Cofnod y Trafodion
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Cynnwys Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog
Questions to the First Minister

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes
Business Statement and Announcement

Datganiad: Y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru)
Statement: The Planning (Wales) Bill

Datganiad: Cymwys am Oes: Cynllun Gwella Addysg ar gyfer Cymru
Statement: Qualified for Life: An Education Improvement Plan for Wales

Datganiad: Ymateb i Adroddiad Comisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru
Statement: Response to the Welsh Co-operative and Mutuals Commission Report

Datganiad: Y Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am Bapur Gwyn Iechyd y Cyhoedd
Statement: Update on the Public Health White Paper

Datganiad: Lansio Rownd Ariannu Buddsoddi i Arbed 2014
Statement: Launch of the 2014 Invest-to-Save Funding Round

Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol Atodol (Memorandwm Rhif 4) ar y Bil Dadreoleiddio: Diwygio Deddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â Blaendal Tenantiaeth
Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandum (Memorandum No. 4) on the Deregulation Bill: Amendment in relation to Tenancy Deposit Legislation

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 13:30 gyda'r Llywydd (Y Fonesig Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 13:30 with the Presiding Officer (Dame Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:30

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog

Questions to the First Minister

Diogelwch Tân

Fire Safety

13:30

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo diogelwch tân yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)1871(FM)

1. What is the Welsh Government doing to promote fire safety in Wales? OAQ(4)1871(FM)

13:30

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We continue to support the three Welsh fire and rescue authorities to improve fire safety. Their and our record in this area speaks for itself—fires and fire casualties have more than halved since responsibility was devolved.

Rydym yn parhau i gefnogi tri awdurdod tân ac achub Cymru i wella diogelwch tân. Mae eu hanes nhw a ninnau yn y maes hwn yn siarad drosto ei hunain—mae nifer y tanau a nifer y rhai a anafwyd mewn tanau wedi mwy na haneru ers datganoli'r cyfrifoldeb.

13:31 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much for that, First Minister. I attended the Ring of Fire tour by the Fire Brigades Union last Thursday. It has published 'Sounding the Alarm', a document for the future of the fire and rescue services. I think that we should be seriously looking at what we expect our fire services to do. It is quite prepared to take budget cuts, but it still does not have proper funding for the other instances of special service calls, such as flooding. It is beginning to wear a little thin when politicians from the UK Government praise the service for the outstanding way in which it operates at flooding instances, but then refuses to actually look at changing the funding formula. May I ask that the next time you meet with the Secretary of State of Wales, you raise this issue on behalf of all the firefighters in Wales?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynna, Brif Weinidog. Fe es i i daith y Ring of Fire gan Undeb y Brigadau Tân ddydd Iau diwethaf. Mae wedi cyhoeddi 'Sounding the Alarm', dogfen ar gyfer dyfodol y gwasanaethau tân ac achub. Rwy'n credu y dylem ni fod yn edrych o ddifrif ar yr hyn yr ydym ni'n disgwyl i'n gwasanaethau tân ei wneud. Maen nhw'n eithaf parod i dderbyn toriadau i'r gyllideb, ond nid oes ganddynt gyllid priodol ar gyfer yr achosion eraill o alwadau am wasanaethau arbennig, fel llifogydd, o hyd. Mae'n dechrau mynd yn ddiflas braidd pan fo gwleidyddion o Lywodraeth y DU yn canmol y gwasanaeth am y ffordd ragorol y mae'n gweithredu mewn achosion o lifogydd, ond wedyn yn gwrthod ystyried newid y fformiwla ariannu. A gaf i ofyn i chi godi'r mater hwn ar ran yr holl ddiffoddwyr tân yng Nghymru y tro nesaf y byddwch yn cyfarfod â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol?

13:31 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes. I am aware of the Ring of Fire campaign. It was a response in the main, I believe, to the significant reduction in funding in England. I will certainly ask the Minister to take the matter up with Ministers in Whitehall. This is a matter that will be of great concern to so many people. We have to accept that, in Wales, we have had a good record of reducing deaths from fires, and I commend the Member herself for the sterling work that she has done in ensuring that sprinklers are rolled out and even more lives saved.

Gwnaf. Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r ymgyrch Ring of Fire. Roedd yn ymateb, yn bennaf, rwy'n credu, i'r gostyngiad sylweddol i gyllid yn Lloegr. Byddaf yn sicr yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog drafod y mater gyda Gweinidogion yn Whitehall. Mae hwn yn fater a fydd yn peri pryder mawr i lawer o bobl. Mae'n rhaid i ni dderbyn, yng Nghymru, y bu gennym hanes da o leihau nifer y marwolaethau o ganlyniad i danau, ac rwy'n canmol yr Aelod ei hun am y gwaith rhagorol y mae hi wedi ei wneud o ran sicrhau bod systemau chwistrellu yn cael eu cyflwyno gan achub hyd yn oed mwy o fywydau.

13:32 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure that you would agree that policy should follow evidence. What robust evaluation of interventions that work to prevent fire deaths and fire injury has been undertaken? It is now almost five years since the Firebrake Wales charity called for such robust evaluation, stating that those most at risk were due to circumstances, conditions, behaviours and lifestyle choices. I understand that the Welsh Government did at last announce some work earlier this year with the fire and rescue services, but where are we up to and when will we find out what it concluded, and what involvement has Firebrake and other third sector bodies played in this?

Rwy'n siŵr y byddech chi'n cytuno y dylai polisi ddilyn tystiolaeth. Pa werthusiad cadarn o ymyraethau sy'n gweithio i atal marwolaethau mewn tanau ac anafiadau mewn tanau sydd wedi ei wneud? Mae bron i bum mlynedd wedi mynd heibio bellach ers i elusen Atal Tân Cymru alw am werthusiad cadarn o'r fath, gan nodi bod y rhai sydd fwyaf mewn perygl yn deillio o'u hamgylchiadau, amodau, ymddygiadau a dewisiadau o ran ffordd o fyw. Rwy'n deall bod Llywodraeth Cymru, o'r diwedd, wedi cyhoeddi rhywfaint o waith yn gynharach eleni gyda'r gwasanaethau tân ac achub, ond ble ydym ni wedi cyrraedd gyda hyn a phryd fyddwn ni'n cael gwybod beth oedd ei gasgliadau, a sut mae Atal Tân a chyrff trydydd sector eraill wedi cymryd rhan yn hyn?

13:33 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We have seen a 53% reduction in the incidence of fire and a 35% reduction in fire-related casualties since responsibility was devolved in 2005. Over 90% of households across Wales have a working smoke alarm, and, since 2004, the three fire and rescue services have undertaken over 500,000 home fire safety checks. The Member asked what evidence there is of promoting fire safety; I offer him that evidence.

Rydym ni wedi gweld gostyngiad o 53% i nifer yr achosion o dân a gostyngiad o 35% i anafiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â thân ers datganoli'r cyfrifoldeb yn 2005. Ceir larwm mwg sy'n gweithio mewn dros 90% o gartrefi ledled Cymru, ac, ers 2004, mae'r tri gwasanaeth tân ac achub wedi cynnal dros 500,000 o archwiliadau diogelwch tân yn y cartref. Gofynnodd yr Aelod pa dystiolaeth sydd o hybu diogelwch tân; rwy'n cynnig y dystiolaeth honno iddo.

13:33 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch, Lywydd. Rydym i gyd, wrth gwrs, yn croesawu'r ystadegau rydych wedi cyfeirio atynt fel rhai positif iawn. Fodd bynnag, a gaf i ofyn pa asesiad y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei wneud o effaith unrhyw doriadau ym maes y gwasanaeth tân ar allu'r gwasanaeth iechyd i ddygymod â'i waith?

We all welcome the statistics that you have quoted, as they are very positive. What assessment has the Government made of the impact of any cuts to the fire service on the ability of the health service to deliver on its responsibilities?

13:33 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae hynny yn rhywbeth i'r awdurdodau eu hunain wneud asesiad ohono. Byddwn yn erfyn iddynt sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cadarn a diogel yn eu hardaloedd nhw.

It is for the authorities themselves to carry out such an assessment, and we would expect them to ensure that robust and safe services are available in their areas.

Gwelliannau i'r M4

Improvements to the M4

13:34 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar welliannau i'r M4? OAQ(4)1867(FM)

2. Will the First Minister make a statement on improvements to the M4? OAQ(4)1867(FM)

13:34 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are carrying out a number of improvements to increase capacity and tackle pinch points on the M4.

Rydym ni'n gwneud nifer o welliannau i gynyddu capasiti a mynd i'r afael â mannau cyfyng ar yr M4.

13:34 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, First Minister. You will be aware, of course, of the controversy around the closure of junction 41 in Port Talbot at peak times and the impact that that is having on the communities in that particular area. I understand, of course, that the Welsh Government has given money to the local council to put some improvements in place, and I am monitoring that, but may I ask that you carry out a wider assessment, at a very early stage, of the impact on communities like Baglan, and other communities in that area, of the extra traffic that is being generated as a result of that closure to see whether any further work could be funded to try to alleviate the suffering that many residents are having to put up with?

Diolch i chi am yr ateb yna, Brif Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol, wrth gwrs, o'r ddadl yn ymwneud â chau cyffordd 41 ym Mhort Talbot ar yr adegau prysuraf a'r effaith y mae hynny'n ei chael ar y cymunedau yn yr ardal benodol honno. Rwy'n deall, wrth gwrs, bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi arian i'r cyngor lleol i gyflawni rhai gwelliannau, ac rwy'n monitro hynny, ond a gaf i ofyn i chi gynnal asesiad ehangach, ar gam cynnar iawn, o'r effaith ar gymunedau fel Baglan, a chymunedau eraill yn yr ardal honno, yn sgil y traffig ychwanegol sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu o ganlyniad i'r cau hwnnw i weld a ellid ariannu unrhyw waith ychwanegol i geisio lleddfu'r dioddefaint y mae llawer o drigolion yn gorfod ymdopi ag ef?

13:34 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I can assure the Member that we are still gathering evidence on the effect on the local transport network and the effect on local trade. It is too early yet to draw any strong conclusions. There are early indications that capacity and journey times have improved by around 10% on the motorway. You have to understand, of course, that that particular junction is well below the standard of what we would expect to see these days—it was originally the A48 at one time—and there are structural issues there that are difficult to resolve. However, I can assure the Member that we are looking very carefully at all the evidence, to make a full assessment when the time is right.

Gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod ein bod yn dal i gasglu tystiolaeth ar yr effaith ar y rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth lleol a'r effaith ar fasnach leol. Mae'n rhy gynnar i ddod i unrhyw gasgliadau cadarn eto. Ceir arwyddion cynnar bod capasiti a hyd teithiau wedi gwella o tua 10% ar y draffordd. Mae'n rhaid i chi ddeall, wrth gwrs, bod y gyffordd benodol honno lawer is na'r safon y byddem yn disgwyl ei gweld y dyddiau hyn —yr A48 oedd hon yn wreiddiol ar un adeg—a cheir materion strwythurol yno sy'n anodd eu datrys. Fodd bynnag, gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod ein bod yn edrych yn ofalus iawn ar yr holl dystiolaeth, i wneud asesiad llawn pan fydd yr amser yn iawn i wneud hynny.

13:35 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

First Minister, I thank you for that information, because, clearly, we all agree that improvements need to be made to tackle the congestion, which has an impact on the economy and has an impact on anyone driving along those sections. I am one of those people, in a sense, who suffers as a consequence. However, the solutions are important. Would you agree with me that, if we are looking for solutions, it must not be to the detriment of other routes and that we therefore do not create a problem by solving a problem, and that we need to make sure that roads and routes around the towns that have the M4 congestion need to be reassured that they will actually be able to travel congestion-free as much as possible?

Brif Weinidog, diolch i chi am y wybodaeth yna, oherwydd, yn amlwg, rydym ni i gyd yn cytuno bod angen gwneud gwelliannau i fynd i'r afael â'r tagfeydd, sy'n cael effaith ar yr economi ac yn cael effaith ar unrhyw un sy'n gyrru ar hyd y rhannau hynny. Rwyf i'n un o'r bobl hynny, mewn ffordd, sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad. Fodd bynnag, mae'r atebion yn bwysig. A fyddech chi'n cytuno â mi, os ydym ni'n chwilio am atebion, na ddylent fod ar draul llwybrau eraill ac felly nad ydym yn creu problem trwy ddatrys problem, a bod angen i ni wneud yn siŵr bod ffyrdd a llwybrau o gwmpas y trefi lle ceir tagfeydd yr M4 yn cael eu sicrhau y byddant wir yn gallu teithio heb dagfeydd cymaint â phosibl?

13:35 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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Fideo Video

Yes. I know that the Member has made many representations on behalf of his constituents about this issue. There are some challenges that need to be resolved here, particularly access to the shopping centre and local traffic in the area, and, of course, the use of that particular slip road. That has to be balanced, of course, against the need to ensure that there is better traffic flow on what is an exceptionally difficult and narrow section of motorway, which has been inherited over many, many years. What is intended, of course, is that the evidence that is being gathered now will inform any future decision.

Byddwn. Gwn fod yr Aelod wedi gwneud llawer o sylwadau ar ran ei etholwyr am y mater hwn. Ceir rhai heriau y mae angen eu datrys yma, yn enwedig mynediad at y ganolfan siopa a thraffig lleol yn yr ardal, ac, wrth gwrs, y defnydd o'r ffordd ymadael benodol honno. Mae'n rhaid cydbwyso hynny, wrth gwrs, â'r angen i sicrhau bod gwell llif traffig ar yr hyn sy'n rhan eithriadol o anodd a chul o'r drafordd, a etifeddwyd dros flynyddoedd maith. Yr hyn a fwriedir, wrth gwrs, yw y bydd y dystiolaeth sy'n cael ei chasglu nawr yn cyfrannu at unrhyw benderfyniad yn y dyfodol.

13:36 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

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First Minister, I asked you last week about the environmental impact assessment that came out in the budget announcements last week, and you directed me to wait for the statement on the Tuesday afternoon from the Minister for finance. No answers were given as to when this impact assessment was going to be undertaken for the Government's preferred route around Newport. Are you in a position today to say whether that environmental impact assessment will be undertaken between now and the Assembly election in 2016, or is it work that will be undertaken after 2016?

Brif Weinidog, fe'ch holais yr wythnos diwethaf am yr asesiad o'r effaith amgylcheddol a gyhoeddwyd yn y cyhoeddiadau cyllideb yr wythnos diwethaf, a fe'm cyfeiriwyd gennych i aros am y datganiad ar y prynhawn dydd Mawrth gan y Gweinidog cyllid. Ni roddwyd unrhyw atebion o ran pryd roedd yr asesiad effaith hwn yn mynd i gael ei gynnal ar gyfer y llwybr mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei ffafrio o amgylch Casnewydd. A ydych chi mewn sefyllfa heddiw i ddweud a fydd yr asesiad hwnnw o'r effaith amgylcheddol yn cael ei gynnal rhwng nawr ac etholiad y Cynulliad yn 2016, neu a yw'n waith a fydd yn cael ei wneud ar ôl 2016?

13:37 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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Fideo Video

No, the intention is that that environmental impact assessment will take place before the Assembly elections. That would have to take place of course before any construction could begin. The Member will be aware that no construction will begin before 2016.

Na, y bwriad yw y bydd yr asesiad hwnnw o'r effaith amgylcheddol yn cael ei gynnal cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Byddai'n rhaid cynnal hwnnw, wrth gwrs, cyn y gellid cychwyn unrhyw waith adeiladu. Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol na fydd unrhyw waith adeiladu yn cychwyn cyn 2016.

13:37 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rydym yn nodi'r cytundeb ar y gyllideb, a oedd yn dweud na fydd gwaith adeiladu'n dechrau ar yr M4 yn ardal Casnewydd tan ar ôl etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad, er bod y Gweinidog dros drafnidiaeth wedi ei gwneud hi'n glir ym mis Gorffennaf na fyddai gwaith yn dechrau beth bynnag tan bryd hynny. Fodd bynnag, o oedi—os mai dyna'r gair—y gwaith adeiladu, a all y Prif Weinidog roi sicrwydd y bydd yn cyhoeddi'n rheolaidd fanylion y gwariant ar ddatblygu'r llwybr du, gan gynnwys y gost o frwydro'r adolygiad barnwrol, a'r gwaith asesu amgylcheddol?

We note the agreement on the budget, which said that no construction work would start on the M4 in the Newport area until after the next Assembly election, although the Minister for transport made it clear in July that no work would commence in any case until that time. Given that delay—if that is the word to use— in construction, can the First Minister give us an assurance that he will give regular updates on the expenditure on the development of the black route, including the cost of fighting the judicial review, and on the environmental assessment work?

13:38 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Bydd y costau yn agored, fel sydd yn wastad yn wir. Fodd bynnag, tra bod trafod cytundebau, ni fyddai'n briodol i roi unrhyw arwydd o faint fyddai'r gost, oherwydd y trafod a fyddai'n cymryd lle. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, ar ôl hynny, fe fydd Aelodau'n gwybod beth fydd costau popeth yn ymwneud â'r prosiect.

The costs will be open, as per usual. However, while there is a discussion of contracts, it would not be appropriate to give any indication of cost, because of ongoing discussions. However, once that is completed, Members will know what the costs of the project will be.

13:38 **John Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, in terms of the M4 around Newport, would you agree that early access to borrowing powers should be available for whatever the Welsh Government concludes is the best solution to those problems, and not restricted to an M4 relief road only?

Brif Weinidog, o ran yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd, a fyddech chi'n cytuno y dylai mynediad cynnar at bwerau benthyg fod ar gael i beth bynnag mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei benderfynu yw'r ateb gorau i'r problemau hynny, ac nid eu cyfyngu i ffordd liniaru'r M4 yn unig?

13:38 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, I do agree with the Member on that. I think that a bit of flexibility would have been far better in terms of borrowing. We know that early access to borrowing is there solely for the improvement of the M4, and solely for the area that, of course, touches on his constituency. However, I think that we have moved on from the Scottish referendum and that further consideration will need to be given to loosening the restrictions on what projects can be financed through borrowing.

Ydw, rwy'n cytuno â'r Aelod yn hynny o beth. Rwy'n credu y byddai ychydig o hyblygrwydd wedi bod yn llawer gwell o ran benthyg. Rydym yn gwybod bod mynediad cynnar at fenthyg ar gael dim ond ar gyfer gwella'r M4, a dim ond ar gyfer yr ardal sydd, wrth gwrs, yn ffinio â'i etholaeth ef. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n meddwl ein bod wedi symud ymlaen o refferendwm yr Alban ac y bydd angen rhoi rhagor o ystyriaeth i lacio'r cyfyngiadau ar ba brosiectau y gellir eu hariannu trwy fenthyciadau.

Cwestiynau Heb Rybudd gan Arweinwyr y Pleidiau

Questions Without Notice from the Party Leaders

13:39 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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First this afternoon, we have the leader of the opposition, Andrew R. T. Davies.

Arweinydd yr wrthblaid, Andrew R.T. Davies, sydd gyntaf y prynhawn yma.

13:39 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, two weeks ago, I questioned you on the British Medical Association report that was laid before Members the week before that. The BMA then looked at your responses to First Minister's questions and issued a letter to Assembly Members signed by nine senior members—all chairmen or chairwomen of the various committees that make up the governance of the BMA. They stand by the report, and they also make some very damning criticism in that letter of the actions of your Government. You based your evidence, to the contrary, on your six college friends, or the ones that you lodged with in Cardiff—when you 'first moved to Cardiff', I think was the term that you used. Who is right? Is the BMA right that the current state of the NHS in Wales requires an independent inquiry, or are your six college muckers right?

Brif Weinidog, bythefnos yn ôl, fe wnes i eich holi chi am adroddiad Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a osodwyd gerbron yr Aelodau yr wythnos cyn hynny. Yna, ystyriodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain eich ymatebion i gwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog ac anfonodd lythyr at Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi ei lofnodi gan naw o aelodau uwch—pob un yn gadeirydd ar y gwahanol bwyllgorau sy'n ffurfio trefn lywodraethu Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain. Maen nhw'n dal i gefnogi'r hyn sydd yn yr adroddiad, ac maen nhw hefyd yn beirniadu gweithredoedd eich Llywodraeth yn ddamniol iawn yn y llythyr hwnnw. Ar y llaw arall, seiliasoch chi eich tystiolaeth ar eich chwe ffrind coleg, neu rai roeddech chi'n byw gyda nhw yng Nghaerdydd—pan wnaethoch chi 'symud i Gaerdydd gyntaf', rwy'n meddwl oedd y term a ddefnyddiwyd gennych. Pwy sy'n iawn? A yw Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn iawn bod cyflwr presennol y GIG yng Nghymru yn gofyn am ymchwiliad annibynnol, neu ai eich chwe chyfaill o'r coleg sy'n iawn?

13:40 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Oh dear, oh dear—I went to Aberystwyth, not Cardiff, for a start. He knows that better than anybody. Secondly, if he reads the transcript very, very carefully, he will find that that is not what I said. But let us return to the serious issue here, which is that the BMA is in a position that we do not agree with when it says that the NHS is in a position of imminent meltdown, although we are more than happy, of course, to talk to it, and I know that an invitation has been issued by the Minister for health with that aim in mind. We are more than happy to have the BMA as a critical friend. That is important in terms of the democratic process in Wales, and there will be issues from time to time on which we do not agree with it, this being one of those situations.

O diar, o diar—i Aberystwyth es i, nid i Gaerdydd, i ddechrau. Mae e'n gwybod hynny'n well na neb. Yn ail, os gwnaiff e ddarllen y trawsgrifiad yn ofalus, ofalus iawn, bydd yn canfod nad dyna ddywedais i. Ond gadewch i ni ddychwelyd at y mater difrifol hwn, sef bod Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn cynnig safbwynt nad ydym ni'n cytuno ag ef pan ei fod yn dweud bod y GIG mewn sefyllfa lle mae argyfwng ar fin digwydd, er ein bod yn fwy na hapus, wrth gwrs, i siarad â'r gymdeithas, ac rwy'n gwybod bod y Gweinidog iechyd wedi rhoi gwahoddiad gyda'r nod hwnnw mewn golwg. Rydym ni'n fwy na pharod i gael Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain fel cyfaill beirniadol. Mae hynny'n bwysig o ran y broses ddemocrataidd yng Nghymru, a bydd materion o bryd i'w gilydd nad ydym yn cytuno â nhw, ac mae hon yn un o'r sefyllfaoedd hynny.

13:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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First Minister, I think that we all know that you went to Aberystwyth, but it was your terminology that addressed them as your college chums when you lodged here in Cardiff—

Brif Weinidog, rwy'n meddwl ein bod ni i gyd yn gwybod mai i Aberystwyth yr aethoch chi, ond eich geiriau chi eich hun gyfeiriodd atyn nhw fel eich cyfeillion coleg pan roeddech chi'n byw yma yng Nghaerdydd—

13:40 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, it was not.

Na, nid yw hynny'n wir.

13:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that if you check the Record of Proceedings, it will show that.

Rwy'n meddwl os gwnewch chi edrych ar Gofnod y Trafodion, y bydd yn dangos hynny.

13:40 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Check it yourself.

Edrychwch chi arno.

13:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If we look at the actual wording of the letter that was put forward by the nine senior individuals from the BMA, the one term that jumps out, which is quite disturbing for anyone with the interests of the Welsh NHS apart, is this:

Os edrychwn ni ar union eiriad y llythyr a anfonwyd gan y naw unigolyn uwch o Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, yr un term sy'n neidio allan, sy'n achosi cryn bryder i unrhyw un sy’n poeni am les y GIG yng Nghymru, yw hwn:

‘the heavy-handed retribution of their own management structures‘.

dial llawdrwm eu strwythurau rheoli eu hunain.

It is talking about the fact that, when clinicians raise issues of genuine concern with the management in the NHS, they fear retribution once those points are made to them. Do you think that that is a way to conduct the affairs of the NHS in Wales, where retribution is meted out?

Mae'n sôn am y ffaith, pan fydd clinigwyr yn codi materion o bryder gwirioneddol gyda'r rheolwyr yn y GIG, eu bod yn ofni dial ar ôl i’r pwyntiau hynny gael eu gwneud iddynt. A ydych chi'n meddwl mai dyna'r ffordd o gyflawni busnes y GIG yng Nghymru, lle ceir dial gan reolwyr?

13:41 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Of course not, nor would we accept that that is the case. He does need to read the transcript, but there we are; that is a side issue now.

Nac ydw siŵr, ac ni fyddem yn derbyn bod hynny'n wir ychwaith. Mae angen iddo ddarllen y trawsgrifiad, ond dyna ni; nid yw hynny’n bwysig nawr.

As far as the issue of complaints and whistleblowing goes, these are discussions that were already occurring between the BMA and the Government, which is why it surprised us that this appeared in the middle of those discussions. However, those discussions must continue. If there are concerns about complaints and concerns about whistleblowing, of course, the discussions that have already been taking place will continue.

O ran y mater o gwynion a datgelu camarfer, mae'r rhain yn drafodaethau a oedd eisoes yn cael eu cynnal rhwng Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a’r Llywodraeth, a dyna pam y synnwyd ni bod hyn wedi ymddangos yng nghanol y trafodaethau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid i’r trafodaethau hynny barhau. Os oes pryderon am gwynion a phryderon am ddatgelu camarfer, wrth gwrs, bydd y trafodaethau sydd eisoes wedi bod yn cael eu cynnal, yn parhau.

13:42 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think from your more measured answers today that there does seem to be an acknowledgement that the points raised by the BMA are worthy of further consideration and dialogue as, ultimately, is the call that it has made for an independent inquiry here in Wales into the issues and challenges that the Welsh NHS faces. Do you accept the point that it is making, and in particular the nine signatories from the consultants committee of the BMA, right down to the junior doctors and students committee of the BMA, that what we need, to address these issues, whether in north, mid or south Wales, is a countrywide independent inquiry into what is going on in the Welsh NHS?

Rwy’n meddwl o’ch atebion mwy pwyllog heddiw ei bod yn ymddangos bod cydnabyddiaeth bod y pwyntiau a godwyd gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn werth eu hystyried a’u trafod ymhellach fel, yn y pen draw, y mae’r alwad y mae a wnaethpwyd ganddi am ymchwiliad annibynnol yma yng Nghymru i'r problemau a'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r GIG yng Nghymru. A ydych chi’n derbyn y pwynt y mae'n ei wneud, ac yn enwedig y naw llofnodwr o bwyllgor ymgynghorwyr Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, yr holl ffordd i lawr i bwyllgor meddygon iau a myfyrwyr Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, mai’r hyn sydd ei angen arnom, i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn, boed yn y gogledd, y canolbarth neu'r de, yw ymchwiliad annibynnol ledled y wlad i'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y GIG yng Nghymru?

13:42 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I can say that the NHS is at breaking point according to the BMA, the Royal College of Nursing and the Royal College of Midwives—in England. That was a letter that was written on 6 October to his own party. So, I think that we have to accept here that the BMA, along with other organisations, have a point to make. That point will not necessarily be agreed by Government. I am sure that the UK Government does not agree with the letter that was sent to it on 6 October—an open letter from the BMA and others. I do not accept that an investigation is needed in Wales when, apparently, according to him, it is not needed in England, despite the fact that they say that the situation is exactly the same.

Gallaf ddweud bod y GIG yn wynebu argyfwng yn ôl y BMA, y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol a Choleg Brenhinol y Bydwragedd—yn Lloegr. Llythyr a ysgrifennwyd ar 6 Hydref at ei blaid ei hun oedd hwnnw. Felly, rwy’n meddwl bod yn rhaid i ni dderbyn yma bod gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, ynghyd â sefydliadau eraill, bwynt i'w wneud. Ni fydd y Llywodraeth yn cytuno ar y pwynt hwnnw o reidrwydd. Rwy’n siŵr nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn cytuno â'r llythyr a anfonwyd ati ar 6 Hydref—llythyr agored gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ac eraill. Nid wyf yn derbyn bod angen ymchwiliad yng Nghymru pan, yn ôl pob golwg, yn ei farn ef, nad oes angen un yn Lloegr, er gwaethaf y ffaith eu bod yn dweud bod y sefyllfa yn union yr un fath.

Secondly, I do not believe that it is in the interests of Welsh patients that money should be diverted from patient care to some kind of investigation. I know that the phrase used was 'imminent meltdown'. I saw it. Well, three weeks on, the NHS is not in imminent meltdown, nor will it be next month, the month after that, or the month after that. Nevertheless, it is important, of course, to continue to discuss these things with the BMA, and the only appeal I would make is that our door is always open. The BMA has always made its point publicly when it has felt that it has needed to in the past. We have listened. We have not always agreed, and I am sure that that will be the case in the future. Above all, it is important that discussions continue so that the points that are made, and are strongly felt, clearly, by the BMA, can be dealt with by Government. The Minister for health and I stand ready to continue discussions with it.

Yn ail, nid wyf yn credu ei bod er budd cleifion Cymru y dylai'r arian hwnnw gael ei ddargyfeirio o ofal cleifion i ryw fath o ymchwiliad. Gwn mai'r ymadrodd a ddefnyddiwyd oedd ar fin wynebu argyfwng. Fe'i gwelais. Wel, dair wythnos yn ddiweddarach, nid yw'r GIG ar fin wynebu argyfwng, ac ni fydd y mis nesaf, y mis ar ôl hynny, na'r mis ar ôl hynny ychwaith. Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig, wrth gwrs, parhau i drafod y pethau hyn gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, a'r unig apêl y byddwn i'n ei gwneud yw bod ein drws bob amser ar agor. Mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain bob amser wedi gwneud ei phwynt yn gyhoeddus pan ei bod wedi teimlo bod angen iddi wneud hynny yn y gorffennol. Rydym ni wedi gwrando. Nid ydym ni wedi cytuno bob amser, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd hynny'n wir yn y dyfodol. Yn anad dim, mae'n bwysig bod trafodaethau'n parhau fel y gall y Llywodraeth ymdrin â'r pwyntiau sy'n cael eu gwneud, ac yn cael eu teimlo'n gryf, yn amlwg, gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain. Mae'r Gweinidog iechyd a minnau yn barod i barhau trafodaethau â'r gymdeithasi.

13:44

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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We now move to the leader of Plaid Cymru, Leanne Wood.

Symudwn nawr at arweinydd Plaid Cymru, Leanne Wood.

13:44

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

It is clear that there are specific and legitimate concerns that have been raised by BMA Cymru that need to be addressed by Government. Would the First Minister accept that there is a culture problem among managers in the health service in terms of respecting the role of whistleblowers who seek to speak out in order to improve services?

Mae'n amlwg fod yna bryderon penodol a dilys a godwyd gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain Cymru y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â nhw. A fyddai'r Prif Weinidog yn derbyn bod problem o ran diwylliant ymhlith rheolwyr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd o ran parchu swyddogaeth datgelwyr camarfer sy'n ceisio lleisio eu barn er mwyn gwella gwasanaethau?

13:44

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

There is no evidence of that, but, as the ongoing discussions will no doubt seek to resolve, that is something that we want to explore with the BMA and others. Bear in mind, of course, that with the complaints process, there has been a recent independent investigation, published in July of this year, looking at that process and how it could be improved.

Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth o hynny, ond, fel y bydd y trafodaethau parhaus yn ceisio ei ddatrys heb os, mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym ni eisiau ei archwilio gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ac eraill. Cofiwch, wrth gwrs, o ran y broses gwynion, y bu ymchwiliad annibynnol diweddar, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Gorffennaf eleni, yn ystyried y broses honno a sut y gellid ei gwella.

13:44

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I welcome the fact that the First Minister at least recognises that more needs to be done on this question. As his Government seeks to rebuild bridges and address the concerns that have been raised, will he give assurances today that he will fully consider the proposals from the BMA for a comprehensive raising-concerns charter for the Welsh NHS?

Rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog o leiaf yn cydnabod bod angen gwneud mwy o ran y cwestiwn hwn. Wrth i'w Lywodraeth geisio ailadeiladu pontydd a mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd, a wnaiff ef roi sicrwydd heddiw y bydd yn ystyried yn llawn y cynigion gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain am siarter codi pryderon cynhwysfawr ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru?

13:45 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

These are issues that can be discussed, of course, as part of the discussions. The only thing that we could not accept is the need for an independent investigation and, of course, any suggestion that the NHS is at the point of imminent meltdown. There is an irony in saying that the NHS in Wales is at the point of imminent meltdown and then saying that there may be problems recruiting in the future. The two things are not unconnected, but these things have been said; let us make sure that, in the future, we get to the place that both the BMA and we want to be in. That is, of course, an ever-strengthening Welsh health service.

Mae'r rhain yn faterion y gellir eu trafod, wrth gwrs, yn rhan o'r trafodaethau. Yr unig beth na allem ni ei dderbyn yw'r angen am ymchwiliad annibynnol ac, wrth gwrs, unrhyw awgrym bod y GIG ar fin wynebu argyfwng. Mae'n eironig i ddweud bod y GIG yng Nghymru ar fin wynebu argyfwng ac yna dweud y gallai fod problemau o ran recriwtio yn y dyfodol. Nid yw'r ddau beth heb fod yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd, ond mae'r pethau hyn wedi eu dweud; gadewch i ni wneud yn siŵr, yn y dyfodol, ein bod yn cyrraedd sefyllfa lle y mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a ninnau eisiau bod ynddi. Hynny yw, wrth gwrs, gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru sy'n cryfhau'n barhaus.

13:45 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is vital, First Minister, that you now demonstrate your willingness to consider fully proposals from medical professionals. Having had time now to fully reflect on the letter that was sent out to all Assembly Members from BMA Cymru and the debate that has followed, do you now regret in any way how you have handled relations with the medical profession in Wales?

Mae'n hanfodol, Brif Weinidog, eich bod yn dangos nawr eich parodrwydd i ystyried cynigion gan weithwyr proffesiynol meddygol yn llawn. Ar ôl cael amser erbyn hyn i fyfyrio'n llawn ar y llythyr a anfonwyd at holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain Cymru a'r ddadl sydd wedi dilyn, a ydych chi'n difaru mewn unrhyw ffordd erbyn hyn sut yr ydych chi wedi ymdrin â'r berthynas gyda'r proffesiwn meddygol yng Nghymru?

13:46 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

No. I think a comment was made that was not wise. It was a comment that we disagreed with; we made that clear. We do not agree with the suggestion that there should be an independent investigation, and we note that other organisations are not calling for it. That is a disagreement. You cannot agree with people all the time, simply because of who they are. However, that has been the case in the past week. The point is that we, and I think this is also true for the BMA, want to make sure that we move forward now, and that means ensuring that we get to a point in the NHS where we see it strengthening ever more. Discussions have always been taking place between ourselves and the BMA, particularly with regard to complaints and whistleblowing, and we will always, of course, listen carefully and seriously to any complaints in that regard that it may have.

Nac ydw. Rwy'n credu y gwnaed sylw nad oedd yn ddoeth. Roedd yn sylw yr oeddem ni'n anghytuno ag ef; gwnaethpwyd hynny'n eglur gennym. Nid ydym yn cytuno â'r awgrym y dylid cael ymchwiliad annibynnol, a nodwn nad yw sefydliadau eraill yn galw amdano. Mae hynny'n anghytundeb. Ni allwch chi gytuno â phobl drwy'r amser, dim ond oherwydd pwy ydyn nhw. Fodd bynnag, dyna fu'r achos yn ystod yr wythnos ddiwethaf. Y pwynt yw ein bod ni, ac rwy'n credu bod hyn yn wir am Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain hefyd, eisiau gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn symud ymlaen nawr, ac mae hynny'n golygu sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd pwynt yn y GIG lle'r ydym ni'n ei weld yn cryfhau fwyfwy. Mae trafodaethau wedi bod yn cael eu cynnal rhyngom ni a Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain erioed, yn enwedig o ran cwynion a datgelu camarfer, a byddwn bob amser, wrth gwrs, yn gwrando'n ofalus ac o ddifrif ar unrhyw gwynion yn hynny o beth y gallai fod ganddi.

13:46 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Finally, I call the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, Kirsty Williams.

Yn olaf, galwaf ar arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Kirsty Williams.

13:46 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

First Minister, in March 2012, when I asked you to put on record your commitment to the target of getting Wales into the top 20 nations in the Programme for International Student Assessment by 2015, you said:

'Yes, that is our target; in 2015, we expect to fulfil it.'

Brif Weinidog, ym mis Mawrth 2012, pan ofynnais i chi gofnodi eich ymrwymiad i'r targed o gael Cymru yn yr 20 gwlad uchaf yn y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr erbyn 2015, dywedasoch:

'Ie, dyna yw ein targed; yn 2015, rydym yn disgwyl ei gyflawni.'

You said exactly the same last year when I asked you to commit yourself to that target. Will you now outline what has gone so spectacularly wrong with your education policy that you have abandoned it?

Dywedasoch yn union yr un fath y flwyddyn diwethaf pan ofynnais i chi ymrwymo eich hun i'r targed hwnnw. A wnewch chi amlinellu nawr beth sydd wedi mynd mor anhygoel o anghywir gyda'ch polisi addysg fel eich bod wedi rhoi'r gorau iddo?

