Minister, and the Minister for finance has also written on several occasions.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi cyflwyno nifer o sylwadau. Mae llawer o ohebiaeth wedi bod rhyngof fi, y Canghellor, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a Phrif Weinidog y DU, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros gyllid hefyd wedi ysgrifennu droeon.

Jocelyn Davies: It is well known that you favour a floor in the Barnett formula, to afford some protection to the Assembly budget. However, your Minister for local government told us two weeks ago that it seems pretty pointless, once you establish a formula, to put a floor in it. How do you reconcile this difference in approach to the funding distribution formula?

Jocelyn Davies: Mae'n hysbys eich bod yn ffafrio terfyn isaf yn fformiwla Barnett, i ddiogelu rhywfaint ar gyllideb y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd eich Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol wrthym bythefnos yn ôl ei bod yn ymddangos yn eithaf dibwrpas, ar ôl ichi sefydlu fformiwla, rhoi terfyn isaf ynddi. Sut yr ydych yn cysoni'r gwahaniaeth hwn o ran yr ymagwedd at y fformiwla dosbarthu cyllid?

The First Minister: The floor comes first. In the medium term, a full reform of the Barnett formula is required. That will be done in the teeth of opposition from the Scottish Government—that much I can promise the Member. Certainly, a Barnett floor and borrowing powers would be a start before implementing any proposals made by part 1 of the Silk commission.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r terfyn isaf yn dod yn gyntaf. Yn y tymor canolig, bydd angen diwygio fformiwla Barnett yn llawn. Bydd hynny'n digwydd er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad gan Lywodraeth yr Alban—gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod o hynny. Yn bendant, byddai terfyn isaf Barnett a phwerau benthyca yn fan cychwyn cyn gweithredu unrhyw gynigion a wneir gan ran 1 comisiwn Silk.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 13, *OAQ(4)0554(FM)*, yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 13, *OAQ(4)0554(FM)*, has been withdrawn.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

14. Paul Davies: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gorllewin Cymru dros y chwe mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0555(FM)*

14. Paul Davies: *Will the First Minister outline his priorities for west Wales for the next six months. OAQ(4)0555(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

The First Minister: They are in the programme for government.

Paul Davies: Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Un o flaenoriaethau fy etholwyr i yn y gorllewin yw sicrhau mynediad i wasanaethau iechyd lleol o safon dda. Gan fy mod wedi codi'r mater hwn o'r blaen, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol bod gwasanaethau orthodonteg

Paul Davies: I am grateful to the First Minister for that response. One priority for my constituents in the west is ensuring access to local health services of a high quality. Given that I have raise this issue with him previously, the First Minister will be aware that orthodontic services have disappeared

wedi diflannu o ysbyty Llwyn Helyg yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Rwyf o hyd yn cael gohebiaeth gan fy etholwyr am y ffaith bod pobl ifanc yn gorfod aros am flynyddoedd i gael triniaeth. Er gwaethaf argymhellion y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol y llynedd, mae'n debyg ein bod yn parhau i ddisgwyl am fentrau newydd i fynd i'r afael â rhestrau aros. A allai'r Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym a yw'r Llywodraeth yn golygu cyflwyno mentrau newydd i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn? Hefyd, beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau o'r math hwn yn cael eu darparu yn agosach at fy etholwyr i yn sir Benfro?

from Withybush hospital in the past two years. I continue to receive correspondence from my constituents about the fact that young people are having to wait years for treatment. Despite the recommendations of the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee last year, it appears as though we are still waiting for new initiatives to tackle waiting lists. Could the First Minister tell us whether the Government intends to introduce new initiatives to get to grips with these problems? In addition, what is the Government doing to ensure that these kinds of services are provided closer to my constituents in Pembrokeshire?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig dros ben sicrhau bod digon o orthodontyddion ar gael ym mhob ardal o Gymru fel bod triniaeth ar gael o fewn amser rhesymol. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ystyried y mater hwn i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth yn gwella yn y pen draw.

The First Minister: Of course, it is extremely important to ensure that there are sufficient orthodontists available in each area of Wales so that treatment is available within a reasonable timescale. The Minister is considering this matter to ensure that ultimately the service improves.

Bethan Jenkins: Fel y gwyddoch, mae RWE Npower Renewables yn datblygu cynnig i adeiladu'r fferm wynt Atlantic Array ym môr Hafren. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd y llynedd, mae nifer o newidiadau wedi'u cynnig i leihau effaith weledol y prosiect, ac mae'r cwmni wedi dweud y caiff ymgynghoriad pellach ei gynnal yn yr haf. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi clywed sylwadau gan bobl leol sydd o'r farn y byddai busnesau'n gallu elwa mwy o'r cynllun hwn. Felly, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a'r cwmni ei hun am y posibiliadau busnes hyn?

Bethan Jenkins: As you will be aware, RWE Npower Renewables is developing a proposal to build the Atlantic Array windfarm in the Severn estuary. Following a consultation held last year, several changes have been proposed to reduce the visual impact of the project, and the company has said that a further consultation will be carried out over the summer. However, I have heard comments from local people who are of the opinion that businesses could benefit more from the scheme. Therefore, what discussions have you had with the UK Government and the company itself about these business possibilities?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfarfum â'r cwmni ddoe i drafod y budd economaidd a allai ddod i Gymru pe bai'r cynllun yn cael ei weithredu.

The First Minister: I met the company yesterday to discuss the economic benefits that could accrue to Wales if the scheme were implemented.

Creu Swyddi

Job Creation

15. Eluned Parrott: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am greu swyddi yng Nghanol De Cymru. OAQ(4)0562(FM)*

15. Eluned Parrott: *Will the First Minister make a statement on job creation in South Wales Central. OAQ(4)0562(FM)*

The First Minister: Yes, the proposals and plans that we have are in the programme for government.

Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Mae ein cynigion a'n cynlluniau wedi'u nodi yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

Eluned Parrott: There are 88,000 economically inactive people in South Wales Central, nearly 32,000 of whom are aged 24 or younger. I am sure that you will agree that apprenticeships are an excellent way of helping people not just into a job, but into a meaningful career. However, according to statistics from Careers Wales, just 260 apprenticeship vacancies have been advertised in South Wales Central over the past two years. What specific steps will the Welsh Government take in the next year to encourage the creation of more apprenticeships?

Eluned Parrott: Mae 88,000 o bobl economaidd anweithgar yng Nghanol De Cymru, ac mae bron 32,000 ohonynt yn 24 oed neu'n iau. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno bod prentisiaethau yn ffordd wych o helpu pobl, nid yn unig i gael swydd, ond i gael gyrfa ystyrlon. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl ystadegau gan Gyrfa Cymru, dim ond 260 o brentisiaethau sydd wedi cael eu hysbysebu yng Nghanol De Cymru dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Pa gamau penodol y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf i annog creu rhagor o brentisiaethau?

The First Minister: We have, of course, introduced Jobs Growth Wales, and that is a scheme that we anticipate will be of great benefit to young people who are unemployed.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi cyflwyno Twf Swyddi Cymru, wrth gwrs, ac rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y cynllun hwnnw o fudd mawr i bobl ifanc sy'n ddi-waith

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, the *Western Mail* has reported on a survey—and it is not often that I start with a quote like this—carried out by Manpower, stating that employers in Wales are more pessimistic about taking on staff than those in other parts of the UK, or compared with the national average. How is your Government changing that attitude so that employers here are just as optimistic as those in other parts of the United Kingdom seem to be?

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, mae'r *Western Mail* wedi cyflwyno adroddiad ar arolwg—ac nid yn aml y byddaf yn dechrau drwy ddefnyddio dyfyniad—a gynhaliwyd gan Manpower, sy'n nodi bod cyflogwyr yng Nghymru yn fwy pesimistaidd ynghylch cyflogi staff na chyflogwyr mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, neu o'u cymharu â'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol. Sut y mae eich Llywodraeth yn newid yr agwedd honno fel bod cyflogwyr yma yr un mor obeithiol ag y mae'r rhai mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ôl pob golwg?

The First Minister: Mention has been made in previous Assemblies of the support put in by the Government to help businesses. The economic growth fund is one example that I referred the Member to earlier, and there is also the small and medium-sized enterprise investment fund, the microbusiness loan, the joint European resources for micro to medium enterprises
Fund—JEREMIE, the digital development fund, the life sciences fund, the high-potential starts project and the business start-up service. A number of schemes and projects are available to assist businesses in Wales to give them the confidence that they need to take people on.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfeiriwyd at y gefnogaeth a roddwyd gan y Llywodraeth i helpu busnesau mewn Cynulliadau blaenorol. Mae'r gronfa twf economaidd yn un enghraifft y cyfeiriais yr Aelod ati yn gynharach. Hefyd mae'r gronfa fuddsoddi i fentrau bach a chanolig, y benthyciad i ficrobusnesau, y cyd-adnoddau Ewropeaidd ar gyfer busnesau micro i ganolig—cronfa JEREMIE, y gronfa datblygu digidol, y gronfa gwyddorau bywyd, prosiect busnesau newydd a chanddynt botensial mawr a'r gwasanaeth dechrau busnes. Mae nifer o gynlluniau a phrosiectau ar gael i gynorthwyo busnesau yng Nghymru er mwyn rhoi iddynt yr hyder sydd ei angen arnynt i gyflogi pobl.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, there has been much speculation about the future of a flagship regeneration project in the Valleys,

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, bu llawer o ddyfalu ynghylch dyfodol prosiect adfywio blaenllaw yn y Cymoedd, a elwir yn Rhondda

called Rhondda Life. The project is based in Ferndale and has received £1.4 million of public money through the Heads of the Valleys programme. Unfortunately, there seems to be some confusion over whether it has closed owing to funding problems. It is a matter of fact that the latest company accounts are overdue by two months. Can your Government undertake urgent inquiries into the state of affairs at Rhondda Life to ascertain exactly what is going on with a project that has received a considerable amount of public funds?

Life. Mae'r prosiect wedi ei leoli yng Nglynrhedynog ac mae wedi cael £1.4 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus drwy raglen Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Yn anffodus, ymddengys fod peth dryswch ynghylch a yw wedi cau oherwydd problemau ariannu. Mae'n ffaith bod cyfrifon diweddaraf y cwmni ddau fis yn hwyr. A all eich Llywodraeth gynnal ymholiadau brys i sefyllfa Rhondda Life er mwyn canfod beth yn union sy'n digwydd o ran prosiect sydd wedi cael cryn dipyn o arian cyhoeddus?

The First Minister: Yes. The situation with Rhondda Life is being examined and has been for the past few weeks. Further inquiries are taking place to provide assurances about the work of the organisation.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallwn. Mae'r sefyllfa o ran Rhondda Life yn cael ei harchwilio ac mae hynny wedi bod yn digwydd dros yr wythnosau diwethaf. Mae ymholiadau pellach ar y gweill i roi sicrwydd am waith y sefydliad.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes
Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I have several changes to report to this week's planned business. The Minister for Local Government and Communities will shortly make a statement on the emergency response to the major flooding events in mid and north Wales. Following that is a statement on Professor Brian Morgan's report on business rates and a statement on the Supporting People programme. Those statements have been extended to 45 minutes each, to allow more time for questions. The item on the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion (Display of Prices) (Wales) Regulations 2012 has been postponed until 17 July. Finally, following tomorrow's oral Assembly questions, motions will be moved to elect Members to committees. Business for the next three weeks is as shown on the business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers available to Members electronically.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Mae gennyf sawl newid i'w gyhoeddi ym musnes arfaethedig yr wythnos hon. Yn y man bydd y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn gwneud datganiad ar yr ymateb brys i'r llifogydd mawr yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru. Yn dilyn hynny, bydd datganiad am adroddiad yr Athro Brian Morgan ar drethi busnes a datganiad am y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl. Estynnwyd y datganiadau hynny i 45 munud yr un, er mwyn caniatáu rhagor o amser ar gyfer cwestiynau. Gohiriwyd yr eitem ar Reoliadau Hysbysebu a Hyrwyddo Tybaco (Arddangos Prisiau) (Cymru) 2012 tan 17 Gorffennaf. Yn olaf, yn dilyn cwestiynau llafar y Cynulliad yfory, gwneir cynigion i ethol Aelodau i bwyllgorau. Nodir y busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, sydd i'w weld ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau yn electronig.

William Graham: I thank the Leader of the House for her statement, and I ask whether she would prevail on her colleague, the Minister for Health and Social Services, to bring forward a statement on ambulance services in Wales. The Minister will be well

William Graham: Diolch i Arweinydd y Tŷ am ei datganiad, ac rwy'n gofyn a fyddai hi'n pwyso ar ei chyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, i gyflwyno datganiad am wasanaethau ambiwlans yng Nghymru. Bydd y Gweinidog

aware of the difficulties experienced over the past week, particularly in the Newport area, where one gentleman was left out in the rain for three and a half hours waiting for an ambulance. I pay tribute to the Minister and her predecessors for the way in which they have answered questions on the ambulance service over the life of the Assembly. I also pay tribute to the people who work in the ambulance service for their wonderful work. Clearly, there is something seriously wrong with the dispatching, and that man's friends and associates, who were trying to get an ambulance for three and a half hours, are seeking answers. This requires a radical approach, an overhaul and a period of monitoring. I ask for a statement.

yn ymwybodol iawn o'r anawsterau a gafwyd dros yr wythnos diwethaf, yn enwedig yn ardal Casnewydd lle y cafodd un dyn ei adael allan yn y glaw am dair awr a hanner yn aros am ambiwlans. Talaf deyrnged i'r Gweinidog a'i rhagflaenwyr am y ffordd y maent wedi ateb cwestiynau am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn ystod oes y Cynulliad. Rwyf hefyd yn talu teyrnged i'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans am eu gwaith gwych. Mae'n amlwg bod rhywbeth mawr o'i le ar y broses o fynd â phobl i'r ysbyty, ac mae ffrindiau a chymdeithion y dyn hwnnw, a fu'n ceisio cael ambiwlans am dair awr a hanner, yn chwilio am atebion. Mae hyn yn gofyn am ymagwedd radical, golwg newydd ar y sefyllfa a chyfnod o fonitro. Gofynnaf am ddatganiad.

Jane Hutt: I thank William Graham for his recognition of the speedy response to concerns raised about the ambulance service and his recognition of progress made on waiting times. However, it is clear that there are situations that need to be investigated, such as the one that, unfortunately, occurred, and I am sure that he will have taken this case up directly with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust. I know that the Minister will have taken note of that point.

Jane Hutt: Diolch i William Graham am gydnabod yr ymateb cyflym i bryderon a godwyd am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans ac am gydnabod y cynnydd a wnaed o ran amseroedd aros. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod sefyllfaoedd y mae angen ymchwilio iddynt, fel yr un sydd wedi digwydd, yn anffodus, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd wedi codi'r achos hwn yn uniongyrchol gydag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwlans Cymru. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog wedi cymryd sylw o'r pwynt hwnnw.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, we are still awaiting the Government's response to the inquiry into the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association. This issue has been ongoing since the start of this year. Surely, there has been sufficient time to gather the evidence for this inquiry. When can we expect a definitive statement by the Welsh Government? You have to accept that if there is no statement by the end of this term—and there is only a month left—then that will be seen as nothing less than a cover up.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, rydym yn dal i ddisgwyl am ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r ymchwiliad i Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan. Mae'r mater hwn wedi bod ar y gweill ers dechrau'r flwyddyn. Siawns na fu digon o amser i gasglu'r dystiolaeth ar gyfer yr ymchwiliad hwn. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl datganiad terfynol gan Lywodraeth Cymru? Mae'n rhaid ichi dderbyn os na fydd datganiad erbyn diwedd y tymor hwn—a dim ond mis ohono sydd ar ôl—yna bydd hynny'n cael ei ystyried yn ymgais i gelu'r wybodaeth.

2.15 p.m.

Jane Hutt: Rhodri Glyn Thomas knows that we are in the hands of the Wales Audit Office in terms of the timing of its report, which will come to the Public Accounts Committee. I am as concerned as other Members to ensure that we get sight of that report so that we can

Jane Hutt: Mae Rhodri Glyn Thomas yn gwybod ein bod yn nwylo Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru o ran amseriad ei adroddiad, a fydd yn dod gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus. Rwy'n pryderu cymaint ag Aelodau eraill fod angen sicrhau ein bod

fully respond to it in due course.

yn gweld yr adroddiad hwnnw fel y gallwn ymateb yn llawn iddo maes o law.

Mark Isherwood: I want to call for two short statements. One is in relation to identity cards for young carers, looked-after children and care leavers. The Minister will no doubt recall that the Children's Commissioner for Wales's 'Full of Care' report from 2009 referred to the advantages that a young carer's identity card could bring, and, last Friday, I had the privilege of attending the launch of Barnardo's Cymru and Flintshire County Council's access2action card at Clwyd Theatr Cymru. As you know, young carers, looked-after children and care leavers sometimes find it difficult to explain the special circumstances in their lives to their schools, colleges, council services, general practitioners and other health services, and Barnardo's and Flintshire County Council worked with children and young people to develop a card, which was officially launched by the children's commissioner. It is the first in Wales to help these young people receive the recognition and prompt access to services that they need. However, the children's commissioner told us that he hoped that other local authorities would pick this up and that he was working with the Welsh Government to deliver a national identity card on this basis. A statement from the Welsh Government on its intentions in this respect would be greatly appreciated.

Mark Isherwood: Rwyf am alw am ddau ddatganiad byr. Mae un yn ymwneud â chardiau adnabod ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc, plant y gofelir amdanynt a'r rhai sy'n gadael gofal. Mae'n sicr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cofio bod adroddiad 'Bywyd Llawn Gofal' Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn 2009 yn cyfeirio at y manteision a allai ddod o gael cerdyn adnabod ar gyfer gofalwr ifanc, a dydd Gwener ddiwethaf, cefais y fraint o fynd i ddigwyddiad lansio cerdyn access2action Barnardo's Cymru a Chyngor Sir y Fflint yng Nghlwyd Theatr Cymru. Fel y gwyddoch, mae gofalwyr ifanc, plant y gofelir amdanynt a'r rhai sy'n gadael gofal weithiau yn ei chael yn anodd egluro amgylchiadau arbennig eu bywydau i'w hysgolion, i'w colegau, i wasanaethau'r cyngor, i'r meddygon teulu a gwasanaethau iechyd eraill, ac mae Barnardo's a Chyngor Sir y Fflint wedi gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc i ddatblygu cerdyn a lansiwyd yn swyddogol gan y comisiynydd plant. Dyma'r cerdyn cyntaf yng Nghymru i helpu'r bobl ifanc hyn i gael y gydnabyddiaeth a'r mynediad prydlon at wasanaethau y mae eu hangen arnynt. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd y comisiynydd plant wrthym ei fod yn gobeithio y byddai awdurdodau lleol eraill yn cymryd rhan mewn mentrau tebyg a'i fod yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cerdyn adnabod cenedlaethol ar sail hyn. Byddai datganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar ei bwriad yn y cyswllt hwn yn cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr.

Secondly and finally, as we approach father's day on Sunday—a great day for many of us in this Chamber—I call for a statement on the Welsh Government's proposals to celebrate both father's and mother's days, perhaps following the precedent set by the President of the United States of America more than 60 years ago in giving messages to the people of America on these great occasions, in order to celebrate the important role that parents make to the lives of children in Wales.

Yn ail ac yn olaf, wrth inni nesáu at Sul y tadau—diwrnod gwych i lawer ohonom yn y Siambr—galwaf am ddatganiad am gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru i ddathlu Sul y tadau a Sul y mamau, efallai yn dilyn cynsail Arlywydd Unol Daleithiau America dros 60 mlynedd yn ôl wrth roi negeseuon i bobl America ar yr achlysuron mawr hyn, er mwyn dathlu rôl bwysig rhieni ym mywydau plant yng Nghymru.

Jane Hutt: I thank Mark Isherwood for both those requests, which highlight very important issues. He has informed the Assembly of that initiative by Flintshire

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Mark Isherwood am y ddau gais hynny, sy'n tynnu sylw at faterion pwysig iawn. Mae wedi rhoi gwybod i'r Cynulliad am y fenter honno gan Gyngor Sir

County Council, responding to the children's commissioner's advice in enabling young carers to have their needs recognised and met via identity cards. I am sure that is something that the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services will be aware of, and we will want to reflect that in due course in a statement or an appropriate announcement.

y Fflint, a oedd yn ymateb i gyngor y comisiynydd plant o ran cydnabod a diwallu anghenion gofalwyr ifanc drwy gyfrwng cardiau adnabod. Rwy'n siŵr bod y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ymwybodol o hynny, a byddwn am adlewyrchu hynny maes o law mewn datganiad neu gyhoeddiad priodol.

Also, the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services will herself be coming forward and looking at the important role of parents. The parenting strategy looks at opportunities to celebrate the contribution and circumstances of mothers and fathers, and although these days have become somewhat commercialised, I am sure that we will all be giving our cards appropriately.

Hefyd, bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ei hun yn edrych ar rôl bwysig rhieni. Mae'r strategaeth rianta yn edrych ar gyfleoedd i ddathlu cyfraniad ac amgylchiadau mamau a thadau, ac er bod y dyddiau hyn wedi mynd yn fwyfwy masnachol i ryw raddau, rwy'n siŵr y byddwn oll yn rhoi ein cardiau yn briodol.

Paul Davies: For the record, I thank the Minister for Education and Skills and the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services for issuing a written statement this morning on further action to improve safeguarding arrangements for children in Pembrokeshire. Naturally, I am shocked and surprised that progress in improving safeguarding arrangements for children in Pembrokeshire is still worryingly slow, despite the support from the Pembrokeshire ministerial board. I also want to commend the Welsh Government for its continued support and scrutiny of this very serious situation. I note from today's statement that another statement will be issued in due course once a response is received from the leader of the council. However, I would be grateful if the Leader of the House could ask the Minister for Education and Skills and the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services to bring forward an interim statement outlining the timetable involved should further action be taken, given that this is a very serious situation for us in Pembrokeshire.

Paul Davies: Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am gyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig y bore yma am gamau pellach i wella trefniadau diogelu plant yn sir Benfro. Yn naturiol, rwyf wedi fy syfrdanu bod y cynnydd o ran gwella trefniadau diogelu plant yn sir Benfro yn parhau'n bryderus o araf, er gwaethaf y gefnogaeth gan fwrdd gweinidogol sir Benfro. Rwyf hefyd am ganmol Llywodraeth Cymru am barhau i roi cefnogaeth ac am ei gwaith craffu o ran y sefyllfa hynod ddifrifol hon. Sylwaf yn ôl y datganiad heddiw y bydd datganiad arall yn cael ei wneud maes o law wedi i ymateb gan arweinydd y cyngor ddod i law. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai Arweinydd y Tŷ ofyn i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyflwyno datganiad interim yn amlinellu'r amserlen pe byddai camau pellach yn cael eu cymryd, o ystyried bod hyn yn sefyllfa ddifrifol iawn i ni yn sir Benfro.

Jane Hutt: I thank Paul Davies for that question to me as Leader of the House. I know that the Minister for education and the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services will also welcome your contribution today. I know that they will wish to report back on developments as soon as possible.

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Paul Davies am y cwestiwn hwnnw i mi fel Arweinydd y Tŷ. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog addysg a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hefyd yn croesawu eich cyfraniad heddiw. Gwn y byddant yn dymuno adrodd yn ôl ar y datblygiadau cyn gynted â phosibl.

Darren Millar: Could I have a statement

Darren Millar: A allaf gael datganiad gan y

from the Minister for Health and Social Services on cervical cancer screening? You will be aware of the reports in the media about the decline in the number of women attending cancer screening sessions. It is important that we scrutinise the Government's policy in this area to see what has been done to increase the number of women taking up this essential screening opportunity.

Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am sgrinio am ganser ceg y groth? Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r adroddiadau yn y cyfryngau am y dirywiad yn nifer y menywod sy'n mynychu sesiynau sgrinio am ganser. Mae'n bwysig inni graffu ar bolisi'r Llywodraeth yn y maes hwn i weld beth sydd wedi cael ei wneud i gynyddu nifer y menywod sy'n manteisio ar y cyfle hanfodol hwn i gael eu sgrinio.

Jane Hutt: The Minister for Health and Social Services has been concerned about this issue and has made a clear statement in terms of raising awareness. She will want to respond to this in due course when we have the appropriate evidence relating to how we can respond to this issue.

Jane Hutt: Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi bod yn pryderu am y mater hwn ac wedi gwneud datganiad clir ynghylch codi ymwybyddiaeth. Bydd yn awyddus i ymateb maes o law pan fyddwn yn cael y dystiolaeth briodol sy'n ymwneud â sut y gallwn ymateb i'r mater hwn.

Datganiad: Yr Ymateb Brys i'r Llifogydd Mawr yng Nghanolbarth a Gogledd Cymru
Statement: The Emergency Response to the Major Flooding Events in Mid and North Wales

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): As we all witnessed in the media over the weekend, the heavy and persistent rainfall experienced in mid and north Wales led to significant flooding around the Aberystwyth area and to fears of a reservoir breach near Pennal. In mid Wales, rivers overtopped and strong currents threatened the lives of many people staying in caravan parks and caused widespread damage to many homes. The unfolding events of Friday night saw the emergency services battle against the treacherous waters to rescue 150 people who were in danger. No lives were lost and although a number of people attended the accident and emergency department in Bronglais General Hospital, including one person suffering from mild hypothermia, none needed to be admitted to hospital. Approximately 1,000 people were evacuated from properties in areas considered to be at risk and they were housed in temporary accommodation.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Fel yr ydym oll wedi gweld yn y wasg dros y penwythnos, achosodd y glaw trwm a pharhaus yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru lifogydd sylweddol o amgylch ardal Aberystwyth, yn ogystal â phryderon y byddai muriau cronfa ddŵr ger Pennal yn torri. Yn y canolbarth, gorlifodd afonydd, ac roedd cerhyntau cryf yn bygwth bywydau llawer o bobl a oedd yn aros mewn parciau carafanau gan achosi difrod eang i lawer o gartrefi. Yn ystod y digwyddiadau nos Wener bu'r gwasanaethau brys yn brwydro yn erbyn y dyfroedd peryglus i achub 150 o bobl a oedd mewn perygl. Ni cholldd neb ei fywyd, ac er bod nifer o bobl wedi mynd i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bronglais, gan gynnwys rhywun a oedd yn dioddef o hypothermia ysgafn, nid oedd angen i neb ohonynt aros yn yr ysbyty. Cafodd tua 1,000 o bobl eu symud o adeiladau mewn ardaloedd yr ystyrid eu bod mewn perygl a chawsant gysgod mewn llety dros dro.

A multi-agency command centre was set up in Ceredigion, with a strategic command established at Dyfed-Powys Police

Cafodd canolfan reoli aml-asiantaeth ei sefydlu yng Ngheredigion, gyda rheolaeth strategol wedi'i sefydlu ym mhencadlys

headquarters in Carmarthen. The incident was declared a category 1 flood event and the agencies involved responded in line with the agreed emergency plans. This was truly a team effort, with the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Dyfed-Powys Police, the ambulance service, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the Royal Air Force, the Environment Agency, local authority staff and, of course, volunteers in the community, working tirelessly to ensure the safety of people.

Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yng Nghaerfyrddin. Cyhoeddwyd bod y digwyddiad yn ddigwyddiad llifogydd categori 1 ac ymatebodd yr asiantaethau yn unol â'r cynlluniau argyfwng y cytunwyd arnynt o flaen llaw. Roedd hyn yn ymdrech tîm gwirioneddol, gyda Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru, Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Badau Achub, y Llu Awyr Brenhinol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, staff yr awdurdod lleol ac, wrth gwrs, gwirfoddolwyr yn y gymuned yn gweithio'n ddiflino i sicrhau diogelwch pobl.

By Saturday afternoon, the response had moved to recovery as water levels receded. A recovery co-ordinating group was established by Ceredigion County Council to manage the recovery work as the risk of further flooding reduced from medium to low. This included Public Health Wales providing input on infection and contamination risks. I pay tribute to those men and women of the emergency services and other responder agencies for their effective and professional response to these events. They were faced with a huge challenge in perilous conditions, and it is down to their dedication and commitment that no lives were lost.

Erbyn prynhawn Sadwrn, roedd yr ymateb wedi newid i fod yn waith adfer wrth i lefel y dŵr ostwng. Cafodd grŵp cydlynu'r gwaith adfer ei sefydlu gan Gyngor Sir Ceredigion i reoli'r gwaith adfer wrth i'r perygl y byddai rhagor o lifogydd ostwng o berygl canolig i berygl isel. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys mewnbwn Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ar y peryglon o ran heintio a halogi. Rwy'n talu teyrnged i ddynion a menywod y gwasanaethau brys ac asiantaethau eraill am eu hymateb effeithiol a phroffesiynol i'r digwyddiadau hyn. Roeddent yn wynebu her enfawr o dan amodau peryglus, ac oherwydd eu hymroddiad a'u hymrwymiad ni chollodd neb ei fywyd.

We have a good tradition of multi-agency working in Wales. The emergency services, the RNLI and the RAF have been working together to put in place effective systems to improve rescue arrangements for such scenarios. An inland water rescue group was established in Wales following the floods in England in 2007. This group has brought together assets and expertise to facilitate a co-ordinated response. This was tested last year during a live exercise on Lake Bala where the rescue of people trapped in caravans trapped in flood water was rehearsed. The skills and experience gained from such planning and exercising is crucial in building an effective response capability. This contributed to the effectiveness of the response that we saw.

Mae gennym draddodiad da o waith aml-asiantaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'r gwasanaethau brys, yr RNLI a'r Awyrlu Brenhinol wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i sefydlu systemau effeithiol i wella trefniadau achub ar gyfer sefyllfaoedd o'r fath. Cafodd grŵp achub dŵr mewndirol ei sefydlu yng Nghymru yn dilyn y llifogydd yn Lloegr yn 2007. Mae'r grŵp hwn wedi dod ag asedau ac arbenigedd ynghyd i hwyluso ymateb cydlynol. Rhoddwyd prawf ar hyn y llynedd yn ystod ymarfer byw ar Lyn Tegid, pan gynhaliwyd ymarfer i achub pobl a oedd wedi'u dal mewn carafanau a oedd yng nghanol llifogydd. Mae'r sgiliau a'r profiad a ddatblygwyd wrth gynllunio a chynnal ymarfer o'r fath yn hanfodol er mwyn datblygu'r gallu i ymateb yn effeithiol. Cyfrannodd hyn at effeithiolrwydd yr ymateb a welsom.

I also pay tribute to the communities affected by the flood and to the resolute and unwavering spirit of the local people in the face of such distressing circumstances. I witnessed these scenes myself on Sunday when I visited the area, as did the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development when he visited the area yesterday. We were both impressed by the way in which communities pulled together to help each other and by the assistance given to those who had suffered serious damage to their property and possessions. My sympathies go to those people who have endured such hardship.

Rwyf hefyd yn talu teyrnged i'r cymunedau yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y llifogydd ac i gymeriad penderfynol a diwyro'r bobl leol yn wyneb amgylchiadau gofidus o'r fath. Gwelais y golygfeydd hyn fy hun ddydd Sul pan fûm yn ymweld â'r ardal, fel y gwnaeth Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy pan ymwelodd â'r ardal ddoe. Cafodd y ffordd y mae'r cymunedau wedi dod ynghyd i helpu ei gilydd gryn argraff arnom, yn ogystal â'r cymorth a roddwyd i'r rhai yr oedd eu cartrefi a'u heiddo wedi'u difrodi'n ddifrifol. Cydymdeimlaf â'r bobl hynny sydd wedi dioddef caledi o'r fath.

I hope that everyone involved will be able to recover from this traumatic experience and that they are able to restore both their lives and their properties as soon as possible. As the community recovers from this event, it is the memories that will take the longest to pass. It is important that those affected receive the support they need both now and in the future.

Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pawb yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn gallu dod atynt eu hunain wedi'r profiad trawmatig hwn ac y byddant yn gallu adfer eu bywydau a'u heiddo cyn gynted â phosibl. Wrth i'r gymuned ddod ati'i hun wedi'r digwyddiad hwn, yr atgofion a fydd yn cymryd mwyaf o amser i basio. Mae'n bwysig i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.

Recovering from incidents of this nature can be difficult and costly. Although local authorities have statutory powers to deal with emergencies and are expected to plan accordingly, we recognise that responding to these circumstances places significant strain on local authorities and their partner bodies. As a consequence, local authorities are able to apply to the Welsh Government for financial assistance—via the emergency financial assistance scheme—when the cost of dealing with severe emergencies exceeds 0.2% of their budget.

Gall fod yn anodd ac yn gostus i bobl ddod atynt eu hunain wedi digwyddiadau o'r fath. Er bod gan awdurdodau lleol bwerau statudol i fynd i'r afael ag argyfyngau, ac er y disgwylir iddynt gynllunio yn unol â hynny, rydym yn cydnabod bod ymateb i'r amgylchiadau hyn yn rhoi pwysau sylweddol ar awdurdodau lleol a'r cyrff sy'n bartneriaid iddynt. O ganlyniad, mae awdurdodau lleol yn gallu gwneud cais i Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cymorth ariannol—drwy'r cynllun cymorth ariannol brys—pan fydd cost mynd i'r afael ag argyfyngau difrifol yn fwy na 0.2% o'u cyllideb.

We are liaising with Ceredigion council on that and are awaiting further information from it to quantify the costs of dealing with the floods. Once this information is received, we will consider any financial assistance that can be provided, while recognising that any such assistance must be found from within my existing budgets. We have also assisted the council by liaising with the National Flood Forum and the Association of British Insurers to help with the local recovery work. We will provide any assistance necessary to facilitate these ongoing discussions.

Rydym yn trafod y mater hwn gyda chyngor Ceredigion ac yn aros am wybodaeth bellach gan y cyngor i fesur cost mynd i'r afael â'r llifogydd. Wedi i'r wybodaeth hon ddod i law, byddwn yn ystyried unrhyw gymorth ariannol y gellir ei ddarparu, gan gydnabod bod rhaid i unrhyw gymorth o'r fath ddod o'm cyllidebau presennol. Rydym hefyd wedi cynorthwyo'r cyngor drwy gysylltu â'r Fforwm Llifogydd Cenedlaethol a Chymdeithas Yswirwyr Prydain i helpu gyda'r gwaith adfer lleol. Byddwn yn rhoi unrhyw gymorth y bydd ei angen i hwyluso'r

trafodaethau hyn sy'n parhau.

On the evacuation of Pennal, while the heavy rain did not cause the same kind of widespread damage in north Wales, it led to a landslide into a privately owned reservoir near the hamlet of Pennal. The result of the landslide was to raise the water levels in the reservoir and a small amount of water escaped from a crack that appeared in the wall holding back the water. That raised fears that the wall could be breached and 18,000 cubic metres of water could be released into the river going through Pennal. The police took the precautionary measure of evacuating the village and the homes in the area while the damage and the potential risk were assessed. Approximately 600 people were evacuated. By early evening, following remedial work undertaken at the reservoir, the position was stabilised and the evacuated people were allowed to return to their homes. I would like to recognise the prompt and prudent work and action taken by the police and the North Wales Fire and Rescue Service. While the full extent of the threat remained unknown, it was important to take those precautionary measures in order to protect the lives of the people who were at risk.

O ran ymadael â Phennal, er nad achoswyd yr un difrod helaeth gan y glaw trwm yng ngogledd Cymru, achosodd y glaw dirlithriad i gronfa o dan berchnogaeth breifat ger pentrefan Pennal. Canlyniad y tirlithriad oedd codi lefel y dŵr yn y gronfa a dihangodd ychydig bach o ddŵr o hollt a ymddangosodd yn y mur a oedd yn dal y dŵr yn ôl. Cododd hynny ofnau y gallai'r mur dorri, ac y gallai 18,000 metr ciwbig o ddŵr gael ei ryddhau i'r afon sy'n llifo drwy Bennal. Cymerodd yr heddlu y cam rhagofalus o wagio'r pentref a'r cartrefi yn yr ardal tra bod y niwed a'r perygl posibl yn cael eu hasesu. Cafodd tua 600 o bobl eu symud. Erbyn yn gynnar gyda'r nos, yn dilyn gwaith adfer i'r gronfa ddŵr, roedd y sefyllfa wedi'i sefydlogi a chafodd y bobl ganiatâd i ddychwelyd i'w cartrefi. Hoffwn gydnabod gwaith cyflym a doeth yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru a'r camau a gymerwyd ganddynt. Tra nad oedd union faint y bygythiad yn hysbys, roedd yn bwysig cymryd y camau rhagofalus hynny er mwyn diogelu bywydau'r bobl a oedd mewn perygl.

This was the worst flood event we have seen in Wales for a number of years and the response reflected that. I again pay tribute to the people who helped in the situation. Both professional and community spirit helped take people through this difficult time. The swift action by many undoubtedly saved lives.

Dyma'r llifogydd gwaethaf yr ydym wedi eu gweld yng Nghymru ers nifer o flynyddoedd ac roedd yr ymateb yn adlewyrchu hynny. Unwaith eto, rwy'n talu teyrnged i'r bobl a fu'n helpu yn y sefyllfa hon. Cynorthwywyd pobl yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn gan ysbryd proffesiynol ac ysbryd cymunedol. Nid oes amheuaeth na wnaeth ymateb cyflym llawer o bobl achub bywydau.

Rebecca Evans: Minister, thank you for your statement today and for visiting the affected areas over the weekend. I was in the area on Sunday and Monday to see the devastation and meet local people. I join you in putting on record my sincere thanks to the emergency and rescue services, including the fire and rescue service, the police, the ambulance service, the RNLI and the RAF, as well as other organisations such as the RSPCA and other third sector organisations who worked so tirelessly. Their professionalism, dedication and service were hugely impressive. I also pay tribute to the

Rebecca Evans: Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad heddiw ac am ymweld â'r ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt dros y penwythnos. Roeddwn yn yr ardal ddydd Sul a dydd Llun i weld y difrod a chwrdd â phobl leol. Ymunaf â chi i gofnodi fy niolch diffuant i'r gwasanaethau brys ac achub, gan gynnwys y gwasanaeth tân ac achub, yr heddlu, y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, yr RNLI a'r Llu Awyr Brenhinol, yn ogystal â sefydliadau eraill fel yr RSPCA a sefydliadau eraill o'r trydydd sector a fu'n gweithio mor ddiflino. Roedd eu proffesiynoldeb, eu hymroddiad a'u gwasanaeth yn aruthrol.

incredible sense of community spirit that I found when I was there.

Talaf deyrnged hefyd i'r ymdeimlad anhygoel o ysbryd cymunedol a deimlais pan oeddwn yno.

With regard to Pennal, I understand that the situation with the dam in subject to ongoing monitoring by the emergency services and others. Can you give us an update on the latest situation regarding the monitoring of the dam and how long you expect that to go on? I ask you to consider what could be learned with regard to the infrastructure issues that emerged during the flooding. The main road from Machynlleth to Aberystwyth was closed for what seemed like a very long time with no diversion routes in place. We have to bear in mind that that is a key route to Bronglais hospital and other major services. Will you resolve to explore what more could be done to keep the roads open or to open them faster in future events like this?

O ran Pennal, deallaf fod sefyllfa'r argae yn destun monitro parhaus gan y gwasanaethau brys ac eraill. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa o ran monitro'r argae ac am ba hyd yr ydych yn disgwyl i'r gwaith hwnnw fynd yn ei flaen? Gofynnaf ichi ystyried beth y gellir ei ddysgu o ran y materion ynghylch seilwaith a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn ystod y llifogydd. Roedd y brif ffordd o Fachynlleth i Aberystwyth ar gau am gyfnod a oedd yn ymddangos yn amser hir iawn heb ddim ffyrdd dargyfeirio ar waith. Mae'n rhaid inni gofio bod y llwybr hwnnw'n un allweddol ar gyfer ysbyty Bronglais a gwasanaethau pwysig eraill. A wnewch ymrwymo i ymchwilio i weld beth arall y gellid ei wneud i gadw'r ffyrdd ar agor, neu eu hagor yn gyflymach, o dan amgylchiadau fel hyn yn y dyfodol?

There are new concerns that toxic metals stored in riverbanks for generations could be washed into flood plains and affect land, crops and livestock. What discussions are you having with relevant bodies about this? People watching the scenes on their televisions elsewhere may be concerned about holidaying in Ceredigion this summer. Will you send out a really strong message that most of the county remains unaffected by the flooding, that Ceredigion is still very much open for tourism and that people can expect a really warm welcome and a fantastic range of services and activities when they visit?

Mae pryderon newydd y gallai metelau gwenwynig sydd wedi'u storio ar lannau afonydd dros genedlaethau gael eu golchi dros orlifdiroedd ac effeithio ar dir, cnydau a da byw. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych yn eu cael gyda chyrff perthnasol ar y mater hwn? Mae'n bosibl y bydd pobl sy'n gwylio'r golygfeydd ar eu setiau teledu mewn mannau eraill yn pryderu am fynd ar wyliau yng Ngheredigion yn ystod yr haf. A wnewch anfon neges gref iawn nad yw'r llifogydd wedi effeithio ar y rhan fwyaf o'r sir, bod Ceredigion yn parhau i fod ar agor i dwristiaeth ac y gall pobl ddisgwyl croeso cynnes iawn ac ystod wych o wasanaethau a gweithgareddau pan fyddant yn dod ar ymweliad?

Finally, Minister, are you satisfied that the emergency services had all of the resources that they needed over the course of the weekend and do you have any concerns that cuts to front-line services could hamper the ability to respond so well in future?

Yn olaf, Weinidog, a ydych wedi'ch argyhoeddi bod gan y gwasanaethau brys yr holl adnoddau yr oedd eu hangen arnynt yn ystod y penwythnos ac a oes gennych unrhyw bryderon y gallai toriadau i wasanaethau rheng flaen amharu ar y gallu i ymateb cystal yn y dyfodol?

2.30 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her contribution. This was a very difficult and fast-moving disaster that happened in the

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chyfraniad. Roedd hwn yn drychineb anodd a ddatblygodd yn gyflym iawn yn yr ardal. O

area. With regard to the Member's points on Pennal, the assessment of the structure there is ongoing, but there is perceived to be minimal risk at this point in time. It is on private property, but the emergency services, and ourselves, will continue to monitor that risk.

ran pwyntiau'r Aelod ar Bennal, mae'r asesiad o'r strwythur yno'n parhau, ond credir bod y risg yn fach iawn ar hyn o bryd. Mae ar eiddo preifat, ond rydym ni a'r gwasanaethau brys yn parhau i fonitro'r perygl.

The Member raised the issue about the scale of the flooding. I know that many Members have also visited the area, and you will be aware that the floods were very dramatic and localised, but widespread across the county—Tal-y-bont and Aberystwyth are a significant distance apart. The emergency services were particularly stretched in dealing with this, although having spoken to them, and to residents, they dealt with this very effectively. However, they were stretched to the limit. As I said, volunteers and the community worked with the emergency services to bring resolution to the ongoing problems as the events unfolded, which was a clear necessity.

Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod at y mater ynghylch maint y llifogydd. Gwn fod llawer o Aelodau hefyd wedi ymweld â'r ardal, a byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y llifogydd yn hynod ddramatig a lleol, ond yn helaeth ledled y sir—mae pellter sylweddol rhwng Tal-y-bont ac Aberystwyth. Roedd y gwasanaethau brys yn benodol wedi eu hymestyn i'r eithaf wrth ymdrin â hyn, er, wedi siarad â hwy ac â thrigolion, ymdriniwyd â hyn yn effeithiol iawn. Fodd bynnag, cawsant eu hymestyn i'r eithaf. Fel y dywedais, gweithiodd gwirfoddolwyr a'r gymuned â'r gwasanaethau brys i ddatrys y problemau parhaus wrth i ddigwyddiadau ddatblygu, a oedd yn amlwg yn angenrheidiol.

My team, and other Ministers across other portfolios, are very keen to understand the lessons learnt from such events. Talking to the COBRA team that was on the ground, there were few difficulties and everything seemed to fall into place, which I believe was as a result of the professional planning that was undertaken, and I am very pleased with that. However, if there are things that we need to learn from this, then we will. It is very difficult to plan for disaster scenarios, particularly, as I said, when they are so spread out. There will be routes and areas—and I have already discussed this with the Minister for environment—that will be landlocked or waterlocked, where you cannot get in or out, and that will certainly cause difficulty to the emergency services. However, there is only so much you can plan for in that regard; this was a natural disaster and we were in the laps of the gods in terms of how the events unfolded. However, the way in which teams reacted to this was very professional and, because of that, no lives were lost.

Mae fy nhîm, a Gweinidogion eraill ar draws portffolios eraill, yn awyddus iawn i ddeall y gwersi a ddysgwyd o ddigwyddiadau o'r fath. Gan siarad â thîm COBRA a oedd yno, ychydig anawsterau a gafwyd ac roedd popeth fel pe bai'n dod i fwcwl, a chredaf fod hyn o ganlyniad i'r cynllunio proffesiynol a wnaed, ac rwy'n falch iawn o hynny. Fodd bynnag, os oes angen i ni ddysgu o hyn, gwnawn hynny. Mae'n anodd iawn cynllunio ar gyfer sefyllfaoedd o drychineb, yn enwedig, fel y dywedais, pan fyddant mor wasgaredig. Bydd llwybrau ac ardaloedd—ac rwyf eisoes wedi trafod hyn gyda'r Gweinidog amgylchedd—y bydd wedi eu hamgylchynu â thir neu ddŵr, lle na allwch fynd iddynt na'u gadael, a bydd hynny'n sicr o beri anhawster i'r gwasanaethau brys. Fodd bynnag, dim ond hyn a hyn y gallwch cynllunio ar ei gyfer yn hynny o beth; roedd hwn yn drychineb naturiol a oedd y tu hwnt i'n rheolaeth o ran sut roedd digwyddiadau'n datblygu. Fodd bynnag, bu'r modd i dimau ymateb i hyn yn broffesiynol iawn ac, oherwydd hynny, ni chollwyd bywydau.

On the Member's final point on the mines pollution, this work will be monitored by the Environment Agency, and if there are any risks to people, that will be raised at the

Ar bwynt olaf yr Aelod ynghylch llygredd mwyngloddiau, bydd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei fonitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, ac os oes unrhyw risg i bobl, caiff hynny ei godi ar

appropriate time, but it is being monitored by the Environment Agency.

yr adeg briodol, ond mae'n cael ei fonitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd.

Elin Jones: Diolch, Lywydd, a diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma. Ar ran pobl Ceredigion, ac yn enwedig y bobl hynny a gafodd eu hachub o'u tai a'u carafanau yn oriau mân bore Sadwrn, rwyf innau hefyd am roi ar gofnod ddiolchiadau pawb i'r dynion a'r menywod hynny yn y gwasanaethau argyfwng a wnaeth, heb amheuaeth, arbed bywydau'r bore hwnnw. Diolch hefyd i'r holl awdurdodau cyhoeddus a'r awdurdodau gwirfoddol sydd wedi delio'n wych gyda'r ymateb i'r llifogydd dros y penwythnos ac sy'n parhau i ymateb i'r difrod.

Elin Jones: Thank you, Presiding Officer, and I thank the Minister for his statement this afternoon. On behalf of the people of Ceredigion, and particularly those who were rescued from their houses and their caravans in the early hours of Saturday morning, I want to put on record the gratitude of everybody to the men and women of the emergency services who, without a doubt, saved lives that morning. I also thank all the public and voluntary authorities that have dealt brilliantly with the response to the floods over the weekend and are continuing to respond to the damage.

Mae'r difrod i gartrefi, eiddo a busnesau wedi bod yn ddifrifol ac yn dorcalonnus i bobl. Mae'r effaith emosiynol ac ariannol ar unigolion a theuluoedd yn anfesuradwy ar hyn o bryd, ond mae ymateb yr unigolion a gafodd eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol, a chefnogaeth y gymdogaeth yn gyfan, wedi bod yn arwrol ers digwyddiadau cynnar bore dydd Sadwrn. Gwnaf rannu un enghraifft o hyn gyda chi heddiw. Yn Nhal-y-bont, fore dydd Sul, roedd pawb yn ôl yn eu cartrefi yn gwneud y gwaith o glirio mas dodrefn gwlyb a charpedi drewllyd. Roedd degau o bobl ym mhob tŷ, yn mynd mewn a mas o'r tai yn rhoi cymorth. Yna, am 1 p.m., amser cinio, roedd perchnogion y White Lion, neu'r rhai sy'n rhedeg y dafarn, tafarn y pentref, wedi trefnu te, coffi a *sandwiches beef* i bawb oedd yn helpu yn y pentref y bore hwnnw, er bod y dafarn wedi ei difrodi yn llwyr gan lifogydd—roedd dŵr yn llifo drwy'r dafarn y diwrnod cyn hynny. Casglodd pawb o flaen y dafarn i gyd-fwyta ac i rannu profiadau yr oriau a'r diwrnodau cynt. Roedd y profiad cymunedol hwnnw yn glir i bawb i'w weld. Rwy'n gwybod bod y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth a Gweinidog yr amgylchedd wedi profi hynny eu hunain, a diolch i chi'ch dau am eich consyrn ac am eich ymweliadau â phobl i wrando ar y storïau ac i wrando ar gonsyrn y cymunedau yn dilyn y profiadau hyn.

The damage to homes, property and businesses has been grave and heart-breaking for people. The emotional and financial impact on individuals and families is immeasurable at present, but the response of the individuals who were directly affected, and the support of the whole area, has been heroic since the events of early Saturday morning. I will share one example of that with you today. In Tal-y-bont, on Sunday morning, everyone was back in their homes undertaking the task of clearing out the soaked furniture and the smelly carpets. There were dozens of people in every house, going in and out offering support. Then, at 1 p.m., at lunch time, the owners of the White Lion, or those who manage the pub, the village pub, organised tea, coffee and beef sandwiches for everyone who had been helping in the village that morning, even though the pub had been badly damaged by the floods—water had been flowing through the pub the day before. Everyone gathered in front of the pub to eat together and to share their experiences from the previous hours and days. That community experience was clear for all to see. I know that the Minister for transport and the Minister for the environment have experienced this for themselves, and I thank you both for your concern and for visiting people to listen to their stories and to listen to the communities' concerns following these experiences.

Mae gen i dri chwestiwn mwy penodol i chi, Weinidog. Mae difrod digon sylweddol i'r isadeiledd wedi digwydd yn yr ardal. Yn wir,

I have three more specific questions for you, Minister. There has been substantial damage to infrastructure in the area. In fact, when you

wrth ichi godi ar eich traed y prynhawn yma i wneud y datganiad, derbyniais e-bost gan gynghorydd o ardal Trefeurig a Phenrhyn-coch yn nodi'r ffaith bod y bont yn Nhrefeurig wedi ei dymchwel. Mae pontydd wedi eu heffeithio, yn ogystal â phibau dŵr a charthffosiaeth, ac mae ffyrdd wedi eu heffeithio. Roedd consyrn yn lleol yn sicr bod yr A487 a'r A44, dwy *trunk road,* wedi bod ar gau am gyfnod hir iawn er bod y dŵr wedi diflannu o'r cartrefi. Felly, bydd angen arian ar y cyngor yn lleol ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd hefyd i drwsio'r isadeiledd. Rwy'n falch i glywed eich bod yn agored i'r ceisiadau hynny am arian. Gobeithiaf y gwnewch ymateb yn gadarnhaol ac y byddwch chi a'ch swyddogion yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r gwaith hwn o weithio gyda'r cyngor sir i sicrhau bod yr isadeiledd yn cael ei drwsio cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Fel rydych chi wedi ei wneud, Weinidog, rwyf wedi canmol ymateb yr awdurdodau cyhoeddus a'r asiantaethau gwirfoddol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw fy nghanmoliaeth mor gyflawn a brwdfrydig i'r sector yswiriant. Mae unigolion wedi cael profiadau siomedig iawn, lle nad yw cwmnïau yswiriant wedi rhoi gwybodaeth i unigolion nac wedi ymateb iddynt fel mater o frys fel y byddai pobl yn dymuno. Felly, rwy'n gofyn i'r Llywodraeth i gysylltu â chynrychiolwyr y sector yswiriant i wneud yn siŵr bod y sector yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r ardal hon dros y dyddiau nesaf i roi'r wybodaeth i unigolion fel y gallant geisio ailadeiladu eu bywydau.

Yn olaf, roedd sylw mawr yn y cyfryngau i ardal Aberystwyth a Cheredigion dros y dyddiau diwethaf, ac efallai nad oedd y sylw hwnnw'n ffafriol iawn i'r diwydiant ymwelwyr yn benodol. Roedd darllenwyr newyddion yn straffaglu—ac yn ymarfer, heb amheuaeth—gydag enwau lleoedd fel Ceredigion, Aberystwyth, Tal-y-bont, a Machynlleth dros y diwrnodau diwethaf; roedd rhai yn weddol o lwyddiannus yn eu hynganu, ond roedd eraill yn llai llwyddiannus na'r gweddill. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf fod pob un ohonom, fel Aelodau, yn rhoi neges glir i bawb fod Ceredigion ar agor i fusnes, bod y canolbarth a'r gorllewin ar agor i fusnes ac, er bod dŵr mawr wedi llifo dros y diwrnodau diwethaf yn yr ardal honno, mae'r haul yn gwenu yn amlach yng

rose to your feet this afternoon to make your statement, I received an e-mail from a councillor from the Trefeurig and Penrhyn-coch area noting that the bridge in Trefeurig has collapsed. Bridges have been affected, as well as water and sewerage pipes, and roads have also been affected. There was certainly concern locally that the A487 and A44, two trunk roads, had been closed for a long period of time even though the water had disappeared from people's homes. Therefore, the local council and the Environment Agency will need money to repair the infrastructure. I am pleased to hear that you are open to those requests for funding. I hope that you will respond positively and that you and your officials will give priority to this work of collaborating with the county council to ensure that the infrastructure is repaired as soon as possible.

Like you, Minister, I have praised the response of the public authorities and voluntary agencies. However, my praise for the insurance sector is not as fulsome or as enthusiastic. Individuals have had very disappointing experiences in this regard, where insurance companies have not provided individuals with information or responded to them as a matter of urgency, as people would want. Therefore, I ask the Government to contact representatives of the insurance sector to ensure that it gives priority to this area over the next few days to provide individuals with the information they need as they try to rebuild their lives.

Finally, there has been considerable media attention on Aberystwyth and Ceredigion over the past few days, and perhaps that attention was not very favourable as regards the tourism industry specifically. The news casters have been struggling—and practising, no doubt—with names such as Ceredigion, Aberystwyth, Tal-y-bont, and Machynlleth over the last few days; some were fairly successful in their pronunciation, while others were not so successful. However, I hope that every one of us, as Members, will give a clear message to everyone that Ceredigion is open for business, that mid and west Wales is open for business and, although a considerable amount of water has flowed over the past few days in that area, the sun shines more often in Ceredigion than the

Ngheredigion nag y mae'r dŵr yn gorlifo.

water overflows.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her contribution today. It was certainly not the visit that I was expecting to make to your constituency, in such circumstances. Once again, my heartfelt wishes and thoughts go out to the people who have been affected by the flood water. However, despite the floods, as the Member has said, we have seen an example of the great Welsh spirit as people recover. They were localised and they were dramatic, but, once again, I will be very clear that, as both you and Rebecca have mentioned, Ceredigion and the rest of mid Wales is open for business. We have a great place to celebrate there, and it is important that we continue to support that region.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chyfraniad heddiw. Yn sicr, nid hwnnw oedd yr ymweliad yr oeddwn yn ei ddisgwyl â'ch etholaeth, mewn amgylchiadau o'r fath. Unwaith eto, mynegaf fy nymuniadau twymgalon i'r rhai sydd wedi eu heffeithio gan y dŵr llifogydd. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf y llifogydd, fel y dywedodd yr Aelod, rydym wedi gweld enghraifft o ysbryd gwych Cymreig wrth i bobl ddod dros hyn. Roedd y llifogydd yn lleol ac yn ddramatig, ond, unwaith eto, byddaf yn glir iawn, fel y bu i chi a Rebecca sôn, mae Ceredigion a gweddill canolbarth Cymru'n agored i fusnes. Mae gennym le gwych i ddathlu yno, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i gefnogi'r rhanbarth hwnnw.

To move on to some of the detail that the Member raised, in relation to road infrastructure, I witnessed the damage caused. At one point, one of the flow measures passing one particular marker point in the area recorded 250 tonnes of water per second. To put that into perspective, that is 250 Mini cars going past your eyes every second. That was some rate of water flow. That will have consequences in terms of damaging the trunk roads for which the Welsh Government has a responsibility. As I said earlier, local authorities have emergency procedures in place to deal with affected areas, but the scale of the floods could have an impact on their budgets. I mentioned the emergency financial assistance scheme that Ceredigion could apply for if its costs exceeded £258,000. I would not want to pre-judge any application; it is up to the local authority to make an application, but we will work with the council to see how we can respond to its needs appropriately.