13:47 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do not think that it has gone spectacularly wrong. Of course, I know that the Minister for Education and Skills will be making a statement on this later this afternoon.

Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod wedi mynd yn anhygoel o anghywir. Wrth gwrs, rwy'n gwybod y bydd y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, yn gwneud datganiad ar hyn yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma.

13:47 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The question is, First Minister: when did you change your mind? You have repeatedly committed yourself and your Government to that target in this Chamber. From what I can see from your Minister for education's papers, there is now no target for the 2015 Welsh PISA results. Will you outline this afternoon what exactly parents can expect from Wales's PISA results next year?

Y cwestiwn yw, Brif Weinidog: pryd wnaethoch chi newid eich meddwl? Rydych chi wedi ymrwymo eich hun a'ch Llywodraeth i'r targed hwnnw yn y Siambr hon dro ar ôl tro. O'r hyn y gallaf i ei weld o bapurau eich Gweinidog addysg, nid oes unrhyw darged ar gyfer canlyniadau PISA Cymru 2015 erbyn hyn. A wnewch chi amlinellu y prynhawn yma beth yn union y gall rhieni ei ddisgwyl o ganlyniadau PISA Cymru y flwyddyn nesaf?

13:47 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are many things that they can expect. First, we have been working hard with the schools involved to make sure that they take the exam seriously. That is an important thing. Secondly, we will be ensuring that students understand the importance of PISA in terms of Wales's projection to the world, even though it may not affect them personally as individuals. Schools Challenge Cymru has also been a very good scheme in terms of raising the standard in many of the schools where that standard needed to be raised. There is also the pupil deprivation grant, which is something that she and I have discussed in the past and which we look forward to rolling out further in the future.

Mae llawer o bethau y gallant eu disgwyl. Yn gyntaf, rydym ni wedi bod yn gweithio'n galed gyda'r ysgolion dan sylw i wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn trin yr arholiad o ddifrif. Mae hynny'n beth pwysig. Yn ail, byddwn yn sicrhau bod myfyrwyr yn deall pwysigrwydd PISA o ran delwedd Cymru yn y byd, hyd yn oed os nad yw'n effeithio arnyn nhw'n bersonol fel unigolion. Mae Her Ysgolion Cymru hefyd wedi bod yn gynllun da iawn o ran codi'r safon mewn llawer o'r ysgolion lle'r oedd angen codi'r safon honno. Ceir y grant amddifadedd disgyblion hefyd, sy'n rhywbeth y mae hi a minnau wedi ei drafod yn y gorffennol ac rydym yn edrych ymlaen at ei gyflwyno ymhellach yn y dyfodol.

13:48 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If we ever needed an example of the absolute poverty of ambition from this Government, then it came last week. One of your most staunchly defended targets in the Chamber has been ditched—although perhaps we should not be surprised, given that your own Government's adviser described it as 'plain stupid'. The response from your Minister is a new ambitious target to put us in the same place in 2021 as Scotland last year. That is hardly striving for ambition, First Minister. When can the people, children and parents of Wales expect to see a Government that is aiming for excellence instead of settling for mediocrity?

Os bu angen enghraifft arnom erioed o ddiffyg uchelgais llwyr y Llywodraeth hon, yna fe'i cafwyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Cafwyd gwared ar un o'r targedau yr oeddech chi fwyaf brwdfrydig drosto wrth ei amddiffyn yn y Siambr—er efallai na ddylem ni synnu, o ystyried bod cynghorydd eich Llywodraeth eich hun wedi dweud ei fod yn gwbl hurt. Yr ymateb gan eich Gweinidog yw targed uchelgeisiol newydd i'n rhoi ni yn yr un sefyllfa erbyn 2021ag yr oedd yr Alban ynddi y llynedd. Nid ymdrechu i sicrhau uchelgais yw hynny, Brif Weinidog. Pryd y gall pobl, plant a rhieni Cymru ddisgwyl gweld Llywodraeth sy'n ceisio cyrraedd rhagoriaeth yn hytrach na derbyn cyffredinedd?

13:49 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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

I must say, with due respect to the leader of the Liberal Democrats, that it is very difficult for her to lecture us on targets and changes when one of the first things her party did in London was to abandon a core commitment with regard to tuition fees; the ground was slightly shaky in that regard. The parents of Wales are already seeing improvements. We saw improvements in GCSE results in the summer, and we expect those improvements to continue. We have seen the great strides that are being made in schools as a result of Schools Challenge Cymru, and we will be working closely with schools and with students to make sure that they understand that PISA is important. That is a fundamental message. It is not something that is a sideline. It is important in terms of the way that Wales projects itself in the world, despite the fact that for students themselves, of course, it does not affect their overall grades. That is an important message and one that we will continue to push over the next few months and years.

Mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud, gyda pharch dyledus i arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ei bod yn anodd iawn iddi hi bregethu wrthym am dargedau a newidiadau pan mai un o'r pethau cyntaf a wnaeth ei phlaid hi yn Llundain oedd cael gwared ar ymrwymiad craidd o ran ffioedd dysgu; roedd y sail braidd yn sigledig yn hynny o beth. Mae rhieni Cymru eisoes yn gweld gwelliannau. Gwelsom welliannau i ganlyniadau TGAU yn yr haf, ac rydym ni'n disgwyl i'r gwelliannau hynny barhau. Rydym ni wedi gweld y camau breision sy'n cael eu gwneud mewn ysgolion o ganlyniad i Her Ysgolion Cymru, a byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gydag ysgolion a chyda myfyrwyr i wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn deall bod PISA yn bwysig. Mae honno'n neges sylfaenol. Nid yw'n fater ategol. Mae'n bwysig o ran y ffordd y mae Cymru'n cyflwyno ei hun yn y byd, er gwaethaf y ffaith, i fyfyrwyr eu hunain, wrth gwrs, nad yw'n effeithio ar eu graddau cyffredinol. Mae honno'n neges bwysig ac yn un y byddwn yn parhau i'w hyrwyddo yn ystod y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd nesaf.

Metro ar gyfer y De-ddwyrain

South-east Wales Metro

13:50 **Jenny Rathbone** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

3. Pa gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud i ddatblygu'r Metro ar gyfer de-ddwyrain Cymru? OAQ(4)1880(FM)

3. What progress is being made to develop the Metro for south-east Wales? OAQ(4)1880(FM)

13:50 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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

We recently published an update report setting out progress to date on the metro, including actions for the next phase of delivery. The Minister plans to update Members shortly with regard to further progress.

Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad diweddaru gennym yn ddiweddar yn nodi'r cynnydd hyd yma ar y metro, gan gynnwys camau gweithredu ar gyfer y cyfnod darparu nesaf. Mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu diweddaru'r Aelodau yn fuan o ran cynnydd pellach.

13:50 **Jenny Rathbone** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

What chance do you give that work on the metro can start before 2016 and that at least part of it will be completed by 2020? You will be aware of the targets that will be set by the European Commission. Would that include the possibility of creating an urban development corporation in order to streamline the process?

Pa siawns ydych chi'n ei roi y gall y gwaith hwnnw ar y metro ddechrau cyn 2016 ac y bydd o leiaf rhan ohono wedi ei gwblhau erbyn 2020? Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r targedau a fydd yn cael eu gosod gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. A fyddai hynny'n cynnwys y posibilrwydd o greu corfforaeth datblygu trefol er mwyn symleiddio'r broses?

13:50 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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

A number of options could be looked at with regard to how the metro would be run. I can say that work is already under way on delivering improvements, such as the new station at Ebbw Vale town. There will be feasibility work over the next 18 months on a number of emerging interventions. There are two issues here, of course, that are outside our control. First, there needs to be an agreement on electrification; we hope that that will happen soon. Secondly, rail is not fully devolved, which means that we are not able to put in place the timetable that we want because, unlike in Scotland, rail infrastructure is still a matter for Whitehall.

Gellid ystyried nifer o ddewisiadau o ran sut y byddai'r metro yn cael ei redeg. Gallaf ddweud bod gwaith eisoes yn mynd rhagddo ar wneud gwelliannau, fel yr orsaf newydd yn nhref Glynebwy. Bydd gwaith dichonoldeb yn cael ei wneud yn ystod y 18 mis nesaf ar nifer o ymyraethau sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Ceir dau fater yma, wrth gwrs, sydd y tu hwnt i'n rheolaeth. Yn gyntaf, mae angen cael cytundeb ar drydaneiddio; rydym ni'n gobeithio y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn fuan. Yn ail, nid yw'r rheilffyrdd wedi eu datganoli'n llawn, sy'n golygu na allwn weithredu'r amserlen yr ydym ni'n dymuno ei chael oherwydd, yn wahanol i'r Alban, mae seilwaith rheilffyrdd yn parhau i fod yn fater i Whitehall.

13:51 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As you will know, Professor Brian Morgan of the Cardiff capital region advisory board yesterday called for the creation of an urban development corporation to ensure that there is an integrated transport system in south Wales. Would you, First Minister, be thinking of something like the Manchester mass transit authority as a model and is this a way of really ensuring delivery of an integrated transport system in south-east Wales?

Fel y gwyddoch, galwodd yr Athro Brian Morgan o fwrdd cynghori rhanbarth prifddinas Caerdydd ddoe am greu corfforaeth datblygu trefol i sicrhau bod system drafnidiaeth integredig yn y de. A fyddech chi, Brif Weinidog, yn meddwl am rywbeth fel awdurdod tramwy torfol Manceinion fel model ac a yw hon yn ffordd o wir sicrhau bod system drafnidiaeth integredig yn cael ei chyflwyno yn y de-ddwyrain?

13:51 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We are considering a number of models, including the model that the Member has indicated. What is important, of course, is that the model delivers a holistic and integrated service. That much we understand. We are looking at how this has been done in other parts of the UK and further afield in order to look at what the most effective provision might be.

Rydym ni’n ystyried nifer o fodelau, gan gynnwys y model y mae’r Aelod wedi ei nodi. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig, wrth gwrs, yw bod y model yn darparu gwasanaeth cyfannol ac integredig. Rydym ni’n deall cymaint â hynny. Rydym ni’n edrych ar sut y mae hyn wedi cael ei wneud mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU a thu hwnt er mwyn ystyried beth fyddai’r ddarpariaeth fwyaf effeithiol.

13:52 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, connecting our most disconnected communities must surely be the most important aim for the metro and, as you will be aware, in the east of Cardiff we have some of the biggest disconnected communities in Wales. It is two years this week since you gave a speech pledging to investigate the feasibility of opening a station in east Cardiff, perhaps in St Mellons, so when can we expect to see feasibility studies on that published?

Brif Weinidog, does bosib mai cysylltu ein cymunedau mwyaf datgysylltiedig yw nod pwysicaf y metro ac, fel y gwyddoch, yn nwyrain Caerdydd, mae gennym rai o'r cymunedau mwyaf datgysylltiedig yng Nghymru. Mae'n ddwy flynedd yr wythnos hon ers i chi roi araith yn addo ymchwilio i’r posibilrwydd o agor gorsaf yn nwyrain Caerdydd, yn Llaneirwg efallai, felly pryd allwn ni ddisgwyl gweld astudiaethau dichonoldeb yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar hynny?

13:52 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Of course, we have to ensure that the issue of electrification is resolved first. As I say, we are hopeful—the UK Government has said the same thing publicly—that that will be done soon to the satisfaction of all. Of course, the feasibility studies will then be able to continue. However, the Member is quite right to say that the people of eastern Cardiff can often see the south Wales main line but have no real access to it. We understand that and we know that there are communities there that would wish to have their own rail service. That is something, certainly, that we are proactive in looking at.

Wrth gwrs, mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau bod y mater o drydaneiddio’n cael ei ddatrys yn gyntaf. Fel y dywedais, rydym ni’n obeithiol—mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi dweud yr un peth yn gyhoeddus—y bydd hynny’n cael ei wneud yn fuan er boddhad pawb. Wrth gwrs, bydd yr astudiaethau dichonoldeb yn gallu parhau wedyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le i ddweud y gall pobl dwyrain Caerdydd weld prif reilffordd de Cymru yn aml ond nad oes ganddynt fynediad ati mewn gwirionedd. Rydym ni’n deall hynny ac rydym ni'n gwybod bod cymunedau yno a fyddai'n dymuno cael eu gwasanaeth rheilffordd eu hunain. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth, yn sicr, yr ydym ni’n ei ystyried yn rhagweithiol.

13:53 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, one of the exciting parts about the metro proposals is not only the opening of new lines but also the reopening of dormant lines. For example, for people in my constituency, there is Llantrisant, where there are proposals for a new line, but we still have the Pontyclun to Tynant, Beddau line. Is that something that will feature in the consideration of the metro project?

Brif Weinidog, un o'r pethau cyffrous am gynigion y metro, yw nid yn unig y bydd rheilffyrdd newydd yn cael eu hagor, ond y bydd rheilffyrdd segur yn cael eu hailagor hefyd. Er enghraifft, i bobl yn fy etholaeth i, mae Llantrisant, lle y ceir cynigion ar gyfer rheilffordd newydd, ond mae gennym ni reilffordd Beddau o Bont-y-clun i Dŷ Nant hefyd. A yw hynny'n rhywbeth a fydd yn cael ei gynnwys wrth ystyried y prosiect metro?

13:53 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

In principle, yes, but a case would have to be made for reopening the line. I am aware of it and the level crossing that exists, which would need to be upgraded; we know that. I remember the line when it carried coke from Beddau and from Cwm Colliery; it has not been used since then. The line is still there, and where rail lines are still in situ then, of course, it is easier to give consideration to reopening them. However, I stress that a full business case would have to be made.

Ydy, mewn egwyddor, ond byddai'n rhaid gwneud achos dros ailagor y rheilffordd. Rwy'n ymwybodol ohoni a'r groesfan sy'n bodoli, y byddai angen ei huwchraddio; rydym yn gwybod bod. Rwy'n cofio'r rheilffordd pan roedd yn cludo golosg o Feddau ac o Lofa Cwm; nid yw wedi ei defnyddio ers hynny. Mae'r rheilffordd yn dal i fod yno, a lle mae'r rheilffyrdd yn dal i fod yno, yna, wrth gwrs, mae'n haws ystyried eu hailagor. Fodd bynnag, pwysleisiaf y byddai'n rhaid gwneud achos busnes llawn.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:54 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

First Minister, I was pleased to see the update on the metro, especially the extension at Ebbw Vale into the town and, of course, the new station at Pye Corner. If you cannot achieve a positive resolution to the funding dispute with the current UK Government, do you envisage that the new one coming in next year will be more accommodating? If not, would you consider using borrowing powers in order that this scheme can become a reality?

Brif Weinidog, roeddwn i'n falch o weld y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y metro, yn enwedig yr estyniad yng Nglynebwy i mewn i'r dref ac, wrth gwrs, yr orsaf newydd yn Pye Corner. Os na allwch chi gael datrysiad cadarnhaol i'r anghydfod ariannu gyda Llywodraeth bresennol y DU, a ydych chi'n rhagweld y bydd yr un newydd a fydd yn dod i mewn y flwyddyn nesaf yn fwy hyblyg? Os nad ydych, a fyddech chi'n ystyried defnyddio pwerau benthyg er mwyn gwireddu'r cynllun hwn?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:54 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I thank the Member for her faith that there will be a new Government in London next year. [Laughter.] Ideally, we need to ensure that full control of the railways, with a proper financial settlement following, is devolved. I think that that is the easiest way of doing it. We must be careful of investing too much in areas that are not within the devolved control of the Assembly, because that means that it is a saving for Whitehall, and there are issues there. We do it sometimes, where there is a proven case, but ideally we would want to see devolution plus the finances following. That would then make it far easier to look at reopening some of the freight lines that we still have, and to expand the metro in the future.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei ffydd y bydd Llywodraeth newydd yn Llundain y flwyddyn nesaf. [Chwerthin.] Yn ddelfrydol, mae angen i ni sicrhau bod rheolaeth lawn o'r rheilffyrdd, gyda setliad ariannol priodol, yn cael ei ddatganoli. Rwy'n meddwl mai dyna'r ffordd rwyddaf o wneud hynny. Mae'n rhaid i ni fod yn ofalus rhag buddsoddi gormod mewn meysydd nad ydynt o fewn rheolaeth ddatganoledig y Cynulliad, oherwydd mae hynny'n golygu ei fod yn arbediad i Whitehall, a cheir problemau yn hynny. Rydym ni yn ei wneud weithiau, lle ceir achos a brofwyd, ond yn ddelfrydol byddem yn dymuno gweld datganoli a'r cyllid yn dilyn. Byddai hynny wedyn yn ei gwneud yn llawer haws i ystyried ailagor rhai o'r rheilffyrdd cludo nwyddau sydd gennym o hyd, ac i ehangu'r metro yn y dyfodol.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Capasiti'r M4

The Capacity of the M4

13:55 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar gapasiti presennol yr M4? OAQ(4)1879(FM)

4. Will the First Minister make a statement on the current capacity of the M4? OAQ(4)1879(FM)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:55 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I refer the Member to the answer that I gave to question 2.

Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at yr ateb a roddais i gwestiwn 2.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:55 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, First Minister, and I am aware of the answer that you gave subsequent to that. I wanted to raise the point that I stood at the roundabout last Friday and witnessed, during the closure between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., the increased traffic along the A48, and the effect that it is having on local people—it is quite an effect. There is great concern about that. Local people are also raising the point that this has cost £1.3 million to date, and wonder whether you consider this to be a good investment. You also mentioned that mitigation measures would be introduced to junctions along the nearby A48 trunk road. Can you explain that, in simple terms, for them?

Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog, ac rwy'n ymwybodol o'r ateb a roesoch yn dilyn hynny. Roeddwn i eisiau codi'r pwynt i mi sefyll wrth y gylchfan ddydd Gwener diwethaf a gwelais, pan roedd y ffordd ar gau rhwng 4pm a 6pm, y traffig ychwanegol ar hyd yr A48, a'r effaith y mae'n ei gael ar bobl leol—mae'n gryn effaith. Ceir pryder mawr am hynny. Mae pobl leol hefyd yn codi'r pwynt bod hyn wedi costio £1.3 miliwn hyd yma, ac yn meddwl tybed a ydych chi'n credu bod hwn yn fuddsoddiad da. Soniasoch hefyd y byddai mesurau lliniaru yn cael eu cyflwyno i gyffyrdd ar hyd cefnffordd gyfagos yr A48. A allwch chi egluro hynny, mewn termau syml, iddyn nhw?

13:56 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is a trial closure at the moment. We are assessing all the evidence, and that will include traffic flows away from the M4. We cannot get away from the fact, however, that it is an exceptionally crowded section of the road with more than one sub-standard junction—something that has been inherited over many years, since the 1960s. Ensuring that traffic flows along the M4 while not increasing the burden unreasonably on people who live in the area is a balance that will have to be struck. In order to do that, we need the evidence of this closure, and that is something that we will look at very carefully.

Cyfnod prawf yw'r cau hwn ar hyn o bryd. Rydym ni'n asesu'r holl dystiolaeth, a bydd hynny'n cynnwys llifoedd traffig i ffwrdd o'r M4. Ni allwn ddianc rhag y ffaith, fodd bynnag, ei bod yn rhan eithriadol o orlawn o'r ffordd sydd â mwy nag un gyffordd nad yw'n ddigon da—rhywbeth sydd wedi cael ei etifeddu dros flynyddoedd lawer, ers y 1960au. Mae sicrhau bod traffig yn symud ar hyd yr M4 heb gynyddu'r baich yn afresymol ar bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardal yn gydbwysedd y bydd yn rhaid ei sicrhau. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, mae angen y dystiolaeth o'r cau hwn arnom, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn edrych arno'n ofalus iawn.

13:57 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, following on from this, I think that my colleagues in South Wales West are being quite modest in explaining the situation. From the videos that I have seen online, it has been creating traffic chaos in and around Baglan, notwithstanding people reversing their cars when they go up the wrong way because they do not realise that a junction is closed, because the signs are quite often wrong on those junction closures. I want to understand how you will be using not only the written observations by people to make a final decision, but also other evidence, such as these videos and the pictures that campaigners are taking day in, day out, because they are suffering from this current situation, First Minister.

Brif Weinidog, yn dilyn ymlaen o hyn, rwy'n meddwl bod fy nghydweithwyr yng Ngorllewin De Cymru yn bod yn eithaf cymedrol wrth egluro'r sefyllfa. O'r fideos yr wyf i wedi eu gweld ar-lein, mae wedi bod yn creu anhrefn traffig ym Maglan a'r cyffiniau, yn ogystal â'r ffaith bod pobl yn bacio eu ceir pan fyddant yn mynd i fyny'r ffordd anghywir gan nad ydynt yn sylweddoli bod cyffordd ar gau, gan fod yr arwyddion yn aml yn anghywir ar y cyffyrdd hynny sydd ar gau. Rwyf eisiau deall sut y byddwch chi'n defnyddio'r arsylwadau ysgrifenedig gan bobl i wneud penderfyniad terfynol yn ogystal â thystiolaeth arall hefyd, fel y fideos hyn a'r lluniau y mae ymgyrchwyr yn eu tynnu ddydd ar ôl dydd, oherwydd maen nhw'n dioddef oherwydd y sefyllfa bresennol hon, Brif Weinidog.

13:57 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We will look at all relevant evidence, but we cannot escape the fact that it has been quite common on that stretch of that road for traffic to tail back all the way to Margam, particularly on a Friday. That makes it very difficult not just for people travelling but also to ensure that investment goes beyond that section of the road. So, we are exploring ways of ensuring that traffic flows more freely on that section of road, while at the same time looking—we have the distributor road, fairly newly opened, past the steelworks to carry a lot of traffic—to ensure that local traffic is still able to flow.

Byddwn yn edrych ar yr holl dystiolaeth berthnasol, ond ni allwn ddianc rhag y ffaith ei bod wedi bod yn eithaf cyffredin ar y darn hwnnw o'r ffordd honno i draffig fynd yr holl ffordd yn ôl i Fargam, yn enwedig ar ddydd Gwener. Mae hynny'n ei gwneud yn anodd iawn nid yn unig i bobl sy'n teithio, ond hefyd i sicrhau bod buddsoddiad yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r rhan honno o'r ffordd. Felly, rydym ni'n archwilio ffyrdd o sicrhau bod traffig yn symud yn fwy rhydd ar y rhan honno o'r ffordd, gan geisio sicrhau ar yr un pryd—mae gennym ffordd ddosbarthu, a agorwyd yn gymharol ddiweddar, heibio'r gwaith dur i gludo llawer o draffig—i sicrhau bod traffig lleol yn dal i allu llifo.

13:58 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Staying with the topic of the part-time closure of junction 41, back in May of this year I received a petition from a number of local residents—in fact, it ran to many thousands—promoted by the local business community and local celebrity, Captain Beany, calling on your Minister for a change of heart on this particular issue. In the most recent correspondence that I have received from the Minister, she indicated that the plan would be for the Traffic Wales website to capture, over a number of months, the evidence that has been accumulated, which we have heard about anecdotally today. First Minister, will you assure us that the Welsh Government, together with Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, will promote this evidence gathering and that this facility is up and running, in order to take this urgent matter forward?

Gan aros ar y pwnc o gau cyffordd 41 am ran o'r amser, derbyniais ddeiseb yn ôl ym mis Mai eleni odi wrth nifer o drigolion lleol—yn wir, roedd miloedd lawer wedi ei llofnodi—wedi ei hyrwyddo gan y gymuned fusnes leol a'r gŵr enwog lleol, Captain Beany, yn galw ar eich Gweinidog i newid ei meddwl ar y mater penodol hwn. Yn yr ohebiaeth ddiweddaraf i mi ei derbyn gan y Gweinidog, dywedodd mai'r cynllun fyddai i wefan Traffig Cymru grynhoi, dros nifer o fisoedd, y dystiolaeth a gasglwyd, yr ydym wedi clywed amdani'n anecdotaidd heddiw. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch chi ein sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru, ynghyd â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, yn hyrwyddo'r broses casglu tystiolaeth hon a bod y cyfleuster hwn yn weithredol, er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â'r mater brys hwn?

13:59 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes, of course. We need to ensure that the evidence is there, first of all. The only way to gather the evidence, of course, is to examine what happens with the trial closure. With regard to Captain Beany, I believe that the gentleman once stood as a candidate for this place, back in 1999 in Aberavon; he received, I think, over 700 votes. I know that he is a particularly committed, if unorthodox, activist locally. I can assure him and all the people who live in that area that we will consider all the relevant evidence before coming to a final conclusion.

Gwnaf, wrth gwrs. Mae angen i ni sicrhau bod y dystiolaeth yno, yn gyntaf oll. Yr unig ffordd i gasglu'r dystiolaeth, wrth gwrs, yw archwilio'r hyn sy'n digwydd gyda'r cyfnod cau arbrofol. O ran Captain Beany, rwy'n credu bod y gŵr hwnnw wedi sefyll fel ymgeisydd ar gyfer y lle hwn unwaith, yn ôl ym 1999 yn Aberafan; derbyniodd dros 700 o bleidleisiau, rwy'n credu. Rwy'n gwybod ei fod yn actifydd arbennig o ymroddedig, os anarferol, yn lleol. Gallaf ei sicrhau ef a'r holl bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardal honno y byddwn yn ystyried yr holl dystiolaeth berthnasol cyn dod i gasgliad terfynol.

Addysg Ôl-16

Post-16 Education

13:59 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gynnig dewis i fyfyrwyr sy'n gorffen eu TGAU pan maent am ymgymryd ag addysg ôl-16? OAQ(4)1874(FM)

5. Will the First Minister make a statement on Welsh Government policy on providing choices to students completing their GCSEs when wishing to pursue post-16 education? OAQ(4)1874(FM)

13:59 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

The policy is that we provide young people with the advice, guidance and information needed for them to decide for themselves what post-16 options best suit them. That is supported by Careers Wales and through the new youth guarantee that incorporates a web-based searchable prospectus and application process.

Y polisi yw ein bod yn rhoi'r cyngor, yr arweiniad a'r wybodaeth i bobl ifanc y mae eu hangen arnynt er mwyn penderfynu drostynt eu hunain pa ddewisiadau ôl-16 sydd fwyaf addas ar eu cyfer nhw. Cefnogir hynny gan Gyrfa Cymru a thrwy'r warant ieuenctid newydd sy'n cynnwys prosbectws chwiliadwy a phroses ymgeisio ar y we.

14:00 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, First Minister. I am sure that you agree with me that as young people complete their GCSEs and look forward to further studies, it is important that they have the opportunities to realise their full potential. Some would benefit from attending a sixth form, traditionally within a school environment, while others would benefit from a more tertiary-type education, where they often have greater self-management. Will the Welsh Government ensure that local authorities have policies in place to ensure that that choice is available to pupils and that their choice is supported, thereby allowing every young person in Wales to follow the best pathway for them to realise their potential?

Diolch i chi am yr ateb yna, Brif Weinidog. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn cytuno â mi ei bod yn bwysig, wrth i bobl ifanc gwblhau eu TGAU ac edrych ymlaen at astudiaethau pellach, bod y cyfleoedd ganddynt i wireddu eu potensial llawn. Byddai rhai yn elwa ar fynychu chweched dosbarth, mewn ysgol yn draddodiadol, tra byddai eraill yn elwa o addysg o fath mwy trydyddol, lle ceir mwy o hunan-reoli yn aml. A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod gan awdurdodau lleol bolisïau ar waith i sicrhau bod y dewis hwnnw ar gael i ddisgyblion a bod eu dewis yn cael ei gefnogi, gan ganiatáu pob unigolyn ifanc yng Nghymru i ddilyn y llwybr gorau er mwyn gwireddu ei botensial?

14:00 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes. We would expect local authorities, of course, to look very carefully at any planned changes to education provision. We would expect them to follow any existing guidance, but it would be for them to decide how they wish to move forward. Under certain circumstances, of course, there is a possibility of a referral to a Minister.

Gwnaiff. Byddem yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol, wrth gwrs, edrych yn ofalus iawn ar unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i ddarpariaeth addysg. Byddem yn disgwyl iddyn nhw ddilyn unrhyw ganllawiau sy'n bodoli eisoes, ond eu cyfrifoldeb nhw fyddai penderfynu sut maen nhw'n dymuno bwrw ymlaen. Dan rai amgylchiadau, wrth gwrs, ceir y posibilrwydd o atgyfeiriad i Weinidog.

14:01 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Brif Weinidog, mae'n hollbwysig bod darpariaeth addysg ôl-16 yn gweithio ar y cyd gyda strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer lleihau nifer y bobl nad ydynt mewn cyflogaeth, addysg na hyfforddiant, er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag ymddieithrio ymhlith pobl ifanc. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym ba gynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei wneud wrth ddatblygu dull cyson o weithredu, a defnyddio systemau cynnar ar draws Cymru, er mwyn nodi pobl ifanc sydd mewn perygl o ymddieithrio o'r system addysg?

First Minister, it is crucially important that the provision of post-16 education works jointly with the Welsh Government's strategy for reducing the numbers of those not in employment, education or training in order to tackle exclusion among young people. So, can you tell us what progress the Welsh Government has made in developing a consistent modus operandi, and using early warning systems across Wales, in order to identify those young people who are at risk of being excluded from the education system?

14:01 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Os edrychwch chi ar beth rydym wedi ei wneud ynglŷn â'r warant ieuenctid a gyda 'Jobs Growth Wales'—rwy wedi sôn am hwnnw sawl gwaith yn y Siambr hon—ac wrth gwrs y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan Yrfaoedd Cymru, fe welwch dair enghraifft o'r hyn sy'n cael ei wneud i helpu pobl ifanc ac mae yno sawl enghraifft arall.

If you look at what we are doing with the youth guarantee and with Jobs Growth Wales—I have mentioned that many times in this Chamber—and, of course, the work that is being done by Careers Wales, you have three examples there of what is being done to assist young people, and there are a number of other examples too.

14:02 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Brif Weinidog, sut ydych chi'n mynd i gynnal y rhychwant o ddewis ar gyfer disgyblion ôl-16 pan rydych yn torri'r grant 14 i 19 eleni, mewn blwyddyn, hyd at £4.4 miliwn, sy'n mynd i'w wneud yn anodd iawn, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd cefn gwlad, i gynnal y dewis hwnnw, a phan rydych yn cynnig, yn y gyllideb arfaethedig, toriad pellach o £26 miliwn yn y maes hwn?

First Minister, how are you going to maintain the range of options for pupils post 16 when you are cutting the 14 to 19 grant this year, in-year, of up to £4.4 million, which is going to make it extremely difficult, particularly in rural areas, to sustain those options, and when you propose in the budget a further cut of £26 million in this particular area?

14:02 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Mae'r gyllideb wedi bod yn anodd dros ben ac mae toriadau poenus wedi gorfod cael eu gwneud. Dywedaf hyn wrth yr Aelod: roedd cyfle gan ei blaid ef i fod yn rhan o'r trafodaethau, ond penderfynon nhw beidio â bod yn rhan o'r trafodaethau hynny.

The budget has been extremely difficult and painful cuts have had to be made. I must remind the Member that his party had an opportunity to be part of those negotiations, but they refused to be part of those negotiations.

14:02 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Brif Weinidog, mae ffigurau’r Cyd-gyngor Cymwysterau yn dangos mai allan o 36,000 o ymgeiswyr ar gyfer Lefel A ac AS mewn astudiaethau gwleidyddol ym Mhrydain eleni, dim ond 737 neu 2% o’r rheini sydd yng Nghymru. Felly, dim ond un ym mhob 211 o fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru sy’n astudio astudiaethau gwleidyddol, o gymharu ag un ym mhob 46 yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Rydym wedi gweld yn ystod refferendwm yr Alban pa mor bwysig yw’r ffaith bod ein pobl ifainc yn ymwybodol o wleidyddiaeth. Felly, pa gamau a allai Llywodraeth Cymru eu cymryd i fynd i’r afael efo’r diffyg dealltwriaeth yma o wleidyddiaeth a’r ffaith nad ydynt yn astudio’r pwnc yn ein hysgolion ni?

First Minister, the Joint Council for Qualifications figures show that, of 36,000 applicants for A and AS levels in political studies in Britain this year, only 737 or 2% of those are in Wales. So, from those figures, only one in every 211 students in Wales actually studies political studies, as compared to one in every 46 in Northern Ireland. We saw during the Scottish referendum how important political engagement among our young people is. So, what steps can the Welsh Government take to tackle this lack of understanding of politics and the fact that pupils do not study the subject in our schools?

14:03 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Nid yw hwnnw’n gwestiwn rhwydd i’w ateb—rydym i gyd yn gwybod hynny fel gwleidyddion ein hunain. Mae astudiaethau gwleidyddol yn rhywbeth gweddol o newydd yn y cwricwlwm ac felly mae’n bwysig dros ben ei fod yn cael ei astudio fel pwnc sydd o bwys, ac mae hynny’n gallu hala tamaid bach o amser. Mae Gogledd Iwerddon yn wahanol, wrth gofio hanes Gogledd Iwerddon. A gaf ofyn felly i’r Gweinidog i ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â’r pwynt rydych chi wedi ei wneud ynglŷn ag astudiaethau gwleidyddol? Ynglŷn â’r pwynt ehangach wnaethoch chi ynglŷn ag ym mha ffordd y gallwn sicrhau bod pobl ifainc yn teimlo eu bod yn rhan o’r system wleidyddol, gofynnaf i’r Gweinidog ysgrifennu atoch ar y pwynt hwnnw hefyd, ac felly rwy’n gobeithio y cewch chi ateb.

That is not an easy question to answer—we all know that as politicians ourselves. Political studies is something that is relatively new to the curriculum and so it is extremely important that it is studied as a subject of importance, and that can take a little time. Northern Ireland is different when you bear in mind its history. However, may I therefore ask the Minister to write to you on the point that you made on political studies? On the broader point that you made with regard to the ways in which we can ensure that young people feel part of the political system, I will ask the Minister to reply to you on that point as well and therefore, hopefully, you will receive a reply.

Cwynion i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol

Complaints to Local Health Boards

14:04 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar sut yr ymdrinir â chwynion i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol ynghylch gofal annigonol neu amhriodol? OAQ(4)1878(FM)

6. Will the First Minister make a statement on how complaints to local health boards regarding inadequate or inappropriate care are handled? OAQ(4)1878(FM)

14:04 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. All complaints made to local health boards must be handled in accordance with the guidance set out in Putting Things Right.

Gwnaf. Mae’n rhaid ymdrin â phob cwyn a wneir i fyrddau iechyd lleol yn unol â'r canllawiau a nodir yn Gweithio i Wella.

14:04 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, I am sure that you are aware of the tragic case of Timothy Cowen from my region who died following inappropriate care under Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. The inquest was delayed by many, many months because of delays in dealing with the complaint put in by his family. It is clear that complaints to local health boards have risen in recent years with figures from between 2009-10 and 2012-13 seeing a rise of over 40% across Wales. I appreciate that work is being done with new complaints, but what is being done to address the backlog of complaints that there is in many health boards and to ensure that other families do not go through the kind of delay that Timothy Cowen’s family suffered before the inquest could be opened?

Brif Weinidog, rwy’n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o achos trasig Timothy Cowen o fy rhanbarth i a fu farw ar ôl gofal amhriodol dan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Gohiriwyd y cwest am fisoedd lawer, oherwydd oedi wrth ymdrin â'r gwyn a wnaed gan ei deulu. Mae'n eglur bod cwynion i fyrddau iechyd lleol wedi cynyddu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth i ffigurau o’r blynyddoedd rhwng 2009-10 a 2012-13 ddangos cynnydd o dros 40% ledled Cymru. Rwy’n sylweddoli bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud gyda chwynion newydd, ond beth sy'n cael ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r ôl-groniad o gwynion sydd mewn llawer o fyrddau iechyd ac i sicrhau nad yw teuluoedd eraill yn dioddef yr un math o oedi a ddioddefwyd gan deulu Timothy Cowen cyn y gellid agor cwest?

14:05 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We have to make it clear that such events are unacceptable. That much has to be made absolutely clear. We are determined to ensure that such a tragic loss of life is prevented in the future. How are we doing that? Well, the care bundle for people with a learning disability in a general hospital setting was launched in January this year. It sets out the pathway to be followed when an adult with a learning disability accesses hospital care. Furthermore, a champion has been identified in each of the health boards to take the care bundle initiative forward in their areas, and progress will be audited in January 2015.

Mae'n rhaid i ni ei gwneud yn eglur bod digwyddiadau o'r fath yn annerbyniol. Mae'n rhaid gwneud cymaint â hynny'n gwbl eglur. Rydym ni'n benderfynol o sicrhau bod sefyllfa mor drasig o golli bywyd o'r fath yn cael ei hatal yn y dyfodol. Sut ydym ni'n gwneud hynny? Wel, lansiwyd y bwndel gofal i bobl ag anabledd dysgu mewn ysbyty cyffredinol ym mis Ionawr eleni. Mae'n nodi'r llwybr i'w ddilyn pan fydd oedolyn ag anabledd dysgu yn derbyn gofal ysbyty. Hefyd, nodwyd hyrwyddwr ym mhob un o'r byrddau iechyd i fwrw ymlaen â'r fenter bwndel gofal yn eu hardaloedd hwy, a bydd cynnydd yn cael ei archwilio ym mis Ionawr 2015.

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The Member mentioned older complaints and suggested that there was a backlog of complaints. I am not clear that there is evidence that there is a substantial backlog in all local health boards in Wales. Should there be one, we would, of course, expect that backlog to be cleared in a reasonable and appropriate time.

Soniodd yr Aelod am gwynion hŷn ac awgrymodd bod ôl-groniad o gwynion yn bodoli. Nid wyf yn eglur bod yna dystiolaeth bod ôl-groniad sylweddol ym mhob bwrdd iechyd lleol yng Nghymru. Pe byddai hynny'n wir, byddem, wrth gwrs, yn disgwyl i'r ôl-groniad hwnnw gael ei glirio mewn amser rhesymol a phriodol.

14:06 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

First Minister, the complaints and whistleblowing processes within the Welsh NHS are frequently issues of concern raised with me by constituents. The Welsh Liberal Democrats have previously called for a dedicated whistleblowing hotline to help deal with these issues effectively and quickly. What steps is your Government taking to improve the whistleblowing and complaints procedures for anybody who wants to raise concerns?

Brif Weinidog, mae'r prosesau cwynion a datgelu camarfer yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn aml yn faterion o bryder sy'n cael eu codi gyda mi gan etholwyr. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi galw o'r blaen am linell datgelu camarfer benodol i helpu i ymdrin â'r materion hyn yn effeithiol ac yn gyflym. Pa gamau mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i wella'r gweithdrefnau datgelu camarfer a chwynion ar gyfer unrhyw un sydd eisiau codi pryderon?

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14:06 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

These matters are currently under consideration. The Member will be aware of the review in July this year that looked at this issue and of course, as I mentioned earlier, this has been the subject of ongoing discussions between the Government and the British Medical Association. That does not cover the whole health service, of course, but it covers one aspect of it. That builds on what has already been published in July this year.

Mae'r materion hyn yn cael eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'r adolygiad ym mis Gorffennaf eleni a ystyriodd y mater hwn ac wrth gwrs, fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae hyn wedi bod yn destun trafodaethau parhaus rhwng y Llywodraeth a Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain. Nid yw hynny'n cynnwys y gwasanaeth iechyd cyfan, wrth gwrs, ond mae'n cynnwys un agwedd arno. Mae hynny'n adeiladu ar yr hyn a gyhoeddwyd eisoes ym mis Gorffennaf eleni.

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Cyllido Teg

Fair Funding

14:07 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar gyllido teg i Gymru? OAQ(4)1883(FM)

7. Will the First Minister make a statement on fair funding for Wales? OAQ(4)1883(FM)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:07 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Mae datrys y broblem cyllido teg yn parhau i fod yn un o amcanion allweddol Llywodraeth Cymru.

Resolving the fair funding issue remains a key aim of the Welsh Government.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:07 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae cyllido teg yn golygu newid i fformiwla Barnett. Nid yw'r Prif Weinidog David Cameron wedi dweud dim ar y mater, mae Nick Clegg yn dweud nad yw am ddadbwytho'r fformiwla—beth bynnag ydy ystyr hynny—ac mae arweinydd eich plaid chi, Ed Miliband, yn dweud ei fod yn barod i edrych ar y mater. Er eglurder i bobl Cymru, a allwch chi ein cyfeirio ni at nodyn, llythyr neu e-bost lle mae Ed Miliband wedi dweud y bydd yn gwneud iawn am y diffyg hwn o £300 miliwn rydych chi wedi ei adnabod yn y fformiwla?

Fair funding means a change to the Barnett formula. The Prime Minister David Cameron has made no comment on the issue, Nick Clegg has said that he does not want to unstitch the formula—whatever that means—and the leader of your party, Ed Miliband, has said that he is willing to look at the issue. For clarity for the people of Wales, can you refer us to a note, a letter or an e-mail where Ed Miliband has said that he will actually put right this deficit of £300 million that you have identified in the formula?

14:08 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Os cofiaf, fe ddywedodd hynny mewn cyfweliadau cyhoeddus yn y cyfryngau. Fel mae'r Aelod yn gwybod, rwyf wedi ei ddweud sawl gwaith yn y Siambr hon a hefyd y tu fas. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig i ni fel Llywodraeth yw bod yr arian y mae Cymru'n ei haeddu yn dod i Gymru ac nid yw'r ffordd y bydd hynny'n digwydd mor bwysig. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod yr arian yn dod. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth y gallwn ei weld yn parhau yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

If I recall, he stated in a public interview in the media. As the Member knows, I have said that a number of times in this Chamber and outwith this Chamber. What is important to us as a Government is that the funding that Wales deserves should come to Wales and the method of it getting here is not quite as important. The important thing is that the money should come here. Of course, that is not something that we can see continuing in the years to come.

14:08 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, do you share my concern that the Barnett floor that is being proposed by different people at different times as a solution to the Barnett formula is fine to protect the Welsh budget at a time when the economy is growing, but it is not so good when economic growth is shrinking?

Brif Weinidog, a ydych chi'n rhannu fy mhryder bod y llawr Barnett sy'n cael ei gynnig gan wahanol bobl ar wahanol adegau fel ateb i fformiwla Barnett yn iawn i ddiogelu cyllideb Cymru ar adeg pan fo'r economi'n tyfu, ond nid yw cystal pan fo twf economaidd yn lleihau?

14:08 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That much is true. It is a start, but it does not go far enough in terms of resolving the issue of fair funding. I hear what the Member says and I look forward to him and his party committing to ensuring that Wales gets the funding that it deserves.

Mae hynny'n wir. Mae'n ddechrau, ond nid yw'n mynd yn ddigon pell o ran datrys y mater o ariannu teg. Rwy'n clywed yr hyn y mae'r Aelod yn ei ddweud ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld ef a'i blaid yn ymrwymo i sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael y cyllid y mae'n ei haeddu.

Trafnidiaeth i Ddysgwyr Ôl-16

Transport for Post-16 Learners

14:09 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi'r rhai sydd angen cludiant i'r lle y maent yn cael eu haddysg neu hyfforddiant ôl-16? OAQ(4)1873(FM)

8. Will the First Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's plans to support those who need transport to their place of post-16 education or training? OAQ(4)1873(FM)

14:09 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Last week's draft budget included an additional £5 million to fund a concessionary fare scheme to help more young people to access education and training or to enter employment. Officials are working to implement the new scheme by September 2015.

Roedd cyllideb ddrafft yr wythnos diwethaf yn cynnwys £5 miliwn ychwanegol i ariannu cynllun tocynnau rhatach i helpu mwy o bobl ifanc gael mynediad at addysg a hyfforddiant, neu i gael gwaith. Mae swyddogion yn gweithio i roi'r cynllun newydd ar waith erbyn mis Medi 2015.

14:09 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Of course, we welcome your announcement last week, but will the scheme be extended to allow learners free travel to Welsh-language or faith-school sixth forms? If so, would you expect some local authorities to reverse decisions to scrap free travel for those learners?

Wrth gwrs, rydym yn croesawu eich cyhoeddiad yr wythnos diwethaf, ond a fydd y cynllun yn cael ei ymestyn i ganiatáu teithio am ddim i ddysgwyr y chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion Cymraeg neu ysgolion ffydd? Os felly, a fyddech chi'n disgwyl i rai awdurdodau lleol wrthdroi penderfyniadau i ddiddymu teithio am ddim i'r dysgwyr hynny?

14:09 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, of course, contains the law with regard to this. It makes it clear what local authorities have to do in law and what they are required to do in terms of encouraging, for example, students to enter Welsh-medium education. That Measure should be followed.

Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, wrth gwrs, sy'n cynnwys y gyfraith yn hyn o beth. Mae'n ei gwneud yn eglur beth mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ei wneud yn ôl y gyfraith a'r hyn y mae'n ofynnol iddyn nhw ei wneud o ran annog, er enghraifft, myfyrwyr i dderbyn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Dylid dilyn y Mesur hwnnw.

14:10 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gan ein bod bellach, fel cymdeithas, Brif Weinidog, yn derbyn bod pobl ifanc yn aros, ac yn eu hannog i aros, mewn addysg, hyfforddiant neu ryw fath o le gwaith tan eu bod yn 18 o leiaf, fel nad ydynt yn segur, onid yw'n briodol i awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth ganolog sicrhau bod trafnidiaeth ar gael i'r bobl hynny, boed hynny i addysg Gymraeg, prentisiaethau neu addysg mewn coleg? Mae'n hynod bwysig bod hwn bellach yn nod cenedlaethol, onid yw?

As we now, as a society, First Minister, accept that young people stay, and encourage them to stay, in education, training or some sort of workplace until they get to 18 at least, so that they are not idle, is it not appropriate for local authorities and central Government to ensure that transport is available to those people, be it for Welsh-medium education, apprenticeships or college education? It is extremely important that this should be a national objective, is it not?

14:10 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Dyna pam, wrth gwrs, mae gennym ni'r cynllun newydd yn y gyllideb sydd yn mynd i helpu gyda hyn. Ynglŷn ag addysg drwy gyfrwng yr iaith Gymraeg, mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ystyried y ddyletswydd sydd arnynt i hybu addysg yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac mae'n rhaid iddyn nhw sicrhau eu bod yn deall hynny pan fyddant yn ystyried unrhyw beth ynglŷn â thrafnidiaeth i'r ysgol. Wrth ddweud hynny, yn fwy eang, pan fydd y cynllun rwyf wedi sôn amdano yn dechrau ym mis Medi'r flwyddyn nesaf, bydd yn rhoi cymorth i lawer o bobl ifanc i gael cyflogaeth ac addysg.

That is why, of course, we have the new scheme, as per the budget, which is going to assist in this. As regards Welsh-medium education, local authorities must consider the duty placed upon them to promote education through the medium of Welsh and they must ensure that they understand that when they consider any issue regarding school transport. Having said that, more broadly, when the scheme that I have mentioned begins in September of next year, it will assist a number of young people in securing both education and employment.

Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd

The Health Service

14:11 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar sefyllfa ariannol y gwasanaeth iechyd? OAQ(4)1872(FM)

9. Will the First Minister make a statement on the financial position of the health service? OAQ(4)1872(FM)

14:11 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, fel pob corff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, yn gweithredu mewn hinsawdd economaidd heriol. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod am yr arian ychwanegol a gafodd ei ddatgan fel rhan o'r gyllideb.

The health service in Wales, as is the case with every other public body, operates in a challenging economic climate. However, the Member will know about the additional funding that was announced as part of the budget.

14:11 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Brif Weinidog, gydag Ed Miliband yn ddiweddar yn addo cynnydd o £2.5 biliwn i gyllid yr NHS yn Lloegr ac yn dweud y byddai'n ariannu hwnnw yn rhannol o dreth ar gwmnïau tybaco, byddwch chi'n cofio eich bod wedi bod yn feirniadol o gynnig Plaid Cymru i ariannu cynnydd yn y nifer o ddoctoriaid yn yr NHS drwy dreth ar ddiodydd melys. A ydych chi nawr mewn sefyllfa i gytuno gydag Ed Miliband a Phlaid Cymru fod yna le i drethi Pigovian ar ddiodydd melys neu ar alcohol a hefyd ar dybaco er mwyn sicrhau gwariant cynyddol ar yr NHS?

First Minister, Ed Miliband recently pledged an increase of £2.5 billion for the funding of the NHS in England and said that that is partially to be funded by a tax on tobacco companies. You will recall that you had been critical of the Plaid Cymru proposal to fund an increase in the number of doctors and NHS funding through a tax on sugary drinks. Are you now in a position to agree with Ed Miliband and Plaid Cymru that there is room for Pigovian taxes on sugary drinks, alcohol or tobacco in order to ensure increased spending on the NHS?

14:12 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Na, nid wyf yn credu bod cysylltiad. Mae'n un peth i ddweud eich bod yn mo'yn rhoi treth ar alcohol neu dybaco a defnyddio'r arian hwnnw. Mae hynny'n iawn. Mae'n beth arall i ddweud eich bod chi'n mo'yn dodi treth ar rywbeth ac wedyn defnyddio'r dreth honno i wneud rhywbeth uniongyrchol.

No, I do not think that there is a link there. It is one thing to say that you want to tax alcohol or tobacco and use that funding. That is fine. It is quite another thing to say that you want to place a tax on something and then use that tax to do something specific.

14:12 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ydy, ond dyna beth mae Ed Miliband wedi dweud—'£2.5 billion'.

Yes, but that is what Ed Miliband has said—£2.5 billion.

14:12 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r sefyllfa'n dal i fod yr un peth i fi. Os ydych chi'n mo'yn codi treth ar ddiodydd—[Torri ar draws.]

The situation is still the same for me. If you want to levy a tax on drinks—[Interruption.]

14:12 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. You are not having a conversation. I am sorry, First Minister.

Trefn. Nid ydych chi'n cael sgwrs. Mae'n ddrwg gen i, Brif Weinidog.

14:12 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Os ydych chi'n mynd i godi treth ar ddiodydd ysgafn, mae'n rhaid i chi sicrhau bod pobl yn dal i yfed y diodydd hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arian yn dal i fod yna i dalu am rywbeth flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n wir am bopeth. Felly mae'n wastad yn anodd iawn i gysylltu treth â phrosiect uniongyrchol. Mae hynny'n dal i fod yn wir am unrhyw beth.

If you are going to levy a tax on soft drinks, you must ensure that people continue to drink those drinks in order to ensure that the funding is still there to pay for something year on year. That is true of everything. It is always extremely difficult to make a link between a tax and a specific project. That is still true of anything.

14:13 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The one way to suck money out of all our public services would be to follow their proposals for independence in Wales, which, of course, they fail to remember on many occasions. May I just ask you a quesetion, First Minister? The Welsh national health service benefited from some additional resource to extend the provision for veterans in the Welsh NHS. There was an additional £100,000, which was very welcome investment indeed, in the current financial year, but there has been no indication as of yet as to whether that finance will be sustained in future years. Can you put on record today whether that additional resource will be added to the resources that are already available on an annual basis for the veterans NHS Wales service, in order to reduce the very long waiting times in some parts of Wales?

Yr un ffordd i sugno arian allan o'n holl wasanaethau cyhoeddus fyddai dilyn eu cynigion nhw ar gyfer annibyniaeth yng Nghymru, y maent, wrth gwrs, yn ei anghofio ar sawl achlysur. A gaf i ofyn cwestiwn i chi, Brif Weinidog? Fe wnaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru elwa o rai adnoddau ychwanegol i ymestyn y ddarpariaeth i gyn-filwyr yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Roedd £100,000 ychwanegol, a oedd yn fuddsoddiad i'w groesawu'n fawr iawn, yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol, ond ni chafwyd unrhyw arwydd hyd yma o ba un a fydd y cyllid hwnnw'n cael ei gynnal yn y dyfodol. A allwch chi ddweud ar goedd heddiw a fydd yr adnoddau ychwanegol hynny'n cael eu hychwanegu at yr adnoddau sydd eisoes ar gael yn flynyddol ar gyfer gwasanaeth iechyd GIG Cymru i gyn-filwyr, er mwyn lleihau'r amseroedd aros hir iawn mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru?

14:14 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We will never let our veterans down. I have made that clear on many occasions. Veterans in Wales will not be in a detrimental position compared with veterans elsewhere in the UK. That is a commitment that we make, and it is a commitment that I am sure that Members in the Chamber will share.

Ni fyddwn byth yn siomi ein cyn-filwyr. Rwyf wedi gwneud hynny'n eglur ar sawl achlysur. Ni fydd cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru mewn sefyllfa waeth na chyn-filwyr mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Mae hwnnw'n ymrwymiad yr ydym ni'n ei wneud, ac mae'n ymrwymiad yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Aelodau yn y Siambr yn ei rannu.

Ysmygu mewn Ceir sy'n Cludo Plant

Smoking in Cars Carrying Children

14:14 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. Beth oedd canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Gorffennaf ar y penderfyniad i wahardd ysmygu mewn ceir sy'n cludo plant? OAQ(4)1865(FM)

10. What has been the outcome of the consultation announced in July on the decision to ban smoking in cars carrying children? OAQ(4)1865(FM)

14:14 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A six-week public consultation was launched on 11 September and will close on 24 October.

Lansiwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus chwe wythnos ar 11 Medi a bydd yn dod i ben ar 24 Hydref.

14:14 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, you will be aware that the medical profession is united in its bid to have smoking in cars carrying children banned as soon as possible. We really need this action to take place now, because, as with the ban on smacking, which is possibly the longest debate in world politics, I do not want to be talking about this issue in 12 years' time, and we need action now, please.

Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y proffesiwn meddygol yn unfryd yn ei ymdrech i wahardd ysmygu mewn ceir sy'n cludo plant cyn gynted â phosibl. Rydym ni wir angen i'r cam hwn gael ei gymryd nawr, oherwydd, fel gyda'r gwaharddiad ar fwrw plant, sef y ddadl hiraf yng ngwleidyddiaeth y byd o bosibl, nid wyf eisiau bod yn siarad am y mater hwn ymhen 12 mlynedd, ac rydym angen i chi weithredu nawr, os gwelwch yn dda.

14:15 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is the plan.

Dyna'r bwriad.

14:15 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, I just wonder what consideration has been taken into account with the consultation as regards the ban and the enforcement of a fixed-penalty notice of £50, when one realises that if you carry a mobile phone now it is an illegal activity, and it is up to £1,000, yet we do see drivers using mobile phones. How can you build into any future legislation something that actually means that we can police this and that we actually do, once and for all, prevent people from smoking while children are present in cars?

Brif Weinidog, rwy'n meddwl tybed pa ystyriaeth sydd wedi ei chynnwys yn yr ymgynghoriad o ran y gwaharddiad a gorfodi hysbysiad cosb benodedig o £50, pan fydd rhywun yn sylweddoli, os ydych chi'n cario ffôn symudol erbyn hyn ei fod yn weithgaredd anghyfreithlon, ac mae hyn hyd at £1,000, ac eto rydym ni yn gweld gyrwyr yn defnyddio ffonau symudol. Sut y gallwch chi gynnwys mewn unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol rhywbeth sydd wir yn golygu y gallwn blismona hyn a'n bod mewn gwirionedd, unwaith ac am byth, yn atal pobl rhag ysmygu pan fo plant yn bresennol mewn ceir?

14:15 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, the £50 fine that is proposed is at the same level as the fine for smoking in a public vehicle. Of course, this is out to consultation at the moment, so this is not a final figure. However, that is the proposed level. We will look at any submissions that come in with regard to whether that level should be increased.

Wel, mae'r ddirwy o £50 a gynigir ar yr un lefel â'r ddirwy am ysmygu mewn cerbyd cyhoeddus. Wrth gwrs, mae hyn yn destun ymgynghoriad ar hyn o bryd, felly nid yw'n ffigur terfynol. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r lefel arfaethedig. Byddwn yn ystyried unrhyw gyflwyniadau a dderbynnir o ran a ddylid cynyddu'r lefel honno.

14:16 **Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes** / **Business Statement and Announcement**

Y Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I call on the Minister for Finance and Government Business, Jane Hutt.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth, Jane Hutt.

14:16

Jane Hutt [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth / The Minister for Finance and Government Business

I have one change to report to this week's business. Later today, the Minister for Health and Social Services will make an oral statement to update Members on the public health White Paper. 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.

Mae gennyf un newid i'w adrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Yn ddiweddarach heddiw, bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud datganiad llafar i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am y Papur Gwyn iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i dangosir ar y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, y gellir ei weld ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

14:16

Andrew R.T. Davies [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Leader of the house, I was disturbed last week when the Government made a statement on the Thursday in relation to its aspirations for PISA targets. Also, it was heavily trailed in the press, so, obviously, the briefings must have gone on on the Wednesday for it to be in the press on the Thursday. However, it is only now, this afternoon, that a statement is being brought to the Chamber for Members to ask their own questions. As leader of the house, I would be grateful if you could explain exactly why the Government chose to ignore the opportunity last Tuesday to bring forward such a statement. We broke at 4.45 p.m. after voting on Government day, so there was plenty of time for that statement. Does it not show complete disrespect for Members in this Chamber when the Government trails things in the media first, and then chooses to bring a statement forward for Members to question the Minister on?

Arweinydd y tŷ, roedd yn peri pryder mawr i mi yr wythnos diwethaf pan wnaeth y Llywodraeth ddatganiad ar y dydd Iau o ran ei dyheadau ar gyfer targedau PISA. Hefyd, cafodd sylw mawr yn y wasg ymlaen llaw, felly, yn amlwg, mae'n rhaid bod y sesiynau briffio wedi eu cynnal ar y dydd Mercher iddo fod yn y wasg ar y dydd Iau. Fodd bynnag, dim ond nawr, y prynhawn yma, y mae datganiad yn cael ei gyflwyno yn y Siambr i Aelodau ofyn eu cwestiynau eu hunain. Fel arweinydd y tŷ, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech esbonio yn union pam y dewisodd y Llywodraeth anwybyddu'r cyfle ddydd Mawrth diwethaf i gyflwyno datganiad o'r fath. Daeth y sesiwn i ben am 4.45 p.m. ar ôl pleidleisio ar ddiwrnod y Llywodraeth, felly roedd digon o amser ar gyfer y datganiad hwnnw. Onid yw'n dangos diffyg parch llwyr i Aelodau yn y Siambr hon pan fydd y Llywodraeth yn hysbysu pethau yn y cyfryngau yn gyntaf, ac yna'n dewis cyflwyno datganiad i Aelodau holi'r Gweinidog yn eu cylch?

Secondly, is it possible to have a statement from the Minister for health in relation to the news—well, it is not so much news, as it has been around for some time, but a lot of people are unaware of it—of the ability to seek treatment in Europe if the Welsh NHS is unable to undertake a procedure in Wales. As I understand it, this has been a long-standing obligation or benefit—call it what you will—that patients can explore, along with their GPs, yet there seems to be no or little information around this made available to patients in Wales. Is it possible to have a statement from the Minister for health in which he can outline exactly what the Welsh NHS does to promote such a facility that will alleviate much of the waiting that some people find themselves put to, and that lasts longer than 36 weeks in some instances?

Yn ail, a yw'n bosibl cael datganiad gan y Gweinidog iechyd ar y newyddion—wel, nid yw'n newyddion mewn gwirionedd, gan ei fod wedi bod o gwmpas ers cryn amser, ond mae llawer o bobl nad ydynt yn ymwybodol ohono—am y gallu i gael triniaeth yn Ewrop os na all y GIG yng Nghymru gyflawni triniaeth yng Nghymru. Fel rwy'n ei deall hi, mae hyn wedi bod yn ymrwymiad neu'n fudd—galwch e'n hyn a fynnwch—hir-sefydlog y gall cleifion ei archwilio, ynghyd â'u meddygon teulu, ac eto prin neu ddim yw'r wybodaeth sy'n cael ei rhoi ar gael am hyn i gleifion yng Nghymru. A yw'n bosibl cael datganiad gan y Gweinidog iechyd lle y gall amlinellu'n union beth mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo cyfleuster o'r fath a fydd yn lliniaru llawer o'r aros y mae'n rhaid i rai pobl ei wneud, ac sy'n para mwy na 36 wythnos mewn rhai achosion?

14:18 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Andrew R.T. Davies for his questions on my business statement. I think it is very important that the Minister for Education and Skills is bringing forward an oral statement on 'Qualified for life' this afternoon. It will give the Assembly a full opportunity to question him on that important statement. The point that you raise about EU cross-border treatment is important. I think that clarification would be helpful. Guidance has been issued to the NHS on implementing the directive. This is the cross-border healthcare and patient mobility directive, and it will be a matter for individual health boards to determine the level of reimbursement based on the same treatment being provided at home.

Diolchaf i Andrew R.T. Davies am ei gwestiynau ar fy natganiad busnes. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yn cyflwyno datganiad llafar ar 'Cymwys am oes' y prynhawn yma. Bydd yn rhoi cyfle llawn i'r Cynulliad ei holi am y datganiad pwysig hwnnw. Mae'r pwynt yr ydych chi'n ei godi am driniaeth drawsffiniol yr UE yn bwysig. Rwy'n meddwl y byddai eglurhad yn ddefnyddiol. Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau i'r GIG ar weithredu'r gyfarwyddeb. Y gyfarwyddeb gofal iechyd a symudedd cleifion trawsffiniol yw hon, a mater i fyrddau iechyd unigol fydd pennu lefel yr ad-daliad yn seiliedig ar ddarparu'r un driniaeth yma.

14:19 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I would like to request a debate in Government time on the implementation and impact of universal credit in Wales. Despite the plethora of changes to welfare benefits that we have seen since 2010, this probably represents the biggest single change of them all. With Iain Duncan Smith last week setting out plans to significantly accelerate the nationwide roll-out of the scheme, despite the unmitigated IT disasters, despite the endless change of leadership at the Department for Work and Pensions, and despite the warnings from the Wales Trades Union Congress on the five-week benefit wait, it is essential that we in Wales are ready and prepared for these changes.

Weinidog, hoffwn ofyn am ddadl yn amser y Llywodraeth ar weithrediad ac effaith credyd cynhwysol yng Nghymru. Er gwaethaf y llu o newidiadau i fudd-daliadau lles yr ydym ni wedi eu gweld ers 2010, mae'n debyg mai hwn yw'r newid unigol mwyaf ohonynt i gyd. Wrth i Iain Duncan Smith nodi cynlluniau yr wythnos diwethaf i gyflymu'n sylweddol y broses o gyflwyno'r cynllun ledled y wlad, er gwaethaf y trychinebau TG digamsyniol, er gwaethaf y newid diddiwedd i arweinyddiaeth yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, ac er gwaethaf y rhybuddion gan Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru am yr arhosiad o bum wythnos am fudd-daliadau, mae'n hanfodol ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn barod ac wedi paratoi ar gyfer y newidiadau hyn.

14:19 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Lynne Neagle raises a very important issue, because it is an important issue in terms of the introduction, implementation and impact of universal credit. It is a huge issue in terms of the impact on our families and communities, but it also has an impact on the way that we deliver our services and policies nationally and locally in Wales. The Minister, I am sure, has agreed, and I am very happy as Minister for government business, to table a debate on this point.

Mae Lynne Neagle yn codi mater pwysig iawn, oherwydd mae'n fater pwysig o ran cyflwyniad, gweithrediad ac effaith credyd cynhwysol. Mae'n fater enfawr o ran yr effaith ar ein teuluoedd a'n cymunedau, ond mae hefyd yn effeithio ar y ffordd yr ydym ni'n darparu ein gwasanaethau a'n polisïau yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol yng Nghymru. Mae'r Gweinidog, rwy'n siŵr, wedi cytuno, ac rwy'n hapus iawn fel Gweinidog busnes y llywodraeth, i gyflwyno dadl ar y pwynt hwn.

14:20 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, rydych chi wedi dweud ei bod yn bwysig bod datganiad llafar yn cael ei wneud brynhawn yma ar y rhaglen 'Cymwys am oes'. Mae'r rhaglen yn dweud y bydd penderfyniadau eraill yn cael eu cymryd ym mis Hydref ynglŷn ag ailwampio system categoreiddio ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd. A gaf i eich annog, felly, i sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn gwneud datganiad llafar ar y penderfyniad hwnnw ym mis Hydref, yn hytrach na gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig?

Minister, you have stated that it is important that an oral statement is to be made this afternoon on the 'Qualified for life' programme. The programme states that other decisions will be taken in October on revamping the categorisation system for secondary schools. May I encourage you, therefore, to ensure that the Government does make an oral statement on that decision in October rather than a written statement?

14:20 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will certainly draw this to the attention of the Minister for Education and Skills. I know that this is a very important development that has received widespread interest and also recognition that this is a step forward in the right direction. I will, of course, raise this matter with him in terms of further statements.

Byddaf yn sicr yn tynnu sylw'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau at hyn. Gwn fod hwn yn ddatblygiad pwysig iawn y bu diddordeb eang ynddo yn ogystal â chydnabyddiaeth bod hwn yn gam ymlaen i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn codi'r mater gydag ef o ran datganiadau pellach.

14:21 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We call for two statements. The first is on hospice care. This, as the Minister might be aware, is Hospice Care Week, when over 100 hospices across Wales and elsewhere in the UK are working to raise public awareness of the diversity of care provided. During recess, Welsh Government announced its latest funding package for hospices, which appeared, unless read closely, to be an increase, but was, in fact, a funding freeze. There had been a real-terms cut in the funding over five years. The sector wants to work closely with the statutory sector, health boards, Welsh Government and social services departments on the basis that they ask the sector how it can help the statutory services to deliver more with the resource available by maintaining and increasing their share of the funding in order to save more in those statutory services. I would, therefore, welcome a statement, particularly ahead of the 17 October meeting of the cross-party group on hospices and palliative care in north Wales, which will be attended by the north Wales hospices and, we hope, representatives of the health board and other key bodies as well.

Rydym yn galw am ddau ddatganiad. Mae'r cyntaf ar ofal hosbis. Yr wythnos hon, fel efallai y mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol, yw Wythnos Gofal Hosbis, pan fo dros 100 o hosbisau ledled Cymru ac mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU yn gweithio i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r amrywiaeth o ofal a ddarperir. Yn ystod y toriad, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei phecyn ariannu diweddaraf ar gyfer hosbisau, a oedd yn ymddangos, heb ei ddarllen yn ofalus, fel cynnydd, ond a oedd, mewn gwirionedd, yn achos o rewi cyllid. Bu toriad mewn termau real i'r cyllid dros bum mlynedd. Mae'r sector eisiau gweithio'n agos gyda'r sector statudol, byrddau iechyd, Llywodraeth Cymru ac adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar y sail eu bod yn gofyn i'r sector sut y gall helpu'r gwasanaethau statudol i ddarparu mwy gyda'r adnoddau sydd ar gael trwy gynnal a chynyddu eu cyfran o'r cyllid er mwyn arbed mwy yn y gwasanaethau statudol hynny. Byddwn, felly, yn croesawu datganiad, yn enwedig cyn cyfarfod y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar hosbisau a gofal lliniarol yn y gogledd ar 17 Hydref, lle bydd hosbisau'r gogledd a, gobeithiwn, cynrychiolwyr y bwrdd iechyd a chyrff allweddol eraill hefyd, yn bresennol.

Secondly and finally, but hugely importantly, I call for a Welsh Government statement, a response, to the history-making referendum in Flint last Thursday, in which 99.3% voted 'yes' in favour of returning NHS in-patient beds to Flint. We know from BBC polling that most people in Wales still think that the health service in Wales is run by the UK Government when we all know that it is run by the Government of which you are a member, and has been since 1999. We know that previous Ministers have found it appropriate to intervene in matters affecting community hospitals and local beds. We know that the loss of those of those beds has added to problems in terms of delayed transfer of care, hospital waiting times and ambulance queues. We know that local democracy has spoken and we know that delivering on this could be part of the solution to the problem. Please, therefore, advise how the Welsh Government will respond to this history-making referendum in the interests of the people of Flint and the others for whom they trailblazed across Wales.

Yn ail ac yn olaf, ond yn hynod bwysig, galwaf am ddatganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ymateb, i'r refferendwm cyntaf o'i fath yn y Fflint ddydd Iau diwethaf, lle pleidleisiodd 99.3% o blaid dychwelyd gwelyau cleifion mewnol y GIG i'r Fflint. Rydym yn gwybod o arolygon y BBC bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru yn dal i gredu bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn cael ei redeg gan Lywodraeth y DU pan ein bod i gyd yn gwybod ei fod yn cael ei redeg gan y Llywodraeth yr ydych chi'n aelod ohoni, a bod hynny wedi bod yn wir ers 1999. Gwyddom fod Gweinidogion blaenorol wedi bod o'r farn ei bod yn briodol ymyrryd mewn materion sy'n effeithio ar ysbytai cymuned a gwelyau lleol. Gwyddom fod colli'r gwelyau hynny wedi ychwanegu at broblemau o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, amseroedd aros ysbytai a chiwiau ambiwlans. Gwyddom fod democratiaeth leol wedi siarad ac rydym yn gwybod y gallai cyflawni hyn fod yn rhan o'r ateb i'r broblem. Dywedwch felly, os gwelwch yn dda, sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb i'r refferendwm cyntaf o'i fath hwn er lles pobl y Fflint a'r lleill y maen nhw wedi arwain y ffordd ar eu cyfer ledled Cymru.

14:23 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that the important relationships that we have developed over the years, as far as the partnership with hospices is concerned, are pioneering. They are very importantly steered and guided by international experts such as the doctor and professor Baroness Ilora Finlay. Also, I think that you have recognised over the years, Mark Isherwood, that, despite the challenges that we face in terms of the cuts from your Government to our budget, which, of course, places all of our services under a great deal of pressure, we have excellent working relationships with our hospices. Of course, that is recognised by the Minister for Health and Social Services, as we acknowledge on this important day in terms of hospice services across Wales. It is a fact that, of course, we are ring-fencing hospice funding and I think that, actually, is a real demonstration of our commitment, given the pressures that we are facing in terms of public finances.

Credaf fod y berthynas bwysig yr ydym ni wedi ei datblygu dros y blynyddoedd, o ran y bartneriaeth gyda hosbisau, yn arloesol. Yn bwysig iawn, maen nhw'n cael eu llywio a'u harwain gan arbenigwyr rhyngwladol megis y meddyg a'r athro y Farwnes Ilora Finlay. Hefyd, rwy'n meddwl eich bod wedi cydnabod ar hyd y blynyddoedd, Mark Isherwood, er gwaethaf yr heriau sy'n ein hwynebu o ran y toriadau gan eich Llywodraeth i'n cyllideb, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn rhoi pob un o'n gwasanaethau dan lawer iawn o bwysau, bod gennym berthynas waith ardderchog gyda'n hosbisau. Wrth gwrs, cydnabyddir hynny gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, fel rydym ni'n cydnabod ar y diwrnod pwysig hwn ar gyfer gwasanaethau hosbis ledled Cymru. Mae'n ffaith, wrth gwrs, ein bod yn clustnodi cyllid ar gyfer hosbisau ac rwyf wir yn credu ei fod yn brawf gwirioneddol o'n hymrwymiad, o ystyried y pwysau sy'n ein hwynebu o ran cyllid cyhoeddus.

In terms of your statement, which, I would have to say, is ill-advised, about the situation in Flint, you are referring to a very important local matter for local people. The health board set out its plans for the future of healthcare in Flint on 26 September. That proposal on future services was not referred to any Welsh Minister by the community health council, which you acknowledge is the important patients' voice in terms of health matters. What is very important for local people is that the new primary care resource centre in the town is an opportunity, and it is an opportunity where, of course, local people will be engaged in looking at prospects for a joint health-housing scheme and providing the integrated health centre with extra care provision.

O ran eich datganiad, sydd, mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud, yn annoeth, ar y sefyllfa yn y Fflint, rydych chi'n cyfeirio at fater lleol pwysig iawn i bobl leol. Cyflwynodd y bwrdd iechyd ei gynlluniau ar gyfer dyfodol gofal iechyd yn y Fflint ar 26 Medi. Ni atgyfeiriwyd y cynnig hwnnw ar wasanaethau yn y dyfodol at unrhyw un o Weinidogion Cymru gan y cyngor iechyd cymuned, yr ydych chi'n ei gydnabod yw'r llais pwysig i gleifion o ran materion iechyd. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig iawn i bobl leol yw bod y ganolfan adnoddau gofal sylfaenol newydd yn y dref yn gyfle, ac mae'n gyfle, wrth gwrs, lle bydd pobl leol yn cael eu cynnwys i ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynllun tai ac iechyd ar y cyd, a darparu'r ganolfan iechyd integredig gyda darpariaeth gofal ychwanegol.

14:26

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, first, could we have a written statement with regard to pension rights for on-call or retained firefighters? In my constituency, we have retained firefighters only. Although my understanding is that the English fire and rescue service issued guidelines and implemented them several months ago, enquiries to fire services here in Wales have been met with the answer that there has been no such guidance issued by the Welsh Government. I would be grateful for clarity on this issue.

Weinidog, yn gyntaf, a allwn ni gael datganiad ysgrifenedig ar hawliau pensiwn i'n diffoddwyr tân ar-alwad neu wrth gefn? Dim ond diffoddwyr tân wrth gefn sydd gennym ni yn fy etholaeth i. Er mai fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yn Lloegr wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau a'u rhoi ar waith sawl mis yn ôl, o ran ymholiadau i wasanaethau tân yma yng Nghymru cafwyd yr ateb na chyflwynwyd unrhyw ganllawiau o'r fath gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am eglurder ar y mater hwn.

Secondly, at present, significant roadworks are being undertaken on the A483 in Builth town centre. Luckily, the lower part of those roadworks has finished two weeks ahead of schedule, much to everyone's delight. However, the second half of the road closure cannot go ahead for another two weeks due to the issue of road traffic closure orders. Is there any way that the Welsh Government could intervene to expedite the roadworks in Builth Wells and remove the traffic lights at Llanelwedd?