I symud ymlaen at rai o'r manylion a godwyd gan yr Aelod, mewn perthynas â seilwaith ffyrdd, roeddwn yn dyst i'r difrod a achoswyd. Ar un adeg, cofnodwyd 250 tunnell o ddŵr yr eiliad gan un o'r mesuryddion llif wrth basio un o'r pwyntiau mesur yn yr ardal. Er mwyn rhoi hynny mewn cyd-destun, mae hynny'n cyfateb i 250 o geir Mini yn eich pasio bob eiliad. Roedd hynny'n dipyn o lif. Bydd canlyniadau i hynny o ran difrodi cefnffyrdd, a Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol amdanynt. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae gan awdurdodau lleol weithdrefnau brys i ymdrin ag ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt, ond gallai maint y llifogydd effeithio ar eu cyllidebau. Soniais am y cynllun cymorth ariannol brys y gallai Ceredigion wneud cais amdano os yw ei gostau'n fwy na £258,000. Ni fyddwn am farnu unrhyw gais o flaen llaw; mater i'r awdurdod lleol yw gwneud cais, ond byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r cyngor i weld sut y gallwn ymateb i'w anghenion yn briodol.

I share the Member's concern about the insurance element of this. I heard some of the advice that residents had received, including that they should return furniture that had been contaminated with raw sewage to their properties, which I found quite astonishing. I have asked my team and I will ask ministerial colleagues to look at how we can best liaise with the overarching insurance companies to present themselves in a more professional manner, as some of them have perhaps let

Rwy'n rhannu pryder yr Aelod am yr elfen yswiriant yn hyn o beth. Clywais rywfaint o'r cyngor a roddwyd i drigolion, gan gynnwys y dylent ddychwelyd dodrefn a oedd wedi ei halogi â charthion crai i'w heiddo, sy'n eithaf rhyfeddol i mi. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm tîm, a byddaf yn gofyn i'm cyd Weinidogion ystyried beth fyddai'r ffordd orau o gysylltu â'r cwmnïau yswiriant cyffredinol i gyflwyno'u hunain mewn modd mwy proffesiynol, gan fod rhai ohonynt efallai

themselves down.

wedi siomi eu hunain.

I am also grateful to the Member for raising the issue of community spirit. I also visited the White Lion to see residents and the landlord. You are quite right to say that the pub was washed out with its fridges and equipment being washed down the road, yet it was still able to provide some emergency services and the residents with sandwiches and refreshments in the bleak times that they found themselves in over the weekend. I am grateful for the work that they did collectively. I hope that I can visit your constituency in better times, and I look forward to seeing some of that recovery work in the near future. I would welcome an opportunity to witness that.

Rwyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am godi'r mater o ysbryd cymunedol. Ymwelais â'r Llew Gwyn hefyd, i weld trigolion a'r landlord. Rydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud bod y dafarn wedi boddi gyda'i hoergelloedd ac offer wedi'u cario ymaith gan y llanw i lawry stryd, ond eto, roedd o hyd yn gallu darparu rhai gwasanaethau brys a brechdanau a lluniaeth yn ystod y cyfnod anodd i bobl dros y penwythnos. Rwy'n falch o'r gwaith a wnaethant ar y cyd. Rwy'n gobeithio y gallaf ymweld â'ch etholaeth mewn cyfnod gwell, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld rhywfaint o'r gwaith adfer yn y dyfodol agos. Byddwn yn croesawu cyfle i weld hynny.

Russell George: I would like to put on record our group's thanks to all the emergency services, both professional and volunteer crews, who were involved with the events at the weekend. Their bravery and dedication was a testament to their professionalism, and they should be commended. We should also not forget the courage, determination and spirit shown by the many communities affected over the weekend. There will be a lot of trauma for those coming to terms with what happened, and it is incumbent on us as national politicians to show leadership and to help people to move forward in getting back to normality as quickly as possible.

Russell George: Hoffwn gofnodi bod ein grŵp yn diolch i'r holl wasanaethau brys, y criwiau proffesiynol a gwirfoddol, a oedd yn ymwneud â'r digwyddiadau dros y penwythnos. Mae eu dewrder ac ymroddiad yn destament i'w proffesiynoldeb, a dylid eu canmol. Ni ddylem ychwaith anghofio dewrder, penderfyniad ac ysbryd y cymunedau niferus yr effeithiwyd arnynt dros y penwythnos. Bydd llawer o drawma i'r rhai sy'n dod i delerau â'r hyn a ddigwyddodd, ac mae'n ddyletswydd arnom ni, a ninnau'n wleidyddion cenedlaethol, i ddangos arweiniad a helpu pobl i symud ymlaen wrth ddychwelyd at normalrwydd cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

These were exceptional circumstances and in that light, Minister, I note your comments on the emergency financial assistance scheme. While EFA funding usually relates to the immediate aftermath of an incident, some expenditure incurred during the recovery phase can be included within the scope of the qualifying expenditure. Will that be the case, and, if so, how much do you envisage will be earmarked for this particular phase?

Roedd y rhain yn amgylchiadau eithriadol ac yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, Weinidog, nodaf eich sylwadau ar y cynllun cymorth ariannol brys. Tra bo cyllid cymorth ariannol brys fel arfer yn berthnasol wedi digwyddiad o'r fath, gall peth o'r gwariant yn ystod y cyfnod o adfer gael ei gynnwys o fewn cwmpas y gwariant cymhwyso. Ai dyna fydd yn digwydd, ac, os felly, faint a gaiff ei glustnodi ar gyfer y cyfnod penodol hwn yn eich barn chi?

I also note your previous comments about the insurance companies and some of the remarks and comments that they made over the weekend. I was pleased to hear your previous answer to some of the points that were made. What emergency assistance will the Government be providing to businesses

Nodaf hefyd eich sylwadau blaenorol am y cwmnïau yswiriant a rhai o'r sylwadau a wnaed ganddynt dros y penwythnos. Roeddwn yn falch o glywed eich ateb blaenorol i rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed. Pa gymorth brys y bydd y Llywodraeth yn darparu i fusnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan

that have been affected by the flood damage?

ddifrod y llifogydd?

In terms of developing a joint approach with the UK Government to improve flood awareness and safety at caravan and camping sites in England and Wales, I would be interested to know whether the Welsh Government has started to implement the recommendations made in the Government industry group report published earlier this year.

O ran datblygu dull o weithio ar y cyd â Llywodraeth y DU i wella ymwybyddiaeth o lifogydd a diogelwch mewn safleoedd gwersylla a charafanau yng Nghymru a Lloegr, byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gwybod a yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dechrau gweithredu'r argymhellion a wnaed yn adroddiad grŵp diwydiant y Llywodraeth a gyhoeddwyd yn gynt eleni.

Finally, with regard to the Environment Agency, I know that it is difficult to plan ahead and I note your response to Rebecca Evans's comments, but is the Government satisfied that the Environment Agency did everything that it could to detect and anticipate the areas where flooding would took place? I thank the Minister for his statement and also for visiting the site, as did the Minister for environment.

Yn olaf, o ran Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, rwy'n gwybod ei bod yn anodd cynllunio ymlaen llaw, a nodaf eich ymateb i sylwadau Rebecca Evans, ond a yyw'r Llywodraeth yn fodlon bod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi gwneud popeth y gallai i ganfod a rhagweld yr ardaloedd lle y byddai llifogydd yn digwydd? Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad ac am ymweld â'r safle, fel y gwnaeth Gweinidog yr amgylchedd.

2.45 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution on behalf of his group. The Member raised some interesting points. The application procedure for the emergency financial assistance scheme is well documented. I would not want to compromise any decision-making process by pre-empting a determination. There is no budget set for this. I think that the budget line is set at around £1,000, which is just to keep it open as a budget line, but any funding that I apply to this European flood alert scheme must be found from within my existing budget. Therefore, the application must be sensitive to what we can afford to support authorities on this. It would not be unique for an authority to claim under such a scheme, but it is all dependent on the application. We will work with the authority to understand better the consequences of this. As I said, all authorities recognise that this risk exists and that they must have some ownership of it. However, of course, the Welsh Government will work with them to assess what can be done.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad ar ran ei grŵp. Cododd yr Aelod bwyntiau diddorol. Mae'r drefn ar gyfer gwneud cais am y cynllun cymorth argyfwng ariannol yn un cyfarwydd iawn. Ni fyddwn am beryglu unrhyw broses gwneud penderfyniadau drwy ddyfalu beth fydd y penderfyniad. Ni osodwyd cyllideb ar gyfer hyn. Credaf fod llinell y gyllideb wedi'i phennu ar lefel o tua £1,000, dim ond er mwyn ei chadw ar agor fel llinell gyllideb, ond rhaid dod o hyd i unrhyw gyllid y byddaf yn ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer y cynllun Ewropeaidd i rybuddio ynghylch llifogydd o'm cyllideb bresennol. Felly, rhaid ystyried yr hyn y gallwn ei fforddio o ran cefnogi awdurdodau ar hyn wrth roi'r broses ar waith. Ni fyddai'n unigryw pe bai awdurdod yn gwneud cais o dan gynllun o'r fath, ond mae'r cyfan yn dibynnu ar y ffordd y caiff ei roi ar waith. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r awdurdod i ddeall goblygiadau hyn yn well. Fel y dywedais, mae pob awdurdod yn cydnabod bod y risg hon yn bodoli a bod yn rhaid iddynt gael rhywfaint o berchnogaeth ohono. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda hwy i asesu beth y gellir ei wneud.

The Member will respect that I have

Bydd yr Aelod yn parchu bod gennyf

responsibility for the emergency services element of this but not the flooding element, which lies with my colleague John Griffiths, or the business element, which lies with the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science. If Members raise any specific questions today that I am unable to respond to, I ask those Ministers to carefully consider a response. With regard to the business affected, I know that Visit Wales will be making contact with tourism businesses affected by the floods to establish what support can be given to them over this crucial summer period. The Minister for business may be able to respond differently with regard to some of the other detail. Some of the matters you raise are a matter for her.

gyfrifoldeb dros yr elfen o hyn sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau brys, ond nid yr elfen llifogydd, sy'n gyfrifoldeb i'm cydweithiwr, John Griffiths, na'r elfen fusnes, sy'n gyfrifoldeb i'r Gweinidog Menter, Busnes, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth. Os bydd Aelodau yn codi unrhyw gwestiynau penodol heddiw nad wyf yn gallu ymateb iddynt, byddaf yn gofyn i'r Gweinidogion ystyried yr ymateb yn ofalus. O ran y busnesau yr effeithwyd arnynt, rwy'n gwybod y bydd Croeso Cymru yn cysylltu â'r busnesau twristiaeth yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y llifogydd i weld pa gefnogaeth y gellir ei rhoi iddynt yn ystod y cyfnod hanfodol hwn dros yr haf. Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog busnes yn gallu ymateb mewn modd gwahanol o ran rhai o'r manylion eraill. Mae rhai o'r materion a godwyd gennych yn faterion iddi hi.

With regard to the operation, the emergency services and volunteers went into action based on information they had received, a great deal of which was based on what the Environment Agency had given them. It was accurate, very informative and based on calculated risk. That is why people were evacuated effectively from their properties very quickly. A problem that occurred, which was not unique, was that some individuals increased the risk of what was happening. There were individuals with rubber dinghies entering the water and rescue plans had to be put in place for individuals who had quite irresponsibly added to the difficulties already being encountered by the emergency services. However, again, I have nothing but praise for the individuals who put their lives at risk to save others. Fortunately, we did not lose any lives. However, we did have the trauma of properties being affected.

O ran yr ymateb, gweithredodd y gwasanaethau brys a'r gwirfoddolwyr ar sail y wybodaeth a gawsant, ac roedd llawer iawn o'r wybodaeth honno yn seiliedig ar yr hyn y rhoddodd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd iddynt. Roedd yn gywir, yn llawn gwybodaeth ac yn seiliedig ar risg a gyfrifwyd. Dyna pam y cafodd pobl eu symud allan o'u cartrefi yn effeithiol ac yn gyflym iawn. Problem a gododd, nad oedd yn unigryw, oedd bod rhai unigolion yn cynyddu'r risg a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r sefyllfa. Roedd unigolion yn mynd i mewn i'r dŵr mewn dingis rwber a bu'n rhaid rhoi cynlluniau achub ar waith ar gyfer unigolion a fu'n anghyfrifol drwy ychwanegu at yr anawsterau yr oedd y gwasanaethau brys eisoes yn eu hwynebu. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, nid oes gennyf ddim ond canmoliaeth i'r unigolion sy'n rhoi eu bywydau mewn perygl er mwyn achub eraill. Yn ffodus, ni chollwyd unrhyw fywydau. Fodd bynnag, roedd trawma yn deillio o'r effaith a gafwyd ar eiddo.

William Powell: Minister, I thank you very much for your statement today and for the reassurance and support you and the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development gave by visiting the scene so soon after the event. Several constituents have already been in touch with me with regard to difficulties with insurance they have already encountered. It is not very reassuring that, so early on, such problems are coming

William Powell: Weinidog, diolch yn fawr iawn am eich datganiad heddiw ac am y sicrwydd a'r gefnogaeth a roddwyd gennych chi a Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy drwy ymweld â'r lle mor fuan ar ôl i'r llifogydd ddigwydd. Mae nifer o etholwyr eisoes wedi cysylltu â mi ynghylch anawsterau y maent eisoes wedi dod ar eu traws mewn perthynas ag yswiriant. Nid yw'n galonogol iawn bod problemau o'r fath

to light. On behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group, I pay tribute to all the emergency services—those who are salaried and the volunteers—for their extraordinary efforts in this extreme emergency. The community spirit shown was extraordinary as was the sense of solidarity among the communities. However, it is really important that we remember that some of the agonies will go on long after the television cameras have left. What is needed is the sort of support you have spoken of, the financial support and moral support, for those who, in the weeks and months ahead, will have to reconstruct their lives.

yn dod i'r amlwg mor gynnar. Ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r holl wasanaethau brys—y rhai sy'n gyflogedig a'r gwirfoddolwyr—am eu hymdrechion anhygoel yn yr argyfwng eithafol hwn. Roedd yr ysbryd cymunedol a ddangoswyd yn anhygoel, fel yr oedd yr ymdeimlad o undod ymhlith y cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn cofio y bydd agweddau ar y dioddefaint yn parhau ymhell ar ôl i'r camerâu teledu adael. Beth sydd ei angen yw'r math o gefnogaeth yr ydych wedi siarad amdani—cymorth ariannol a chymorth moesol—ar gyfer y rhai a fydd yn gorfod ailadeiladu eu bywydau dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf.

I have only a couple of questions because, obviously, a number of the key issues have already been flagged up. We need to bear in mind the particular plight of those park home residents. What specific support can the Welsh Government offer the residents of park homes in this situation? We have been focusing on the particular challenges that park homes residents have and I would like to have some indication as to what support can be offered in that area. Also, remarks were made earlier concerning the potential for contamination and for the area's long industrial heritage to be brought back to the surface in pollution. Professor Mark Macklin of the Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences has particularly flagged up this danger. What steps can the Government take to assist in addressing that issue? Finally, remarks were made earlier today by the head of development control for Ceredigion County Council that a number of the developments in the Aberystwyth area that have been badly affected would not have been given planning consent today, as they were some years ago. In terms of the preparation of the planning Bill coming forward, what lessons should the Government be looking to build in, in response to this crisis?

Un neu ddau o gwestiynau yn unig sydd gennyf oherwydd, yn amlwg, mae nifer o'r materion allweddol eisoes wedi'u crybwyll. Mae angen inni gadw mewn cof sefyllfa benodol y bobl a oedd yn byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau. Pa gymorth penodol y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei gynnig i drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau yn y sefyllfa hon? Buom yn canolbwyntio ar yr heriau penodol y mae trigolion y cartrefi mewn parciau yn eu hwynebu a byddwn yn hoffi cael rhyw syniad o ba fath o gymorth y gellir ei gynnig yn y maes hwnnw. Hefyd, gwnaethpwyd sylwadau yn gynharach am y potensial ar gyfer llygru ac i dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol hir yr ardal ddod yn ôl i'r wyneb ar ffurf llygredd. Mae'r Athro Mark Macklin, o'r Sefydliad Daearyddiaeth a Gwyddorau Daear, wedi tynnu sylw at y perygl hwn yn benodol. Pa gamau y gall y Llywodraeth eu cymryd i helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw? Yn olaf, yn gynharach heddiw, dywedodd pennaeth rheoli datblygu Cyngor Sir Ceredigion na fyddai nifer o'r datblygiadau yn ardal Aberystwyth yr effeithiwyd yn wael arnynt wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio heddiw, fel y cawsant rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. O ran y broses o baratoi'r Bil cynllunio, pa wersi y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn ystyried eu cynnwys mewn ymateb i'r argyfwng hwn?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution on behalf of his group. The Member has raised a couple of issues. I have already discussed with the leader of the council opportunities that it may wish to take forward in terms of support for those who have been traumatised by the flooding. You

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad ar ran ei grŵp. Mae'r Aelod wedi codi un neu ddau o faterion. Rwyf eisoes wedi trafod ag arweinydd y cyngor gyfleoedd y mae'n bosibl y bydd yn dymuno eu datblygu o ran rhoi cymorth i'r rhai yr achoswyd trawma iddynt gan y llifogydd.

are absolutely right; picking up the pieces will continue for these people long after the cameras have gone. So, there may be a need for some personal support or council support, should that be requested by individuals. The contamination that I mentioned earlier is being monitored in terms of both surface water, sewage and potential mines pollution. That is being monitored by the Environment Agency and the local authority. I would not want to enter into a debate around anything to do with planning, other than to say that the local authority is broadly responsible for the planning decisions that it makes currently and the ones that it has made in the past. It is a local determination and decision. Nonetheless, I know that the Minister for environment is taking a long hard look at mitigating floods and flood risk across Wales with the Environment Agency. That will give more of an evidence base with regard to the need to look at this particular area. We have invested heavily in this area already, but new challenges are raised by the transitional weather that we seem to be experiencing. The Member mentioned support for park homes. Of course, whether it is a park home, a house, a cottage, or a bungalow that is affected, the effects are equally as damaging. Of course, there is the responsibility of the owners in terms of the insurance element of this. We have touched on the effectiveness of insurance and I have given a commitment to look at how we can encourage insurance companies to take a more active approach to supporting communities. I refer the Member to my comments about the emergency financial assistance scheme, which is open to the council, as opposed to individuals. Individuals would not be able to access that additional support.

Rydych yn llygad eich lle; i’r bobl hyn, bydd y gwaith o adfer yn parhau ymhell ar ôl i’r camerâu fynd. Felly, efallai y bydd angen rhywfaint o gymorth personol neu gymorth gan y cyngor, os bydd unigolion yn gofyn amdano. Mae’r llygru y soniais amdano yn gynharach yn cael ei fonitro o ran dŵr wyneb, carthffosiaeth a llygredd posibl o fwyngloddiau. Mae hynny’n cael ei fonitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a’r awdurdod lleol. Ni fyddwn am gychwyn dadl am unrhyw beth sy’n ymwneud â chynllunio, ond gallaf ddweud mai’r awdurdod lleol, yn gyffredinol, sy’n gyfrifol am y penderfyniadau cynllunio y mae’n eu gwneud ar hyn o bryd a’r rhai y mae wedi’u gwneud yn y gorffennol. Mae’n benderfyniad lleol. Serch hynny, gwn fod Gweinidog yr amgylchedd yn edrych yn ofalus ar liniaru llifogydd a’r perygl o lifogydd ledled Cymru gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Bydd hynny’n rhoi mwy o sail dystiolaeth o ran yr angen i edrych ar yr maes penodol hwn. Rydym wedi buddsoddi’n helaeth yn y maes hwn eisoes, ond mae heriau newydd yn dod i’r amlwg yn sgîl y tywydd newidiol yr ydym yn ei brofi. Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod at gymorth i gartrefi mewn parciau. Wrth gwrs, ni waeth mai cartref mewn parc, tŷ, bwthyn neu fyngalo yr effeithir arno, mae’r effeithiau yr un mor niweidiol. Wrth gwrs, mae gan y perchnogion gyfrifoldeb o ran yr elfen yswiriant o hyn. Rydym wedi crybwyll effeithiolrwydd yswiriant ac rwyf wedi ymrwymo i edrych ar sut y gallwn annog cwmnïau yswiriant i fabwysiadu ymagwedd fwy gweithredol i gefnogi cymunedau. Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at fy sylwadau am y cynllun cymorth ariannol brys, sydd ar agor i’r cyngor, yn hytrach nag unigolion. Ni fyddai unigolion yn gallu cael mynediad at y cymorth ychwanegol hwnnw.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: Fel Aelod Cynulliad sydd wedi cynrychioli sawl ardal sydd wedi eu heffeithio gan lifogydd dros y blynyddoedd, mae fy nghydymdeimlad yn ddwys iawn gyda’r teuluoedd sydd wedi’u heffeithio. Sicrhewch eich bod yn delio, fel y bydd y Gweinidog, gobeithio, â Chymdeithas Yswirwyr Prydain, sef y corff sy’n cynrychioli’r yswirwyr. Rwy’n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig bod y Gweinidog yn delio â’r bobl hyn ar y lefel uchaf; dyna fy mhrofiad i, beth bynnag. Yn benodol, rwy’n diolch i’r

Lord Elis-Thomas: As an Assembly Member who has represented a number of areas affected by floods over the years, I have great sympathy with the families that have been affected. Do ensure, as the Minister will, I hope, that you deal with the Association of British Insurers, which is the body that represents the insurers. I think it is important that the Minister deal with these people at the highest level; that is my experience, at least. In particular, I thank the emergency services and the volunteers for

gwasanaethau brys a'r gwirfoddolwyr am eu cyfraniad nodedig yng Ngheredigion ac, wrth gwrs, yn nyffryn Dyfi, sef yr ardal sy'n rhan o'r ffin rwy'n ei rhannu gydag Elin a Russell a'r Aelodau rhanbarthol yma. Diolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb i sefyllfa Pennal. Byddaf yno ar fore dydd Iau. Yn amlwg, nid wyf ond wedi cael ymatebion positif i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yno. Mae Cymru a phentrefi Cymru, ysywaeth, yn llawn o argaeau peryglus sydd yn rhan o hen safleoedd chwareli a safleoedd tebyg ar dir preifat. Efallai bod angen arolygiad cyson ohonynt. Efallai nad yw rhai o'r sefyllfaoedd hyn yn dod o dan y ddeddfwriaeth argaeau arferol.

their notable contribution in Ceredigion and, of course, in the Dyfi valley, which is an area that is part of the border I share with Elin and Russell and the regional Members here. I also thank the Minister for his response to the situation in Pennal. I will be there on Thursday morning. Clearly, I have had only positive responses to what happened there. Wales and its villages, unfortunately, are full of dangerous dams that are part of old quarry sites and similar sites on private land. Perhaps there is a need for regular inspection of these sites. Perhaps some of those situations do not come under the usual legislation around dams.

Trof at gwestiwn arall ynglŷn â dyffryn Dyfi. Onid dyma'r amser, gyda'r argyfwng hwn, i ni edrych unwaith eto ar holl gwestiwn ein priffordd arfordirol o Aberystwyth lan i'r gogledd orllewin? Fel mae'r Gweinidog yn gwybod, rwyf wedi bod yn ceisio cael pont well dros yr afon Dyfi ers blynyddoedd ac wedi methu. Nid wyf yn siŵr pa un ai ef neu'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am Cadw sydd ar fai, ond, Weinidogion Cymru, *get real*. Mae'n hen bryd i ni ymateb yn bositif i'r sefyllfa hon. Lywydd, ni af drwy'r holl ffeil, ond rwy'n arbenigwr ar waith ffordd sydd heb ei orffen ac mae'n bryd i ni ddechrau ar y prosiect hwn.

I turn to another question regarding the Dyfi valley. Is this not the time, with this crisis, for us to look once again at the whole question of our coastal trunk road from Aberystwyth up to north-west Wales? As the Minister knows, I have been trying to get an improved bridge over the Dyfi river for many years and have failed. I am not sure whether he or the Minister with responsibility for Cadw is to blame, but, Welsh Ministers, get real. It is high time that we responded positively to this situation. Presiding Officer, I will not go through the whole file, but I am an expert on unfinished roadworks and it is time that we started on this project.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution this afternoon. On the issue of the Association of British Insurers, I give my commitment, with colleagues, to look at that and to make representations to it. Notwithstanding the Member's comments on trunk roads and so on, we have an excellent network around Wales, as the Member often articulates in the Chamber, but I also recognise the file that he eloquently linked in today. The Dyfi bridge has been the subject of much conversation, particularly with the Member, and I have welcomed his letters on a weekly basis, but the fact of the matter is that it is a scheduled ancient monument and a grade II listed structure and therefore we are unable to strengthen or widen the existing structure. Nevertheless, and I hope that this gives the Member some initial thoughts around support, we are considering the options of approach roads and a new bridge. We will take that forward by looking at it through planning appraisal guidance, and my

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad y prynhawn yma. Ar y mater o Gymdeithas Yswirwyr Prydain, rwyf yn ymrwymo, gyda chydweithwyr, i edrych ar hynny ac i gyflwyno sylwadau i'r Gymdeithas. Er gwaethaf sylwadau'r Aelodau ar gefnffyrdd ac yn y blaen, mae gennym rwydwaith ardderchog o gwmpas Cymru, fel y mae'r Aelod yn aml yn ei ddweud yn y Siambr, ond rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod y ffeil y gwnaeth gyfeirio ato yn huawdl heddiw. Bu pont Dyfi yn destun nifer o drafodaethau, yn enwedig gyda'r Aelod, ac rwyf wedi croesawu ei lythyrau bob wythnos, ond y ffaith amdani yw ei bod yn heneb gofrestredig ac yn strwythur rhestredig gradd II, ac felly ni allwn gryfhau neu ehangu'r strwythur presennol. Serch hynny, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd hyn yn rhoi rhai syniadau cychwynnol am gymorth i'r Aelod, rydym yn ystyried yr opsiynau o gael ffyrdd dynesu a phont newydd. Byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â hynny drwy edrych arno drwy ganllaw i

team will work on that. I recognise the issues that the Member and others regularly raise with me, but it is not quite as easy a fix as the Member would like to think. However, I am sure that if he continues pressing at some point there will be a solution to this long-lasting problem.

arfarnu a chynllunio, a bydd fy nhîm yn gweithio ar hynny. Rwy'n cydnabod y materion y mae'r Aelod ac eraill yn eu codi â mi yn rheolaidd, ond nid ydynt mor hawdd i'w datrys ag y byddai'r Aelod yn hoffi ei feddwl. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n siŵr, os bydd yn parhau i bwyso ar ryw bwynt, y bydd ateb i'r broblem hirbarhaol hon.

Darren Millar: I pay tribute to the Minister for his work in focusing on addressing the needs of emergency services in responding to these sorts of incidents. This is the second significant incident that has happened recently, the first being the shipping disaster off the coast of my constituency, and I know that the Minister is keen to ensure that, when these sorts of things happen, emergency services respond appropriately. I commend him on undertaking that job.

Darren Millar: Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r Gweinidog am ei waith wrth ganolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael ag anghenion y gwasanaethau brys wrth ymateb i'r mathau hyn o ddigwyddiadau. Hwn yw'r ail ddigwyddiad arwyddocaol sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiweddar—y cyntaf oedd y trychineb a ddigwyddodd i long oddi ar arfordir fy etholaeth i, a gwn fod y Gweinidog yn awyddus i sicrhau, pan fydd y math hwn o beth yn digwydd, fod y gwasanaethau brys yn ymateb yn briodol. Cymeradwyaf ef am ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwnnw.

I have some specific questions. I know how devastating flooding can be. I lived in Towyn at the time of the Towyn floods, and I know that the pain, the trauma and the anguish go on for many months after the event, particularly in terms of trying to organise building works and renovations to properties. There can be all sorts of difficulties. It is important that there is a watching brief to ensure that the insurers and building contractors that are given work undertake to fulfil their responsibilities quickly.

Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau penodol. Rwy'n gwybod pa mor ddinistriol y gall llifogydd fod. Roeddwn yn byw yn Nhowyn ar adeg y llifogydd yno, a gwn y gall y boen, y trawma a'r gofid barhau am fisoedd lawer ar ôl y digwyddiad, yn enwedig o ran ceisio trefnu gwaith adeiladu ac adnewyddu i eiddo. Gall pob math o anawsterau godi. Mae'n bwysig bod brîff gwylio i sicrhau bod yr yswirwyr a'r contractwyr adeiladu sy'n cael gwaith yn ymrwymo i gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau yn gyflym.

It is interesting that we are discussing flooding here today, because at the British-Irish Parliamentary Assembly meetings in Dublin just weeks ago we touched on the issue of increased flood risk across the British isles and the fact that we need to focus on this more as parliamentarians in the future. I have some specific questions, Minister. I do not want to repeat anything that other Members have said, but the flood risk in caravan parks is a huge issue. You will be aware of the significant flood risk in my constituency: there are 50,000 caravan bed spaces in Towyn and Kinmel Bay alone on a floodplain and in an area at risk of flooding. It is important that the Environment Agency and every emergency service raise their game to ensure that people who own caravans and caravan parks are fully engaged in

Mae'n ddiddorol ein bod yn trafod llifogydd yma heddiw, oherwydd yng nghyfarfodydd y Cynulliad Seneddol Prydeinig-Gwyddelig yn Nulyn ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, trafodwyd y perygl cynyddol o lifogydd ledled ynysoedd Prydain a'r ffaith bod angen inni roi mwy o sylw i hyn fel seneddwyr yn y dyfodol. Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau penodol, Weinidog. Nid wyf am ailadrodd unrhyw beth y mae Aelodau eraill wedi'i ddweud, ond mae'r perygl o lifogydd mewn parciau carafanau yn broblem enfawr. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r perygl sylweddol o lifogydd yn fy etholaeth: mae 50,000 o leoedd gwely mewn carafanau yn Nhywyn a Bae Cinmel yn unig sydd ar orlifdir ac mewn ardal sydd mewn perygl o gael llifogydd. Mae'n bwysig bod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a phob gwasanaeth brys yn gwella eu darpariaeth i sicrhau bod pobl sy'n

minimising the risk to people's property and lives when it comes to flooding. I would appreciate knowing what you are doing on the emergency services front—though I appreciate that you cannot answer for the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development—to ensure that those messages are effectively communicated.

berchen ar garafanau a meysydd carafanau yn cymryd rhan lawn mewn lleihau'r risg i eiddo pobl a'u bywydau pan fydd llifogydd. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi cael gwybod beth yr ydych yn ei wneud o ran y gwasanaethau brys—er fy mod yn sylweddoli na allwch ateb ar ran Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy—i sicrhau bod y negeseuon hynny'n cael eu cyfleu'n effeithiol.

3.00 p.m.

The second issue is that, very often, the lead agency that takes responsibility for flooding—and of course, in Wales, the lead agency is designated as the local authority—is not always best placed to deal with an emergency, particularly when incidents are happening at a number of different places at the same time. I appreciate that the response was very good in this case, but there is the potential for confusion when localised flooding events occur. I wonder, Minister, whether you and your ministerial colleagues will give further thought to the suggestion and commitment that we have made in the past of having a single, dedicated flood risk management agency for Wales. That idea ought to be explored in some more detail.

Yr ail fater yw nad yw'r asiantaeth arweiniol sy'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb am lifogydd—ac wrth gwrs, yng Nghymru, yr awdurdod lleol sydd wedi'i ddynodi'n asiantaeth arweiniol—bob amser yn y sefyllfa orau i ymdrin ag argyfwng, yn enwedig pan fydd digwyddiadau'n codi mewn nifer o fannau gwahanol ar yr un pryd. Rwy'n sylweddoli bod yr ymateb wedi bod yn dda iawn yn yr achos hwn, ond gall fod dryswch pan fydd llifogydd lleol yn digwydd. Tybed, Weinidog, a fyddwch chi a'ch cydWeinidogion yn rhoi rhagor o ystyriaeth i'r awgrym ac ymrwymiad a wnaethpwyd gennym yn y gorffennol o gael un asiantaeth benodol i reoli perygl llifogydd dros Gymru? Dylid ymchwilio i'r syniad hwnnw yn fwy manwl.

Many people have mentioned insurance businesses and organisations. The Association of British Insurers has an agreement with the UK Government that covers Wales, to keep the prices of premiums down and to keep them affordable, so that there is appropriate cover for homes in flood-risk areas. I am concerned, Minister, that that agreement is coming to an end next year. It is important that people in the places that have been affected this week, and those in other areas of Wales, are able to access appropriate, adequate and affordable insurance in the future. What progress has been made on the Welsh front to address the concerns of people in flood-risk areas to ensure that they can have access to insurance in the future?

Mae llawer o bobl wedi sôn am fusnesau a sefydliadau yswiriant. Mae gan Gymdeithas Yswirwyr Prydain gytundeb â Llywodraeth y DU sy'n cwmpasu Cymru i gadw prisiau premiymau i lawr a sicrhau eu bod yn fforddiadwy, fel bod yswiriant priodol ar gyfer cartrefi mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir perygl o lifogydd. Rwy'n bryderus, Weinidog, oherwydd bod y cytundeb hwnnw'n dod i ben y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'n bwysig bod pobl yn y mannau yr effeithiwyd arnynt yr wythnos hon, a phobl mewn ardaloedd eraill o Gymru, yn gallu cael yswiriant priodol, digonol a fforddiadwy yn y dyfodol. Pa gynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud yn nghyd-destun Cymru i fynd i'r afael â phryderon pobl mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir perygl o lifogydd er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael yswiriant yn y dyfodol?

I will make two final points, if I may, and I will be very brief. I support entirely the need for a review of all dams in Wales to ensure

Gwnaf ddau bwynt olaf, os caf, a byddaf yn gryno iawn. Rwy'n cefnogi'n llwyr yr angen am adolygiad o'r holl argaeau yng Nghymru i

that they are adequate and safe. There are a number in my own constituency, on the Brenig and elsewhere. It is important that we listen to concerns, such as those raised in Pennal, and learn the lessons, ensuring that we are risk averse about the other locations in Wales. It would be interesting to hear your comments on that.

sicrhau eu bod yn ddigonol ac yn ddiogel. Mae nifer yn fy etholaeth fy hun, ar afon Brenig ac mewn mannau eraill. Mae'n bwysig inni wrando ar bryderon, fel y rhai a fynegwyd ym Mhennal, a dysgu'r gwersi, gan sicrhau ein bod yn osgoi risg yn y lleoliadau eraill yng Nghymru. Byddai'n ddiddorol clywed eich sylwadau ar hynny.

Finally, medical facilities were affected in the recent flooding event, and I know that temporary arrangements were put in place to enable people to access medical facilities and GP appointments, and so on. I would appreciate knowing what the emergency services' response and planning is like in other parts of Wales where medical facilities are in flood-risk areas. In my constituency, Glan Clwyd Hospital in Bodelwyddan is on a flood plain and would not have been built under current planning arrangements. What would happen in those areas should a major flooding event occur, and what would be the response of the emergency services?

Yn olaf, effeithiwyd ar gyfleusterau meddygol yn ystod y llifogydd yn ddiweddar, a gwn fod trefniadau dros dro wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith i alluogi pobl i fanteisio ar gyfleusterau meddygol ac apwyntiadau meddygon teulu, ac yn y blaen. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi cael gwybod beth yw ymateb a threfniadau'r gwasanaethau brys mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru lle y mae cyfleusterau meddygol mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir perygl o lifogydd. Yn fy etholaeth, mae Ysbyty Glan Clwyd ym Modelwyddan ar orlifdir, ac ni fyddai wedi cael ei adeiladu o dan y trefniadau cynllunio cyfredol. Beth fyddai'n digwydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny pe byddai llifogydd mawr yn digwydd, a beth fyddai ymateb y gwasanaethau brys?

Carl Sargeant: The Member has raised many issues. I have been informed by the Minister for environment that there is a review ongoing of the dams in Wales. I will ask him to inform Members of the progress made on that. It is an unfortunate fact of life that cowboy builders have already started coming into the area as of Saturday morning, while the recovery work was going on. Advice has been given by the local authority to people at potential risk, given the traumatic state in which they find themselves. The Member is right. As I said earlier, when the cameras have gone, the trauma will still be there, and it will take an awfully long time for people to recover. Although we can celebrate the fact that there was no loss of life, we should not underestimate the trauma that these people have been through. Members have witnessed that. When I visited Talybont, I was astonished to see the amount of devastation caused there. The events happened in a short space of time but had a dramatic effect on people's lives and property.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod wedi codi nifer o faterion. Rwyf wedi cael gwybod gan Weinidog yr amgylchedd fod adolygiad o argaeau yng Nghymru yn mynd rhagddo. Gofynnaf iddo roi gwybod i'r Aelodau am y cynnydd a wnaed gyda'r adolygiad hwnnw. Y gwir amdani, gwaetha'r modd, yw bod adeiladwyr ceiniog a dimai eisoes wedi dechrau dod i'r ardal ers bore Sadwrn, tra oedd y gwaith adfer yn mynd rhagddo. Mae cyngor wedi cael ei roi gan yr awdurdod lleol i'r bobl a all fod mewn perygl, o gofio'u cyflwr trawmatig ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r Aelod yn iawn. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, pan fydd y camerâu wedi mynd, bydd y trawma yn dal i fod yno, a bydd yn cymryd llawer iawn o amser i bobl ddod atynt eu hunain. Er y gallwn ddathlu'r ffaith na chollodd neb ei fywyd, ni ddylem fychanu'r trawma y mae'r bobl hyn wedi ei wynebu. Mae Aelodau wedi bod yn dystion i'r trawma hwnnw. Pan ymwelais â Thal-y-bont, cefais fy syfrdanu gan y dinistr a achoswyd yno. Digwyddodd y llifogydd mewn cyfnod byr, ond cawsant effaith ddramatig ar fywydau pobl a'u heiddo.

The Member raises issues to do with mobile

Mae'r Aelod yn codi materion sy'n ymwneud

parks and transient communities, particularly those recognised in the Member's own constituency. I have raised this issue with the Minister for environment in the context of planning. I am also responsible for emergency planning and procedures, and I have raised the issue with COBRA in respect of the national security element. Councils need to understand their risk base fully, and if, as the Member says, there are 50,000 additional people in a council's area at one point of the year, that has the potential to skew its emergency plan. Indeed, that did happen with the Towyn floods, which I also remember, being from north Wales, too. This really is an important point and is one that I will follow up with the Minister for environment to see what progress we have made there.

â pharciau cartrefi symudol a chymunedau dros dro, yn enwedig y rhai a gydnabyddir yn etholaeth yr Aelod ei hun. Rwyf wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda Gweinidog yr amgylchedd yng nghyd-destun cynllunio. Rwyf hefyd yn gyfrifol am gynllunio at argyfwng a gweithdrefnau argyfwng, ac rwyf wedi codi'r mater gyda COBRA mewn perthynas â'r elfen yn ymwneud â diogelwch cenedlaethol. Mae angen i gynghorau ddeall y risgiau'n llawn, ac os oes 50,000 o bobl ychwanegol yn ardal cyngor ar un adeg o'r flwyddyn, fel y mae'r Aelod yn dweud, gall y niferoedd ychwanegol hynny effeithio ar ei gynllun argyfwng. Yn wir, digwyddodd hynny gyda llifogydd Tywyn, yr wyf finnau'n eu cofio gan fy mod yn dod o ogledd Cymru. Mae hwn yn bwynt pwysig iawn ac yn un y byddaf yn ei godi gyda Gweinidog yr amgylchedd i weld pa gynnydd yr ydym wedi'i wneud.

The Member raised a point about insurance companies, affordability and the risk to persons affected by flooding in floodplain areas. As the Member quite rightly says, the agreement with the insurance companies finishes next year. It is clear that insurance companies are reluctant to engage further in that process and give a commitment to proceed to the next stage in the timeline. However, I will ask the Minister with responsibility for that to write to the Member with the details.

Cododd yr Aelod bwynt ynghylch cwmnïau yswiriant, fforddiadwyedd, a'r risg i bobl yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan lifogydd mewn ardaloedd gorlifdir. Fel y mae'r Aelod yn dweud, yn hollol gywir, mae'r cytundeb â'r cwmnïau yswiriant yn dod i ben y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'n amlwg bod cwmnïau yswiriant yn amharod i gymryd rhan ymhellach yn y broses honno ac ymrwymo i symud ymlaen i'r cam nesaf yn yr amserlen. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y mater hwnnw ysgrifennu at yr Aelod i roi'r manylion iddo.

Finally, the Member raised a point about having a national flood agency. What I can say is that, in the first place, Ceredigion County Council worked extremely effectively in this process, which was based on the national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management launched by the Minister for environment. All the authorities made reference to that when I was there. It does bring groups together. Going back to the lessons learned, where lines of communication or responsibility are mixed up, the risk management programme brings them together. I say this with some reluctance, but I am confident that the control procedures for emergency planning throughout Wales are robust, but we must of course deal with any emergency as it arises, and we do not know what that quantum is. In

Yn olaf, cododd yr Aelod bwynt ynghylch cael asiantaeth llifogydd genedlaethol. Yn y lle cyntaf, gallaf ddweud bod Cyngor Sir Ceredigion wedi gweithio'n hynod o effeithiol yn y broses hon, a oedd yn seiliedig ar y strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer rheoli perygl llifogydd ac erydu arfordirol a lansiwyd gan Weinidog yr amgylchedd. Cyfeiriodd yr holl awdurdodau at y strategaeth honno pan oeddwn yno. Mae'n dod â grwpiau at ei gilydd. Gan ddychwelyd at y gwersi a ddysgwyd, pan fydd llinellau cyfathrebu neu gyfrifoldebau'n cael eu cymysgu, mae'r rhaglen rheoli perygl yn eu dwyn ynghyd. Rwyf braidd yn gyndyn o ddweud hyn, ond rwy'n hyderus bod y gweithdrefnau rheoli er mwyn cynllunio ar gyfer argyfwng ledled Cymru yn gadarn, ond mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael ag unrhyw

this case, it was very spread out but the emergency service dealt with it effectively. I have nothing but praise for them, but if we can learn lessons from this event, I know that my colleagues and I would welcome the opportunity to do that and improve the management of risk, whatever that risk may be.

argyfwng wrth iddo godi, wrth gwrs, ac nid ydym yn gwybod beth yw'r cwantwm hwnnw. Yn yr achos hwn, roedd yr argyfwng mewn ardal eang iawn, ond llwyddodd y gwasanaeth brys i ymdrin ag ef yn effeithiol. Nid oes gennyf ddim ond canmoliaeth iddynt, ond os gallwn ddysgu gwersi o'r digwyddiad hwn, gwn y byddwn i a'm cyd-Weinidogion yn croesawu'r cyfle i wneud hynny a gwella'r gwaith o reoli risg, beth bynnag fo'r risg honno.

Daeth Sandy Mewies i'r Gadair am 3.07 p.m.
Sandy Mewies took the Chair at 3.07 p.m.

Datganiad: Adroddiad yr Athro Brian Morgan ar Ardrethi Busnes
Statement: The Professor Brian Morgan Report on Business Rates

The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science (Edwina Hart): Last autumn, as you are well aware, I established the business rates task and finish group, chaired by Professor Brian Morgan. I gave the group a clear and challenging remit: to examine whether and how the business rates regime can be used as a lever for economic growth. Today, I announce the publication of the group's report, and I can update Members on the next steps.

Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth (Edwina Hart): Yr hydref diwethaf, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn, sefydlais y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar ardrethi busnes, o dan gadeiryddiaeth yr Athro Brian Morgan. Rhoddais gylch gorchwyl clir a heriol i'r grŵp: ymchwilio i weld a allai'r gyfundrefn ardrethi busnes gael ei defnyddio'n sbardun ar gyfer twf economaidd a sut y gallai hynny ddigwydd. Heddiw, rwy'n cyhoeddi bod adroddiad y grŵp wedi'i gyhoeddi, a gallaf roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am y camau nesaf.

First, I place on record my thanks to Professor Morgan and the group for their work. It is a detailed and measured report. A diligent, independent and flexible approach has enabled them to take account of fresh developments, such as the implementation of enterprise zones and the findings of the Enterprise and Business Committee's report into the regeneration of town centres. Meaningful engagement with people and businesses from across Wales and beyond was at the centre of the group's work. Meetings of the group were held the length and breadth of Wales, and its call for evidence elicited 70 responses. These have helped to underpin the report.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i'r Athro Morgan a'r grŵp am eu gwaith. Mae'r adroddiad yn un manwl a phwyllog. Mae dull diwyd, annibynnol a hyblyg wedi eu galluogi i ystyried datblygiadau newydd, fel gweithredu ardaloedd menter a chanfyddiadau adroddiad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ar adfywio canol trefi. Roedd ymgysylltiad ystyrlon â phobl a busnesau o bob cwr o Gymru a thu hwnt yn elfen ganolog o waith y grŵp. Cafodd cyfarfodydd y grŵp eu cynnal ar hyd a lled Cymru, a chafwyd 70 o ymatebion i'w alwad am dystiolaeth. Mae'r rhain wedi helpu i fod yn sail i'r adroddiad.

There are some clear overarching messages. The report acknowledges that business rates are a major source of taxation. It also stresses that changes to the current business rates regime would not provide a panacea for

Mae rhai negeseuon cyffredinol clir. Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod bod ardrethi busnes yn ffynhonnell bwysig o drethiant. Mae hefyd yn pwysleisio na fyddai'r newidiadau yn y gyfundrefn ardrethi busnes bresennol yn

wider economic challenges. The report highlights an overall lack of evidence of the impact of business rates on the actual activities and decisions of business owners, and it suggests that changes to business rates alone are unlikely to be a determining factor in influencing decisions to start or grow a business. Those overarching messages provide the basis for the report's 19 recommendations, focusing on what is realistic, practical and achievable. I draw your attention to some of the key recommendations.

ateb pob problem o ran heriau economaidd ehangach. Mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at ddiffyg tystiolaeth yn gyffredinol o ran effaith ardrethi busnes ar weithgareddau a phenderfyniadau perchnogion busnesau, ac mae'n awgrymu mai go brin y bydd newidiadau mewn ardrethi busnes yn unig yn ffactor dylanwadol wrth wneud penderfyniadau i ddechrau neu ddatblygu busnes. Mae'r negeseuon cyffredinol hynny'n sail ar gyfer 19 o argymhellion yr adroddiad, gan ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n realistig, yn ymarferol ac yn gyraeddadwy. Hoffwn dynnu eich sylw at rai o'r argymhellion allweddol.

The first two recommendations of the report call for significant structural changes. The first is to devolve business rates to Wales. This will need to be considered in the context of the work of the Silk commission, which is reviewing current financial and constitutional arrangements in Wales. The second is to propose the local retention of business rates as a means of creating an incentive for a stronger local economy and to reward business endeavour. The report calls for the retention of the small business rate relief scheme. It also makes a number of recommendations on empty property rates, particularly to support speculative development and property improvement. In addition the creation of a Welsh renewable energy relief scheme is proposed, to support the climate change agenda.

Mae dau argymhelliad cyntaf yr adroddiad yn galw am newidiadau strwythurol sylweddol. Y cyntaf yw datganoli ardrethi busnes i Gymru. Bydd angen ystyried hyn yng nghyd-destun gwaith comisiwn Silk, sy'n adolygu'r trefniadau ariannol a chyfansoddiadol presennol yng Nghymru. Yr ail yw cynnig cadw ardrethi busnes yn lleol fel ffordd o greu cymhelliant ar gyfer economi leol gryfach ac i wobrwyo ymdrech o ran busnes. Mae'r adroddiad yn galw am gadw'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach. Mae hefyd yn gwneud nifer o argymhellion ar ardrethi eiddo gwag, yn enwedig i gefnogi datblygiad hapfasnachol a gwella adeiladau. Hefyd, cynigir y dylid creu cynllun rhyddhad ynni adnewyddadwy i Gymru i gefnogi agenda'r newid hinsawdd.

Members will be aware of the Enterprise and Business Committee's inquiry into the regeneration of town centres. The report contains recommendations aimed at supporting town centres through the establishment of business improvement districts. It also seeks to achieve a sustainable balance between supporting town centres and out-of-town developments. I recognise the report's recommendations to offer targeted relief in enterprise zones, and I have asked my officials to consider that recommendation.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol o ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes i adfywio canol trefi. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys argymhellion sydd â'r nod o gefnogi canol trefi drwy sefydlu ardaloedd gwella busnes. Mae hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau cydbwysedd cynaliadwy rhwng cefnogi canol trefi a datblygiadau ar gyrion trefi. Rwy'n cydnabod argymhellion yr adroddiad i gynnig cymorth wedi'i dargedu mewn ardaloedd menter, ac rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion ystyried yr argymhelliad hwnnw.

Given that many of the recommendations cut across a number of ministerial portfolios, we will need to respond as a Government. I have already written to Cabinet colleagues to set that process in motion. In addition, I have

O gofio bod llawer o'r argymhellion yn torri ar draws nifer o bortffolios gweinidogol, bydd angen inni ymateb fel Llywodraeth. Rwyf eisoes wedi ysgrifennu at gyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet i ddechrau'r

invited Professor Morgan to begin a dialogue with key stakeholders over the summer. I want him to explain his findings and get feedback from a range of partners including the chairs of enterprise zones, sector panels and others. Particularly with reference to local government, we had a very limited response to our call for evidence for the original report. This dialogue and continuing engagement will enable us to take the right decisions, at the right time, to create the right financial environment for businesses in Wales.

broses honno. Hefyd, rwyf wedi gwahodd yr Athro Morgan i ddechrau trafodaeth gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol dros yr haf. Rwyf am iddo egluro ei ganfyddiadau a chael adborth gan ystod o bartneriaid, gan gynnwys cadeiryddion yr ardaloedd menter, paneli'r sectorau ac eraill. Ychydig iawn o ymateb a gawsom i'n galwad am dystiolaeth ar gyfer yr adroddiad gwreiddiol, yn enwedig o ran llywodraeth leol. Bydd y ddeialog hon a'r ymgysylltu sy'n parhau yn ein galluogi i wneud y penderfyniadau iawn ar yr adeg iawn i greu'r amgylchedd ariannol iawn i fusnesau yng Nghymru.

Following the summer recess I will update Members on how the Government will respond to each recommendation. This report is the start of a dialogue, and not the end. I am confident that it provides us with much to consider in addressing the challenges to create a better, more accountable and competitive business rates system in Wales.

Yn dilyn toriad yr haf, rhof y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am sut y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb i bob argymhelliad. Dechrau deialog yw'r adroddiad hwn, nid ei diwedd. Rwy'n hyderus ei fod yn rhoi llawer i ni ei ystyried wrth fynd i'r afael â'r heriau i greu system well yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â system fwy atebol a chystadleuol, o ran ardrethi busnes.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for your statement, Minister. I also add my thanks to Professor Brian Morgan and his team for his long-awaited report, which we are glad to see before us finally. It is indeed detailed and, as the Minister says, contains a lot for us to consider before moving forward. I also thank the Minister for the embargoed copy of the report that she provided me with earlier today. While there has not been sufficient time for a fully detailed analysis of all the recommendations of the report, I have looked through the executive summary in some detail, and so I want to concentrate my questions on three or four broad areas.

Nick Ramsay: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Rwyf hefyd yn ychwanegu fy niolch i'r Athro Brian Morgan a'i dîm am ei adroddiad hirddisgwyliedig, yr ydym yn falch o'i weld o'n blaenau o'r diwedd. Mae'n wir ei fod yn adroddiad manwl ac, fel y dywed y Gweinidog, mae'n cynnwys llawer i ni ei ystyried cyn symud ymlaen. Diolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am y copi embargo o'r adroddiad a roddodd imi yn gynharach heddiw. Er nad oedd digon o amser ar gyfer dadansoddiad manwl iawn o holl argymhellion yr adroddiad, rwyf wedi edrych drwy'r crynodeb gweithredol yn eithaf manwl, ac felly rwyf am ganolbwyntio yn fy nghwestiynau ar dri neu bedwar maes eang.

I agree with you and also welcome the consideration recommended in the report for the devolution of business rates to the Assembly, specifically the suggestion that the Silk commission should be the vehicle for doing that. Business rates are, as you said, a form of taxation, and therefore it is right and proper that the Silk commission look at them. Although they are a major part of taxation, they are actually a small part of taxation overall. I would imagine that most people following these proceedings today might

Rwy'n cytuno â chi a hefyd yn croesawu'r ystyriaeth a argymhellir yn yr adroddiad ar gyfer datganoli ardrethi busnes i'r Cynulliad, yn benodol yr awgrym y dylai comisiwn Silk fod yn gyfrwng i wneud hynny. Fel y dywedasoch, math o dreth yw ardrethi busnes, ac felly mae'n hollol briodol i gomisiwn Silk edrych arnynt. Er eu bod yn rhan fawr o drethiant, dim ond rhan fach ydynt o drethiant yn gyffredinol. Byddwn yn dyfalu bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n dilyn ein trafodion heddiw yn meddwl y byddai'n

think that, given that most local government taxation revenue is within our remit anyway, it would make sense that we have greater control over the setting of business rates.

gwneud synnwyr bod gennym fwy o reolaeth dros bennu ardrethi busnes, o gofio bod y rhan fwyaf o refeniw trethiant llywodraeth leol o fewn ein cylch gwaith beth bynnag.

I would ask you this, though, Minister. If, ultimately, we were to see the devolution of that rate, could we have an assurance that it would be considered here? In other words, there should not be a free-for-all among local authorities, with different councils able to set different rates. I am sure that that is not in mind, but I am sure that you would agree that we would not want to see that. We would want some kind of central control over the setting of a basic business rate. Those are my comments on recommendation 1.

Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn gofyn y cwestiwn hwn ichi, Weinidog. Pe baem, yn y pen draw, yn gweld yr ardrethi hyn yn cael eu datganoli, a allem gael sicrwydd y byddent yn cael eu hystyried yma? Mewn geiriau eraill, ni ddylai awdurdodau lleol gael rhwydd hynt i wneud fel y mynnont, a chynghorau gwahanol yn gallu pennu cyfraddau gwahanol. Rwy'n siŵr nad hynny'n sydd mewn golwg, ond rwy'n siŵr hefyd y byddech yn cytuno na fyddem am weld hynny'n digwydd. Byddem am gael rhyw fath o reolaeth ganolog dros bennu ardrethi busnes sylfaenol. Dyna fy sylwadau ar argymhelliad 1.

Secondly, I was pleased to see the reference in the report to the work done by the Enterprise and Business Committee on town centre regeneration, which we commissioned following the Portas report in England. There was cross-party consensus on the recommendations that we made, and I am pleased to see that they have been taken forward. Would you agree that, as Professor Brian Morgan says, business rate reduction can have a significant impact on business confidence? As you will know, my party has been saying for some time that we believe that business rates are key in assisting business growth, particularly at difficult times, and that came through when we went to Caerphilly and spoke to shopkeepers as part of the committee's inquiry.

Yn ail, roeddwn yn falch o weld y cyfeiriad yn yr adroddiad at y gwaith a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ar adfywio canol trefi, a gomisiynwyd gennym yn dilyn adroddiad Portas yn Lloegr. Roedd consenswś trawsbleidiol ar yr argymhellion a wnaethom, ac rwy'n falch o weld eu bod wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith. A fyddech yn cytuno, fel y mae'r Athro Brian Morgan yn dweud, y gall gostwng yr ardrethi busnes gael effaith sylweddol ar hyder busnesau? Fel y gwyddoch, mae fy mhlaid wedi bod yn dweud ers peth amser ein bod yn credu bod ardrethi busnes yn allweddol o ran cynorthwyo twf busnesau, yn enwedig ar adegau anodd, a daeth hynny i'r amlwg pan aethom i Gaerffili i siarad gyda siopwyr fel rhan o ymchwiliad y pwyllgor.

That said, although you may agree in principle, I appreciate that practicalities mean that you do not believe that the funding is there for that overall support to reduce business rates. The word 'targeting' is used in the report. Although I appreciate that it is still early days, could you tell us how you intend to make that targeting a reality if resources are tight? We need to ensure that it is as effective as possible, so a little more detail about how that might work would be helpful.

Wedi dweud hynny, er y byddwch yn cytuno mewn egwyddor efallai, rwy'n sylweddoli bod materion ymarferol yn golygu nad ydych yn credu bod y cyllid ar gael ar gyfer y gefnogaeth gyffredinol i leihau ardrethi busnes. Mae'r gair 'targedu' yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn yr adroddiad. Er fy mod yn sylweddoli ei bod yn ddigon cynnar o hyd, a allech ddweud wrthym sut yr ydych yn bwriadu gwireddu'r targedu hwnnw os yw adnoddau'n brin? Mae angen inni sicrhau ei fod mor effeithiol â phosibl, felly byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael ychydig mwy o fanylion o ran sut y gallai hynny weithio.

My third point relates to enterprise zones. They have been picked out in the report as key ways of supporting business. My party has been saying that for some time and I know that all parties are on board in believing that enterprise zones in Wales are essential in maintaining our competitiveness, particularly with England, but also further afield.

Mae fy nhrydydd pwynt yn ymwneud ag ardaloedd menter. Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae ardal fenter yn ffordd allweddol o gefnogi busnesau. Bu fy mhlaid yn dweud ers peth amser, ac rwy'n gwybod bod pob plaid yn cytuno, bod yr ardaloedd menter yng Nghymru yn hanfodol i gynnal ein gallu i gystadlu, yn enwedig â Lloegr, ond hefyd y tu hwnt i hynny.

3.15 p.m.

Targeting has been mentioned in terms of enterprise zones. I understand what you say about events having, in some ways, overtaken the report, in that you have now put the chairs in place. Therefore, it would be helpful if you could tell us how you want that dialogue between the group and the enterprise zone chairs to proceed apace. That is not something that should happen once. It is important to know what is happening on the ground in those enterprise zones to see that that is fed into the process, so that we are as responsive as we possibly can be to the needs of businesses in those enterprise zones.

Mae targedu wedi ei grybwyll yng nghyd-destun ardaloedd menter. Rwy'n deall yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud o ran y ffaith bod digwyddiadau, mewn rhai ffyrdd, wedi goddiweddyd yr adroddiad, yn yr ystyr eich bod bellach wedi penodi cadeiryddion. Felly, byddai o gymorth pe gallech ddweud wrthym yn fuan sut rydych yn dymuno i'r deialog rhwng y grŵp a chadeiryddion yr ardaloedd menter ddatblygu. Nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth a ddylai ddigwydd ar unwaith. Mae'n bwysig gwybod beth sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad yn yr ardaloedd menter hynny er mwyn gweld hynny'n cael ei fwydo i'r broses, fel y gallwn fod mor ymatebol â phosibl i anghenion busnesau yn yr ardaloedd menter hynny.

Finally, you mentioned the issue of the retention of business rates by local authorities. Again, on the surface, that seems to be a pretty sensible idea if you want to incentivise local authorities to promote business. I imagine that allowing them to keep a little bit or a proportion of the business rates that they raise should help. That is in line with the Gerry Holtham proposals in terms of the Assembly and Wales as a whole. Therefore, that is an interesting idea, and I am interested to know how you think that that could be developed further.

Yn olaf, soniasoch am y mater o awdurdodau lleol yn cadw ardrethi busnes. Unwaith eto, ar yr wyneb, mae hynny'n ymddangos yn syniad eithaf synhwyrol os ydych yn dymuno cymell awdurdodau lleol i hybu busnes. Rwy'n dychmygu y dylai eu caniatáu i gadw ychydig, neu gyfran, o'r ardrethi busnes y maent yn eu codi helpu. Mae hynny'n unol â chynigion Gerry Holtham o ran y Cynulliad a Chymru gyfan. Felly, mae hynny'n syniad diddorol, a hoffwn wybod sut y credwch y gellid datblygu hynny ymhellach.

Edwina Hart: I thank Nick Ramsay for his contribution. I, like you, am pleased with the quality an detail of the report. When people talk about business rates, they sometimes think that it is a relatively easy matter. Business rates are actually extremely complex and the implications across the piece have knock-on effects on other policy agendas. It is therefore important to get it right, hence why we will have this further period of consultation, which Brian Morgan

Edwina Hart: Diolch i Nick Ramsay am ei gyfraniad. Rwyf i, fel chi, wedi fy mhlesio ag ansawdd a manylder yr adroddiad. Pan fydd pobl yn siarad am ardrethi busnes, maent weithiau yn meddwl ei fod yn fater cymharol hawdd. Mae ardrethi busnes mewn gwirionedd yn gymhleth tu hwnt ac mae'r goblygiadau cyffredinol yn effeithio ar agendâu polisi eraill. Felly, mae'n bwysig i'w gael yn iawn, a dyna pam y cawn y cyfnod pellach o ymgynghori hwn, a bydd gan Brian

will be engaged in. This will also be a matter for enormous discussion within the Government. However much I may like all or none of the recommendations—and I will not give my personal view here—there are severe financial constraints on us as an administration in terms of what we may or may not want to do, in terms of implication. There are also ramifications in terms of local government. Given that we have just had the local authority elections, I am conscious that local authorities are now bedding down and, therefore, further views might emerge on this issue during the further period of consultation with Professor Morgan. As regards the Silk commission, the recommendation clearly falls within that area, and I have indicated my view that it is good that the recommendation was made. I know that it was concerned to look at the issue of the devolution of business rates.

Morgan ran yn hyn. Bydd hyn hefyd yn fater o drafodaeth enfawr o fewn y Llywodraeth. Does dim ots i ba raddau rwy'n hoffi'r holl argymhellion, neu ddim un ohonynt—ac nid wyf am roi fy marn bersonol yma—mae cyfyngiadau ariannol difrifol arnom fel gweinyddiaeth o ran yr hyn yr ydym eisiau ei wneud, neu beidio, o ran goblygiadau. Mae goblygiadau i lywodraeth leol hefyd. O ystyried ein bod newydd gael yr etholiadau llywodraeth lleol, rwy'n ymwybodol bod awdurdodau lleol bellach yn ymsefydlu ac, felly, efallai y bydd safbwyntiau eraill yn dod i'r amlwg ar y mater hwn yn ystod y cyfnod pellach o ymgynghori â'r Athro Morgan. O ran comisiwn Silk, mae'r argymhelliad yn amlwg yn ymwneud â'r maes hwnnw, ac rwyf wedi nodi fy marn ei fod yn beth da y cafwyd yr argymhelliad. Rwy'n gwybod ei fod yn bwriadu ystyried y mater o ddatganoli ardrethi busnes.

I turn to town-centre regeneration. There was very good consensus in the Chamber, as you indicated, in the discussion about town-centre regeneration and the importance of targeting issues on business rates and about what we needed to do. However, the task and finish group's extensive search for evidence found that changes to business rates are unlikely to have long-term effects on business start-ups and employment, which is interesting. Page 10 of the report states that

Trof at adfywio canol trefi. Roedd consensws da iawn yn y Siambr, fel y nodasoch, yn y drafodaeth am adfywio canol trefi a phwysigrwydd targedu materion ardrethi busnes ac am yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, bu i waith ymchwil helaeth y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i ganfod tystiolaeth ddangos bod newidiadau i ardrethi busnes yn annhebygol o gael effaith hirdymor ar fusnesau newydd a chyflogaeth, sy'n ddiddorol. Mae tudalen 10 yr adroddiad yn nodi,

'Much of the evidence that exists implies that changes in business rates are unlikely to have long-term effects on business start-up decisions or employment.'

'Mae llawer o'r dystiolaeth sy'n bodoli'n awgrymu bod newidiadau i ardrethi busnes yn annhebygol o effeithio'n hirdymor ar benderfyniadau dechrau busnes neu gyflogaeth.'

It is also stated that business rates cannot be a cure-all for economic problems. So, we must also look at that evidence in the context of this report. Therefore, I will be taking this on board and we will be looking at the issues around town-centre regeneration. My colleague the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage is particularly keen to see how we can take some of these recommendations forward.

Nododd yr adroddiad hefyd na all ardrethi ddatrys pob problem economaidd. Felly, mae'n rhaid inni hefyd ystyried y dystiolaeth honno yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad hwn. Felly, byddaf yn ystyried hyn a byddwn yn edrych ar y materion yn ymwneud ag adfywio canol trefi. Mae fy nghydweithiwr, y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth, yn arbennig o awyddus i weld sut y gallwn ddatblygu'r argymhellion hyn.

I completely concur with you in relation to enterprise zones. The chairs of the enterprise zones will be meeting Professor Morgan, and

Rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr â chi ynghylch ardaloedd menter. Bydd cadeiryddion yr ardaloedd menter yn cyfarfod â'r Athro

that will not necessarily be a one-off meeting on what we need to do in relation to enterprise zones. Enterprise zone chairs regularly meet me and, with the two new enterprise zones, they are establishing their boards. Therefore, they will have a lot to say on these particular issues. However, as far as I am concerned, this report is now up for discussion and debate. We will have internal discussions within Government, but no decisions will be made by Government on this report. There will also be discussions with stakeholders. I can say to Members that I would be delighted to organise some sort of seminar for them with Professor Morgan, if they so wish, to discuss this particular report. I want to hear all of your opinions before I take strategic decisions and make recommendations on this report during the summer.

Morgan, ac ni fydd hynny o reidrwydd yn gyfarfod untro ar yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud yng nghyswllt yr ardaloedd menter. Mae cadeiryddion yr ardaloedd menter yn cyfarfod â mi'n rheolaidd, a chyda'r ddwy ardal fenter newydd, maent yn sefydlu eu byrddau. Felly, bydd ganddynt lawer i'w ddweud am y materion penodol hyn. Fodd bynnag, yn fy marn i, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn awr i'w drafod. Cawn drafodaethau mewnol yn y Llywodraeth, ond ni fydd unrhyw benderfyniadau yn cael eu gwneud gan y Llywodraeth ar yr adroddiad hwn. Bydd trafodaethau â rhanddeiliaid hefyd. Gallaf ddweud wrth yr Aelodau y byddwn wrth fy modd yn trefnu rhyw fath o seminar ar eu cyfer gyda'r Athro Morgan, os dymunant, i drafod yr adroddiad penodol hwn. Hoffwn glywed eich holl sylwadau cyn imi wneud penderfyniadau strategol a gwneud argymhellion ar yr adroddiad hwn yn ystod yr haf.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolchaf i'r Athro Brian Morgan a'i dîm. Credaf fod cynnig y Gweinidog i gynnal cyfarfod gyda'r Athro Morgan yn awgrym ardderchog y buasem ni, ar yr ochr hon, yn ei groesawu yn fawr iawn. Mae llawer yn yr adroddiad i'w groesawu yn gyffredinol, ond mae'r alwad sydd eisoes yn bolisi gan Blaid Cymru i'w chroesawu yn arbennig, sef yr alwad i ddatganoli cyfundrefn ardrethi annomestig. Nid wyf yn hollol glir sut mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu hyrwyddo'r alwad hon a sicrhau bod comsiwn Silk yn mynd i'r afael â'r pwnc. Felly, buaswn yn ddiolchgar am unrhyw sylwadau pellach ar hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: I also thank Professor Brian Morgan and his team. I think that the Minister's proposal to hold a meeting with Professor Morgan is an excellent suggestion that we, on this side, would welcome very warmly. There is a great deal to be welcomed in the report, generally speaking, but the demand to devolve the non-domestic rating system, which is already Plaid Cymru policy, is particularly welcome. I am not entirely clear as to how the Minister intends to promote this demand and ensure that the Silk commission deals with the matter. Therefore, I would be grateful for any further comments on that.

Un pryder sydd gennyf ynglŷn â'r adroddiad yw bod nifer o'r argymhellion pwysicaf yn dibynnu ar weithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU yn hytrach na Llywodraeth Cymru. Ond, dyna fo. Rydym yn cefnogi'r alwad ar i Lywodraeth Cymru ddwyn pwysau ar Lywodraeth y DU i gadw'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach y tu hwnt i 2013, ond rydym yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ehangu'r cynllun i gynnwys busnesau gyda gwerth trethiannol hyd at £18,000—hynny yw, dros 80% o fusnesau Cymru. A yw'r Gweinidog yn barod i ystyried hynny, fel bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi help uniongyrchol i fusnesau bach?

One concern that I have about the report is that many of the most important recommendations depend on action by the UK Government rather than the Welsh Government. But, there you go. We support the demand that the Welsh Government should bring pressure to bear on the UK Government to retain the small business rate relief scheme beyond 2013, but we believe that the Welsh Government should expand that scheme to include businesses with a rateable value up to £18,000—that is, over 80% of Welsh businesses. Is the Minister willing to consider that, so that the Welsh Government could give direct assistance to small businesses?

Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod bod manwerthwyr mawr ar eu hennill yng Nghymru o gymharu â'r sefyllfa yn Ngogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban. Serch hynny, nid oes argymhellion penodol, hyd y gwelaf, i helpu'r stryd fawr, ar wahân i'r cynllun ardal gwella busnes, sy'n addas i ddinasoedd a threfi mawr. Mae'n siomedig, hyd y gwelaf, nad oes argymhelliad penodol i helpu'r stryd fawr.

The report recognises that large retailers benefit in Wales, compared with the situation in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Despite that, there are no specific recommendations, as far as I can see, to help the high street—apart from the scheme for business improvement districts, which is suitable for cities and large towns. It is disappointing that there is no specific recommendation, as far as I can see, to help the high street.

Yn y cyflwyniad sy'n dwyn y teitl 'Ein Dull o Weithredu', mae'r Athro Morgan yn sôn am argymell targedu rhyddhad ardrethi busnes a datblygu dulliau newydd o fuddsoddi yng nghanol ein trefi ac mewn cymunedau gwledig. Serch hynny, nid oes cyfeiriad o gwbl yn yr adroddiad at gymunedau gwledig. A oes gan y Gweinidog sylw am hynny?

In the presentation, 'Our Approach', Professor Morgan mentions a recommendation to target business rate relief and to develop new ways of investing in our town centres and in rural communities. Despite that, there is no reference to rural communities in the report. Does the Minister have any comment to make on that?

Lastly, one area outside the remit of the task and finish group that you set up is one that SMEs are very concerned with, namely the criteria used to levy business rates, especially for those in tourism, where the turnover potential seems to be one of the main drivers. However, as far as I am aware, it is the only sector where that is used as a criterion for setting rateable value. One business in my area has seen a rise in its rateable value from £9,000 in 2009 to £70,000 the following year, which cost the business £25,000 in one year. Plaid Cymru has always argued that a business rate scheme based on profit should be adopted and I ask the Minister to consider setting up another group to look at this in preparation for the devolution of business rates to Wales.

Yn olaf, mae un maes y tu allan i gylch gwaith y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen y bu ichi ei sefydlu sy'n peri pryder i fusnesau bach a chanolig, sef y meini prawf a ddefnyddir i godi ardrethi busnes, yn enwedig y rhai ym maes twristiaeth, lle mae'n ymddangos mai potensial y trosiant yw un o'r prif ffactorau. Fodd bynnag, hyd y gwn i, hwnnw yw'r unig sector lle y defnyddir hynny yn faen prawf ar gyfer gosod gwerth ardrethol. Bu cynnydd yng ngwerth ardrethol un busnes yn fy ardal o £9,000 yn 2009 i £70,000 y flwyddyn ganlynol, a gostiodd y busnes £25,000 mewn blwyddyn. Mae Plaid Cymru bob amser wedi dadlau y dylid mabwysiadu cynllun ardrethi busnes sy'n seiliedig ar elw a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried sefydlu grŵp arall i edrych ar hyn wrth baratoi ar gyfer datganoli ardrethi busnes i Gymru.

Edwina Hart: I thank Alun Ffred Jones for his considered contribution on this wide-ranging report and for illustrating some of the key areas where he would like further work undertaken. In making my final decision with Cabinet colleagues on which recommendations to suggest that the Assembly introduces, and which to not, I will certainly pick up on the various points that he has raised with me and the practical issues that surround them.

Edwina Hart: Diolch i Alun Ffred Jones am ei gyfraniad ystyriol o'r adroddiad eang hwn ac am ddisgrifio rhai o'r meysydd allweddol y byddai'n hoffi gweld gwaith pellach yn cael ei wneud arnynt. Wrth wneud fy mhenderfyniad terfynol gyda'm cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet ar ba argymhellion y dylem awgrymu bod y Cynulliad yn eu cyflwyno, a pha rai y dylid eu gwrthod, byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried yr amrywiol bwyntiau y bu iddo eu codi â mi a'r materion ymarferol sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy.

When you have an independent report, however wide you set the remit, you will not necessarily get all the answers that you require out of the report. It will be necessary, given your comments today, to undertake further work in some areas. I note what you have indicated with regard to rural communities. I will look at the transcript of our discussions today and will raise the various points made with Professor Morgan to see if he has any answers or if there is any further work that I need to undertake on this particular issue.

Pan fydd gennych adroddiad annibynnol, dim ots pa mor eang yw'r cylch gwaith a bennwch, ni fyddwch o reidrwydd yn cael yr holl atebion yr ydych eu hangen yn yr adroddiad. Bydd yn angenrheidiol, o ystyried eich sylwadau heddiw, i ymgymryd â gwaith pellach mewn rhai meysydd. Nodaf yr hyn a ddywedasoch am gymunedau gwledig. Byddaf yn edrych ar y trawsgrifiad o'n trafodaethau heddiw ac yn codi'r pwyntiau amrywiol a wnaed gyda'r Athro Morgan i weld a oes ganddo unrhyw atebion neu os oes unrhyw waith pellach y mae angen imi ei wneud ar y mater penodol hwn.

Eluned Parrott: I thank the Minister for the statement and for having sight of the report. I would also like to put on record my thanks to Professor Morgan and the team for their excellent work. The Minister will know that I made a submission to this review asking for consideration to be given to five points, which are broadly: the impact of rate increases on properties that have been improved; the impact of sudden large percentage rises over a single year; allowing local authorities to retain a proportion of the rates that they collect as an incentive to drive growth; extending rate relief to a broader range of socially important community facilities; and finally, the way in which rates are accounted for between Scotland and Northern Ireland, and Wales. Given that this report responds to all but one of these points, I am obliged—but also very pleased—to give it my broad support, Minister. I will return to that one point of disagreement shortly, but first I have a few questions regarding some of the other key recommendations.

Eluned Parrott: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad ac am gael gweld yr adroddiad. Hoffwn hefyd gofnodi fy niolch i'r Athro Morgan a'r tîm am eu gwaith rhagorol. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod fy mod wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i'r adolygiad hwn yn gofyn i bum pwynt gael eu hystyried, sef, yn fras: effaith cynnydd mewn ardrethi ar eiddo sydd wedi ei wella; effaith cynnydd sydyn mewn canrannau dros un flwyddyn; caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol gadw cyfran o'r ardrethi y maent yn eu casglu fel cymhelliant i annog twf; ymestyn rhyddhad ardrethi i gynnwys ystod ehangach o gyfleusterau cymunedol sy'n gymdeithasol bwysig; ac, yn olaf, y ffordd y mae ardrethi yn cael eu cyfrifo rhwng yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, a Chymru. O ystyried bod yr adroddiad hwn yn ymateb i bob un ond un o'r pwyntiau hyn, mae gorfodaeth arnaf—ond rwyf hefyd yn falch iawn—i'w gefnogi yn gyffredinol, Weinidog. Dychwelaf at y pwynt hwnnw o anghytundeb yn fuan, ond yn gyntaf mae gennyf ychydig o gwestiynau am rai o'r argymhellion allweddol eraill.

The most radical recommendation is perhaps the first one, which is to devolve business rates to Wales. I would support that idea in principle, because it seems to me that it would give us a greater degree of flexibility in terms of designing a business taxation regime that is fit for our purposes in Wales. However, while devolving responsibility may act as an incentive to invest for growth in the expectation of a return, which is, of course, the argument for the local authorities retaining business rates as well, in and of itself, it is not an action that will have an immediate impact on our businesses.

Yr argymhelliad mwyaf radical, efallai, yw'r cyntaf, sef datganoli ardrethi busnes i Gymru. Byddwn yn cefnogi'r syniad hwnnw mewn egwyddor, oherwydd mae'n ymddangos i mi y byddai'n rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd o ran cynllunio trefn drethu sy'n addas at ein dibenion yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, er efallai y byddai datganoli cyfrifoldeb yn gymhelliant i fuddsoddi mewn twf yn y gobaith y gwneir enillion, sef, wrth gwrs, y ddadl dros weld awdurdodau lleol yn cadw ardrethi busnes yn ogystal, yn ei hunan, nid yw'n weithred a fydd yn cael effaith ar ein busnesau ar unwaith. Felly, Weinidog, os

Therefore, Minister, if you were to be successful in gaining the devolution of business rates, should you choose to go in that direction, what more radical steps might you seek to take to reform the system? Minister, would you look, for example, at a move away from the property-based taxation, as suggested by Alun Ffred, in favour of a turnover or profit-based mechanism? The Minister will, of course, be aware that organisations such as the Federation of Small Businesses have been calling for such a move for some time. I would be interested, as I am sure those organisations would be, to know what the direction of travel might be if we were successful in gaining this responsibility.

ydych yn llwyddiannus o ran sicrhau datganoli ardrethi busnes, ac os ydych yn dewis dilyn y trywydd hwnnw, pa gamau radical y byddwch yn dymuno eu gwneud er mwyn diwygio'r system? Weinidog, a fyddech yn edrych, er enghraifft, ar symud oddi wrth drethu ar sail eiddo, fel yr awgrymwyd gan Alun Ffred, i fod o blaid dull sy'n seiliedig ar drosiant neu elw? Bydd y Gweinidog, wrth gwrs, yn ymwybodol y bu sefydliadau fel y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn galw am weithred o'r fath ers peth amser. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai gan y sefydliadau hynny, mewn gwybod beth fydd y trywydd pe baem yn llwyddo i gael y cyfrifoldeb hwn.

Another recommendation that leaps out at me is recommendation 12, which suggests that the Welsh Government should look at the possibility of tax increment financing. I am sure that, like me, the Minister will remember with great fondness the many scintillating debates that we had on the subject earlier in the year. Having advocated it so strongly myself, I am delighted to see it appear in this report. Will the Minister set a specific time frame to review the success of tax increment financing in England and Scotland, so that we understand where a decision might be taken? I would also like to ask the Minister to pencil in a pilot scheme in Wales so that we can properly trial the mechanism should that earlier reflection exercise give us positive evidence.

Argymhelliad arall sy'n fy nharo yw argymhelliad 12, sy'n awgrymu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru edrych ar y posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio cyllid cynyddrannau treth. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog, fel myfi, yn cofio gyda hoffter mawr y nifer o ddadleuon diddorol a gawsom ar y pwnc yn gynharach eleni. Ar ôl dadlau mor gryf o'i blaid, rwy'n falch iawn o'i weld yn yr adroddiad hwn. A wnaiff y Gweinidog osod amserlen benodol i adolygu llwyddiant cyllid cynyddrannau treth yn Lloegr a'r Alban, fel ein bod yn deall lle y gallai penderfyniad gael ei wneud? Hoffwn hefyd ofyn i'r Gweinidog drefnu cynllun peilot yng Nghymru fel y gallwn dreialu'r system pe bai'r ymarfer cyn hynny yn cynnig tystiolaeth gadarnhaol.

Finally, I would like to put you out of your suspense and return to the one area of dissent that I mentioned earlier, namely the phasing in of large rate rises where businesses are revalued. The Minister will know that the Enterprise and Business Committee had a very lively visit to Narberth during our inquiry into town centre regeneration. We saw during that visit that it was the sudden hike in rates after revaluation that was exercising them the most. Some businesses have been hit by a 400% rate increase after the 2008 revaluation and they simply could not have prepared for it. In section 5 of the report, Professor Morgan dismisses the introduction of a transitional relief scheme like the scheme that operates in England for fear of adding complications to the system. While there is no particular reason why we

Yn olaf, hoffwn eich goleuo ynghylch y mater o anghytundeb y soniais amdano'n gynharach, sef cynyddu'r ardrethi fesul cam wrth ailbrisio busnesau. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod y bu'r Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes ar ymweliad bywiog ag Arberth yn ystod ein hymchwiliad i adfywio canol trefi. Gwelsom yn ystod yr ymweliad hwnnw mai'r cynnydd sydyn mewn ardrethi ar ôl ailbrisio a oedd yn achosi'r pryder mwyaf iddynt. Mae rhai busnesau wedi eu taro gan gynnydd o 400% yn eu hardrethi wedi'r ailbrisio yn 2008, ac, yn syml, ni allent fod wedi paratoi ar ei gyfer. Yn adran 5 o'r adroddiad, mae'r Athro Morgan yn diystyru'r syniad o gyflwyno cynllun trosiannol i ostwng treth fel y cynllun sydd ar waith yn Lloegr gan ei fod yn ofni y byddai'n ychwanegu cymhlethdodau i'r system. Er nad oes unrhyw reswm penodol

would wish to copy the scheme in England, I ask the Minister to keep this very real issue in mind when addressing the recommendations of this report and to give us some idea of how the Welsh Government might be able to assist such businesses. This issue is particularly pressing, given that the next revaluation is due to be undertaken next year.

dros pam y dylem ddymuno efelychu'r cynllun yn Lloegr, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gadw'r mater gwirioneddol hwn mewn cof wrth fynd i'r afael ag argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn gan roi rhyw syniad o sut y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru gynorthwyo busnesau o'r fath. Mae'r mater hwn yn arbennig o bwysig, o ystyried bod y gwaith ailbrisio nesaf i'w wneud flwyddyn nesaf.

I look forward to discussing this and the other issues with you during the further consultation period that you have suggested you will now undertake. Thank you for that and for your positive approach to this. When you do address the recommendations, Minister, while I realise that they are not entirely within your control, I am sure that you can be persuasive with your colleagues.

Edrychaf ymlaen at drafod hyn a materion eraill gyda chi yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori pellach yr awgrymasoch y byddwch yn ei gynnal. Diolch ichi am hynny ac am ymateb yn gadarnhaol i hyn. Pan fyddwch yn mynd i'r afael â'r argymhellion, Weinidog, er fy mod yn sylweddoli nad oes gennych reolaeth lwyr arnynt, rwy'n siŵr y gallwch ddarbwyllo eich cydweithwyr.

Edwina Hart: I am not sure about that persuasiveness when we come to look at cash and balancing the books of the Government's budget. I thank you broadly for your contribution. I know that large rate rises are a concern, because, with Angela Burns, I had the opportunity to meet the good citizens of Narberth very early on to discuss the issues around the rises that they had. They felt that they could have prepared for it better if there had been transitional relief schemes. Obviously, you have read Professor Morgan's report on this, but I have indicated to you that I have not said yes or no to any of these recommendations and I am very mindful of the comments that have been made to me by Members in the Chamber about the very large hikes that have had an adverse impact not only in Narberth, but elsewhere in terms of the information that has been brought to my attention by businesses and Assembly Members.

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn siŵr o'm gallu i'w darbwyllo pan ddaw'n amser inni ystyried arian parod a mantoli cyfrifon cyllid y Llywodraeth. Diolch yn gyffredinol ichi am eich cyfraniad. Gwn fod cynnydd mawr mewn ardrethi yn peri pryder, oherwydd cefais gyfle i gwrdd â dinasyddion da Arberth gyda Angela Burns yn gynnar iawn yn y broses i drafod y materion ynghylch y cynnydd a brofwyd ganddynt. Roeddent yn teimlo y gallent fod wedi paratoi ar ei gyfer yn well pe bai cynlluniau pontio ar gyfer gostwng treth ar waith. Yn amlwg, rydych wedi darllen adroddiad yr Athro Morgan ar hyn, ond rwyf wedi dweud wrthych nad wyf wedi cytuno nac anghytuno â'r argymhellion hyn ac rwy'n ystyriol iawn o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan Aelodau yn y Siambr am yr effaith andwyol y mae cynnydd mawr mewn ardrethi wedi ei gael, nid yn unig yn Arberth, ond mewn mannau eraill, ar sail y wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd i mi gan fusnesau ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

On tax increment finance schemes, it is quite interesting that Professor Morgan came down on the side of this recommendation. This is something that we will have to do more work on. If we do more work on it and we decide to accept it, we will have to look at a specific time frame to do the analysis of the experience in Scotland. If we were to be positive about it, it would be something that we could perhaps look at in terms of a pilot scheme in Wales.

Ar gynlluniau cyllid cynyddrannau treth, mae'n eithaf diddorol bod yr Athro Morgan wed cytuno â'r argymhelliad hwn. Bydd yn rhaid inni wneud rhagor o waith ar hyn. Os gwnawn ragor o waith arno a'n bod yn penderfynu ei dderbyn, bydd yn rhaid inni edrych ar amserlen i ddadansoddi profiad yr Alban. Pe baem yn gadarnhaol am y peth, efallai y gallem edrych arno fel rhan o gynllun peilot yng Nghymru.

3.30 p.m.

More generally, on the devolution of business rates to Wales, I will have to consider this very carefully because there are swings and roundabouts in all these issues, and we have to consider what is in the best interests of Wales in terms of what we undertake. I will not be drawn on that particular point today because there will be further discussion with my Cabinet colleagues.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, o ran datganoli ardrethi busnes i Gymru, bydd yn rhaid ystyried hyn yn ofalus iawn oherwydd mae manteision ac anfanteision yn gysylltiedig â'r holl faterion hyn, a rhaid inni ystyried beth yw'r peth gorau inni ei wneud o safbwynt Cymru. Ni fyddaf yn trafod y pwynt penodol hwnnw heddiw oherwydd byddaf yn trafod hyn ymhellach â'm cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet.

Mike Hedges: Does the Minister share my concern that allowing local authorities to keep all or part of national non-domestic rates would benefit the areas with growing economies and the wealthier areas of Wales at the expense of poorer areas and areas that have declining city or town centres or declining industries? If we do that, the 'commuted into' will be doing well and the 'commuted out of' will be doing badly. If enterprise zones have free rates or reduced rates, how would you ensure that rents do not increase to compensate? I have always thought that rate relief was a very blunt instrument to help industry, commerce, shops or whatever, and if rate relief is provided at a certain value, as has been done, you help pawn brokers, betting shops and gold-to-money shops just as much as you help greengrocers and bakers. It lacks any targeting. Do you have any concerns about that?

Mike Hedges: A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhannu fy mhryder y byddai caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol gadw'r holl ardrethi annomestig cenedlaethol, neu ran ohonynt, yn dod â budd i'r ardaloedd sydd ag economïau sy'n tyfu ac ardaloedd mwy cyfoethog Cymru ar draul ardaloedd tlotach ac ardaloedd lle mae canol dinasoedd neu drefi'n dirywio neu lle mae diwydiannau'n dirywio? Os byddwn yn gwneud hynny, bydd yr ardaloedd y mae pobl yn cymudo iddynt yn gwneud yn dda a bydd y rhai y mae pobl yn cymudo allan ohonynt yn gwneud yn wael. Os bydd gan ardaloedd menter ardrethi am ddim neu ostyngedig, sut y byddech yn sicrhau na fydd rhenti yn cynyddu i wneud iawn am hynny? Rwyf wedi meddwl erioed bod rhyddhad ardrethi yn erfyn di-awch iawn i helpu diwydiant, masnach, siopau neu beth bynnag, ac os darperir rhyddhad ardrethi am bris penodol, fel sydd wedi digwydd, rydych yn helpu gwystlwyr, siopau betio a siopau sy'n cyfnewid aur am arian parod llawn cymaint ag yr ydych yn helpu gwerthwyr llysiau a siopau bara. Mae diffyg targedu. A oes gennych unrhyw bryderon am hynny?

Edwina Hart: I obviously have considerable concerns about the whole issue of business rates and how we can undertake a reform of business rates so that it will be helpful to the development of business and the economy. In terms of the issues around local government, I very much hope during this period—we will be arranging meetings with the Welsh Local Government Association and other interested parties—that we will discuss in detail the impact of some of these recommendations if they were accepted. In terms of enterprise zones, it is key to note that one of the issues that we should be looking at is how we can help and assist enterprise zones to increase

Edwina Hart: Yn amlwg, mae gennyf bryderon difrifol ynghylch ardrethi busnes a sut y gallwn eu diwygio mewn ffordd sy'n ddefnyddiol i ddatblygiad busnes a'r economi. O ran y materion sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol, gobeithiaf yn fawr yn ystod y cyfnod hwn—byddwn yn trefnu cyfarfodydd gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb—y byddwn yn trafod effaith rhai o'r argymhellion hyn yn fanwl os cânt eu derbyn. O ran ardaloedd menter, mae'n allweddol nodi mai un o'r materion y dylem fod yn edrych arno yw sut y gallwn gynorthwyo ardaloedd menter i gynyddu

employment. Although I understand the concerns that you have expressed, these issues must be looked at in the round and I must look at the impact on business and how I can help and assist business. That has to be my main priority, because it is, after all, business that creates jobs.

cyflogaeth. Er fy mod yn deall y pryderon a fynegwyd gennych, rhaid i'r materion hyn gael eu hystyried yn eu cyfanrwydd a rhaid imi edrych ar yr effaith ar fusnes a sut y gallaf gynorthwyo busnesau. Rhaid i hynny fod yn brif flaenoriaeth imi, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, busnes sy'n creu swyddi.

Russell George: I thank the Minister for her statement this afternoon. I want to pick up specifically on recommendations 10 and 11. Professor Morgan recommended that enterprise zones in Wales and targeted schemes of rate relief be introduced. He also recommended that the Government should highlight the ability to provide additional support within the assisted areas. Would you be prepared to potentially widen the scope of those recommendations, which could then include our proposed local growth zones, currently being developed in Powys? I hear on a regular basis from the retail sector, particularly in town centres, about high rents, high rates and their ability to remain in business. I hope that you would agree that targeting rate relief, particularly in this sector, and in town centres, is a priority.

Russell George: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad y prynhawn yma. Rwyf am gyfeirio'n benodol at argymhellion 10 ac 11. Argymhellodd yr Athro Morgan y dylid cyflwyno ardaloedd menter yng Nghymru a chynlluniau rhyddhad ardrethi wedi'u targedu. Argymhellodd hefyd y dylai'r Llywodraeth dynnu sylw at y gallu i ddarparu cymorth ychwanegol o fewn yr ardaloedd a gynorthwyir. A fyddech yn barod i ystyried y posibilrwydd o ehangu cwmpas yr argymhellion hynny, a allai wedyn gynnwys ein hardaloedd twf lleol arfaethedig, sy'n cael eu datblygu ym Mhowys ar hyn o bryd? Clywaf yn rheolaidd gan y sector manwerthu, yn enwedig yng nghanol trefi, am renti uchel, ardrethi uchel a'u gallu i aros mewn busnes. Rwy'n gobeithio eich bod yn cytuno bod targedu rhyddhad ardrethi, yn enwedig yn y sector hwn, ac yng nghanol trefi, yn flaenoriaeth.

Edwina Hart: Thank you very much for that contribution. It might be more helpful if I suggested that one of the consultation meetings Professor Morgan might undertake would be with the local growth zone group in Powys so that he could hear at first hand the concerns that are being expressed there and whether there is any room for manoeuvre. He might choose, after this period of consultation, to amend or put further flesh on the bones of his— [*Inaudible*.]

Edwina Hart: Diolch yn fawr am y cyfraniad hwnnw. Efallai y byddai'n fwy defnyddiol imi awgrymu y gallai'r Athro Morgan gymryd rhan mewn cyfarfod ymgynghori gyda'r grŵp ardal twf lleol ym Mhowys fel y gallai glywed o lygad y ffynnon y pryderon sy'n cael eu mynegi yno ac a oes hyblygrwydd. Efallai y bydd yr Athro Morgan yn dewis, ar ôl y cyfnod hwn o ymgynghori, newid, neu gynyddu— [*Anghlywadwy.*]

Datganiad: Y Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl
Statement: The Supporting People Programme

The Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage (Huw Lewis): The purpose of this statement is to provide an update on the Supporting People programme. Supporting People is one of the Welsh Government's biggest revenue funding programmes. It provides support to 50,000 vulnerable people across Wales and provides employment to a further 9,600. This programme remains a

Y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth (Huw Lewis): Diben y datganiad hwn yw rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl. Mae'n un o raglenni ariannu refeniw mwyaf Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n rhoi cymorth i 50,000 o bobl sy'n agored i niwed ledled Cymru ac yn darparu cyflogaeth i 9,600 o bobl eraill. Mae'r rhaglen hon yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth

priority for the Welsh Government and I know that Assembly Members appreciate both its value in supporting households to avoid homelessness and retain their independence, and its role in preventing many of our constituents from requiring scarce and costly interventions from housing departments, social services, the NHS or other statutory and non-statutory services. The support we provide through Supporting People is particularly important to me because it helps us to address the challenges posed by the economic climate and the Westminster Government's aggressive, not to say dangerous, welfare reform agenda.

Cymru ac rwy'n gwybod bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn gwerthfawrogi ei werth o ran helpu unigolion a theuluoedd i osgoi digartrefedd a chadw eu hannibyniaeth, a'i rôl o ran sicrhau nad oes angen ymyriadau prin a drud gan adrannau tai, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y GIG neu wasanaethau statudol ac anstatudol eraill ar nifer o'n hetholwyr. Mae'r gefnogaeth a ddarparwn drwy Cefnogi Pobl yn arbennig o bwysig imi gan ei bod yn ein helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau sy'n codi o ganlyniad i'r hinsawdd economaidd ac agenda diwygio lles Llywodraeth San Steffan, sy'n ymosodol, ac, at hynny, yn beryglus.

Supporting People is something that we are committed to protecting—this is a protected budget—and this has been evidenced by the ring-fencing and fair budget allocation that we have made, even in these difficult times. This is against a backdrop across the border in England where ring-fencing has been removed, and some parts of England will see a 49% cut in the budget for their equivalent programmes.

Mae Cefnogi Pobl yn rhywbeth yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i'w warchod—mae hon yn gyllideb warchodedig—a gwelwyd tystiolaeth o hyn yn yr arian a glustnodwyd gennym a'r dyraniad cyllideb teg a wnaethpwyd gennym, er ei fod yn gyfnod anodd. Mae hyn yn erbyn cefndir ar draws y ffin yn Lloegr lle mae'r arfer o glustnodi wedi cael ei ddileu, a bydd rhai rhannau o Loegr yn gweld toriad o 49% yn y gyllideb ar gyfer eu rhaglenni cyfatebol.

The programme delivers on the homelessness prevention objectives set out in the Government's 10-year homelessness plan and the White Paper on housing. It also plays a crucial role in tackling some of the causes and effects of domestic abuse, substance misuse and offending, as well as tackling fuel poverty and social exclusion. People can lose their homes for a variety of reasons. These may include debt, mental illness, domestic abuse, substance misuse, family problems or a combination of these. Supporting People-funded services are targeted at addressing these needs, including those most at risk of homelessness.

Mae'r rhaglen yn cyflawni'r amcanion atal digartrefedd a nodir yng nghynllun 10 mlynedd y Llywodraeth ar ddigartrefedd a'r Papur Gwyn ar dai. Mae hefyd yn chwarae rôl hanfodol yn y gwaith o fynd i'r afael â rhai o achosion ac effeithiau cam-drin yn y cartref, camddefnyddio sylweddau a throseddu, yn ogystal â mynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd ac allgáu cymdeithasol. Gall pobl golli eu cartrefi am amrywiaeth o resymau. Gall y rhain gynnwys dyledion, salwch meddwl, trais yn y cartref, camddefnyddio sylweddau, problemau teuluol neu gyfuniad o'r rhain. Mae gwasanaethau a ariennir gan Cefnogi Pobl yn cael eu targedu i fynd i'r afael â'r anghenion hyn, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n wynebu'r perygl mwyaf o fod yn ddigartref.

Supporting People was reviewed in 2010 by Professor Sir Mansel Aylward. His review recommended significant changes to the programme to ensure that it continues to deliver high-quality and strategically planned housing-related support services that are cost-effective. I am pleased to report that significant progress has been made in

Adolygwyd Cefnogi Pobl gan yr Athro Syr Mansel Aylward yn 2010. Argymhellodd ei adolygiad newidiadau sylweddol i'r rhaglen i sicrhau ei bod yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau cymorth tai o safon uchel ac a gynllunnir yn strategol sy'n gost-effeithiol. Rwy'n falch o adrodd bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud o ran gweithredu

implementing Sir Mansel's recommendations through a collaborative programme. This has involved representatives from local government, the WLGA, the voluntary sector, Public Health Wales, registered social landlords, Community Housing Cymru, Cymorth and the Welsh Government.

argymhellion Syr Mansel drwy raglen gydweithredol. Mae hyn wedi cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o lywodraeth leol, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, y sector gwirfoddol, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig, Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru, Cymorth a Llywodraeth Cymru.

In November 2011, I consulted on new Supporting People programme guidance based on the Aylward recommendations. Overwhelming support was received for the principles, with some further clarity required on a number of areas, including the regional collaborative committees. I published this interim proposal for consultation in May; the consultation has now closed and I am considering the results. This has been a challenging issue for colleagues in the third sector as well those across local government. My commitment is to deliver a solution that will be better for the citizen and to do this we need to work as a team, recognising our common priorities and working through our differences. During the consultation period, there has been constructive engagement between my officials and their counterparts in the WLGA and the third sector. Thanks to the efforts of our partners, I believe that we are close to finding a sustainable solution that will meet everyone's needs.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2011, ymgynghorais ar ganllawiau newydd y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn seiliedig ar argymhellion Aylward. Cafwyd cefnogaeth aruthrol i'r egwyddorion, a gofynnwyd am eglurder pellach ar nifer o feysydd, gan gynnwys y pwyllgorau cydweithio rhanbarthol. Cyhoeddais y cynnig dros dro hwn i fod yn destun ymgynghoriad ym mis Mai. Daeth yr ymgynghoriad i ben erbyn hyn ac rwy'n ystyried y canlyniadau. Bu hyn yn fater heriol ar gyfer cydweithwyr yn y trydydd sector yn ogystal â rhai ar draws llywodraeth leol. Rwy'n ymrwymo i ddod o hyd i ateb a fydd yn well ar gyfer y dinesydd ac, i wneud hyn, mae angen inni weithio fel tîm, gan gydnabod ein blaenoriaethau cyffredin a gweithio drwy ein gwahaniaethau. Yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori, cafwyd ymgysylltiad adeiladol rhwng fy swyddogion a'u cymheiriaid yng Nghymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r trydydd sector. Diolch i ymdrechion ein partneriaid, credaf ein bod yn agos at ddod o hyd i ateb cynaliadwy a fydd yn diwallu anghenion pawb.

We have already made significant achievements against Sir Mansel Aylward's recommendations. Some of the headlines include: the development of a new single unified Supporting People programme grant distributed across Wales using a needs-based formula; the implementation of acceptable cost guidelines to replace the tariff system and the ring-fencing of funding for Supporting People services; a collaborative governance structure including representation from local authorities and the third sector to plan the allocation of the new Supporting People programme grant at a regional level; the Supporting People national advisory board has been established and held its first meeting in April, chaired by me; the collection of outcomes-based data for the Supporting People programme became mandatory in April 2012; and we have

Rydym eisoes wedi cyflawni llwyddiannau sylweddol mewn perthynas ag argymhellion Syr Mansel Aylward. Mae rhai o'r penawdau yn cynnwys: y gwaith o ddatblygu grant rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl unedig newydd i'w ddosbarthu ledled Cymru gan ddefnyddio fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion; gweithredu canllawiau costau derbyniol yn lle'r system tariff a neilltuo arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau Cefnogi Pobl; strwythur llywodraethu ar y cyd, gan gynnwys cynrychiolaeth o awdurdodau lleol a'r trydydd sector i gynllunio proses o ddyrannu'r grant rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl newydd ar lefel ranbarthol; sefydlwyd y bwrdd cynghori cenedlaethol Cefnogi Pobl a chynhaliodd ei gyfarfod cyntaf ym mis Ebrill, o dan fy nghadeiryddiaeth i; daeth yn orfodol i gasglu data sy'n seiliedig ar ganlyniadau ar gyfer y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl ym mis Ebrill

commissioned a longitudinal evaluation study to demonstrate the impacts and outcomes of the Supporting People programme.

2012; ac rydym wedi comisiynu astudiaeth werthuso hydredol i ddangos effeithiau a chanlyniadau'r rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl.

The distribution formula was developed in partnership with officials from the Welsh Local Government Association, the voluntary sector and Community Housing Cymru. It is based on Sir Mansel's recommendations and included five elements: the Welsh index of multiple deprivation; the social fragmentation index; the number of people in receipt of at least the middle rate of the care component of the disability living allowance; the proportion of older people living alone; and, local measures of homeless presentations. We all know that there is no perfect solution to any distribution of funding, but this formula is an improvement on what we had up until the present, and it will deliver a distribution arrangement that is more reflective of needs across the country. It is certainly more transparent than the preceding allocations.

Datblygwyd y fformiwla ddosbarthu mewn partneriaeth â swyddogion o Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, y sector gwirfoddol a Tai Cymunedol Cymru. Mae'n seiliedig ar argymhellion Syr Mansel ac yn cynnwys pum elfen: mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru; y mynegai darnio cymdeithasol; nifer y bobl sy'n cael o leiaf cyfradd ganol yr elfen ofal o'r lwfans byw i'r anabl; y gyfran o bobl hŷn sy'n byw ar eu pen eu hunain; a dulliau lleol o fesur nifer y bobl sy'n ddigartref. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod nad oes ateb perffaith ar gyfer unrhyw broses o ddosbarthu arian, ond mae'r fformiwla hon yn well na'r hyn a oedd gennym hyd yma, a bydd yn darparu trefniant ddosbarthu sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion ledled y wlad yn well. Mae'n sicr yn fwy tryloyw na'r dyraniadau blaenorol.

The review recommended that the introduction of a new formula should take careful account of transition effects that could have significant impacts on levels of funding to some individual local authority areas. I have accepted this advice and tapered the introduction of revised funding levels.

Mae'r adolygiad yn argymell y dylai'r broses o gyflwyno fformiwla newydd roi ystyriaeth ofalus i effeithiau pontio a allai gael effaith sylweddol ar lefelau cyllid rhai ardaloedd awdurdod lleol unigol. Rwyf wedi derbyn y cyngor hwn ac wedi lleihau'n raddol y dull o gyflwyno'r lefelau cyllido diwygiedig.

Numerous options have been considered, all of which comprise percentage rises or reductions over a number of years. The potential negative impacts on local authorities that may lose funding must be balanced with the need for reinvestment in local authorities that will gain sufficiently to develop new services. I wish to assure Members that I am committed to reviewing this formula at an early stage and will refine it further by 2014-15.

Ystyriwyd nifer o opsiynau, ac mae pob un ohonynt yn cynnwys codi neu ostwng y canran dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Rhaid i'r effeithiau negyddol posibl ar awdurdodau lleol a allai golli cyllid gael ei gydbwyso gyda'r angen i ail-fuddsoddi mewn awdurdodau lleol a fydd yn ennill digon i ddatblygu gwasanaethau newydd. Hoffwn sicrhau'r Aelodau fy mod wedi ymrwymo i adolygu'r fformiwla hon yn gynnar yn y broses a byddaf yn ei mireinio ymhellach erbyn 2014-15.

The Supporting People programme is a major element in my armoury for preventing homelessness—one of the main aims of the housing White Paper published last month. I would also like to emphasise that the Supporting People programme offers alternatives to intensive and expensive social care and health interventions. It also plays a role in enabling the social services Bill commitment to early intervention and

Mae'r rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn arf bwysig ar gyfer atal digartrefedd—un o brif amcanion y Papur Gwyn ar dai a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf. Hoffwn bwysleisio hefyd bod y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn cynnig dewisiadau eraill ar wahân i ymyriadau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol dwys a drud. Mae hefyd yn chwarae rôl o ran galluogi'r ymrwymiad yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i wasanaethau atal ac ymyrryd cynnar. Dylai

prevention. Our aim should remain helping people to maintain their independence in their own homes and communities.

helpu pobl i gynnal eu hannibyniaeth yn eu cartrefi a'u cymunedau eu hunain barhau i fod yn nod i ni.

The progress on Sir Mansel's recommendations has been achieved through contributions from partners from across local government, the voluntary sector and the NHS, for which I am very grateful. I am convinced that this united approach demonstrates how, in Wales, we are committed to combating the causes and effects of homelessness, ill health and social exclusion.

Cyflawnwyd y cynnydd o ran argymhellion Syr Mansel drwy gyfraniadau gan bartneriaid ar draws llywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r GIG, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am hynny. Rwy'n argyhoeddedig bod y dull unedig hwn yn dangos sut, yng Nghymru, rydym wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael ag achosion ac effeithiau digartrefedd, iechyd gwael ac allgáu cymdeithasol.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you very much for your statement, Minister. We share your commitment to combating the causes and effects of homelessness, ill health and social exclusion. We recognise that the Supporting People programme prevents many from requiring scarce and costly interventions from services such as housing, health, social services and other statutory and non-statutory services. We also recognise that the causes and effects of homelessness and social exclusion include debt, mental illness, domestic abuse, substance misuse, family problems and a combination of those often creating very complex problems.

Mark Isherwood: Diolch yn fawr iawn am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Rydym yn rhannu eich ymrwymiad i fynd i'r afael ag achosion ac effeithiau digartrefedd, iechyd gwael ac allgáu cymdeithasol. Rydym yn cydnabod bod y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn atal nifer o bobl rhag bod angen ymyriadau prin a drud gan wasanaethau megis tai, iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gwasanaethau statudol ac anstatudol eraill. Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod achosion ac effeithiau digartrefedd ac allgáu cymdeithasol yn cynnwys dyledion, salwch meddwl, trais yn y cartref, camddefnyddio sylweddau, problemau teuluol a chyfuniad o'r rheini, sy'n aml yn creu problemau cymhleth iawn.

Of course, the review by Professor Sir Mansel Aylward in 2010 followed previous concern in that and the previous Assembly that, if the Supporting People revenue grant lost its ring fencing and went to local authorities at a time of budgetary pressure, even before the credit crunch, priorities could see money moving away from effective interventions and projects delivered through the third sector to other statutory areas. We are also conscious that, in the second Assembly, cuts in Supporting People funding were announced by the Welsh Government, which were fortunately reversed after a widespread campaign by many, including me and colleagues in the other parties across the Chamber.

Wrth gwrs, cynhaliwyd yr arolwg gan yr Athro Syr Mansel Aylward yn 2010 yn dilyn pryder yn y Cynulliad hwnnw a'r un blaenorol y gallai blaenoriaethau arwain at weld arian yn symud o ymyriadau effeithiol a phrosiectau a ddarperir drwy'r trydydd sector i ardaloedd statudol eraill, os na fyddai'r arian ar gyfer y grant refeniw Cefnogi Pobl yn cael ei neilltuo bellach ac yn mynd i awdurdodau lleol ar adeg o bwysau cyllidebol, hyd yn oed cyn y wasgfa gredyd. Rydym hefyd yn ymwybodol y cyhoeddwyd toriadau mewn cyllid Cefnogi Pobl gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn yr ail Gynulliad, a gafodd eu gwrthdroi, yn ffodus, ar ôl ymgyrch eang gan nifer, gan gynnwys myfi a chyd-Aelodau yn y pleidiau eraill ar draws y Siambr.

Cymorth Cymru, which, as you know, is the representative body for providers of housing-related support, homelessness and supported living services, is happy with what the Welsh

Fel y gwyddoch, Cymorth Cymru yw'r corff sy'n cynrycholi darparwyr gwasanaethau cymorth sy'n gysylltiedig â thai, digartrefedd a byw â chymorth yng Nghymru. Mae'n

Government is trying to establish and hopes that the regional collaborative committees and the national board will help to ensure that vulnerable people can access quality services by putting in place mechanisms for working together across the third and statutory sectors. Therefore, have you responded to previous concern expressed by Cymorth Cymru that many providers and landlords felt that the make-up of those collaborative committees proposed by Professor Mansel Aylward in his review were imbalanced and that there needed to be greater parity between local authority and non-local authority representatives?

hapus â'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio ei sefydlu ac mae'n gobeithio y bydd y pwyllgorau cydweithio rhanbarthol a'r bwrdd cenedlaethol yn helpu i sicrhau y gall pobl sy'n agored i niwed gael mynediad at wasanaethau o ansawdd drwy roi dulliau ar waith ar gyfer cydweithio ar draws y trydydd sector a'r sector statudol. Felly, a ydych chi wedi ymateb i bryder a fynegwyd gan Cymorth Cymru bod llawer o ddarparwyr a landlordiaid yn teimlo bod cyfansoddiad y pwyllgorau cydweithio a gynigiwyd gan yr Athro Mansel Aylward yn ei adolygiad yn anghytbwys a bod angen mwy o gydraddoldeb rhwng cynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol a chynrychiolwyr nad ydynt o awdurdod lleol?

When Aled Roberts and I attended a meeting with Flintshire County Council's social and health care overview and scrutiny committee at its request last year, members of all parties expressed concern that local authorities across north Wales were set to lose more than 20% of their Supporting People funding and asked whether the Welsh Government was able to reconsider the level of reduction in order to provide protection for north Wales. You say that the distribution of funding under the new formula will take account of transition effects. Can you add to that? What time period are you referring to? I think that you previously indicated to me verbally that it would be over five years.

Pan aeth Aled Roberts a minnau i gyfarfod â phwyllgor arolygu a chraffu Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar ofal cymdeithasol ac iechyd yn dilyn cais gan y pwyllgor y llynedd, mynegodd aelodau o bob plaid bod awdurdodau lleol yn y gogledd yn debygol o golli mwy na 20% o'u cyllid Cefnogi Pobl a gwnaethant ofyn a allai Llywodraeth Cymru ailystyried lefel y gostyngiad er mwyn gwarchod y gogledd. Rydych yn dweud y bydd y broses o ddosbarthu'r cyllid o dan y fformiwla newydd yn ystyried effeithiau pontio. A allwch chi ehangu ar hynny? Pa gyfnod o amser yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato? Credaf eich bod wedi dweud wrthyf o'r blaen ar lafar y byddai'n gyfnod o dros bum mlynedd.

3.45 p.m.

What arrangements would you envisage being in place at this stage and how will you ensure that successful and proactive providers will not be penalised in order to switch funding to areas that have been less proactive in bidding for funds in the past? How will your longitudinal evaluation study to demonstrate the impacts and outcomes of the programme ensure that cuts in local authority areas losing funding will not simply subsidise dependency in those areas that will now gain, despite not having made the effort to secure more funding previously? Local authorities and regions such as Cardiff and north Wales could face a reduction in grant and services upon redistribution of the grant. Given that scenario, what preparation and support do you plan for those local

Pa drefniadau yr ydych yn rhagweld y byddant ar waith erbyn hynny a sut y byddwch yn sicrhau na fydd darparwyr llwyddiannus a rhagweithiol yn cael eu cosbi er mwyn symud cyllid i feysydd sydd wedi bod yn llai rhagweithiol wrth wneud cais am arian yn y gorffennol? Sut y bydd eich astudiaeth werthuso hydredol i ddangos effeithiau a chanlyniadau'r rhaglen yn sicrhau na fydd toriadau mewn ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol sy'n colli cyllid yn cymorthdalu dibyniaeth yn yr ardaloedd hynny a fydd yn awr ar eu hennill, er nad ydynt wedi ymdrechu i sicrhau mwy o gyllid o'r blaen? Gallai awdurdodau lleol a rhanbarthau fel Caerdydd a gogledd Cymru wynebu gostyngiad yn y grant a gwasanaethau ar ôl ailddosbarthu'r grant. O

authorities and regions at a time of increasing demand for the types of services that will have funding restricted as the Supporting People revenue grant is redistributed to the Supporting People programme grant? How will third sector organisations be safeguarded, especially in light of the added value that they often bring with the additional fundraising that they carry out themselves in terms of building sheltered accommodation, supported programmes and assets? Finally, will you revisit the terms of funding to ensure that it does not stop charities and third sector bodies from delivering models proven to work in providing homeless families and individuals with an opportunity to stay together, take responsibility and build a better future for themselves, their children and their loved ones?

ystyried y sefyllfa honno, pa waith paratoi a chymorth yr ydych yn eu cynllunio ar gyfer yr awdurdodau lleol a rhanbarthau hynny ar adeg o alw cynyddol am y mathau o wasanaethau a fydd yn wynebu cyfyngiadau o ran cyllid wrth i grant refeniw Cefnogi Pobl gael ei ailddosbarthu i grant rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl? Sut y bydd sefydliadau yn y trydydd sector yn cael eu diogelu, yn enwedig yn wyneb y gwerth ychwanegol y maent yn aml yn ei gyfrannu gyda'r arian ychwanegol y maent yn ei godi eu hunain o ran adeiladu llety gwarchod, rhaglenni wedi'u cynnal ac asedau? Yn olaf, a wnewch edrych eto ar delerau'r cyllid er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'n atal elusennau a chyrff y trydydd sector rhag defnyddio dulliau y mae wedi'i brofi eu bod yn gweithio wrth ddarparu cyfleoedd i deuluoedd ac unigolion digartref aros gyda'i gilydd, ymgymryd â chyfrifoldeb ac adeiladu dyfodol gwell ar eu cyfer eu hunain, eu plant a'u hanwyliaid?

Huw Lewis: I thank Mark Isherwood and, through him, the Welsh Conservatives, for that very constructive response to today's statement. I particularly welcome Mark's stated support for the central principles of the direction of travel and for the Aylward review and so on. To turn to Mark Isherwood's questions, first, in terms of the make-up of the regional collaborative committees, we are seeking parity in terms of the level of input and influence that local government and the third sector have together. Indeed, the whole point of the regional collaborative committees is to reach that kind of collaborative working based on trust. Of course, if any problems arise, I will be swift to try to take a look at those. If some of those involve looking at the make-up of a regional collaborative committee, then the attitude that I will take to that will be 'whatever works'.

Huw Lewis: Diolch i Mark Isherwood a, thrwyddo ef, y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, am yr ymateb adeiladol iawn hwnnw i'r datganiad heddiw. Croesawaf yn arbennig y gefnogaeth gan Mark i egwyddorion canolog y trywydd yr ydym yn ei ddilyn ac i adolygiad Aylward ac yn y blaen. Gan droi at gwestiynau Mark Isherwood, yn gyntaf, o ran cyfansoddiad y cydbwyllgorau rhanbarthol, rydym yn ceisio sicrhau cydraddoldeb o ran lefel y mewnbwn a dylanwad sydd gan lywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector gyda'i gilydd. Yn wir, holl ddiben y cydbwyllgorau rhanbarthol yw cyflawni'r math hwnnw o weithio ar y cyd yn seiliedig ar ymddiriedaeth. Wrth gwrs, os bydd unrhyw broblemau'n codi, af ati'n gyflym i geisio edrych arnynt. Os bydd rhai o'r problemau hynny'n cynnwys edrych ar gyfansoddiad cydbwyllgor rhanbarthol, y dull y byddaf yn ei fabwysiadu fydd dull 'beth bynnag sy'n gweithio'.