Yn ail, mae gwaith ffordd sylweddol yn cael ei wneud ar yr A483 yng nghanol tref Llanfair-ym-muallt ar hyn o bryd. Yn ffodus, mae'r rhan isaf o'r gwaith ffordd hwnnw wedi dod i ben bythefnos yn gynharach na'r disgwyl, er mawr lawenydd i bawb. Fodd bynnag, ni all yr ail hanner o gau'r ffordd ddigwydd am bythefnos arall oherwydd y mater o orchmynion cau ffyrdd i draffig. A oes unrhyw ffordd y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd i gyflymu'r gwaith ffordd yn Llanfair-ym-muallt a chael gwared ar y goleuadau traffig yn Llanelwedd?

14:27

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

On the first point, I will draw the Minister's attention to the issues regarding guidance for retained firefighters, in terms of their pension rights. I cannot imagine that the Minister for transport herself will be removing these traffic lights. However, this is a very serious point in terms of timelines, and, of course, I will draw it to her attention. It is very good that that stretch of the A483 has been completed two weeks ahead of schedule. That is good news.

O ran y pwynt cyntaf, byddaf yn tynnu sylw'r Gweinidog at y materion yn ymwneud â chanllawiau i ddiffoddwyr tân wrth gefn, o ran eu hawliau pensiwn. Ni allaf ddychmygu y bydd y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth ei hun yn cael gwared ar y goleuadau traffig hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae hwn yn bwynt difrifol iawn o ran llinellau amser, ac, wrth gwrs, byddaf yn tynnu ei sylw ato. Mae'n dda iawn bod darn o'r A483 wedi ei gwblhau bythefnos yn gynharach na'r disgwyl. Mae hynny'n newyddion da.

14:27 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I ask for two statements. The first is a statement from the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport on the A55 resilience programme, which is causing problems across the whole of north Wales, as a result of the damage being done to the economy. There are miles and miles of cones across the A55, but there appears to be precious little work taking place. Unfortunately, regarding the pinch points on the A55 that are experiencing these problems, there is insufficient advertising to motorists, frankly, so that they can change their plans if maintenance work is proposed. There are signs on some of the slip roads that go on to the A55, but they are not sufficiently descriptive to tell people exactly which days the traffic flows are going to be impacted. I would like a statement from the Minister to know precisely what her department does to ensure that the disruption to traffic is absolutely minimal and that it has as little impact on the north Wales economy as possible. It is not acceptable that people are not able to get to work. It is not acceptable that people are having problems in terms of customers being able to access their businesses either, but that is the reality of the situation on the ground.

Gofynnaf am ddau ddatganiad. Y cyntaf yw datganiad gan Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth ar raglen gwydnwch yr A55, sy'n achosi problemau ar hyd a lled y gogledd, o ganlyniad i'r niwed sy'n cael ei wneud i'r economi. Ceir milltiroedd ar filltiroedd o gonau ar draws yr A55, ond ymddengys mai prin iawn yw'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud. Yn anffodus, o ran y mannau cyfyng ar yr A55 sy'n dioddef y problemau hyn, nid oes digon o hysbysebu i fodurwyr, a dweud y gwir, fel y gallant newid eu cynlluniau os oes gwaith cynnal a chadw yn yr arfaeth. Ceir arwyddion ar rai o'r ffyrdd ymuno sy'n gadael ac yn ymuno â'r A55, ond nid ydynt yn ddigon disgrifiadol i ddweud wrth bobl yn union ar ba ddiwrnodau y bydd llif y traffig yn cael ei effeithio. Hoffwn gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog i wybod yn union beth mae ei hadran yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y tarfu ar y traffig cyn lleied â phosibl a'i fod yn cael cyn lleied o effaith â phosibl ar economi'r gogledd. Nid yw'n dderbyniol nad yw pobl yn gallu cyrraedd eu gwaith. Nid yw'n dderbyniol bod pobl yn cael problemau o ran cwsmeriaid yn gallu cael mynediad at eu busnesau ychwaith, ond dyna wirionedd y sefyllfa ar lawr gwlad.

Secondly, I ask for a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on the news today that there is now a police investigation under way into patient care on the Tawel Fan mental health ward in the Ablett unit in Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. These are very serious matters. Patients will want to be assured, as, indeed, will their families, that the Welsh Government is fully sighted of the issues at Tawel Fan, and, indeed, that it is taking any necessary action to ensure that patients are protected, not just in north Wales but elsewhere as well. I can see the Minister shaking his head. I think that that is very disappointing. All I am seeking is reassurances that the Minister is fully sighted of these problems, and that there is an opportunity for him to address this house on the situation in north Wales and to tell us precisely what action he is taking, along with the board, to resolve the situation to everybody's satisfaction. I appreciate that this is a police investigation, but there are wider implications for governance within health boards across Wales.

Yn ail, gofynnaf am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y newyddion heddiw bod ymchwiliad heddlu ar waith i ofal cleifion ar ward iechyd meddwl Tawel Fan yn uned Ablett yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd erbyn hyn. Mae'r rhain yn faterion difrifol iawn. Bydd cleifion yn dymuno cael sicrwydd, fel, yn wir, y bydd eu teuluoedd, bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r materion yn Nhawel Fan, ac, yn wir, ei bod yn cymryd unrhyw gamau angenrheidiol i sicrhau bod cleifion yn cael eu diogelu, nid yn unig yn y gogledd, ond mewn mannau eraill hefyd. Gallaf weld y Gweinidog yn ysgwyd ei ben. Rwy'n meddwl bod hynny'n siomedig iawn. Y cyfan rwyf yn gofyn amdano yw sicrwydd bod y Gweinidog yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r problemau hyn, a bod cyfle iddo annerch y tŷ hwn ar y sefyllfa yn y gogledd ac i ddweud wrthym yn union pa gamau y mae'n eu cymryd, ynghyd â'r bwrdd, i ddatrys y sefyllfa er boddhad pawb. Rwy'n sylweddoli bod hwn yn ymchwiliad heddlu, ond ceir goblygiadau ehangach i lywodraethu mewn byrddau iechyd ledled Cymru.

14:30 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I take your point. Clearly, the roadworks on the A55 are disruptive, but of course they are essential. As you recognise, they are essential to enhance the resilience of the A55. So, I am sure that you will appreciate that, if they are essential, then of course, we have to address this in terms of the resilience. So, I will also say that our understanding is—and I am not sure whether you are aware of this—that work is being undertaken at night to minimise disruption, and there are some traffic management issues during the day. However, that again, I have to say, Darren Millar, is for the safety of the workforce and the public. You cannot have lane closures, in terms of the impact on workforce safety, without ensuring that you have those safety fence foundations. Of course, we regret inconvenience, but the resilience and the improvements will have a beneficial impact in terms of the economy.

Rwy'n derbyn eich pwynt. Yn amlwg, mae'r gwaith ffordd ar yr A55 yn creu problemau, ond wrth gwrs, maen nhw'n hanfodol. Fel rydych chi'n ei gydnabod, maen nhw'n hanfodol i wella gwydnwch yr A55. Felly, rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn gwerthfawrogi, os ydynt yn hanfodol, yna, wrth gwrs, bod yn rhaid i ni fynd i'r afael â hyn o ran y gwydnwch. Felly, byddaf hefyd yn dweud mai ein dealltwriaeth ni—ac nid wyf yn siŵr a ydych chi'n ymwybodol o hyn—yw bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud yn ystod y nos i sicrhau cyn lleied o darfu â phosibl, a bod rhai problemau o ran rheoli traffig yn ystod y dydd. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny eto, rhaid i mi ddweud, Darren Millar, er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch y gweithlu a'r cyhoedd. Ni allwch gau lonydd, o ran yr effaith ar ddiogelwch y gweithlu, heb sicrhau bod y sylfeini ffens diogelwch hynny gennych chi. Wrth gwrs mae'n ddrwg gennym am yr anghyfleustra, ond bydd y gwydnwch a'r gwelliannau'n cael effaith fuddiol o ran yr economi.

On your second point, it is very important that you take account of the legal circumstances and the investigation into patient care at Tawel Fan ward at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. It is absolutely appropriate that the Minister does not comment on this at this stage.

Ynglŷn â'ch ail bwynt, mae'n bwysig iawn eich bod yn ystyried yr amgylchiadau cyfreithiol a'r ymchwiliad i ofal cleifion ar ward Tawel Fan yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. Mae'n gwbl briodol nad yw'r Gweinidog yn gwneud sylwadau ar hyn ar hyn o bryd.

14:31

Datganiad: Y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru)

Statement: The Planning (Wales) Bill

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

I call on the Minister for Natural Resources, Carl Sargeant.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol, Carl Sargeant.

14:31

Carl Sargeant [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol / The Minister for Natural Resources

Yesterday, I laid the Planning (Wales) Bill, together with the explanatory memorandum, before the National Assembly for Wales. This is a key piece of legislation for the Assembly, as it provides the first opportunity to amend planning law to provide a system that delivers for Wales. If passed, the legislation will provide the tools to achieve a fair and resilient planning service, enabling delivery of the homes, jobs and infrastructure required by all our communities. I am very grateful to the Environment and Sustainability Committee, stakeholders and individuals who provided thoughtful comments on the draft Planning (Wales) Bill, which have helped me to refine the Bill. I was particularly pleased by the degree of consensus that was reached on the draft proposals.

Ddoe, cyflwynais y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru), ynghyd â'r memorandwm esboniadol, gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae hwn yn ddarn allweddol o ddeddfwriaeth i'r Cynulliad, gan mai dyma'r cyfle cyntaf i ddiwygio cyfraith cynllunio i ddarparu system sy'n cyflawni dros Gymru. Os caiff ei phasio, bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn darparu'r offer i sicrhau gwasanaeth cynllunio teg a chydnerth, a fydd yn sicrhau y gellir darparu'r cartrefi, y swyddi a'r seilwaith sydd eu hangen ar ein cymunedau i gyd. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i'r Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, rhanddeiliaid ac unigolion a gyflwynodd sylwadau meddylgar ar y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru) drafft sydd wedi bod o gymorth i mi i fireinio'r Bil. Roeddwn yn arbennig o falch â graddfa'r consensws a gyrhaeddwyd ar y cynigion drafft.

At its heart, the Bill has a number of objectives, which I will highlight today. First, the Bill enhances the role of the development plan as the key tool to support the sustainable growth of our communities, to protect our most important built and natural environments, and to support the use of the Welsh language. This will be achieved by introducing a national development framework to replace the Wales spatial plan, and by elevating strategic planning issues from individual local development plans, where they have been dealt with inconsistently, to a new strategic plan. Strategic development plans will ensure a consistent, effective and efficient approach to the consideration and resolution of cross- boundary issues, and they will be overseen by a strategic planning panel made up of local authority representatives and social, economic and environmental stakeholders.

Wrth wraidd y Bil, mae nifer o amcanion, y byddaf yn tynnu sylw atynt heddiw. Yn gyntaf, mae'r Bil yn gwella swyddogaeth y cynllun datblygu fel yr offeryn allweddol i gefnogi twf cynaliadwy ein cymunedau, i amddiffyn ein hamgylcheddau adeiledig a naturiol pwysicaf, ac i gefnogi defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Gwneir hyn drwy gyflwyno fframwaith datblygu cenedlaethol yn lle cynllun gofodol Cymru, a thrwy ddyrchafu materion cynllunio strategol o'r cynlluniau datblygu lleol unigol, lle maent wedi cael eu trin yn anghyson, i gynllun strategol newydd. Bydd cynlluniau datblygu strategol yn sicrhau dull cyson, effeithiol ac effeithlon o ystyried a datrys materion trawsffiniol, a byddant yn cael eu goruchwylio gan banel cynllunio strategol sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol a rhanddeiliaid cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol.

The Bill is not about adding unnecessary bureaucracy; rather, these proposals are about redistributing existing activities, ensuring that key decisions are taken once rather than numerous times so that the best outcomes can be achieved. I do not expect strategic development plans to be prepared for the whole of Wales, but only where there is a clear need. The Bill also fine-tunes the local development plan process to ensure that those plans continue to be relevant, up to date and effective, and it provides a legislative basis to require joint plans to be prepared by two or more local planning authorities, where this course of action is appropriate.

Nid yw'r Bil yn ymwneud ag ychwanegu biwrocratiaeth ddiangen; yn hytrach, mae'r cynigion hyn yn ymwneud ag ailddosbarthu gweithgareddau cyfredol, a sicrhau bod penderfyniadau allweddol yn cael eu gwneud unwaith yn hytrach na sawl gwaith er mwyn cyflawni'r canlyniadau gorau. Nid wyf yn disgwyl i gynlluniau datblygu strategol gael eu paratoi ar gyfer Cymru gyfan, dim ond lle mae angen clir. Mae'r Bil hefyd yn mireinio proses y cynlluniau datblygu lleol i sicrhau bod y cynlluniau hynny'n parhau i fod yn berthnasol, yn gyfredol ac yn effeithiol, ac mae'n darparu sail ddeddfwriaethol i fynnu bod cynlluniau ar y cyd yn cael eu llunio gan ddau neu fwy o awdurdodau cynllunio lleol, lle mae hynny'n briodol.

Secondly, the Bill sets out a modernised service delivery framework for the planning system. I have made no secret of my view that a key ingredient necessary to improve the planning system is a reduction in the number of local planning authorities from the number 25. The Bill provides the legislative basis for effective collaboration at a local level, and existing powers have been updated to create more resilient local planning authorities with extended responsibilities and access to a wider range of specialist skills. This approach complements our wider proposals as a Government to reform the delivery of local services through the merger of authorities. I believe that the Welsh Ministers should take responsibility for the direct provision of planning services in clearly defined circumstances.

Yn ail, mae'r Bil yn nodi fframwaith mwy modern ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau yn y system gynllunio. Rwyf wedi dweud yn gwbl agored fy mod o'r farn bod lleihau nifer yr awdurdodau cynllunio lleol o'r 25 yn elfen allweddol angenrheidiol i wella'r system gynllunio. Mae'r Bil yn darparu'r sail ddeddfwriaethol ar gyfer cydweithio effeithiol ar lefel leol, ac mae pwerau cyfredol wedi eu diweddaru i greu awdurdodau cynllunio lleol mwy cydnerth â chyfrifoldebau estynedig a mynediad i ystod ehangach o sgiliau arbenigol. Mae'r dull hwn yn ategu ein cynigion ehangach yn y Llywodraeth i ddiwygio darpariaeth gwasanaethau lleol drwy uno awdurdodau. Credaf y dylai Gweinidogion Cymru fod yn gyfrifol am ddarpariaeth uniongyrchol gwasanaethau cynllunio mewn amgylchiadau sydd wedi'u diffinio'n glir.

The Bill sets out a limited redefinition of roles and responsibilities with regard to the determination of planning applications, to ensure that planning decisions are made at the appropriate level of government. In future, Ministers will decide planning applications of 'national significance' to Wales within the confines provided by the current devolution settlement. The legislation makes full provision for local communities and their representatives to make their views known, ensuring that local concerns are considered to the full as part of the decision-making process. Local planning authorities remain the primary decision maker for the overwhelming majority of planning applications. However, where local planning authorities are consistently performing poorly, applicants will have the option to submit major planning applications directly to Welsh Ministers.

Mae'r Bil yn nodi ailddiffiniad cyfyngedig o rolau a chyfrifoldebau o ran penderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio, er mwyn sicrhau bod penderfyniadau cynllunio'n cael eu gwneud ar y lefel briodol o lywodraeth. Yn y dyfodol, bydd Gweinidogion yn penderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio o 'arwyddocâd cenedlaethol' i Gymru o fewn y cyfyngiadau a ddarperir gan y setliad datganoli presennol. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn gwneud darpariaeth lawn i gymunedau lleol a'u cynrychiolwyr i leisio eu barn, gan sicrhau bod pryderon lleol yn cael eu hystyried yn llawn wrth wneud penderfyniadau. Awdurdodau cynllunio lleol fydd y prif gyrff a fydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau o hyd ar gyfer y mwyafrif llethol o geisiadau cynllunio. Fodd bynnag, lle mae awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn perfformio'n gyson wael, bydd ymgeiswyr yn cael dewis cyflwyno ceisiadau cynllunio mawr yn uniongyrchol i Weinidogion Cymru.

Thirdly, the Bill makes a number of improvements to the development management system, to provide an enabling approach to development, and to allow communities to influence what is built. The Bill provides a legislative framework to formalise pre-application discussions and community consultation on major development proposals, to ensure that any issues are resolved at the earliest possible time. This will result in planning applications being more robust and being approved more speedily, enabling the development that our country requires. Other improvements to the development management system will ensure a fairer system for all, including the proposals to standardise planning committee procedures.

Yn drydydd, mae'r Bil yn gwneud nifer o welliannau i'r system rheoli datblygiadau, i ddarparu ymagwedd alluogol at ddatblygu, ac i roi cyfle i gymunedau i ddylanwadu ar yr hyn a gaiff ei adeiladu. Mae'r Bil yn darparu fframwaith deddfwriaethol i ffurfioli trafodaethau cyn cyflwyno cais ac ymgynghori â'r gymuned ar gynigion datblygu mawr, er mwyn sicrhau bod unrhyw faterion yn cael eu datrys cyn gynted â phosibl. Bydd hyn yn arwain at geisiadau cynllunio sy'n fwy cadarn ac sy'n cael eu cymeradwyo'n gynt, gan alluogi'r gwaith datblygu sydd ei angen ar ein gwlad. Bydd gwelliannau eraill i'r system rheoli datblygiadau'n sicrhau system decach i bawb, gan gynnwys y cynigion i safoni gweithdrefnau pwyllgorau cynllunio.

Fourthly, the Bill will provide an effective enforcement system. Enforcement remains an important tool to maintain community confidence in the planning system. My proposed changes to the enforcement system will assist in securing prompt, meaningful action against breaches of planning control, while limiting the possibility of offenders delaying enforcement action, by closing the loopholes in the existing policy.

Yn bedwerydd, bydd y Bil yn darparu system orfodi effeithiol. Mae gorfodi yn parhau i fod yn arf pwysig er mwyn cynnal hyder y gymuned yn y system gynllunio. Bydd fy newidiadau arfaethedig i'r system orfodi'n helpu i sicrhau camau gweithredu prydlon, ystyrlon yn erbyn achosion o dorri rheolau cynllunio, ac ar yr un pryd yn cyfyngu ar y posibilrwydd y gallai tramgwyddwyr beri oedi i'r camau gorfodi, drwy gau'r bylchau yn y polisi ar hyn o bryd.

Finally, the appeals process provides an important backstop to the planning system, by allowing independent parties to consider the merits of the proposal. The Bill will introduce changes to the planning appeals process, to ensure greater fairness, clarity and efficiency, including a requirement for the appeal to be determined on the basis of the matters before the local planning authority when the decision was made.

Yn olaf, mae'r broses apelio'n darparu ôl-stop pwysig i'r system gynllunio, drwy ganiatáu i bartïon annibynnol ystyried rhinweddau'r cynnig. Bydd y Bil yn cyflwyno newidiadau i'r broses apeliadau cynllunio, er mwyn sicrhau mwy o degwch, eglurder ac effeithlonrwydd, gan gynnwys gofyniad i'r apêl gael ei benderfynu ar sail y materion a oedd gerbron yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol pan wnaed y penderfyniad.

The planning system is an important tool to deliver the objectives that are contained in a number of complementary Bills, including the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill, which sets out a series of long-term wellbeing goals for Wales. The planning system, through the preparation of development plans, which take account of community and stakeholder aspirations, provides the rational and consistent basis on which decisions are made about the future development and use of land. Existing planning legislation, and that proposed by the Planning (Wales) Bill, is fully supportive of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill legislative aspirations, and will be compatible with Bills yet to be introduced into the Assembly, including those covering built heritage and the environment.

Mae'r system gynllunio'n arf pwysig i gyflawni'r amcanion sydd wedi'u cynnwys mewn nifer o Filiau ategol, gan gynnwys Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), sy'n nodi cyfres o nodau lles hirdymor i Gymru. Mae'r system gynllunio, drwy baratoi cynlluniau datblygu, sy'n ystyried dyheadau'r gymuned a rhanddeiliaid, yn darparu sail resymegol a chyson ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau am ddatblygu a defnyddio tir yn y dyfodol. Mae deddfwriaeth gynllunio gyfredol, a'r ddeddfwriaeth a gynigir gan y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru), yn llwyr gefnogol i ddyheadau deddfwriaethol Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), a bydd yn gydnaws â Biliau sydd eto i'w cyflwyno i'r Cynulliad, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n ymwneud â threftadaeth adeiledig a'r amgylchedd.

A modernised planning system is not just about primary legislation. I will put in place a suite of supporting secondary legislation, policy and guidance changes. I will also continue to work with all participants in the planning system to promote a can-do culture, to ensure the comprehensive delivery of these important reforms. I look forward to the scrutiny and the debate in the Chamber today.

Mae system gynllunio wedi'i moderneiddio'n ymwneud â mwy na deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn unig. Byddaf yn rhoi ar waith gyfres o is-ddeddfwriaeth ategol a newidiadau i ganllawiau a pholisïau. Byddaf hefyd yn parhau i weithio gyda'r holl gyfranogwyr yn y system gynllunio i hyrwyddo diwylliant 'gallu gwneud', er mwyn sicrhau y caiff y diwygiadau pwysig hyn eu rhoi ar waith mewn modd cynhwysfawr. Edrychaf ymlaen at y craffu a'r ddadl yn y Siambr heddiw.

14:38

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

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May I remind Members that this is not a debate but a statement? I have a lot of speakers, and I would like to get through them all, so no long speeches, please. This is an opportunity to question the Minister. I call on Russell George.

A gaf fi atgoffa'r Aelodau nad dadl yw hon, ond datganiad? Mae gennyf lawer o siaradwyr, a hoffwn fynd drwyddynt i gyd, felly dim areithiau hir, os gwelwch yn dda. Cyfle yw hwn i holi'r Gweinidog. Galwaf ar Russell George.

14:38

Russell George [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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May I thank the Minister for his statement, and the introduction of the Bill yesterday? May I also thank him for the pre-meeting that we had last week, which was very helpful?

A gaf fi ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad, ac am gyflwyno'r Bil ddoe? A gaf fi hefyd ddiolch iddo am y cyn-cyfarfod a gawsom yr wythnos diwethaf, a oedd yn ddefnyddiol iawn?

I think that the power to legislate on planning here is one of the most powerful levers of change that this institution possesses. As the independent advisory group stated in its report back in 2012, the primary power of the planning system should be a devolution dividend, not a deficit. However, I would say that I believe that the Government has not done as much as it can do to utilise those powers over the last 15 years.

Yn fy marn i, y pŵer i ddeddfu ar gynllunio yma yw un o'r ysgogiadau newid mwyaf pwerus sydd gan y sefydliad hwn. Fel y dywedodd y grŵp cynghori annibynnol yn ei adroddiad yn ôl yn 2012, dylai pŵer sylfaenol y system gynllunio fod yn ddifidend datganoli, nid yn ddiffyg. Fodd bynnag, fe ddywedaf fy mod yn credu nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud cymaint ag y gall ei wneud i ddefnyddio'r pwerau hynny dros y 15 mlynedd diwethaf.

There are aspects of the principles of this Bill that I want to welcome today, Minister, for example, the move to enhanced engagement and a system of standardisation and improved enforcement. However, I am concerned that this is another framework Bill, with much of the policy meat following in secondary legislation, which, again, denies us as a legislature the opportunity to scrutinise much of your underlying thinking on how the legislation is to be fully implemented. Given the need for the profound overhaul of the system, can I ask why you decided that a framework Bill was the most appropriate vehicle to do this, given the difficulty for us to judge the impact of the new statutory arrangements without more information?

Mae agweddau ar egwyddorion y Bil hwn yr wyf am eu croesawu heddiw, Weinidog, er enghraifft, y symud tuag at ymgysylltu gwell a system o safoni a gorfodaeth well. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn bryderus mai Bil fframwaith arall yw hwn, gyda llawer o'r cig polisi yn dilyn mewn is-ddeddfwriaeth, sydd, unwaith eto, yn golygu na chawn gyfle fel deddfwrfa i graffu rhyw lawer ar eich syniadau sylfaenol ynghylch sut y caiff y ddeddfwriaeth ei gweithredu'n llawn. O ystyried yr angen i ailwampio'r system yn sylweddol, a gaf fi ofyn pam y penderfynasoch mai Bil fframwaith yw'r cyfrwng mwyaf priodol i wneud hyn, o ystyried pa mor anodd yw hi inni i lunio barn am effaith y trefniadau statudol newydd heb gael rhagor o wybodaeth?

Of course, the need for clarity in relation to how the development process connects and works in practice is important. There was a lot of confusion among planning authorities, as well as businesses and developers, as to how the Wales spatial plan was to be interpreted, and how that fitted with 'Planning Policy Wales' and other statutory guidance. So, while I believe that a new planning delivery framework to rationalise that is required—and I agree with that—I do have concerns about the creation of strategic development plans, strategic development panels and the decentralisation of powers to Welsh Ministers, all of which, in my view, erodes local democracy. The fact is that trying to improve people's lives and changing the planning culture by imposing decisions simply does not work; it creates bureaucracy and it is a deficit in democracy. It also leaves no room for adaption to reflect local circumstances. So, why does the Government believe that in relation to developments of national significance, removing powers from local government is going to improve the planning culture, improve community engagement, and make the system more transparent and accountable?

Wrth gwrs, mae'r angen am eglurder o ran sut y mae'r broses ddatblygu'n cysylltu ac yn gweithio'n ymarferol yn bwysig. Roedd llawer o ddryswch ymhlith awdurdodau cynllunio, yn ogystal â busnesau a datblygwyr, ynglŷn â sut yr oedd cynllun gofodol Cymru i gael ei ddehongli, a sut yr oedd hynny'n cyd-fynd â 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' a chanllawiau statudol eraill. Felly, er fy mod yn credu bod angen fframwaith cyflawni cynllunio newydd i resymoli hynny—ac rwyf yn cytuno â hynny—mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch creu cynlluniau datblygu strategol, paneli datblygu strategol a datganoli pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru, pob un ohonynt, yn fy marn i, yn erydu democratiaeth leol. Y gwir yw nad yw ceisio gwella bywydau pobl a newid y diwylliant cynllunio drwy osod penderfyniadau syml yn gweithio; mae'n creu biwrocratiaeth ac mae'n ddiffyg o ran democratiaeth. Nid yw chwaith yn gadael dim lle i addasu er mwyn adlewyrchu amgylchiadau lleol. Felly, pam y mae'r Llywodraeth yn credu, mewn perthynas â datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol, fod cael gwared ar bwerau llywodraeth leol yn mynd i wella'r diwylliant cynllunio, gwella ymgysylltu â'r gymuned, a gwneud y system yn fwy tryloyw ac atebol?

Given that the threshold for developments of national significance are to follow in secondary legislation, can you give us some indication of what those thresholds might look like, Minister? You have identified five areas in the draft of the Bill, but do you anticipate going beyond those criteria in subsequent legislation?

O ystyried y bydd y trothwy ar gyfer datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol yn dilyn mewn is-ddeddfwriaeth, a allwch roi rhyw syniad inni beth fydd y trothwyon hynny, Weinidog? Rydych wedi nodi pum maes yn y Bil drafft, ond a ydych yn rhagweld y byddwch yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r meini prawf hynny mewn deddfwriaeth ddilynol?

One of the key underlying problems with the current system—certainly from your perspective and, I believe, from local government's perspective, too—is a lack of expertise and capacity at the local level, which can lead to poor performance. That can be attributed to local authority offices or to elected members of planning committees. Yet, instead of directly addressing that challenge, you seem to prefer to bypass local planning authorities completely and going directly to the Welsh Ministers because that helps to streamline the system. Can I ask why? Does this not restrict the opportunities for local communities to have their say on a proposed development and influence an application's outcome?

Un o'r problemau sylfaenol allweddol o ran y system bresennol—yn sicr o'ch safbwynt chi ac, rwyf yn meddwl, o safbwynt llywodraeth leol, hefyd—yw diffyg arbenigedd a chapasiti ar lefel leol, a all arwain at berfformiad gwael. Gellir priodoli hynny i swyddfeydd yr awdurdodau lleol neu i aelodau etholedig pwyllgorau cynllunio. Eto i gyd, yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â'r her honno'n uniongyrchol, ymddengys ei bod yn well gennych osgoi awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn gyfan gwbl a mynd yn uniongyrchol at Weinidogion Cymru gan fod hynny'n helpu i symleiddio'r system. A gaf fi ofyn pam? Onid yw hyn yn cyfyngu ar y cyfleoedd i gymunedau lleol i gael dweud eu dweud ar ddatblygiad arfaethedig a dylanwadu ar ganlyniad cais?

I am also concerned that the creation of the strategic—

Rwyf hefyd yn bryderus am greu—

14:42

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. I have a lot of speakers, so can you come to your final questions, please?

Trefn. Mae gennyf lawer o siaradwyr, felly a wnewch chi ddod at eich cwestiynau olaf, os gwelwch yn dda?

14:42

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes. I am also concerned about the creation of strategic development plans and panels—another layer of planning governance that will exacerbate the lack of accountability and democracy. Given the fact that the Localism Act 2011 in England swept away regional strategies, because local communities had relatively limited opportunities to influence them, how do you believe that the appointment of unelected panels will improve democratic accountability and ensure that the ambitions of those communities are properly addressed?

Iawn. Rwyf hefyd yn bryderus am greu cynlluniau a phaneli datblygu strategol—haen arall o lywodraethu cynllunio a fydd yn gwaethygu'r sefyllfa o ran diffyg atebolrwydd a democratiaeth. O ystyried y ffaith fod Deddf Lleoliaeth 2011 yn Lloegr wedi ysgubo ymaith strategaethau rhanbarthol, oherwydd bod cyfleoedd i gymunedau lleol i ddylanwadu arnynt yn gymharol brin, sut ydych chi'n credu y bydd penodi paneli anetholedig yn gwella atebolrwydd democrataidd ac yn sicrhau bod uchelgais y cymunedau hynny'n cael sylw priodol?

14:43 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for your questions. I am surprised by some of the questions, as I know that the Member is also a sitting councillor, and some of these are relevant to the actions that he and other colleagues would take in a local authority. Let me start with the issue that he addressed regarding the policy objective. This is, of course, a framework Bill, and we purposefully created a framework Bill because we know that the system could be better. We believe that the policy objectives outside the Bill are very effective, and we still have the flexibility to amend them, without needing to amend legislation as we would if we put them into a legislation framework such as the Planning (Wales) Bill. So, this is an operational issue. The Member, I am surprised, does not recognise that there are issues in the planning system that could be better. I think that what I should do is place on record the fact that we have an excellent planning system in Wales, but it could be better, and that is what we should strive towards, namely getting more improvement into the system.

Diolch ichi am eich cwestiynau. Rwyf yn synnu at rai o'r cwestiynau, oherwydd gwn fod yr Aelod hefyd yn gynghorydd ar hyn o bryd, ac mae rhai o'r rhain yn berthnasol i'r camau gweithredu y byddai ef a chydweithwyr eraill yn eu cymryd mewn awdurdodau lleol. Gadewch imi ddechrau â'r mater y soniodd amdano ynghylch yr amcan polisi. Bil fframwaith yw hwn, wrth gwrs, ac rydym yn fwriadol wedi creu Bil fframwaith oherwydd gwyddom y gallai'r system fod yn well. Credwn fod yr amcanion polisi y tu allan i'r Bil yn effeithiol iawn, ac mae gennym hyblygrwydd o hyd i'w newid, heb fod angen diwygio deddfwriaeth fel y byddai'n rhaid inni ei wneud pe byddem yn eu rhoi mewn fframwaith deddfwriaeth megis Bil Cynllunio (Cymru). Felly, mater gweithredol yw hwn. Nid yw'r Aelod, er syndod imi, yn cydnabod bod materion yn y system gynllunio a allai fod yn well. Credaf mai'r hyn y dylwn i ei wneud yw rhoi ar gofnod y ffaith fod gennym system gynllunio ragorol yng Nghymru, ond y gallai fod yn well, a dyna'r hyn y dylem ymgyrraedd ato, sef sicrhau mwy o welliannau yn y system.

On the process that the Member says he has concerns about, I will say that I was really pleased yesterday that we had many businesses and organisations, such as the CBI, the Royal Town Planning Institute, housebuilders like Edwards Home, and developers like Bellerophon—major investors in Wales—saying that the planning Bill was something that they had been waiting for for a long time and that they were very pleased about the way in which the drafting had been brought forward. It is surprising that Conservative Members are not so sure.

O ran y broses y mae'r Aelod yn dweud bod ganddo bryderon amdani, dywedaf fy mod yn falch iawn ddoe fod llawer o fusnesau a sefydliadau, megis y CBI, y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol, adeiladwyr tai megis Edwards Home, a datblygwyr fel Bellerophon— buddsoddwyr mawr yng Nghymru—wedi dweud bod y Bil cynllunio'n rhywbeth yr oeddent wedi bod yn disgwyl amdano ers tro byd a'u bod yn falch iawn ynglŷn â'r ffordd yr oedd y drafftio wedi ei ddwyn ymlaen. Mae'n syndod nad yw Aelodau Ceidwadol mor siŵr.

On the specific issue of developments of national significance, I know that the Member has raised this with me before. This is about the whole process. You will not be short of papers to read—we issued the Bill and the explanatory memorandum yesterday. We also issued five consultation documents alongside that. It is our intention, in November and December, to issue some statements of intent, and these will answer the very questions that the Member has raised today, namely the issues regarding secondary legislation and how we intend to implement it, in a statement that will be issued prior to the development of secondary legislation and the passing of the Bill. That answers the question on developments of national significance. I do not want to pre-empt the consultation process. This is about understanding what communities believe is the right level for developments of national significance. We will listen very carefully during the scrutiny process and to the information that comes back from interested sectors.

O ran mater penodol datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol, gwn fod yr Aelod wedi codi'r pwynt hwn gyda mi o'r blaen. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r broses gyfan. Ni fyddwch yn brin o bapurau i'w darllen—cyhoeddasom y Bil a'r memorandwm esboniadol ddoe. Cyhoeddasom hefyd bum dogfen ymgynghori ochr yn ochr â hynny. Ein bwriad, ym mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr, yw cyhoeddi rhai datganiadau o fwriad, a bydd y rhain yn ateb yr union gwestiynau y mae'r Aelod wedi'u codi heddiw, sef y materion ynglŷn ag is-ddeddfwriaeth a sut yr ydym yn bwriadu ei rhoi ar waith, mewn datganiad a gyhoeddir cyn datblygu is-ddeddfwriaeth a phasio'r Bil. Mae hynny'n ateb y cwestiwn ar ddatblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol. Nid wyf am achub y blaen ar y broses ymgynghori. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â deall yr hyn y mae cymunedau'n ei gredu yw'r lefel iawn ar gyfer datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol. Byddwn yn gwrando'n ofalus iawn yn ystod y broses graffu ac ar y wybodaeth a ddaw yn ôl oddi wrth sectorau sydd â diddordeb.

Another point that the Member raised was on strategic development plans. As I said in my statement, we probably expect there to be around two of these. There are, I suspect, similar models currently working very well, and I hope that the Member would welcome them, in the same way as city regions. There will not be a democratic deficit with regard to this process; local authorities will be sitting on the boards with voting rights in order for them to have a view on the strategic vision for the region that they represent.

Cododd yr Aelod hefyd bwynt am gynlluniau datblygu strategol. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae'n debyg ein bod yn disgwyl y bydd tua dau o'r rhain. Nid wyf yn amau nad oes modelau tebyg sy'n gweithio'n dda iawn ar hyn o bryd, ac rwyf yn gobeithio y byddai'r Aelod yn eu croesawu, yn yr un ffordd â'r dinas-ranbarthau. Ni fydd diffyg democrataidd o ran y broses hon; bydd awdurdodau lleol yn eistedd ar y byrddau a bydd ganddynt hawl i bleidleisio er mwyn iddynt gael barn am y weledigaeth strategol ar gyfer y rhanbarth y maent yn ei gynrychioli.

Finally, the Member used the term 'democratic deficit' during his contribution, but I do not accept that at all. I currently call in some 12 applications per year, in order for the Minister to take a view on the decision-making process. That is 12 out of 25,000 applications in Wales. Let us put this in context: it is about understanding the process and where it should be aligned. It will not stop local people from having a view on the application, whether that is at a local level or at ministerial level. I hope that the Member will engage with us through the process of scrutiny and that I can convince him in that regard.

Yn olaf, defnyddiodd yr Aelod y term 'diffyg democrataidd' yn ei gyfraniad, ond nid wyf yn derbyn hynny o gwbl. Ar hyn o bryd rwyf yn galw i mewn rhyw 12 o geisiadau y flwyddyn, er mwyn i'r Gweinidog lunio barn am y broses o wneud penderfyniadau. Mae hynny'n 12 o blith 25,000 o geisiadau yng Nghymru. Gadewch inni roi hyn yn ei gyd-destun: mae'n fater o ddeall y broses a ble y dylid ei halinio. Ni fydd yn atal pobl leol rhag bod â barn ar y cais, boed hynny ar lefel leol neu ar lefel weinidogol. Rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd yr Aelod yn ymgysylltu â ni drwy'r broses graffu ac y gallaf ei argyhoeddi yn hynny o beth.