Mark Isherwood is quite right, and is not a lone voice, in pointing out the concerns of north Wales local authorities in particular, although this does also, to a significant extent, include Cardiff. Over this period, there will be overall reductions in the budgets of the RCCs, and, therefore, the Supporting People programme, in north Wales and in Cardiff most of all. In order to ameliorate those problems, I have committed to ensuring

Mae Mark Isherwood yn llygad ei le, ac nid ef yn unig sy'n tynnu sylw at bryderon awdurdodau lleol gogledd Cymru yn benodol, er bod y mater hwn, i raddau helaeth, hefyd yn cynnwys Caerdydd. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, bydd gostyngiad cyffredinol yng nghyllidebau'r cydbwyllgorau rhanbarthol, ac, felly, yn y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, yn y gogledd ac yng Nghaerdydd yn bennaf oll. Er mwyn

that no local authority area will suffer more than a 5% reduction in budget in any one year and that the full changeover to the needs-based formula—let us remember that it is a needs-based formula—will be spread over five years. I confirm that that would be for a period of five years in order to attempt to avoid any shocks to the system. Within the regional working model, there is also the hope—in terms of commissioning, for instance—that there would be savings to be had by good regional working across, in this instance, the north Wales area. I want to remain alive during this process to risks regarding the break-up of expertise, good teams and good team working, which have been, as Mark Isherwood put it, employing models proven to work. The harsh reality of the situation that we are facing here is that if we are to move to a needs-based formula, and everyone, thus far, has accepted that principle, then there will be losers as well as gainers in terms of budgets, but I wish to remain alive on a case-by-case basis to ensuring that we do not lose good people with expertise in delivering Supporting People programmes and I will be willing to listen on a case-by-case basis to any concerns in that regard.

lliniaru'r problemau hynny, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau na fydd gostyngiad o fwy na 5% yng nghyllideb dim un ardal awdurdod lleol mewn blwyddyn a bod y newid llawn i fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion—gadewch inni gofio ei bod yn fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion—yn digwydd dros bum mlynedd. Rwy'n cadarnhau y byddai hynny am gyfnod o bum mlynedd er mwyn ceisio osgoi unrhyw sioc i'r system. O fewn y model gweithio rhanbarthol, gobeithio hefyd—o ran comisiynu, er enghraifft—y byddai arbedion ar gael drwy waith rhanbarthol da, yn yr achos hwn ledled ardal gogledd Cymru. Rwyf am barhau i fod yn ymwybodol yn ystod y broses hon o risgiau ynghylch chwalu arbenigedd, timau da a gwaith tîm da, sydd wedi bod yn defnyddio modelau y mae wedi'i brofi eu bod yn effeithiol, fel y dywedodd Mark Isherwood. Y gwir creulon amdani o ran y sefyllfa yr ydym yn ei hwynebu yma yw, os ydym am symud i fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion, ac mae pawb, hyd yma, wedi derbyn yr egwyddor honno, yna bydd rhai ar eu colled ac eraill ar eu hennill o ran cyllidebau, ond rwy'n dymuno parhau i sicrhau fesul achos nad ydym yn colli pobl dda sydd ag arbenigedd wrth gyflwyno rhaglenni Cefnogi Pobl, a byddaf yn barod i wrando fesul achos ar unrhyw bryderon i'r perwyl hwnnw.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: I ddechrau, cefais fy nghalonogi o glywed eich sylwadau diwethaf wrth ateb y cwestiynau blaenorol eich bod am sicrhau bod modd parhau i fanteisio ar y timau a'r cynlluniau effeithiol sydd y tu allan yno ac nad ydym yn colli arbenigedd na'r cyfraniad a wneir gan bobl dda, fel yr oeddech yn eu galw, yn y cyd-destun hwn.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: To start, I was encouraged to hear your final remarks in response to the previous questions that you wish to ensure that we can continue to benefit from the effective teams and schemes out there and that we do not lose the expertise and contributions made by good people, as you called them, in this context.

Rydych yn dweud yn eich datganiad eich bod wedi neilltuo cyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaethau, ond bu cyfeiriad eisoes at y gofid sylweddol yng ngogledd Cymru y bydd y newidiadau yn golygu toriadau yn cyfateb i efallai 20% dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Ni fydd hynny'n teimlo fel neilltuo i bobl sydd yn derbyn y gwasanaethau hynny ac efallai'n wynebu gostyngiad yn lefel y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael. Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi eich bod wedi dweud eich bod yn rhoi trefniadau trawsnewidiol mewn lle, ond mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos lle mae arfer da yn cael

You say in your statement that you have ring-fenced funding for the services, but reference has already been made to the significant concern in north Wales that the changes will mean cuts amounting to some 20% over the next four years. That will not feel like ring-fencing to the people who receive those services and perhaps face a reduction in the level of the services available. I appreciate that you have said that you are putting transitional arrangements in place, but the evidence shows that where good practice is adopted the scheme leads, as you have said in

ei fabwysiadau mae'r cynllun yn arwain, fel rydych wedi dweud yn eich datganiad, at arbedion sylweddol mewn cyllidebau eraill. Felly, byddai rhywun yn tybio y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud popeth posibl i amddiffyn y lefelau hanesyddol o gyllid mewn rhai ardaloedd ac, yn wir, i gynyddu pob ardal i lefel debyg fel bod modd parhau a sicrhau arbedion pellach pan ddaw i gynllunio hirdymor. Rydych wedi dweud eich bod am symud i raglen fwy ataliol, ond mae'r hyn sydd yn digwydd mewn realiti yn symud i'r cyfeiriad arall ac mae hynny'n resyn o beth.

your statement, to substantial savings in other budgets. Therefore, one would assume that the Government would do everything possible to protect the historic levels of funding in certain areas and, indeed, to increase every area to a similar level so that it would be possible to continue and ensure further savings when it comes to long-term planning. You have said that you wish to move to a more preventive programme, but what is happening in reality is moving in the other direction and that is to be regretted.

Trof at y Saesneg gan fy mod yn cyfeirio at y datganiad sydd gennyf o'm blaen.

I will turn to English, because I am referring to the statement that I have before me.

You say that you published the interim proposal for consultation in May, that the consultation has now closed and that you are considering the results. Perhaps you could give us an indication as to when you intend to make a further announcement and what you are still considering. I trust that we can look forward to another statement when you have come to your conclusions. You also refer to the challenging issues for colleagues in the third sector and across local government, and I am sure that you will take the opportunity today to confirm that all the key stakeholders are still very much on board with your ongoing deliberations. You will be aware that many local authorities have expressed concern in particular about the use of the Welsh index of multiple deprivation as a contributory base towards the allocation of resources, in that it unfairly disadvantages rural areas. In a shrinking budget, this disadvantage may see many rural areas underfunded significantly, to the extent that some areas may find themselves without a service in reality. I would like you to tell us, therefore, what action you will take to ensure that the Supporting People programme remains adequate in all of Wales and that rural areas, in particular, are not disadvantaged.

Rydych yn dweud eich bod wedi cyhoeddi'r cynnig dros dro ar gyfer ymgynghori ym mis Mai, bod yr ymgynghoriad bellach wedi cau a'ch bod yn ystyried y canlyniadau. Efallai y gallech roi syniad inni o ran pryd yr ydych yn bwriadu gwneud cyhoeddiad pellach ac o ran yr hyn yr ydych yn parhau i'w ystyried. Hyderaf y gallwn edrych ymlaen at ddatganiad arall ar ôl ichi ddod i'ch casgliadau. Rydych hefyd yn cyfeirio at y materion heriol i gydweithwyr yn y trydydd sector ac ar draws llywodraeth leol, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn manteisio ar y cyfle heddiw i gadarnhau bod yr holl rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn parhau i fod yn rhan o'ch trafodaethau. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod llawer o awdurdodau lleol wedi mynegi pryder penodol ynghylch defnyddio mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru fel sylfaen gyfrannol tuag at ddyrannu adnoddau, oherwydd ei fod yn rhoi ardaloedd gwledig o dan anfantais annheg. Mewn cyllideb sy'n crebachu, yn sgîl yr anfantais hon gallai llawer o ardaloedd gwledig gael eu tanariannu'n sylweddol, i'r graddau y gallai rhai ardaloedd fod heb wasanaeth, mewn gwirionedd. Hoffwn ichi ddweud wrthym, felly, pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn parhau i fod yn ddigonol yng Nghymru gyfan, ac na fydd ardaloedd gwledig, yn arbennig, o dan anfantais.

Perhaps you could also tell us how you see the commissioning mechanism for the programme working in future, Minister. You will know that the Aylward review stated that

Hefyd, efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym sut yr ydych yn gweld mecanwaith comisiynu'r rhaglen yn gweithio yn y dyfodol, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod bod adolygiad Aylward

the Welsh Government was perceived as focusing too much on micromanagement instead of executing policy development, and strategic and regulatory roles. Perhaps you could update us as to how your department has changed in response to this finding.

wedi datgan bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei gweld fel petai'n canolbwyntio'n ormodol ar ficroreoli yn hytrach na gweithredu datblygiad polisi, a rolau strategol a rheoleiddiol. Efallai y gallech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am sut y mae eich adran wedi newid mewn ymateb i'r canfyddiad hwn.

Huw Lewis: I thank Llyr Huws Gruffydd for raising those very pertinent points. I will attempt to respond to them as best I can. I remind colleagues that, as far as Wales is concerned, I believe that what we have done here is remarkable. The contrast with what is going on over the border in England is stark. The ring-fence surrounding the budgets for the Supporting People programme in England has been removed entirely, with the consequence that, in parts of England, we could see cuts of anything up to 49% to 50%, as far as we are aware at the moment. We could see the removal of the Supporting People programme from large tracts of England. Our commitment in Wales remains. In terms of all-Wales spend, this is a protected budget. However, the Member is right to point out that we are engaged in redistribution here. The driver behind this is not simply that a needs-based formula, as agreed by all partners during the long discussions that have led up to this point, is a good thing in itself. I believe that we are entering a period now when the call upon Supporting People can only grow. I think that Llyr Huws Gruffydd made that point himself. The UK Government's welfare reforms alone fill me with a degree of dread as regards the burdens that may fall upon Supporting People teams up and down the country. It is very clear to me that, unless we engage in a programme of redistributing resources in the face of that issue alone, we could very soon reach a point when there would be local authority areas in Wales that would simply be swamped by need and the Supporting People programme, as it is presently put together, would not be able to cope. As I have said, I have sought to ameliorate the change and to phase it in, and we will be seeking savings through regional working, and all that that entails, by moving to the RCC-type system.

Huw Lewis: Diolch yn fawr i Llyr Huws Gruffydd am godi'r pwyntiau perthnasol iawn hynny. Ceisiaf ymateb iddynt hyd eithaf fy ngallu. Hoffwn atgoffa fy nghyd-Aelodau, cyn belled ag y mae Cymru yn y cwestiwn, fy mod yn credu bod yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud yma yn nodedig iawn. Mae'r gwrthgyferbyniad â'r hyn sy'n digwydd dros y ffin yn Lloegr yn hollol eglur. Mae'r hyn sy'n amddiffyn y cyllidebau a neilltuir ar gyfer y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn Lloegr bellach wedi cael ei ddileu yn gyfan gwbl, ac o ganlyniad, mewn rhannau o Loegr, gallem weld toriadau hyd at 49% neu 50%, hyd y gwyddom ar hyn o bryd. Gallem weld y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn cael ei thynnu'n ôl o rannau mawr o Loegr. Mae ein hymrwymiad yng Nghymru yn parhau. O ran gwariant ledled Cymru, mae'r gyllideb hon wedi'i diogelu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Aelod yn iawn wrth nodi ein bod wrthi'n ailddosbarthu yn y maes hwn. Nid y cysyniad bod fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion, fel y cytunwyd gan yr holl bartneriaid yn ystod y trafodaethau maith sydd wedi arwain at y pwynt hwn, yn beth da ynddo'i hun yw'r unig symbyliad sydd wrth wraidd y gwaith hwn. Credaf ein bod yn awr ar ddechrau cyfnod pan fydd y galw ar y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl yn siŵr o dyfu. Credaf fod Llyr Huws Gruffydd ei hun wedi gwneud y pwynt hwnnw. Mae diwygiadau lles Llywodraeth y DU yn codi tipyn o arswyd arnaf o ran y beichiau a all gael eu gosod ar ysgwyddau timau Cefnogi Pobl ledled y wlad. Mae'n amlwg iawn i mi, oni bai ein bod yn cymryd rhan mewn rhaglen o ailddosbarthu adnoddau i ymateb i'r mater hwnnw'n unig, y gallem gyrraedd pwynt yn fuan iawn pan fyddai ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn cael eu gorlethu gan angen, ac ni fyddai'r rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, ar ei ffurf bresennol, yn gallu ymdopi. Fel y dywedais, rwyf wedi ceisio lliniaru'r newid a'i gyflwyno fesul cam, a byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau arbedion

drwy weithio'n rhanbarthol, a'r holl bethau y mae hynny'n ei olygu, drwy symud i system debyg i'r system cydbwyllgorau rhanbarthol.

Regarding the consultation, it closed today so it is perhaps a little premature for me to decide exactly when I would be able to come back with a further statement, although I would hope to do so as soon as is humanly possible. I believe that key stakeholders are on board. There have been concerns. This is a large budget, and this is a very important issue. People are rightly concerned that we get the detail right. I believe very strongly that key stakeholders, most notably the third sector and Welsh local government, are on board with this.

Daeth yr ymgynghoriad i ben heddiw, felly mae'n bosibl ei bod ychydig yn rhy gynnar i mi benderfynu pryd yn union y byddaf yn gallu dychwelyd gyda datganiad arall, er y byddwn yn gobeithio gwneud hynny cyn gynted â phosibl. Credaf fod rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn gefnogol. Cafodd pryderon eu mynegi. Mae hon yn gyllideb fawr, ac mae'r mater hwn yn un pwysig iawn. Mae pobl yn awyddus inni sicrhau bod y manylion yn gywir, ac maent yn iawn yn hynny o beth. Credaf yn gryf iawn fod rhanddeiliaid allweddol, yn enwedig y trydydd sector a llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, yn gefnogol.

In terms of the Welsh index of multiple deprivation, like all distributive indicators, it is not perfect. I agree that it does have some difficulty in spotting rural poverty. In other guises, I have argued strongly for a long time that the Welsh index of multiple deprivation needs to be more sensitive to the issue of rural poverty than simply measuring sparsity of population. That is not, in my view, a measure of poverty at all. It is a measure of geographical statistics. That is not the same thing. However, I would also point out that the index is the best thing that we have at the moment. In terms of being a driver, it accounts for only 30% of this redistribution formula, which also follows the other four points that I mentioned in my statement. Therefore, the index of multiple deprivation is not the be-all and end-all in terms of the Aylward redistribution formula, the needs-based formula that we are swapping over to. I would welcome another look at how the index of multiple deprivation impacts on rural poverty. There is an issue there. However, to my mind, it is not going to heavily distort the Supporting People programme, as there is more to the formula than that.

O ran mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru, fel pob dangosydd sy'n ymwneud â dosbarthu, nid yw'n berffaith. Cytunaf ei fod yn cael rhywfaint o anhawster yn canfod tlodi gwledig. Mewn sefyllfaoedd eraill, rwyf wedi dadlau'n gryf ers tro byd fod angen i fynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru fod yn fwy sensitif i dlodi gwledig yn hytrach na dim ond mesur pa mor wasgaredig yw'r boblogaeth. Nid yw hynny, yn fy marn i, yn mesur tlodi o gwbl. Mesur ystadegau daearyddol y mae. Nid yr un peth yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddwn hefyd yn nodi mai'r mynegai yw'r peth gorau sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. O ran symbyliad, mae'n cyfrif am 30% yn unig o'r fformiwla ailddosbarthu, sydd hefyd yn dilyn y pedwar pwynt arall a grybwyllais yn fy natganiad. Felly, nid y mynegai amddifadedd lluosog yw diwedd y gân o ran fformiwla ailddosbarthu Aylward, y fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion yr ydym yn newid iddi. Byddwn yn croesawu cael golwg arall ar sut y mae'r mynegai amddifadedd lluosog yn effeithio ar dlodi gwledig. Ceir problem yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, yn fy marn i, nid yw'n mynd i gael effaith fawr o ran ystumio'r rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, gan fod mwy i'r fformiwla na hynny.

Peter Black: Minister, I welcome the statement and the fact that the budget is protected. I also welcome the needs-based formula that you are introducing. We have operated a system for 10 years in which these funds have, effectively, been distributed on the basis of which local authority was most

Peter Black: Weinidog, rwy'n croesawu'r datganiad a'r ffaith bod y gyllideb yn cael ei diogelu. Croesawaf hefyd y fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion yr ydych yn ei chyflwyno. Ers 10 mlynedd rydym wedi gweithredu system lle y mae'r arian hwn, i bob diben, wedi cael ei ddosbarthu ar sail pa

effective in claiming transitional housing benefit. A number of authorities that were very effective may unfortunately lose out as a result of this. I therefore also welcome the fact that you have announced that you will put in a transitional scheme, which will be spread over five years. That will help to ease the loss in some cases, particularly in north Wales.

awdurdod lleol oedd fwyaf effeithiol wrth hawlio budd-dal tai pontio. Yn anffodus, mae'n bosibl y bydd nifer o awdurdodau a oedd yn effeithiol iawn ar eu colled o ganlyniad i hyn. Felly, rwyf fi hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith eich bod wedi cyhoeddi y byddwch yn sefydlu cynllun pontio, a fydd yn digwydd dros bum mlynedd. Bydd hynny'n helpu i leihau'r golled mewn rhai achosion, yn enwedig yn y gogledd.

4.00 p.m.

If you can tell us, I would be interested to know what evaluation you will make of that transitional scheme, and particularly its impact on local services. It would be useful if the scheme and the slow withdrawal of funds from certain areas could be monitored very closely, so that we fully understand which services are being lost as a result of that and how the body that distributes these funds, whichever it is, reacts to that and compensates for the shortfall in the total money available.

Os gallwch ddweud wrthym, byddai diddordeb gennyf wybod pa werthusiad y byddwch yn ei wneud o'r cynllun pontio hwnnw, ac yn enwedig ei effaith ar wasanaethau lleol. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe byddai modd monitro'r cynllun, a'r arian sy'n cael ei dynnu'n ôl yn araf, yn agos iawn, er mwyn inni ddeall yn iawn pa wasanaethau sy'n cael eu colli o ganlyniad i hynny, a sut mae'r corff sy'n dosbarthu'r cronfeydd hyn, pa un bynnag ydyw, yn ymateb i hynny gan wneud iawn am y diffyg yng nghyfanswm yr arian sydd ar gael.

Like Llyr Huws Gruffydd, I am concerned that we are having this statement on the day the consultation closes. It would have been useful to have it once the consultation had been fully evaluated, so that we could see the delivery mechanism. I am certainly concerned by what I hear about the delivery mechanism. You talk about regional commissioning committees, the membership of which will comprise the people who will deliver the services. My concern is that the people who will be delivering the services may, in effect, end up commissioning the services from themselves. We need some assurance that there will be proper arm's-length objectivity on the part of whoever ends up commissioning those services.

Fel Llyr Huws Gruffydd, mae'n peri pryder i mi ein bod yn cael y datganiad hwn ar y diwrnod y mae'r ymgynghoriad yn cau. Byddai wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol i'w gael unwaith y bydd yr ymgynghoriad wedi ei werthuso'n llawn, fel y gallem weld y dull o roi hyn ar waith. Mae'r hyn rwy'n ei glywed am y dull hwn yn sicr yn peri pryder i mi. Rydych chi'n sôn am bwyllgorau comisiynu rhanbarthol; bydd aelodaeth y rheini yn cynnwys y sawl a fydd yn darparu'r gwasanaethau. Fy mhryder i yw y gall y sawl a fydd yn darparu'r gwasanaethau, i bob pwrpas, gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau i'w hunain yn y pen draw. Mae angen rhywfaint o sicrwydd y bydd gwrthrychedd hyd braich priodol yn cael ei weithredu gan bwy bynnag fydd yn comisiynu'r gwasanaethau hynny yn y pen draw.

I am also concerned that the mechanism that you propose, in effect, takes local decisions about financial spend out of the hands of democratically elected members, centralising them in your hands and in the hands of these regional committees. We should not underestimate the value of democratic

Rwyf hefyd yn pryderu bod y dull yr ydych yn ei gynnig, i bob pwrpas, yn cymryd penderfyniadau lleol am wariant ariannol o ddwylo aelodau a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd, gan eu canoli yn eich dwylo chi ac yn nwylo'r pwyllgorau rhanbarthol hyn. Ni ddylem danbrisio gwerth

accountability, and we certainly need to make use of the sensitivity that democratically elected members often have towards their own communities in how money should be distributed in those communities under the final distribution mechanism. I would therefore be grateful if you could give me an assurance that, as part of the response to the second consultation, which ended today, you are reconsidering those proposals and looking at how you can streamline the apparent bureaucracy and complexity involved in the approach that you have outlined so far, as well as ensure that a level of accountability is involved, particularly in how local councils distribute that money. It is important that we retain that accountability, and it is important that the services funded through Supporting People are seen to be above the mechanism that distributes their funding while delivering what local councils and local people believe is necessary to tackle the many problems that are apparent in their areas and around Wales.

atebolrwydd democrataidd. Yn sicr, mae angen inni ddefnyddio'r sensitifrwydd y mae aelodau a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd yn ei ddangos tuag at eu cymunedau o safbwynt sut y dylid dosbarthu'r arian yn y cymunedau hynny drwy'r dull dosbarthu terfynol. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech fy sicrhau, fel rhan o'r ymateb i'r ail ymgynghoriad, a ddaeth i ben heddiw, eich bod yn ailystyried y cynigion hynny ac yn edrych ar sut gallwch symleiddio'r fiwrocratiaeth a'r cymhlethdod ymddangosol sydd ynghlwm wrth y dull yr ydych wedi ei amlinellu hyd yma, yn ogystal â sicrhau bod lefel o atebolrwydd, yn enwedig yn y modd y bydd cynghorau lleol yn dosbarthu'r arian hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cadw'r atebolrwydd hwnnw, ac mae'n bwysig bod y gwasanaethau a ariennir drwy Cefnogi Pobl yn cael eu hystyried y tu hwnt i'r dull sy'n dosbarthu eu cyllid gan ddarparu'r hyn y mae cynghorau lleol a phobl yn credu sy'n angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael â nifer o'r problemau amlwg yn eu hardaloedd ac o amgylch Cymru.

Huw Lewis: I thank Peter Black for those valuable points. First of all, I want to assure Members that I am very much aware of the potential dangers around transition. I will be meeting representatives of the north Wales regional collaborative committee later this month and we will work through an agenda that will have as its central concern monitoring this five-year period and ensuring that things are manageable within it. However, Peter is quite right to mention that we have to come back to the central point, which is that the previous means of distributing resource had no logic behind it. Certainly, it had no connection to people's levels of need for the Supporting People programme in a local authority area. So, I am firmly convinced that we are travelling in the right direction. We just have to make sure that we do not trip over while travelling.

Huw Lewis: Diolch i Peter Black am y pwyntiau gwerthfawr hynny. Yn gyntaf oll, hoffwn sicrhau Aelodau fy mod yn ymwybodol iawn o'r peryglon posibl ynghylch y cyfnod pontio. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr pwyllgor cydweithredol rhanbarthol y gogledd yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn a byddwn yn gweithio drwy agenda sy'n canolbwyntio ar fonitro'r cyfnod pum mlynedd hwn gan sicrhau bod pethau'n hylaw. Fodd bynnag, mae Peter yn hollol iawn i ddweud bod yn rhaid inni ddod yn ôl at y pwynt canolog, sef nad oedd rhesymeg ynghlwm wrth y dull blaenorol o ddosbarthu adnoddau. Yn sicr, nid oedd yn cysylltu â lefelau anghenion pobl ar gyfer y rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl mewn ardal awdurdod lleol. Felly, rwy'n argyhoeddedig iawn ein bod yn dilyn y trywydd cywir. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr nad ydym yn baglu ar y ffordd.

I remind Peter Black that this particular arrangement for 'commissioning', as it was described, is an interim arrangement. There are still issues to be sorted out here, not least of which is the role of members and democratic accountability locally. I will repeat that regional working was unanimously agreed by all partners, including

Hoffwn atgoffa Peter Black fod y trefniant penodol hwn ar gyfer 'comisiynu', fel y'i disgrifiwyd, yn drefniant dros dro. Mae materion i'w datrys yma o hyd, nid lleiaf rôl yr aelodau ac atebolrwydd democrataidd yn lleol. Rwy'n dweud unwaith eto y cytunodd yr holl bartneriaid, gan gynnwys CLlLC, yn unfrydol ar weithio rhanbarthol, fel

the WLGA, as a recommendation arising from the Aylward review. Local government signed up to the need for regional working in this regard.

argymhelliad sy'n deillio o adolygiad Aylward. Bu i lywodraeth leol gytuno â'r angen am weithio rhanbarthol yn y cyd-destun hwn.

I accept the point about things being signed off by me, but that is the interim arrangement for now. However, we need to move to an agreement on how duly constituted bodies would work, and what their relationship will need to be with elected local authorities in their area. That was a central recommendation of the review and was accepted unanimously by all parties.

Rwy'n derbyn y pwynt am bethau'n cael fy sêl bendith i, ond dyna yw'r trefniant dros dro am y tro. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gael cytundeb ar sut y byddai cyrff cyfansoddiadol yn gweithio, a sut berthynas y bydd angen ei gael rhyngddynt â'r awdurdodau lleol yn eu hardaloedd. Roedd hwnnw'n un o argymhellion canolog yr adolygiad ac fe'i derbyniwyd yn unfrydol gan bob plaid.

Darren Millar: Minister, I am grateful for your statement. I want to touch on a few particular issues in my constituency. As you alluded to earlier, there are always winners and losers in any redistribution of funding for grants such as Supporting People, and unfortunately both Conwy and Denbighshire, two of the local authority areas that I represent, are losers to a significant extent—around 20% actually. You have written to me to give me assurances that you are listening to the concerns being expressed in north Wales, and indeed you have referred to those in response to other Members today.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad. Rwyf eisiau cyfeirio at ychydig o faterion penodol yn fy etholaeth. Fel y dywedasoch gynnau, mae rhai ar eu hennill a rhai ar eu colled bob amser wrth ailddosbarthu cyllid ar gyfer grantiau fel Cefnogi Pobl, ac yn anffodus mae Conwy a Sir Ddinbych, dwy ardal awdurdod lleol rwy'n eu cynrychioli, ar eu colled yn sylweddol—gan tua 20% a deud y gwir. Rydych wedi ysgrifennu ataf er mwyn fy sicrhau eich bod yn gwrando ar y pryderon sy'n cael eu mynegi yn y gogledd ac, yn wir, rydych wedi cyfeirio at y rheini yn eich ymateb i eraill heddiw.

You have indicated that you will review the funding formula by 2014-15, and one of the particular elements that people in Conwy and Denbighshire feel is missing is a focus on learning disabilities. You will be aware that many individuals in supported housing who are in receipt of Supporting People services are very vulnerable and fall into the learning disability category. Is that a matter that you might be able to look at earlier, before the 2014-15 date? If you could introduce that aspect into the funding formula, it would soften the blow for the local authority areas that I represent.

Dywedasoch y byddwch yn adolygu'r fformiwla ariannu erbyn 2014-15, ac un o'r elfennau penodol y mae pobl yng Nghonwy a Sir Ddinbych yn ei deimlo sydd ar goll yw ffocws ar anableddau dysgu. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod nifer o unigolion mewn tai â chymorth sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau Cefnogi Pobl yn agored iawn i niwed ac yn y categori anabledd dysgu. A yw hynny'n fater y gallech edrych arno ynghynt, cyn 2014-15? Pe gallech gyflwyno'r agwedd honno ar y fformiwla ariannu, byddai'n lleihau'r ergyd i'r awdurdodau lleol rwy'n eu cynrychioli.

I am obviously aware that things are moving forward with consensus and I recognise that there is a powerful case for changing how local authorities are funded. However, I am concerned about the pace of change. I appreciate that there have been delays so far in the delivery of the recommendations of the Mansel Aylward review, but I ask that the

Rwy'n amlwg yn ymwybodol bod pethau'n symud yn eu blaenau gyda chonsensws ac rwy'n cydnabod bod achos cryf dros newid y modd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu hariannu. Fodd bynnag, mae cyflymdra'r newid yn peri pryder i mi. Rwy'n sylweddoli y bu oedi hyd yn hyn wrth gyflwyno argymhellion adolygiad Mansel Aylward,

implementation of the changes be delayed until the next financial year, starting April 2013. When changes are implemented part way through a financial year, it is extremely difficult for local authorities to manage that change. I know that the timescale that you have set involves embarking on the implementation of the change process from this summer, and I wonder whether that is a little too ambitious.

ond gofynnaf i'r newidiadau gael eu gohirio tan y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, gan ddechrau ym mis Ebrill 2013. Pan fydd newidiadau yn cael eu gweithredu rhan o'r ffordd drwy flwyddyn ariannol, mae'n hynod o anodd i awdurdodau lleol reoli'r newid hwnnw. Gwn fod yr amserlen a bennwyd gennych yn golygu dechrau ar weithredu'r broses o newid yr haf hwn. Tybed a yw hynny ychydig yn rhy uchelgeisiol.

Finally, I welcome the fact that you have looked at trying to stretch the transitional arrangements over a lengthy period so that the hit does not come to the formula's losers in any single year. However, again, I think that five years might be too short a timescale to manage. I listened carefully to your answers earlier about not losing expertise within the supported housing sector, and I wonder whether that may be an opportunity for some of those valuable services in my own constituency to seek some special protection, as it were, from you as Minister. Have you set aside a contingency fund for these services, which are for very vulnerable people, as there is clear evidence that these are valuable services that make a difference to those people's lives?

Yn olaf, rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith eich bod wedi edrych ar geisio ymestyn y trefniadau pontio dros gyfnod hir, fel nad yw'n effeithio ar y rhai sydd ar eu colled o ganlyniad i'r fformiwla yn ystod unrhyw flwyddyn unigol. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, rwy'n credu y gallai pum mlynedd fod yn amser rhy fyr i'w reoli. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar eich atebion gynnau am beidio â cholli arbenigedd yn y sector tai â chymorth. Tybed a allai hynny fod yn gyfle i rai o'r gwasanaethau gwerthfawr hynny yn fy etholaeth gael gwarchodaeth arbennig, fel petai, gennych chi fel Gweinidog. A ydych chi wedi neilltuo cronfa wrth gefn ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn, sydd ar gyfer pobl sy'n agored iawn i niwed, gan fod tystiolaeth glir bod y rhain yn wasanaethau gwerthfawr sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau'r bobl hynny?

Huw Lewis: I thank Darren Millar for ably representing the worries and concerns of his constituents. On learning disabilities, yes, I would be very willing to look at any distinctive group of people that might have particular concerns about how these changes might impact on them. I am particularly worried about such groups in the light of the Westminster Government's changes to disability benefits, of course, given what they will mean for these people. That is one of the main drivers behind my concerns over the pace of change. Five years strikes a balance between the need to ensure that we do not upset the apple cart with complex systems of delivery and good models that do the job that we ask. In five years' time—or much sooner, to my mind—there will be groups of the population that will go through upheavals because of benefits support, for instance, which they will have grown used to over time. Their lives are about to change utterly, because of the benefits changes that will start to bite, in the main, next spring. Therefore,

Huw Lewis: Diolch i Darren Millar am gynrychioli pryderon ei etholwyr yn fedrus. Ar anableddau dysgu, byddwn yn barod iawn i edrych ar unrhyw grŵp arbennig o bobl a allai fod ganddynt bryderon penodol am sut y gallai'r newidiadau hyn effeithio arnynt. Rwy'n pryderu'n benodol am grwpiau o'r fath yng ngoleuni newidiadau Llywodraeth San Steffan i fudd-daliadau anabledd, wrth gwrs, o ystyried yr hyn y byddant yn ei olygu i'r bobl hyn. Dyna yw un o'r prif ffactorau sy'n sail i'm pryderon ynghylch cyflymder y newid. Mae pum mlynedd yn cynnig cydbwysedd rhwng yr angen i sicrhau nad ydym yn peri ansefydlogrwydd gyda systemau cyflwyno cymhleth a modelau da sy'n gwneud y gwaith yr ydym eisiau ei wneud. Mewn pum mlynedd—neu lawer ynghynt, yn fy marn i—bydd grwpiau o'r boblogaeth yn profi newidiadau mawr o ganlyniad i gymorth budd-daliadau, er enghraifft, y byddant wedi dod i arfer ag ef dros gyfnod o amser. Mae eu bywydau ar fin newid yn gyfan gwbl, o ganlyniad i'r

you could argue that five years is too tardy. I am trying to strike a balance between the ever more urgent needs of that very large and growing group of people, particularly within some local authority areas, as opposed to the need to hold on to the machinery that we know works fairly well. There are centres of excellence across north Wales. I grant that to Darren Millar, and we must not break them while we move ahead.

newidiadau a fydd yn dechrau brathu, y gwanwyn nesaf, yn bennaf. Felly, gallech ddadlau bod pum mlynedd yn rhy hir. Rwy'n ceisio sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng anghenion brys y grŵp mawr hwnnw o bobl sy'n cynyddu mewn nifer, yn enwedig mewn rhai ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol, yn hytrach na'r angen i gadw'r dull rydym yn gwybod sy'n gweithio'n weddol dda. Mae canolfannau rhagoriaeth ledled y gogledd. Rwy'n cydnabod hynny i Darren Millar, a rhaid inni beidio eu chwalu wrth inni symud ymlaen.

The best special protection that we can hope for is that, within that five-year period, the UK Government decides that Supporting People and programmes like it are worthy of consideration in their budgetary priorities. If the UK Government were to turn its face away from austerity and decide that the Welsh Government was worth budgeting for, bearing in mind the particular needs of Wales, within that five-year period, we could all look forward to special protection for programmes such as this.

Yr amddiffyniad arbennig gorau y gallwn obeithio amdano, o fewn y cyfnod o bum mlynedd, yw bod Llywodraeth y DU yn penderfynu bod Cefnogi Pobl a rhaglenni tebyg iddi yn werth eu hystyried yn ei blaenoriaethau cyllidebol. Os bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn troi oddi wrth lymder ac yn penderfynu ei bod yn werth cyllidebu ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru, gan gadw anghenion penodol Cymru mewn cof, o fewn y cyfnod o bum mlynedd, gallem i gyd edrych ymlaen at amddiffyniad arbennig i raglenni fel hon.

Datganiad: Diweddariad ar yr Adolygiad o Gymwysterau 14-19
Statement: Update on the Review of Qualifications 14-19

The Deputy Minister for Skills (Jeff Cuthbert): In September last year, I was pleased to launch the review of 14-19 qualifications in Wales. The review has a clear goal, which is to ensure that we have qualifications that are understood and valued and meet the needs of our young people and the Welsh economy. On 18 October, we debated the review in Plenary, both why it was needed and the key issues that we should be looking to tackle. It is fair to say that colleagues on all sides of the Assembly Chamber were broadly supportive of what we had set out to achieve.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau (Jeff Cuthbert): Ym mis Medi y llynedd, roeddwn yn falch o lansio'r adolygiad o gymwysterau 14-19 yng Nghymru. Mae gan yr adolygiad nod clir, sef sicrhau ein bod yn meddu ar gymwysterau sy'n cael eu deall a'u gwerthfawrogi ac sy'n diwallu anghenion ein pobl ifanc ac economi Cymru. Ar 18 Hydref, bu inni drafod yr adolygiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, gan gynnwys y rhesymau dros gynnal yr adolygiad a'r materion allweddol y dylem fynd i'r afael â hwy. Mae'n deg dweud bod Aelodau ar bob ochr o Siambr y Cynulliad yn gyffredinol gefnogol o'r hyn yr oeddem yn bwriadu ei gyflawni.

Over the past few months, Huw Evans OBE, who is leading the review, his project board and Department for Education and Skills officials have met hundreds of stakeholders as they have sought to take forward the review. I understand that these meetings have been positive and that Huw and his team have encountered a high degree of consensus that

Dros y misoedd diwethaf, mae Huw Evans OBE, sy'n arwain yr adolygiad, ei fwrdd prosiect a swyddogion yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau wedi cyfarfod â channoedd o randdeiliaidd wrth iddynt fwrw ymlaen â'r adolygiad. Rwy'n deall y bu'r cyfarfodydd hyn yn gadarnhaol a bod Huw a'i dîm wedi canfod lefel uchel o gonsensws bod yr

the review offers real opportunities, as well as significant challenges.

adolygiad yn cynnig cyfleoedd gwirioneddol, yn ogystal â heriau sylweddol.

People have been keen to tell the review board what they think and have shown a genuine desire to help us to deliver a qualifications system that our young people deserve and our economy needs. The review team is now at a stage of wanting to test the emerging views and obtain additional stakeholder feedback on a number of themes and key questions. On 31 May, I launched the public consultation on the review, and I urge each one of you to read it and to respond to it. If you have already seen the document, you will know that it covers a great deal of ground. Today, I want to touch on just three of the key themes.

Bu pobl yn awyddus i fynegi eu barn wrth y bwrdd adolygu ac maent wedi dangos awydd gwirioneddol i'n helpu ni i ddarparu system gymwysterau y mae ein pobl ifanc yn ei haeddu ac sydd ei hangen ar ein heconomi. Mae'r tîm adolygu yn awr yn dymuno profi'r safbwyntiau sy'n dod i'r amlwg a chael adborth ychwanegol gan randdeiliaid ar nifer o themâu a chwestiynau allweddol. Ar 31 Mai, lansiais yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar yr adolygiad, ac rwy'n annog pob un ohonoch i'w ddarllen ac i ymateb iddo. Os ydych chi eisoes wedi gweld y ddogfen hon, byddwch yn gwybod ei fod yn eang iawn. Heddiw, rwyf ond yn dymuno sôn am dair thema allweddol.

First, let me talk about the most challenging of all. In his speech at Aberystwyth University last month, my colleague, the Minister for Education and Skills, referred to the UK coalition Government's presumption that it can speak for the whole of the UK on such matters as education, and that such 'English exceptionalism' as he called it, offers a real threat to the unity of the United Kingdom. He referred to what has been happening in relation to GCSEs and A-levels, as the Secretary of State for Education, Michael Gove, has seen fit to make unilateral announcements and decisions on qualifications that are currently shared by England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Yn gyntaf, gadewch imi sôn am y thema fwyaf heriol. Yn ei araith ym Mhrifysgol Aberystwyth y mis diwethaf, bu i fy nghydweithiwr, y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, gyfeirio at ragdybiaeth Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU ei bod yn gallu siarad dros y DU gyfan ar faterion fel addysg, a bod y fath eithriadoldeb Saesnig, fel y'i galwodd, yn fygythiad gwirioneddol i undod y Deyrnas Unedig. Cyfeiriodd at yr hyn a fu'n digwydd yng nghyswllt TGAU a Safon Uwch, wrth i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg, Michael Gove, ei weld yn dda i wneud cyhoeddiadau unochrog a phenderfyniadau am gymwysterau a rennir ar hyn o bryd gan Gymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon.

We are fast approaching an important crossroads, one that offers two key choices. We can either accept that whatever changes the Secretary of State proposes for GCSEs and A-levels in England should also apply in Wales, which would ensure that these qualifications remain the same in England and Wales, and possibly Northern Ireland, or develop qualifications in Wales that align with our priorities as a nation, but which may well be different to GCSEs and A-levels in England. Therefore, when the review team asks, 'To what extent do you think that qualifications at 14-19 should be allowed to diverge from those in England in order to better meet the needs of Wales?' it is indeed asking a very important question.

Rydym yn prysur agosáu at groesffordd bwysig, un sy'n cynnig dau ddewis allweddol. Gallwn naill ai dderbyn y dylai pa bynnag newidiadau y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn eu cynnig ar gyfer TGAU a Safon Uwch yn Lloegr fod yn berthnasol i Gymru hefyd, a fyddai'n sicrhau bod y cymwysterau hyn yn aros yr un fath yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac o bosibl yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, neu ddatblygu cymwysterau yng Nghymru sy'n cyd-fynd â'n blaenoriaethau fel cenedl, ond a allai fod yn wahanol i TGAU a'r Safon Uwch yn Lloegr. Felly, pan fydd y tîm adolygu yn gofyn, 'I ba raddau yr ydych yn credu y dylid caniatáu i gymwysterau 14-19 wyro o'r drefn yn Lloegr er mwyn diwallu anghenion Cymru'n well?', mae'n gofyn cwestiwn pwysig iawn.

4.15 p.m.

We have previously made it clear that changes being introduced to GCSEs in England from September 2012 are not required in Wales but will be considered in the light of evidence gathered as part of the review. For A-levels, Michael Gove recently announced that he wishes to see universities taking a far greater role in their development and that he wishes to see revised A-levels taught from September 2014. We have concerns about the timescales proposed by Mr Gove. Significant changes to key qualifications should not be rushed. We also see a role for employers in such developments. We will shortly take a decision as to how we will proceed on this issue in the short term in Wales. In the longer term, any decision will be taken in light of the outcomes of the review.

Rydym wedi gwneud yn glir o'r blaen nad oes angen y newidiadau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno i gyrsiau TGAU yn Lloegr o fis Medi 2012 ymlaen yng Nghymru, ond y byddant yn cael eu hystyried yng ngoleuni'r dystiolaeth a gesglir yn rhan o'r adolygiad. O ran cyrsiau Safon Uwch, cyhoeddodd Michael Gove yn ddiweddar ei fod yn dymuno gweld prifysgolion yn ymgymryd â rôl fwy o lawer yn eu datblygiad a'i fod yn dymuno gweld cyrsiau Safon Uwch diwygiedig yn cael eu haddysgu o fis Medi 2014 ymlaen. Mae gennym bryderon ynghylch yr amserlen a gynigiwyd gan Mr Gove. Ni ddylai newidiadau sylweddol mewn cymwysterau allweddol gael eu gwneud ar frys. Rydym hefyd yn gweld rôl i gyflogwyr mewn datblygiadau o'r fath. Cyn bo hir, byddwn yn penderfynu sut y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen ar y mater hwn yn y tymor byr yng Nghymru. Yn y tymor hwy, bydd unrhyw benderfyniad yn cael ei wneud yng ngoleuni canlyniadau'r adolygiad.

Secondly, if we were to develop our own qualifications system, what might be some of its key features? One of the first decisions taken by the review team was to recommend that the Welsh baccalaureate qualification should be graded, initially at the advanced level. We have acted on their advice, and the advanced level Welsh baccalaureate taught from September 2013 will be graded. However, the review board wants to go further than that. There is no doubt that the Welsh baccalaureate has both supporters and critics. The board has already heard a range of voices and has offered its view at this midway stage. Almost nine years after the introduction of the baccalaureate, we now have a proper opportunity to reflect on it and consider whether, for example, it should be developed into an overarching framework for qualifications in Wales. I hope that the opportunity to consider such possibilities is grasped by all who wish to make a constructive contribution to the debate.

Yn ail, pe baem yn datblygu ein system gymwysterau ein hun, beth fyddai rhai o'i nodweddion allweddol? Un o'r penderfyniadau cyntaf a wnaed gan y tîm adolygu oedd argymell y dylai cymhwyster bagloriaeth Cymru gael ei raddio, gan ddechrau ar y lefel uwch. Rydym wedi dilyn y cyngor hwnnw, a bydd bagloriaeth Cymru y lefel uwch sy'n cael ei haddysgu o fis Medi 2013 ymlaen yn cael ei graddio. Fodd bynnag, mae'r bwrdd adolygu am fynd ymhellach na hynny. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes gan fagloriaeth Cymru gefnogwyr a phobl sy'n feirniadol ohoni. Mae'r bwrdd eisoes wedi clywed gan amrywiaeth o leisiau ac wedi mynegi ei farn ar yr adeg hon sydd hanner ffordd drwy'r broses. Bron naw mlynedd ar ôl cyflwyno'r fagloriaeth, mae gennym gyfle go iawn i'w hailystyried ac i ystyried a ddylid, er enghraifft, ei datblygu'n fframwaith cyffredinol ar gyfer cymwysterau yng Nghymru. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pawb sy'n dymuno gwneud cyfraniad adeiladol i'r ddadl hon yn manteisio ar y cyfle i ystyried posibiliadau o'r fath.

Thirdly, I would like to turn to numeracy and literacy. Members will be aware that raising

Yn drydydd, hoffwn droi at rifedd a llythrennedd. Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol

standards in these key skills is one of our key priorities, and the recently published national literacy programme sets out the actions that will be taken to achieve the changes we need. A national numeracy programme is currently in development. However, as well as raising standards, we must also have a qualification system that adequately reflects differing achievement in these fundamental skills. The board is not convinced that such qualifications are currently available and offers a number of options going forward, including revising current English, Welsh and mathematics GCSEs, revising the existing Essential Skills Wales qualifications or developing new bespoke qualifications in those skills. Some have suggested that we should commission new GCSEs in literacy and numeracy to run alongside, or as a pre-cursor to GCSEs in English language, Welsh first language and mathematics. All of the above options have merits.

bod codi safonau yn y sgiliau allweddol hyn yn un o'n blaenoriaethau allweddol, ac mae'r rhaglen llythrennedd genedlaethol a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn nodi'r camau a fydd yn cael eu cymryd i gyflawni'r newidiadau sydd eu hangen arnom. Mae rhaglen rhifedd genedlaethol yn cael ei datblygu ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â chodi safonau, rhaid inni hefyd gael system gymwysterau sy'n adlewyrchu'n ddigonol gyrhaeddiad gwahanol yn y sgiliau sylfaenol hyn. Nid yw'r bwrdd wedi'i argyhoeddi bod cymwysterau o'r fath ar gael ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'n cynnig nifer o opsiynau at y dyfodol, gan gynnwys adolygu'r cyrsiau TGAU Saesneg, Cymraeg a mathemateg cyfredol, diwygio cymwysterau presennol Sgiliau Hanfodol Cymru neu ddatblygu cymwysterau pwrpasol newydd yn y sgiliau hynny. Mae rhai wedi awgrymu y dylem gomisiynu cyrsiau TGAU newydd mewn llythrennedd a rhifedd i redeg ochr yn ochr â chyrsiau TGAU Saesneg iaith, Cymraeg iaith gyntaf a mathemateg, neu i'w rhagflaenu. Mae gan bob un o'r opsiynau uchod ei rinweddau.

Those are but three of the many issues that the review board has been considering. You will see that the consultation document includes many more. In the light of responses to the consultation—which ends on 1 September—the review board will submit its final report and recommendations to me in November. By the beginning of 2013, we will be in a very strong position to put forward an evidence-based vision for qualifications for 14 to 19-year-olds in Wales. Today, however, I would like to finish by thanking Huw Evans and his team for the excellent work that they have done so far and the hundreds of stakeholders who have already taken time to share their views with the review team. Now is the time for everyone to have their say.

Dim ond tri o'r nifer o faterion y mae'r bwrdd adolygu wedi bod yn eu hystyried yw hynny. Byddwch yn gweld bod y ddogfen ymgynghori yn cynnwys llawer mwy. Yng ngoleuni'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad—sy'n dod i ben ar 1 Medi—bydd y bwrdd adolygu yn cyflwyno ei adroddiad terfynol a'i argymhellion i mi ym mis Tachwedd. Erbyn dechrau 2013, byddwn mewn sefyllfa gref iawn i gyflwyno gweledigaeth sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth ar gyfer cymwysterau i ddysgwyr rhwng 14 a 19 oed yng Nghymru. Heddiw, fodd bynnag, hoffwn orffen drwy ddiolch i Huw Evans a'i dîm am y gwaith rhagorol y maent wedi ei wneud hyd yn hyn ac i'r cannoedd o randdeiliaid sydd eisoes wedi treulio amser yn cyflwyno'u barn i'r tîm adolygu. Dyma'r amser i bawb gael dweud eu dweud.

Angela Burns: Minister, thank you for your statement to the Chamber. I want to make it crystal clear that I, too, welcome the review of qualifications in Wales. We know that we probably have way too many—too many choices, and the qualifications may not be at the level that people require. Therefore, I really welcome the review. However, I have

Angela Burns: Weinidog, diolch ichi am eich datganiad i'r Siambr. Rwyf am wneud yn gwbl glir fy mod innau, hefyd, yn croesawu'r adolygiad o gymwysterau yng Nghymru. Gwyddom fod gennym ormod o lawer ohonynt, mae'n debyg—gormod o ddewisiadau, ac efallai nad yw'r cymwysterau ar y lefel sydd ei hangen ar

some concerns. I would like to address what is probably my key concern, namely the issue of what we should do with our GCSEs and whether we should have a made-in-Wales version, whether we should stick to the English version, or whether we should have some sort of hybrid that slots in underneath the Welsh baccalaureate. I would like, very quickly, to talk about the baccalaureate as well.

bobl. Felly, rwy'n croesawu'r adolygiad yn frwd. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf rai pryderon. Hoffwn drafod fy mhrif bryder, sef beth y dylem ei wneud gyda'n cyrsiau TGAU a'r cwestiwn a ddylem gael fersiwn a wnaed yng Nghymru, a ddylem gadw at fersiwnLloegr, neu a ddylem gael rhyw fath o gyfuniad sy'n dod o dan fagloriaeth Cymru. Yn gyflym iawn, hoffwn siarad am y fagloriaeth hefyd.

The Welsh baccalaureate has gone forward in great strides, but I have concerns that it is not universally recognised as a route into higher education by all departments and all universities. Even here, we have had famous instances of departments in Welsh universities saying that they will not accept the Welsh baccalaureate as part of the entry requirement. Given that comment, after nine years of the Welsh baccalaureate, I want to really make sure that if we go for a different version of GCSEs, which, in turn, may impact upon A-level qualifications, we do not end up reinventing the wheel simply for the sake of it. Although your words are absolutely spot on, there is mood music along the lines of 'anything but England'. I want absolute assurance from you, Deputy Minister, that whatever we end up with, it will not be done because we are desperate to be different from England and would therefore be willing to put up with something else.

Mae bagloriaeth Cymru wedi cymryd camau breision ymlaen, ond mae gennyf bryderon nad yw'n cael ei chydnabod yn gyffredinol fel llwybr i addysg uwch gan bob adran a phob prifysgol. Hyd yn oed yma, rydym wedi clywed am achosion enwog lle y mae adrannau ym mhrifysgolion Cymru yn dweud na fyddant yn derbyn bagloriaeth Cymru yn rhan o'r gofynion mynediad. O ystyried y sylw hwnnw, ar ôl naw mlynedd o fodolaeth bagloriaeth Cymru, rwyf am wneud yn hollol siŵr, os ydym yn mynd i gael fersiwn wahanol o'r cyrsiau TGAU, sydd, yn eu tro, efallai'n effeithio ar gymwysterau Safon Uwch, nad ydym yn y pen draw yn ailddyfeisio'r olwyn dim ond er mwyn gwneud hynny. Er bod eich geiriau yn hollol gywir, mae naws 'unrhyw beth ond Lloegr' i'r drafodaeth. Rwyf am gael sicrwydd llwyr a hollol gennych, Ddirprwy Weinidog, beth bynnag y byddwn yn ei gael y pen draw, na fydd hynny'n cael ei wneud oherwydd ein bod yn awyddus i fod yn wahanol i Loegr ac felly'n fodlon goddef rhywbeth arall.

There are two very important reasons for making sure that we are very clear on that, Deputy Minister. The first is that our pupils must be able to go across all sorts of borders and hold in their hands internationally recognised qualifications. The GCSE, as a brand, is strong. The second reason is that we want cross-border pollination. We want people coming into our country, bringing their cultures, experiences and ways of life, and we want teachers to come in from all sorts of different areas. If you look at Scotland, its Highers have been around for years and have gained credibility and credence. Given the state of education in Wales at present and given how difficult a situation we have in so many areas, I am very worried that we may end up throwing the baby out with the bathwater and create

Mae dau reswm pwysig iawn dros wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn glir iawn ynglŷn â hynny, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Y cyntaf yw bod rhaid i'n disgyblion allu croesi pob math o ffiniau a bod ganddynt yn eu dwylo gymwysterau a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol. Mae'r TGAU, fel brand, yn gryf. Yr ail reswm yw ein bod am sicrhau peillio trawsffiniol. Rydym am i bobl ddod i mewn i'n gwlad, gan ddod â'u diwylliannau, eu profiadau a'u ffyrdd o fyw gyda nhw, ac rydym eisiau i athrawon ddod i mewn o bob math o feysydd gwahanol. Os edrychwch ar yr Alban, mae ei harholiadau Uwch wedi bodoli ers blynyddoedd ac wedi ennill hygrededd. O ystyried cyflwr addysg yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, ac o gofio mor anodd yw'r sefyllfa mewn cynifer o feysydd, rwy'n bryderus iawn y byddwn yn y pen draw yn cael gwared ar yr hyn sy'n dda yn

something brand new that will take years to be accepted. Therefore, Deputy Minister, my very first and urgent concern about this is that we ensure that this is driven by the absolute need of the student and the country and not by any ideology.

ogystal â'r hyn sy'n ddrwg, a chreu rhywbeth newydd sbon a fydd yn cymryd blynyddoedd i gael ei dderbyn. Felly, Ddirprwy Weinidog, fy mhryder cyntaf am hyn, a hwnnw'n bryder taer, yw ein bod yn sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei ysgogi'n gyfan gwbl gan anghenion y myfyriwr a'r wlad, ac nid gan unrhyw ideoleg.

I have read the consultation document and I would like, very briefly, to ask you to provide clarification on the comment that the trend is that young people are staying in education for economic reasons and because people want to advance their education. I would like a little more detail—perhaps not now, but perhaps it could be provided in a separate note—on how this reflects as a trend for children who are very disengaged, children from poorer homes, and whether or not we are stopping that desire to leave full-time education.

Rwyf wedi darllen y ddogfen ymgynghori, a hoffwn, yn fyr iawn, ofyn i chi egluro'r sylw mai'r duedd yw bod pobl ifanc yn aros mewn addysg am resymau economaidd ac oherwydd bod pobl yn awyddus i ddatblygu eu haddysg. Hoffwn gael ychydig rhagor o fanylion—nid yn awr, ond efallai y gellid ei ddarparu mewn nodyn ar wahân—o ran sut y mae hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu fel tuedd i blant sydd wedi ymddieithrio'n fawr, plant o gartrefi tlotach, ac a ydym yn rhwystro'r awydd i adael addysg amser llawn ai peidio.

I really appreciate the commentary regarding reviewing the vocational qualifications and the discussion of whether or not they are fit for purpose. I know, for example, that we encourage people, as a vocational qualification, to undertake a level 1 scaffolding course, but most employers will take you on as a scaffolder only if you have achieved level 2. Therefore, I hope that this review will start to iron out things like that. I am concerned that this introduces more changes and places more of a burden upon our very stretched education service, so I ask, Deputy Minister, that you give consideration to how this will be absorbed within a service that is under an enormous amount of pressure at present.

Rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi'n fawr y sylwadau ynghylch adolygu'r cymwysterau galwedigaethol a thrafod a ydynt yn addas i'r diben ai peidio. Gwn, er enghraifft, ein bod yn annog pobl i ddilyn cwrs sgaffaldio lefel 1 fel cwrs galwedigaethol, ond dim ond os byddwch wedi cyrraedd lefel 2 y bydd y rhan fwyaf o gyflogwyr yn eich cyflogi fel sgaffaldiwr. Felly, rwy'n gobeithio y bydd yr adolygiad yn dechrau datrys materion fel hyn. Rwy'n pryderu bod hyn yn cyflwyno rhagor o newidiadau ac yn rhoi mwy o faich ar ein gwasanaeth addysg sydd yn barod o dan gryn bwysau, ac felly, gofynnaf i chi, Ddirprwy Weinidog, ystyried sut y bydd hyn yn cael ei gynnwys o fewn gwasanaeth sydd o dan bwysau enfawr ar hyn o bryd.