14:47 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I know that the Minister believes that this will build a better and more open relationship between communities and the planning system, and many of my constituents are concerned about what they see as the lack of enforcement of planning decisions and the lack of a voice. Therefore, could he tell us how the Bill will specifically address that? I support the decision about nationally significant development decisions going to Welsh Ministers, but, in that situation, could he tell us how the views of local people will be taken into account when decisions are made at a national level? The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 requires Ministers to give due regard to the rights of a child in all circumstances and in all laws. Therefore, where would he see, in the planning process, children's voices specifically being heard, as planning has such a huge impact on children, if we think about the importance of places to play and the way in which the planning system affects that? That is just one example where children are affected by the planning system.

Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn credu y bydd hyn yn adeiladu perthynas well a mwy agored rhwng cymunedau a'r system gynllunio, ac mae llawer o'm hetholwyr yn pryderu am yr hyn y maent yn ei weld fel diffyg gorfodi penderfyniadau cynllunio a diffyg llais. Gan hynny, a all ddweud wrthym sut y bydd y Bil yn mynd i'r afael yn benodol â hynny? Rwyf yn cefnogi'r penderfyniad ynghylch cyfeirio penderfyniadau datblygu o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol at Weinidogion Cymru, ond, yn y sefyllfa honno, a all ddweud wrthym sut y bydd barn pobl leol yn cael ei hystyried pan wneir penderfyniadau ar lefel genedlaethol? Mae Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion roi sylw dyledus i hawliau plentyn ym mhob amgylchiad ac ym mhob deddf. Felly, ymhle y byddai'n gweld, yn y broses gynllunio, lleisiau plant yn cael eu clywed yn benodol, gan fod cynllunio'n cael effaith mor aruthrol ar blant, os meddyliwn am bwysigrwydd llefydd i chwarae a'r modd y mae'r system gynllunio'n effeithio ar hynny? Dyna un enghraifft yn unig lle y mae'r system gynllunio'n effeithio ar blant.

The Minister knows that I have concerns about the proposals for town and village greens, which are covered under Part 7 of the Bill. I have experience of campaigning for a village green designation in my constituency of Cardiff North, and I am concerned about any plans to restrict my constituents' rights. Can the Minister assure me that he will look very carefully at this proposal, as the Bill passes through the further stages, to see whether there is any way in which we can avoid restricting the rights of constituents in these matters?

Gŵyr y Gweinidog fy mod yn pryderu am y cynigion ar gyfer meysydd trefi a phentrefi, sydd wedi'u cynnwys o dan Ran 7 o'r Bil. Mae gennyf brofiad o ymgyrchu dros ddynodi maes pentref yn fy etholaeth i, sef Gogledd Caerdydd, ac rwyf yn pryderu am unrhyw gynlluniau i gyfyngu ar hawliau fy etholwyr. A all y Gweinidog fy sicrhau y bydd yn edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y cynnig hwn, wrth i'r Bil fynd drwy'r camau pellach, er mwyn gweld a oes unrhyw ffordd y gallwn osgoi cyfyngu ar hawliau etholwyr yn y materion hyn?

14:48 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for her considered view on the Bill, and I welcome her comments. I will start with the issue of the rights of the child. The Member is absolutely right that we have to get the planning system right and address issues for all of our communities. The Member is also aware that this is a framework Bill, so this is about how we do things and implement things, as opposed to the policy objectives. However, what it does do is to ensure that, for local authorities' local development plan preparation, and also for large developments, there has to be a consultation process. We are therefore strengthening the community connection in terms of the way in which we do this. That is something on which I am careful to recognise the Member's work in the past but also the work that she continues to do. We will continue to endeavour to engage all our communities, including children, in the planning process.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei barn ystyriol am y Bil, ac rwyf yn croesawu ei sylwadau. Rwyf am ddechrau gyda hawliau'r plentyn. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei lle fod yn rhaid inni sicrhau bod y system gynllunio'n iawn ac ymdrin â materion i'n holl gymunedau. Mae'r Aelod hefyd yn ymwybodol mai Bil fframwaith yw hwn, felly mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ffordd yr ydym yn gwneud pethau ac yn gweithredu pethau, yn hytrach na'r amcanion polisi. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud yw sicrhau, wrth i'r awdurdodau lleol baratoi cynlluniau datblygu lleol, a hefyd o ran datblygiadau mawr, fod yn rhaid wrth broses ymgynghori. Felly, rydym yn cryfhau'r cysylltiad cymunedol o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn gwneud hyn. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth lle rwyf yn ofalus i gydnabod gwaith yr Aelod yn y gorffennol ond hefyd y gwaith y mae'n parhau i'w wneud. Byddwn yn parhau i ymdrechu i ymgysylltu â'n holl gymunedau, gan gynnwys plant, yn y broses gynllunio.

Planning authorities have to plan. That is my view. Some authorities are better than others. Over half of the authorities have an LDP currently, and there will be a review process as part of that, to take a view on local need.

Rhaid i awdurdodau cynllunio gynllunio. Dyna fy marn i. Mae rhai awdurdodau'n well na'i gilydd. Mae gan dros hanner yr awdurdodau Gynllun Datblygu Lleol ar hyn o bryd, a bydd proses adolygu yn rhan o hynny, i lunio barn am angen lleol.

On the strategic development concept, I would not worry too much in terms of that proposal. There will be a consultation process to see what we think would be the right level for what would normally be used as a call-in procedure. We could identify many applications now that would go to a local planning authority and where we know that, in eight or 12 months' time, it is pretty certain that they will be called in. We are suggesting that that should be identified upfront, so that everybody knows that there is a transparent process. So, when an application of that scale comes forward and consulted upon, it would come straight to the Minister to save some time delay in that process.

O ran cysyniad datblygu strategol, ni fyddwn yn poeni'n ormodol o ran y cynnig hwnnw. Bydd proses ymgynghori i weld beth yr ydym yn credu fyddai'r lefel iawn ar gyfer yr hyn a fyddai fel arfer yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel gweithdrefn galw i mewn. Gallem nodi llawer o geisiadau yn awr a fyddai'n mynd at awdurdod cynllunio lleol a lle y gwyddom, ymhen wyth neu 12 mis, y bydd yn eithaf sicr y byddant yn cael eu galw i mewn. Rydym yn awgrymu y dylid nodi hynny ymlaen llaw, fel bod pawb yn gwybod bod yma broses dryloyw. Felly, pan gyflwynir cais ar y raddfa honno a phan ymgynghorir arno, byddai'n dod yn syth at y Gweinidog i arbed peth oedi yn y broses honno.

Like many others, I have been contacted by Members regarding open spaces and village greens, and I have listened very carefully. I have met with the Open Spaces Society. I have met its representatives once and my team has met them on a second occasion. There is still dialogue ongoing with regard to what this means. I am hoping that we have a starting point in the Bill. I am happy to make Government amendments subject to agreement with the two parties. It is absolutely right—there is something in the conversation that we are having with the Open Spaces Society where we have to ensure that communities understand what their communities are. Early on in the planning stage, we need to understand better about how that is developed. I will listen very carefully to the scrutiny process. I have not closed the door on the development and I will listen carefully, of course, to the Member's' contribution as we move forward on the Bill.

Fel llawer un arall, cysylltodd Aelodau â mi ynghylch mannau agored a meysydd pentrefi, ac rwyf wedi gwrando'n ofalus iawn. Rwyf wedi cwrdd â'r Gymdeithas Mannau Agored. Rwyf wedi cwrdd â'i chynrychiolwyr unwaith ac mae fy nhîm wedi cwrdd â hwy eildro. Mae deialog yn parhau o ran yr hyn y mae hyn yn ei olygu. Rwyf yn gobeithio bod gennym fan cychwyn yn y Bil. Rwyf yn hapus i wneud gwelliannau'r Llywodraeth yn amodol ar gytundeb â'r ddwy ochr. Mae'n hollol iawn—mae rhywbeth yn y sgwrs yr ydym yn ei chael â'r Gymdeithas Mannau Agored lle y mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau bod cymunedau'n deall beth yw eu cymunedau. Yn gynnar yn y cyfnod cynllunio, mae angen inni ddeall yn well y ffordd y caiff hynny ei ddatblygu. Byddaf yn gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar y broses graffu. Nid wyf wedi cau'r drws ar y datblygiad a byddaf yn gwrando'n ofalus, wrth gwrs, at gyfraniad yr Aelod wrth inni symud ymlaen ar y Bil.

14:51

Llyr Gruffydd Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ddod â'r Bil hwn gerbron. Nid ar chware bach y mae rhywun yn mynd i'r afael â chynllunio yn y maes hwn. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen yn fawr iawn i graffu ar y Bil dros y misoedd i ddod. Ond mae rhai egwyddorion sylfaenol, wrth gwrs, y byddai rhywun yn gobeithio iddynt gael eu hadlewyrchu yn y Bil. Yn wir, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ychydig cyn yr haf mewn datganiad llafar ar y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol ei fod ef am i'r Llywodraeth, neu fod y Llywodraeth, dylwn ddweud, am i gymunedau gael mwy o ddylanwad ar sut mae llefydd yn tyfu a newid. Rwy'n gweld argymhellion i greu paneli datblygu strategol ar lefel ranbarthol, sydd, i mi, yn teimlo fel cymryd y penderfyniadau ymhellach oddi wrth y cymunedau hynny, ac, i raddau llai , wrth gwrs, Gweinidogion yn gwneud penderfyniadau. Rydych chi wedi gosod hynny yn ei gyd-destun, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar petaech chi'n esbonio beth sydd yn y Bil sy'n wirioneddol gryfhau llais cymunedau oddi mewn i'r broses gynllunio a sut rydych chi'n sgwario, os leiciwch chi, symud y grym lan i baneli rhanbarthol yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.

I thank the Minister for bringing this Bill before us. It is not child's play to actually grapple with planning in this area. I very much look forward to scrutinising the Bill over the coming months. However, there are some fundamental principles, of course, that one would hope to see reflected in the Bill. Indeed, the First Minister said just before the summer in an oral statement on the legislative programme that he wanted the Government, or that the Government, I should say, wanted communities to have a greater influence on how places develop and grow. I see recommendations here to create strategic development panels at a regional level, which, to me, feels like taking the decisions further away from those very communities, and, to a lesser extent, of course, Ministers making decisions. You have set that in its context this afternoon, but I would be grateful if you could explain what in this Bill would truly strengthen the voice of communities within the planning process and how you square, if you like, that shift of power up to the regional panels in that context.

Byddwn hefyd yn gofyn a yw enwebu traean o aelodau'r paneli datblygu strategol hyn, hynny yw pobl anetholedig, yn codi cwestiwn ynglŷn â lle democratiaeth yn y drefn gynllunio yng Nghymru, yn enwedig o gofio bod y paneli hyn yn mynd i fod yn gorfforaethau—hynny yw, yn 'body corporate'—ac felly, yn fy marn i, mae atebolrwydd democrataidd yn gwbl allweddol. Onid yw gwneud y cynllun datblygu lleol yn ddarostyngedig i'r cynllun datblygu strategol, sydd, yn ei dro, yn ddarostyngedig i'r fframwaith datblygu cenedlaethol, yn creu cyfundrefn o'r top i lawr yn lle o'r gwaelod i fyny? Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am eich sylwadau ar hynny.

I would also ask whether nominating a third of the members of the strategic development panels—that is, unelected people—raises a question on the role of democracy in the planning system in Wales, particularly given that these panels are going to be bodies corporate, and therefore, in my opinion, democratic accountability is entirely crucial. Does not making the local development plan subject to the strategic development plan, which, in turn, is subject to the national development framework, create a top-down regime rather than a bottom-up regime? I would be grateful for your comments on that.

Rydym eisoes wedi clywed gwahaniaeth barn ar gynnwys ystyriaethau polisi yn y Bil. Rydych chi, wrth gwrs, yn gyson wedi dweud mai creu deddfwriaeth fframwaith yr ydych chi, ond mae ychydig mwy o unfrydedd o safbwynt yr angen i greu pwrpas statudol i gynllunio yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, pan ofynnais gwestiwn i chi ar y mater hwn ychydig fisoedd yn ôl yn y Siambr, fe ddywedoch chi eich bod yn dal i fod yn agored eich meddwl am y posibilrwydd. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n bodoli mewn gwledydd eraill ac ,yn sicr, roedd yn rhywbeth a argymhellwyd gan y grŵp cynghori annibynnol, sydd wedi darparu llawer iawn o'r sail i'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, ac roedd hefyd yn argymhelliad gan Bwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd y Cynulliad hwn—sef, wrth gwrs, fod y Bil yn cynnwys pwrpas statudol sy'n ei gwneud yn glir mai nod cynllunio yw cyfrannu at gyflawni datblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru, a bod hynny'n cynnwys elfennau fel yr iaith Gymraeg, ac y byddai cynnwys hynny'n bositif ac yn ddatganiad clir o uchelgais y Llywodraeth mewn perthynas â chynllunio.

We have already heard a difference of opinion in relation to policy considerations in the Bill. You, of course, have consistently said that you are creating framework legislation, but there is perhaps more agreement on the need to create a statutory purpose for planning in Wales. Certainly, when I asked a question of you on this issue a few months ago in this Chamber, you said that you were still open-minded on that possibility. This is something that exists in other nations, and, certainly, it was something that was recommended by the independent advisory group, which has provided much of the evidence base for this legislation, as well as by the Assembly's Environment and Sustainability Committee—namely that the Bill should include a statutory purpose for planning that makes it clear that the aim of planning is to contribute to achieving sustainable development in Wales, which, in turn, includes elements such as the Welsh language, and that including that would be positive and a clear statement of the Government's ambition in relation to planning.

Fe ddywedoch chi gynnau fod 'policy objectives'—rwy'n credu taw dyna ddywedoch chi—y tu hwnt i'r Bil hwn, ond, wrth gwrs, mae'r memorandwm esboniadol yn dweud:

You stated earlier that policy objectives were outwith this Bill but, of course, the explanatory memorandum states that

'Bydd y FfDC yn nodi polisïau argyfer ardaloedd neu leoliadau penodol a geir ar hyn o bryd yn 'Polisi CynllunioCymru' (PCC) a Nodiadau Cyngor Technegol.'

'The NDF will set out area or location specific policies currently in 'Planning Policy Wales' (PPW) and Technical Advice Notes.'

Felly, mae awgrym yn y fan honno fod gorgyffwrdd rhwng y Bil a pholisi. Mae'n awgrymu i fi hefyd fod oblygiadau i'r nodiadau cyngor technegol a 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' fel ag y maent ar hyn o bryd. Efallai y gallwch chi roi ychydig o eglurder i ni ynglŷn ag a oes gan y Llywodraeth unrhyw fwriad i adolygu'r rheini yn dilyn mabwysiadu'r Bil hwn.

Therefore, there is a suggestion there of some overlap between the Bill and policy. It suggests to me also that there may be implications for the technical advice notes and 'Planning Policy Wales' as they currently stand. Perhaps you could provide some clarity as to whether the Government has any intention to review those following the adoption of this Bill.

Yn olaf, Weinidog, mae beirniadaeth gyson o ddeddfwriaeth y Llywodraeth hon am ei bod yn canoli gormod o rym yn nwylo Gweinidogion, rhywbeth sydd eisoes wedi cael cyfeiriad ato. Rwyf wedi cyfrif 66 achos yn y Bil hwn lle mae Gweinidogion yn cael eu grymuso i gyflwyno is-ddeddfwriaeth, heb sôn am gyflwyno canllawiau a rheoliadau ychwanegol. A ydych chi'n meddwl fod hynny'n ormodol?

Finally, Minister, there has been consistent criticism of this Government's legislation because it has centralised too many powers in the hands of Ministers, as has already been mentioned. I have counted 66 examples in this Bill where Ministers would be empowered to introduce subordinate legislation, not to mention the introduction of additional guidance and regulations. Do you think that that is excessive?

14:55

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for his questions. To start with the issue around strategic panels, he made reference to the possible change in the democratic process. Let me reassure the Member that there is no change in that process. Members of the public and communities will still have direct access to committees in terms of the submission of evidence required for developing plans at all levels. There is no additional tier here—we are not asking people to duplicate work; we are asking for work to be shared across the strategic area, and, underneath that, there will still be local development plans for local authorities in the strategic panel. What it will address are things such as housing needs assessments, travel-to-work areas and economic need in terms of how planning is operated. That is why a strategic view of an area is really important, and that can then be fed into the local development plan going down, while listening very carefully to the views of communities to those panels in terms of their deliberations. So, nothing has changed there—it is just that different people are doing that provision in terms of a regional approach as opposed to a local approach, but there will still be very close activity between the two.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiynau. O ran y mater ynghylch paneli strategol i ddechrau, cyfeiriodd at y newid posibl yn y broses ddemocrataidd. Gadewch imi sicrhau'r Aelod nad oes dim newid yn y broses honno. Bydd aelodau o'r cyhoedd a chymunedau'n dal i allu mynd yn uniongyrchol at bwyllgorau i gyflwyno'r dystiolaeth sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer datblygu cynlluniau ar bob lefel. Nid oes haen ychwanegol yma—nid ydym yn gofyn i bobl ddyblygu gwaith; rydym yn gofyn i waith gael ei rannu ar draws yr ardal strategol, ac, o dan hynny, bydd cynlluniau datblygu lleol yn parhau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn y panel strategol. Yr hyn y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â hwy yw pethau megis asesiadau anghenion tai, ardaloedd teithio i'r gwaith ac angen economaidd o ran sut y caiff cynllunio ei weithredu. Dyna pam y mae golwg strategol ar ardal yn bwysig iawn, a gellir bwydo hynny wedyn i mewn i'r cynllun datblygu lleol sy'n mynd i lawr, a gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar yr un pryd ar farn cymunedau i'r paneli hynny o ran eu trafodaethau. Felly, nid oes dim wedi newid yno—dim ond bod gwahanol bobl yn cynnig y ddarpariaeth honno o ran ymagwedd ranbarthol yn hytrach nag ymagwedd leol, ond bydd gweithgarwch agos iawn o hyd rhwng y ddwy.

I listened carefully to the Member's concerns around a third of the board membership being unelected but with voting rights. The Bill is open for scrutiny and I will be listening very carefully to the evidence provided in order for me to want to change that and push for a Government amendment. I will listen again carefully to Members' concerns.

Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar bryderon yr Aelod bod tua thraean o aelodaeth y bwrdd yn anetholedig ond â hawliau pleidleisio. Mae'r Bil yn agored i graffu a byddaf yn gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar y dystiolaeth a ddarperir er mwyn imi fod eisiau newid hynny a gwthio ar gyfer gwelliant y Llywodraeth. Byddaf yn gwrando'n astud eto ar bryderon yr Aelodau.

On the issue around a strategic purpose for the Bill, I have met with several organisations regarding this issue. The Member seems to believe that this is being done in isolation to any other Bill. Actually, we have the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill, which, as the Member knows very well, has a particular goal element in there regarding a vibrant Welsh language, which is a linchpin for all legislation and the way that we develop actions not only in Government but across the broader public sector. To suggest that it needs to be in the planning Bill as well is something that I do not accept, and there is the fact that we have the well-being of future generations Bill and a raft of policy around technical advice note 20 and the toolkit that was established alongside that, working with local authorities to make that implementation through guidance.

O ran y mater ynghylch diben strategol ar gyfer y Bil, rwyf wedi cwrdd â nifer o sefydliadau ynghylch y mater hwn. Mae'n ymddangos bod yr Aelod yn credu bod hyn yn cael ei wneud ar wahân i unrhyw Fil arall. Mewn gwirionedd, mae gennym y Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), ac iddo, fel y mae'r Aelod yn gwybod yn iawn, elfen o nod penodol ynglŷn ag iaith Gymraeg fywiog, sy'n echelbin ar gyfer pob deddfwriaeth a'r ffordd yr ydym yn datblygu camau gweithredu nid yn unig yn y Llywodraeth ond ar draws y sector cyhoeddus ehangach. Mae awgrymu bod angen i hynny fod yn y Bil cynllunio yn ogystal yn rhywbeth nad wyf yn ei dderbyn, ac mae'r ffaith fod gennym y Bil lles cenedlaethau'r dyfodol a llu o bolisïau ynghylch nodyn cyngor technegol 20 a'r pecyn cymorth a sefydlwyd ochr yn ochr â hynny, gan weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i roi hynny ar waith drwy ganllawiau.

I can also assure the Member that there is no planning policy that I am aware of in this Bill; this is a framework Bill. There is no overlap, and the fact is that planning policy will remain outside of it. Technical advice notes give us the flexibility and agility to change, subject to economic or environmental change. 'Planning Policy Wales' underpins all of our developments, with technical advice notes supporting that. The purpose of this Bill is to ensure that we can get smooth delivery of activity across our communities in order to grow the economy across Wales.

Gallaf hefyd sicrhau'r Aelod nad oes polisi cynllunio yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohono yn y Bil hwn; Bil fframwaith yw hwn. Nid oes gorgyffwrdd, a'r gwir yw y bydd polisi cynllunio'n parhau i fod y tu allan iddo. Mae nodiadau cyngor technegol yn rhoi'r hyblygrwydd a'r ystwythder inni newid, yn amodol ar newid economaidd neu amgylcheddol. Mae 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' yn sail i'n holl ddatblygiadau, gyda nodiadau cyngor technegol yn ategu hynny. Diben y Bil hwn yw sicrhau y gallwn roi gweithgarwch ar waith yn rhwydd ar draws ein cymunedau er mwyn tyfu'r economi ledled Cymru.

14:59 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister very much for issuing this important statement today, and also for his courtesy in clearing diary time last week for a comprehensive briefing of all party spokespeople in this area. This is a large and complex piece of proposed legislation, and I look forward to being involved in the scrutiny process over the coming months in the Environment and Sustainability Committee and the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i'r Gweinidog am roi'r datganiad pwysig hwn heddiw, a hefyd am ei gwrteisi wrth neilltuo amser yn ei ddyddiadur yr wythnos diwethaf i roi sesiwn friffio gynhwysfawr i holl lefarwyr y pleidiau yn y maes hwn. Mae hwn yn ddarn mawr a chymhleth o ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig, ac edrychaf ymlaen at fod yn rhan o'r broses graffu dros y misoedd nesaf yn y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol.

Minister, as I am sure that you will agree, the planning system is very much a central pillar of our Welsh economy. It defines our capacity to create jobs, to foster economic growth and to ensure sustainable investment in our country's future. Given this, it is important to acknowledge that the impetus for this Bill has been the recognition that the present planning system, although not fundamentally broken, has failed in several respects to enable the sustainable growth that we need as a nation. It has been marred by its slowness and its complexity and, above all, by inconsistencies across the 25 different planning authorities that currently exist. I will out myself as having served in my time on three different planning authorities simultaneously within Powys and the Brecon Beacons National Park. I must have been very sinful in a former life.

Weinidog, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno, mae'r system gynllunio yn sicr yn un o gonglfeini economi Cymru. Mae'n diffinio ein gallu i greu swyddi, i feithrin twf economaidd ac i sicrhau buddsoddi cynaliadwy yn nyfodol ein gwlad. O ystyried hyn, mae'n bwysig cydnabod mai'r hyn sydd wedi ysgogi'r Bil yw'r gydnabyddiaeth bod y system gynllunio bresennol, er nad yw wedi torri yn ei hanfod, wedi methu mewn sawl ffordd â galluogi'r twf cynaliadwy y mae ei angen arnom fel cenedl. Mae ei harafwch a'i chymhlethdod ac, yn anad dim, yr anghysondebau ar draws y 25 awdurdod cynllunio gwahanol sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, wedi ei llesteirio. Rwyf am ddatgan fy mod yn un a wasanaethodd yn ei dro ar dri awdurdod cynllunio gwahanol ar yr un pryd ym Mhowys a Pharc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog. Rhaid fy mod wedi bod yn bechadurus iawn mewn oes o'r blaen.

It is for these reasons that I welcome the publication of this Bill. Although it is not without its controversies—you have been upfront about the fact that it is a framework Bill without major policy content—I think that it is fair to say that the general response has been favourable from the business community. Hopefully, this can be built upon to deliver a much improved planning system. Perhaps the obvious controversy is around a new category of developments of national significance—DNS. While it may be a little cynical to point out that 'DNS' is an established sporting acronym for a non-starter, I fear that this is just how the idea may be interpreted across some of our communities, which fear that this is a sign of over-centralisation, reduced public input and, indeed, an increase in the democratic deficit that has already been referred to in this Chamber today. Given this, Minister, I was surprised to read in the Bill's explanatory memorandum that the adoption of this idea is viewed as having a neutral impact on the role of communities and interested parties. Minister, please, will you outline why you believe this to be the case, particularly given that there is clearly a reduction in the voice of local government in this area and particularly given the limited capacity of the crucial tier of town and community councils? They may have the theoretical right, but do they have the capacity, to take that up? Further to this, Minister, will you also outline why you have chosen to avoid using this Bill as an opportunity to enhance the role of communities in the wider planning process?

Am y rhesymau hyn rwyf yn croesawu cyhoeddi'r Bil hwn. Er nad yw heb gynnen—rydych wedi bod yn agored am y ffaith maiBil fframwaith ydyw heb gynnwys polisi mawr—credaf ei bod yn deg dweud bod yr ymateb yn gyffredinol wedi bod yn ffafriol o du'r gymuned fusnes. Rwyf yn gobeithio y gellir adeiladu ar hyn i ddarparu system gynllunio well o lawer. Efallai mai'r gynnen amlwg yw'r categori newydd o ddatblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol—DNS. Er efallai ei bod braidd yn sinigaidd nodi bod 'DNS' yn acronym adnabyddus ym myd y campau ar gyfer un nad yw'n cychwyn, mae arnaf ofn mai fel hyn y bydd y syniad yn cael ei ddehongli ar draws rhai o'n cymunedau, sydd yn ofni bod hyn yn arwydd o or-ganoli, llai o fewnbwn gan y cyhoedd ac, yn wir, cynnydd yn y diffyg democrataidd y cyfeiriwyd ato eisoes yn y Siambr hon heddiw. O ystyried hyn, Weinidog, synnais ddarllen ym memorandwm esboniadol y Bil yr ystyrir y bydd mabwysiadu'r syniad hwn yn cael effaith niwtral ar rôl cymunedau a phartïon â diddordeb. Weinidog, os gwelwch yn dda, a wnewch chi amlinellu pam yr ydych yn credu mai dyna'r sefyllfa, yn enwedig o ystyried bod lleihad amlwg yn llais llywodraeth leol yn y maes hwn ac yn enwedig o ystyried gallu cyfyngedig haen allweddol y cynghorau tref a chymuned? Efallai fod ganddynt hawl ddamcaniaethol, ond a oes ganddynt y gallu i fynd ar drywydd hynny? Yn ogystal, Weinidog, a wnewch chi hefyd amlinellu pam yr ydych wedi dewis osgoi defnyddio'r Bil hwn fel cyfle i wella rôl cymunedau yn y broses gynllunio ehangach?

Staying briefly on the issue of DNS, given that the documentation is fairly explicit about it being a reaction to how some local authorities have dealt with onshore wind projects in the past, to what extent do you intend to make the forthcoming definition regulations Silk-proof when Silk 2 is implemented, as it will be implemented, and energy consents are raised to 350 MW? Would you agree that the lower limit should be increased from the indicative 250 MW currently and that such powers should be returned to established local authority powers as a result? Pushing this point further, when Wales does secure responsibility for larger projects, be they energy or indeed any other potential DNS category outlined in annex B of 'Positive Planning', I would be grateful if you would outline also where you would see the role of Natural Resources Wales fitting into this new regime. As you will be aware, key decisions with regard to permitting and licensing are presently made by NRW rather than local authorities. Do you envisage these powers remaining with NRW under the new regime or do you intend to bring them in-house, under your control?

Ac aros yn gyflym ar fater DNS, o ystyried bod y ddogfennaeth yn nodi'n weddol glir mai adwaith ydyw i'r modd y mae rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi ymdrin â phrosiectau gwynt ar y tir yn y gorffennol, i ba raddau ydych chi'n bwriadu gwneud y rheoliadau diffinio sydd ar ddod yn ddiogel rhag Silk pan fydd Silk 2 yn cael ei weithredu, a bydd yn cael ei weithredu, a phan fydd cydsyniadau ynni'n codi i 350 MW? A fyddech yn cytuno y dylai'r terfyn isaf gael ei godio'r 250 MW dangosol ar hyn o bryd, ac y dylid dychwelyd pwerau o'r fath yn bwerau awdurdodau lleol sefydledig o ganlyniad? A gwthio'r pwynt hwn ymhellach, pan fydd Cymru'n sicrhau cyfrifoldeb dros brosiectau mwy, boed yn ynni neu'n wir yn unrhyw gategori DNS posibl arall a amlinellir yn atodiad B 'Cynllunio Cadarnhaol', byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech yn amlinellu hefyd lle y byddech yn gweld rôl Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn y drefn newydd hon. Fel y gwyddoch, mae penderfyniadau allweddol o ran caniatáu a thrwyddedu'n cael eu gwneud ar hyn o bryd gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn hytrach nag awdurdodau lleol. A ydych yn rhagweld y bydd y pwerau hyn yn aros gyda Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru o dan y drefn newydd, neu a ydych yn bwriadu dod â hwy'n fewnol, o dan eich rheolaeth chi?

Finally on DNS, there is the controversial issue of fracking. I know that you share some of my concerns about the fracking process. So, I hope that you also appreciate that the impacts of the process are spread across the geological strata and that, as such, they will not be limited to single planning authority areas, especially here in south Wales. Given this, Minister, are you minded to include all fracking applications on the DNS list at this time? Finally, I would like to point out the importance of the issue of retrospective planning permission. As we have previously discussed, this Bill will act to provide a disincentive to those who try to take advantage of the present system. How do you see that working in practice, Minister?

Yn olaf o ran DNS, mae mater dadleuol ffracio. Gwn eich bod yn rhannu rhai o'm pryderon innau am y broses ffracio. Felly, rwyf yn gobeithio eich bod hefyd yn cydnabod bod effeithiau'r broses wedi'u lledaenu ar draws y strata daearegol ac, yn hynny o beth, na fyddant wedi eu cyfyngu i ardaloedd awdurdodau cynllunio unigol, yn enwedig yma yn y de. O ystyried hyn, Weinidog, a ydych o blaid cynnwys pob cais ffracio ar y rhestr DNS ar hyn o bryd? Yn olaf, hoffwn dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd caniatâd cynllunio ôl-weithredol. Fel yr ydym wedi'i drafod o'r blaen, bydd y Bil hwn yn gwneud i'r rhai sy'n ceisio manteisio ar y system bresennol feddwl ddwywaith cyn gwneud hynny. Sut ydych chi'n gweld hynny'n gweithio'n ymarferol, Weinidog?

15:04 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank William Powell for his comments. I agree with many of the statements that the Member made, but not all of them.

Diolch i William Powell am ei sylwadau. Rwyf yn cytuno â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod, ond nid popeth.

If I may start with the issue he refers to regarding the link to the economy, there is a clear link between planning and the economy. That is why we advanced the Bill—in order to ensure that we could bring this Bill forward to ensure that it has the impact we wish it to have in developing a better Wales. Two words that I have used throughout the consultation process are 'enabling' and 'fairness'. We believe that those words describe the Bill very clearly in terms of the fact that, whatever side of the planning system you sit on—whether you are a developer or part of the community—we believe that that is what we should have. People should be treated fairly.

Os caf ddechrau â'r mater y mae'n cyfeirio ato o ran y cyswllt â'r economi, mae cyswllt clir rhwng cynllunio a'r economi. Dyna pam ein bod wedi symud y Bil yn ei flaen—i sicrhau y gallem gyflwyno'r Bil hwn er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn cael yr effaith yr ydym yn dymuno iddo'i chael er mwyn datblygu Cymru well. Mae dau air yr wyf wedi eu defnyddio drwy gydol y broses ymgynghori: 'galluogi' a 'tegwch'. Credwn fod y geiriau hynny'n disgrifio'r Bil yn glir iawn o ran y ffaith ein bod o'r farn, pa bynnag ochr i'r system gynllunio yr ydych yn eistedd arni—p'un a ydych yn ddatblygwr neu'n rhan o'r gymuned—mai dyna'r hyn y dylem ei gael. Dylai pobl gael eu trin yn deg.

The Member makes light of comments around DNS—developments of national significance. Let me say that this is a very important process that we are taking forward. The Member will be very aware—as he sat on, I think he said, three or four planning committees—that this is about leadership and opening the opportunity to ensure that we make decisions based on planning. I am not suggesting that the Member was involved in any of those processes, but it is sometimes much easier for a local planning authority to say, 'We can't make a decision on this planning application; it is too politically tricky. Give it to somebody else.' It then comes to the Planning Inspectorate or to the Assembly to make that decision and everybody is happy until we make a decision.

Mae'r Aelod yn gwneud sylwadau ysgafn ynghylch DNS—datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol. Gadewch imi ddweud bod hon yn broses bwysig iawn yr ydym yn ei datblygu. Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol iawn—gan ei fod wedi eistedd, credaf iddo ddweud, ar dri neu bedwar o bwyllgorau cynllunio—fod hyn yn ymwneud ag arweinyddiaeth a chynnig cyfle i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud penderfyniadau'n seiliedig ar gynllunio. Nid wyf yn awgrymu bod yr Aelod yn rhan o unrhyw un o'r prosesau hynny, ond weithiau mae'n haws o lawer i awdurdod cynllunio lleol ddweud, 'Ni allwn wneud penderfyniad ar y cais cynllunio hwn; mae'n rhy wleidyddol anodd. Rhowch ef i rywun arall.' Mae wedyn yn dod yn fater i'r Arolygiaeth Gynllunio neu i'r Cynulliad wneud y penderfyniad ac mae pawb yn hapus hyd nes inni wneud penderfyniad.

Now, I am saying that if you are a planning authority, you plan and make the decisions that you are supposed to make; if you will not, I will make them for you. The fact of the matter is that developments of national significance will be consulted on, in terms of what that level is, with communities and engaged parties to ensure that we get the level right, so that people, externally, understand the process around fairness, openness and transparency about where those determinations will be made. I do not mind being criticised for making a decision by a party, but what I do not like is having it pushed upon me for political reasons by people who are not leading the way in their planning authorities. It happens right across Wales; we see it all of the time.

Yn awr, rwyf yn dweud, os ydych yn awdurdod cynllunio, eich bod yn cynllunio ac yn gwneud y penderfyniadau yr ydych i fod i'w gwneud; os nad ydych, byddaf yn eu gwneud ar eich rhan. Y gwir yw yr ymgynghorir ar ddatblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol, o ran beth yw'r lefel honno, â chymunedau a phartïon sydd wedi ymgysylltu er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael y lefel yn iawn, fel y gall pobl, yn allanol, ddeall y broses o ran bod yn deg, yn agored ac yn dryloyw ynghylch ble y bydd y penderfyniadau hynny'n cael eu gwneud. Nid oes ots gennyf gael fy meirniadu gan blaid am wneud penderfyniad, ond yr hyn nad wyf yn ei hoffi yw i hynny gael ei wthio arnaf am resymau gwleidyddol gan bobl nad ydynt yn arwain y ffordd yn eu hawdurdodau cynllunio. Mae'n digwydd ar hyd a lled Cymru; rydym yn ei weld drwy'r amser.

I will not make a decision on whether fracking should be a development of national significance. Again, that is a policy objective and I would be interested to understand what the consultation process comes back with and whether it should be in or out.

Nid wyf am wneud penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylai ffracio fod yn ddatblygiad o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n amcan polisi a byddai'n dda gennyf gael gweld canfyddiadau'r broses ymgynghori, ac a ddylai fod i mewn neu allan.

How are we engaging communities? One example is pre-application consultation—making it statutory on major developments. Developers must go and talk to their communities and demonstrate, before their application is submitted, how they have done that. That is about engaging the communities that you represent.

Sut ydym ni'n ymgysylltu â chymunedau? Un enghraifft yw ymgynghori cyn cyflwyno cais—gwneud hynny'n statudol ar ddatblygiadau mawr. Rhaid i ddatblygwyr fynd i siarad â'u cymunedau a dangos, cyn i'w cais gael ei gyflwyno, sut y maent wedi gwneud hynny. Mae hynny'n ymwneud ag ymgysylltu â'r cymunedau yr ydych yn eu cynrychioli.

I have a final point, if I may, Presiding Officer. The Member asks about futureproofing; Silk 2 is on the Member's mind. On permitting and licensing, again, and changes to the DNS, that is why we are using secondary legislation, so that we can make amendments to that process subject to the listing of what should and should not be on the face of the Bill, to give us flexibility should changes happen regarding Silk or any other devolution settlement. We are futureproofing the Bill for some time to come.

Mae gennyf un pwynt olaf, os caf, Lywydd. Mae'r Aelod yn gofyn am ddiogelu at y dyfodol; mae Silk 2 ar feddwl yr Aelod. Ynghylch caniatáu a thrwyddedu, unwaith eto, a newidiadau i'r DNS, dyna pam ein bod yn defnyddio is-ddeddfwriaeth, fel y gallwn wneud newidiadau i'r broses yn amodol ar y rhestr o'r hyn a ddylai ac na ddylai fod ar wyneb y Bil, i roi hyblygrwydd inni pe digwyddai newidiadau o ran Silk neu unrhyw setliad datganoli arall. Rydym yn diogelu'r Bil at y dyfodol am beth amser i ddod.

15:07 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, could I welcome the aims of this Bill to achieve a fair and resilient planning system? I also offer you my support for your aim of reducing the number of planning authorities; I think that that will be welcomed across Wales. I think, to be resilient, we have to look at the number of planning authorities and, certainly, 25, in my opinion, is far too many.

Weinidog, a gaf fi groesawu amcanion y Bil hwn i sicrhau system gynllunio deg a chydnerth? Rwyf finnau hefyd yn cynnig fy nghefnogaeth i'ch nod o leihau nifer yr awdurdodau cynllunio; credaf y bydd hynny'n cael ei groesawu ledled Cymru. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni, er mwyn bod yn gydnerth, edrych ar nifer yr awdurdodau cynllunio ac, yn sicr, mae 25, yn fy marn i, yn ormod o lawer.

Could I ask how you intend to convey the criteria that will determine whether a local planning authority has consistently poorly performed? How will you convey that to people who may want to submit a major planning application directly to you as Minister, or to Government Ministers?

A gaf fi ofyn sut yr ydych yn bwriadu cyfleu'r meini prawf a fydd yn pennu a yw awdurdod cynllunio lleol wedi perfformio'n gyson wael? Sut y byddwch yn cyfleu hynny i bobl ygall fod arnynt eisiau cyflwyno cais cynllunio mawr yn uniongyrchol i chi fel Gweinidog, neu i Weinidogion y Llywodraeth?

15:08

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for her concise questions. The Member is right; I am not hung up on numbers, regarding structures. I think that what we need to aim for is a resilient service. As we have fewer applications and less funding going into the planning system, we have to ensure that, across Wales, wherever you are, you will be dealt with fairly. We currently have 25 operational systems in the planning system. That is not good for business in Wales and it is something that we must address. I will address that through the Bill process. We will seek to merge some planning authorities as we move through the legislation process.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiynau cryno. Mae'r Aelod yn iawn; nid wyf yn poeni'n ormodol am niferoedd, o ran strwythurau. Credaf mai'r hyn y mae angen inni anelu ato yw gwasanaeth cydnerth. Gan fod gennym lai o geisiadau a llai o arian yn mynd i mewn i'r system gynllunio, mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau, ledled Cymru, ble bynnag yr ydych, y byddwch yn cael eich trin yn deg. Ar hyn o bryd mae gennym 25 o systemau gweithredol yn y system gynllunio. Nid yw hynny'n dda i fusnes yng Nghymru, ac mae'n rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni roi sylw iddo. Byddaf yn ymdrin â hynny drwy broses y Bil. Byddwn yn ceisio uno rhai awdurdodau cynllunio wrth inni symud drwy'r broses ddeddfwriaethol.

The issue that the Member raises—sorry—

Mae'r mater y mae'r Aelod yn ei godi—mae'n ddrwg gennyf—

15:09

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It was about how people will get the criteria for poorly performing authorities.

Roedd yn ymwneud â'r ffordd y bydd pobl yn cael y meini prawf ar gyfer awdurdodau sy'n perfformio'n wael.

15:09

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you. I appreciate the leniency of the Presiding Officer; I had not noted that down.

Diolch. Rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi trugaredd y Llywydd; nid oeddwn wedi nodi hynny.

On the issue regarding annual performance reports, local planning authorities will have to issue a report regarding how they are performing against criteria set out by us. That will be a public document and will enable us to assess whether a planning authority is failing or otherwise. Therefore, we will look to the customer—as I like to call them now—being able to submit applications directly to Welsh Ministers, subject to an acknowledged failed local authority, moving forward.

O ran adroddiadau perfformiad blynyddol, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol gyhoeddi adroddiad ynghylch sut y maent yn perfformio yn erbyn meini prawf a osodwyd gennym ni. Bydd yn ddogfen gyhoeddus a bydd yn ein galluogi i asesu a yw awdurdod cynllunio'n methu neu fel arall. Felly, byddwn am i'r cwsmeriaid—fel yr wyf yn hoffi eu galw yn awr—allu cyflwyno ceisiadau yn uniongyrchol i Weinidogion Cymru, yn amodol ar gydnabod bod awdurdod lleol wedi methu, wrth symud ymlaen.

15:09

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, mae'r datganiad yn sôn am y fframwaith yn cefnogi defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg. Addawodd y Prif Weinidog i gymryd pob cam ymarferol i atgyfnerthu'r Gymraeg o fewn y system gynllunio. Mae Julie Morgan wedi sôn am hynny. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn bod sylw dyledus yn broses ymarferol wrth ystyried Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn ei gweithgareddau, felly pam nad yw sylw dyledus yn broses ymarferol ar gyfer ein system gynllunio, neu o leiaf yn llai ymarferol na fframwaith?

Minister, the statement talks of the framework supporting the use of the Welsh language. The First Minister promised to take every practical step to reinforce the Welsh language within the planning system. Julie Morgan has mentioned this. The Welsh Government accepts that due regard is a practical process in terms of considering the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in its activities, so why is due regard not a practical process in our planning system, or at least less practical than a framework?

15:10 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do not recognise the Member's question with regard to the suggestion that we are, effectively, doing nothing in the planning system to support the Welsh language. As I mentioned earlier on, we have technical advice note 20 and the toolkit associated with that, which we introduced last year, which is a strong toolkit, operated by local authorities in terms of implementing the advice note. Alongside that, we have the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill, which is key to ensuring that the Welsh language is a goal; I know that the Member scrutinised me on this very issue yesterday. The fact is that we are recognising this as a fundamental issue that we have to address across all our policies, including the Welsh Government and other parts of the public sector. We would be isolating the Welsh language, actually, if we were to include it in this Bill, when we have a much broader approach that encompasses the Welsh language. The Welsh Language Commissioner, introduced by the Government, is something that we should be very proud about, in terms of the actions that we have taken to support the Welsh language. We will continue to do so in a more wide-ranging way that the First Minister is very keen to pursue in terms of the future generations Bill, to ensure that it overlaps in its interaction with this Bill, but not specifically titled, as the Member was hoping to see, by the sounds of it.

Nid wyf yn cydnabod cwestiwn yr Aelod o ran yr awgrym ein bod, i bob pwrpas, yn gwneud dim yn y system gynllunio i gefnogi'r Gymraeg. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae gennym nodyn cyngor technegol 20 a'r pecyn cymorth sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny, a gyflwynwyd gennym y llynedd, sy'n becyn cymorth cryf, a weithredir gan awdurdodau lleol o ran gweithredu'r nodyn cyngor. Ochr yn ochr â hynny, mae gennym y Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), sy'n allweddol er mwyn sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn nod; gwn fod yr Aelod wedi craffu arnaf ar yr union fater hwn ddoe. Y gwir yw ein bod yn cydnabod hyn fel mater sylfaenol y mae'n rhaid inni roi sylw iddo ar draws ein holl bolisïau, gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru a rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus. Byddem yn ynysu'r Gymraeg, mewn gwirionedd, pe baem yn ei chynnwys yn y Bil hwn, pan fod gennym ymagwedd ehangach o lawer sy'n cwmpasu'r Gymraeg. Mae Comisiynydd y Gymraeg, a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth, yn rhywbeth y dylem fod yn falch iawn yn ei gylch, o ran y camau yr ydym wedi'u cymryd i gefnogi'r Gymraeg. Byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny mewn ffordd fwy eang ei chwmpas y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn awyddus iawn i fynd ar ei thrywydd o ran Bil cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn gorgyffwrdd o ran ei ryngweithio â'r Bil hwn, ond heb fod â theitl penodol, fel yr oedd yr Aelod yn gobeithio ei weld, yn ôl pob tebyg.

15:11 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y drafferth yw, Weinidog, gan gario ymlaen gyda'r un pwynt, fod y comisiynydd iaith rydych chi newydd ei glodfori wedi pwyntio ms mai dim ond hanner cynghorau Cymru sy'n defnyddio'r cynlluniau datblygu lleol i sôn am y Gymraeg a sut maen nhw'n mynd i gefnogi'r Gymraeg yn eu cymunedau. Rydych wedi dibynnu, yn eich datganiad heddiw, ar y cynlluniau lleol hyn fel y cerbyd i gario polisïau'r Gymraeg, ac mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n methu ar hyn o bryd. Felly, pa gamau y tu hwnt i'r Bil hwn y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn rhan o'r ystyriaethau tu fewn i'r cynlluniau datblygu lleol a hefyd ar y lefel strategol rydych chi newydd sôn amdani? Os ydych yn sôn am ardaloedd teithio i waith, ffigurau tai a thai newydd, rydych yn effeithio ar yr iaith, ac mae eisiau i'r iaith Gymraeg fod yn rhan o'r ystyriaethau, nid yn unig yn lleol ond ar lefel strategol a chenedlaethol hefyd. I mi, nid yw datganiad heddiw yn cyflawni'r hyn roedd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ddweud yn y datganiad polisi, sef bod eisiau cymryd pob cam ymarferol i gryfhau'r iaith Gymraeg yn y system gynllunio. Rwy'n meddwl bod camau eraill y gallwch eu cymryd.

The difficulty, Minister, carrying on with the same point, is that the language commissioner you have just praised has pointed out that only half of Welsh councils use the local development plans to make reference to the Welsh language and how they are going to support the Welsh language in their communities. You have relied, in your statement today, on these local plans as the vehicle to carry Welsh language policies, and it is clear that that is failing at present. So, what steps over and above this Bill will you take to ensure that the language is part of the considerations within the local development plans and also at the strategic level that you have just mentioned? If you are talking about travel to work areas, housing figures and new housing developments, you are having an impact on the language, and the language needs to be part of the considerations, not only locally but also at a strategic and national level. For me, today's statement does not achieve what the First Minister said in his policy statement, namely that every practical step should be taken to strengthen the language in the planning system. I think that there are other steps that you could take.

Rydych chi wedi sôn sawl gwaith yn y datganiad heddiw am Fil llesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, sydd hefyd yn eiddo i chi fel Gweinidog. Mae'r Gymraeg ar wyneb y Bil hwnnw—nid dim ond y Gymraeg, ond sawl peth arall: 'Cymru sy'n fwy cyfartal', 'Cymru lewyrchus' a 'Cymru gydnerth.' Yr hyn sy'n cael ei adael ar hyn o bryd yn y datganiad a'r Bil fel ag y mae yw eich bod eisiau fframwaith a phroses, ond nid yw'n glir pa werthoedd a phwrpas sydd gennych i'r system gynllunio yng Nghymru. Rydych yn cyfeirio mewn Biliau eraill at bwrpasau a gwerthoedd y Llywodraeth, ond nid yn y Bil cynllunio. Rwy'n cynnig y dylech o leiaf ddatgan ar wyneb y Bil hwn rai o'r nodau a'r pwrpasau sydd gennych fel Llywodraeth ar gyfer y system gynllunio. Iawn, peidiwch â rhoi'r manylion a'r nodiadau cyngor technegol ac ati yn y Bil—mae hynny'n ddigon teg—ond dylai'r Bil hwn gyflwyno nodau'r Llywodraeth yn ogystal â gweithdrefn cynllunio.

You have mentioned several times in your statement today the wellbeing of future generations Bill, which is also a Bill of yours as Minister. The Welsh language is on the face of that Bill—not only the Welsh language, but several other things: 'a more equitable Wales', 'a prosperous Wales' and 'a resiliant Wales'. What is omitted from the statement and the Bill as it stands is that you want a framework and a process, but it is not clear what values and purposes you might have for the planning system in Wales. You refer in other Bills to the Government's purposes and values, but not in this Bill. I propose that you should at least state on the face of this Bill some of the aims and objectives that you as a Government have for the planning system. Okay, do not put the details and the technical advice notes et cetera in the Bill—that is fair enough—but this Bill should introduce the Government's objectives as well as the planning procedure.

15:14

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am not sure that I agree with the Member. I think that we have a great record in terms of the promotion of the Welsh language and that is something that we should all be incredibly proud of here in Wales, particularly in this party. The fact of the matter is that the wellbeing of future generations Bill has a specific role in terms of encompassing all legislation and all activity about sustainable development. The whole purpose of the Bill is to ensure that our policies, and those of the broader public sector, are strengthened in their view of how they deal with the Welsh language as one element of community wellbeing. I do not see that we need to put that in any shape in terms of a line within the Bill for us to understand the strategic purpose of this Bill, because it is defined within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill very clearly, which encompasses all legislation that we move forward with.

Nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn cytuno â'r Aelod. Credaf fod gennym record wych o ran hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y dylem i gyd fod yn hynod falch ohono yma yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yn y blaid hon. Y gwir amdani yw bod gan Fil llesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol rôl benodol o ran cwmpasu'r holl ddeddfwriaeth a'r holl weithgarwch o ran datblygu cynaliadwy. Holl bwrpas y Bil yw sicrhau bod ein polisïau, a rhai'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach, yn cael eu cryfhau o ran y ffordd y maent yn ymdrin â'r Gymraeg fel un elfen o les cymunedol. Nid wyf yn credu bod angen inni roi hynny ar unrhyw ffurf o ran llinell o fewn y Bil er mwyn inni ddeall diben strategol y Bil hwn, gan ei fod yn cael ei ddiffinio o fewn Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) yn glir iawn , sy'n cwmpasu holl ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â hi.

15:15

Datganiad: Cymwys am Oes: Cynllun Gwella Addysg ar gyfer Cymru

Statement: Qualified for Life: An Education Improvement Plan for Wales

Y

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Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Minister for Education and Skills, Huw Lewis.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, Huw Lewis.

15:15

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Presiding Officer, the Welsh Government has successfully implemented a wide range of reforms, such as the literacy and numeracy framework, reading and numeracy tests, and rolled out the Master's in educational practice. This summer we had a good set of GCSE and A-level results. To put this in context, the statistics published last month show the biggest jump in 15-year-olds achieving the level 2 threshold, including a grade A* to C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics, since records began in 2006-07.

Lywydd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi llwyddo i roi ystod eang o ddiwygiadau ar waith, megis y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd, profion darllen a rhifedd, ac wedi cyflwyno'r radd Meistr mewn ymarfer addysgol. Yr haf hwn cawsom gyfres dda o ganlyniadau TGAU a Safon Uwch. I roi hyn yn ei gyd-destun, mae'r ystadegau a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf yn dangos y naid fwyaf yn niferoedd y bobl ifanc 15 mlwydd oed o ran cyflawni trothwy lefel 2, gan gynnwys gradd A* i C mewn Saesneg neu Gymraeg iaith gyntaf a mathemateg, ers i gofnodion ddechrau yn 2006-07.

While credit must go to pupils and teachers, I am convinced that the policies that we have implemented in recent years are now beginning to bear fruit. These are the policies that were set out in 'Improving schools', published in October 2012. The 'Improving schools' plan comes to the end of its timeline of actions at the end of this year. I have always intended to refresh the 'Improving schools' plan, and it was timely to receive 'Improving Schools in Wales: An OECD Perspective' in April 2014. We commissioned the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to undertake an assessment of education in Wales, taking into account the PISA 2012 results.

Er bod yn rhaid canmol disgyblion ac athrawon, rwyf wedi fy argyhoeddi bod y polisïau yr ydym wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf erbyn hyn yn dechrau dwyn ffrwyth. Y rhain yw'r polisïau a amlinellwyd yn 'Gwella ysgolion', a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2012.Mae'r cynllun 'Gwella Ysgolion' yn dod at ddiwedd ei amserlen o gamau gweithredu ddiwedd eleni. Roedd yn fwriad gennyf erioed i adnewyddu'r cynllun 'Gwella Ysgolion', a chawsom 'Gwella Ysgolion yng Nghymru: Persbectif OECD' yn amserol ym mis Ebrill 2014. Comisiynwyd y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd gennym i gynnal asesiad o addysg yng Nghymru, gan ystyried canlyniadau PISA 2012.

'Qualified for Life—An education improvement plan for 3 to 19-year-olds in Wales' sets out our vision and aims for education up to 2020. It sets out what we will do over the course of the next six years, which, in part, responds to the criticism in the OECD's review that we need a longer term vision for Wales. The document is structured around a clear vision that learners in Wales will enjoy teaching and learning that inspires them to succeed, in an education community that works co-operatively and aspires to be great, and where the potential of every child and young person is actively developed. Our vision is supported by a single aim: that every child and young person should benefit from excellent teaching and learning.

Mae 'Cymwys am Oes—Cynllun gwella addysg ar gyfer dysgwyr 3 i 19 oed yng Nghymru' yn nodi ein gweledigaeth a'n hamcanion ar gyfer addysg hyd at 2020. Mae'n nodi'r hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud yn ystod y chwe blynedd nesaf, sydd, yn rhannol, mewn ymateb i'r feirniadaeth yn adolygiad yr OECD bod arnom angen gweledigaeth fwy hirdymor i Gymru. Mae'r ddogfen wedi ei strwythuro o amgylch gweledigaeth glir y bydd dysgwyr yng Nghymru yn mwynhau addysgu a dysgu sy'n eu hysbrydoli i lwyddo, mewn cymuned addysg sy'n gweithio'n gydweithredol ac yn ceisio bod yn wych, a lle eir ati i ddatblygu potensial pob plentyn a pherson ifanc. Mae ein gweledigaeth yn seiliedig ar un nod: y dylai bob plentyn a pherson ifanc elwa ar addysgu a dysgu rhagorol.

Along with a clear expression of our long-term vision for learners' success in Wales, we are setting out a clear plan of action to turn our objectives into reality and to secure sustained improvement across education. These are set out in a delivery time line. We will regularly monitor progress and will publish an annual report card to evidence this against a range of performance indicators.

Ynghyd â mynegiant clir o'n gweledigaeth hirdymor ar gyfer llwyddiant dysgwyr yng Nghymru, rydym yn amlinellu cynllun gweithredu clir i wireddu ein hamcanion ac i sicrhau gwelliant parhaus ar draws maes addysg. Mae'r rhain wedi'u nodi mewn amserlen cyflenwi. Byddwn yn monitro cynnydd yn rheolaidd a byddwn yn cyhoeddi cerdyn adroddiad blynyddol i ddangos tystiolaeth o hyn yn erbyn ystod o ddangosyddion perfformiad.

PISA is one of the measures of how our education system delivers, and I continue to emphasise its importance. Schools should prepare students for their working lives. We know that today's education influences tomorrow's economy.

Mae PISA yn un o'r mesurau o sut y mae ein system addysg yn cyflawni, ac rwyf yn parhau i bwysleisio ei bwysigrwydd. Dylai ysgolion baratoi myfyrwyr am eu bywyd gwaith. Rydym yn gwybod bod addysg heddiw'n dylanwadu ar economi yfory.

I have given serious thought to the PISA target that was set back in 2011, which was to be in the top-20 performing countries in PISA 2015. This target was the subject of much criticism by the OECD. In its view, the challenge with this type of target is that the absolute level of student proficiency that we are aspiring to is unclear. Educators and learners cannot connect with an ambition phrased in these terms and do not know what they need to do to help achieve it. I have therefore decided to set an absolute ambition for PISA that can be clearly understood by the education profession. Therefore, I have set our ambition within 'Qualified for life' to achieve scores of 500 in each of the three domains tested by PISA—reading, mathematics and science—in the PISA tests of 2021. This ambition is hardly less stretching than the target that we currently have. To be ranked twentieth in 2012, we would have had to have scored 501 in mathematics, which was the main domain tested at that time.

Rwyf wedi meddwl o ddifrif am y targed PISA a osodwyd yn ôl yn 2011, sef bod yn yr 20 uchaf o wledydd o ran perfformiad yn PISA 2015. Cafodd y targed hwn lawer o feirniadaeth gan y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd . Yn eu barn hwy, yr her gyda'r math hwn o darged yw nad yw'r lefel absoliwt o hyfedredd myfyrwyr yr ydym yn amcanu ato yn glir. Ni all addysgwyr a dysgwyr gysylltu ag uchelgais sydd wedi'i eirio yn y termau hyn ac nid ydynt yn gwybod beth sydd angen iddynt ei wneud i helpu i'w gyflawni. Rwyf wedi penderfynu felly i bennu uchelgais absoliwt ar gyfer PISA y gall y proffesiwn addysg ei ddeall yn glir. Felly, rwyf wedi gosod ein huchelgais o fewn 'Cymwys am oes' i gyflawni sgôr o 500 ym mhob un o dri maes profi PISA—darllen, mathemateg a gwyddoniaeth—ym mhrofion PISA 2021. Nid yw'r uchelgais mewn gwirionedd yn llai heriol na'r targed sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. I fod yn yr ugeinfed safle yn 2012, byddem wedi gorfod sgorio 501 mewn mathemateg, sef y prif faes a brofwyd bryd hynny.

As well as aiming for membership of the 500 club, we will aim to significantly reduce the percentage of learners achieving PISA proficiency level 2 or below. This is absolutely right. It is critical that, alongside raising attainment for all, we focus attention to reduce the long tail of underperformance too often associated with deprivation. The OECD is clear that the minimum level of proficiency that allows young people the best life chances is PISA level 2. For those young people who score below level 2 in mathematics, the OECD considers that they are unable to participate fully in modern society.

Yn ogystal â cheisio bod yn aelod o'r clwb 500, byddwn yn ceisio lleihau'n sylweddol canran y dysgwyr sy'n cyflawni hyfedredd PISA lefel 2 neu is. Mae hyn yn hollol gywir. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod, ochr yn ochr â chodi cyrhaeddiad i bawb, yn canolbwyntio sylw ar leihau cynffon hir tanberfformio sy'n rhy aml yn gysylltiedig ag amddifadedd. Mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd yn glir mai'r lefel isaf o hyfedredd sy'n caniatáu'r cyfleoedd bywyd gorau i bobl ifanc yw PISA lefel 2. Mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd o'r farn nad yw'r bobl ifanc hynny sy'n sgorio llai na lefel 2 mewn mathemateg yn gallu cymryd rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas fodern.

We can see the scale of the challenge and the ambition when we look at our performance in PISA 2012 in mathematics. Some 29% were represented in this group of underperformers—more than a quarter of our young people assessed. By adopting the new 500 target, teachers will be provided with the descriptors of the proficiency levels so that there will be clarity about what it is that is expected that our young people can do.

Gallwn weld maint yr her a'r uchelgais wrth edrych ar ein perfformiad mathemateg yn PISA 2012. Roedd tua 29% wedi'u cynrychioli yn y grŵp hwn o danberfformwyr—mwy na chwarter ein pobl ifanc a aseswyd. Drwy fabwysiadu'r targed 500 newydd, bydd athrawon yn cael y disgrifwyr o'r lefelau hyfedredd fel y ceir eglurder ynghylch yr hyn y mae disgwyl i'n pobl ifanc allu ei wneud.

Let there be no doubt that this ambition is incredibly challenging, particularly as the main domain in PISA in 2021 will be mathematics, which is historically our weakest domain. To achieve 500 in mathematics, we will need to secure improvement of the magnitude of around 7% across the board. This will be the true test of the success of 'Qualified for life': to educate a generation of young people who are equipped with the skills necessary for successful and fulfilling lives. Excellent teaching and learning should be the right of every child and every young person.

Ni ddylid bod unrhyw amheuaeth bod yr uchelgais hwn yn hynod heriol, yn enwedig gan mai'r prif faes PISA yn 2021 fydd mathemateg, sef ein maes gwannaf yn hanesyddol. I gyflawni 500 mewn mathemateg, bydd angen inni sicrhau gwelliant o faint tua 7% yn gyffredinol. Dyma fydd y gwir brawf o lwyddiant 'Cymwys am oes': addysgu cenhedlaeth o bobl ifanc sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau sydd eu hangen i fyw bywydau llwyddiannus a boddhaus. Dylai fod gan bob plentyn a phob person ifanc hawl i ddysgu ac addysgu rhagorol.

15:21

Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister for his statement this afternoon and for the written statement and the documentation last week. We on this side of the Chamber share the vision for learners across Wales to be qualified for life, as improving the Welsh education system is integral to strengthening the Welsh economy. Of course, the document highlights four key objectives, alongside indicators in areas where the Welsh Government plans to improve and implement various actions. That is something that I welcome.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma ac am y datganiad ysgrifenedig a'r dogfennau yr wythnos diwethaf. Rydym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn rhannu'r weledigaeth i ddysgwyr ledled Cymru fod yn gymwys am oes, gan fod gwella system addysg Cymru'n rhan annatod o gryfhau economi Cymru. Wrth gwrs, mae'r ddogfen yn amlygu pedwar amcan allweddol, ochr yn ochr â dangosyddion mewn meysydd lle mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu gwella a chymryd camau amrywiol. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei groesawu.

Now, most of today's statement, of course, talks about the Welsh Government's new target of achieving scores of 500 in the PISA assessments in 2021. Even though the Minister talks a lot about changing this target, I am still not clear as to the rationale for changing the target in the first place, given that it was only last year that he said that ditching the target was the easy way out. As has already been said in the Chamber today, this new PISA target would, assuming other UK nations stand still, improve Wales's UK ranking from the worst to the second worst in the UK. So, how does this new target sit with the Minister's comments that he did not want to lower pupils' ambitions? Can he guarantee that he will not change this target once again? He claims that this ambition is no less stretching than the target that we currently have, but, clearly, he has downgraded the target now.

Nawr, mae'r rhan fwyaf o ddatganiad heddiw, wrth gwrs, yn sôn am darged newydd Llywodraeth Cymru o gyflawni sgôr o 500 yn yr asesiadau PISA yn 2021. Er bod y Gweinidog yn siarad llawer am newid y targed hwn, nid wyf yn glir o hyd ynghylch y rhesymeg dros newid y targed yn y lle cyntaf, o gofio mai dim ond y llynedd y dywedodd mai cael gwared ar y targed fyddai'r ffordd allan hawdd. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes yn y Siambr heddiw, byddai'r targed PISA newydd hwn, gan dybio bod gwledydd eraill y DU yn aros yn eu hunfan, yn gwella safle Cymru yn y DU o'r gwaethaf i'r ail waethaf yn y DU. Felly, sut y mae'r targed newydd hwn yn cyd-fynd â sylwadau'r Gweinidog nad oedd arno eisiau gostwng uchelgeisiau disgyblion? A all ef warantu na wnaiff newid y targed hwn unwaith eto? Mae'n honni nad yw'r uchelgais hwn yn ddim llai uchelgeisiol na'r targed sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, ond, yn amlwg, mae wedi israddio'r targed erbyn hyn.

The first of the key objectives in this improvement plan relates to the workforce and the need for high-quality teachers so that students' learning needs are fully addressed. I note that the Minister has already introduced the new deal for the workforce, which encourages teachers to take more ownership of their own professional development. Can you tell us how the new deal is being monitored to ensure that best practice is adopted and shared among the profession?

Mae'r cyntaf o'r amcanion allweddol yn y cynllun gwella hwn yn ymwneud â'r gweithlu a'r angen am athrawon o ansawdd uchel fel bod anghenion dysgu myfyrwyr yn cael eu diwallu'n llawn. Sylwaf fod y Gweinidog eisoes wedi cyflwyno'r fargen newydd i'r gweithlu, sy'n annog athrawon i gymryd mwy o berchnogaeth o'u datblygiad proffesiynol eu hunain. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym sut y mae'r fargen newydd yn cael ei monitro i sicrhau bod arfer gorau'n cael ei fabwysiadu a'i rannu ymhlith y proffesiwn?

It is also imperative that teachers are fully prepared to handle children with additional learning difficulties, and I am pleased that the report recognises the importance of individual development plans. There is a suggestion that these could be extended to all learners in Wales and, therefore, perhaps the Minister could tell us whether the Welsh Government is considering this in the future.

Mae hefyd yn hollbwysig bod athrawon yn gwbl barod i drin plant sydd ag anawsterau dysgu ychwanegol, ac rwyf yn falch bod yr adroddiad yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cynlluniau datblygiad unigol. Mae awgrym y gellid ymestyn y rhain i bob dysgwr yng Nghymru ac, felly, efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n ystyried hyn yn y dyfodol.

Naturally, it is important that the curriculum is as engaging as possible for learners. I appreciate that Professor Donaldson is currently looking at these arrangements, but I would be grateful if the Minister could update us on the progress of the youth engagement and progression framework, which identifies and provides support to those disengaged with the system.

Yn naturiol, mae'n bwysig bod y cwricwlwm mor ddeniadol â phosibl i ddysgwyr. Rwyf yn sylweddoli bod yr Athro Donaldson wrthi'n edrych ar y trefniadau hyn ar hyn o bryd, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynt y fframwaith ymgysylltu a datblygu ieuenctid, sy'n nodi ac yn darparu cymorth i'r rhai sydd wedi ymddieithrio â'r system.

It is essential that any engagement framework works with any not in education, employment or training reduction strategy, so I am pleased that the Welsh Government is introducing a youth guarantee to ensure that all young people are offered some kind of provision post 16. However, perhaps the Minister would agree to publish an annual update following the launch of the guarantee, so that we can monitor the progress in this specific area.

Mae'n hanfodol bod unrhyw fframwaith ymgysylltu'n gweithio gydag unrhyw strategaeth i leihau'r niferoedd nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, felly rwyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cyflwyno gwarant ieuenctid i sicrhau bod pob person ifanc yn cael cynnig rhyw fath o ddarpariaeth ôl-16. Fodd bynnag, efallai y byddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno i gyhoeddi diweddariad blynyddol yn dilyn lansiad y warant, fel y gallwn fonitro cynnydd yn y maes penodol hwn.

Any qualifications that our pupils achieve in Wales must be meaningful and provide young people with cast-iron guarantees that their results will be recognised across the UK and further afield. I understand that the Welsh Government will be establishing Qualifications Wales, which we welcome, as an independent body to monitor the qualifications system, but it would be useful to know when the establishment of Qualifications Wales is likely to take place. Is it something that we are likely to see during this academic year, for example?

Mae'n rhaid i unrhyw gymwysterau y mae ein disgyblion yn eu cyflawni yng Nghymru fod yn ystyrlon a rhoi gwarantau cadarn i bobl ifanc y caiff eu canlyniadau eu cydnabod ledled y DU a thu hwnt. Deallaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n sefydlu Cymwysterau Cymru, a chroesawn hynny, fel corff annibynnol i fonitro'r system gymwysterau, ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol gwybod pryd mae Cymwysterau Cymru'n debygol o gael ei sefydlu. A yw'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn debygol o'i weld yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd hon, er enghraifft?

We, on this side of the Chamber, welcome the fourth strategic objective, which effectively calls for more collaboration and mutual support to raise standards in schools. I note that the Minister will indeed be very busy in this area, according to the report. I am particularly pleased that the governance framework will be reviewed to make it more flexible, and I note the good work of our governors. Therefore, any movement to enable bodies to appoint the right people with the necessary skills is important. Perhaps the Minister could update us on what work the Welsh Government has done in this specific area.

Rydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, yn croesawu'r pedwerydd amcan strategol, sydd mewn gwirionedd yn galw am fwy o gydweithio a chyd-gefnogaeth i godi safonau mewn ysgolion. Sylwaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn wir yn brysur iawn yn y maes hwn, yn ôl yr adroddiad. Rwyf yn arbennig o falch y caiff y fframwaith llywodraethu ei adolygu i'w wneud yn fwy hyblyg, ac rwyf yn nodi gwaith da ein llywodraethwyr. Felly, mae unrhyw symudiad i alluogi cyrff i benodi'r bobl iawn â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol yn bwysig. Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am unrhyw waith y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i wneud yn y maes penodol hwn.

In closing, I would like to add our support for the publication of a Wales report card. It will be essential that the monitoring of this new policy is conducted efficiently and effectively. The Minister has recognised the importance of monitoring the system, and I look forward to constructively contributing to the monitoring and scrutiny of this new policy.

I gloi, hoffwn ychwanegu ein cefnogaeth i gyhoeddi cerdyn adroddiad Gymru. Bydd yn hanfodol bod y polisi newydd hwn yn cael ei fonitro'n effeithlon ac yn effeithiol. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd monitro'r system, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gyfrannu'n adeiladol at fonitro'r polisi newydd hwn a chraffu arno.

15:26

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Paul Davies for what sounds like a broad welcome for the principles that I have outlined in 'Qualified for life'. He asked specifically about the rationale behind the alterations to the PISA target, and the rationale behind it is simple: it is an offer to the teaching profession, in particular, of a more useful means by which it can measure the progress of young people in its charge. To set a headteacher or any teacher, really, a target of simply saying, 'Be in the top 20 of PISA', well, that is an unmeasurable aspiration, as it is difficult to know what that top 20 is going to be from one round to the next. There are no measures by which classroom teachers can rate themselves against such a target; it is a rhetorical target. However, to say, 'Score 500 as the target for your young people,' that is a measurable aspiration. In fact, I have made available mock PISA tests to schools up and down Wales, via which they can measure exactly where they stand at any point in time in relation to the 500 target, and measure exactly where they are in relation to schools across the world. Therefore, every school will now have something to get its teeth into, in terms of the measurement of progress. In terms of the ambition of the target, let me just say this: no home nation has ever hit a score of 500 in mathematics—none of them have, ourselves included. There is no lack of ambition within this target.

Diolch i Paul Davies am yr hyn sy'n swnio fel croeso bras i'r egwyddorion yr wyf wedi'u hamlinellu yn 'Cymwys am oes'. Holodd yn benodol ynglŷn â'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i newid targed PISA, ac mae'r rhesymeg y tu ôl iddo'n syml: mae'n cynnig i'r proffesiwn addysgu, yn arbennig, ffordd fwy defnyddiol iddynt allu mesur cynnydd pobl ifanc dan eu gofal. Mae gosod targed i bennaeth neu i unrhyw athro, mewn gwirionedd, yn golygu dim ond dweud, 'Byddwch yn 20 uchaf PISA', wel, mae hwnnw'n ddyhead anfesuradwy, gan ei bod yn anodd gwybod beth fydd yr 20 uchaf o un rownd i'r nesaf. Nid oes mesurau y gall athrawon dosbarth eu defnyddio i'w sgorio eu hunain yn erbyn targed o'r fath; targed rhethregol yw hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae dweud, 'Sgôr o 500 yw'r targed i'ch pobl ifanc,' yn ddyhead mesuradwy. Yn wir, rwyf wedi sicrhau bod profion PISA ffug ar gael i ysgolion ar hyd a lled Cymru, a gallant ddefnyddio'r rhain i fesur yn union ble maent yn sefyll ar unrhyw adeg o ran y targed 500, a mesur yn union ble y maent o'i gymharu ag ysgolion ledled y byd. Felly, bydd rhywbeth ar gael i bob ysgol yn awr i fesur ei chynnydd. O ran uchelgais y targed, gadewch imi ddweud hyn: nid oes yr un o wledydd Prydain erioed wedi cyrraedd sgôr o 500 mewn mathemateg—dim un ohonynt, gan gynnwys ni ein hunain. Nid oes diffyg uchelgais o fewn y targed hwn.

Paul is also quite right to point out, of course, that the document is about a great deal more than a PISA target. This is about high-level strategic objectives for Welsh education and our schools over the next four years up to 2020. He is quite right to emphasise the importance of the first priority, or the first strategic objective, which is to aim for an excellent professional workforce. To answer his point on the new deal, the new deal has really barely begun. What the new deal will entail is a new regime around professional development. As part of that, I will shortly be calling a social partnership body together to construct that new deal, as we aim for a gold standard of professional development around teachers, with clarity and access for every teacher, in a structured way, as they progress through their careers, from qualification to retirement.

Mae Paul hefyd yn hollol iawn i nodi, wrth gwrs, bod y ddogfen yn ymwneud â llawer mwy na tharged PISA. Mae'n ymwneud ag amcanion strategol lefel uchel ar gyfer addysg yng Nghymru a'n hysgolion dros y pedair blynedd nesaf hyd at 2020. Mae'n hollol iawn i bwysleisio pwysigrwydd y flaenoriaeth gyntaf, neu'r amcan strategol cyntaf, sef amcanu at gael gweithlu proffesiynol rhagorol. I ateb ei bwynt am y fargen newydd, mewn gwirionedd prin y mae'r fargen newydd wedi dechrau. Bydd y fargen newydd yn golygu cyfundrefn newydd o ran datblygiad proffesiynol. Yn rhan o hynny, byddaf cyn bo hir yn galw corff partneriaeth gymdeithasol at ei gilydd i adeiladu'r fargen newydd honno, wrth inni amcanu at safon aur o ddatblygiad proffesiynol i athrawon, gydag eglurder a mynediad i bob athro ac athrawes, mewn ffordd strwythuredig, wrth iddynt ddatblygu drwy eu gyrfaoedd, o gymhwyso i ymddeol.

15:29

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have to say that I agree with you, Minister: PISA is one test, but it is not the only way in which we should benchmark the progress that we are making. Any teacher can teach to the test, but it does not necessarily mean that it delivers inspirational, innovative and embedded learning, and that is, at the end of the day, what we need to develop in our young people. We need people who can think for themselves, solve problems and use creativity to get to where they need to be.