Finally, I would like to turn my attention to the comments that you have made about numeracy and literacy. I am very saddened that you are standing here and having to make these comments when we are talking about 14-year-olds. At that age, literacy and numeracy should be squared away. When you talk about literacy and numeracy, I would like to confirm your qualification of it. Are we talking about the fact that we are trying still at the age of 14 to get people to be able to add up, to use mathematics in their everyday lives, to go shopping and understand what it is that they are doing—to be able to use basic mathematics? Are you

Yn olaf, hoffwn droi fy sylw at y sylwadau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud am rifedd a llythrennedd. Mae'n destun tristwch i mi eich bod yn sefyll yma ac yn gorfod gwneud y sylwadau hyn pan ydym yn sôn am bobl ifanc 14 oed. Yn yr oedran hwnnw, dylai llythrennedd a rhifedd fod wedi'u mireinio. Pan fyddwch yn siarad am lythrennedd a rhifedd, hoffwn gadarnhau cyd-destun eich sylwadau. A ydym yn sôn am y ffaith ein bod yn parhau i geisio sicrhau bod pobl ifanc 14 oed yn gallu adio, defnyddio mathemateg yn eu bywydau bob dydd, mynd i siopa a deall beth y maent yn ei wneud—yn gallu defnyddio mathemateg sylfaenol? A ydych

still talking about getting our pupils, at 14 years of age, to be able to read and write well, or are you talking about the fact that, at the ages of 14, 16 and 19, we are looking to drive in the kind of literacy and numeracy skills that gives you absolute comprehension and the ability to understand your subject? Although it is good to look towards the economy, we want to develop pupils that have the ability to undertake philosophical thought in order to drive our culture forward—our poetry and literature—and they need literacy and numeracy skills at a different level. So, I would be keen to understand what level you are talking about for that age group.

yn siarad o hyd am sicrhau bod ein disgyblion sy’n 14 oed yn gallu darllen ac ysgrifennu’n dda, neu a ydych yn sôn am y ffaith ein bod yn ceisio meithrin y math o sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd sy’n rhoi dealltwriaeth lwyr a’r gallu i ddeall eich pwnc mewn pobl ifanc 14, 16 ac 19 oed? Er ei bod yn dda edrych tuag at yr economi, rydym am ddatblygu disgyblion sydd â’r gallu i feddwl yn athronyddol er mwyn datblygu ein diwylliant—ein barddoniaeth a’n llenyddiaeth—ac mae angen sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd ar lefel wahanol arnynt. Felly, byddwn yn awyddus i ddeall pa lefel yr ydych yn sôn amdani ar gyfer y grŵp oedran hwnnw.

However, we support your review, we will contribute to the consultation and we will look to aid you in improving qualifications in Wales however we may.

Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cefnogi eich adolygiad, byddwn yn cyfrannu at yr ymgynghoriad a byddwn yn ceisio’ch helpu i wella cymwysterau yng Nghymru ym mha fodd bynnag y gallwn.

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank Angela Burns for those well-made points. I am pleased that she continues to welcome the review and will be supporting the consultation by making submissions.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch i Angela Burns am y pwyntiau hynny a oedd yn rhai da. Rwy’n falch ei bod yn parhau i groesawu’r adolygiad ac y bydd yn cefnogi’r ymgynghoriad drwy wneud cyflwyniadau.

We start on the basis—and I think that this links in to your question about the burdening of the teaching profession—that more than 11,000 qualifications are available through the public purse in Wales. I have just read an estimate in one of the press cuttings, which said that over 18,000 qualifications were available. I am not sure if that figure is right, but there are lots and lots, and there are far too many. Only 6,000 to 6,500 qualifications are probably live in the sense of being taken up on a regular basis, but even that number is far too high. This stems from our promise in the Labour manifesto to simplify the examination system, and that is what we will do.

Dechreuwn ar y sail—ac rwy’n meddwl bod hyn yn berthnasol i’ch cwestiwn am y baich ar y proffesiwn addysgu—fod mwy na 11,000 o gymwysterau ar gael drwy’r pwrs cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Rwyf newydd ddarllen amcangyfrif yn y wasg a oedd yn datgan bod dros 18,000 o gymwysterau ar gael. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw’r ffigur hwnnw’n gywir, ond mae llaweroedd ohonynt, ac mae llawer gormod ohonynt. Mae’n debygol mai dim ond 6,000 i 6,500 o gymwysterau sy’n cael eu dewis yn rheolaidd, ond mae hyd yn oed y rhif hwnnw yn llawer rhy uchel. Mae hyn yn deillio o’n haddewid ym maniffesto Llafur i symleiddio’r system arholi, a dyna a wnawn.

In terms of some of your specific points, we are not interested in divergence for the sake of it—I want to make that absolutely clear. There is some divergence with England, for example, in the assessment system for GCSEs and A-levels, and, of course, for the Welsh baccalaureate, which you alluded to. So, there are differences now. However, any further divergence will only be on the basis

O ran rhai o’ch pwyntiau penodol, nid oes gennym ddiddordeb mewn bod yn wahanol er mwyn bod yn wahanol—rwyf am wneud hynny’n gwbl glir. Mae rhywfaint o wahaniaeth rhyngom a Lloegr, er enghraifft, yn y system asesu ar gyfer TGAU a Safon Uwch, ac, wrth gwrs, ar gyfer bagloriaeth Cymru, fel y soniasoch yn gynharach. Felly, mae gwahaniaethau’n bodoli yn barod. Fodd

of evidence where it is clear that that is for the benefit of learners in Wales and for the Welsh economy, and not on any ideological basis. I would think that Huw Evans would be quite offended if I was to suggest that it would be on any other basis.

bynnag, dim ond ar sail tystiolaeth pan fydd yn amlwg bod hynny er budd dysgwyr yng Nghymru ac er mwyn economi Cymru, ac nid ar unrhyw sail ideolegol, y bydd rhagor o ymwahanu'n digwydd. Tybiaf y byddai Huw Evans yn cael ei dramgwyddo'n fawr pe bawn yn awgrymu y byddai'n digwydd ar unrhyw sail arall.

In terms of the baccalaureate, as I have said and as the review makes clear, there have been mixed comments on it, the great bulk of them positive, and the number of higher education institutions that accept the baccalaureate is far higher than the number that do not. Nevertheless, there are issues, and it has been said to us—and we have accepted the principle—that if we graded the core of the advanced baccalaureate, it would assist matters in terms of entry into higher education. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the baccalaureate is also a qualification in its own right, and, therefore, the views of employers are important. We welcome their comments on the value of grading and how that might happen. We do not want to reinvent the wheel, but we think that the lesson learnt from the baccalaureate as an embryonic overarching qualification is that that perhaps is the way for us to head. I am old enough to have taken O-levels, and a few years after that came GCSEs. There was also the school leaving certificate when I was in school, which has since disappeared. So, things do change, and it is right that we have a system in place that will allow qualifications to be reviewed so that we are as up to date as possible.

O ran y fagloriaeth, fel y dywedais, ac fel y pwysleisia'r adolygiad, cafwyd sylwadau cymysg arni, y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn gadarnhaol, ac mae nifer y sefydliadau addysg uwch sy'n derbyn y fagloriaeth yn llawer uwch na'r nifer nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny. Serch hynny, ceir problemau, a dywedwyd wrthym—ac rydym wedi derbyn yr egwyddor honno—pe byddem yn graddio craidd y fagloriaeth uwch, y byddai hynny o gymorth o ran mynediad at addysg uwch. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar y ffaith bod y fagloriaeth hefyd yn gymhwyster yn ei rhinwedd ei hun, ac, felly, mae barn cyflogwyr yn bwysig. Rydym yn croesawu eu sylwadau ar werth graddio a sut y gallai hynny ddigwydd. Nid ydym yn dymuno ailddyfeisio'r olwyn, ond rydym yn credu mai'r wers a ddysgwyd o'r fagloriaeth fel cymhwyster cyffredinol embryonig yw mai dyma'r trywydd y dylem ei ddilyn efallai. Rwy'n ddigon hen i fod wedi sefyll arholiadau lefel O, ac ychydig flynyddoedd ar ôl hynny daeth y TGAU. Hefyd, roedd tystysgrif gadael yr ysgol yn bodoli pan oeddwn yn yr ysgol, a honno bellach wedi diflannu. Felly, mae pethau'n newid, ac mae'n briodol bod gennym system ar waith a fydd yn caniatáu i gymwysterau gael eu hadolygu er mwyn iddynt fod mor gyfoes â phosibl.

That is important in relation to your point that learners must be in a position to have portable qualifications that can be taken and recognised by any other part of the UK, and further afield, if they are going on to higher education. We have already been assured that admission officers in higher education are already fully aware of a whole group of international qualifications. So, that is not a particularly difficult point for them. Huw Evans and his team have looked at the qualification system in Scotland and further afield, and they will continue to take evidence where there is best practice and will

Mae hynny'n bwysig o ran eich pwynt bod rhaid i ddysgwyr fod mewn sefyllfa i gael cymwysterau cludadwy y gellir eu cymryd a'u cydnabod gan unrhyw ran arall o'r DU, ac ymhellach i ffwrdd, os ydynt yn symud ymlaen at addysg uwch. Rydym eisoes wedi cael sicrwydd bod swyddogion mynediad at addysg uwch eisoes yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r holl gymwysterau rhyngwladol sydd ar gael. Felly, nid yw hynny'n bwynt arbennig o anodd iddynt. Mae Huw Evans a'i dîm wedi edrych ar y system gymwysterau yn yr Alban a thu hwnt, a byddant yn parhau i gasglu tystiolaeth lle y mae arferion gorau a byddant

build on that.

yn adeiladu ar hynny.

You mentioned young people staying in education for longer, which is the trend in Wales. That is one of the reasons for questioning GCSEs with regard to whether a major examination at 16 is as relevant now as it once was. I must stress that no-one is suggesting that the GCSE system is broken in that sense and, indeed, so far, the greatest number of respondents believe it to be a strong qualification that is respected and understood in Wales. However, that is not to say that there is not scope for improvement.

Soniasoch am bobl ifanc yn aros mewn addysg am gyfnod hwy, sef y duedd yng Nghymru. Dyna un o'r rhesymau dros gwestiynu TGAU, gan ofyn a yw arholiadau mawr pan fo disgyblion yn 16 oed yr un mor berthnasol yn awr ag yr oeddent ar un adeg. Rhaid imi bwysleisio nad oes neb yn awgrymu bod y system TGAU wedi methu yn yr ystyr hwnnw ac, yn wir, hyd yn hyn, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebwyr yn credu ei fod yn gymhwyster cryf sy'n cael ei barchu a'i ddeall yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes lle i wella.

4.30 p.m.

Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are not a particular theme of this review, which is looking at the qualifications and not necessarily at how they are taught or what assistance may be required. However, there is certainly other work ongoing to look at such matters. The point you make about vocational qualifications is quite right. Vocational qualifications are very important and, for some young people, they are the best way forward. There must be free choice; I accept that absolutely. What is crucial is that vocational qualifications meet the needs of industry, whether through companies or sector skills councils. It is crucial that those organisations play a key part in determining the specifications for vocational qualifications. That will be part of this work.

Nid yw pobl ifanc o gefndiroedd difreintiedig yn thema benodol yn yr adolygiad hwn, sy'n edrych ar y cymwysterau ac nid o reidrwydd ar sut y maent yn cael eu dysgu neu pa gymorth y bydd ei angen. Fodd bynnag, yn sicr mae gwaith arall yn mynd rhagddo i edrych ar faterion o'r fath. Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch am gymwysterau galwedigaethol yn berffaith iawn. Mae cymwysterau galwedigaethol yn bwysig iawn ac, i rai pobl ifanc, dyna'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Rhaid i bobl gael dewis fel y mynnont; rwyf yn derbyn hynny'n llwyr. Yr hyn sy'n hanfodol yw bod cymwysterau galwedigaethol yn diwallu anghenion diwydiant, boed hynny drwy gwmnïau neu gynghorau sgiliau sector. Mae'n hanfodol bod y sefydliadau hynny yn chwarae rhan allweddol wrth benderfynu ar y manylebau ar gyfer cymwysterau galwedigaethol. Bydd hynny'n rhan o'r gwaith hwn.

Numeracy and literacy form a work stream in their own right within the qualifications review. We are talking about functional numeracy and literacy. That is the area most in need of being addressed. With regard to the review, which will look at ages 14 to 16 and 16 to 19, the national literacy and numeracy framework comes into play up to the age of 14. We have to build on that afterwards so that, when they leave school, the literacy issues have been properly addressed.

Mae rhifedd a llythrennedd yn ffrwd waith yn eu rhinwedd eu hunain o fewn yr adolygiad o gymwysterau. Rydym yn sôn am rifedd a llythrennedd ymarferol. Dyna'r maes y mae mwyaf o angen rhoi sylw iddo. O ran yr adolygiad, a fydd yn edrych ar bobl ifanc rhwng 14 a 16 oed a rhwng 16 a 19 oed, mae'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol yn gymwys hyd at 14 oed. Mae'n rhaid inni adeiladu ar hynny wedyn er mwyn sicrhau, pan fydd pobl ifanc yn gadael yr ysgol, fod materion sy'n ymwneud â llythrennedd wedi cael sylw priodol.

Jocelyn Davies: Deputy Minister, we

Jocelyn Davies: Ddirprwy Weinidog, rydym

certainly welcome the qualifications review. You already know that we favour a standard national qualification with a single exam system to set GCSE and A-level qualifications in mainstream subjects because we feel that the marketisation of qualifications has not served us particularly well, with examination boards competing against each other. We want to see a system that ensures that good qualification opportunities are available and are offered to students with appropriate literacy and numeracy skills. You will know that the Children and Young People Committee has taken some evidence on the courses available. This was not for your review, but another purpose. However, during that evidence taking, the committee heard that there is a vast and confusing array of courses available to learners at the age of 14: some of those are vocational, but the learner engagement in setting up the courses has perhaps not been what it ought to have been. Perhaps you would like to outline for us how you intend to engage with learners during your review.

We also heard that parents are highly influential when it comes to learners making choices about which qualifications to pursue. Therefore, how best are we to inform parents about these choices to ensure that they are not themselves relying on outdated ideas? I mean, you might be suggesting that people take O-levels, for example. People's past experiences will have influenced them, but they may not realise how much of an influence they have on their children. Another issue of concern for us was the evidence that some institutions offer courses and, therefore, qualifications according to staff availability and the preferences of staff rather than what learners want or what meets the needs of the local economy. Therefore, perhaps you can tell us whether your review also confirmed that finding.

Finally, how will you ensure that we are providing qualifications and experiences, including interpersonal skills, punctuality and a work ethic, that will equip learners? Of

yn sicr yn croesawu'r adolygiad o gymwysterau. Rydych yn gwybod eisoes ein bod yn ffafrio cymhwyster cenedlaethol safonol gydag un system o arholiadau i osod cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch mewn pynciau prif ffrwd oherwydd ein bod yn teimlo nad yw'r marchnadeiddio ar gymwysterau wedi bod yn fuddiol iawn inni, wrth i fyrddau arholi gystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd. Rydym am weld system sy'n sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i ennill cymwysterau da ar gael a'u bod yn cael eu cynnig i fyfyrwyr sydd â'r sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd priodol. Byddwch yn gwybod bod y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc wedi casglu rhywfaint o dystiolaeth am y cyrsiau sydd ar gael. Nid ar gyfer eich adolygiad yr oedd hyn, ond at ddiben arall. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod y broses o gasglu tystiolaeth, clywodd y pwyllgor fod amrywiaeth eang a dryslyd o gyrsiau ar gael i ddysgwyr pan fyddant yn 14 oed: mae rhai ohonynt yn alwedigaethol, ond efallai nad yw'r gwaith o ennyn diddordeb dysgwyr yn y broses o sefydlu'r cyrsiau wedi bod cystal ag y dylai fod. Efallai yr hoffech amlinellu inni sut yr ydych yn bwriadu ymgysylltu â dysgwyr yn ystod eich adolygiad.

Clywsom hefyd fod rhieni'n hynod ddylanwadol pan fo dysgwyr yn gwneud dewisiadau ynghylch pa gymwysterau i geisio amdanynt. Felly, beth yw'r ffordd orau i hysbysu rhieni am y dewisiadau hyn i sicrhau nad ydynt yn dibynnu ar syniadau hen ffasiwn eu hunain? Hynny yw, efallai eich bod yn awgrymu bod pobl yn sefyll arholiadau lefel O, er enghraifft. Bydd profiadau pobl yn y gorffennol wedi dylanwadu arnynt, ond efallai nad ydynt yn sylweddoli faint o ddylanwad y maent yn ei gael ar eu plant. Mater arall a oedd yn peri pryder inni oedd y dystiolaeth bod rhai sefydliadau'n cynnig cyrsiau ac, felly, cymwysterau ar sail y staff a oedd ar gael a'r hyn sydd orau gan y staff yn hytrach na'r hyn y mae ar ddysgwyr ei eisiau neu'r hyn sy'n diwallu anghenion yr economi leol. Felly, efallai y gallwch ddweud wrthym a yw eich adolygiad hefyd yn cadarnhau'r canfyddiad hwnnw.

Yn olaf, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau ein bod yn darparu cymwysterau a phrofiadau, gan gynnwys sgiliau rhyngbersonol, prydlondeb ac etheg gwaith, a fydd yn paratoi dysgwyr?

course, what we want to do is provide people with the qualifications and experience that will equip them for the world of work.

Wrth gwrs, yr hyn yr ydym am ei wneud yw rhoi cymwysterau a phrofiad i bobl a fydd yn eu paratoi ar gyfer byd gwaith.

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank Jocelyn Davies very much for those remarks. Again, I am grateful for the general welcome that she has given this review and consultation. The issue of the marketplace for qualifications is not part of the review as such; it is a separate matter that is being considered. However, inevitably, as I know from what Huw Evans has told me, issues to do with that have been brought to his attention. So, he will be flagging it up where it is relevant, but the review is focusing on the qualifications themselves and not the marketplace.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch yn fawr iawn i Jocelyn Davies am y sylwadau hynny. Unwaith eto, rwy'n ddiolchgar am y croeso cyffredinol y mae wedi'i roi i'r adolygiad a'r ymgynghoriad. Nid yw mater y farchnad ar gyfer cymwysterau yn rhan o'r adolygiad fel y cyfryw; mae'n fater ar wahân sy'n cael ei ystyried. Fodd bynnag, yn anochel, fel y gwn ar sail yr hyn y mae Huw Evans wedi'i ddweud wrthyf, mae materion sy'n ymwneud â hynny wedi cael eu dwyn i'w sylw. Felly, bydd yn codi hynny, lle y bo'n berthnasol, ond mae'r adolygiad yn canolbwyntio ar y cymwysterau eu hunain ac nid y farchnad.

I agree with you that what we are talking about is good qualifications—I could not have put it simpler myself—by which we mean qualifications that are valued and are relevant to the future needs of young people and the Welsh economy more generally. I am aware of some of the work of the Children and Young People Committee in this regard. As I pointed out in my answer to Angela Burns, there is a confusing number of qualifications on offer, in terms of both general and vocational qualifications. There is clearly a lot of duplication, which ought to be removed. There are some that have not been used for many years and that can, no doubt, be deleted, but those are matters that the review is looking at.

Rwy'n cytuno â chi mai'r hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano yw cymwysterau da—ni fyddwn wedi gallu mynegi hynny'n symlach fy hun—a'r hyn yr ydym yn ei olygu wrth hynny yw cymwysterau sy'n cael eu gwerthfawrogi ac sy'n berthnasol i anghenion pobl ifanc ac economi Cymru'n fwy cyffredinol at y dyfodol. Rwy'n ymwybodol o rywfaint o waith y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc yn hyn o beth. Fel y dywedais yn fy ymateb i Angela Burns, mae nifer dryslyd o gymwysterau ar gael—o ran cymwysterau cyffredinol a galwedigaethol. Mae'n amlwg bod llawer o ddyblygu y dylid ei ddileu. Mae rhai nad ydynt wedi cael eu defnyddio ers blynyddoedd lawer ac y gellir, yn ddiau, eu dileu, ond mae'r adolygiad yn edrych ar y materion hyn.

On the issue of learner engagement, and, indeed, parent engagement for that matter, you are absolutely right; one of the steers that I gave to the review when it was set up was that all genuinely interested parties had to be able to contribute to this review, and that most certainly, among others, included learners and their families. I could say flippantly, 'They can reply to the consultation document', and of course they can, but I think that that might be a bit of a burdensome task for most learners. So, right across Wales, we have organised events called 'The Real Conversation', which have brought together learners from schools and colleges, and their parents when they are able to come along, to meet with educationalists and, crucially,

O ran ennyn diddordeb dysgwyr, ac, yn wir, ennyn diddordeb rhieni yn hynny o beth, rydych yn llygad eich lle; un o'r awgrymiadau a roddais i'r adolygiad pan gafodd ei sefydlu oedd bod yn rhaid sicrhau bod pawb sydd â diddordeb gwirioneddol yn gallu cyfrannu at yr adolygiad hwn, ac roedd hynny yn bendant yn cynnwys dysgwyr a'u teuluoedd, ymhlith eraill. Gallwn ddweud yn wamal, 'Maent yn gallu ymateb i'r ddogfen ymgynghori', ac wrth gwrs mae hynny'n wir, ond rwy'n meddwl y gallai hynny fod yn dasg feichus i'r rhan fwyaf o ddysgwyr. Felly, ledled Cymru, rydym wedi trefnu digwyddiadau o'r enw 'Y Sgwrs Go Iawn', sydd wedi dwyn ynghyd ddysgwyr o ysgolion a cholegau, a'u rhieni pan fyddant

employers and representatives of FE and HE, where issues like this are discussed. I have attended the two events that have been held so far. The first was in Swansea, where I launched the review of qualifications. The theme there was what qualifications young people wanted and what they were looking for from the education system in terms of their future employment or future learning. Excellent information came back from that. We then held a further event at Wrexham, which talked about skills, what skills employers wanted, what young people thought of that and how they thought that could be addressed through the education system and the qualifications system.

yn gallu dod, i gwrdd ag addysgwyr ac, yn hollbwysig, cyflogwyr a chynrychiolwyr addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, lle y mae materion fel hyn yn cael eu trafod. Rwyf wedi mynd i'r ddau ddigwyddiad sydd wedi'u cynnal hyd yn hyn. Roedd y cyntaf yn Abertawe, lle y lansiais yr adolygiad o gymwysterau. Y thema oedd pa gymwysterau y mae ar bobl ifanc eu heisiau a beth y maent yn chwilio amdano yn y system addysg o ran eu gwaith yn y dyfodol neu ddysgu yn y dyfodol. Deilliodd gwybodaeth ardderchog o hynny. Yna, gwnaethom gynnal digwyddiad arall yn Wrecsam, lle y soniwyd am sgiliau, pa sgiliau y mae ar gyflogwyr eu heisiau, yr hyn y mae pobl ifanc yn ei feddwl am hynny a sut y maent yn credu y gellid rhoi sylw i hynny drwy'r system addysg a'r system gymwysterau.

On the issue of O-levels, I referred again to my history, but I can tell you now that even today—well, not today, but if you understand what I mean—I still meet employers and parents who refer to O-levels, which disappeared decades ago. So, there is a job of work for us to do. This links in to understanding, particularly by employers outside Wales, and communicating what qualifications are all about. That will be a key aspect of our work, once we have come to some conclusions on that.

O ran cymwysterau lefel O, cyfeiriais eto at fy hanes, ond gallaf ddweud wrthych yn awr, hyd yn oed heddiw—wel, nid heddiw, ond rydych yn deall fy mhwynt—fy mod yn parhau i gyfarfod â chyflogwyr a rhieni sy'n cyfeirio at arholiadau lefel O, a wnaeth ddiflannu ddegawdau'n ôl. Felly, mae tipyn o waith inni ei wneud. Mae hyn yn cysylltu â dealltwriaeth, yn enwedig gan gyflogwyr y tu allan i Gymru, a chyfleu beth yw pwrpas cymwysterau. Bydd hynny'n agwedd allweddol ar ein gwaith, wedi inni ddod i rai casgliadau ynghylch hynny.

On the issue of learning centres offering qualifications that they feel best placed to deliver, that is a difficulty. That is recognised, but we have to overcome that. While it is not the job of the review to say how schools and colleges should be organised, it will take evidence from schools, colleges and, of course, learners on what is on offer. One of the key drivers of this will be what employers need. The FE sector in particular is generally good at responding to what employers want. I was at the ColegauCymru conference the week before last in Llandudno and these points were made there.

O ran canolfannau dysgu sy'n cynnig y cymwysterau y maent yn teimlo eu bod yn y sefyllfa orau i'w darparu, mae hynny'n anodd. Mae hynny'n cael ei gydnabod, ond mae'n rhaid inni oresgyn hynny. Er nad gwaith yr adolygiad yw dweud sut y dylai ysgolion a cholegau gael eu trefnu, bydd yn casglu tystiolaeth gan ysgolion, colegau ac, wrth gwrs, dysgwyr ynghylch beth sydd ar gael. Un o'r pethau allweddol a fydd yn llywio hyn fydd yr hyn sydd ei angen ar gyflogwyr. Mae'r sector addysg bellach yn arbennig yn dda, at ei gilydd, o ran ymateb i'r hyn y mae ar gyflogwyr ei eisiau. Roeddwn yng nghynhadledd ColegauCymru yr wythnos cyn yr wythnos diwethaf yn Llandudno a chafodd y pwyntiau hyn eu gwneud yno.

Finally, you mentioned the key skills and essential skills qualifications, which include

Yn olaf, gwnaethoch sôn am y sgiliau allweddol a chymwysterau sgiliau hanfodol,

communication, application of number and IT. Those are the key issues that we must ensure are embedded one way or another in our qualifications system, or as standalone qualifications. There is also the issue of wider key skills. You mentioned problem solving, turning up and team working. In many respects, all these issues are just as important and are issues that employers certainly talk to us about. Those will form part of this review.

sy'n cynnwys cyfathrebu, cymhwyso rhif a TG. Dyna'r materion allweddol y mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu hymgorffori yn ein system gymwysterau, rywfodd neu'i gilydd, neu fel cymwysterau ar wahân. Mater arall yw sgiliau allweddol ehangach. Gwnaethoch sôn am ddatrys problemau, presenoldeb a gweithio mewn tîm. Ar lawer ystyr, mae'r holl faterion hyn yr un mor bwysig ac yn faterion y mae cyflogwyr yn sicr yn eu codi wrth siarad â ni. Byddant yn rhan o'r adolygiad hwn.

Aled Roberts: Deputy Minister, I welcome, as I think we all did in September, the review that is being undertaken. I also welcome the document issued on 31 May, which I think is very comprehensive. It is quite right, as you suggest, that the review board should test emerging views; we have started testing those views here this afternoon. It is clear that the more detailed opinions of stakeholders should be considered in full with regard to what is coming forward.

Aled Roberts: Ddirprwy Weinidog, rwy'n croesawu, fel y gwnaeth pob un ohonom ym mis Medi, rwy'n credu, yr adolygiad sydd ar y gweill. Rwy'n croesawu hefyd y ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd ar 31 Mai—rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn gynhwysfawr iawn. Mae'n hollol iawn, fel yr awgrymwch, fod y bwrdd yn rhoi prawf ar y safbwyntiau sy'n dod i'r amlwg; rydym wedi dechrau rhoi prawf ar y safbwyntiau hynny y prynhawn yma. Mae'n amlwg y dylai safbwyntiau mwy manwl rhanddeiliaid gael eu hystyried yn llawn mewn perthynas â'r hyn a gyflwynir.

However, a number of questions arise from the consultation document. It is encouraging that the review board started its work by considering the purpose of qualifications, and I welcome the clear statement that is made in the document that it does not think that education should be about teaching to a test, but that it should be about providing a broader general education at 14 to 16 that prepares people for the workplace and for higher education. Therefore, I welcome your reassurance this afternoon that there is no policy of ideological divergence, but it is the case that education is a devolved matter. Decisions are being taken apace at Westminster, and we need to step back and consider whether, as a matter of policy, we agree with them. It is clearly not the position that, as a devolved legislature, we should meekly accept decisions that have been made at the Westminster level.

Fodd bynnag, mae nifer o gwestiynau yn codi yn sgîl y ddogfen ymgynghori. Mae'n galonogol bod y bwrdd adolygu wedi dechrau ei waith drwy ystyried pwrpas cymwysterau, ac rwy'n croesawu'r datganiad clir sydd yn y ddogfen nad yw'n credu y dylai addysg ymwneud ag addysgu ar gyfer prawf, ond y dylai ymwneud â darparu addysg gyffredinol ehangach i bobl ifanc rhwng 14 ac 16 oed sy'n eu paratoi ar gyfer y gweithle ac addysg uwch. Felly, rwy'n croesawu'r sicrwydd a roesoch y prynhawn yma nad oes polisi o ymwahanu'n ideolegol, ond mae'n wir bod addysg yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli. Mae penderfyniadau yn cael eu cymryd yn gyflym yn San Steffan, ac mae angen inni gymryd cam yn ôl ac ystyried a ydym yn cytuno â hwy, fel mater o bolisi. Mae'n amlwg na ddylem ni, fel deddfwrfa ddatganoledig, dderbyn yn llywaeth benderfyniadau sydd wedi'u gwneud ar lefel San Steffan.

As you said, I have also sat O-levels and my son is sitting two GCSE modules today. He is having a very different experience to that which I had when we could cram everything in during the last six weeks of the fifth form and had quite an easy—

Fel y dywedasoch, rwyf finnau wedi sefyll arholiadau lefel O ac mae fy mab yn sefyll dau fodiwl TGAU heddiw. Mae'n cael profiad gwahanol iawn i'r hyn a gefais i pan allem ddysgu popeth ar frys yn ystod chwe wythnos olaf y pumed dosbarth ac roedd yn

hawdd o ran—

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): Speak for yourself. [*Laughter.*]

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Siaradwch chi drosoch eich hun. [*Chwerthin.*]

Aled Roberts: I will bow to the Minister's knowledge of these matters.

Aled Roberts: Ildiaf i ddealltwriaeth y Gweinidog o'r materion hyn.

There is a reference in the document to discussions that I know are taking place in many schools in Wales, where they are looking at pupils sitting GCSEs in year 9. That is a discussion that we need to have, because my experience in my region, where some schools have started introducing GCSE modules in year 9, is that pupils conclude their subjects in year 10, which means that they end up treading water, to a large degree, in year 11, because there are real obstacles to their proceeding on to A-level courses before they reach year 12. There are very important issues that we need to consider as an Assembly and the appointment of this review board gives us the opportunity to look at the situation.

Mae cyfeiriad yn y ddogfen at drafodaethau yr wyf yn gwybod eu bod yn cael eu cynnal mewn llawer o ysgolion yng Nghymru, lle y maent yn edrych ar y posibilrwydd y gallai disgyblion sefyll arholiadau TGAU ym mlwyddyn 9. Mae honno'n drafodaeth y mae angen ei chael, oherwydd fy mhrofiad i yn fy rhanbarth i, lle y mae rhai ysgolion wedi dechrau cyflwyno modiwlau TGAU ym mlwyddyn 9, yw bod disgyblion yn gorffen eu pynciau ym mlwyddyn 10, sy'n golygu eu bod yn nofio yn eu hunfan, i raddau helaeth, ym mlwyddyn 11, gan fod rhwystrau gwirioneddol yn eu hatal rhag symud ymlaen i gyrsiau Safon Uwch cyn iddynt gyrraedd blwyddyn 12. Mae'r rhain yn faterion pwysig iawn y mae angen inni eu hystyried fel Cynulliad ac mae penodi'r bwrdd adolygu hwn yn rhoi cyfle inni edrych ar y sefyllfa.

I also support what Jocelyn Davies said with regard to the work of the Children and Young People Committee. It is readily apparent that there are huge gaps as far as the use of labour market intelligence is concerned in the way that curricula are framed, but, more importantly, perhaps, in the way in which schools offer vocational courses and what they consider is most appropriate for them. Again, the document clearly identifies that there is a bit of a gap as far as that is concerned.

Rwyf hefyd yn cefnogi'r hyn a ddywedodd Jocelyn Davies ynghylch gwaith y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Mae'n ddigon amlwg bod bylchau mawr o ran y defnydd o wybodaeth am y farchnad lafur yn y ffordd y mae'r cwricwla'n cael eu llunio, ond, yn bwysicach, efallai, yn y ffordd y mae ysgolion yn cynnig cyrsiau galwedigaethol a'r hyn sydd fwyaf priodol iddynt yn eu barn hwy. Unwaith eto, mae'r ddogfen yn nodi'n glir fod tipyn o fwlch cyn belled ag y mae hynny yn y cwestiwn.

I would also like to point out a particular issue from my experience in Wrexham. The document refers to some work that is being undertaken with regard to 16 and 17-year-olds who are not in education, employment or training and suggests that difficulties are now rearing their heads with regard to 18, 19 and even 20-year-olds. We have to ask whether that is due to the qualifications that are being reviewed in this process or whether there are incentives for private companies and Careers Wales to direct resources towards 16 and 17-year-olds to keep them on courses, to take

Hoffwn hefyd dynnu sylw at fater penodol a wnaeth godi yn Wrecsam. Mae'r ddogfen yn cyfeirio at waith sy'n cael ei wneud mewn perthynas â phobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, ac yn awgrymu bod anawsterau yn codi erbyn hyn mewn perthynas â phobl ifanc 18, 19 a hyd yn oed 20 oed. Mae'n rhaid inni ofyn a yw hynny oherwydd y cymwysterau sy'n cael eu hadolygu yn y broses hon, neu a oes cymhellion sy'n annog cwmnïau preifat a Gyrfa Cymru i gyfeirio adnoddau tuag at bobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed i'w

them off the NEET registers, so that what we have then are those same people returning to not being in employment, education or training at the age of 18, at a stage when no performance management tool is assessing them.

cadw ar gyrsiau a'u tynnu oddi ar y cofrestrau NEET. O ganlyniad i hynny, bydd yr un bobl yn mynd yn ôl i'r un sefyllfa,sef nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant yn 18 oed, ar adeg pan nad oes dim un offeryn rheoli perfformiad yn eu hasesu.

I welcome your reassurances with regard to the work that has been undertaken in the consultation. I have to say that I had concerns with regard to some of the consultation exercises that are taking place—not the ones that you referred to in Swansea and Wrexham—because it appears that focus groups were being arranged in schools and there is no evidence whatsoever in the document that parents were included. Another lesson that we had from the Children and Young People Committee is that it is all very well for the Government to set up systems, as it did with the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009, but we minimise the influence of parents at our peril. We need to give full regard to the views of parents on that issue.

Croesawaf y sicrwydd a roesoch o ran y gwaith a wnaed yn yr ymgynghoriad. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn pryderu am rai o'r ymgyngoriadau sy'n digwydd—nid y rhai y gwnaethoch gyfeirio atynt yn Abertawe a Wrecsam—oherwydd ei bod yn ymddangos bod grwpiau ffocws yn cael eu trefnu mewn ysgolion ac nid oes tystiolaeth o gwbl yn y ddogfen fod rhieni wedi cael eu cynnwys. Gwers arall a gawsom gan y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc yw ei bod yn iawn bod y Llywodraeth yn sefydlu systemau, fel y gwnaeth gyda'r Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009, ond gwae ni os byddwn yn lleihau dylanwad rhieni. Rhaid inni roi ystyriaeth lawn i farn y rhieni ar y mater hwnnw.

4.45 p.m.

Finally, as far as consultation is concerned, we perhaps need to canvass the opinions of higher education institutions in England to a greater extent rather than just canvassing the opinions of institutions in Bath and Manchester, which are referred to in the document. Perhaps we also need to include industry on a UK-wide basis, in terms of finding out what its approach would be towards a Wales-only approach, were we to go down that route.

Yn olaf, o ran ymgynghori, efallai bod angen inni geisio barn y sefydliadau addysg uwch yn Lloegr i raddau helaethach yn hytrach na cheisio safbwyntiau sefydliadau yng Nghaerfaddon a Manceinion yn unig, sef y rhai y cyfeirir atynt yn y ddogfen. Efallai bod angen inni hefyd gynnwys diwydiant ledled y DU, o ran gwybod beth fyddai ei ymagwedd tuag at ddull Cymru-yn-unig o weithio, pe baem yn dilyn y trywydd hwnnw.

Sandy Mewies: Before the Deputy Minister begins his response, we are running out of time for this item. I therefore ask the two speakers who will follow the Deputy Minister to limit themselves to fresh questions.

Sandy Mewies: Cyn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ddechrau ymateb, rydym yn brin o amser ar gyfer yr eitem hon. Felly, rwy'n gofyn i'r ddau siaradwr a fydd yn dilyn y Dirprwy Weinidog i gyfyngu eu hunain i gwestiynau newydd.

Jeff Cuthbert: I will also do my best to be brief. I was glad to hear you say 'finally', Aled, because I had just run out of paper.

Jeff Cuthbert: Byddaf i, hefyd, yn ymdrechu i fod yn gryno. Roeddwn yn falch o'ch clywed yn dweud 'yn olaf', Aled, oherwydd rwyf newydd ddefnyddio'r holl bapur sydd gennyf i.

I thank the Lib-Dem spokesperson for the

Diolch i lefarydd y Democratiaid

general welcome that he has given this review. It is crucial that we test emerging views. He is quite right about that. Huw Evans and his team are very wise to put their initial thoughts on things such as the grading of the advanced-level baccalaureate out to greater scrutiny and testing, and to receive what evidence comes back before we take any final decisions on how things may be achieved. I can assure the Member that we will be taking full account of the evidence as it comes back to us.

Rhyddfrydol am y croeso cyffredinol a roddodd i'r adolygiad hwn. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn profi'r safbwyntiau sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Mae'n hollol iawn am hynny. Mae Huw Evans a'i dîm yn ddoeth iawn wrth gyflwyno eu syniadau cychwynnol am bethau fel cael mwy o waith craffu a phrofion ar gyfer system raddio'r fagloriaeth uwch, a chael y dystiolaeth yn sgîl hynny cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniadau terfynol ar sut mae cyflawni pethau. Gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod y byddwn yn ystyried y dystiolaeth yn llawn pan ddaw.

I will group a few things together in addressing the next point. In terms of what is happening in England, the Member is right. We must take account of what is happening in England and the rest of the UK in that regard. Some of it might be all right. We are not saying that everything is wrong and bad. However, we want to make sure that we do not do what we believe has happened in England, where there is some ideology driving the process. We want everything to be tested. What happens in England and the feedback that we get will form part of Huw Evans's review, and that will be part of our evidence base.

Byddaf yn grwpio rhai pethau gyda'i gilydd wrth ymdrin â'r pwynt nesaf. O ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr, mae'r Aelod yn iawn. Rhaid inni ystyried yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr a gweddill y DU yn hynny o beth. Efallai y bydd peth ohono'n iawn. Nid ydym yn dweud bod popeth yn anghywir ac yn ddrwg. Fodd bynnag, rydym eisiau sicrhau nad ydym yn gwneud yr hyn y credwn sydd wedi digwydd yn Lloegr, lle mae rhywfaint o ideoleg yn gyrru'r broses. Rydym eisiau profi popeth. Bydd yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr a'r adborth a gawn yn cyfrannu at adolygiad Huw Evans, a bydd hynny yn rhan o'n tystiolaeth.

The Member also raised the issue of when GCSEs should be taken. I think that he was referring to our 'stage not age' statement, which points out that there are perhaps grounds for greater flexibility, within reason, as to when young people can take those examinations. Young people, like older people, develop at different stages. Some may be ready earlier, and some may be ready later. I am a great supporter of young people staying in education for longer, provided that they are pursuing proper courses and proper qualifications. In that regard, I would be concerned if there was evidence—and I take what the Member said about the information that was given to the Children and Young People Committee—that some training providers may be keeping young people in education longer for statistical purposes, and not necessarily for the benefit of the learners themselves. That is a matter that I will look into. I will draw Huw Evans's attention to it during the review meetings that he has. That is not an issue for the qualifications system itself, but it is certainly a matter that relates to

Bu i'r Aelod hefyd godi'r mater o bryd y dylid sefyll arholiadau TGAU. Rwy'n credu ei fod yn cyfeirio at ein datganiad am ganolbwyntio ar gyrhaeddiad yn hytrach nag oed, sy'n awgrymu bod sail ar gyfer mwy o hyblygrwydd, o fewn rheswm, o ran pryd y gall pobl ifanc sefyll yr arholiadau hynny. Mae pobl ifanc, fel pobl hŷn, yn datblygu ar wahanol adegau. Efallai y bydd rhai yn barod yn gynt, a gall rhai fod yn barod yn hwyrach. Rwy'n gefnogwr brwd o weld pobl ifanc yn parhau mewn addysg am gyfnod hwy, ar yr amod eu bod yn dilyn cyrsiau priodol ac yn ceisio cael cymwysterau priodol. Yn hynny o beth, byddwn yn bryderus pe bai tystiolaeth—ac rwy'n cydnabod yr hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod am y wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc—ei bod yn bosibl bod rhai darparwyr hyfforddiant yn cadw pobl ifanc mewn addysg am gyfnod pellach at ddibenion ystadegol, ac nid o reidrwydd er lles y dysgwyr eu hunain. Mae hynny'n fater y byddaf yn ymchwilio iddo. Nodaf hyn wrth Huw Evans yn ystod ei gyfarfodydd adolygu.

it.

Nid yw hynny'n fater ar gyfer y system gymwysterau ei hun, ond mae'n sicr yn fater sy'n ymwneud â hi.

In terms of focus groups, it is clearly very important that parents are involved. I would be concerned if parents were excluded from those discussions—unless that was done for very good reasons, such as if a peer group discussion by pupils only was required. Parents are undoubtedly the biggest influence on their children; that is a bit of a no-brainer. Therefore, it is very important that they understand what we are trying to do. Certainly, with the communications team, which I meet on a monthly basis, this is one of the issues that we need to address.

O ran grwpiau ffocws, mae'n amlwg yn bwysig iawn bod rhieni'n cael eu cynnwys. Byddwn yn pryderu pe bai rhieni yn cael eu heithrio o'r trafodaethau hynny—oni bai bod hynny am resymau da iawn, er enghraifft, pe bai grŵp trafod cyfoedion, i ddisgyblion yn unig, yn ofynnol. Yn ddi-os, rhieni yw'r dylanwad mwyaf ar eu plant; mae hynny'n hollol amlwg. Felly, mae'n bwysig iawn eu bod yn deall yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud. Yn sicr, gyda'r tîm cyfathrebu, yr wyf yn cwrdd ag ef yn fisol, bydd hwn yn un o'r materion y bydd angen inni roi sylw iddynt.

Finally, regarding the opinion of higher education institutions and employers in England, we need to communicate well to them what we are doing. The resources of the review team are limited; it is not able to go to every HE institution in England. However, we are communicating with those institutions, and we will certainly be inviting them to take part in the consultation.

Yn olaf, o ran barn sefydliadau addysg uwch a chyflogwyr yn Lloegr, mae angen inni gyfathrebu'n dda iddynt yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud. Mae adnoddau'r tîm adolygu yn gyfyngedig; nid yw'n gallu mynd at bob sefydliad addysg uwch yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cyfathrebu â'r sefydliadau hynny, a byddwn yn sicr yn eu gwahodd i gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad.

David Rees: I will cut short my long speech. Deputy Minister, I applaud the statement by the Welsh Government, and I welcome the involvement of employers to achieve something that you mentioned early in your statement, which is qualifications that are understood. On that basis, what a qualification means is important. Will the Government also look at the assessment of qualifications? I am one of those sad people who tend to look at curricula and course programmes, as I used to have that responsibility, and curricula tend to have complex outcomes and classifications of what is achieved in any particular qualification. Will you be looking at a framework to simplify the process, whether it is based on learner outcomes, assessment criteria or competences, so that universities, employers and everyone else can understand clearly what the learner can demonstrate in skills and knowledge by a qualification?

David Rees: Byddaf yn cwtogi fy araith hir. Ddirprwy Weinidog, rwy'n cymeradwyo'r datganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac rwy'n croesawu cyfraniad cyflogwyr i sicrhau rhywbeth y soniasoch amdano ar ddechrau eich datganiad, sef cymwysterau a ddeellir. Ar sail hynny, mae ystyr cymhwyster yn bwysig. A fydd y Llywodraeth hefyd yn edrych ar asesu cymwysterau? Rwy'n un o'r rhai trist hynny sy'n tueddu i edrych ar raglenni cwricwla a chyrsiau, oherwydd roeddwn yn arfer bod yn gyfrifol am hynny, ac mae tuedd i gwricwla gael canlyniadau a dosbarthiadau cymhleth o ran yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyflawni ar gyfer cymhwyster penodol. A fyddwch yn ystyried fframwaith i symleiddio'r broses, p'un ai ei fod yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau i ddysgwyr, meini prawf asesu neu gymwyseddau, fel y gall prifysgolion, cyflogwyr a phawb arall ddeall yn glir beth yw'r sgiliau a'r wybodaeth sydd gan ddysgwr o ganlyniad i ennill cymhwyster?

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank David Rees very much for that. It is getting to the heart of it.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch yn fawr i David Rees am hynny. Mae hynny'n mynd at wraidd y

What does a good qualification mean? Well, as I said, we want a qualifications system that contains qualifications that are valued, understood and relevant, and that must mean that they are meaningful in terms of the future employment or further learning desired by that learner. That demands that employers are comfortable with what is being studied and obtained and that they are with us in that regard. It is also why we are going to have a system of futureproofing in this, so that we can ensure that, within reason and within relatively decent periods of time, we can look again at the qualifications system to see whether the qualifications are current and up to date—changes in technology and IT are a glaring example. We need to make sure that what we are offering young people is relevant to the here and now.

mater. Beth y mae cymhwyster da yn ei olygu? Wel, fel y dywedais, rydym eisiau system gymwysterau sy'n cynnwys cymwysterau sy'n cael eu gwerthfawrogi a'u deall ac sy'n berthnasol, a rhaid i hynny olygu eu bod yn ystyrlon o ran cyflogaeth yn y dyfodol neu awydd gan ddysgwr i ddysgu rhagor. Mae hynny'n golygu bod yn rhaid i gyflogwyr fod yn gyfforddus â'r hyn sy'n cael ei astudio a'i ddysgu, a'u bod gyda ni yn hynny o beth. Dyna pam hefyd y bydd gennym system a fydd yn dal dŵr yn y dyfodol, fel y gallwn sicrhau, o fewn rheswm ac o fewn cyfnodau cymharol briodol, y gallwn edrych eto ar y system gymwysterau i weld a yw'r cymwysterau yn gyfredol—mae newidiadau mewn technoleg a TG yn enghraifft amlwg. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod yr hyn rydym yn ei gynnig i bobl ifanc yn berthnasol i'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

I apologise to Aled Roberts, as he mentioned labour market intelligence informing qualifications. This is the same issue. We have a wealth of information at our disposal that we must use fully.

Rwy'n ymddiheuro i Aled Roberts, oherwydd bu iddo ef sôn am wybodaeth am y farchnad lafur yn llywio cymwysterau. Dyma'r un mater. Mae cyfoeth o wybodaeth ar gael inni a rhaid inni ei defnyddio'n llawn.

Finally, you are absolutely right on the issue of assessment. We have not taken a blanket view on this. Assessment is one of the work streams of the qualifications review, and whatever assessment regime is attached to a particular qualification, it must be fit for purpose, whether it is a linear assessment or a modular assessment, depending on the nature of the qualification.

Yn olaf, rydych yn llygad eich lle ar y mater o asesu. Nid oes gennym farn gyffredinol am hyn. Asesu yw un o feysydd gwaith yr adolygiad o gymwysterau, a pha bynnag drefn asesu sydd ynghlwm wrth gymhwyster penodol, rhaid iddi fod yn addas i'r diben, p'un ai yw'n asesiad unionlin neu'n asesiad modiwlaidd, gan ddibynnu ar natur y cymhwyster.

Suzy Davies: I will try to be as brief as I can. I, too, come to this in a spirit of goodwill and welcome the review.

Suzy Davies: Ceisiaf fod mor fyr ag y gallaf. Rwyf i, hefyd, yn ymateb i hyn ag ysbryd o ewyllys da a chroesawaf yr adolygiad.

First, on the role of employers in designing the content of A-levels, in addition to my consistent interest in making emergency life-saving skills part of the curriculum, I am also concerned about the low take-up of business courses in the pre-16 curriculum. What steps are you taking in this review to involve employers in designing that element of the curriculum?

Yn gyntaf, ar rôl cyflogwyr wrth gynllunio cynnwys cyrsiau Safon Uwch, yn ogystal â'm diddordeb cyson mewn cynnwys sgiliau achub bywyd yn y cwricwlwm, rwyf hefyd yn pryderu am y niferoedd isel sy'n ymgymryd â chyrsiau busnes yn y cwricwlwm cyn-16. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn yr adolygiad hwn i gynnwys cyflogwyr wrth lunio'r elfen honno o'r cwricwlwm?

Secondly, while I completely welcome your assurance that there is no divergence for the

Yn ail, er fy mod yn llwyr groesawu'r sicrwydd a roddwyd gennych nad oes

sake of it, you stated in your address today that any new qualifications would need to align with our priorities as a nation. Obviously, the development of the Welsh language is an obvious place for different priorities, but are you able to give examples of the kind of priorities that are so different that they warrant a different qualification? Surely, we want all our children to be well qualified in relevant subjects.

dargyfeirio dim ond er mwyn dargyfeirio, dywedasoch yn eich anerchiad heddiw y byddai angen i unrhyw gymwysterau newydd fod yn unol â'n blaenoriaethau fel cenedl. Yn amlwg, mae datblygiad yr iaith Gymraeg yn faes amlwg ar gyfer sefydlu blaenoriaethau gwahanol, ond a allwch roi enghreifftiau o'r math o flaenoriaethau sydd mor wahanol fel eu bod yn galw am gymhwyster gwahanol? Onid ydym eisiau i'n holl blant gael cymwysterau da yn y pynciau perthnasol?

Thirdly, can you give us a brief comment on what you mean by the merits or potential merits of the GCSEs in literacy and numeracy? Obviously, that kind of exam has a specific status that could inadvertently highlight the failure of pupils to achieve, rather than their ability to achieve.

Yn drydydd, a allwch wneud sylw byr ar yr hyn yr ydych yn ei olygu wrth rinweddau neu rinweddau posibl y cyrsiau TGAU mewn llythrennedd a rhifedd? Yn amlwg, mae gan y math hwnnw o arholiad statws penodol a allai amlygu methiant disgyblion i gyflawni, yn anfwriadol, yn hytrach na'u gallu i gyflawni.

Finally, are you able to tell us what consideration you have given to the possibility of our institutions being free to prefer qualifications from other parts of the UK and even abroad if you do decide to introduce diverging qualifications?

Yn olaf, a allwch ddweud wrthym ba ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i roi i'r posibilrwydd o ryddhau ein sefydliadau fel y gallant ffafrio cymwysterau o rannau eraill o'r DU a hyd yn oed o dramor os byddwch yn penderfynu cyflwyno cymwysterau sy'n dargyfeirio?

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank Suzy Davies very much for that. I am afraid that I did not catch the very last point that she made.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch yn fawr i Suzy Davies am hynny. Rwy'n ofni na ddeallais y pwynt olaf iddi ei wneud.

Suzy Davies: I was simply asking whether, if you introduce different qualifications for Wales, our schools, colleges and universities will be free to prefer qualifications from other jurisdictions.

Suzy Davies: Yn syml, roeddwn yn holi, os byddwch yn cyflwyno cymwysterau gwahanol i Gymru, a fydd ein hysgolion, colegau a phrifysgolion yn rhydd i ffafrio cymwysterau o awdurdodaethau eraill.

Jeff Cuthbert: I do apologise. I will deal with that point first. It links into the issue of the marketplace for qualifications. That is a separate matter—discussions are going on as to whether there should be one awarding body or whether all should be allowed to compete. Those issues have been brought to the attention of Huw Evans, and he will be commenting on them as an ancillary aspect to the report, so I am not really in a position to add much to that at this point. There will be clarification in due course on that matter.

Jeff Cuthbert: Rwy'n ymddiheuro. Byddaf yn ymdrin â'r pwynt hwnnw yn gyntaf. Mae'n gysylltiedig â'r mater o'r farchnad ar gyfer cymwysterau. Mae hynny'n fater ar wahân—mae trafodaethau'n parhau ynghylch a ddylid cael un corff dyfarnu neu a ddylai pawb gael yr hawl i gystadlu. Mae'r materion hynny wedi eu cyflwyno i sylw Huw Evans, a bydd yn gwneud sylwadau arnynt fel agwedd ategol ar yr adroddiad, felly nid wyf mewn gwirionedd mewn sefyllfa i ychwanegu llawer at hynny ar hyn o bryd. Bydd eglurhad maes o law ar y mater hwnnw.

In terms of the involvement of employers in A-levels—and I know that you have a

O ran cyfranogiad cyflogwyr i gyrsiau Safon Uwch—ac rwy'n gwybod bod gennych

particular interest in life-saving skills—I will answer in general terms, because I do not want to second-guess what will come out of the consultation with regard to the views of employers. This has arisen because, in England, Michael Gove has talked about the higher education sector leading in the design of A-levels, making no explicit reference to employers. Clearly, higher education has a role to play, because many young people will use A-levels for entry to higher education. However, A-levels are qualifications in their own right, and many will seek to go initially into employment, and possibly to higher education in later life. So, it is crucial that, whatever is in the specification for relevant A-levels, employers' views are solicited and taken account of, within limits. As I have often said, employers will not lead this review, but they will most definitely inform it. We will make sure that their views are covered.

ddiddordeb penodol mewn sgiliau achub bywyd—rhoddaf ateb cyffredinol, oherwydd nid wyf am ddyfalu beth fydd canfyddiadau'r ymgynghoriad o ran barn cyflogwyr. Mae hyn wedi codi oherwydd, yn Lloegr, mae Michael Gove wedi sôn am y sector addysg uwch yn arwain wrth lunio cyrsiau Safon Uwch, heb gyfeirio at gyflogwyr yn benodol. Yn amlwg, mae gan addysg uwch ran yn hyn, oherwydd bydd nifer o bobl ifanc yn defnyddio cyrsiau Safon Uwch i gael mynediad at addysg uwch. Fodd bynnag, mae Safon Uwch yn gymhwyster pwysig ar ei ben ei hun, a bydd nifer o bobl yn ceisio cael swydd i ddechrau, ac yna yn mynd i sefydliad addysg uwch yn hwyrach mewn bywyd. Felly, mae'n hanfodol, beth bynnag yw'r fanyleb ar gyfer Safon Uwch, bod ystyriaeth o farn cyflogwyr, gyda chyfyngiadau. Fel yr wyf wedi ei ddweud yn aml, ni fydd cyflogwyr yn arwain yr adolygiad hwn, ond byddant yn sicr yn cyfrannu tuag ato. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod eu barn yn cael ei chynnwys.

With regard to Welsh-medium provision, we are committed to ensuring that qualifications are offered in the Welsh language, and reducing the number of qualifications and simplifying the system will assist in that process. On the final point, about GCSEs in numeracy and literacy, as I said in my statement, that is an option that can be considered as to whether it is the best way forward for improving functional literacy and numeracy or whether modifications of existing schemes would be a better way. That will be looked at, and I await with interest the review's findings.

O ran darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, rydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod cymwysterau'n cael eu cynnig yn Gymraeg, a bydd lleihau nifer y cymwysterau a symleiddio'r system yn cynorthwyo'r broses honno. Ar y pwynt olaf, am gyrsiau TGAU mewn rhifedd a llythrennedd, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae hynny'n opsiwn y gellir ei ystyried o ran p'un ai dyna yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen i wella llythrennedd a rhifedd yn ymarferol neu a fyddai addasu'r cynlluniau presennol yn ffordd well. Bydd ystyriaeth o hynny, ac rwy'n disgwyl yn eiddgar am ganfyddiadau'r adolygiad.

Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.57 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.57 p.m.

Y Papur Gwyrdd ar Drefniadau Etholiadol ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn y Dyfodol
The Green Paper on Future Electoral Arrangements for the National Assembly for Wales

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of William Graham and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi dewis gwelliant 1 yn enw William Graham a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5006 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM5006 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi'r Papur Gwyrdd ar drefniadau etholiadol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i'r dyfodol; a

1. Notes the Green Paper on future electoral arrangements for the National Assembly for Wales; and

2. Yn credu na ddylai Llywodraeth y DU gyflwyno unrhyw newidiadau i'r trefniadau etholiadol presennol heb gydsyniad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

2. Believes that no change to the current electoral arrangements should be introduced by the UK Government without the consent of the National Assembly for Wales.

The First Minister: I move the motion.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

This is an important debate for two reasons. First, the Green Paper is naturally a subject of great interest to everybody in this Chamber. The debate this afternoon may well touch on the proposals in the Green Paper, and doubtless there will be a variety of views. It is a fact that there are many different views in this Chamber as to what the electoral system of the National Assembly should look like. I dare say there are different views within different parties as to what the system should look like. However, the debate this afternoon is not about what the system should look like in the future. It is about a point of principle, because I believe the publication of this Green Paper raises fundamental issues of constitutional and democratic principle that the Assembly will want to reflect on.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig am ddau reswm. Yn gyntaf, mae'r Papur Gwyrdd yn naturiol yn bwnc sydd o ddiddordeb mawr i bawb yn y Siambr hon. Efallai'n wir y bydd y ddadl y prynhawn yma yn ymdrin â chynigion y Papur Gwyrdd, ac, yn ddiau, bydd amrywiaeth barn. Mae'n wir fod nifer o wahanol safbwyntiau yn y Siambr hon ynghylch sut y dylai system etholiadol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol weithredu. Mae'n siŵr bod safbwyntiau gwahanol o fewn y pleidiau ynghylch ffurf y system. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ddadl y prynhawn yma ynghylch sut system y dylid ei chael yn y dyfodol. Mae'n ymwneud â mater o egwyddor, oherwydd rwy'n credu bod cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyrdd hwn yn codi materion sylfaenol o egwyddor gyfansoddiadol a democrataidd y bydd y Cynulliad yn dymuno eu hystyried.