Mae'n rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn cytuno â chi, Weinidog: mae PISA yn un prawf, ond nid dyma'r unig ffordd y dylem feincnodi'r cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud. Gall unrhyw athro addysgu i'r prawf, ond nid yw hynny o reidrwydd yn golygu ei fod yn cyflawni dysgu ysbrydoledig, arloesol ac annatod, a dyna, ar ddiwedd y dydd, y mae angen inni ei ddatblygu yn ein pobl ifanc. Mae arnom angen pobl sy'n gallu meddwl drostynt eu hunain, datrys problemau a defnyddio creadigrwydd i gyrraedd y man lle y maent angen bod yno.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 15:29.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 15:29.

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

I would congratulate the Minister on the very clear document, 'Qualified for life', which, I feel, could be read quite easily by any of the people who are involved in the leadership of schools, that is, teachers, teaching assistants, parents who wish to get involved in a more detailed way in their child's education and, most importantly, governors.

Rwyf yn llongyfarch y Gweinidog ar y ddogfen glir iawn, 'Cymwys am oes'; yr wyf yn teimlo y byddai'n eithaf hawdd i unrhyw un o'r bobl sy'n ymwneud ag arweinyddiaeth ysgolion ei darllen, hynny yw, athrawon, cynorthwywyr addysgu, rhieni sydd am gymryd rhan fanylach yn addysg eu plentyn ac, yn bwysicaf oll, llywodraethwyr.

I note that there is some mention of governors in your outline of what the Government is going to do. However, I wonder whether you could say a little bit more about how you are going to review and strengthen the existing governance framework to make it more flexible to enable governing bodies to appoint governors with the necessary skills. I have to say that I have already used the categorisation of primary schools tool to target intervention and support and I find it really clear and a very good way of assessing what level of support the regional consortium needs to deliver to that particular school rather than another. So, I think that that is definitely a step forward from the simple naming-and-shaming approach that happens in England. We need to ensure that all of our schools are delivering better education for all of our young people. I wonder whether you could just say a little bit more about the role of governors and how you see their role in developing schools and the leadership skills that they all need.

Nodaf fod rhywfaint o sôn am lywodraethwyr yn eich amlinelliad o'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, tybed a allech chi ddweud ychydig mwy am sut yr ydych yn mynd i adolygu a chryfhau'r fframwaith llywodraethu presennol i'w wneud yn fwy hyblyg er mwyn galluogi cyrff llywodraethu i benodi llywodraethwyr sydd â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol. Mae'n rhaid imi ddweud fy mod eisoes wedi defnyddio'r offeryn categoreiddio ysgolion cynradd i dargedu ymyrraeth a chefnogaeth ac rwyf yn ei ystyried yn glir iawn ac yn ffordd dda iawn o asesu pa lefel o gymorth y mae angen i'r consortiwm rhanbarthol ei ddarparu i'r ysgol benodol honno, yn hytrach nag i un arall. Felly, rwyf yn credu bod hwnnw'n sicr yn gam ymlaen o'r dull 'enwi a chodi cywilydd' syml sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod ein holl ysgolion yn darparu gwell addysg i bob un o'n pobl ifanc. Tybed a allech chi ddweud ychydig mwy am swyddogaeth llywodraethwyr a sut yr ydych yn gweld eu swyddogaeth o ran datblygu ysgolion a'r sgiliau arweinyddiaeth sydd eu hangen arnynt i gyd.

15:31

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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Jenny Rathbone is quite right to point out that PISA is just one aspect of what we should be concerned about here, but it is, and I will continue to stress this, an important aspect. It does give us a unique insight into how young people in Wales are attaining across their education in an international context. There is not anything quite like it in that regard. Therefore, it is important, but it is certainly not the only measure by which we will gauge our success. For instance, that commitment that we have in Wales to the rounded education of every young person is just as importantly spelled out through our commitment to the Welsh baccalaureate as it would be through our commitments in terms of targeted improvements in attainment at PISA.

Mae Jenny Rathbone yn hollol iawn i nodi mai dim ond un agwedd ar yr hyn y dylem fod yn ei ystyried yma yw PISA, ond mae, a byddaf yn parhau i bwysleisio hyn, yn agwedd bwysig. Mae'n rhoi golwg unigryw inni ar sut y mae pobl ifanc yng Nghymru'n cyflawni ar draws eu haddysg mewn cyd-destun rhyngwladol. Nid oes dim byd tebyg iddo yn hynny o beth. Felly, mae'n bwysig, ond yn sicr nid dyna'r unig fesur y byddwn yn ei ddefnyddio i fesur ein llwyddiant. Er enghraifft, mae'r ymrwymiad sydd gennym yng Nghymru i roi addysg gyflawn i bob person ifanc wedi'i nodi mewn modd sydd yr un mor bwysig drwy ein hymrwymiad i fagloriaeth Cymru ag y byddai drwy ein hymrwymiadau o ran y gwelliannau wedi'u targedu yng nghyrhaeddiad PISA.

In terms of governance, governors remain an essential part of a healthy school system and governors having the tools to do their job is a critical aspect of that. You will notice that the fourth strategic objective within the document talks about a self-improving system in terms of our schools. That depends very much on a new level of leadership and a new level, I suppose, of critical friendship on the part of our governing bodies up and down the country, recognising, of course, that they are volunteers. I intend to continue that new regime of support and training around governors to ensure that they do have the tools that they need to do their job in what is becoming a different context, with new pressures, and support for them will be at the forefront of my mind.

O ran llywodraethu, mae llywodraethwyr yn parhau i fod yn rhan hanfodol o system ysgol iach ac mae sicrhau bod gan lywodraethwyr yr offer i wneud eu gwaith yn agwedd hanfodol ar hynny. Byddwch yn sylwi bod y pedwerydd amcan strategol o fewn y ddogfen yn sôn am system hunan-wella o ran ein hysgolion. Mae hynny'n dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar lefel newydd o arweinyddiaeth a lefel newydd, mae'n debyg, o gyfeillgarwch beirniadol ar ran ein cyrff llywodraethu ar hyd a lled y wlad, gan gydnabod, wrth gwrs, mai gwirfoddolwyr ydynt. Rwyf yn bwriadu parhau â'r drefn newydd honno o gymorth a hyfforddiant o gwmpas llywodraethwyr i sicrhau bod ganddynt yr offer sydd eu hangen arnynt i wneud eu gwaith mewn cyd-destun sydd yn newid, gyda phwysau newydd, a chymorth iddynt hwy fydd uchaf yn fy meddwl.

15:33 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Gwnaf ddelio gyda PISA yn gyntaf, Weinidog, cyn mynd ymlaen i sôn ychydig a gofyn ychydig mwy o gwestiynau ynglŷn â'r cynllun gwella ei hunan. Yn gyntaf, a gaf groesawu'r ffaith eich bod wedi gollwng y targed o fod yn yr 20 uchaf? Byddai'n rhagrithiol iawn i mi beidio â gwneud hynny, gan fy mod wedi gofyn i chi wneud hyn 10 mis yn ôl, jest cyn y Nadolig. Dywedais ar y pryd fod y targed hwn yn afrealistig. Rwy'n falch o weld eich bod yn cytuno â mi bellach. Nid yw e'n afrealistig yn yr ystyr na ddylem fod yn uchelgeisiol; mae'n afrealistig am y rhesymau yr ydych chi wedi eu gosod allan i raddau heddiw, Weinidog, sef ei fod yn darged sy'n symud achos mae gwledydd yn gwella—ac yn dirywio, yn anffodus—wrth i bethau ddatblygu, ac mae'n darged sy'n afrealistig i rywun drosglwyddo i'r dosbarth neu ysgol fel arweinydd ysgol. Mae ychwanegu pwyntiau ar ein sgoriau ni yn llawer mwy real ac yn llawer mwy ymarferol, ac yn rhoi canllaw fwy clir o ran yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddisgwyl o'r system. Felly, rwy'n croesawu bod gyda ni bellach fwy o eglurder ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen tu fewn i'r system cynllunio a gwella ein haddysg.

I will deal with PISA first of all, Minister, before moving on to talk about and ask a few more questions about the improvement plan itself. First, may I welcome the fact that you have dropped that target of being in the top 10? It would be hypocritical of me not to do that, because I asked you to do this 10 months ago, just before Christmas. I said at the time that this target was unrealistic. I am pleased to see that you now agree with me. It is not unrealistic in the sense that we should not be ambitious; it is unrealistic for the reasons that you have set out to a certain extent today, Minister, in that it is a moving target because nations improve—and decline, unfortunately—as things develop, and it is unrealistic target for someone to take into the classroom or school as a school leader. Adding points to our scores is far more real and far more practicable, and gives clearer guidance as to what we expect from the system. Therefore, I welcome the fact that we now have greater clarity on the way forward within the system for planning and improving our education.

Yr hyn sydd ar goll o bosibl yw rhyw fath o gysyniad bellach o lle y byddech yn disgwyl i ni fod erbyn canlyniad profion y PISA nesaf—y rhai sydd yn digwydd yn 2015—fel canllaw ar gyfer cyflawni yn y tymor hir. Felly, a wnewch chi esbonio wrth y Siambr yr hyn yr ydych yn disgwyl ei weld yn sgoriau'r Cymru a pha fath o gynnydd yr ydych yn ei ddisgwyl yn awr i ni fod yn siŵr ein bod ni ar drac i ymuno â'r clwb 500 fel petai?

What is missing perhaps is some sort of further concept as to where you would expect us to be by the outcome of the next PISA tests—those happening in 2015—as a threshold for future attainment. So, can you explain to the Chamber what you expect in the Welsh scores and what sort of progress you expect to see so that we can know that we are on track to join the 500 club as it were?

Yr ail beth yr wyf eisiau ei ofyn ynglŷn â PISA yw: sut y byddech yn mynd i'r afael ag ymwneud â'r cwt hwnnw o ddisgyblion sy'n tan-berfformio'n sylweddol iawn? Yr ydych wedi treulio bron i hanner y datganiad heddiw yn sôn am y cwt hwn, ac mae'n wir i ddweud bod yr OECD, yn ei adroddiad ar addysg yng Nghymru, hefyd wedi rhoi ei fys ar y clwyf arbennig hwn yn y system addysg. Mae'n rhannol gysylltiedig â'r diffyg a'r bwlch rhwng y rhai mwyaf difreintiedig a'r disgyblion mwy breintiedig. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhannol wir i ddweud hefyd bod y gwledydd hynny ym Mhrydain sydd wedi gwella o ran PISA—yn enwedig yr Alban—wedi cau'r bwlch hwnnw, ac wedi gweld efallai bod y cwt hwnnw yn lleihau, a bod llai o ddrag felly ar ganlyniadau addysg yn fwy cyffredinol.

The second thing I would want to ask in relation to PISA is: how will you deal with that tail of pupils who are underperforming very significantly? You have spent almost half of your statement talking about that tail, and it is true to say that the OECD, in its report on education in Wales, also put its finger on that particular problem in the education system. It is partially related to the gap between the most disadvantaged and the more privileged pupils. However, it is also partially true to say that those nations in Britain that have improved in terms of PISA—particularly Scotland—have closed that gap, and have seen perhaps that that tail is reducing, and that there is less drag therefore on educational outcomes more generally.

Felly, beth yn benodol ydych chi'n mynd i'w wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r disgyblion hyn sy'n tan-berfformio'n sylweddol? Rydych wedi sôn am hyn yn eich datganiad, ond pa fath o gamau penodol sydd gennych?

Therefore, what specifically will you do to tackle these pupils who are underperforming significantly? You have mentioned this in your statement, but what sort of specific steps do you have in mind?

I will turn briefly to the plan itself. I very much see this plan as a crystallisation of the work that has already been undertaken in various places by the two Ministers over this Assembly Government term. There is nothing completely new in this plan, but that is not a bad thing, because we did not need any completely new things. What we needed was an actual screwed-down plan that showed how improvement would be delivered. However, there are one or two things that are still missing or weak, I believe.

Rwyf am droi yn fyr at y cynllun ei hun. Rwyf yn bendant yn gweld y cynllun hwn fel modd o risialu'r gwaith y mae'r ddau Weinidog eisoes wedi'i wneud mewn mannau amrywiol yn ystod y tymor Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hwn. Nid oes dim byd hollol newydd yn y cynllun hwn, ond nid yw hynny'n beth gwael, gan nad oedd angen dim byd hollol newydd arnom. Yr hyn yr oedd ei angen arnom oedd cynllun gwirioneddol gadarn a oedd yn dangos sut y câi'r gwelliant hwnnw ei gyflawni. Fodd bynnag, mae un neu ddau o bethau'n dal i fod ar goll neu'n wan, yn fy marn i.

The OECD is very clear that one of the failures of Welsh education is the difference in teaching within schools—not between schools, which is why banding did not work very well, and why I am pleased you got rid of banding, which is also what I told you that you should have done, but there we are. We all know that this is a key factor that the OECD has put its finger on, namely the lack of consistency, as well as too much mediocre teaching in schools. You have set out, quite rightly, the way that you are going to work with the profession to improve that. However, I want to ask you in particular whether you think our teacher training in Wales is up to scratch in this regard.

Mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd yn glir iawn mai un o fethiannau addysg Cymru yw'r gwahaniaeth mewn addysgu o fewn ysgolion—nid rhwng ysgolion, a dyna pam na wnaeth bandio weithio'n dda iawn, a pham yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi cael gwared ar fandio, sef yr hyn y dywedais wrthych hefyd y dylech fod wedi'i wneud, ond dyna ni. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod bod hyn yn ffactor allweddol y mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd wedi rhoi ei fys arno, sef y diffyg cysondeb, yn ogystal â gormod o addysgu o safon ganolig mewn ysgolion. Rydych wedi nodi, yn gwbl briodol, sut yr ydych yn mynd i weithio gyda'r proffesiwn i wella hynny. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ofyn ichi'n benodol pa un a ydych yn credu bod ein hyfforddiant athrawon yng Nghymru yn cyrraedd y safon yn hyn o beth.

We have improved teacher training to look at, for example, numeracy and literacy. However, we have not improved teacher training, I do not think, to look at behavioural problems and class discipline, or the kinds of techniques that are really top-notch for dealing with the link between poverty and low attainment, which must go hand in hand with any sums of money that you then provide to the schools. We also have an outstanding issue around the large number of supply teachers in Wales that are provided by agencies. There is no ongoing professional development within those agencies, and that is a weakness in our system as well that the OECD is also aware of.

Rydym wedi gwella hyfforddiant i athrawon i edrych ar, er enghraifft, rhifedd a llythrennedd. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi gwella hyfforddiant athrawon, nid wyf yn credu, i edrych ar broblemau ymddygiad a disgyblaeth y dosbarth, neu'r mathau o dechnegau sydd wirioneddol o'r radd flaenaf ar gyfer ymdrin â'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a chyrhaeddiad isel, sy'n gorfod mynd law yn llaw ag unrhyw symiau o arian yr ydych yna'n eu darparu i'r ysgolion. Mae gennym hefyd un broblem o hyd o gwmpas y nifer fawr o athrawon cyflenwi yng Nghymru sy'n cael eu darparu gan asiantaethau. Nid oes unrhyw ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus o fewn yr asiantaethau hynny, ac mae hynny'n wendid arall yn ein system y mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd yn ymwybodol ohono.

What the OECD has also seen very clearly—and the Children, Young People and Education Committee had a very useful visit to the OECD in Paris a couple of weeks ago—is that you need to track individual pupil performance in order to ensure improvement. That is a feature of the best education system in Wales—which is Ceredigion's—but it is also a feature, I think, that we should be looking at more clearly within this education improvement plan. Again, I would like to hear a little more about how you think we might achieve that.

Yr hyn y mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd hefyd wedi'i weld yn glir iawn—a chafodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ymweliad defnyddiol iawn â'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd ym Mharis wythnos neu ddwy'n ôl—yw bod angen ichi olrhain perfformiad disgyblion unigol er mwyn sicrhau gwelliant. Mae hynny'n un o nodweddion y system addysg orau yng Nghymru—sef un Ceredigion—ond mae hefyd yn nodwedd, rwyf yn meddwl, sy'n dangos y dylem fod yn edrych arni'n eglurach o fewn y cynllun gwella addysg hwn. Unwaith eto, hoffwn glywed ychydig mwy am sut yr ydych yn credu y gallwn gyflawni hynny.

The final point that I would like to make at this stage is that, although the education improvement plan is to be welcomed, and although there is much there that is a positive response to what the OECD put its finger on in its own report, there are still the ongoing issues of in-year cuts, this year, to your schemes for school effectiveness and 14-19 learning pathways. There are also cuts next year in your budget on a number of actions around literacy and numeracy. We also have a new curriculum coming in, and no new money for that. We also have Qualifications Wales coming in, and no clarity about money for that. We have the General Teaching Council for Wales—now the Education Workforce Council—and no new money for supporting that work and its ongoing role in the highest levels of professional development. I have to ask you, Minister, although you have the ambition, and although you have a vision, do you really have the resources?

Y pwynt olaf yr hoffwn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd yw, er bod y cynllun gwella addysg i'w groesawu, ac er bod llawer ohono'n ymateb cadarnhaol i'r hyn y rhoddodd y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd ei fys arno yn ei adroddiad ei hun , mae'r materion parhaus o doriadau yn ystod y flwyddyn, eleni, i'ch cynlluniau ar gyfer effeithiolrwydd ysgolion a llwybrau dysgu 14-19 yn dal i fodoli. Mae toriadau hefyd yn eich cyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf ar nifer o gamau gweithredu o amgylch llythrennedd a rhifedd. Bydd gennym gwricwlwm newydd hefyd, ac nid oes arian newydd ar gyfer hynny. Mae gennym Cymwysterau Cymru yn dod i mewn hefyd, ac nid oes eglurder ynghylch arian ar gyfer hynny. Mae gennym Gyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru—Cyngor y Gweithlu Addysg erbyn hyn—a dim arian newydd i gefnogi'r gwaith hwnnw a'i swyddogaeth barhaus yn y lefelau uchaf o ddatblygiad proffesiynol. Mae'n rhaid imi ofyn ichi, Weinidog, er bod gennych yr uchelgais, ac er bod gennych weledigaeth, a oes gennych yr adnoddau mewn gwirionedd?

15:39 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Plaid Cymru spokesperson for those points, and for some very insightful questions to go along with them. I am also glad to hear his welcome for the change in targeting for our progress through the PISA rankings. He says that the previous target was unrealistic; I do not necessarily agree actually that it is an unrealistic target—we are still dealing with a target here that is hardly less ambitious than the one that went before. My criticism, I think, of the target as it was is not that it was unrealistic, but that it was not useful. It was not useful really except to politicians in terms of the exchange of rhetoric. The new target is useful to educationists, and I think that that gives it much greater weight, as well as much greater clarity, in terms of what we are actually asking our schools to deliver.

Diolch i lefarydd Plaid Cymru am y pwyntiau yna, ac am rai cwestiynau craff iawn i fynd gyda hwy. Rwyf hefyd yn falch o glywed ei groeso i'r newid i'r targedau ar gyfer ein cynnydd drwy'r safleoedd PISA. Mae'n dweud bod y targed blaenorol yn afrealistig; nid wyf o reidrwydd yn cytuno mewn gwirionedd ei fod yn darged afrealistig—rydym yn dal i ymdrin â tharged yma sydd prin yn llai uchelgeisiol na'r un blaenorol. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod fy meirniadaeth o'r hen darged yn golygu ei fod yn afrealistig, ond nad oedd yn ddefnyddiol. Nid oedd yn wirioneddol ddefnyddiol ac eithrio i wleidyddion o ran cyfnewid rhethreg. Mae'r targed newydd yn ddefnyddiol i addysgwyr, a chredaf fod hynny'n rhoi llawer mwy o bwysigrwydd iddo, yn ogystal â llawer mwy o eglurder, o ran yr hyn yr ydym mewn gwirionedd yn gofyn i'n hysgolion ei gyflawni.

He is quite right to point out that I really did emphasise in my statement the importance of driving down that long tail of under-attainment across Wales at, as PISA would measure it, sub-level 2, if you like, in terms of its attainment. However, this is reflected in any measure, whether it is GCSEs or any other measure. One of the distinguishing features, unfortunately, of Wales's historical inheritance in terms of educational attainment is that there are far too many young people caught up in those statistics of under-attainment, and being caught up in those statistics can affect the life chances of a young person throughout their life. This is something that we really have to target. Hence, of course, our commitment to such things as the pupil deprivation grant, which is to be enhanced through the draft budget. Hence also the changes in the categorisation of schools. Now, Simon Thomas may have disagreements with me in terms of banding, but I hope that he will dig a little deeper in taking a look at how categorisation is going to work. The fact of the matter is that schools need to very rapidly understand that, if they let down the most deprived pupils in their school population—be that group of pupils ever so small within the general school population—they will not be categorised as a green, top-level school. It will not be possible over that three-year rolling look at school progress to be categorised as a top school in Wales unless the children on free school meals within your school population are progressing at least as well as the general school population. I have also asked Estyn to emphasise the progress of children on free school meals through its inspection regime. What it boils down to, of course, is that it is better teaching that will deliver for that group of young people and, indeed, for young people in the round.

Mae'n hollol gywir i nodi fy mod wedi pwysleisio yn fy natganiad pa mor bwysig yw lleihau'r gynffon hir honno o dangyflawni ledled Cymru o dan lefel 2, fel y byddai PISA yn ei fesur, os mynnwch chi, o ran cyrhaeddiad. Fodd bynnag, caiff hyn ei adlewyrchu mewn unrhyw fesur, boed yn TGAU neu'n unrhyw fesur arall. Un o nodweddion amlwg, yn anffodus, etifeddiaeth hanesyddol Cymru o ran cyrhaeddiad addysgol yw bod llawer gormod o bobl ifanc yn cael eu dal yn yr ystadegau tangyflawni hynny, ac mae cael eu dal yn yr ystadegau hynny'n gallu effeithio ar gyfleoedd bywyd pobl ifanc drwy gydol eu bywydau. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni wir ei dargedu. Dyna pam, wrth gwrs, mae gennym ymrwymiad i bethau fel y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, sydd i'w wella drwy'r gyllideb ddrafft. Felly hefyd y newidiadau i gategoreiddio ysgolion. Nawr, efallai y bydd Simon Thomas yn anghytuno â mi ynglŷn â bandio, ond rwyf yn gobeithio y gwnaiff gloddio ychydig yn ddyfnach i edrych ar sut y mae categoreiddio'n mynd i weithio. Y ffaith amdani yw bod angen i ysgolion ddeall yn gyflym iawn, os ydynt yn siomi'r disgyblion mwyaf difreintiedig ym mhoblogaeth eu hysgol —hyd yn oed os yw'r grŵp hwnnw o ddisgyblion yn fychan iawn o fewn poblogaeth gyffredinol yr ysgol—ni chaiff ei chategoreiddio'n ysgol werdd, lefel uchaf. Ni fydd yn bosibl ichi gael eich categoreiddio dros yr olwg dreigl dair blynedd honno ar gynnydd ysgolion fel un o'r ysgolion gorau yng Nghymru oni bai bod y plant sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim yn eich poblogaeth ysgol yn gwneud cynnydd o leiaf cystal â'r boblogaeth ysgol yn gyffredinol. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn i Estyn bwysleisio cynnydd plant ar brydau ysgol am ddim yn eu trefn arolygu. Yn y pen draw, wrth gwrs, gwell addysgu fydd yn cyflawni ar gyfer y grŵp hwnnw o bobl ifanc ac, yn wir, ar gyfer pobl ifanc yn gyffredinol.

He asked whether teacher training is up to scratch in Wales. No, it is not. We are nowhere near where we need to be in terms of what our higher education institutions are delivering for us and for schools in terms of the quality of training that we need to see happening. There will be major announcements coming shortly about a historical revamp of how we deliver teacher training in Wales, which will connect to a new regime around continuing professional development, so that we do not regard becoming a newly-qualified teacher as the end of one's training, but that it continues throughout the career of a teacher, using the Master's in educational practice as a model—the backbone, if you like, or gold standard—for how we should proceed. Issues around discipline and delivering for children in poverty will be critical aspects of the practical, pedagogical training delivered through, for instance, modules in the Master's in educational practice.

Gofynnodd a yw hyfforddiant athrawon yn cyrraedd y safon yng Nghymru. Nac ydy, dydy e ddim. Nid ydym yn agos at lle mae angen inni fod o ran yr hyn y mae ein sefydliadau addysg uwch yn ei gyflawni inni ac i ysgolion o ran ansawdd yr hyfforddiant y mae angen inni ei weld yn digwydd. Bydd cyhoeddiadau pwysig yn dod yn fuan am ailwampio hanesyddol o sut yr ydym yn darparu hyfforddiant athrawon yng Nghymru, a fydd yn cysylltu â chyfundrefn newydd o gwmpas datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, fel nad ydym yn ystyried dod yn athro sydd newydd gymhwyso yn golygu diwedd hyfforddiant rhywun, ond bod yr hyfforddiant yn parhau drwy gydol gyrfa athro, gan ddefnyddio'r radd Meistr mewn ymarfer addysgol fel model—yr asgwrn cefn, os mynnwch, neu'r safon aur—ar gyfer sut y dylem fwrw ymlaen. Bydd materion yn ymwneud â disgyblaeth a chyflawni dros blant mewn tlodi'n agweddau hanfodol ar yr hyfforddiant ymarferol, addysgol a gyflwynir drwy, er enghraifft, modiwlau'r radd Meistr mewn ymarfer addysgol.

15:43

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Minister, could I begin by thanking you for your statement this afternoon? I have listened very carefully to the explanation that you have given, both to Paul Davies and Simon Thomas, about the Government's decision to scrap the 2015 PISA target. You said that you have done that because that target was not measurable and not useful. Could you pinpoint for me when you discovered that? Was it after the First Minister said in 2011 that that was the right target to be judged by? Was it after the First Minister said that in 2012, and, indeed, in 2013, when he said it was the right target to be judged by? Or did you discover, after you committed to that target last year, that it was neither measurable nor useful? At what point? I am just curious as to what point that target took on the characteristics of being not useful and not measurable. They are, after all, the targets that you asked us and asked the people of Wales to judge you on.

Weinidog, a gaf i ddechrau drwy ddiolch ichi am eich datganiad y prynhawn yma? Rwyf wedi gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar yr eglurhad yr ydych wedi'i roi, i Paul Davies ac i Simon Thomas, o benderfyniad y Llywodraeth i gael gwared ar y targed PISA 2015. Dywedasoch eich bod wedi gwneud hynny oherwydd nad oedd y targed hwnnw'n fesuradwy nac yn ddefnyddiol. A allech chi ddweud wrthyf pryd yn union y gwnaethoch chi ddarganfod hynny? Ai ar ôl i'r Prif Weinidog ddweud yn 2011 mai dyna oedd y targed cywir i'w ddefnyddio i'n barnu? Ai ar ôl i'r Prif Weinidog ddweud hynny yn 2012, ac, yn wir, yn 2013, pan ddywedodd mai dyna oedd y targed cywir i'w ddefnyddio i'n barnu? Ynteu a wnaethoch chi ddarganfod, ar ôl ichi ymrwymo i'r targed hwnnw y llynedd, nad oedd yn fesuradwy nac yn ddefnyddiol? Pa bryd yn union? Rwyf yn chwilfrydig ynghylch pryd yr aeth y targed hwnnw'n annefnyddiol ac yn anfesuradwy. Wedi'r cyfan, y rhain yw'r targedau y gofynasoch i ni ac i bobl Cymru eu defnyddio i'ch barnu chi.

May I move then to the new target of 500? What assurances can you give me that you are confident that that new target is useful and measurable? I would be grateful for an understanding as to how that has been set, because I would not want us to be here in three or four years' time with a new target, having been told that this target was not the right one. Therefore, if we could have an understanding as to why this target is the right one, I think that we would all feel very much more reassured.

A gaf i symud wedyn at y targed newydd o 500? Pa sicrwydd y gallwch chi ei roi imi eich bod yn hyderus bod y targed newydd yn ddefnyddiol ac yn fesuradwy? Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am ddealltwriaeth ynghylch sut y cafodd ei osod, oherwydd ni hoffwn inni fod yma ymhen tair neu bedair blynedd gyda tharged newydd, ar ôl cael gwybod nad y targed hwn oedd yr un cywir. Felly, pe gallem gael dealltwriaeth o ran pam mai'r targed hwn yw'r un cywir, rwyf yn meddwl y byddem i gyd yn teimlo'n llawer tawelach ein meddyliau.

Your document says nothing about what we can expect in 2015. I appreciate that those tests have yet to be set, but could you give us an indication, please, as to what your expectations are for Welsh schools with regard to those tests so that we can see whether we are indeed making progress in line with your expectations?

Nid yw eich dogfen yn dweud dim am yr hyn y gallwn ei ddisgwyl yn 2015. Sylweddolaf nad yw'r profion hynny wedi'u gosod eto, ond a allech roi syniad inni, os gwelwch yn dda, ynghylch beth yw eich disgwyliadau ar gyfer ysgolion yng Nghymru o ran y profion hynny fel y gallwn weld pa un a ydym wir yn gwneud cynnydd yn unol â'ch disgwyliadau?

You repeatedly said in your statement that this new target is ambitious, and we are all ambitious for our children. What we know is that the Welsh economy, for too long, has been dogged by low levels of skill, and that makes it difficult to attract the inward investment and to create the jobs that we need. It is by having a highly skilled workforce that we can transform our economy and, with that, improve our health outcomes and do all the other things that go with having a well-qualified workforce and prosperous economy. If we share that ambition, why is it that we are hoping to score only as highly as Scotland did last year by 2021? A whole cohort of secondary school children—your children and my children—will have gone through the education system over that period of time. Are you truly saying to me that the best that we can do, the best that Wales can do, and the best that our teachers and our kids can do is be at the same stage in 2021 as Scottish children are already?

Dywedasoch dro ar ôl tro yn eich datganiad fod y targed newydd yn uchelgeisiol, ac rydym i gyd yn uchelgeisiol dros ein plant. Yr hyn a wyddom yw bod economi Cymru, ers rhy hir, wedi bod yn dioddef lefelau isel o sgiliau, ac mae hynny'n ei gwneud yn anodd denu'r mewnfuddsoddiad a chreu'r swyddi y mae eu hangen arnom. Drwy gael gweithlu medrus iawn y gallwn weddnewid ein heconomi a, thrwy hynny, wella ein canlyniadau iechyd a gwneud yr holl bethau eraill sy'n cyd-fynd â chael gweithlu â chymwysterau da, ac economi ffyniannus. Os ydym yn rhannu'r uchelgais hwnnw, pam yr ydym yn gobeithio sgorio'r un mor uchel ag y gwnaeth yr Alban y llynedd erbyn 2021? Bydd carfan gyfan o blant ysgol uwchradd—eich plant chi a fy mhlant i—wedi mynd drwy'r system addysg yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. A ydych chi wir yn dweud wrthyf mai'r gorau y gallwn ni ei wneud, y gorau y gall Cymru ei wneud, a'r gorau y gall ein hathrawon a'n plant ei wneud yw bod yn yr un man yn 2021 ag y mae plant yr Alban eisoes?

One of the criticisms that is often made of the Welsh education system is that we are far too accepting of mediocrity. How will you ensure that those children who are gifted and talented are stretched within the new system? For those children who do have additional learning needs and need extra support to make their educational careers a success, could you confirm to me that, when looking at teacher training, we will make all classroom teachers experts in additional learning needs, so that, for all children, regardless of whether or not they have very severe needs, their needs can be identified early in their careers and addressed without the need to move them out of their mainstream classroom?

Un o'r beirniadaethau a wneir yn aml o system addysg Cymru yw ein bod yn llawer rhy barod i dderbyn safon ganolig. Sut y byddwch chi'n sicrhau bod y plant hynny sy'n ddawnus a thalentog yn cael eu hymestyn yn y system newydd? Ar gyfer y plant hynny sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol ac sydd ag angen cymorth ychwanegol i wneud eu gyrfa addysgol yn llwyddiant, a allech chi gadarnhau wrthyf, wrth edrych ar hyfforddiant athrawon, y byddwn yn gwneud pob athro dosbarth yn arbenigwr ar anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, fel y gellir nodi anghenion pob plentyn, ni waeth a oes ganddo/ganddi anghenion dwys iawn ai peidio, yn gynnar yn eu gyrfaoedd ac y gellir rhoi sylw iddynt heb fod angen eu symud allan o'u dosbarth prif ffrwd?

Your Government has relied very heavily on consortia to deliver and drive improvement. Could you tell me how many vacancies currently exist for challenge advisers within the consortia arrangements, and how many vacancies currently exist for subject advisers within the consortia arrangements?

Mae eich Llywodraeth wedi dibynnu'n helaeth iawn ar gonsortia i gyflawni a sbarduno gwelliant. A allech chi ddweud wrthyf faint o swyddi gwag sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd i ymgynghorwyr her o fewn y trefniadau consortia, a faint o swyddi gwag sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer ymgynghorwyr pwnc o fewn y trefniadau consortia?

I note your commitment to bring forward new announcements with regard to teacher training. Are you satisfied that the qualifications threshold for those currently embarking on teacher training is high and stringent enough? What we see from other countries, specifically Scandinavian countries, is that the qualifications required to embark on a teacher training course are as high as, if not higher than, those demanded of those seeking to do medicine and other courses that we, in this country, would usually consider to require very high grades to enter. Will we see from your Government any announcements on the threshold for qualifications for those wishing to embark on initial teacher training courses?

Nodaf eich ymrwymiad i gyflwyno cyhoeddiadau newydd o ran hyfforddi athrawon. A ydych chi'n fodlon bod y trothwy cymwysterau ar gyfer y rheini sy'n dechrau ar hyfforddiant athrawon ar hyn o bryd yn ddigon uchel a llym? Yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i weld mewn gwledydd eraill, yn benodol gwledydd Llychlyn, yw bod y cymwysterau sydd eu hangen i gychwyn ar gwrs hyfforddi athrawon yr un mor uchel, os nad yn uwch, na'r rhai a fynnir gan bobl sy'n ceisio astudio meddygaeth a chyrsiau eraill y byddem, yn y wlad hon, fel arfer yn ystyried bod angen graddau uchel iawn i'w hastudio. A fyddwn ni'n gweld eich Llywodraeth yn gwneud unrhyw gyhoeddiadau am y trothwy cymwysterau ar gyfer pobl sy'n dymuno dechrau ar gyrsiau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon?

15:49 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats for her comments, but I regret that she reverted to the use of the rhetorical, so useful to politicians, and immediately engaged in rhetoric on the new target that I am setting for PISA attainment. Let me retort in kind. It was her spokesperson, Aled Roberts who, last December, in relation to the top 20 target, as it was, accused me of 'making grandiose statements' and 'setting wildly unrealistic targets'. I cannot see how those comments from her spokesperson square with her own comments this afternoon. They do not seem to come from the same basis of philosophy at all. I would suggest that the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats urgently catch up with the thoughts of her education spokesperson in this regard. If the Liberal Democrats hanker to go back to the top 20 target, they should make it plain, and if they do not, they should welcome the new target as it is. She asked 'How do you measure?' I thought that I had already laid out very practically how, right down to classroom teacher level—certainly at the level of a headteacher who is planning for their young people to take part in PISA—it is possible to directly measure the score of your young people in terms of PISA-style attainment right now, by approaching the Welsh Government for mock PISA tests and running through them. That level of practicality is absolute.

Diolch i arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am ei sylwadau, ond rwyf yn gresynu ei bod wedi troi at ddefnyddio rhethreg, sydd mor ddefnyddiol i wleidyddion, ac wedi defnyddio rhethreg ar unwaith ynglŷn â'r targed newydd yr wyf yn ei osod ar gyfer cyrhaeddiad PISA. Gadewch imi ymateb yn yr un modd. Ei llefarydd hi, Aled Roberts, fis Rhagfyr diwethaf, wrth sôn am y targed 20 uchaf, fel yr oedd, a'm cyhuddodd i o 'wneud datganiadau mawreddog' a 'phennu targedau hynod o afrealistig'. Ni allaf weld sut y mae'r sylwadau hynny gan ei llefarydd yn cyd-fynd â'i sylwadau hi ei hun y prynhawn yma. Nid yw'n ymddangos eu bod yn dod o'r un sail athroniaeth o gwbl. Byddwn yn awgrymu bod arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn dal i fyny ar frys â meddyliau ei llefarydd addysg yn hyn o beth. Os byddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn hoffi mynd yn ôl at y targed 20 uchaf, dylent wneud hynny'n glir, ac os na fyddent, dylent groesawu'r targed newydd fel ag y mae. Gofynnodd hi 'Sut yr ydych chi'n mesur?' Roeddwn yn meddwl fy mod eisoes wedi nodi'n ymarferol iawn sut, yr holl ffordd i lawr i lefel athro dosbarth—yn sicr ar lefel pennaeth sy'n cynllunio ar gyfer i'w bobl ifanc gymryd rhan yn PISA—mae'n bosibl mesur sgôr eich pobl ifanc yn uniongyrchol o ran cyrhaeddiad arddull PISA ar hyn o bryd, drwy ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru am brofion PISA ffug a'u defnyddio. Mae'r lefel honno o ymarferoldeb yn absoliwt.