The motion invites the Assembly to agree that no change to its current electoral arrangements should be made without the Assembly's consent. This is the fundamental constitutional principle that I invite Members to agree with. It is a necessary consequence of a constitution based upon the principle of devolution. Just as the number of Members of Parliament in the House of Commons, and the method by which they are elected, is a matter for the UK Government and Parliament, so the electoral arrangements for this place must at the very least be a matter for the Assembly's consent. This seems to be fundamental to any approach to the devolved administrations by the UK Government based, as the Prime Minister has said so often, on respect.

Mae'r cynnig yn gwahodd y Cynulliad i gytuno na ddylid newid ei system etholiadol bresennol heb gydsyniad y Cynulliad. Dyma'r egwyddor gyfansoddiadol sylfaenol yr wyf yn gwahodd Aelodau i gytuno â hi. Mae'n ganlyniad angenrheidiol i gyfansoddiad sy'n seiliedig ar ddatganoli. Yn union fel y mae nifer yr Aelodau Seneddol yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, a sut y maent yn cael eu hethol, yn fater i Lywodraeth y DU a'r Senedd, rhaid i drefniadau etholiadol ar gyfer y lle hwn, o leiaf, fod yn fater o gydsyniad y Cynulliad. Ymddengys bod hyn yn sylfaenol i unrhyw ddull o weithio gan Lywodraeth y DU gyda'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig sy'n seiliedig ar barch, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog mor aml.

If we look at the case of the Scotland Act 2012, conferring new powers on the Scottish Parliament, the legislative process was only taken through to its conclusion once the Scottish Parliament had formally given its consent to the proposals. The same principle ought surely to apply to proposed changes to a devolved legislature's electoral arrangements. There is also an important issue of democratic principle at stake here. Our current electoral arrangements formed an important element in the proposals for devolution endorsed by the Welsh electorate in a referendum in 1997—proposals that were supported not just by my own party, but by at least two other parties in this Chamber.

Os edrychwn ar Ddeddf yr Alban 2012, sy'n cyflwyno pwerau newydd i Senedd yr Alban, daeth y broses ddeddfwriaethol i ben dim ond pan gydsyniodd Senedd yr Alban yn ffurfiol â'r cynigion. Yn ddi-os, dylai'r un egwyddor fod yn berthnasol i newidiadau arfaethedig i drefniadau etholiadol deddfwrfa wedi ei datganoli. Mae mater pwysig o egwyddor ddemocrataidd yn y fantol yma hefyd. Roedd ein trefniadau etholiadol presennol yn rhan bwysig o'r cynigion ar gyfer datganoli a gymeradwywyd gan etholwyr Cymru mewn refferendwm yn 1997—cynigion a gefnogwyd nid yn unig gan fy mhlaid fy hun, ond gan o leiaf ddwy blaid arall yn y Siambr hon.

5.00 p.m.

I do not argue that another referendum should be required before any changes can be made, but, at the very least, the Welsh electorate's democratically elected representatives in the Assembly should have the right to approve such changes before they are made. It is correct to say that, legally, the UK Government can change the electoral system of the Assembly. It is also correct to say that, legally, the UK Parliament could abolish the Assembly. It does not mean that the legal right equates to the moral right to move ahead with these proposals. In 1997, the Welsh people established this Assembly. It is only the Welsh people who have the right to change its electoral arrangements.

Nid wyf yn dadlau y dylid cael refferendwm arall cyn y gellir gwneud unrhyw newidiadau, ond dylai'r cynrychiolwyr sydd wedi'u hethol yn ddemocrataidd gan etholwyr Cymru o leiaf gael yr hawl i gymeradwyo newidiadau o'r fath cyn iddynt gael eu gwneud. Mae'n gywir dweud, yn gyfreithiol, y gall Llywodraeth y DU newid system etholiadol y Cynulliad. Mae hefyd yn wir i ddweud, yn gyfreithiol, y gallai Senedd y DU ddiddymu'r Cynulliad. Nid yw hynny'n golygu bod yr hawl gyfreithiol yn cyfateb i'r hawl foesol i symud ymlaen gyda'r cynigion hyn. Ym 1997, sefydlwyd y Cynulliad hwn gan bobl Cymru. Dim ond pobl Cymru sydd â'r hawl i newid ei drefniadau etholiadol.

I cannot help but notice that, last year, there was a referendum on changing the electoral arrangements of the UK Parliament. I am on record as someone who supported and voted in favour of those proposals. Nevertheless, there was a referendum and the people of Britain were asked their view of whether the electoral system should change. The proposals, as they currently stand, do not ask the people of Wales or Assembly Members for their consent. That is a fundamental breach of democratic principles. My view is that no proposals for change should be brought forward without being tested with voters via the ballot box. Changes should not be imposed on voters, but introduced with the consent of voters—the voters of Wales. I therefore stress the importance of today's

Ni allaf beidio â sylwi bod refferendwm wedi'i gynnal y llynedd ar newid trefniadau etholiadol Senedd y DU. Rwyf ar gofnod fel rhywun a oedd yn cefnogi'r cynigion hynny ac a bleidleisiodd o'u plaid. Fodd bynnag, cynhaliwyd y refferendwm hwnnw a gofynnwyd i bobl Prydain am eu barn ynghylch newid y system etholiadol. Nid yw'r cynigion hyn, fel y maent ar hyn o bryd, yn gofyn caniatâd pobl Cymru neu Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae hynny'n groes i egwyddorion sylfaenol democratiaeth. Fy marn i yw na ddylai unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer newid gael eu cyflwyno heb gael eu profi gan bleidleiswyr drwy'r blwch pleidleisio. Ni ddylai newidiadau gael eu gorfodi ar bleidleiswyr; yn hytrach, dylid eu gwneud gyda chydsyniad y pleidleiswyr—

debate and its implications for the democratic devolution settlement, which is now settled as the will of the people of Wales, further embedded by the referendum that took place last year.

pleidleiswyr Cymru. Rwyf felly'n pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y ddadl heddiw a'i goblygiadau ar gyfer y setliad datganoli democrataidd, sydd bellach wedi'i benderfynu fel ewyllys pobl Cymru, ac wedi'i gadarnhau ymhellach gan y refferendwm a gynhaliwyd llynedd.

Let me say a few words about the Green Paper. As I have said, in due course, there will be a formal Welsh Government response, and I have no doubt that parties in the Chamber will also want to respond. The Green Paper asserts that it is not the UK Government's intention to give advantage to any political party. That is commendable if it is correct, but it is entirely unclear whether the specific proposal endorsed by the UK Government for an Assembly of 30 constituency Members and 30 regional Members reflects that intention. No modelling has been offered based, for example, on previous electoral data to show that it represents political neutrality. In fact, the suspicion will always linger that the change is being proposed for certain advantage. Unless there is evidence that a 30/30 split would be politically neutral, how else can Members assess its efficacy?

Gadewch i mi ddweud ychydig eiriau am y Papur Gwyrdd. Fel rwyf wedi dweud, bydd ymateb ffurfiol maes o law gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac nid oes gennyf amheuaeth y bydd pleidiau yn y Siambr hefyd yn awyddus i ymateb. Mae'r Papur Gwyrdd yn honni nad yw'n fwriad gan Lywodraeth y DU i roi mantais i unrhyw blaid wleidyddol. Mae hynny i'w ganmol os yw'n wir, ond mae'n gwbl aneglur a yw'r cynnig penodol a gafodd ei gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth y DU ar gyfer Cynulliad o 30 o Aelodau etholaeth a 30 o Aelodau rhanbarthol yn adlewyrchu'r bwriad hwnnw. Nid oes unrhyw waith modelu wedi cael ei ddangos yn seiliedig ar, er enghraifft, ddata etholiadau blaenorol i ddangos ei fod yn wleidyddol niwtral. Mewn gwirionedd, bydd yr amheuaeth yn parhau fod y newid yn cael ei gynnig er mwyn sicrhau mantais arbennig. Oni bai bod tystiolaeth y byddai rhaniad 30/30 yn wleidyddol niwtral, sut arall all Aelodau asesu ei effeithiolrwydd?

Also on the Green Paper, I note that the option rejected by the Secretary of State for Assembly constituency boundaries to be different from the boundaries of parliamentary constituencies already exists in Scotland. Given that the Secretary of State does not favour such an arrangement, we might have expected that conclusion to be based on evidence from an analysis of the Scottish experience. However, the Green Paper does not offer any such analysis. The reality is that the UK Government would not impose such a change on the people of Scotland but it is being suggested for the people of Wales. That is of huge regret.

Hefyd o ran y Papur Gwyrdd, nodaf fod y cynnig a wrthodwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i gael ffiniau gwahanol i etholaethau'r Cynulliad ac etholaethau seneddol eisoes ar waith yn yr Alban. O gofio nad yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ffafrio trefniant o'r fath, byddem wedi disgwyl i'r casgliad hwnnw fod yn seiliedig, efallai, ar dystiolaeth o ddadansoddiad o brofiad yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Papur Gwyrdd yn cynnig unrhyw ddadansoddiad o'r fath. Y gwir amdani yw na fyddai Llywodraeth y DU yn gorfodi newid o'r fath ar bobl yr Alban, ond mae'n cael ei awgrymu ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Gresyn mawr yw hynny.

Lord Elis-Thomas: Would it surprise the First Minister to know that, when I was Presiding Officer in a previous life, I received assurances from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the same Secretary of State that there would be no change in our boundaries to coincide with Westminster boundaries?

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: A fyddai'n synnu'r Prif Weinidog i wybod, pan oeddwn yn Llywydd mewn bywyd blaenorol, y cefais sicrwydd gan Brif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig a'r un Ysgrifennydd Gwladol na fyddai unrhyw newid i'n ffiniau i gyd-fynd â ffiniau San Steffan?

The First Minister: I received an assurance on two occasions from the Prime Minister that there would be no change without the consent of the Assembly, and I am on record as saying that. I took that assurance in good faith and I expect it to be adhered to. However, the reality is that Scotland will continue to have different boundaries for Scottish Parliament and UK Parliament constituencies. If it works in Scotland, what evidence is there that it could not work in Wales? None is offered.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cefais sicrwydd ar ddau achlysur gan Brif Weinidog y DU na fyddai unrhyw newid heb ganiatâd y Cynulliad, ac rwyf ar gofnod yn dweud hynny. Derbyniais y sicrwydd hwnnw mewn ewyllys da, ac rwy'n disgwyl iddynt gadw ato. Fodd bynnag, y realiti yw y bydd yr Alban yn parhau i gael ffiniau gwahanol ar gyfer etholaethau Senedd yr Alban a Senedd y DU. Os yw hynny'n gweithio yn yr Alban, pa dystiolaeth sydd na allai weithio yng Nghymru? Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth wedi'i chynnig.

I do not want to be wholly negative about the Green Paper. I welcome, for example, the consultation on whether the Assembly should have five-year terms. It is a widely held view in the Chamber that clashes with UK general elections are to be avoided.

Nid wyf am fod yn gwbl negyddol am y Papur Gwyrdd. Rwy'n croesawu, er enghraifft, yr ymgynghoriad ar a ddylai'r Cynulliad gael tymhorau o bum mlynedd. Y farn gyffredinol yn y Siambr yw y dylid osgoi gwrthdaro ag etholiadau cyffredinol y DU.

We also note in the Green Paper the proposals that dual mandates should not be held. I suspect that the UK Government is, on occasion, particularly frightened of one individual in the Chamber—and that person is not me. [*Laughter.*] There is only one Member here who is caught by such a proposal to prevent Lords from sitting in the Chamber or, indeed, preventing Assembly Members from being Members of the House of Commons simultaneously. It would also have meant that two former Liberal Democrat Assembly Members would have had to resign had they been elevated to the House of Lords, as they were, while still being Members of this institution. I see that that finds favour on the Liberal Democrat benches. [*Laughter.*]

Rydym hefyd yn nodi'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyrdd na ddylid cael mandadau deuol. Rwy'n amau bod Llywodraeth y DU, ar adegau, yn arbennig o ofnus o un unigolyn yn y Siambr—ac nid fi yw'r person hwnnw. [*Chwerthin.*] Dim ond un Aelod yma sy'n cael ei effeithio arno gan gynnig o'r fath i atal Arglwyddi rhag eistedd yn y Siambr neu, yn wir, i atal Aelodau'r Cynulliad rhag bod yn Aelodau o Dŷ'r Cyffredin ar yr un pryd. Byddai hefyd wedi golygu y byddai dau o gyn-Aelodau Cynulliad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi gorfod ymddiswyddo pe byddent wedi cael eu dyrchafu i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi, fel a ddigwyddodd, a hwythau'n Aelodau o'r sefydliad hwn. Gwelaf fod hynny'n cael cefnogaeth ar feinciau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. [*Chwerthin.*]

I return to the points of constitutional and democratic principle with which I began. The publication of this Green Paper, whatever the merits of its detailed proposals, raises fundamental issues for our devolved constitution. I invite Members, by supporting this motion, to reassert the importance of respect for the Assembly and, of course, respect for those who sent us here.

Dychwelaf at y pwyntiau o egwyddorion cyfansoddiadol a democrataidd y soniais amdanynt ar y dechrau. Mae cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyrdd hwn, beth bynnag yw rhinweddau ei gynigion manwl, yn codi materion sylfaenol i'n cyfansoddiad datganoledig. Rwy'n gwahodd Aelodau, drwy gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, i ailddatgan pwysigrwydd parch at y Cynulliad ac, wrth gwrs, parch at y rhai a'n hanfonodd ni yma.

Gwelliant 1 William Graham

Amendment 1 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn nodi mai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru sydd â'r pŵer, o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, i wneud darpariaethau ynghylch etholiadau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Notes that under the Government of Wales Act 2006 the power to make provisions about National Assembly for Wales elections resides with the Secretary of State for Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move amendment 1 in the name of William Graham.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw William Graham.

I thank the First Minister for moving the motion this afternoon. In his closing remarks on the Green Paper, he gave me a few ideas about how to deal with some problematic Members, and perhaps I should explore one or two of them. [*Laughter.*] We are one harmonious group.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Prif Weinidog am wneud y cynnig y prynhawn yma. Yn ei sylwadau i gloi ar y Papur Gwyrdd, rhoddodd rai syniadau i mi o ran sut i ddelio â rhai Aelodau problemus, ac efallai y dylwn ystyried un neu ddau ohonynt. [*Chwerthin*.] Rydym yn un grŵp cytûn.

I welcome the opportunity to discuss the Green Paper. It is a fact that, under the Government of Wales Act 2006, the Secretary of State has these powers reserved to her or him, or whoever comes after. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] I was just being inclusive. [*Laughter.*] It is a fact that, under the 2006 Act, these powers are reserved at Westminster. The First Minister in his opening remarks mentioned the moral high ground, but there was not much moral high ground when Peter Hain was bringing forward proposals under the 2006 Act. In fact, there are many quotes from the time that could have been used in this debate. There will be changes to Westminster constituencies and it is opportune to have this discussion and consultation. I take the First Minister's point on Scotland and the Scotland Act. As an individual, I think that the Assembly should determine its own boundaries. As a primary legislature, that is an important point to discuss in the future. I hope that there will be consensus in the Chamber to achieve that ability.

Croesawaf y cyfle i drafod y Papur Gwyrdd hwn. Mae'n ffaith, o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, bod y pwerau hyn wedi'u neilltuo ar gyfer yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, neu bwy bynnag sy'n dod ar ei ôl ef neu hi. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Roeddwn ond yn bod yn gynhwysol. [*Chwerthin*.] Mae'n ffaith, o dan Ddeddf 2006, bod y pwerau hyn yn rhai a gadwyd yn ôl yn San Steffan. Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, soniodd y Prif Weinidog am y tir uchel moesol, ond nid oedd llawer o dir uchel moesol pan oedd Peter Hain yn cyflwyno cynigion o dan Ddeddf 2006. Yn wir, gallai llawer o ddyfyniadau o'r cyfnod hwnnw fod wedi'u defnyddio yn y ddadl hon. Bydd newidiadau i etholaethau San Steffan yn cael eu gwneud ac mae'n amserol cael y drafodaeth a'r ymgynghoriad hyn. Derbyniaf bwynt y Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â'r Alban a Deddf yr Alban. Fel unigolyn, credaf y dylai'r Cynulliad benderfynu ar ei ffiniau ei hun. Fel deddfwrfa sy'n pasio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig i'w drafod yn y dyfodol. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd consensws yn y Siambr i gyflawni hynny.

However, at the moment, that ability does not exist in the Assembly. Electoral change is being undertaken across the United Kingdom, via the constituencies and boundaries Bill that is going through Westminster at the moment and the boundary commission review. Therefore, I think that the Green Paper is opportune. Like the First Minster, I

Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'r gallu hwnnw'n bodoli yn y Cynulliad. Mae newid etholiadol yn digwydd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, drwy'r Bil etholaethau a ffiniau sy'n cael ei ystyried yn San Steffan ar hyn o bryd ac adolygiad y comisiwn ffiniau. Felly, credaf fod y Papur Gwyrdd yn amserol. Fel y Prif Weinidog, croesawaf yr opsiynau o ran

welcome the options on re-linking constituency and regional Members. I welcome the discussion on the five-year or 10-year period of this institution so that its elections do not clash with Westminster's. It is important that there be a clear distinction between an Assembly election and a general election. One thing missing in all this discussion is the ability to encourage people to participate, and ways to encourage people to participate, in National Assembly elections. Regrettably, we have not reached the 45% participation rate in Assembly elections. Given all the issues that are discussed by, and are the responsibility of, this institution and all the issues that the Ministers sitting around the Cabinet table have executive power over, if a constituent were to list their top-10 priorities, they would probably find that at least eight or nine of them would be the responsibility of the Assembly. However, we—collectively as politicians and as civic society—have failed to motivate people to come out to vote in Assembly elections. I would like a discussion about weekend voting, for example, or electronic voting, because it would be interesting to bring that into the mix to try to get a younger generation of people involved in the devolved settlement that we have, but, above all, to get more people engaged in the democratic process. I can see quite a few heads nodding in agreement around the Chamber.

I hope that we will not focus solely on the Green Paper because, although it is important to people in the Chamber, it is most probably pretty irrelevant to most people outside the Chamber. I have not had a single person approach me, on a constituency or regional level, to talk about the Green Paper. However, in the tea room and committee rooms of this institution, plenty of politicians have come to talk to me about it and we have spent quite a lot of time on the subject. However, we need to reflect on where we are today, and we are in a position of the Secretary of State having that right. It is a right that the Labour Party conferred on the Secretary of State via the Government of Wales Act 2006. I will join the First Minister willingly in encouraging the transfer of those powers to this institution for us to determine our boundaries, but, as things stand, we do

ail-gysylltu Aelodau etholaeth ac Aelodau rhanbarthol. Croesawaf y drafodaeth ar dymor pum mlynedd neu 10 mlynedd y sefydliad hwn fel nad yw ei etholiadau'n gwrthdaro ag etholiadau San Steffan. Mae'n bwysig fod gwahaniaeth clir rhwng etholiad Cynulliad ac etholiad cyffredinol. Un peth sydd ar goll yn y drafodaeth hon yw'r gallu i annog pobl i gymryd rhan, a ffyrdd o annog pobl i gymryd rhan, yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn anffodus, nid ydym wedi cyrraedd cyfradd gyfranogi o 45% yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. O ystyried yr holl faterion sy'n cael eu trafod gan y sefydliad hwn, ac y mae'r sefydliad hwn yn gyfrifol amdanynt, a'r holl faterion y mae gan Weinidogion sy'n eistedd o amgylch bwrdd y Cabinet rym gweithredol drosynt, pe bai etholwyr yn rhestru eu 10 blaenoriaeth bennaf, mae'n debyg y byddai'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol am o leiaf wyth neu naw ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, rydym ni—fel gwleidyddion a chymdeithas ddinesig ar y cyd— wedi methu ag ysgogi pobl i ddod allan i bleidleisio yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Hoffwn gael trafodaeth am bleidleisio ar benwythnosau, er enghraifft, neu bleidleisio electronig, gan y byddai'n ddiddorol cynnwys y pethau hynny i geisio cael cenhedlaeth iau o bobl i ymwneud â'r setliad datganoledig sydd gennym, ond yn anad dim, i gael mwy o bobl i gymryd rhan yn y broses ddemocrataidd. Gallaf weld bod tipyn gytundeb â hynny o amgylch y Siambr.

Gobeithiaf na fyddwn yn canolbwyntio ar y Papur Gwyrdd yn unig, oherwydd er ei fod yn bwysig i bobl yn y Siambr, mae'n debygol o fod yn eithaf amherthnasol i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl y tu allan iddi. Nid oes yr un person wedi dod ataf fi, ar lefel etholaethol neu ranbarthol, i siarad am y Papur Gwyrdd. Fodd bynnag, yn ystafelloedd te ac ystafelloedd pwyllgora'r sefydliad hwn, mae digon o wleidyddion wedi dod i siarad â mi am y peth ac rydym wedi treulio cryn dipyn o amser ar y pwnc. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i ni fyfyrio ar ein sefyllfa heddiw, ac rydym mewn sefyllfa lle mae gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr hawl honno. Mae'n hawl a gyflwynwyd i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol gan y Blaid Lafur drwy Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Rwy'n ddigon parod i ymuno â'r Prif Weinidog wrth annog trosglwyddo'r pwerau hynny i'r sefydliad hwn er mwyn i ni

not have that right. That power has not been transferred and no Labour politician tried to transfer it when that party was in Government at Westminster.

bennu ein ffiniau, ond, fel y mae pethau'n sefyll, nid oes gennym yr hawl honno ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'r pŵer hwnnw wedi cael ei drosglwyddo ac ni wnaeth yr un o wleidyddion Llafur geisio ei drosglwyddo pan oedd y blaid honno'n llywodraethu yn San Steffan.

Therefore, I hope that our amendment will find favour with Members in the Chamber, and I look forward to continuing to listen to the contributions to the rest of the debate.

Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd ein gwelliant yn cael derbyniad ffafriol gan Aelodau yn y Siambr, ac edrychaf ymlaen at barhau i wrando ar y cyfraniadau i weddill y drafodaeth.

Gwelliant 2 Aled Roberts

Amendment 2 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU wedi gwneud newidiadau i drefniadau etholiadol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru heb geisio caniatâd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Notes that the previous Labour UK Government made changes to the electoral arrangements for the National Assembly for Wales without seeking the consent of the National Assembly for Wales.

Gwelliant 3 Aled Roberts

Amendment 3 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn credu na ddylid gwneud unrhyw newidiadau i drefniadau etholiadol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru oni bai yr eir ati i gynyddu cymesuredd.

Believes that no changes should be made to the electoral arrangements for the National Assembly for Wales unless there is a move to increase proportionality.

Gwelliant 4 Aled Roberts

Amendment 4 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn croesawu'r bwriad i ganiatáu i ymgeiswyr sefyll mewn etholaeth ac mewn rhanbarth yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Welcomes the intention to allow candidates to stand in both a constituency and a region at National Assembly elections.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendments 2, 3 and 4 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf welliannau 2, 3 a 4 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

Perhaps I should begin—and perhaps we all should—by declaring an interest in today's debate. I would also like to clarify the position with regard to my esteemed Liberal Democrat colleagues. Of course, Lord German did indeed resign on his elevation to the House of Lords and did not fulfil his entire term at the Assembly. My colleague,

Efallai y dylwn ddechrau—ac efallai y dylem oll ddechrau—drwy ddatgan buddiant yn y ddadl heddiw. Hoffwn hefyd egluro'r sefyllfa o ran fy nghyd-Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol hybarch. Wrth gwrs, ymddiswyddodd yr Arglwydd German yn sgil ei ddyrchafiad i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi ac ni orffennodd weddill ei dymor yn y Cynulliad. Ni fyddai fy

Baroness Randerson, would not have been affected by these proposals because her elevation to the House of Lords came within one year of an Assembly election.

nghydweithiwr, y Farwnes Randerson, wedi cael ei heffeithio gan y cynigion hyn oherwydd digwyddodd ei dyrchafiad i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi o fewn blwyddyn i etholiad Cynulliad.

Any changes to the electoral system are likely to cause much debate and heat among political parties, given the possible or perceived advantage for any one political party over another. We may argue in the Chamber and at either end of the M4 about the best system for voting Assembly Members into the Chamber, but the First Minister is right to say that we must put our own interests and party political interests to one side. In any changes to the voting system, the best interests of the people of Wales must be paramount. I believe that the Welsh Liberal Democrats' response to this consultation exercise will fully reflect that, and I am sure that the contributions made in the Chamber this afternoon will do so as well.

Mae unrhyw newidiadau i'r system etholiadol yn debygol o ennyn cryn drafod a dadlau ymhlith pleidiau gwleidyddol, o ystyried y fantais bosibl neu ganfyddedig i unrhyw un blaid wleidyddol dros blaid arall. Gallwn ddadlau yn y Siambr ac ar bob pen o'r M4 am y system orau i ethol Aelodau'r Cynulliad i'r Siambr, ond mae'r Prif Weinidog yn iawn i ddweud bod yn rhaid inni roi ein diddordebau ein hunain a diddordebau gwleidyddol ein pleidiau i'r neilltu. Gydag unrhyw newidiadau i'r system bleidleisio, mae'n rhaid i'r hyn sydd orau i bobl Cymru gael blaenoriaeth. Credaf y bydd ymateb Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i'r ymgynghoriad hwn yn adlewyrchu hynny'n llawn, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd y cyfraniadau a wneir yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma yn gwneud yr un peth.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats have long argued for a fully proportionate system of voting to the Chamber. However, given the current political situation, we believe that any step to make the National Assembly more reflective of people's views and votes is welcome. It is a matter of regret to me that the Green Paper does not look back to the last time there was a consensus—and a considered consensus—on consultation on our electoral arrangements, carried out by the Richard commission, which was made up of representatives and nominees of all political parties and members with no party affiliation, who were quite clear in their recommendations of the need to move to a single transferable vote system. The Richard commission report was endorsed by all its members and received a great deal of support.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi dadlau ers amser o blaid system gwbl gyfrannol o ethol Aelodau i'r Siambr. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried y sefyllfa wleidyddol bresennol, credwn y dylid croesawu unrhyw gamau i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn adlewyrchu barn a phleidleisiau pobl yn well. Mae'n destun gofid i mi nad yw'r Papur Gwyrdd yn edrych yn ôl at y tro diwethaf y cafwyd consenswS— a chonsensws ystyrlon—mewn ymgynghoriad ar ein trefniadau etholiadol, a gynhaliwyd gan gomisiwn Richard, a oedd yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr ac enwebeion o bob plaid wleidyddol ac aelodau heb unrhyw gysylltiadau pleidiol, ac a oedd yn eithaf clir yn eu hargymhellion am yr angen i symud at system pleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy. Cafodd adroddiad comisiwn Richard gefnogaeth ei holl aelodau a chafodd llawer iawn o gefnogaeth ehangach.

However, we are not in that position now. Therefore, our guiding principle is to increase the proportional element in the National Assembly for Wales. We believe that having 30 regional Members and 30 constituency seats would be the best way of achieving that. It would be a move towards an electoral

Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn y sefyllfa honno yn awr. Felly, ein hegwyddor arweiniol yw cynyddu'r elfen gyfrannol yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Credwn mai cael 30 Aelod rhanbarthol a 30 o seddi etholaethol fyddai'r ffordd orau o gyflawni hynny. Byddai'n gam tuag at system etholiadol a

system that matched the number of seats and the number of votes, and we believe that that would better reflect the political make-up of our country. We also believe that the 30/30 split would be simpler and cheaper. It would be simpler because, if the boundary changes go ahead for parliamentary constituencies, the National Assembly could have the same boundaries. I note what the First Minister has said today about his lack of concern about differing constituency boundaries, but, as Peter Hain so eloquently said, that would create

fyddai'n sicrhau bod nifer y seddau a nifer y pleidleisiau'n cyfateb i'w gilydd, a chredwn y byddai hynny'n adlewyrchu cyfansoddiad gwleidyddol ein gwlad yn well. Credwn hefyd y byddai'r rhaniad 30/30 yn symlach ac yn rhatach. Byddai'n haws, oherwydd os caiff y newidiadau i'r ffiniau ar gyfer etholaethau seneddol eu gwneud, gallai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael yr un ffiniau. Nodaf yr hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ei ddweud heddiw am ei ddiffyg pryder ynghylch cael gwahanol ffiniau ar gyfer etholaethau, ond, fel y dywedodd Peter Hain mor huawdl, byddai hynny'n creu

'a great deal of confusion for voters, for parties and for the wider public'.

cryn dipyn o ddryswch i bleidleiswyr, i bleidiau ac i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol.

I am sure that the First Minister would agree with me, and Peter Hain, that we must avoid that at all costs. A 30/30 split would also be cheaper, because of the avoidable cost of some £1.7 million in the first instance, ahead of the next elections, to carry out a boundary review, if Wales were to have the same constituencies as those currently being considered for Westminster by the boundary commission.

Rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno â mi, a Peter Hain, bod yn rhaid inni osgoi hynny ar bob cyfrif. Byddai rhaniad 30/30 hefyd yn rhatach, yn y lle cyntaf oherwydd y gost o oddeutu £1.7 miliwn y gellir ei osgoi, cyn yr etholiadau nesaf, o gynnal adolygiad ffiniau, os byddai Cymru'n mabwysiadu'r un etholaethau â'r rhai sy'n cael eu hystyried ar gyfer San Steffan gan y comisiwn ffiniau.

I hope that I will be forgiven if I say that I have noted a certain lack of consistency in the First Minister's arguments here this afternoon. First, he says that we should have no changes to the electoral arrangements for this place without recourse to the public in Wales. I do not remember us doing that last year when we and Westminster agreed to extend this Assembly term to five years. He goes on to welcome certain aspects of the Green Paper, which I would regard as a change to the electoral arrangements of this place.

Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn maddau i mi os wyf yn dweud fy mod wedi nodi elfen o ddiffyg cysondeb yn nadleuon y Prif Weinidog y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, mae'n dweud na ddylem gael unrhyw newidiadau i'r trefniadau etholiadol ar gyfer y lle hwn heb fod yn atebol i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn cofio i ni wneud hynny'r llynedd pan gytunwyd ar y cyd â San Steffan i ymestyn y tymor Cynulliad hwn i bum mlynedd. Mae'n mynd ymlaen i groesawu agweddau penodol ar y Papur Gwyrdd, y byddwn i'n eu hystyried yn newid yn nhrefniadau etholiadol y lle hwn.

5.15 p.m.

Some of us will remember that it was a Labour Secretary of State that drafted the Government of Wales Act 2006, in which elections to the National Assembly for Wales were reserved as a matter for Westminster. It was never disputed by anyone on the Labour benches then. At that time, the Labour Party had no interest in giving Wales a say on how the Assembly was elected, otherwise it would

Bydd rhai ohonom yn cofio mai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Llafur ddrafftiodd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, sy'n nodi bod etholiadau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cael ei gadw yn fater i San Steffan. Ni anghytunodd unrhyw un ar y meinciau Llafur â hyn ar y pryd. Bryd hynny, nid oedd gan y Blaid Lafur ddiddordeb mewn rhoi llais i Gymru ar sut mae'r Cynulliad yn cael

have devolved the powers at that point. You may also remember, Carwyn, that, in 2006, the Westminster Labour Government put a stop to dual candidacy in the Assembly elections. The UK Labour Government did not get the Assembly's consent at that time, and I wonder what has caused this recent conversion to the cause of the Assembly by the Labour Party.

ei ethol, fel arall byddai wedi datganoli'r pwerau ar y pwynt hwnnw. Efallai y byddwch hefyd yn cofio, Carwyn, yn 2006, y rhoddodd Llywodraeth Lafur San Steffan derfyn ar ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Ni chafodd Llywodraeth Lafur y DU gydsyniad y Cynulliad ar y pryd. Tybed beth sydd wedi peri'r dröedigaeth hon gan y Blaid Lafur dros achos y Cynulliad.

To sum up, this institution has shaken off the shackles of the Government of Wales Act 2006 that was given to us by the previous Labour Westminster Government. Perhaps this is the opportunity to remove that final shackle and to seek the powers to make these arrangements for ourselves. I look forward to the First Minister welcoming that proposal.

I grynhoi, mae'r sefydliad hwn wedi rhyddhau ei hun o hualau Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 a roddwyd i ni gan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol San Steffan. Efallai mai hwn yw'r cyfle i gael gwared ar y cyffion olaf gan geisio'r pwerau i wneud y trefniadau hyn i'n hunain. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y Prif Weinidog yn croesawu'r cynnig hwnnw.

Julie Morgan: I echo the First Minister's view that there is no mandate for this proposal for change put forward by the Secretary of State. In fact, it is amazing that the Secretary of State has come forward with this Green Paper at this particular time, especially in view of the fact that the First Minister has told us that he had the assurances of the Prime Minister that this would not happen. We have learnt this afternoon that the former Presiding Officer also had assurances that this would not happen. It seems an amazing breach of trust that this is happening, and I would be interested to know whether the First Minister has had any personal communication from David Cameron explaining this change in his views. Otherwise, this is acting in a cavalier way.

Julie Morgan: Ategaf safbwynt y Prif Weinidog nad oes mandad i'r cynnig hwn am newid, a gyflwynwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Yn wir, mae'n anhygoel bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi cyflwyno'r Papur Gwyrdd hwn yn awr, yn enwedig o ystyried y ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog wedi dweud wrthym ei fod wedi cael sicrwydd gan y Prif Weinidog na fyddai hyn yn digwydd. Rydym wedi dysgu'r prynhawn yma y cafodd y cyn Lywydd sicrwydd na fyddai hyn yn digwydd hefyd. Mae'n ymddangos yn dor-ymddiriedaeth anhygoel fod hyn yn digwydd, ac mae diddordeb gennyf mewn cael gwybod a yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi clywed unrhywbeth gan David Cameron o gwbl, yn egluro'r newid hwn yn ei farn. Fel arall, mae'n ymddwyn mewn ffordd ddi-hid.

The present arrangements were decided upon in 1997—I am sure that we remember the occasion well—by a referendum in which everyone in Wales had the opportunity to vote on the division of seats between first-past-the-post and list seats. Any important constitutional change like this should be in a manifesto before an election or should be voted for in a referendum.

Penderfynwyd ar y trefniadau presennol ym 1997—rwy'n siŵr ein bod yn cofio'r achlysur yn dda—drwy refferendwm pan gafodd pawb yng Nghymru y cyfle i bleidleisio ar rannu'r seddi rhwng seddi y cyntaf i'r felin a seddi rhestr. Dylai unrhyw newid cyfansoddiadol pwysig fel hyn fod mewn maniffesto cyn etholiad neu yn fater i bleidleisio arno mewn refferendwm.

Peter Black *rose*—

Peter Black *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Are you taking an intervention?

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn derbyn ymyriad?

Julie Morgan: Yes.

Peter Black: Thank you for taking the intervention, Julie. I notice that you refer to the 1997 constitutional settlement, but that was amended in 2006 and there was a vote in this place on whether or not to get rid of dual candidacy. That vote fell, but, despite that, the Labour Government in Westminster went ahead and changed it. So, there have been changes to the constitutional arrangements against the wishes of this Assembly.

Julie Morgan: That proposal was in a Labour manifesto on which an election was fought on.

In the absence of proposals for a referendum or a manifesto commitment, it is natural that the Assembly should give its assent to any proposals that would change the voting system for election to this place. I agree with the First Minister about the fact that we had a referendum about the alternative vote system last year, which I also supported, at the same time as we had the referendum on additional powers for the Assembly. That was put to a referendum, so why was that more important than this? It seems that Wales is being downgraded while Scotland is being given much more status and that this is another way of treating Wales as a second-class country compared with others.

So, there is a history for these conventions to follow with regard to constitutional change, and I do not think that this has been followed by putting forward this Green Paper. I do not agree with the proposal to cut the number of MPs. However, I do not query the fact that the Conservatives have a manifesto commitment to do that and that they are proposing it, although I do not agree with it.

I want to comment briefly on some of the other points in the Green Paper about the five years review, which would probably be a good move, and the dual mandate of an AM and an MP. On the whole, I do not think that it is good for people to have two jobs. However, to make a general point about this situation, it would be good if there was a lot

Julie Morgan: Ydw.

Peter Black: Diolch i chi am gymryd yr ymyriad, Julie. Sylwaf eich bod yn cyfeirio at setliad cyfansoddiadol 1997, ond cafodd hwnnw ei ddiwygio yn 2006 ac roedd pleidlais yn y lle hwn o ran a ddylid cael gwared ar ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol. Methodd y bleidlais honno, ond, er gwaethaf hynny, aeth y Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan ati i'w newid. Felly, cafwyd newidiadau i'r trefniadau cyfansoddiadol yn erbyn ewyllys y Cynulliad hwn.

Julie Morgan: Roedd y cynnig hwnnw mewn maniffesto Llafur a ddefnyddiwyd i ymgyrchu ar adeg etholiad.

Yn absenoldeb cynigion am refferendwm neu ymrwymiad maniffesto, mae'n naturiol y dylai'r Cynulliad gydsynio i unrhyw gynigion a fyddai'n newid y system bleidleisio mewn etholiadau ar gyfer y lle hwn. Rwy'n cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â'r ffaith y cawsom refferendwm ar system y bleidlais amgen y llynedd, ac i mi ei gefnogi, ac ar yr un pryd cawsom refferendwm ar bwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad. Cyflwynwyd hynny mewn refferendwm, felly pam oedd hynny'n bwysicach na hyn? Mae'n ymddangos bod Cymru'n cael ei hisraddio wrth i'r Alban gael llawer iawn mwy o statws a bod hyn yn ffordd arall o drin Cymru fel gwlad ail-ddosbarth o'i chymharu ag eraill.

Felly, mae hanes i'r confensiynau hyn ei ddilyn, o safbwynt newid cyfansoddiadol, ac nid wyf yn credu y gwnaed hyn drwy gyflwyno'r Papur Gwyrdd hwn. Nid wyf yn cytuno â'r cynnig i leihau nifer yr Aelodau Seneddol. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn cwestiynu'r ffaith bod gan y Ceidwadwyr ymrwymiad maniffesto i wneud hynny a'u bod yn cynnig hynny, er nad wyf yn cytuno ag ef.

Hoffwn sôn yn fyr am rai o'r pwyntiau eraill yn y Papur Gwyrdd am yr adolygiad pum mlynedd, a fyddai, o bosib, yn syniad da ac am fandad deuol Aelod Cynulliad ac Aelod Seneddol. Ar y cyfan, nid wyf yn credu ei fod yn beth da i bobl gael dwy swydd. Fodd bynnag, gan wneud pwynt cyffredinol am y sefyllfa hon, byddai'n dda pe bai llawer mwy

more movement between the National Assembly and Westminster and Westminster and the National Assembly. At the beginning of devolution, quite a lot of Members of Parliament came here to set up the Assembly. Some of them are here today. A few Assembly Members have gone to Westminster since then. It should be a much more common thing to happen. In other countries, movement between the different levels of government happen much more often. Bill Clinton was a governor of a state before he became President of the United States. There is no reason why a First Minister should not become a Prime Minister of the UK and why that would not be seen as quite a natural thing to happen. Or, vice versa, a Prime Minister of the UK could make a bid to become First Minister in Wales. I think that that would be a very healthy way for the two bodies to develop. It is an interesting idea that could be debated at the right time.

o symud rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a San Steffan a San Steffan a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ar ddechrau datganoli, daeth cryn dipyn o Aelodau Seneddol yma i sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Mae rhai ohonynt yma heddiw. Mae ychydig o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi mynd i San Steffan ers hynny. Dylai fod yn beth llawer mwy cyffredin. Mewn gwledydd eraill, mae symud rhwng y gwahanol lefelau o lywodraeth yn digwydd yn amlach o lawer. Roedd Bill Clinton yn llywodraethwr mewn talaith cyn iddo gael ei ethol yn Arlywydd yr Unol Daleithiau. Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na ddylai Prif Weinidog Cymru gael ei ethol yn Brif Weinidog y DU a pham na ddylid ystyried hynny yn beth naturiol. Neu, fel arall, gallai Prif Weinidog y DU ymgeisio i gael ei ethol yn Brif Weinidog yng Nghymru. Rwy'n credu y byddai hynny yn ffordd iach i'r ddau gorff ddatblygu. Mae'n syniad diddorol y gellid ei drafod ar yr adeg iawn.

In conclusion, this Green Paper shows fundamental disrespect for the Assembly and its wishes. I hope that everyone will support the Government motion.

I gasglu, mae'r Papur Gwyrdd hwn yn dangos amarch sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad a'i ddymuniadau. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pawb yn cefnogi cynnig y Llywodraeth.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Rwy'n falch o gael cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth hon. Rwyf wedi gwrando'n ofalus ar rai o'r cyfraniadau gwreiddiol a gafwyd yn ystod y drafodaeth. Yn naturiol, safbwynt y Llywodraeth yw dweud fwy neu lai na ddylem fod yn cael y drafodaeth o gwbl ac mai Llywodraeth Cymru a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unig ddylai edrych ar ein trefniadau etholiadol. Mae gennyf ryw gymaint o gydymdeimlad â'r safbwynt hwnnw. Credaf ein bod ni i gyd yn cytuno erbyn hyn mai yn y lle hwn y dylem drafod y materion yma. Serch hynny, fel y mae nifer o siaradwyr eisoes wedi dweud, cafodd y Blaid Lafur gyfle i wneud hynny yn 2006 ond hepgor y cyfle a wnaeth y blaid. Felly, y blaid honno a ffurfiodd y ddeddfwriaeth sydd bellach yn cael ei gweithredu gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol o blaid arall.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am pleased to have the opportunity to participate in this debate. I have listened very carefully to some of the quite original contributions made during today's debate. Quite naturally, the point of view of the Government is more or less that we should not be having this discussion at all and that the Welsh Government and the National Assembly for Wales alone should be looking at our electoral arrangements. I have some sympathy with that point of view. I think that we all agree by now that this is the appropriate place to discuss these issues. However, as many speakers have already stated, the Labour Party had an opportunity to do that back in 2006 but it did not take advantage of that opportunity. Therefore, it was that party that formulated the legislation that is now in the hands of the Secretary of State from a different party.

Felly, er ein bod ni i gyd yn dweud nad ydym am edrych am fantais bleidiol-wleidyddol, mae nifer o gyfraniadau wedi mynd lawr y llwybr honno yn barod. Hoffwn ddweud nad ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i'r cynnig

Therefore, although we will say that we do not want to look for party-political advantage, many contributions today have gone down that path already. I wish to point out that we have not tabled an amendment to

oherwydd yr oeddem o dan yr argraff ein bod am gael trafodaeth gyffredinol am y Papur Gwyrdd, yn hytrach na gosod safbwyntiau clir ar hyn o bryd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn teimlo na ddylai'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fod wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau. Cyfle i gael trafodaeth gyffredinol oedd y ddadl hon, yn hytrach na chyfle i gyfleu safbwyntiau clir, fel a wnaed eisoes. Mae hynny ddim ond yn atgyfnerthu'r farn mai edrych am fantais bleidiol-wleidyddol y maent yn ei wneud.

this motion because we were under the impression that we were going to have a general discussion on the Green Paper rather than setting out clear opinions at this stage. That is why our opinion is that neither the Conservative party nor the Liberal Democrat party should have tabled amendments. This was supposed to be a general discussion rather than an opportunity to set out the clear points of view that have been expressed. This reinforces my view that they are seeking party-political advantage.

Mae gennyf ddau bwynt cyffredinol i'w gwneud wrth ddechrau. Rwyf yn cytuno gyda phawb sydd wedi siarad heddiw mai mater i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yw penderfynu ar ein trefniadau etholiadol. Rydym ni i gyd yn cytuno â hynny. Yn ail—ac mae'r pwynt hwn yn gwbl sylfaenol, a gwnaed sawl cyfeiriad ato—dylai unrhyw newid yn y trefniadau fynd ymhellach ar hyd llwybr cyfranoldeb yn hytrach na mynd yn ôl i drefn y cyntaf heibio i'r postyn. Mae'n ddiddorol nad oes neb wedi cyfeirio at hynny yn y drafodaeth hon. Credaf fod hynny'n arwydd da na fyddwn yn mynd yn ôl at drefn y cyntaf heibio i'r postyn. Ni chlywais y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio at hynny. Mae aelodau eraill o'r Blaid Lafur wedi cyfeirio at y pwynt, gan gynnwys Peter Hain, ond rwy'n falch na chyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at y pwynt hwnnw heddiw.

I have two general points to make to begin. I agree with everyone who has spoken today that deciding electoral arrangements is an issue for the National Assembly for Wales. We all agree on that. Secondly—and this point is quite fundamental and many references have been made to this—any change to arrangements should go further along the road to proportionality rather than going back to the first-past-the-post system. It is very interesting that no-one has mentioned that at all during today's debate. I think that that is a good sign that we are not going to move back to the first-past-the-post system. I did not hear the First Minister refer to it. Other Labour Party members have mentioned it, including Peter Hain, but I am very pleased that the First Minister himself did not refer to it today.

Mae angen cefnogaeth eang. Rwy'n cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog am y ffaith taw hwn yw'r lle cywir i wneud penderfyniad, ond credaf fod yn rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog dderbyn mai'r Blaid Lafur yw'r blaid fwyaf yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac, felly, mae'n rhaid i ni gael mwy o gonsensws os ydym yn mynd i newid trefniadau. Yn fy marn i, byddai angen pleidlais gan o leiaf dwy ran o dair o Aelodau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o blaid newid y drefn etholiadol. Fel arall, ni fyddai un bleidlais o blaid newid mor sylfaenol yn ddigon. Byddai angen cael y berthynas honno. Rwy'n meddwl y byddai hynny'n golygu y byddai pobl Cymru yn llawer mwy parod i dderbyn unrhyw newid. Mae'n wireb mai buddiannau pobl Cymru ddylai fod y flaenoriaeth yn yr achos hwn, nid buddiannau plaid neu bleidiau penodol.

Broad support is needed. I agree with the First Minister's view that this is the appropriate place to make decisions, but I think that the First Minister has to accept that the Labour Party is the largest party in the National Assembly for Wales and that, therefore, we need greater consensus if we are to change the arrangements. In my opinion, we need at least two thirds of the vote of the National Assembly in order to make changes to the electoral arrangements. Otherwise, one vote in favour of such fundamental change would not be sufficient. That relationship would need to be established. I think that that would mean that the people of Wales would be far more willing to accept any change. It is a truism that the priority in this case should be the interests of the people of Wales, not those of any party or parties.

Felly, yn fyr iawn, rwyf am fynegi safbwynt Plaid Cymru ar unrhyw newid. Roeddwn wedi synnu'n fawr nad oedd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn San Steffan wedi cytuno i edrych ar drefniadau ehangach na'r symud bach i 30/30. Mae hynny'n awgrymu bod mantais wleidyddol benodol i'r blaid Geidwadol o wneud hynny. Roeddwn yn teimlo bod hynny'n anffodus; dylai hi fod wedi rhoi'r cyfan ar y bwrdd a dweud beth yw'r math o newidiadau y gallwn fod yn eu hystyried y tu hwnt i'r hyn y mae hi wedi'i awgrymu. Dyna pam rydym am i'r syniad o bleidlais drosglwyddadwy, neu'r STV, ddod yn rhan o'r trefniadau. Roeddwn yn synnu clywed Kirsty Williams yn cyfeirio at y 30/30 fel rhyw fath o gyfaddawd. I mi, mae hynny'n golygu ei bod hi'n bwysig iawn bod pleidiau'n sefyll dros yr egwyddor o newid yr ydych, fel plaid, am ei weld yn digwydd. Fel plaid, dylem ddweud mai STV yw'r cynllun ddylai fod yn cael ei gynnig, a dyna lle rydym yn sefyll. Mae nifer o adroddiadau annibynnol wedi dod allan o blaid STV—

Therefore, briefly, I would like to express Plaid Cymru's point of view on any change. I was surprised that the Westminster Secretary of State did not agree to look at broader proposals, rather than just looking at the slight move to 30/30. That implies a specific political advantage to the Conservative party in that instance. I felt that that was rather unfortunate; she should have put everything on the table and outlined the possible options for change, beyond that which she has suggested. That is why we want the idea of the single transferable vote to become part of the arrangements. I was surprised to hear Kirsty Williams referring to the 30/30 as some kind of compromise. That to me means that it is important that parties stand for the principle of the change that they seek and want to see happening. As a party, we should say that STV is the proposal that should be put forward, and that is our firm view on the matter. Several independent reports have come out in favour of STV—

The Presiding Officer: Your time is up.

Y Llywydd: Mae eich amser ar ben.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Rwyf yn sôn nid yn unig am adroddiad comisiwn Richard, ond am yr adroddiad ar lywodraeth leol yn 2002. Rydym wedi gweld, felly, fod nifer o adroddiadau annibynnol o blaid hynny, a dyna pam rydym yn credu y dylai hynny o leiaf fod ar y bwrdd yn y drafodaeth.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am not only talking about the Richard commission report, but the report on local government in 2002. We have seen, therefore, that several independent reports favour STV, and that is why we believe that it should at least be on the table during the debate.

Rebecca Evans: I have to wonder what the Secretary of State's motives are for bringing forward these proposals, because she is certainly not proposing changes to the electoral system in Wales in response to deep public concern on this issue. My postbag and inbox are not full of correspondence from people calling for a change in the voting system and I would hazard a guess that hers are not either. My postbag and inbox are full of letters and e-mails from people who are concerned about how changes to welfare reform will affect them and expressing anger about regional pay, and correspondence on the myriad of other planning, health, education and transport issues that concern people every day. I have not had a single piece of correspondence yet on reforming the electoral system in Wales.

Rebecca Evans: Rhaid i mi bendroni ynghylch rhesymau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros gyflwyno'r cynigion hyn, oherwydd nid yw'n cynnig newidiadau i'r system etholiadol yng Nghymru mewn ymateb i bryder mawr gan y cyhoedd ar y mater hwn. Nid yw fy mlwch post na'm mewnflwch i'n llawn gohebiaeth gan bobl yn galw am newid yn y system bleidleisio ac rwy'n dyfalu nad yw ei rhai hi ychwaith. Mae fy mlwch post a'm mewnflwch i yn llawn llythyrau a negeseuon e-bost gan bobl sy'n poeni am sut y bydd y newidiadau i ddiwygio lles yn effeithio arnynt hwy ac maent yn mynegi dicter ynghylch cyflogau rhanbarthol, a gohebiaeth ar y llu o faterion cynllunio, iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth eraill sy'n peri pryder i bobl bob dydd. Nid wyf wedi cael un darn o ohebiaeth eto ar ddiwygio'r system etholiadol yng Nghymru.

Cheryl Gillan was keen to tell us how jobs and economic growth were her priorities when she came to the Assembly a few weeks ago. I am really not sure how she expects reforming the electoral system will create a single job for people in Wales. The bottom line is that no changes should be made to the electoral system without the expressed consent of the National Assembly for Wales and the support of the Welsh people through an election where changes are clear manifesto pledges or through a referendum. A Green Paper is absolutely not sufficient. In the interests of democracy, changes of this significance must be subject to wide public awareness raising, a two-way discussion and mature debate. A 12-week consultation does not fit that bill. When the Prime Minister came to the Assembly in May 2010, he called for an agenda of respect between the UK Government and devolved nations. He said:

Roedd Cheryl Gillan yn awyddus i ddweud wrthym mai swyddi a thwf economaidd oedd ei blaenoriaethau, pan ddaeth i'r Cynulliad rai wythnosau yn ôl. Nid wyf yn siŵr sut y mae'n disgwyl y bydd diwygio'r system etholiadol yn creu yr un swydd yng Nghymru. Y gwir amdani yw na ddylid cael unrhyw newid i'r system etholiadol heb gydsyniad clir gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a chefnogaeth pobl Cymru drwy etholiad lle mae newidiadau yn addewidion clir mewn maniffesto neu drwy refferendwm. Yn syml, nid yw Papur Gwyrdd yn ddigonol o gwbl. Er lles democratiaeth, rhaid i newidiadau o'r fath fod yn destun gwaith helaeth ar godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd, trafodaeth ddwyffordd a dadl aeddfed. Nid yw ymgynghoriad 12 wythnos yn briodol. Pan ddaeth y Prif Weinidog i'r Cynulliad ym mis Mai 2010, galwodd am agenda o barch rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a'r gwledydd datganoledig. Dywedodd:

'The respect agenda to me really means something. I want there to be respect between the Welsh Assembly and the Westminster Parliament'.

Mae'r agenda o barch wir yn golygu rhywbeth i mi. Rwyf am weld parch rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Senedd San Steffan.

These are warm words, but time and again we have seen the respect agenda thrown out. A classic example of this is the patronising and arrogant demand from Andrew Lansley to be notified whenever the Welsh Government takes a contradictory approach to the UK Government. By his logic, perhaps we should notify the UK Government every time Welsh Government Ministers take decisions that stand up for disabled people, low-wage workers or disadvantaged families. I am really concerned that the disrespect shown to Wales by Cheryl Gillan is playing straight into the hands of those who would like to see the break-up of the United Kingdom. At this most sensitive time, when people in Scotland are discussing their future, I would expect a little more respect and foresight from the Secretary of State for Wales.

Mae'r rhain yn eiriau cynnes, ond dro ar ôl tro rydym wedi gweld yr agenda o barch yn cael ei daflu i'r neilltu. Enghraifft ddelfrydol o hyn yw'r galw trahaus gan Andrew Lansley i gael gwybod pryd bynnag y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mabwysiadu agwedd anghyson â Llywodraeth y DU. Ar sail y rhesymeg hon, efallai y dylem roi gwybod i Lywodraeth y DU bob tro y bydd Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud penderfyniadau i helpu pobl anabl, gweithwyr ar gyflogau isel neu deuluoedd difreintiedig. Mae'n destun pryder mawr i mi fod amarch Cheryl Gillan tuag at Gymru yn fêl ar fysedd y rhai a hoffai weld y Deyrnas Unedig yn chwalu. Ar yr adeg hynod sensitif hon, wrth i bobl yn yr Alban drafod eu dyfodol, byddwn yn disgwyl ychydig mwy o barch a gweledigaeth gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru.

Mick Antoniw: In participating in this debate, I want to focus predominantly on the serious constitutional implications that are raised by the Green Paper. It is an unusual Green Paper because it sets out preferences

Mick Antoniw: Wrth gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, yn bennaf hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y goblygiadau cyfansoddiadol difrifol a godir gan y Papur Gwyrdd. Mae'n Bapur Gwyrdd anarferol oherwydd ei fod yn nodi ffafriaeth a

and intentions, rather than solely seeking views and opinions on principles and issues. It also comes at a time that I would say is inappropriate. I say this because we have the Silk commission undertaking important work with regard to fiscal powers, as is referred to in chapter 2 of the Green Paper and again with regard to Silk 2. The Green Paper also makes unnecessary and unfortunate premature commitments in respect of the size of the Assembly, something that desperately needs to be addressed in the near future.

bwriadau, yn hytrach na cheisio safbwyntiau a barn am faterion ac egwyddorion yn unig. Yn ogystal, mae hyn ar adeg amhriodol yn fy marn i. Dywedaf hyn oherwydd bod comisiwn Silk yn gwneud gwaith pwysig o ran pwerau ariannol, fel y cyfeirir ato ym mhennod 2 y Papur Gwyrdd ac eto o ran Silk 2. Mae'r Papur Gwyrdd hefyd yn gwneud ymrwymiadau cynamserol diangen ac anffodus ynghylch maint y Cynulliad, sy'n rhywbeth y mae angen dirfawr i fynd i'r afael ag ef yn y dyfodol agos.

5.30 p.m.

I believe that, at some stage, we will have to address the capacity of the Assembly to deal with its legislative obligations and objectives and that that can only take place with a fundamental review of local government, the size and scope of local government and its relationship with the Assembly. However, that is another debate.

Ar ryw adeg, credaf y bydd yn rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â chapasiti'r Cynulliad i ymdrin â'i rwymedigaethau ac amcanion deddfwriaethol ac ni all hynny ddigwydd heb adolygiad sylfaenol o lywodraeth leol, maint a chwmpas llywodraeth leol a'i pherthynas â'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae honno'n dadl arall.

I would also like to make the point that the Green Paper is premature with some of its commitments in the light of the work being carried out by Silk and that this is not helpful or constructive; it can lead to dysfunctional reform. The Assembly was set up by consensus with a referendum mandate, and that mandate was clear: a representative body of two thirds of Members directly elected by constituency, establishing a direct, individual link between constituency Members and identifiable constituencies, and, in addition, to ensure the inclusive representation of all parties, a proportional element of sorts of one third of Members. This was a package that was endorsed by the people of Wales. The Green Paper suggests options that could lead to a fundamental change for that constitutional package. It is not, as some have suggested, a minor adjustment. It contains proposals that could substantially change the balance of that constitutional package between directly elected and individually accountable constituency Assembly Members and the party regional list. There may be arguments for and against the existing structure, but that is not the debate that we are having at the moment. It is about the constitutional ownership of the system for electing the people's representatives of the

Hoffwn hefyd wneud y pwynt bod y Papur Gwyrdd yn gynamserol o safbwynt rhai o'i ymrwymiadau ar sail y gwaith a wneir gan Silk ac nid yw hynny'n ddefnyddiol nac yn adeiladol; gall arwain at ddiwygio camweithredol. Cafodd y Cynulliad ei sefydlu gan gonsensws gyda mandad refferendwm, ac roedd y mandad yn glir: corff cynrychioliadol lle etholir dwy ran o dair o'r Aelodau yn uniongyrchol fesul etholaeth, gan sefydlu cyswllt uniongyrchol ac unigol rhwng Aelodau etholaeth ac etholaethau adnabyddadwy, ac, yn ogystal, er mwyn sicrhau cynrychiolaeth gynhwysol o bob plaid, mae elfen gyfrannol i'r ffordd y caiff traean o'r Aelodau eu hethol. Roedd hwn yn becyn a gymeradwywyd gan bobl Cymru. Mae'r Papur Gwyrdd yn awgrymu opsiynau a allai arwain at newid sylfaenol i'r pecyn cyfansoddiadol. Nid yw, fel y mae rhai wedi'i awgrymu, yn fân addasiad. Mae'n cynnwys cynigion a allai newid cydbwysedd y pecyn cyfansoddiadol hwnnw'n sylweddol rhwng Aelodau Cynulliad etholaeth a etholir yn uniongyrchol ac sy'n atebol fel unigolion a rhestrau rhanbarthol y pleidiau. Efallai bod dadleuon o blaid ac yn erbyn y strwythur presennol, ond nid dyna'r ddadl yr ydym yn ei chael ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n ymwneud â pherchnogaeth gyfansoddiadol dros y system

Assembly.

Constitutions are not set in stone, but what is fundamentally set in stone is the principle that the electoral model in place is in the ownership of the people and that it must always be they who determine any fundamental change. Constitutions must not be changed on the whim and discretion of a Government of whichever colour, but only with the full consent of the people. It is for that reason that the First Minister sought and received the assurances of the Prime Minister that there would be no change to the constitutional arrangements for the election of the Assembly without the consent of the people of Wales. In my view, that requires either a decision of the Assembly, based on an election mandate, or a referendum of the people of Wales and probably and desirably both. This is the sole fundamental principle that this motion seeks to establish and which I support.

In conclusion, referring to the point that was made by Peter Black earlier with regard to Peter Hain and so on, the Welsh Labour election manifesto in 2005 said this:

'Alongside the changes we will prevent candidates from standing on both the list and in a constituency in order to make all candidates genuinely accountable to the electorate and to end Assembly Members being elected via the backdoor even when they have already been rejected by voters.'

The First Minister: The motion was tabled this afternoon in a way that was designed not to excite party political passion, because it is a motion that seeks to establish an important constitutional principle that goes beyond the normal cut and thrust of politics, in my view. As I said earlier, it is right to say that there are many different views in the Chamber as to what the electoral system should look like. I have my views and others will have very different views, but this is not about the way in which Assembly Members should be elected, necessarily; it is about who should take that decision. Ieuan Wyn Jones was particularly keen to establish my view as to what I thought should happen in the future: I can say to him that the status quo should

i ethol cynrychiolwyr y bobl yn y Cynulliad.

Mae modd newid cyfansoddiadau, ond ni ellir addasu'r egwyddor bod y model etholiadol sydd ar waith ym mherchnogaeth y bobl ac mai nhw ddylai benderfynu ar unrhyw newid sylfaenol bob tro. Ni ddylid newid cyfansoddiadau yn ôl mympwy a disgresiwn Llywodraeth, pa liw bynnag y bo: dylid eu newid dim ond os ceir caniatâd llawn y bobl. Dyna pam roedd Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ceisio sicrwydd gan Brif Weinidog y DU na fyddai unrhyw newid i'r trefniadau cyfansoddiadol ar gyfer ethol y Cynulliad heb ganiatâd pobl Cymru, a chafodd y sicrwydd hwnnw. Yn fy marn i, mae hynny'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol naill ai i gael penderfyniad gan y Cynulliad, yn seiliedig ar fandad etholiad, neu refferendwm ymhlith pobl Cymru, a'r ddau mae'n debyg, sef yr hyn a ddymunir. Dyma'r unig egwyddor sylfaenol y mae'r cynnig hwn yn ceisio ei sefydlu ac rwy'n ei chefnogi.

I gloi, gan gyfeirio at y pwynt a wnaed gan Peter Black yn gynharach mewn perthynas â Peter Hain ac yn y blaen, roedd maniffesto etholiad Llafur Cymru yn 2005 yn dweud:

Ochr yn ochr â'r newidiadau, byddwn yn atal ymgeiswyr rhag sefyll ar y rhestr ac mewn etholaeth er mwyn gwneud yr holl ymgeiswyr yn wirioneddol atebol i'r etholwyr ac i roi terfyn ar y ffaith bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael eu hethol drwy'r drws cefn hyd yn oed pan fyddant eisoes wedi cael eu gwrthod gan bleidleiswyr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyflwynwyd y cynnig y prynhawn yma mewn ffordd a gynlluniwyd i beidio â chyffroi angerdd pleidiol wleidyddol, gan ei fod yn gynnig sy'n ceisio sefydlu egwyddor gyfansoddiadol bwysig sy'n mynd y tu hwnt i wrthdaro arferol gwleidyddiaeth, yn fy marn i. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'n wir fod nifer o wahanol safbwyntiau yn y Siambr ynghylch ffurf y system etholiadol. Mae gennyf fy safbwyntiau i a bydd gan bobl eraill rai gwahanol iawn, ond nid yw hyn yn ymwneud â'r ffordd y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad gael eu hethol, o reidrwydd; mae'n ymwneud â phwy ddylai wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw. Roedd Ieuan Wyn Jones yn arbennig o awyddus i glywed fy marn ynghylch beth

remain. There is no consensus on the way forward for this place.

ddylai digwydd yn y dyfodol: gallaf ddweud wrtho y dylai'r sefyllfa bresennol barhau. Nid oes consensws ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer y lle hwn.

Gofynnodd Ieuan a fuasai'n briodol i gael pleidlais gyda mwyafrif o ddau allan o dri Aelod Cynulliad. Gwell hynny na dim pleidlais o gwbl. Gwell hynny na bod y Cynulliad yn mynegi barn heb fod y farn honno yn cael ei hystyried o gwbl gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Rwy'n credu bod honno'n rhywbeth a ddylai gael ei ystyried yn y dyfodol a'i bod yn rhywbeth hollbwysig a sylfaenol ynglŷn â'r Cynulliad.

Ieuan asked whether it would be appropriate to have a two-thirds majority of Assembly Members. Better that than no vote at all. Better that than that the Assembly should express an opinion without that opinion being taken into account in any way by the UK Government. I think that that is something that should be considered in the future and that it is something that is crucial and fundamental in terms of the Assembly.

Andrew R.T. Davies: That is an important point. If those powers were transferred to this institution, are you supportive of the position that change should only occur with a two-thirds majority on such an issue?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig. Os caiff y pwerau hyn eu trosglwyddo i'r sefydliad hwn, a ydych yn cefnogi'r safbwynt na ddylai newid ddigwydd heb gael mwyafrif o ddau draean ar fater fel hwn?

The First Minister: If that deal is on the table from the leader of the opposition, I have sympathy with that. I can understand Members' concerns if a simple majority of one or two could overturn an electoral system. On what he and the Member for Ynys Môn have said, I believe that that proposal has merit in terms of ensuring that the electoral system is treated by the Assembly in a particularly special way, if I can put it that way, because we understand the sensitivities that surround it. Normally, there would be some kind of commission before the electoral system was changed. In the absence of that, there have to be additional safeguards, and I have some sympathy for what the leader of the opposition is saying.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os yw arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn cynnig hynny, rwy'n cydymdeimlo â hynny. Gallaf ddeall pryderon yr Aelodau ynghylch sefyllfa lle gallai mwyafrif syml o un neu ddau wrthdroi system etholiadol. O ran yr hyn a ddywedodd ef a'r Aelod dros Ynys Môn, rwy'n credu bod gwerth i'r cynnig hwnnw o ran sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn trin y system etholiadol mewn ffordd arbennig iawn, os gallaf ei roi felly, oherwydd ein bod yn deall natur sensitif y mater hwn. Fel arfer, byddai rhyw fath o gomisiwn yn cael ei sefydlu cyn newid y system etholiadol. Yn absenoldeb hynny, rhaid cael mesurau gwarchod ychwanegol, ac mae gennyf rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â'r hyn y mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn ei ddweud.

In terms of the changes that have been established in the past, what is fundamental is that there have been no changes that have been established in the past that have changed the balance of the Assembly. It is right to say, and I accept this, that a change was made, following a manifesto commitment, that prevented Members from standing for both constituency and regional list seats at the same time. However, that did not affect the balance of this place. It did not make it harder for one party or another to win seats. That is the important thing here. What

O ran y newidiadau sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol, yr hyn sy'n hanfodol yw na wnaethpwyd unrhyw newidiadau a newidiodd gydbwysedd y Cynulliad yn y gorffennol. Mae'n wir dweud, ac rwy'n derbyn hyn, y gwnaethpwyd newid, yn dilyn ymrwymiad maniffesto, a oedd yn atal Aelodau rhag sefyll ar gyfer seddi etholaeth a seddi'r rhestr ranbarthol ar yr un pryd. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd hynny'n effeithio ar gydbwysedd y lle hwn. Nid oedd yn ei gwneud yn anoddach i un blaid neu'r llall ennill seddi. Dyna'r peth pwysig yma.

is being proposed here, in the absence of any evidence, may well be a system that fundamentally changes the balance of the Assembly. That may well be something that the people of Wales will want to see in the future, but that is a matter for the people of Wales.

Oherwydd absenoldeb unrhyw dystiolaeth, mae’n bosibl iawn y bydd y system a gynigir yma yn newid cydbwysedd y Cynulliad yn sylfaenol. Efallai fod hynny’n rhywbeth y bydd pobl Cymru am ei weld yn digwydd yn y dyfodol, ond mae hynny’n fater iddynt hwy.

I turn to the points that Kirsty Williams made. The one thing that I have to say to her is this: she has said that the Liberal Democrats’ submission on the Green Paper will be based on the best interests of the people of Wales, as determined by the Liberal Democrats. Well, I am sorry, but given that the Liberal Democrats have five Members out of 60, that will not be seen by the people of Wales as a particularly democratic or inclusive process. The way in which people’s views are established is through the vote. That is it. When we have elections every five years, as politicians, we ask people to vote for us or not, and that is how people’s views are determined. I see no reason why, on this issue, there should be a different approach, particularly given that there was a referendum in the UK as a whole on the AV system, and that such a referendum is being denied, at the moment, to the people of Wales.

Trof at y pwyntiau a wnaed gan Kirsty Williams. Yr un peth y mae’n rhaid imi ei ddweud wrthi yw hyn: dywedodd y bydd cyflwyniad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar y Papur Gwyrdd yn seiliedig ar yr hyn sydd orau i bobl Cymru, fel y penderfynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Wel, mae’n ddrwg gennyf, ond o ystyried bod gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol bum Aelod allan o 60, ni fydd hynny’n cael ei weld gan bobl Cymru fel proses arbennig o ddemocrataidd neu gynhwysol. Mae safbwyntiau pobl yn cael eu mynegi drwy bleidlais. Dyna ni. Pan fyddwn yn cynnal etholiadau bob pum mlynedd, fel gwleidyddion, rydym yn gofyn i bobl bleidleisio drosom ni neu beidio, a dyna sut y mae safbwyntiau pobl yn cael eu mynegi. Ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam, ar y mater hwn, y dylid cael dull gwahanol, yn enwedig o ystyried y cynhaliwyd refferendwm yn y DU gyfan ar y system pleidlais amgen, a bod refferendwm o’r fath yn cael ei wrthod, ar hyn o bryd, i bobl Cymru.

She says that Peter Hain has said that there would be confusion if boundaries were different for Assembly constituencies and parliamentary constituencies. My recollection is that he was talking about having elections on the same day with those different boundaries. He is absolutely right. Having elections on the same day, with different constituencies, different boundaries and different franchises—some people being allowed to vote in one election, but not in another, despite being at the same polling station—would create great confusion. That is why, having agreed as an Assembly, we suggested to the UK Government that there should be a five-year term for this Assembly. That was not done in the teeth of opposition from the National Assembly; that was done with the agreement of the National Assembly for what were, I believe, very sound and sensible reasons.

Dywedodd fod Peter Hain wedi dweud y byddai dryswch pe byddai gwahanol ffiniau ar gyfer etholaethau Cynulliad ac etholaethau seneddol. Fy atgof yw ei fod yn sôn am gynnal etholiadau ar yr un diwrnod gyda’r ffiniau gwahanol hynny. Mae’n hollol gywir. Byddai cynnal etholiadau ar yr un diwrnod, gyda gwahanol etholaethau, gwahanol ffiniau a gwahanol ryddfreintiau—gyda rhai pobl yn cael pleidleisio mewn un etholiad, ond nid yn y llall—yn creu dryswch mawr. Dyna pam, ar ôl cytuno ar hyn fel Cynulliad, y gwnaethom awgrymu i Lywodraeth y DU y dylai’r Cynulliad gael tymor o bum mlynedd. Ni wnaed hynny yn wyneb gwrthwynebiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol; gwnaethpwyd hynny gyda chytundeb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am resymau cadarn a synhwyrol iawn, yn fy marn i.

We had a referendum last year as a result of a commitment made by the UK coalition Government. It was a commitment that I welcomed and one that was carried through. However, nothing was ever mentioned about changing the electoral system of the Assembly. This has come completely out of the blue, and I have to say that it has come after the council elections, and I think that that timing is unfortunate. It has to be asked once again, in the absence of any evidence that any changes would be politically neutral, how else should we perceive the changes that are being proposed? There is no evidence to suggest that they would be politically neutral.

Cawsom refferendwm y llynedd o ganlyniad i ymrwymiad a wnaed gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU. Roedd yn ymrwymiad yr oeddwn yn ei groesawu ac yn un a gafodd ei weithredu. Fodd bynnag, ni chafwyd unrhyw sôn am newid system etholiadol y Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn hollol annisgwyl, a rhaid imi ddweud ei fod wedi dod ar ôl yr etholiadau cyngor, a chredaf fod yr amseru'n anffodus. Mae'n rhaid gofyn unwaith eto: yn absenoldeb unrhyw dystiolaeth y byddai unrhyw newidiadau yn wleidyddol ddiduedd, ym mha ffordd arall y dylem ystyried y newidiadau sy'n cael eu cynnig? Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i awgrymu y byddent yn wleidyddol niwtral.

Regarding what Julie Morgan has said, I have had no communication back on this issue from the Prime Minister as of yet. However, it is important that, as an Assembly, we should establish this principle. The Secretary of State is fond of saying that Scotland is not Wales and that the two countries are different. So far so good; that much is true. However, Wales is not second best, and the people of Wales should not be second best. They should be asked their views on what kind of electoral system they want. Let them be the final arbiters as to what the composition of this Assembly should be.

O ran yr hyn a ddywedodd Julie Morgan, nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw ohebiaeth yn ôl ar y mater hwn gan y Prif Weinidog eto. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod ni, fel Cynulliad, yn sefydlu'r egwyddor hon. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn hoff o ddweud nad yr un lle yw'r Alban a Chymru a bod y ddwy wlad yn wahanol. Mae popeth yn iawn hyd yma; mae hynny'n wir. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Cymru yn wlad eilradd, ac ni ddylai pobl Cymru fod yn eilradd. Dylid gofyn iddynt am eu barn am ba fath o system etholiadol y maent ei heisiau. Gadewch iddynt fod yn ganolwyr terfynol ar gyfansoddiad y Cynulliad hwn.

I have tried very hard to avoid any debate on what sort of system we should have in the future. That is for another day, in my view. The debate revolves around who takes the decisions surrounding the electoral system of this Assembly. A sensible proposal that is worth investigating has been made with regards to a vote with a two-thirds majority. I would certainly not dismiss that, and I well understand how that could be an important constitutional lock in terms of establishing an electoral system that commands wider support beyond a simple majority in this Assembly.

Rwyf wedi gwneud ymdrech fawr i osgoi unrhyw drafodaeth am ba fath o system y dylem ei chael yn y dyfodol. Mae hynny'n fater ar gyfer diwrnod arall, yn fy marn i. Mae'r drafodaeth yn ymwneud â phwy sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau am system etholiadol y Cynulliad hwn. Mae cynnig synhwyrol y mae'n werth ymchwilio iddo wedi cael ei wneud ynghylch cael pleidlais gyda mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair. Yn sicr, ni fyddwn yn diystyru hynny, ac rwy'n deall sut y gallai hynny fod yn glo cyfansoddiadol pwysig o ran sefydlu system etholiadol sy'n ennyn cefnogaeth ehangach y tu hwnt i fwyafrif syml yn y Cynulliad hwn.

I end simply by saying this: the electoral system is a matter for the people of Wales, and it is a matter for Members here. The House of Commons would not accept being told what its electoral system should look like. The Scottish Parliament would not

Gwnaf orffen drwy ddweud yn syml: mae'r system etholiadol yn fater i bobl Cymru, ac mae'n fater i'r Aelodau yma. Ni fyddai Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn derbyn cael sefydliad arall yn dweud wrtho ba fath o system etholiadol y dylai ei chael. Ni fyddai Senedd yr Alban yn

accept being told what its electoral system should look like. Neither, as a matter of constitutional principle, should this Assembly and its Members be told to accept a particular way forward in terms of the electoral system. It is a matter for all Members here. If this is taken forward, what next? That is something that I think would be of great detriment to the Members of the Assembly, to the Assembly itself and to the people of Wales. I therefore ask for support for this motion, not on party political grounds in any way, but on the grounds of Assembly Members being treated with respect and the people of Wales being asked their view as to what sort of system they would like to see in the future.

derbyn cael sefydliad arall yn dweud wrthi ba fath o system etholiadol y dylai ei chael. Ni ddylai'r Cynulliad hwn a'i Aelodau ychwaith, fel mater o egwyddor gyfansoddiadol, gael sefydliad arall yn dweud wrtho am dderbyn ffordd benodol ymlaen o ran ei system etholiadol. Mae hynny'n fater i bob Aelod yma. Os bydd hyn yn cael ei weithredu, beth fydd nesaf? Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y credaf fyddai'n niweidiol iawn i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, y Cynulliad a phobl Cymru. Felly, gofynnaf am gefnogaeth ar gyfer y cynnig hwn, nid ar sail bleidiol wleidyddol mewn unrhyw ffordd, ond ar sail sicrhau bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael eu trin â pharch ac y gofynnir am farn pobl Cymru am ba fath o system y byddent yn hoffi ei gweld yn y dyfodol.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there is an objection and defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad ac felly gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.

Y Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl
The Mental Health Strategy

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the name of William Graham, and amendments 5, 6 and 7 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham, a gwelliannau 5, 6 a 7 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5005 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM5005 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi'r Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl ddrafft, Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl, sy'n destun ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd.

Notes the draft Mental Health Strategy, Together for Mental Health, which is currently out for public consultation.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Over the past four years, Assembly Members have been very supportive of the steps taken through legislative means to improve mental health services in Wales. We all understand the importance of the issue, as well as the

Dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, bu Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn gefnogol iawn o'r camau a gymerwyd drwy ddulliau deddfwriaethol i wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru. Rydym i gyd yn deall

impact poor mental health and mental illness can have on individuals and their families. However, legislation is only a part of the solution. I believe that we need to build a consensus on the strategic direction we wish to take in Wales and improve mental health and wellbeing more generally. In doing so, we need to recognise that improving mental health and wellbeing can have a significant wider impact on the economy and the social fabric of our society. I am therefore pleased to have the opportunity to debate 'Together for Mental Health', a new cross-Government mental health and mental wellbeing strategy. This document aims to begin the debate on a new strategic approach.

pwysigrwydd y mater hwn, yn ogystal â'r effaith y gall iechyd meddwl gwael a salwch meddwl ei chael ar unigolion a'u teuluoedd. Fodd bynnag, dim ond rhan o'r ateb yw deddfwriaeth. Credaf fod angen inni ddatblygu consensws ar y cyfeiriad strategol yr ydym yn dymuno ei gymryd yng Nghymru a gwella iechyd a lles meddwl yn fwy cyffredinol. Wrth wneud hynny, mae angen inni gydnabod y gall gwella iechyd meddwl a lles gael effaith ehangach sylweddol ar yr economi a gwead cymdeithasol ein cymdeithas. Felly, rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i drafod 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl', sef strategaeth newydd y Llywodraeth gyfan ar gyfer iechyd meddwl a lles yng Nghymru. Diben y ddogfen hon yw cychwyn y ddadl ar ddull strategol newydd.

In important and distinct ways, this strategy represents a change in focus. For the first time, we are aligning efforts to improve mental health service provision to actions needed to improve mental wellbeing. We are proposing a new whole-life, age-inclusive approach, which incorporates the requirements of children and young people, and adults, including older people, and it is one that reduces the difficulties caused by transition between services as people develop or age. The strategy is outcome focused and will ensure that real and meaningful changes are delivered. The strategy firmly embeds the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 at its heart. This is a flagship policy of which the Welsh Government and all Assembly Members can be proud. There has been long-standing cross-party support for the Measure. It introduces holistic care and treatment plans for all people in specialist care, rights to re-assessment, extended rights to advocacy and extension of primary mental health services.

Mewn ffyrdd pwysig ac unigryw, mae'r strategaeth hon yn cynrychioli newid mewn ffocws. Am y tro cyntaf, rydym yn alinio'r ymdrechion i wella'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl â chamau gweithredu sydd eu hangen i wella lles meddyliol. Rydym yn cynnig ffordd newydd o weithio sy'n ymdrin â phob agwedd ar fywyd ac yn cynnwys pob oedran, yn ymgorffori gofynion plant a phobl ifanc, ac oedolion, gan gynnwys pobl hŷn, ac yn lleihau'r anawsterau a achosir gan y broses o bontio rhwng gwasanaethau wrth i bobl ddatblygu neu heneiddio. Mae'r strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau a bydd yn sicrhau bod newidiadau gwirioneddol ac ystyrlon yn cael eu rhoi ar waith. Mae'r strategaeth yn gosod Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 yn wraidd iddi. Mae hwn yn bolisi blaengar y gall Llywodraeth Cymru a holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad fod yn falch ohono. Cafwyd cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol a hirdymor ar gyfer y Mesur. Mae'n cyflwyno cynlluniau triniaeth a gofal cyfannol ar gyfer yr holl bobl sydd mewn gofal arbenigol, hawliau i ail-asesu, hawliau estynedig i gael gwasanaethau eiriolaeth ac mae'n ymestyn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl sylfaenol.

My officials have worked to ensure that the strategy has been produced in a collaborative manner. Prior to the development of the strategy, we held a series of engagement events with key stakeholders, both statutory and non-statutory, and most importantly, with service users, to listen to what they said about

Mae fy swyddogion wedi gweithio i sicrhau bod y strategaeth wedi cael ei pharatoi mewn modd cydweithredol. Cyn i'r strategaeth gael ei datblygu, gwnaethom gynnal cyfres o ddigwyddiadau i ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid allweddol, yn rhai statudol ac anstatudol, ac yn bwysicaf oll, gyda defnyddwyr

developing mental health services in Wales. We have also worked across the Welsh Government to ensure that we align our actions to tackle mental health issues and promote mental wellbeing across Wales. The strategy was launched for a 12-week consultation on 8 May.

gwasanaeth, i wrando ar yr hyn yr oedd ganddynt i'w ddweud am ddatblygu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru. Rydym hefyd wedi gweithio ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ein bod yn alinio ein camau gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â materion iechyd meddwl a hyrwyddo lles meddwl ledled Cymru. Lansiwyd y strategaeth ar gyfer cyfnod ymgynghori o 12 wythnos ar 8 Mai.

In the strategy, we acknowledge what the Wales Audit Office and other inspectorates have told us about mental health services, which is that there has been significant improvement over recent years, but that we need to do more. The estimated annual cost of mental ill health in Wales is around £7.2 billion. Mental health accounts for the largest single area of health expenditure in Wales, at approximately 12% of the NHS budget. However, the cost of mental illness extends beyond financial issues; there is a human cost too in terms of life chances, missed opportunities, and fulfilling potential. We will all be affected by mental heath issues at some point in our lives, whether as individuals or through family members, friends or colleagues. The statistics speak for themselves: one in 10 children and young people between the ages of five and 16 has a mental health problem; one in six older people has dementia; one in four adults will experience mental health problems or illness at some point in their lives.

Yn y strategaeth, rydym yn cydnabod yr hyn y mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac arolygiaethau eraill wedi ei ddweud wrthym am wasanaethau iechyd meddwl, sef y bu gwelliant sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ond bod angen inni wneud mwy. Amcangyfrifir bod cost flynyddol salwch meddwl yng Nghymru tua £7.2 biliwn. Iechyd meddwl yw'r un maes lle caiff y swm mwyaf o arian ei wario ym maes iechyd yng Nghymru, sef tua 12% o gyllideb y GIG. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gost o salwch meddwl yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i faterion ariannol; mae cost ddynol hefyd o ran cyfleoedd bywyd, cyfleoedd a gollwyd a chyflawni potensial. Bydd materion iechyd meddwl yn effeithio arnom ni i gyd ar ryw adeg yn ein bywydau, boed fel unigolion neu drwy aelodau o'r teulu, ffrindiau neu gydweithwyr. Mae'r ystadegau yn cyfleu hynny'n glir: mae gan un o bob 10 o blant a phobl ifanc rhwng pump ac 16 oed broblem iechyd meddwl; mae un o bob chwech o bobl hŷn yn dioddef o ddementia; a bydd un o bob pedwar oedolyn yn cael problemau neu salwch iechyd meddwl ar ryw adeg yn eu bywydau.

5.45 p.m.

Through 'Together for Mental Health', we aim to help ensure that individuals, communities and wider society are more resilient and better able to deal not just with crises, but also the stresses of everyday life. It will also aim to address stigma and discrimination. The strategy clearly states our intention to promote the importance of mental wellbeing and good mental health and to prevent or reduce the negative impact of mental illness. Recovery and reablement is central to our objectives, with the right treatment at the right time, in the right place from the right person. We will promote early intervention and help people with mental

Drwy 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl', ein bwriad yw helpu i sicrhau bod unigolion, cymunedau a'r gymdeithas ehangach yn fwy gwydn ac abl i ymdrin nid yn unig ag argyfyngau, ond straen bywyd bob dydd. Rydym hefyd yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael â stigma a gwahaniaethu. Mae'r strategaeth yn datgan yn glir ein bwriad i hyrwyddo pwysigrwydd lles meddwl ac iechyd meddwl da ac i atal neu leihau effaith negyddol salwch meddwl. Mae adfer ac ail-alluogi yn ganolog i'n hamcanion, gyda'r driniaeth gywir ar yr amser cywir, yn y lle cywir gan y person cywir. Byddwn yn hyrwyddo ymyrraeth gynnar ac yn helpu pobl sydd â

illness to achieve a better quality of life. We want service users to have access to treatments and services that are evidence-based, safe and provided with dignity and respect to service users of all ages. This is particularly important for older people with dementia who might not be able to recover, but can be supported with their carers to live fulfilled lives in dementia-supportive communities in Wales.

salwch meddwl i gael gwell ansawdd bywyd. Rydym am i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau gael mynediad at driniaethau a gwasanaethau sy’n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, sy’n ddiogel ac sy’n cael eu darparu ag urddas a pharch i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth o bob oed. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig i bobl hŷn â dementia na fyddant o bosibl yn gallu gwella, ond y gellir eu cefnogi gyda’u gofalwyr i fyw bywydau llawn mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru sy’n gefnogol i’r rhai sy’n dioddef o ddementia.

Psychological and medical treatments and other clinical interventions have an important part to play. Improving mental health and wellbeing is, however, about much more than treatment. We also need to address issues such as housing, education, personal finance and employment. There is a clear message from service users, and we have listened. We have outlined the contributions required from local government, the NHS, the third and independent sectors, providers of education, training and lifelong learning, employers and a range of other agencies, and the benefits that can be gained from working together.

Mae gan driniaethau seicolegol a meddygol ac ymyriadau clinigol eraill ran bwysig i’w chwarae. Fodd bynnag, mae gwella iechyd a lles meddwl yn golygu llawer mwy na thriniaeth. Mae angen inni hefyd fynd i’r afael â materion fel tai, addysg, cyllid personol a chyflogaeth. Mae defnyddwyr gwasanaeth wedi mynegi barn glir, ac rydym wedi gwrando arnynt. Rydym wedi amlinellu’r cyfraniadau sy’n ofynnol gan lywodraeth leol, y GIG, y trydydd sector a’r sector annibynnol, darparwyr addysg, hyfforddiant a dysgu gydol oes, cyflogwyr ac ystod o asiantaethau eraill, a’r manteision y gellir eu cael o gydweithio.

In many situations, an individual experiencing mental ill health or mental illness will demonstrate more complex needs. The contributions of all health and social care services are required if we are to effectively address the needs of vulnerable individuals such as those with learning disabilities, sensory impairment or substance misuse where they may require the help and involvement of more than one agency.

Mewn llawer o sefyllfaoedd, bydd unigolyn sydd â salwch meddwl hefyd yn dangos anghenion mwy cymhleth. Mae angen cyfraniadau gan yr holl wasanaethau gofal iechyd a chymdeithasol os ydym i fynd i’r afael ag anghenion unigolion sy’n agored i niwed fel y rhai sydd ag anableddau dysgu, nam ar y synhwyrau neu sy’n camddefnyddio sylweddau lle mae angen cymorth arnynt gan fwy nag un asiantaeth.

This intention is emphasised by our approach to holistic care and treatment plans for all users of secondary mental health services. This will ensure the individual is an active partner in understanding, preparing and managing their own care, helping them to take ownership of their mental health. This builds upon and reinforces the relevant requirements of the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010, as set out in its code of practice, which I was pleased to launch yesterday.

Caiff y bwriad hwn ei bwysleisio gan ein hymagwedd at ofal cyfannol a chynlluniau triniaeth ar gyfer holl ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl eilaidd. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod yr unigolyn yn bartner gweithredol wrth ddeall, paratoi a rheoli eu gofal eu hunain, gan eu helpu i gymryd perchnogaeth o’u hiechyd meddwl. Mae hyn yn adeiladu ar ofynion perthnasol Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010, ac yn eu hatgyfnerthu, fel y nodir yn ei god ymarfer, yr oeddwn yn falch o’i lansio ddoe.

We have outlined how a new partnership with the public will be established,

Rydym wedi amlinellu sut y bydd partneriaeth newydd â’r cyhoedd yn cael ei

encouraging an understanding of mental health and mental illness, and aiming to remove the stigma and discrimination that can be associated with mental ill health. Importantly, our vision of mental health services has been developed from the perspective of service users, and reflects their priorities. We will deliver high-quality, age-appropriate services when and where they are needed, along with improving services in communities, hospitals and in the criminal justice setting.

sefydlu, gan annog dealltwriaeth o iechyd meddwl a salwch meddwl, ac anelu at gael gwared ar y stigma a'r gwahaniaethu y gall fod yn gysylltiedig â salwch meddwl. Yn benodol, mae ein gweledigaeth o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl wedi cael ei datblygu o safbwynt defnyddwyr gwasanaeth, ac yn adlewyrchu eu blaenoriaethau. Byddwn yn darparu gwasanaethau o ansawdd uchel, sy'n briodol i wahanol oedrannau yn ôl y galw ac yn y lleoliad priodol, ac yn gwella gwasanaethau mewn cymunedau, ysbytai ac yng nghyd-destun cyfiawnder troseddol.

Recognising the needs of carers, especially younger carers, is important. Caring can have a huge impact on a carer's mental health, as well as their physical and emotional health. In Wales we have some of the most skilled and dedicated professionals working in mental health. We can better utilise their skills and expertise by encouraging services to work in a more integrated and collaborative way. A new national partnership board involving all sectors and agencies, service users and carers will be established to oversee the delivery of an action plan and monitor progress against the outcome measurement framework. The strategy will be supported by a detailed delivery plan, which will be developed over the summer. It will include key deliverables and measurable outcomes for service users and their families and carers. It will ensure statutory bodies, third sector organisations, and, most importantly, service users and carers, are fully involved in planning and decision making.

Mae cydnabod anghenion gofalwyr, yn enwedig gofalwyr iau, yn bwysig. Gall gofalu gael effaith enfawr ar iechyd meddwl y gofalwr, yn ogystal ag ar ei iechyd corfforol ac emosiynol. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym rai o'r gweithwyr proffesiynol mwyaf medrus ac ymroddedig yn gweithio ym maes iechyd meddwl. Gallwn ddefnyddio eu sgiliau a'u harbenigedd yn well drwy annog gwasanaethau i weithio mewn ffordd fwy integredig a chydweithredol. Bydd bwrdd partneriaeth cenedlaethol newydd sy'n cynnwys yr holl sectorau ac asiantaethau, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr yn cael ei sefydlu i oruchwylio'r gwaith o gyflwyno cynllun gweithredu a monitro cynnydd yn erbyn y fframwaith mesur canlyniadau. Bydd y strategaeth hon yn cael ei chefnogi gan gynllun gweithredu manwl a fydd yn cael ei ddatblygu dros yr haf. Bydd yn cynnwys canlyniadau allweddol a chanlyniadau mesuradwy ar gyfer defnyddwyr gwasanaeth a'u teuluoedd a gofalwyr. Bydd yn sicrhau bod cyrff statudol, sefydliadau trydydd sector ac, yn bwysicaf oll, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr, yn cael eu cynnwys yn llawn yn y gwaith o gynllunio a gwneud penderfyniadau.

I welcome today's opportunity to hear the views of Assembly Members on the draft document today and throughout the consultation period.

Rwy'n croesawu'r cyfle i glywed barn Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar y ddogfen ddrafft heddiw a thrwy gydol y cyfnod ymgynghori.

Gwelliant 1 William Graham

Amendment 1 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn gresynu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn

Regrets that the Welsh Government is

cyflwyno toriadau termau real i'r gyllideb iechyd yn y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, ac yn mynegi pryder y gallai'r rhain amharu ar weithredu Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl.

imposing real term cuts on the health budget in the current financial year and expresses concern that these have the potential to jeopardise the implementation of a Mental Health Strategy.

Gwelliant 2 William Graham

Amendment 2 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod y manteision economaidd posibl y byddai Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl effeithiol yn eu cynnig i Gymru.

Recognises the potential economic benefits to Wales of an effective Mental Health Strategy.

Gwelliant 3 William Graham

Amendment 3 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymrwymo i ddatblygu data gwaelodlin priodol a dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol i sicrhau y gellir mesur unrhyw gynnydd yn erbyn y Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl.

Calls upon the Welsh Government to commit to develop appropriate baseline data and key performance indicators to ensure that any progress against the Mental Health Strategy can be measured.

Gwelliant 4 William Graham

Amendment 4 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod yr angen i holl Weinidogion Cymru ymwneud yn llawn â'r broses o gyflwyno'r Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu prosesau cadarn i sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn atebol am eu cyfraniad tuag at wella lles ac iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru.

Recognises the need for all Welsh Ministers to fully engage in the delivery of the Mental Health Strategy and calls upon the Welsh Government to develop robust processes to ensure that Ministers are held accountable for their contribution towards improving mental health and wellbeing in Wales.

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

Darren Millar: Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 2, 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham.

I am very pleased that we are debating this important issue today because, as the Minister has rightly indicated, mental health issues, and addressing mental health and wellbeing, has had cross-party support in this Chamber over many years. I pay tribute to the work of Jonathan Morgan, the former Assembly Member for Cardiff North, for the work that he did in championing that cause and addressing those issues in Wales while he was an Assembly Member. Mental ill health will probably affect every family in Wales at some time or another. We know the

Rwy'n falch iawn ein bod yn trafod y mater pwysig hwn heddiw oherwydd, fel y nododd y Gweinidog, mae problemau iechyd meddwl, a mynd i'r afael ag iechyd a lles meddwl, wedi cael cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Siambr hon dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i waith Jonathan Morgan, y cyn-Aelod Cynulliad dros Ogledd Caerdydd, am y gwaith a wnaeth yn hyrwyddo'r achos hwnnw a mynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny yng Nghymru tra oedd yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad. Mae'n debygol y bydd iechyd meddwl yn effeithio ar bob teulu yng

statistics, but it is worth reminding ourselves of them sometimes. The fact that one in four people will experience mental ill health at some point during their liftime is pretty startling, and it is a shame that, unfortunately, mental health services have been cinderella services within the NHS over many years. I am very pleased that the National Assembly, on a cross-party basis, wants to put that situation right.

Nghymru ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd. Rydym yn gyfarwydd â'r ystadegau, ond mae'n werth atgoffa ein hunain ohonynt o bryd i'w gilydd. Mae'r ffaith y bydd un o bob pedwar yn profi salwch meddwl ar ryw adeg yn ystod ei fywyd yn eithaf brawychus, ac mae'n drueni bod gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn anffodus wedi bod yn wasanaethau sydd wedi'u hesgeuluso yn y GIG dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Rwy'n falch iawn bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ar sail drawsbleidiol, yn dymuno cywiro'r sefyllfa honno.

There is a great deal for us as the Welsh Conservatives to welcome in the mental health strategy that has been produced. We welcome the cross-government approach and the partnership approach between local government, the NHS and other partners to address mental ill health. We also welcome the establishment of the partnership board and the outcome-focused approach that is indicated within the document. Perhaps most importantly, we really welcome the shift in emphasis from a medical model and approach to dealing with mental ill health to a recovery and reablement model in the future. That has been needed for a long time, and I am hopeful that this strategy, when implemented, will deliver the much-needed improvements on that front.

Mae llawer iawn i ni fel Ceidwadwyr Cymreig i'w groesawu yn y strategaeth iechyd meddwl sydd wedi cael ei chyflwyno. Rydym yn croesawu'r dull traws-lywodraethol a'r bartneriaeth rhwng llywodraeth leol, y GIG a phartneriaid eraill i fynd i'r afael â salwch meddwl. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu sefydlu'r bwrdd partneriaeth a'r dull o ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau a nodir yn y ddogfen. Yn bwysicaf oll, efallai, rydym yn croesawu'r newid pwyslais o fodel a dull meddygol o ymdrin â salwch meddwl i fodel sy'n canolbwyntio ar adfer ac ail-alluogi yn y dyfodol. Rydym wedi bod angen hynny am amser hir, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y strategaeth hon, pan gaiff ei gweithredu, yn sicrhau'r gwelliannau mawr sydd eu hangen arnom yn hynny o beth.

I welcome the fact that the transition from children's mental health services into adult mental health services in particular, will, hopefully, be consigned to the rubbish bin of history in the future, if the changes are implemented in full. We all know that there have been regular reports of the challenges that that transition poses for the individuals involved and the difficulties have been pointed out by reports produced by Assembly committees over the years. It is important that we take time to address that problem. However, there are some issues that we feel require some further attention in the strategy. I am hopeful that you will take these points on board, Minister, as I begin to talk to them.

Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd y pontio rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i oedolion yn benodol, gobeithio, yn cael ei daflu i fin sbwriel hanes yn y dyfodol, os yw'r newidiadau'n cael eu gweithredu'n llawn. Rydym oll yn gwybod y bu adroddiadau rheolaidd am heriau'r cyfnod pontio i'r unigolion dan sylw a'r anawsterau sydd wedi'u nodi gan adroddiadau a luniwyd gan bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad dros y blynyddoedd. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cymryd amser i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai materion yr ydym yn teimlo bod angen rhoi rhywfaint o sylw pellach iddynt yn y strategaeth. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch yn ystyried y pwyntiau hynny, Weinidog, wrth i mi ddechrau siarad amdanynt.

The need to integrate the strategy with other strategies that your department has already produced is important. We all know, for

Mae'r angen i gydlynu'r strategaeth â strategaethau eraill y mae'ch adran eisoes wedi'u llunio yn bwysig. Rydym oll yn

example, that the secure mental health services action plan for Wales and 'Talk to Me: A National Action Plan to Reduce Suicide and Self Harm in Wales 2008-2013' are in place, and we also have the 'National Dementia Vision for Wales' document. Some way of bringing those together under the umbrella of this strategy is really important. We know that the current legislative programme, with the social services (Wales) Bill on the table, is likely to have an impact on outcomes for people with mental ill health. Minister, in your response to today's debate, could you tell us a little more about how those things might fit together?

gwybod, er enghraifft, bod cynllun gweithredu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl diogel i Gymru a 'Siarad â Fi: Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol i Leihau Hunanladdiad a Hunan-niwed yng Nghymru 2008-2013' bellach yn eu lle, ac mae hefyd gennym y ddogfen 'Gweledigaeth Genedlaethol Cymru ar Ddementia'. Mae cael rhyw ffordd o ddod â'r rhain ynghyd o dan ymbarél y strategaeth hon yn bwysig iawn. Gwyddom fod y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol bresennol, gyda Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol (Cymru) yn yr arfaeth, yn debygol o gael effaith ar ganlyniadau i bobl sydd â salwch meddwl. Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl heddiw, a allech ddweud wrthym ychydig mwy am sut y gallai'r pethau hynny ddod ynghyd?

We are very concerned about the impact of the NHS budget cuts in Wales. We know that they are deeper in Wales than in any other part of the United Kingdom. We recognise the commitment to ring-fence mental health spending within the document, but, when you have partner agencies that do not have ring-fenced budgets as far as mental health is concerned, for example local government, you cannot expect them to be able to deliver a consistent service that improves over time. It would be interesting to hear your views on how you expect services to be maintained or improved in an era of declining budgets, which will clearly place pressure on public services.

Rydym yn bryderus iawn am effaith y toriadau i gyllideb y GIG yng Nghymru. Gwyddom eu bod yn ddyfnach yng Nghymru nag mewn unrhyw ran arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Rydym yn cydnabod yr ymrwymiad yn y ddogfen i glustnodi gwariant ar iechyd meddwl, ond, pan mae gennych asiantaethau partneriaid sydd heb neilltuo cyllidebau ar gyfer iechyd meddwl, er enghraifft llywodraeth leol, ni allwch ddisgwyl iddynt allu darparu gwasanaeth cyson sy'n gwella dros amser. Byddai'n ddiddorol clywed eich barn ar sut rydych yn disgwyl i wasanaethau gael eu cynnal neu eu gwella mewn cyfnod pan mae cyllidebau'n crebachu, a fydd yn amlwg yn rhoi pwysau ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

We have recognised, and you have rightly spelt out, the economic cost of mental ill health to Wales. It is very important that we look at some way of being able to measure the economic benefit of the implementation of this strategy over time. Perhaps you could tell us how you are going to be able to do that in the future as we move forward.

Rydym wedi cydnabod, ac rydych wedi nodi'n gwbl gywir, cost economaidd salwch meddwl i Gymru. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn edrych ar ryw ffordd o allu mesur budd economaidd gweithredu'r strategaeth hon dros gyfnod o amser. Efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym sut rydych yn mynd i allu gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol wrth inni symud ymlaen.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Your time is up.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben.

Darren Millar: Finally, if I may, Presiding Officer—

Darren Millar: Yn olaf, os caf, Lywydd—

The Presiding Officer: Keep it very short, please.

Y Llywydd: Cadwch eich sylwadau'n gryno iawn, os gwelwch yn dda.

Darren Millar: I will be very brief. The biggest and most fundamental problem with the strategy is that we need a clear set of key performance indicators and baseline data by which we can measure progress in the future. We welcome the outcomes, but we need that clear set of data to move forward and to measure progress.

Darren Millar: Byddaf yn gryno iawn. Y broblem fwyaf, a'r broblem fwyaf sylfaenol, o ran y strategaeth yw bod angen cyfres glir o ddangosyddion perfformiad allweddol a data sylfaenol i allu mesur cynnydd yn eu herbyn yn y dyfodol. Rydym yn croesawu'r canlyniadau, ond mae angen y gyfres glir honno o ddata er mwyn symud ymlaen ac er mwyn mesur cynnydd.

Gwelliant 5 Aled Roberts

Amendment 5 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod y gall cleifion â chyflyrau corfforol hirdymor fod â phroblemau iechyd meddwl hefyd;

Recognises that patients with long term physical conditions can also have mental health issues;

Gwelliant 6 Aled Roberts

Amendment 6 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod y gwaith ymchwil a wnaed gan y King's Fund sy'n nodi y gall problemau iechyd corfforol a meddyliol sy'n cydfodoli arwain at gyfraddau uwch o bobl yn cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty, mwy o ddefnydd ar wasanaethau cleifion allanol, a dulliau hunan-reoli llai effeithiol gan gleifion.

Acknowledges the research carried out by the King's Fund that identifies that co-existing mental and physical health problems can lead to increased hospitalisation rates, increased outpatient service use and less effective self-management for patients.

Gwelliant 7 Aled Roberts

Amendment 7 Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud yn siŵr bod y cysylltiad rhwng problemau iechyd meddwl ac anhwylderau corfforol hirdymor yn cael ei gynnwys yn strategaeth Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl, ac yr anogir cydweithio agosach rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd meddwl a chorfforol cleifion er mwyn gwella canlyniadau.

Calls on the Welsh government to ensure that the link between mental health problems and long term physical ailments is enshrined in Together for Mental Health, and that closer working between professionals responsible for patients' mental and physical health is encouraged to improve outcomes.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendments 5, 6 and 7 in the name of Aled Roberts on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf welliannau 5, 6 a 7 yn enw Aled Roberts ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats broadly welcome 'Together for Mental Health', the aims contained within it and the objectives

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn gyffredinol, yn ogystal â'i nodau a'r

that it outlines. We also welcome that it aims to be a cross-departmental response to mental ill health and not simply a health document. We recognise that the cost to the Welsh Government of failing to treat mental ill health adequately is some £7 billion a year. For too long, mental health services have been inconsistent, patchy and not responsive to individuals' needs. For example, a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 has shown that some 50% of mental health patients are discharged by Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board without an assigned care coordinator. The same FOI response shows that 36% of patients are discharged without any type of care plan. Since 2009, 2,242 patients have been discharged without a care plan while, over the same period, 2,386 were discharged without a care coordinator. That demonstrates the scale of the problem we are facing and the inadequacies of services as they are currently arranged.

amcanion y mae'n eu hamlinellu. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith ei bod yn anelu at fod yn ymateb trawsadrannol i salwch meddwl ac nid yn ddogfen iechyd yn unig. Rydym yn cydnabod mai'r gost i Lywodraeth Cymru o fethu â thrin salwch meddwl yn ddigonol yw tua £7 biliwn y flwyddyn. Am rhy hir, mae gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl wedi bod yn anghyson a darniog ac nid ydynt wedi bod yn ymatebol i anghenion unigolion. Er enghraifft, mae cais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 wedi dangos bod tua 50% o gleifion iechyd meddwl yn cael eu rhyddhau gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro heb fod cydlynydd gofal wedi'i neilltuo ar eu cyfer. Mae'r un ymateb i'r cais rhyddid gwybodaeth yn dangos bod 36% o gleifion yn cael eu rhyddhau heb unrhyw fath o gynllun gofal. Ers 2009, mae 2,242 o gleifion wedi cael eu rhyddhau heb gynllun gofal tra bod 2,386 wedi cael eu rhyddhau heb gydlynydd gofal yn yr un cyfnod. Mae hynny'n dangos maint y broblem sy'n ein hwynebu a diffygion y gwasanaethau fel y maent wedi'u trefnu ar hyn o bryd.

I remember all too well being contacted at home on a Christmas eve not so very long ago by a distraught sister whose brother had been discharged from the local general hospital and whose partner could not cope with him and his problems over the Christmas period and refused to have him in the house over Christmas eve and Christmas day. There was simply nowhere for him to go. There were no community-based services to catch him and care for him at the most pressing time of need in his life, and in his family's life, who were at their wits end about what to do and how to cope.

Rwy'n cofio menyw mewn gwewyr yn cysylltu â mi yn fy nghartref ar noswyl Nadolig yn gymharol ddiweddar ar ôl i'w brawd gael ei ryddhau o'r ysbyty cyffredinol lleol. Nid oedd partner ei brawd yn gallu ymdopi ag ef a'i broblemau dros gyfnod y Nadolig ac roedd yn gwrthod ei gael yn y tŷ dros noswyl Nadolig a dydd Nadolig. Nid oedd ganddo unman i fynd. Nid oedd unrhyw wasanaethau yn y gymuned i ofalu amdano yn ystod cyfnod mwyaf enbyd o angen ei fywyd, a bywyd ei deulu, a oedd ar ddiwedd eu tennyn o ran beth i'w wneud a sut i ymdopi.

The document will be judged, eventually, by its commitments to four key areas, including a meaningful way of assessing outcomes and success, which recognises that success will look different for each individual. Success could be the ability to re-engage with family, the ability to maintain a tenancy, or the ability, perhaps, to get back into work. For each individual, success will look different in terms of mental health. We need the service to be patient centred and to ensure that service users are truly at the forefront of designing services to meet their needs. We

Bydd y ddogfen yn cael ei barnu, yn y pen draw, yn ôl ei hymrwymiadau i bedwar maes allweddol, gan gynnwys ffordd ystyrlon o asesu canlyniadau a llwyddiant, sy'n cydnabod y bydd llwyddiant yn edrych yn wahanol i bob unigolyn. Gallai llwyddiant olygu'r gallu i ail-ymgysylltu â'r teulu, y gallu i gynnal tenantiaeth neu'r gallu i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith, efallai. Bydd llwyddiant o ran iechyd meddwl yn edrych yn wahanol i bawb. Mae angen i'r gwasanaeth ganolbwyntio ar y claf a sicrhau bod defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn wirioneddol

need proper recognition of the special needs that carers, the people who are looking after people with mental health illnesses, have, because they are often different. More than anything, we need this document to be delivered. There will be little in it that we will disagree with in principle, but the proof of it will be in whether its plans and intentions are delivered on the ground in a meaningful way.

ganolog o ran dylunio gwasanaethau i ddiwallu eu hanghenion. Mae angen cydnabyddiaeth briodol o anghenion arbennig gofalwyr, y bobl sy'n gofalu am bobl sydd â salwch meddwl, oherwydd maent yn aml yn wahanol. Yn fwy na dim, mae angen gweithredu'r ddogfen hon. Ni fydd llawer ynddi y byddwn yn anghytuno ag ef mewn egwyddor, ond y prawf fydd a fydd ei chynlluniau a'i hamcanion yn cael eu gweithredu ar lawr gwlad mewn ffordd ystyrlon.

With regard to the Liberal Democrat amendments, there is increasing evidence that people with long-term conditions, such as diabetes or heart disease, are two or three times more likely to experience mental health problems than the general population. Where a mental health problem is identified alongside a physical illness, those conditions have traditionally been treated separately, with services designed around the condition rather than the patient, even though we know that there is a direct correlation between the success of treating a person's mental distress and illness and treating their physical illness.

O ran gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, mae tystiolaeth gynyddol bod pobl sydd â chyflyrau hirdymor, fel diabetes neu glefyd y galon, ddwy neu dair gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael problemau iechyd meddwl na'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol. Pan fydd problem iechyd meddwl yn cael ei nodi ochr yn ochr â salwch corfforol, mae'r cyflyrau hynny yn draddodiadol wedi cael eu trin ar wahân, gyda gwasanaethau wedi'u llunio o amgylch y cyflwr yn hytrach na'r claf, er ein bod yn gwybod bod cydberthynas uniongyrchol rhwng llwyddiant wrth drin gofid a salwch meddwl person a thrin ei salwch corfforol.

Evidence reported by the King's Fund and the Centre for Mental Health in February 2012 says that there has been a 'systemic failure to identify these problems' and says:

Mae tystiolaeth a gofnodwyd gan y King's Fund a'r Ganolfan Iechyd Meddwl ym mis Chwefror 2012 yn nodi methiant systematig i nodi'r problemau hyn ac yn dweud:

'For example, co-existing mental health problems can lead to:

Er enghraifft, gall problemau iechyd meddwl sy'n cydfodoli arwain at:

increased hospitalisation rates—patients with chronic lung disease spend twice as long in hospital if they also have a mental health problem

cyfraddau cynyddol o ran gosod pobl mewn ysbytai—mae cleifion sydd â chlefyd cronig yr ysgyfaint yn treulio dwywaith gymaint o amser yn yr ysbyty os oes ganddynt broblem iechyd meddwl

increased outpatient service use—diabetes sufferers with mental health problems access double the amount of outpatient services as those with diabetes alone

defnydd uwch o wasanaeth ar gyfer cleifion allanol—mae dioddefwyr diabetes sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn defnyddio dwywaith cymaint o wasanaethau cleifion allanol na'r rhai sydd â diabetes yn unig

less effective self-management—poor mental health means that people with heart disease or other long-term conditions are less likely to look after their physical health, take medication as intended and attend medical appointments.'

hunan-reolaeth llai effeithiol—mae iechyd meddwl gwael yn golygu bod pobl sydd â chlefyd y galon neu gyflyrau hirdymor eraill yn llai tebygol o ofalu am eu hiechyd corfforol, cymryd meddyginiaeth yn briodol a mynychu apwyntiadau meddygol.

There is a clear correlation between the two. It is an area where emerging evidence continues to come to the fore, which has perhaps been ignored in the past. With those comments, I look forward to seeing the results of this consultation and the emergent delivery plan at the end of this process. That delivery plan will be key.

Mae cydberthynas glir rhwng y ddau. Mae'n faes lle mae'r dystiolaeth yn parhau i ddod i'r amlwg, tystiolaeth sydd o bosibl wedi cael ei hanwybyddu yn y gorffennol. Gyda'r sylwadau hynny, edrychaf ymlaen at weld canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad a'r cynllun gweithredu ar ddiwedd y broses. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu hwnnw'n allweddol.

David Rees: I start by welcoming the Welsh Government's strategy on this. We need to remind ourselves that mental illness is one of the greatest causes of distress to society. Kirsty Williams highlighted that chronic illnesses also have a major impact on that. One in four people experience mental health illness at some point in their lives; we have heard those figures before. It can affect any one of us at any time, however talented, young, fortunate or careful.

David Rees: Dechreuaf drwy groesawu strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar y mater hwn. Mae angen inni atgoffa ein hunain mai salwch meddwl yw un o'r achosion mwyaf o ofid i'r gymdeithas. Nododd Kirsty Williams fod salwch cronig hefyd yn cael effaith fawr ar hynny. Mae un o bob pedwar o bobl yn dioddef salwch iechyd meddwl ar ryw adeg yn eu bywydau; rydym wedi clywed y ffigurau hynny o'r blaen. Gall effeithio ar unrhyw un ohonom ar unrhyw adeg, waeth pa mor dalentog, ifanc, ffodus neu ofalus ydym.

6.00 p.m.

To bring it a little closer to home, 15 of us could have suffered from mental health illness, could be suffering from it or could suffer from it in future. Look around us. That is what we are talking about. Numbers are easy to talk about, but look at the people and individuals sitting alongside you. These could also be people suffering. It could also be a close family member. Mental health problems have no respect for social groups or age, affecting families and individuals throughout Wales indiscriminately. In Wales, one in 10 children between the ages of five and 16 has a mental health problem, and 43,000 people suffer from dementia. That figure is predicted to increase by 30% over the next 10 years. We have to address and deal with these figures.

Yn nes at adref, gallai 15 ohonom fod wedi dioddef o salwch iechyd meddwl, fod yn dioddef ohono ar y funud neu allu ei ddioddef yn y dyfodol. Edrychwch o'ch cwmpas. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano. Mae'n hawdd siarad am niferoedd, ond edrychwch ar y bobl a'r unigolion sy'n eistedd wrth eich ochr. Gallai'r rhain hefyd fod yn bobl sy'n dioddef. Gallai hefyd fod yn aelod agos o'r teulu. Nid oes gan broblemau iechyd meddwl unrhyw barch at grwpiau cymdeithasol nag oedran, gan ei fod yn effeithio ar deuluoedd ac unigolion ledled Cymru yn ddiwahân. Yng Nghymru, mae problem iechyd meddwl gan un o bob 10 o blant rhwng pump ac 16 oed, ac mae 43,000 o bobl yn dioddef o ddementia. Rhagwelir y bydd y ffigur hwnnw'n cynyddu 30% dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Mae'n rhaid i ni fynd i'r afael ag ymdrin â'r ffigurau hyn.

'Together for Mental Health' sets out the Welsh Government's ambitions for improving people's mental health and provides a vision for mental health services in the twenty-first century. It updates current policy, incorporating the requirements of the groundbreaking Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010. I am pleased to say that the initial views expressed by the Wales alliance

Mae 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn disgrifio bwriad Llywodraeth Cymru i wella iechyd meddwl pobl ac mae'n cynnig gweledigaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae'n diweddaru'r polisi cyfredol, gan ymgorffori gofynion y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 arloesol. Rwyf yn falch o ddweud bod y farn gychwynnol a fynegwyd gan gynghrair

for mental health have welcomed the outcome-focused approach of the strategy and its cross-government rather than health-focused nature. Various other third sector organisations have also welcomed it. I hope that the strategy will go on to become a catalyst for significant progress on this agenda, as previous Welsh Government mental health strategies have been over the past 10 years. I have already seen the consequences in my constituency, where there has been a reduction in admissions and earlier discharge from hospital as a consequence of Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board initiating some of those stages.

Cymru ar gyfer iechyd meddwl o blaid dull y strategaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau a'i natur draws-lywodraeth, yn hytrach na natur o ganolbwyntio ar iechyd. Mae amryw o sefydliadau yn y trydydd sector hefyd wedi croesawu'r strategaeth. Rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd y strategaeth yn datblygu i fod yn gatalydd i gynnydd sylweddol ar yr agenda hwn, fel y bu strategaethau iechyd meddwl blaenorol Llywodraeth Cymru dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Rwyf eisoes wedi gweld y canlyniadau yn fy etholaeth i, gan y bu gostyngiad yn nifer y cleifion a dderbyniwyd ac a ryddhawyd ynghynt o'r ysbyty o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg wedi cychwyn ar rai o'r camau hynny.

However, I want to highlight one point on this strategy. Chapter 2 states that we must do more to remove the stigma that many associate with mental illness and liaise with employers to put into place workplace support mechanisms. Tragically, many of those who experience mental ill health still face that stigma and discrimination often. People who have mental health problems current have the lowest employment rate of any disabled group. That could be one reason why as many as two thirds of people who have mental illness do not seek treatment. That is why I am especially pleased that the Welsh Government reiterates, in this strategy, its commitment to reducing that stigma and the discrimination experienced by people who have a mental health illness. When a person with a mental health illness has moved from dependence to independence, has returned to employment and a job that gives them hope and pride, and can maintain long-term relationships with partners and friends, such things make a world of difference to people suffering with a mental health illness. We should ensure that there are no barriers to these people returning to normal life in the workplace and in society.

Fodd bynnag, hoffwn dynnu sylw at un pwynt yn y strategaeth hon. Mae pennod 2 yn nodi bod yn rhaid inni wneud mwy i gael gwared ar y stigma y mae nifer o bobl yn ei gysylltu â salwch meddwl a siarad â chyflogwyr i roi systemau cefnogi ar waith yn y gweithle. Mae'n drasig bod nifer o'r rhai sy'n profi salwch meddwl yn aml yn dal i wynebu stigma a gwahaniaethu. Pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl ar hyn o bryd sydd â'r gyfradd gyflogaeth isaf o bob grŵp anabl. Gallai hynny fod yn un rheswm pam nad yw cynifer â dau o bob tri sydd â salwch meddwl yn ceisio triniaeth. Dyna pam rwyf yn arbennig o falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ailadrodd, yn y strategaeth hon, ei hymrwymiad i leihau'r stigma a'r gwahaniaethu hwnnw a brofir gan bobl sydd â salwch iechyd meddwl. Pan fydd rhywun sydd â salwch iechyd meddwl wedi symud o ddibyniaeth i annibyniaeth, wedi dychwelyd i gyflogaeth a swydd sy'n rhoi gobaith a balchder iddynt, ac yn gallu cynnal perthynas hirdymor â phartneriaid a ffrindiau, mae pethau o'r fath yn gwneud byd o wahaniaeth iddynt. Dylem sicrhau nad oes unrhyw rwystrau i'r bobl hyn sy'n dychwelyd i fywyd normal yn y gweithle ac mewn cymdeithas.

The former director of communications at No. 10, Alastair Campbell—and we all know him—has battled depression himself and stated that:

Mae'r cyn gyfarwyddwr cyfathrebu yn Rhif 10, Alastair Campbell—ac rydym i gyd yn gwybod amdano—wedi brwydro iselder ei hun a dywedodd:

'It is harder to mobilise campaigns for an issue still surrounded by stigma and taboo.'

Mae'n anoddach sbarduno ymgyrchoedd dros fater sy'n parhau i gael ei amgylchynu gan

stigma a thabŵ.

That only shows that, once again, the Welsh Government is leading the way on taking this subject away from behind closed doors and into the open, not forcing people to put on a brave face and live with it without any support. The Welsh Government remains committed to raising awareness of mental health issues among employers and employees so that those who have mental health problems can gain and retain employment. That work is supported and addressed through the Healthy Working Wales programme.

Mae hynny ond yn dangos, unwaith eto, fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn arwain y ffordd ar ddod â'r pwnc hwn i'r amlwg o'r tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig, heb orfodi pobl i ymddangos yn ddewr a byw gydag ef heb unrhyw gymorth. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau'n ymrwymedig i godi ymwybyddiaeth o faterion iechyd meddwl ymhlith cyflogwyr a gweithwyr fel bod y rhai sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn gallu cael a chadw swydd. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n cael ei gefnogi ac yn cael sylw drwy'r rhaglen Cymru Iach ar Waith.

Mental health is not just a matter of private misfortune; its pernicious effects can reach families, communities, society and the economy. The World Health Organization has said that depression is a more disabling condition than angina, arthritis, asthma and diabetes. Yet, too often, not least because of stigma and discrimination, these people do not speak up. In fact, on the legal aspects of this, it is frightening to see the list of jobs that people are excluded from holding if they have a mental illness: you cannot be a school governor, a member of a jury, or an MP—although I did not see anything about AMs.

Nid yw iechyd meddwl yn fater o anffawd breifat yn unig; gall ei effeithiau dinistriol gyrraedd teuluoedd, cymunedau, cymdeithas a'r economi. Mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi dweud bod iselder yn gyflwr sy'n analluogi yn fwy nag angina, arthritis, asthma a diabetes. Eto i gyd, yn rhy aml, yn bennaf oherwydd stigma a gwahaniaethu, nid yw'r bobl hyn yn codi eu llais. Yn wir, o ran agweddau cyfreithiol hyn, mae'n frawychus gweld y rhestr o swyddi y mae pobl yn cael eu gwahardd rhag eu cadw os oes ganddynt salwch meddwl: ni allwch fod yn llywodraethwr ysgol, yn aelod o reithgor, nag yn AS—er na welais unrhyw beth am fod yn AC.

This is why the work of specialist medical professionals and of patient representative groups such as Gofal, Mind and Hafal in providing a voice for some of the most vulnerable people in society remains vital, and I finish by praising their hard work and dedication to supporting those individuals.

Dyma pam mae gwaith gweithwyr proffesiynol meddygol arbenigol a grwpiau sy'n cynrychioli cleifion megis Gofal, Mind a Hafal sy'n rhoi llais i rai o'r bobl fwyaf bregus mewn cymdeithas yn dal i fod yn hanfodol, ac rwyf am orffen drwy ganmol eu gwaith caled a'u hymroddiad i gefnogi'r unigolion hynny.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I am pleased to be taking part in this debate on such an important subject and to follow on from the eloquent speakers who have spoken before me. On the report, in financial terms, the all-Wales mental health promotion network estimates that the cost of mental health problems in Wales is around £7.2 billion, and that is only the financial cost. I am not sure how this strategy acknowledges the approximate comparable human cost. I also ask the Minister to give me assurances on the current costing of £7.2 billion and how much

Janet Finch-Saunders: Rwy'n falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon ar bwnc mor bwysig ac i ddilyn y siaradwyr huawdl a siaradodd o'm blaen. O ran yr adroddiad, mewn termau ariannol, mae'r rhwydwaith Cymru gyfan ar gyfer hybu iechyd meddwl yn amcangyfrif bod problemau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru yn costio tua £7.2 biliwn, ac mai dim ond y gost ariannol yw honno. Nid wyf yn siŵr sut mae'r strategaeth hon yn cydnabod y gost ddynol fras gyffelyb. Rwyf hefyd yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog roi sicrwydd i mi ar y gost bresennol o £7.2

of that relates to the patient-driven costs and how much to the increased bureaucracy that those suffering with mental health issues see on a daily basis.

biliwn a faint o hynny sy'n ymwneud â chostau sy'n cael eu creu wrth drin cleifion a faint sy'n cael eu creu gan y fiwrocratiaeth gynyddol y mae'r rhai sy'n dioddef gyda phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn ei gweld o ddydd i ddydd.

It is admirable that we have spent more of our much-needed resources on producing yet another document when, in the short time that I have been here, I have also seen one from September 2001, another from October 2005 and another from 2008. Looking back at the production of those reports, we have to ask what difference have we made in real terms to support those who are struggling with mental illness.

Mae'n destun edmygedd ein bod wedi gwario mwy o'n hadnoddau prin ar gynhyrchu dogfen arall pan, yn yr amser byr y bûm yma, rwyf hefyd wedi gweld un o fis Medi 2001, un arall o fis Hydref 2005 ac un arall o 2008. Wrth edrych yn ôl ar yr adroddiadau hynny, rhaid inni ofyn pa wahaniaeth a wnaethom mewn gwirionedd i gefnogi'r rhai sy'n ceisio ymdopi â salwch meddwl.

There are those who need structured, prescribed and monitored medication, but it is often difficult for sufferers to get this. Often, some do not even realise that they have a mental health problem, and therein lies the issue. Kirsty Williams AM was correct in highlighting the point about services and support for sufferers, namely that mental health issues are not switched off after 5 p.m. and at weekends. There have been instances when I have tried to support people to get help from the system, only to be told that they cannot turn up, even for an assessment, unless they are clean. They have to turn up clean and free from the drugs and alcohol that can be a prop for somebody who started out with a mental health condition and, through no fault of their own and for want of support, have ended up in a far worse situation.

Bydd angen meddyginiaeth strwythuredig sydd wedi ei ragnodi a'i fonitro ar rai, ond mae'n aml yn anodd i ddioddefwyr gael hyn. Yn aml, nid yw rhai hyd yn oed yn sylweddoli bod ganddynt broblem iechyd meddwl, a dyna'r broblem. Roedd Kirsty Williams AC yn iawn i dynnu sylw at y pwynt am wasanaethau a chymorth i ddioddefwyr, sef nad yw materion iechyd meddwl yn diflannu ar ôl 5 p.m. ac ar benwythnosau. Bu adegau pan rwyf wedi ceisio cefnogi pobl i gael help gan y system, dim ond i glywed na chânt droi i fyny, hyd yn oed am asesiad, oni bai eu bod yn lân. Mae'n rhaid iddynt droi i fyny yn lân ac yn rhydd o gyffuriau ac alcohol a all fod yn rhywbeth sy'n cynnal rhywun a ddechreuodd gyda chyflwr iechyd meddwl ac, heb fod unrhyw fai arnynt hwy ac oherwydd diffyg cefnogaeth, sydd wedi diweddu mewn sefyllfa llawer gwaeth.

There are those who cannot face getting out of bed in the morning, let alone leaving the house without their prop of choice, and there are those who find the bureaucracy of benefits and endless phone calls to benefits agencies intimidating. The number of different agencies and social carers can be quite overwhelming. There are those who face discrimination, bullying and ignorance on an all too frequent basis. While we are discussing this document today, there will be those who are feeling worthless and who may be suffering with depression, stress, anxiety or even something that has gone unrecognised, such as bipolar disorder,

Mae rhai na allant wynebu codi o'r gwely yn y bore, heb sôn am adael y tŷ heb y dull y maent yn ei ddewis i gynnal eu hunain, ac mae rhai sy'n teimlo bod biwrocratiaeth budd-daliadau a galwadau ffôn diddiwedd i asiantaethau budd-daliadau yn fygythiol. Gall y nifer o wahanol asiantaethau a gofalwyr cymdeithasol fod yn ormod o faich. Mae rhai yn wynebu gwahaniaethu, bwlio ac anwybodaeth yn llawer rhy aml. Er ein bod yn trafod y ddogfen hon heddiw, bydd rhai sy'n teimlo'n ddi-werth a allai fod yn dioddef o iselder, straen, pryder neu hyd yn oed rywbeth sydd wedi mynd heb ei adnabod, megis anhwylder deubegynol, seicosis neu

psychosis or any of a number of complex illnesses. Of course, there are those who go even further, considering the option of taking their own life. It is really, truly shocking to note that the suicide rate for males in Wales is 20% higher than it is in England, and that the third most frequent parenting factor cited for children in need is paternal mental illness.

unrhyw un o sawl math o salwch cymhleth. Wrth gwrs, mae rhai sy’n mynd hyd yn oed ymhellach, gan ystyried cymryd eu bywyd eu hunain. Mae’n wirioneddol frawychus nodi bod y gyfradd hunanladdiad ymhlith dynion yng Nghymru 20% yn uwch nag yw yn Lloegr, ac mai’r trydydd ffactor rhianta mwyaf cyffredin a nodwyd ar gyfer plant mewn angen yw tad sydd â salwch meddwl.

I sincerely hope that the Minister is as serious as I am in hoping that these initiatives will bring real, noticeable and positive change to the lives of the one in four of us—yes, one in four—who will experience mental health problems at some point. However, I want to know just how many clinicians, social workers and, more importantly, the people out there suffering and unable to access treatment and support had input into these latest plans in producing this policy document. I know of many examples, as will many Members, of people who have lost their job and then experienced age discrimination, which has then led to feelings of uselessness, depression and sheer frustration with the system.

Rwy’n mawr obeithio bod y Gweinidog mor ddifrifol ag yr wyf i o ran gobeithio y bydd y mentrau hyn yn dod â newid gwirioneddol, amlwg a chadarnhaol i fywydau un o bob pedwar ohonom—ie, un o bob pedwar—a fydd yn dioddef problemau iechyd meddwl ar ryw adeg. Fodd bynnag, rwyf am gael gwybod faint yn union o glinigwyr, gweithwyr cymdeithasol ac, yn bwysicach, y bobl allan yna sy’n dioddef ac sy’n methu cael gafael ar driniaeth a chymorth sydd wedi cyfrannu at y cynlluniau diweddaraf hyn wrth gynhyrchu’r ddogfen bolisi hon. Rwy’n gwybod am sawl enghraifft, fel y bydd nifer o Aelodau, lle mae pobl wedi colli eu swydd ac wedyn wedi profi gwahaniaethu ar sail oed, sydd wedi arwain wedyn at deimladau o fod yn ddiwerth, iselder a rhwystredigaeth lwyr â’r system.

This must not be just another strategy left gathering dust on the shelf like many of the other strategies that are presented here. It must ensure that individuals receive the help and support that they need across all aspects of their lives, whether work, education or housing. Partnership and collaboration are key, but we must ensure that rather than shifting blame—

Ni ddylai hon fod yn strategaeth arall a adewir i gasglu llwch ar y silff fel nifer o’r strategaethau eraill a gyflwynir yma. Rhaid iddi sicrhau bod unigolion yn cael y cymorth a’r gefnogaeth sydd eu hangen arnynt ym mhob agwedd ar eu bywydau, boed yn waith, addysg neu dai. Mae partneriaeth a chydweithredu yn allweddol, ond rhaid inni sicrhau, yn hytrach na symud y bai—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Time is up.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Daeth eich amser i ben.

Elin Jones: Rwy’n cefnogi trywydd y polisi cenedlaethol y mae’r Llywodraeth yn ei ddilyn yn y maes hwn ac yn amlygu yn ei strategaeth ddrafft. Mae rhoi blaenoriaeth i ymyrraeth gynnar ac i ofal yn y gymuned yn hollbwysig, fel y mae’r flaenoriaeth i wasanaeth priodol i blant a phobl ifanc. Er bod y cyd-destun polisi cenedlaethol yn gymeradwy, mae amrywiaeth eang yn safon y ddarpariaeth ar hyd a lled Cymru ac yn argaeledd y gwasanaeth.

Elin Jones: I support the national policy direction that the Government is taking in this respect and is highlighting in its draft strategy. Prioritising early intervention and care in the community is crucial, as is the priority for appropriate services for children and young people. Although the national policy context is laudable, there is wide variation in the quality of provision the length and breadth of Wales and in the availability of the services.

Mae’r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i

The Government is committed to ring-

glustnodi arian i iechyd meddwl, ac rydym yn cefnogi hynny, ond mae angen tryloywder yn ei gylch ac adrodd clir a chyson gan y byrddau iechyd o ran ei wario.

fencing monies for mental health, and we support that, but there needs to be transparency about that and clear and consistent reporting by the health boards on their spending.

Mae tystiolaeth o gwtogi gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl mewn ysbytai, ond y broblem yw bod hynny’n digwydd heb i wasanaethau yn y gymuned gael eu cryfhau mewn ambell ardal. Mae nyrsys seiciatryddol cymunedol yn gwneud gwaith pwysig iawn, ond mae angen mwy o hyfforddiant iechyd meddwl yng ngwasanaethau gofal cynradd, yn enwedig hyfforddiant i roi diagnosis o salwch meddwl. Mae nifer y meddygon teulu sy’n arbenigo ym maes iechyd meddwl dal yn rhy fach, ac mae tystiolaeth hefyd fod angen gwella ymwybyddiaeth staff unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys i adnabod cleifion sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl a chynnig triniaeth briodol iddynt yn yr unedau hynny wrth iddynt gyflwyno gyda phroblemau penodol.

There is evidence of cuts to mental health services in hospitals, but the problem is that that happens without the services in the community being strengthened in various areas. Community psychiatric nurses do very important work, but more mental health training is needed in primary care services, particularly training on diagnosing mental health problems. The number of general practitioners who specialise in mental health remains too small, and there is also evidence that staff in accident and emergency departments need to increase their awareness to recognise patients who have mental health problems and to offer them appropriate treatment in those units as they present with specific problems.

Mae hefyd angen sicrhau, fel y mae eraill wedi sôn, fod gwasanaeth argyfwng 24 awr i ganiatáu ymyrraeth frys, ac mae hynny’n gallu bod yn broblematig iawn mewn ambell ardal, yn enwedig ardaloedd mwy gwledig. Ar adegau, wrth gwrs, mae angen triniaethau arbenigol ar unigolion, a pha bynnag mor gryf yw’r gwasanaeth sy’n cael ei gynnig yn y gymuned, bydd dal angen gwasanaethau arbenigol ar rai unigolion sydd â chyflyrau arbennig.

As others have mentioned, there is also a need to ensure that there is a 24-hour emergency service to allow emergency interventions, and that can be very problematic in certain areas, particularly more rural areas. On occasion, of course, individuals need specialist treatment, and however strong the service being offered in the community is, some individuals who have specific conditions will still need specialist services.

Hoffwn gydnabod y gwaith a wnaed mewn un maes arbennig, sef maes anhwylderau bwyta, a chydnabod y datblygiadau sylweddol iawn sydd wedi bod wrth gydnabod y cyflwr yma a’r problemau cysylltiedig ymysg pobl ifanc, plant ac oedolion. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed gyda rhai o’r gwelliannau hyn, rydym ni dal mewn sefyllfa lle nad oes lle sy’n cynnig gwasanaethau arbenigol i unigolion ag anhwylderau bwyta, ac nid oes gwasanaethau tebyg i gael yng Nghymru o hyd. Felly, mae angen gweld cynnydd ar hynny.

I want to acknowledge the work done in one particularly area, namely that of eating disorders, and acknowledge the very significant developments that there have been in recognising the condition and the associated problems among young people, children and adults. However, even given some of those improvements, we are still in the position of not having somewhere that provides specialist services to individuals who have an eating disorder, and there are still no such services available in Wales. Therefore, we need to see progress on that.

Un consýrn yr wyf yn dod ar ei draws yn aml yw’r gallu i’r gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl yn y GIG a’r sector gwirfoddol ddarparu gwasanaeth yn y Gymraeg yn ogystal â’r

One concern that I have often come across is the ability of mental health services in the NHS and the voluntary sector to provide services through the medium of Welsh as

Saesneg. Wrth roi cefnogaeth i bobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl, mae'n bwysig i hynny ddigwydd yn yr iaith y mae'r person yn fwyaf cyfforddus ynddi. Nid yw hyn yn wir am y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn unig, ond am ieithoedd eraill sy'n cael eu siarad gan gymunedau yma yng Nghymru. Yn y maes hwn, o bosibl yn fwy nag unrhyw faes iechyd arall, mae angen cynllun hyfforddiant gweithlu i weithio drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, i sicrhau bod y driniaeth i'r claf yn driniaeth gyflawn, ac mae hynny'n arbennig o wir i ddioddefwyr dementia. Rhaid cael y gwasanaeth iechyd i drin y claf yn ogystal â'r clefyd.

well as English. In providing support to people who have mental health problems, it is important for that to be in whichever language the person is most comfortable using. That does not apply only to Welsh and English, but also to the other languages that are spoken in communities in Wales. In this area, possibly more than in any other health area, there is a need to introduce a workforce training programme on working through the medium of Welsh, to ensure that the treatment for patients is comprehensive, and that is particularly true for the sufferers of dementia. We must get the health service to treat the patient as well as the condition.

Bydd Plaid Cymru y prynhawn yma yn cefnogi pob un o'r gwelliannau, heblaw am welliant 1, a byddwn yn cefnogi cynnig y Llywodraeth hefyd.

This afternoon, Plaid Cymru will be supporting all the amendments with the exception of amendment 1, and we will also be supporting the Government's motion.

Kenneth Skates: I start today by welcoming this opportunity to debate the Government's new draft mental health strategy for Wales, and the Minister's insightful introduction, which I believe illustrates her genuine commitment to improving mental health. The consistent and sustained emphasis that all parties in the Chamber have placed on the importance of mental health, alongside the continued commitment to mental health and wellbeing by the Welsh Government since 1999, is one of the most significant achievements of devolution. Indeed, I am seeing of the fruits of this collaborative work in my own region in north-east Wales. The new £32 million-worth integrated mental health unit in Wrexham is a shining example of how the Welsh Government is helping to modernise and transform mental health services.

Kenneth Skates: Dechreuaf heddiw drwy groesawu'r cyfle hwn i drafod strategaeth ddrafft newydd y Llywodraeth ar iechyd meddwl i Gymru, a chyflwyniad treiddgar y Gweinidog, sy'n dangos, yn fy nhyb i, ei hymrwymiad gwirioneddol i wella iechyd meddwl. Mae'r pwyslais cyson a pharhaus a roddodd bob plaid yn y Siambr ar bwysigrwydd iechyd meddwl, ochr yn ochr â'r ymrwymiad parhaus i iechyd a lles meddwl gan Lywodraeth Cymru ers 1999, yn un o lwyddiannau mwyaf arwyddocaol datganoli. Yn wir, rwyf yn gweld ffrwyth y cydweithio hwn yn fy rhanbarth yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae'r uned iechyd meddwl integredig newydd gwerth £32 miliwn yn Wrecsam yn enghraifft ddisglair o'r modd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn helpu i foderneiddio a thrawsnewid gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl.

I want to highlight some of the issues that have been raised with me. First, measuring the economic benefit and impact of the strategy will be very important, and I agree with those who have already said that it is vital that the cost of mental health problems continue to be measured as the strategy is implemented, to demonstrate not only the social benefits of improving mental health but also the economic impact of improved mental wellbeing. Baseline data will therefore be needed to demonstrate the impact of the strategy, particularly from the

Rwyf am dynnu sylw at rai o'r materion a godwyd gyda mi. Yn gyntaf, bydd y gwaith o fesur budd economaidd ac effaith y strategaeth yn bwysig iawn, a chytunaf gyda'r rhai sydd eisoes wedi dweud ei bod yn hanfodol bod cost problemau iechyd meddwl yn parhau i gael ei mesur wrth i'r strategaeth gael ei gweithredu, i ddangos nid yn unig manteision cymdeithasol gwella iechyd meddwl ond hefyd yr effaith economaidd a ddaw yn sgîl gwell lles meddwl. Bydd angen data sylfaenol felly i ddangos effaith y strategaeth, yn enwedig o safbwynt

standpoint of service users, to know more about the experiences of vulnerable people at risk of mental health problems and to collect these data in a strategic and co-ordinated way.

defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth, i gael gwybod mwy am brofiadau pobl sy'n agored i niwed sydd mewn perygl o gael problemau iechyd meddwl ac i gasglu'r data hyn mewn ffordd strategol a chydgysylltiedig.

6.15 p.m.

Nick Ramsay: You will know, as most Members here do, that baseline data in the national health service in Wales have not always been easy to come by. Therefore, do you agree that if this strategy is truly going to work, then there needs to be a real effort to try to get those baseline data much more up to speed than has been the case in the past?

Nick Ramsay: Byddwch yn gwybod, yr un fath â'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau yma, nad yw wedi bod yn hawdd bob amser dod o hyd i ddata sylfaenol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Felly, a ydych yn cytuno, er mwyn i'r strategaeth hon weithio'n iawn, fod angen gwneud ymdrech wirioneddol i geisio sicrhau bod y data sylfaenol yn llawer gwell nag y buont yn y gorffennol?

Kenneth Skates: It is fair to say that baseline data are absolutely crucial. It is very important, and knowing more about the experiences of vulnerable people who are at risk of mental health problems and collecting those data in a co-ordinated way will not only significantly enhance the effectiveness of the strategy, but will help the strategy to evolve in an organic and responsive way. It would be of particular importance with regard to understanding the issues faced by those in receipt of secondary mental health services, those who have left secondary care, those in receipt of primary care mental health services as well as those in the wider Welsh population. In addition to service users themselves, we must also take on board the views of key staff within the health service over the life of the strategy. This could be done through utilising service user satisfaction surveys and goal attainment scoring to demonstrate where certain services are having an impact in helping people to reach their objectives.

Kenneth Skates: Mae'n deg dweud bod y data sylfaenol yn gwbl hanfodol. Mae'n bwysig iawn, a bydd gwybod mwy am brofiadau pobl sy'n agored i niwed y mae perygl iddynt gael problemau iechyd meddwl, a chasglu'r data hynny mewn ffordd gydgysylltiedig, nid yn unig yn gwella effeithiolrwydd y strategaeth, ond bydd hefyd yn helpu'r strategaeth i ddatblygu mewn ffordd organig ac ymatebol. Bydd yn arbennig o bwysig o ran deall y problemau a wynebir gan y rhai sy'n cael gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl eilaidd, y rhai sydd wedi gadael gofal eilaidd, y rhai sy'n cael gwasanaethau gofal iechyd meddwl sylfaenol yn ogystal â'r rhai ym mhoblogaeth ehangach Cymru. Yn ogystal â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau eu hunain, mae'n rhaid inni hefyd ystyried barn staff allweddol o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ystod y cyfnod pan fydd y strategaeth ar waith. Gellid gwneud hyn drwy ddefnyddio arolygon boddhad defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a sgoriau ar gyrraedd nodau i ddangos lle y mae rhai gwasanaethau yn cael effaith o ran helpu pobl i gyflawni eu hamcanion.

With regard to how the strategy will be delivered, the implementation plan is being developed during the consultation period for the strategy. The collaborative approach that is taken throughout the development of the strategy has been welcomed by everyone, but I would welcome reassurance that the third sector will still be involved in the development and roll-out of the

O ran sut y bydd y strategaeth yn cael ei chyflawni, mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn cael ei ddatblygu yn ystod cyfnod ymgynghori'r strategaeth. Mae'r dull cydweithredol o weithredu drwy gydol datblygiad y strategaeth wedi cael ei groesawu gan bawb, ond byddwn yn croesawu cael sicrwydd y bydd y trydydd sector yn parhau'n rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu a chyflwyno'r cynllun

implementation plan. Given that this is a cross-Government strategy, I hope that the Minister will place the strategy on the desks of other Welsh Government Ministers and heads of department as well as distributing it to all parts of local government, as the biggest non-health provider of statutory services.

gweithredu. O ystyried bod hon yn strategaeth ar draws y Llywodraeth, rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gosod y strategaeth ar ddesgiau Gweinidogion eraill Llywodraeth Cymru a phenaethiaid adrannau yn ogystal â'i dosbarthu i bob rhan o lywodraeth leol, fel y darparwr mwyaf o wasanaethau statudol nad ydynt yn rhai iechyd.

The first six months of the implementation plan will be vital to its overall success and will help to establish the shape and the tone of the Government's future work in this area. I am of the view that it should not just be the responsibility of the Minister for health to help to drive forward the mental health agenda; it is the duty of all Ministers to take on a leadership role in addressing mental health, because a key strength of this strategy is that it spans the entire Government, rather than being a standalone health or social services strategy. To this end, delivering measurable emotional wellbeing should be a Government duty that is just as important as delivering economic wellbeing. However, we of course need a clear indication of who will take on board the responsibility for making sure that work is progressing smoothly and that the words in the strategy become a reality on the ground, particularly with regard to monitoring how this is being hard-wired into every other part of Government. For example, as Darren Millar said, we need to know how the strategy will join up in practice with the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 and the outcome of the consultation on the social services Bill.

Bydd chwe mis cyntaf y cynllun gweithredu yn hanfodol i'w lwyddiant cyffredinol a bydd yn helpu i sefydlu siâp a naws gwaith y Llywodraeth yn y dyfodol yn y maes hwn. Rwyf o'r farn nad y Gweinidog iechyd yn unig ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am hyrwyddo'r agenda iechyd meddwl; mae'n ddyletswydd ar bob Gweinidog ymgymryd â rôl arweiniol wrth fynd i'r afael ag iechyd meddwl, gan mai cryfder allweddol y strategaeth hon yw ei bod yn ymestyn dros y Llywodraeth gyfan, yn hytrach na'i bod yn strategaeth annibynnol ar iechyd neu wasanaethau cymdeithasol. I'r perwyl hwn, dylai sicrhau lles emosiynol mesuradwy fod yn ddyletswydd ar y Llywodraeth sydd yr un mor bwysig â sicrhau lles economaidd. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, mae angen dangos yn glir pwy fydd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn ddidrafferth a bod y geiriau yn y strategaeth yn cael eu gwireddu ar lawr gwlad, yn enwedig o ran monitro sut y mae hyn yn cael ei osod wrth wraidd pob rhan arall o'r Llywodraeth. Er enghraifft, fel y dywedodd Darren Millar, mae angen inni wybod sut y bydd y strategaeth yn cydgysylltu'n ymarferol â Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 a chanlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad ar y Mesur gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Moving on to the issue of resources, very close examination needs to be given to the way in which early intervention and higher level services will be resourced under this plan. It is my hope that funding, support and resources for the implementation of the strategy in sectors outside health should not be taken from the health budget and there should be transparency with regard to the way in which all sectors and all areas of Government resource the implementation of this strategy.

Gan symud ymlaen at fater yr adnoddau, mae angen edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y ffordd y bydd ymyrraeth gynnar a gwasanaethau lefel uwch yn cael eu hariannu o dan y cynllun. Rwy'n gobeithio na fydd cyllid, cefnogaeth ac adnoddau ar gyfer gweithredu'r strategaeth mewn sectorau y tu allan i iechyd yn cael eu cymryd o'r gyllideb iechyd ac y bydd tryloywder yn y ffordd y mae pob sector a phob maes o'r Llywodraeth yn ariannu'r gwaith o weithredu'r strategaeth hon.

Mark Isherwood: Improving the mental

Mark Isherwood: Dylai gwella iechyd

health of the people of Wales should be about reducing the effect of mental health problems and mental illness in order to improve wellbeing. Mind Cymru has asked how this strategy will join up in practice with the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 and the outcome of the consultation on the social services Bill. How will the strategy tie together outstanding actions from other existing strategies and policies, such as the secure services action plan, 'Talk to Me: The National Action Plan to Reduce Suicide and Self Harm in Wales', the national dementia vision for Wales, and other key documents? Where will accountability lie, particularly when working in partnership across health and social care, and how will any non-delivery or slippage be addressed?

meddwl pobl Cymru ymwneud â lleihau effaith problemau iechyd meddwl a salwch meddwl er mwyn gwella lles. Mae Mind Cymru wedi gofyn sut y bydd y strategaeth hon yn ymgysylltu'n ymarferol â Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 a chanlyniad yr ymgynghoriad ar y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Sut y bydd y strategaeth yn dod â chamau gweithredu sydd heb eu cymryd o strategaethau a pholisïau presennol eraill at ei gilydd, megis y cynllun gweithredu ar wasanaethau diogel, 'Siarad â Fi: Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol i Leihau Hunanladdiad a Hunan-niwed yng Nghymru', y weledigaeth dementia genedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru, a dogfennau allweddol eraill? Ble y bydd atebolrwydd, yn enwedig wrth weithio mewn partneriaeth ar draws iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, a sut y gellir mynd i'r afael ag unrhyw ddiffyg darpariaeth neu lithriad?

Money for delivery has been ring-fenced; it is vital that ring-fencing is not based on a merely historical perspective, but is meaningful, reflecting the money that is needed to deliver first-class responsive and flexible services. There is little in the draft strategy that references the diverse population of Wales. Given that the Count Me In census, which collects data on those receiving in-patient care as a snapshot each year, is no longer carried out, how will the implementation be able to evidence, for example, that the needs of young African-Caribbean men are being met and that the overrepresentation of young African-Caribbean men is being reduced over time?

Mae arian wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer cyflwyno hyn; mae'n hanfodol nad yw neilltuo'n seiliedig ar bersbectif hanesyddol yn unig, ond ei fod yn ystyrlon, gan adlewyrchu'r arian sydd ei angen i ddarparu gwasanaethau o'r radd flaenaf sy'n ymatebol ac yn hyblyg. Nid oes llawer yn y strategaeth ddrafft sy'n cyfeirio at boblogaeth amrywiol Cymru. O gofio nad yw'r cyfrifiad Dwi'n Rhan Ohoni—a oedd yn casglu data ar y rhai a oedd yn cael gofal cleifion mewnol fel ciplun bob blwyddyn—yn cael ei wneud bellach, sut y bydd y cynllun gweithredu yn gallu darparu tystiolaeth bod anghenion dynion ifanc Affricanaidd-Caribïaidd, er enghraifft, yn cael eu bodloni a bod yr orgynrychiolaeth o ddynion ifanc Affricanaidd-Caribïaidd yn cael ei lleihau dros amser?

The strategy document states that it is not about the NHS and social services alone; it is everybody's business. How will it therefore address the cuts currently threatening specialist bereavement counselling services, despite research in England by Rethink Mental Illness suggesting that talking therapies could potentially save millions for the NHS and the wider community? How will it address the lack of specialist dual-diagnostic provision in Wales for people with both mental health problems and addictions, especially drug, alcohol or eating disorders? How will it address the deficit in specialist

Mae'r ddogfen strategaeth yn nodi nad yw'n ymwneud â'r GIG a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn unig; mae'n ymwneud â phawb. Felly, sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r toriadau sy'n bygwth gwasanaethau arbenigol ym maes cwnsela ynghylch profedigaeth, er gwaethaf gwaith ymchwil yn Lloegr gan Rethink Mental Illness sy'n awgrymu y gallai therapïau siarad arbed miliynau i'r GIG a'r gymuned ehangach? Sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg darpariaeth ddiagnostig ddeuol arbenigol yng Nghymru i bobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl a dibyniaeth, yn enwedig ar

mental health services for deaf adults, children and young people? Wales's low number of referrals to specialist services in England—just six adult cases over the last two years—is unrepresentative of need based on the experiences of other countries. For instance, Northern Ireland, with its smaller population, has some 140 deaf adults supported by specialist mental health services.

gyffuriau neu alcohol, neu anhwylderau bwyta? Sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â diffyg gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl arbenigol ar gyfer oedolion, plant a phobl ifanc fyddar? Mae'r nifer isel o atgyfeiriadau yng Nghymru at wasanaethau arbenigol yn Lloegr—dim ond chwe achos ymysg oedolion dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf—yn anghynrychioliadol o'r angen ar sail profiadau gwledydd eraill. Er enghraifft, mae gan Ogledd Iwerddon, sydd â phoblogaeth lai, tua 140 o oedolion byddar sy'n cael eu cefnogi gan wasanaethau iechyd meddwl arbenigol.

I chaired the April meeting of the all-party group on deaf issues in north Wales. We heard that a group has been set up by Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board to look into setting up a mental health service for deaf people in north Wales, which does not currently exist. Some 40% of the deaf community have mental health issues, compared with 25% of the general population, and north Wales is a long way ahead of the rest of Wales.

Cadeiriais gyfarfod y grŵp hollbleidiol ar faterion pobl fyddar yn y gogledd ym mis Ebrill. Clywsom fod grŵp wedi cael ei sefydlu gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr i ymchwilio i sefydlu gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl ar gyfer pobl fyddar yn y gogledd. Nid oes gwasanaeth o'r fath yn bodoli yno ar hyn o bryd. Mae gan tua 40% o'r gymuned fyddar broblemau iechyd meddwl, o'i gymharu â 25% o'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol, ac mae'r gogledd ymhell ar y blaen i weddill Cymru.

This mental health strategy refers to recovery and reablement. Citizen-centred services are absolutely essential. Service integration and reablement will be key to achieving this. Services must aim to enable people to be as independent as possible. The Women's Royal Voluntary Service has stated that reablement, facilitating the transition from hospital to home and reducing readmission rates, should be prioritised. The College of Occupational Therapists has launched the Welsh Reablement Alliance, in response to the 'Better Support at Lower Cost' report that identified that reablement, effective assessment by occupational therapists and programmes to rehabilitate and enable people to return home can result in reduced demand for homecare, fewer long-term care packages and can delay the need for admission to long-term care.

Mae'r strategaeth iechyd meddwl hon yn cyfeirio at adfer ac ailalluogi. Mae gwasanaethau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y dinesydd yn gwbl hanfodol. Bydd integreiddio gwasanaethau ac ailalluogi yn allweddol i gyflawni hyn. Rhaid i wasanaethau anelu at alluogi pobl i fod mor annibynnol ag y bo modd. Mae Gwasanaeth Gwirfoddol Brenhinol y Merched wedi dweud y dylid blaenoriaethu ailalluogi, gan hwyluso'r broses o drosglwyddo o'r ysbyty i'r cartref a lleihau cyfraddau aildderbyn. Mae Coleg y Therapyddion Galwedigaethol wedi lansio Cynghrair Ailalluogi Cymru, mewn ymateb i'r adroddiad 'Gwell Cefnogaeth am Lai o Gost' a oedd yn nodi bod ailalluogi, asesiad effeithiol gan therapyddion galwedigaethol a rhaglenni i adsefydlu a galluogi pobl i ddychwelyd adref yn gallu arwain at ostyngiad yn y galw am ofal cartref, llai o becynnau gofal hirdymor ac yn gallu gohirio'r angen am dderbyn gofal hirdymor.

I spoke of the importance of integrating the health, social care and the voluntary sector in the delivery of reablement services at the launch of the British Red Cross Gofal north

Siaredais am bwysigrwydd integreiddio'r sector iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a'r sector gwirfoddol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau ailalluogi yn y digwyddiad i lansio Gofal,

Wales volunteer befriending service. This will require the Welsh Government to ensure that, where reablement services are best delivered through the third sector, public sector bodies commission them there rather than seeking to deliver them elsewhere.

gwasanaeth cyfeillio gwirfoddol y Groes Goch Brydeinig yng ngogledd Cymru. Bydd hyn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau, pan fydd yn well darparu gwasanaethau ailalluogi drwy'r trydydd sector, fod cyrff sector cyhoeddus yn eu comisiynu gan y trydydd sector yn hytrach na cheisio eu darparu mewn mannau eraill.

The Welsh Government should also address the ludicrous situation in which its reluctance to engage with private providers of mental health services has reinforced the strength of the private sector by failing to tackle an expensive and protected marketplace. This leaves the Welsh Government at a disadvantage when it has to, for instance, take beds when they are available not when they are needed, paying the spot purchase price on providers' terms and often paying more than English commissioners for beds in Wales. Independent sector, private and not-for-profit providers deliver the majority of social care in Wales. Therefore, it is vital that public sector commissioners work in genuine partnership with them to ensure that best services are provided for all.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa chwerthinllyd lle y mae ei hamharodrwydd i ymgysylltu â rhai yn y sector preifat sy'n darparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl wedi atgyfnerthu cryfder y sector preifat drwy fethu â mynd i'r afael â marchnad ddrud a ddiogelir. Mae hyn yn golygu bod Llywodraeth Cymru o dan anfantais pan fo'n rhaid iddi, er enghraifft, gymryd gwelyau pan fyddant ar gael, yn hytrach na phan fo eu hangen, gan dalu pris y fan a'r lle ar delerau'r darparwyr a chan dalu mwy yn aml na chomisiynwyr yn Lloegr am welyau yng Nghymru. Mae darparwyr y sector annibynnol, preifat a di-elw yn darparu'r rhan fwyaf o ofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Felly, mae'n hanfodol i gomisiynwyr y sector cyhoeddus weithio mewn partneriaeth wirioneddol gyda hwy i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau gorau posibl yn cael eu darparu i bawb.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I thank Members for their support and comments today, and I will try to address as many as possible. We have an opportunity in 'Together for Mental Health' to give a voice to those most in need and deserving of a world-class mental health service. We will listen carefully to what children, young people, adults and older people who use mental health services tell us during the consultation process. We must acknowledge their views and concerns and deliver the outcomes they want and which will make a difference to their lives and the lives of those who love them and care for them.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cefnogaeth a'u sylwadau heddiw, a cheisiaf roi sylw i gynifer ohonynt ag y bo modd. Mae gennym gyfle yn 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' i roi llais i'r rhai sydd â'r angen mwyaf ac sy'n haeddu gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl o safon fyd-eang. Gwrandawn yn ofalus ar yr hyn y mae plant, pobl ifanc, oedolion a phobl hŷn sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn ei ddweud wrthym yn ystod y broses ymgynghori. Rhaid inni gydnabod eu barn a'u pryderon a darparu'r canlyniadau y mae arnynt eu heisiau ac a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i'w bywydau a bywydau'r rhai sy'n eu caru ac yn gofalu amdanynt.

Darren Millar welcomed the cross-organisation work, which has been key during the pre-consultation and will also be key as we go through the consultation process. He mentioned individuals with

Roedd Darren Millar yn croesawu'r gwaith ar draws sefydliadau, sydd wedi bod yn allweddol yn ystod y cyfnod cyn ymgynghori, a bydd hefyd yn allweddol wrth inni fynd drwy'r broses ymgynghori.

complex needs, and that will be fully addressed in the document. We need to bring all the strategies together. Mark Isherwood mentioned the social services Bill. It is important that we look at the implications of the strategy and the social services Bill and pick up the key issues as we go through those processes. Several Members mentioned key performance indicators and the delivery plan being absolutely crucial; I could not agree more. We will develop a mental health minimum data set to cover all ages. That will inform investment and cost comparisons, which are very important. It will also facilitate the monitoring of the implementation and delivery of 'Together for Mental Health' and its key outcomes.

Soniodd am unigolion sydd ag anghenion cymhleth, a bydd y ddogfen yn mynd i'r afael â hynny yn llawn. Mae angen inni ddod â'r holl strategaethau at ei gilydd. Soniodd Mark Isherwood am y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae'n bwysig inni edrych ar oblygiadau'r strategaeth a'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a mynd i'r afael â'r materion allweddol wrth inni fynd drwy'r prosesau hynny. Soniodd nifer o'r Aelodau fod dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol a'r cynllun cyflawni yn gwbl hanfodol; rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr. Byddwn yn datblygu set ddata sylfaenol iechyd meddwl a fydd yn cynnwys pob oedran. Bydd yn cynorthwyo'r gwaith o ddatblygu cymariaethau cost a buddsoddiad, sy'n bwysig iawn. Bydd hefyd yn hwyluso'r gwaith o fonitro'r broses o weithredu 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' a'i ganlyniadau allweddol.

Janet Finch-Saunders, I thought you were a little negative in your contribution. [*Laughter*.] This is not a report. It is a completely new strategy document. We have not had one for 10 years. It will build on the other strategies we have had. There has been a great deal of consultation with service users and clinicians in the pre-consultation exercise. Yesterday, I launched the code of practice at a Hafal event in the Pierhead building. All the service users I spoke to there were extremely positive. Not one of them had anything negative to say. They felt that there was a lot of good news about mental health services.

Janet Finch-Saunders, roeddwn yn meddwl eich bod ychydig yn negyddol yn eich cyfraniad. [*Chwerthin*.] Nid adroddiad yw hwn. Dogfen strategaeth gwbl newydd ydyw. Nid ydym wedi cael un ers 10 mlynedd. Bydd yn adeiladu ar y strategaethau eraill yr ydym wedi eu cyflwyno. Bu llawer o ymgynghori â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a chlinigwyr yn yr ymarfer cyn ymgynghori. Ddoe, lansiais y cod ymarfer mewn digwyddiad o dan ofal Hafal yn adeilad y Pierhead. Roedd pob un o'r defnyddwyr gwasanaethau y siaredais â hwy yn hynod o gadarnhaol. Ni wnaeth yr un ohonynt ddweud dim byd negyddol. Roeddent yn teimlo bod llawer o newyddion da am wasanaethau iechyd meddwl.

David Rees, you spoke about employers supporting people with mental health illnesses in the workplace. One of the most poignant events I have been to in my year as Minister for health was the Time to Change event held by Mind Cymru. One service user told me that he had applied for 80 jobs and not being given one interview when he had said that he had mental health issues. Stigma is something we must address as we take this document forward.

David Rees, gwnaethoch siarad am gyflogwyr sy'n cefnogi pobl ag afiechydon meddwl yn y gweithle. Un o'r digwyddiadau mwyaf ingol y bûm ynddo yn ystod fy mlwyddyn fel y Gweinidog iechyd oedd y digwyddiad Amser i Newid a gynhaliwyd gan Mind Cymru. Dywedodd un defnyddiwr gwasanaethau wrthyf ei fod wedi gwneud cais am 80 o swyddi ac nid oedd wedi yn cael dim un cyfweliad ar ôl dweud bod ganddo broblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae stigma yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni roi sylw iddo wrth inni roi'r ddogfen hon ar waith.

Elin Jones spoke about eating disorders. I agree that we have done a great deal of work

Siaradodd Elin Jones am anhwylderau bwyta. Rwy'n cytuno ein bod wedi gwneud llawer

in this area. We will have a review of the current pattern and cost-effectiveness of in-patient eating disorder services as part of the strategy. She also spoke about individuals who have Welsh language needs. I agree. The strategy makes specific reference to Welsh language needs and we have a dedicated task and finish group looking at specific issues with regard to mental health.

iawn o waith yn y maes hwn. Byddwn yn cynnal adolygiad o'r patrwm presennol a chosteffeithiolrwydd gwasanaethau anhwylderau bwyta ar gyfer cleifion mewnol fel rhan o'r strategaeth. Hefyd, siaradodd am unigolion sydd ag anghenion o ran y Gymraeg. Rwy'n cytuno. Mae'r strategaeth yn cyfeirio'n benodol at anghenion o ran y Gymraeg ac mae gennym grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen penodol sy'n edrych ar faterion penodol o ran iechyd meddwl.

Andrew R.T. Davies: You have spoken about Welsh language needs, but there is also the issue of ethnic minority languages. I represent Cardiff in this institution and large parts of Cardiff are made up of ethnic minorities who speak various languages. One of the inquiry items we picked up in the health and wellbeing committee in the last Assembly was people's inability to access services in many different languages. Has any progress been made on that?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Rydych wedi siarad am anghenion o ran y Gymraeg, ond mater arall i'w ystyried yw ieithoedd lleiafrifol ethnig. Rwy'n cynrychioli Caerdydd yn y sefydliad hwn ac mae rhannau mawr o Gaerdydd yn cynnwys lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n siarad ieithoedd gwahanol. Un o'r eitemau yn yr ymchwiliad y gwnaethom ei godi yn y pwyllgor iechyd a lles yn y Cynulliad diwethaf oedd anallu pobl i gael mynediad at wasanaethau mewn ieithoedd gwahanol. A oes unrhyw gynnydd wedi'i wneud o ran hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: It is something we are looking at. However, again, if you want to take part in the consultation process, that would be a very good issue to raise that we could look at further.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn edrych arno. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, os ydych am gymryd rhan yn y broses ymgynghori, byddai hynny'n fater da iawn i'w godi a gallem ei ystyried ymhellach.

We talked about the third sector being very involved. As I mentioned, I launched the code of practice at the Hafal event yesterday. Hafal had its own document, and the third sector has been hugely involved in the pre-consultation exercise as we brought the document forward. It is very closely involved, particularly in the delivery plan. It is bringing in its expertise as we take the delivery plan forward.

Buom yn siarad am y trydydd sector yn chwarae rhan flaenllaw. Fel y soniais, lansiais y cod ymarfer yn y digwyddiad gan Hafal ddoe. Mae gan Hafal ei ddogfen ei hun, a chwaraeodd y trydydd sector ran flaenllaw yn yr ymarfer cyn ymgynghori wrth inni gyflwyno'r ddogfen. Mae'n chwarae rhan flaenllaw, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r cynllun cyflenwi. Mae'n darparu ei arbenigedd wrth inni fynd â'r cynllun cyflenwi yn ei flaen.

Turning to the amendments, I support them all with the exception of amendment 1. This is because we have continuing ring-fenced funding arrangements and we have the allocation of specific funding to support the measure.

Gan droi at y gwelliannau, rwy'n eu cefnogi i gyd ac eithrio gwelliant 1. Mae hyn oherwydd ein bod wedi parhau â threfniadau ariannu wedi'i neilltuo ac mae arian penodol wedi'i ddyrannu i gefnogi'r mesur.

The Presiding Officer: Will you take an intervention?

Y Llywydd: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Lesley Griffiths: In a moment. I think that

Lesley Griffiths: Mewn eiliad. Credaf fod

this demonstrates the Government's commitment to the continuation and improvement of mental health services.

hyn yn dangos ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i barhad gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl a'u gwella.

Darren Millar: I am grateful to you for taking an intervention. Minister, the point we are making is that, although we recognise that you have ring-fenced the mental health part of the NHS budget, there are other budgets that rely on funding that has not been ring-fenced. For example, local authority social services budgets will have an impact on the development and implementation of the strategy. Can you comment on how you will ensure that this will be delivered, given that those other budgets are being cut?

Darren Millar: Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn ymyriad. Weinidog, y pwynt yr ydym yn ei wneud yw, er ein bod yn cydnabod eich bod wedi neilltuo'r arian ar gyfer iechyd meddwl yng nghyllideb y GIG, fod cyllidebau eraill sy'n dibynnu ar gyllid nad yw wedi ei neilltuo. Er enghraifft, bydd cyllidebau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yr awdurdodau lleol yn cael effaith ar ddatblygu a gweithredu'r strategaeth. A allwch roi sylwadau ar sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd hyn yn cael ei gyflawni, o gofio bod y cyllidebau eraill hynny'n cael eu torri?

Lesley Griffiths: I do not think that ring fencing is the be all and end all. Ring fencing is the minimum, so we obviously had to look at it throughout the budgets. It is something on which I worked closely with the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services.

Lesley Griffiths: Nid wyf yn credu mai neilltuo arian yw'r unig ateb. Neilltuo arian yw'r cam sylfaenol, felly, yn amlwg, roedd yn rhaid inni edrych arno drwy'r holl gyllidebau. Bûm yn gweithio'n agos â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar hyn.

I urge all Members to support today's motion. By doing so, we will ensure that all Welsh services work collaboratively in a sustainable way to deliver not only the Welsh Government's vision of mental health services but, more importantly, the Welsh people's vision of an accessible and responsive mental health service. We still have a great deal of work to do with our partners and stakeholders. However, I am confident that, if we have this outcome-focused approach, Wales should be able to deliver real and meaningful change. I would like to place on record my thanks to the service users, their families and carers, mental health practitioners, those who deliver and manage services, the voluntary sector and individuals who have all helped to develop the draft strategy, 'Together for Mental Health'. I look forward very much to the final document, which I believe will incorporate the views of all stakeholders and the wider public.

Rwy'n annog yr holl Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig heddiw. Drwy wneud hynny, byddwn yn sicrhau bod yr holl wasanaethau yng Nghymru yn gweithio ar y cyd mewn ffordd gynaliadwy i gyflawni, nid yn unig gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ond, yn bwysicach na hynny, gweledigaeth y Cymry o wasanaeth iechyd meddwl hygyrch ac ymatebol. Mae gennym lawer iawn o waith i'w wneud o hyd gyda'n partneriaid a rhanddeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hyderus, os bydd gennym yr ymagwedd hon sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau, y dylai Cymru fod yn gallu cyflawni newid gwirioneddol ac ystyrlon. Hoffwn nodi fy niolch i'r defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr, ymarferwyr iechyd meddwl, y rhai sy'n darparu a rheoli gwasanaethau, y sector gwirfoddol ac unigolion sydd oll wedi helpu i ddatblygu'r strategaeth ddrafft, 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl'. Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at y ddogfen derfynol yr wyf yn credu y bydd yn cynnwys barn yr holl randdeiliaid a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol.

The Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 1 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, I

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, rwy'n gohirio pob pleidlais ar yr

defer all voting on this item until voting time.

eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.

The Presiding Officer: It has been agreed that voting time will take place immediately after the last item of business. Unless three Members wish for the bell to be rung, I will proceed directly to voting time. Does anyone wish for the bell to be rung? I see that no-one does.

Y Llywydd: Cytunwyd y bydd y cyfnod pleidleisio'n digwydd yn syth ar ôl yr eitem olaf o fusnes. Oni bai fod tri Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu, byddaf yn symud yn syth at y cyfnod pleidleisio. A oes unrhyw un yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

6.30 p.m.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Gwelliant 1 i NDM5006: O blaid 41, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1 to NDM5006: For 41, Abstain 9, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled

Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 2 i NDM5006: O blaid 15, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 2 to NDM5006: For 15, Abstain 9, Against 25.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM5006: O blaid 5, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 3 to NDM5006: For 5, Abstain 10, Against 35.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 4 i NDM5006: O blaid 16, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 4 to NDM5006: For 16, Abstain 9, Against 25.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Cynnig NDM5006 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn nodi'r Papur Gwyrdd ar drefniadau etholiadol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i'r dyfodol; a

2. Yn credu na ddylai Llywodraeth y DU gyflwyno unrhyw newidiadau i'r trefniadau etholiadol presennol heb gydsyniad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

3. Yn nodi mai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru sydd â'r pŵer, o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth

Motion NDM5006 as amended:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Notes the Green Paper on future electoral arrangements for the National Assembly for Wales; and

2. Believes that no change to the current electoral arrangements should be introduced by the UK Government without the consent of the National Assembly for Wales.

3. Notes that under the Government of Wales Act 2006 the power to make provisions about

Cymru 2006, i wneud darpariaethau ynghylch etholiadau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

National Assembly for Wales elections resides with the Secretary of State for Wales.

Cynnig NDM5006 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 43, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 6.
Motion NDM5006 as amended: For 43, Abstain 1, Against 6.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Isherwood, Mark

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5006 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM5006 as amended agreed.

Gwelliant 1 i NDM5005: O blaid 11, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment to 1 NDM5005: For 11, Abstain 0, Against 39.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 2 i NDM5005: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2 to NDM5005: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy

Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM5005: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3 to NDM5005: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell

Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 4 i NDM5005: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4 to NDM5005: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws

Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 5 i NDM5005: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 5 to NDM5005: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie

Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 6 i NDM5005: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 6 to NDM5005: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 7 i NDM5005: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7 to NDM5005: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned

Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Cynnig NDM5005 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5005 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi'r Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl ddrafft, Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl, sy'n destun ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd.

Notes the draft Mental Health Strategy, Together for Mental Health, which is currently out for public consultation.

Yn cydnabod y manteision economaidd posibl y byddai Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl effeithiol yn eu cynnig i Gymru.

Recognises the potential economic benefits to Wales of an effective Mental Health Strategy.

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymrwymo i ddatblygu data gwaelodlin priodol a dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol i sicrhau y gellir mesur unrhyw gynnydd yn erbyn y Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl.

Calls upon the Welsh Government to commit to develop appropriate baseline data and key performance indicators to ensure that any progress against the Mental Health Strategy can be measured.

Yn cydnabod yr angen i holl Weinidogion Cymru ymwneud yn llawn â'r broses o gyflwyno'r Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu prosesau cadarn i sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn atebol am eu cyfraniad tuag at wella lles ac iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru.

Recognises the need for all Welsh Ministers to fully engage in the delivery of the Mental Health Strategy and calls upon the Welsh Government to develop robust processes to ensure that Ministers are held accountable for their contribution towards improving mental health and wellbeing in Wales.

Yn cydnabod y gall cleifion â chyflyrau corfforol hirdymor fod â phroblemau iechyd meddwl hefyd.

Recognises that patients with long term physical conditions can also have mental health issues.

Yn cydnabod y gwaith ymchwil a wnaed gan y King's Fund sy'n nodi y gall problemau iechyd corfforol a meddyliol sy'n cydfodoli arwain at gyfraddau uwch o bobl yn cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty, mwy o ddefnydd ar wasanaethau cleifion allanol, a dulliau hunan-reoli llai effeithiol gan gleifion.

Acknowledges the research carried out by the King's Fund that identifies that co-existing mental and physical health problems can lead to increased hospitalisation rates, increased outpatient service use and less effective self-management for patients.

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud yn siŵr bod y cysylltiad rhwng problemau iechyd meddwl ac anhwylderau corfforol

Calls on the Welsh government to ensure that the link between mental health problems and long term physical ailments is enshrined in

hirdymor yn cael ei gynnwys yn strategaeth Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl, ac yr anogir cydweithio agosach rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd meddwl a chorfforol cleifion er mwyn gwella canlyniadau.

Together for Mental Health, and that closer working between professionals responsible for patients' mental and physical health is encouraged to improve outcomes.

Cynnig NDM5005 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM5005 as amended: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5005 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM5005 as amended agreed.

The Presiding Officer: That brings today's business to a close. Thank you very much.

Y Llywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben. Diolch.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.35 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.35 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 – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
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)