In terms of her charges surrounding ambition, I would say this. Is 500 the best we can do? No, it is not. Of course, 500 should not be the best that we can do. To score 500 in 2021 is an aspiration, but I would regard that as a floor to our aspirations—but it is realistic. When you consider that, in mathematics in particular, Wales scored 469 in PISA in 2012, we are talking about a leap to scoring 500. If you study these things, you would know that that would have been a leap achieved by very few nations in the history of those PISA tables. Very few, only a handful of countries anywhere in the world, have managed a rate of progress of that degree. So, I am realistically rooting this target in terms of where we are now and not where we might wish to be. However, there is no limit to our ambition. The 500 target is not a ceiling, but a floor.

O ran ei chyhuddiadau ynglŷn ag uchelgais, dywedaf hyn. Ai 500 yw'r gorau y gallwn ei wneud? Nage. Wrth gwrs, ni ddylai 500 fod y gorau y gallwn ei wneud. Mae sgorio 500 yn 2021 yn ddyhead, ond byddwn yn ystyried mai dyna yw llawr ein dyheadau—ond mae'n realistig. Pan eich bod yn ystyried, mewn mathemateg yn arbennig, bod Cymru wedi sgorio 469 yn PISA yn 2012, rydym yn sôn am naid i sgorio 500. Os ydych chi'n astudio'r pethau hyn, byddech yn gwybod mai ychydig iawn o genhedloedd sydd wedi cyflawni naid o'r fath yn hanes y tablau PISA hynny. Ychydig iawn, dim ond llond llaw o wledydd mewn unrhyw le yn y byd, sydd wedi llwyddo i wneud cynnydd o'r radd honno. Felly, rwyf yn gwreiddio'r targed hwn yn realistig o ran ble yr ydym ni nawr ac nid ble y gallem ddymuno bod. Fodd bynnag, nid oes terfyn i'n huchelgais. Llawr yw'r targed 500, nid nenfwd.

She is quite right to ask questions about more able and talented young people, as well as those with additional learning needs. Of course, time will forbid here this afternoon during this statement a full discussion of those questions. However, there will be much to say when I flesh out those announcements that I have made around the new regime, the new deal for teachers concerning continuing professional development and, indeed, initial teacher training. There are very fundamental questions to be asked of how we deliver initial teacher training in Wales. We need to ask them, and we need to be fearless in terms of asking just what our higher education institutions' expectations are in terms of their intake, the training that they provide, and the type and quality of courses that are actually being delivered. All those things need, in my view, a fundamental revamp.

Mae hi yn llygad ei lle i ofyn cwestiynau am bobl ifanc mwy galluog a thalentog, yn ogystal â'r rhai sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Wrth gwrs, bydd amser yn gwahardd trafodaeth lawn am y cwestiynau hynny yma y prynhawn yma yn ystod y datganiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, bydd llawer i'w ddweud pan fyddaf yn rhoi cnawd ar esgyrn y cyhoeddiadau hynny yr wyf wedi'u gwneud ynglŷn â'r drefn newydd, y fargen newydd i athrawon ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus ac, yn wir, hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon. Mae cwestiynau sylfaenol iawn i'w gofyn ynglŷn â sut yr ydym yn darparu hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni eu gofyn, ac mae angen inni fod yn ddi-ofn a gofyn beth yn union yw disgwyliadau ein sefydliadau addysg uwch o ran eu cymeriant, yr hyfforddiant a ddarperir ganddynt, a'r math o gyrsiau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno mewn gwirionedd a'u hansawdd. Yn fy marn i, mae angen ailwampio'r holl bethau hynny'n sylfaenol.

15:53 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I welcome the statement today and the publication of 'Qualified for life'. I am pleased to hear that a great deal of regard has been paid to the advice from the OECD and in particular from Andreas Schleicher. As others have mentioned, the committee had an interesting and productive meeting with Andreas and other people from the OECD. It is obvious that their key recommendations are now reflected in your plan. Like Simon Thomas—and I do not want this to seem as though I will ever accept that the 'One Wales' agreement is something that we should still be working to, or the daughter of 'One Wales' then, Simon, just for you—I have always said that if we set targets that are not realistic and are considered to be overly ambitious, we will demoralise teachers. Not achieving those targets that cannot be realistically met is as bad as not setting any targets at all for them.

Weinidog, rwyf yn croesawu'r datganiad heddiw a chyhoeddi 'Cymwys am oes'. Rwyf yn falch o glywed bod llawer iawn o sylw wedi'i roi i'r cyngor gan y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd ac yn arbennig gan Andreas Schleicher. Fel y mae eraill wedi'i grybwyll, cafodd y pwyllgor gyfarfod diddorol a chynhyrchiol ag Andreas a phobl eraill o'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd. Mae'n amlwg bod eu hargymhellion allweddol erbyn hyn wedi'u hadlewyrchu yn eich cynllun. Fel Simon Thomas—ac nid wyf am i hyn ymddangos fel pe na fyddaf fyth yn derbyn bod cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn rhywbeth y dylem ddal i fod yn gweithio ato, neu ferch 'Cymru'n Un', te, Simon, dim ond i chi—rwyf wedi dweud erioed, os ydym yn gosod targedau nad ydynt yn realistig ac yr ystyrir eu bod yn rhy uchelgeisiol, byddwn yn digalonni athrawon. Mae peidio â chyrraedd y targedau hynny na ellir eu cyrraedd yn realistig lawn cyn waethed â pheidio â gosod unrhyw dargedau o gwbl ar eu cyfer.

A lot of what I was going to say has been said, but I would like ask you just a couple of questions, Minister. You will know that I have been critical of local education authorities in the past, including my own, for being slow to adapt to change and not doing enough to support their schools and teaching staff. One of the messages that I brought away from the OECD visit was that headteachers should concentrate on what is happening in their classrooms as a way of providing a good educational experience for those pupils. How are you going to ensure that the LEAs and the consortia will be up to speed? In particular, I share Simon Thomas's concerns around teacher training but also around supply teaching. How are you going to ensure that they are able to deliver this ambitious and focused plan, and how will you tackle those LEAs that want to shrug their shoulders and say that they cannot do it because there are not enough resources?

Mae llawer o'r hyn yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w ddweud wedi cael ei ddweud, ond hoffwn ofyn un neu ddau o gwestiynau ichi, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi beirniadu awdurdodau addysg lleol yn y gorffennol, gan gynnwys fy un i fy hun, am fod yn araf i addasu i newid ac am beidio â gwneud digon i gefnogi eu hysgolion a'u staff addysgu. Un o'r negeseuon a gefais o'r ymweliad â'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd oedd y dylai penaethiaid ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn eu hystafelloedd dosbarth fel ffordd o ddarparu profiad addysgol da i'r disgyblion hynny. Sut yr ydych chi'n mynd i sicrhau bod yr awdurdodau addysg lleol a'r consortia'n cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf? Yn arbennig, rwyf yn rhannu pryderon Simon Thomas ynglŷn â hyfforddiant athrawon, ond hefyd ynglŷn â gwaith cyflenwi. Sut yr ydych chi'n mynd i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cyflawni'r cynllun uchelgeisiol â phwyslais hwn, a sut y byddwch yn ymdrin â'r AALlau hynny sydd am godi eu hysgwyddau a dweud na allant wneud hynny gan nad oes ganddynt ddigon o adnoddau?

15:55 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Those LEAs that are currently judged to be not delivering are in measures of one kind or another, and, following that kind of categorisation, there are means by which we intervene to make sure that LEAs really do understand the job of work that has been entrusted to them by their communities. It all boils down to the quality of learning and teaching. I think that it was Simon Thomas who pointed out that one of the fundamental issues that we face here in Wales is variation in the quality of teaching, not just between schools but also within them. So, with regard to the refusal to accept on any occasion the isolation of any teacher in a particular classroom or the isolation of any particular school within a community of schools, peer-to-peer working and school-to-school working is an absolute prerequisite of being judged as a good local authority in terms of educational delivery. Those local authorities in special measures at the moment have to get their head round that as one of the most fundamental changes that they need to make.

Mae'r AALlau hynny y bernir ar hyn o bryd nad ydynt yn cyflawni'n destun mesurau o ryw fath neu'i gilydd, ac, yn dilyn y math hwnnw o gategoreiddio, mae modd inni ymyrryd i sicrhau bod AALlau yn wir yn deall y gwaith y mae eu cymunedau'n ymddiried ynddynt i'w wneud. Yn y bôn, ansawdd y dysgu a'r addysgu sy'n bwysig. Rwyf yn meddwl mai Simon Thomas a nododd mai un o'r materion sylfaenol sy'n ein hwynebu yma yng Nghymru yw amrywiaeth yn ansawdd yr addysgu, nid yn unig rhwng ysgolion ond hefyd o fewn ysgolion. Felly, o ran y penderfyniad i wrthod derbyn ar unrhyw achlysur ynysu unrhyw athro neu athrawes mewn ystafell ddosbarth benodol neu ynysu unrhyw ysgol benodol mewn cymuned o ysgolion, mae gwaith rhwng cymheiriaid a rhwng ysgolion yn rhagofyniad pendant o gael dyfarniad o fod yn awdurdod lleol da o ran cyflawni addysgol. Mae'n rhaid i'r awdurdodau lleol hynny sy'n destun mesurau arbennig ar hyn o bryd wynebu'r ffaith mai dyna un o'r newidiadau mwyaf sylfaenol y mae angen iddynt eu gwneud.

I also want to point out—because this point has arisen at a couple of points during the debate—that I do intend for the new deal around the continuing professional development training that is available to our professionals up and down the country to be as available to supply teachers as it is those who are full-time employed within the school at this point.

Rwyf hefyd am nodi—oherwydd mae'r pwynt hwn wedi codi mewn un neu ddau o bwyntiau yn ystod y ddadl—fy mod yn bwriadu i'r fargen newydd o amgylch yr hyfforddiant datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus sydd ar gael i'n gweithwyr proffesiynol ar hyd a lled y wlad fod yr un mor hawdd i gael gafael arno i athrawon cyflenwi ag y mae i'r rheini a gyflogir yn llawn-amser yn yr ysgol ar hyn o bryd.

15:57

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, thank you for your statement. I just wanted to ask you a question on one part of that. You said in your statement:

'We know that today's education influences tomorrow's economy.'

An essential observation of the OECD's is that our young people in Wales are not particularly adept at applying their knowledge, and understanding that their skills are transferrable. Are you able to say how this particular plan will help teachers—and I heard what you said to Simon Thomas—and young people to develop their skills in other languages, first those in English-medium schools becoming more competent in their Welsh, with the growing opportunity there for young people within the Welsh economy, and secondly those in all schools becoming more competent in one or more modern foreign languages, because we operate in a global economy as well? I am sure that you will agree that spoken and written competence in more than one language demonstrates the kind of mental agility and creative thinking that helps problem solving, and the sorts of things that Jenny Rathbone talked about in her question to you. It also sends a message, certainly in my view, that Wales is a good place in which to do business and that we want to engage with the world as a whole. So, if there is anything specific in 'Qualified for life' that helps to progress that, could you give us a brief indication of it today?

Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad. Roeddwn am ofyn cwestiwn ichi am un rhan o hynny. Dywedasoch yn eich datganiad:

'Rydym yn gwybod bod addysg heddiw'n dylanwadu ar economi yfory.'

Un o arsylwadau hanfodol y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd yw nad yw ein pobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn arbennig o fedrus wrth ddefnyddio eu gwybodaeth, a deall bod eu sgiliau'n drosglwyddadwy. A allwch chi ddweud sut y bydd y cynllun penodol hwn yn helpu athrawon—a chlywais yr hyn a ddywedasoch wrth Simon Thomas—a phobl ifanc i ddatblygu eu sgiliau mewn ieithoedd eraill, yn gyntaf i'r rhai mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg ddod yn fwy medrus wrth ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, a'r cyfle sy'n tyfu yno i bobl ifanc o fewn economi Cymru, ac yn ail i'r rhai yn yr holl ysgolion ddod yn fwy medrus wrth ddefnyddio un neu fwy o ieithoedd tramor modern, gan ein bod yn gweithredu mewn economi fyd-eang hefyd? Rwyf yn siŵr y gwnewch chi gytuno bod cymhwysedd llafar ac ysgrifenedig mewn mwy nag un iaith yn dangos y math o ystwythder meddyliol a meddwl creadigol sy'n helpu i ddatrys problemau, a'r mathau o bethau y soniodd Jenny Rathbone amdanynt yn ei chwestiwn ichi. Mae hefyd yn anfon neges, yn sicr yn fy marn i, bod Cymru'n lle da i gynnal busnes ac yr hoffem ymgysylltu â'r byd yn ei gyfanrwydd. Felly, os oes unrhyw beth penodol yn 'Cymwys am oes' sy'n helpu i fwrw ymlaen â hynny, a allech roi syniad cryno ohono inni heddiw?

15:58

Huw Lewis Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Suzy Davies asks very important questions here, and the answers to many of her questions will be echoed through announcements that I will be making through the rest of the autumn, winter and into the new year. Most particularly, those announcements around changes in the curriculum will impact very much on all our concerns around the acquisition of modern foreign languages and the acquisition of Welsh in those parts of our English-medium system. We have a system here as regards modern foreign languages and Welsh second language, but it is not working, frankly, and young people know that it is not working because they are not being attracted to it. They are not being attracted to it because they know that it is extraordinarily difficult to succeed in those subject areas, given the set-up as it is. This needs an overhaul. I have to remind people that Professor Graham Donaldson, who was involved in an independent review of the curriculum, will have much to say about these aspects of our concerns.

Mae Suzy Davies yn gofyn cwestiynau pwysig iawn yma, a chaiff yr atebion i nifer o'i chwestiynau eu hadleisio drwy gyhoeddiadau y byddaf yn eu gwneud drwy weddill yr hydref, y gaeaf ac i mewn i'r flwyddyn newydd. Yn fwyaf arbennig, bydd y cyhoeddiadau hynny ynglŷn â'r newidiadau i'r cwricwlwm yn cael effaith fawr iawn ar ein holl bryderon ynghylch caffael ieithoedd tramor modern a chaffael y Gymraeg yn y rhannau hynny o'n system cyfrwng Saesneg. Mae gennym system yma o ran ieithoedd tramor modern a Chymraeg ail iaith, ond nid yw'n gweithio, a dweud y gwir, ac mae pobl ifanc yn gwybod nad yw'n gweithio oherwydd nad ydynt yn cael eu denu ati. Nid ydynt yn cael eu denu ati oherwydd eu bod yn gwybod ei bod yn eithriadol o anodd llwyddo yn y meysydd pwnc hynny dan y drefn bresennol. Mae angen gweddnewid hyn. Mae'n rhaid imi atgoffa pobl y bydd gan yr Athro Graham Donaldson, a gymerodd ran mewn adolygiad annibynnol o'r cwricwlwm, lawer i'w ddweud am yr agweddau hyn ar ein pryderon.

She also asks about the application of knowledge, and she is right to say it. The OECD does say that it is the application of knowledge that many of our young people have problems with, for instance in those PISA-style questions, and that is the reason we are making those PISA-style questions available to every school so that young people can be tested against them. It is also why, for instance, we are introducing a new maths GCSE in numeracy, which is all about the application of knowledge in the real world through mathematics. Of course, those numeracy tests that are being taken throughout the pre-GCSE years within our school system are again about the application of mathematical knowledge in real-world terms.

Mae hi hefyd yn gofyn am ddefnyddio gwybodaeth, ac mae hi'n iawn i ddweud hynny. Mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd yn dweud mai defnyddio gwybodaeth sy'n peri problemau i lawer o'n pobl ifanc, er enghraifft yn y cwestiynau arddull PISA hynny, a dyna'r rheswm yr ydym yn sicrhau bod y cwestiynau arddull PISA hynny ar gael i bob ysgol fel y gellir profi pobl ifanc yn eu herbyn. Dyna pam hefyd, er enghraifft, yr ydym ni'n cyflwyno TGAU mathemateg newydd mewn rhifedd, sy'n ymwneud â defnyddio gwybodaeth yn y byd go iawn drwy gyfrwng mathemateg. Wrth gwrs, mae'r profion rhifedd hynny sy'n cael eu cymryd drwy gydol y blynyddoedd cyn TGAU yn ein system ysgolion eto'n ymwneud â chymhwyso gwybodaeth fathemategol yn y byd go iawn.

16:00

Bethan Jenkins [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Minister, thank you for your statement today. Other Members have mentioned teacher training, which I think is the key to delivering the objectives outlined in the strategy, so that we can give focus to the developments that are outlined. However, Minister, you will know from discussions that we have had on my Financial Education and Inclusion (Wales) Bill—although I am not going to talk about it in detail here—that we need to understand that you have resources and budgeting so that we are able to achieve those training outcomes. It is absolutely crucial that we understand how they are achieved. So, I will move on to my questions. While a literacy and numeracy framework provides a framework for training teachers on improving literacy and numeracy, there is no framework for providing teachers with training on breaking the link between poverty and low attainment, as Simon Thomas mentioned earlier. So, what are your plans for training teachers on this priority? What consultation have you had with the teaching profession to inform this document and how do you plan to work with the profession on its implementation as we go on? Can you give us some up-to-date costings on initial teacher training and continuing professional development in terms of ensuring that the 'Qualified for life' objectives are actually met? Following on from that, will you outline the reporting process that has been put in place for teacher training, because how will you know, and then how will we know, as an Assembly, if public funding and resources devoted to achieving improvements have been used effectively? We need to understand the link-up here. Last week in evidence to committee on my Bill, your officials said that it was too early to judge the effectiveness of the LNF. So, do you have a timescale in mind for when the LNF and this additional support for teacher training can be assessed? I have a few questions—

Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad heddiw. Mae Aelodau eraill wedi cyfeirio at hyfforddiant athrawon; rwyf yn meddwl mai dyna yw'r allwedd i gyflawni'r amcanion a amlinellir yn y strategaeth, fel y gallwn ganolbwyntio ar y datblygiadau a amlinellir. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod o'r trafodaethau yr ydym wedi'u cael am fy Mil Addysg a Chynhwysiant Ariannol (Cymru)—er nad wyf yn mynd i siarad am hwnnw yn fanwl yma—bod angen inni ddeall bod gennych adnoddau a chyllideb er mwyn inni allu cyflawni'r canlyniadau hyfforddi hynny. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol ein bod yn deall sut y cânt eu cyflawni. Felly, symudaf ymlaen at fy nghwestiynau. Er bod fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd yn darparu fframwaith i hyfforddi athrawon ar wella llythrennedd a rhifedd, nid oes fframwaith i ddarparu hyfforddiant i athrawon ar dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a chyrhaeddiad isel, fel y nododd Simon Thomas yn gynharach. Felly, beth yw eich cynlluniau i hyfforddi athrawon ar y flaenoriaeth hon? Pa ymgynghori yr ydych chi wedi'i wneud gyda'r proffesiwn addysgu i lywio'r ddogfen hon a sut yr ydych chi'n bwriadu gweithio gyda'r proffesiwn i'w weithredu wrth inni fynd yn ein blaenau? A allwch chi roi diweddariad inni am gostau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus o ran sicrhau bod amcanion 'Cymwys am oes' yn cael eu cyflawni mewn gwirionedd? I ddilyn hynny, a wnewch chi amlinellu'r broses adrodd a roddwyd ar waith i hyfforddi athrawon, oherwydd sut y byddwch chi'n gwybod, ac yna sut y byddwn ni'n gwybod, fel Cynulliad, os yw cyllid ac adnoddau a roddwyd i gyflawni gwelliannau cyhoeddus wedi eu defnyddio'n effeithiol? Mae angen i ni ddeall y cysylltiad yma. Yr wythnos diwethaf, mewn tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor ar fy Mil, dywedodd eich swyddogion ei bod yn rhy gynnar i farnu effeithiolrwydd y Fframwaith Llythrennedd a Rhifedd Cenedlaethol. Felly, a oes gennych chi amserlen mewn golwg ar gyfer pryd y gellir asesu'r Fframwaith Llythrennedd a Rhifedd Cenedlaethol a'r cymorth ychwanegol hwn i hyfforddi athrawon? Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau—

16:02

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

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

You must hurry, because you have now had two minutes.

Mae'n rhaid ichi frysio, oherwydd rydych wedi cael dau funud nawr.

16:02

Bethan Jenkins [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Right. Well, I am sorry. I have been waiting to be called.

Iawn. Wel, mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Rwyf wedi bod yn aros i gael fy ngalw.

16:02 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If you take 30 seconds, you will be fine.

Os cymerwch 30 eiliad, byddwch yn iawn.

16:02 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have two questions on PISA. For those young people who you said in your statement score below level 2 in mathematics, the OECD considers that they are unable to participate fully in modern society. Obviously, this is shocking. May I understand why, therefore, you did not take part in the PISA financial education test and why you will not be doing so in future? I would like to see, if this is a priority to tackle, that we would become part of those testing systems so that we can track change and monitor change in future.

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn am PISA. Mae'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd o'r farn nad yw'r bobl ifanc hynny y dywedasoch yn eich datganiad eu bod yn cael sgôr is na lefel 2 mewn mathemateg yn gallu cymryd rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas fodern. Yn amlwg, mae hyn yn frawychus. A gaf i ddeall pam, felly, na wnaethoch gymryd rhan ym mhrawf addysg ariannol PISA a pham na fyddwch yn gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol? Hoffwn weld, os yw'n flaenoriaeth i roi sylw i hyn, y byddem yn dod yn rhan o'r systemau profi hynny fel y gallwn olrhain newid a monitro newid yn y dyfodol.

16:03 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Presiding Officer, Bethan Jenkins asks fundamental questions, as many have this afternoon, about the quality of our teacher training, and I share their anxiety around these issues. She asks about what resources might be available for us to overhaul the system. Well, of course, resources are going to be a problem. Resources in the current climate, given the pressures that the coalition Government in Westminster is putting upon us here in Wales, are going to be an issue. So, it is likely that we are going to have to overhaul the system within the resource envelope we already have. However, that is a considerable investment of public money, which we hand over to our higher education institutions up and down Wales, asking them to deliver.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, mae Bethan Jenkins yn gofyn cwestiynau sylfaenol, fel y gwnaeth llawer y prynhawn yma, am ansawdd ein hyfforddiant athrawon, ac rwyf yn rhannu eu pryder ynghylch y materion hyn. Mae hi'n gofyn pa adnoddau a allai fod ar gael inni i ailwampio'r system. Wel, wrth gwrs, bydd adnoddau'n broblem. Mae adnoddau yn yr hinsawdd bresennol, ac ystyried y pwysau y mae'r Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan yn ei roi arnom ni yma yng Nghymru, yn mynd i fod yn broblem. Felly, mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid inni ailwampio'r system o fewn amlen yr adnoddau sydd gennym eisoes. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus, yr ydym yn ei drosglwyddo i'n sefydliadau addysg uwch ledled Cymru, gan ofyn iddynt gyflawni.

I think that the fundamental question that needs to be asked, before issues of resources, is: are we asking for the right things to be delivered? In other words, are we describing what we want to our higher education institutions in terms of teacher training? I do not think that we are. I think that we have to fundamentally rethink what it is in connection with our ambitions, for instance, within this document that we will expect of our workforce. Let us remember that there will be other demands upon this workforce very soon. We will have a made-in-Wales curriculum for the first time ever. We need a workforce that is qualified to deliver on that curriculum, which has never been taught before. Assumptions about how the national curriculum used to run are all going to be outdated. We are going to need a new workforce in that regard. So, we have to be clear about what we are asking for, and I think that we are going to have to be much more rigorous about the quality that we expect. I have been conducting discussions, for instance, with Estyn about a new inspection regime around initial teacher training that will be necessary given the kind of revamp system that I am describing here. It is a system, perhaps, that would require not just the expertise of Estyn, for which I have great respect—and it does a very good public service for us here in Wales—but perhaps benchmarking things like our new ITT system against an international measure of excellence and a gold standard there, perhaps inviting advice and expertise from further afield, from outside Wales on occasion. I will leave it there for the moment.

Credaf mai'r cwestiwn sylfaenol y mae angen ei ofyn, cyn sôn am adnoddau, yw: a ydym ni'n gofyn am i'r pethau iawn gael eu cyflwyno? Mewn geiriau eraill, a ydym ni'n disgrifio beth sydd ei eisiau arnom i'n sefydliadau addysg uwch o ran hyfforddiant athrawon? Nid wyf yn credu ein bod yn gwneud hynny. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni ailfeddwl yn sylfaenol beth, mewn cysylltiad â'n huchelgeisiau, er enghraifft, sydd yn y ddogfen hon y byddwn yn ei ddisgwyl gan ein gweithlu. Dewch inni gofio y bydd gofynion eraill ar y gweithlu hwn yn fuan iawn. Bydd gennym gwricwlwm a wnaethpwyd yng Nghymru am y tro cyntaf erioed. Mae arnom angen gweithlu sy'n gymwys i ddarparu'r cwricwlwm hwnnw, nad yw erioed wedi'i addysgu o'r blaen. Bydd pob tybiaeth ynghylch sut yr arferai'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol redeg wedi dyddio. Bydd arnom angen gweithlu newydd yn hynny o beth. Felly, mae'n rhaid inni fod yn glir am yr hyn yr ydym yn gofyn amdano, ac rwyf yn meddwl y bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn llawer mwy trylwyr am yr ansawdd yr ydym yn ei ddisgwyl. Rwyf wedi bod yn cynnal trafodaethau, er enghraifft, gydag Estyn am drefn arolygu newydd ar gyfer hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon a fydd yn angenrheidiol o ystyried y math o system ailwampio yr wyf yn ei disgrifio yma. Mae'n system, efallai, a fyddai'n golygu bod angen mwy nag arbenigedd Estyn, y mae gennyf barch mawr ato—ac mae'n gwneud gwasanaeth cyhoeddus da iawn inni yma yng Nghymru—ond efallai y byddai angen meincnodi pethau fel ein system HCA newydd yn erbyn mesur rhyngwladol o ragoriaeth a safon aur yno, gan efallai wahodd cyngor ac arbenigedd o bellach i ffwrdd, o'r tu allan i Gymru o bryd i'w gilydd. Fe'i gadawaf yn y fan yna am y tro.

16:05

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. Before I move to the next item, the Chair makes every effort to call as many Members as possible. I think that it is important that backbenchers are called and I do not like imposing restrictions on people when I call them, which is why I let time run on today. However, I do expect courtesy at all times from Members. May I assure you all that discourtesies are never ignored and do have a consequence at some point?

Diolch, Weinidog. Cyn imi symud at yr eitem nesaf, mae'r Cadeirydd yn gwneud pob ymdrech i alw cynifer o Aelodau ag sy'n bosibl. Rwyf yn meddwl ei bod yn bwysig bod Aelodau'r meinciau cefn yn cael eu galw ac nid wyf yn hoffi gosod cyfyngiadau ar bobl pan fyddaf yn eu galw, a dyna pam y gadewais i amser fynd heibio heddiw. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn disgwyl cwrteisi bob amser gan Aelodau. A gaf i sicrhau bob un ohonoch na fyddaf byth yn anwybyddu anghwrteisi ac y bydd canlyniad i hynny ar ryw adeg?

16:06

Datganiad: Ymateb i Adroddiad Comisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru

Statement: Response to the Welsh Y Co-operative and Mutuals Commission Report

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport, Edwina Hart.

Galwaf ar Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, Edwina Hart.

16:06

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth / The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. In my written statement in June, I said that I would provide a further update to Members in the autumn on the Welsh Co-operative and Mutuals Commission. I have been consulting with a number of my Cabinet colleagues over the summer, given the cross-Government nature of the recommendations. I have been pleased with the positive response and commitments.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ym mis Mehefin, dywedais y byddwn yn rhoi diweddariad pellach i'r Aelodau yn yr hydref am Gomisiwn Cwmnïau Cydweithredol a Chydfuddiannol Cymru. Rwyf wedi bod yn ymgynghori â nifer o fy nghydweithwyr yn y Cabinet dros yr haf, o ystyried natur drawslywodraethol yr argymhellion. Rwyf wedi fy mhlesio gan yr ymateb a'r ymrwymiadau cadarnhaol.

A number of recommendations are the responsibility of the Minister for Education and Skills, who has made clear his commitment to learning from the co-operative sector to embed co-operative principles of democracy, transparency and learning and concern for the wider community in schools.

Cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yw nifer o’r argymhellion; mae ef wedi’i gwneud yn glir ei fod wedi ymrwymo i ddysgu oddi wrth y sector cydweithredol i ymgorffori egwyddorion cydweithredol democratiaeth, tryloywder a dysgu a phryder am y gymuned ehangach mewn ysgolion.

New legislation has now been introduced to encourage greater federation of schools, which will enable the sharing of good practice and resources. The Minister remains committed to the stakeholder model of school governance, which ensures that all stakeholders, including parents, staff, pupils and members of the local community, will continue to have a say in what happens to their school. A toolkit for schools to assist them in developing innovative and creative strategies is also being developed to support this objective.

Mae deddfwriaeth newydd bellach wedi ei chyflwyno i annog mwy o ffedereiddio ysgolion, a fydd yn galluogi rhannu arferion da ac adnoddau. Mae’r Gweinidog yn parhau i fod wedi ymrwymo i fodel rhanddeiliaid ar gyfer llywodraethu ysgolion, sy'n sicrhau y bydd yr holl randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys rhieni, staff, disgyblion ac aelodau o'r gymuned leol, yn parhau i gael llais yn yr hyn sy'n digwydd i'w hysgol. Mae pecyn cymorth i ysgolion i'w cynorthwyo i ddatblygu strategaethau arloesol a chreadigol hefyd yn cael ei ddatblygu i gefnogi'r amcan hwn.

The Minister for education also advised that the new Welsh baccalaureate will focus on four challenges—community, enterprise, global citizenship and a personal challenge. These have been designed to enable learners to develop skills and understanding that reflect many of the co-operative values and principles, including teamwork, personal responsibility and activism.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog addysg hefyd y bydd y fagloriaeth Cymru newydd yn canolbwyntio ar bedair her—cymuned, menter, dinasyddiaeth fyd-eang a her bersonol. Mae'r rhain wedi’u cynllunio i alluogi dysgwyr i ddatblygu sgiliau a dealltwriaeth sy'n adlewyrchu llawer o’r gwerthoedd ac egwyddorion cydweithredol, gan gynnwys gwaith tîm, cyfrifoldeb personol ac actifiaeth.

The Wales Co-operative Centre, along with a range of other employers and public sector and third sector organisations, participated in a two-day event arranged by the Welsh Government earlier this year to develop challenges. These challenges may be used by learners who undertake the revised, more rigorous Welsh baccalaureate, when it is implemented from September 2015.

Bu Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru, ynghyd ag amrywiaeth o gyflogwyr eraill, sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus a mudiadau trydydd sector, yn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiad deuddydd a drefnwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn gynharach eleni i ddatblygu heriau. Bydd yr heriau hyn ar gael i ddysgwyr sy'n ymgymryd â'r fagloriaeth Cymru ddiwygiedig, fwy trylwyr, pan gaiff ei rhoi ar waith o fis Medi 2015 ymlaen.

The Wales Co-operative Centre has developed two draft challenges for the enterprise and employability component of the revised Welsh baccalaureate and will be working with WJEC from November 2014 to finalise these challenges. Many of the education-related recommendations require cultural change in the medium to long term. Professor Graham Donaldson, who has been appointed to lead an independent review of the national curriculum and assessment arrangements, will consider the findings of the commission in the context of his wider review.

Mae Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru wedi datblygu dwy her ddrafft ar gyfer cydran menter a chyflogadwyedd y fagloriaeth Cymru ddiwygiedig a byddant yn gweithio gyda CBAC o fis Tachwedd 2014 ymlaen i gwblhau'r heriau hyn. Mae llawer o'r argymhellion sy'n gysylltiedig ag addysg yn mynnu newid diwylliannol yn y tymor canolig i hir. Bydd yr Athro Graham Donaldson, a benodwyd i arwain adolygiad annibynnol o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol a threfniadau asesu, yn ystyried canfyddiadau'r comisiwn yng nghyd-destun ei adolygiad ehangach.

The Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty has also responded positively with regard to the assets of community value to advise that she is actively considering the best way to take this work forward. She believes that there is scope to develop a better approach than that taken by the UK Government that will be more closely aligned to the Welsh content and priorities. The Minister has confirmed that she will be issuing a written statement about this.

Mae'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi hefyd wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol ynglŷn â'r asedau o werth cymunedol i ddweud ei bod yn mynd ati i ystyried y ffordd orau i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn. Mae hi'n credu bod lle i ddatblygu gwell ymagwedd na'r hyn a ddefnyddiwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU a fydd yn cyd-fynd yn agosach â chynnwys a blaenoriaethau Cymru. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi cadarnhau y bydd yn cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â hyn.

The Minister for finance has reported good progress against the recommendations that fall within her responsibilities, in particular she highlights progress on the development of specialist expertise in co-operative procurement, where the joint bidding guide developed by Value Wales and the Wales Co-operative Centre is being piloted with a number of companies in the Haven Waterway enterprise zone. Funding has also been made available for further pilot projects, once identified. In addition, a training course on how to get the most from the joint bidding guidance is under development and will be available to public sector procurers later this year. Work is also underway to update all procurement guidance in light of the new EU procurement directives, which responds to another recommendation of the Commission.

Mae'r Gweinidog cyllid wedi sôn am gynnydd da yn erbyn yr argymhellion sydd o fewn ei chyfrifoldebau; yn benodol mae'n tynnu sylw at y cynnydd ar ddatblygu arbenigedd mewn caffael cydweithredol, lle mae'r canllaw ymgeisio ar y cyd a ddatblygwyd gan Gwerth Cymru a Chanolfan Cydweithredol Cymru yn cael ei dreialu gyda nifer o gwmnïau yn ardal fenter Dyfrffordd Aberdaugleddau. Mae cyllid hefyd ar gael i brosiectau arbrofol eraill, ar ôl iddynt gael eu nodi. Yn ogystal, mae cwrs hyfforddi ar sut i gael y gorau o'r canllawiau ymgeisio ar y cyd yn cael ei ddatblygu a bydd ar gael i'r rheini sy'n caffael yn y sector cyhoeddus yn ddiweddarach eleni. Mae gwaith hefyd yn mynd rhagddo i ddiweddaru'r holl ganllawiau caffael yng ngoleuni cyfarwyddebau caffael newydd yr UE, sy'n ymateb i un arall o argymhellion y Comisiwn.

In terms of health, this work is gathering momentum and there is already recognition of the benefits of encouraging social enterprise in the provision of social care. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduces a duty on local authorities to promote social enterprise and co-operatives in the design and delivery of services. I understand that the Minister for Health and Social Services is meeting with the Wales Co-operative Centre and Social Firms Wales later this month.

O ran iechyd, mae'r gwaith hwn yn casglu momentwm a cheir cydnabyddiaeth eisoes i fanteision annog mentrau cymdeithasol o ran darparu gofal cymdeithasol. Mae Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (Cymru) 2014 yn cyflwyno dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i hybu mentrau cymdeithasol a chwmnïau cydweithredol wrth gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau. Deallaf fod y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cwrdd â Chanolfan Cydweithredol Cymru a Chwmnïau Cymdeithasol Cymru'n ddiweddarach y mis hwn.

Last month, the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism hosted a major conference to inform thinking and raise awareness of the options and benefits that the mutual model could bring to the future provision of leisure services. It provided an opportunity to share examples of good practice across the range of models that are being considered to deliver leisure services across Wales.

Y mis diwethaf, cynhaliodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth gynhadledd bwysig i lywio meddyliau a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o'r dewisiadau a'r manteision y gallai'r model cydfuddiannol eu creu wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau hamdden yn y dyfodol. Roedd yn gyfle i rannu enghreifftiau o arfer da ar draws yr amrywiaeth o fodelau sy'n cael eu hystyried i ddarparu gwasanaethau hamdden ledled Cymru.

I have also had an update with regard to housing. The new Housing (Wales) Act 2014 intends to facilitate the further development of co-operative housing by lifting the bar on fully mutual co-operatives to be able to grant assured tenancies. Doing so should provide much greater security for members and tenants.

Rwyf hefyd wedi cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â thai. Mae'r Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 newydd yn bwriadu hwyluso datblygiad pellach tai cydweithredol drwy godi'r bar ar fentrau cydweithredol cwbl gydfuddiannol i allu caniatáu tenantiaethau sicr. Dylai hyn roi llawer mwy o ddiogelwch i aelodau a thenantiaid.

In terms of energy, grant funding for a fuel syndicate co-ordinator is being piloted to help increase the number of fuel syndicates across Ceredigion. Based on a co-operative model, the project helps households in off-gas areas to reduce the price they pay for oil. Additionally, we have the Ynni'r Fro programme, which is currently supporting 48 renewable energy projects throughout Wales and spin-out enterprises such as TGV Hydro. So far, the scheme has led to the establishment of 24 new enterprises.

O ran ynni, mae cyllid grant ar gyfer cydlynydd syndicâd tanwydd yn cael ei dreialu er mwyn helpu i gynyddu nifer y syndicadau tanwydd ledled Ceredigion. Mae'r prosiect yn seiliedig ar fodel cydweithredol ac yn helpu teuluoedd mewn ardaloedd nad ydynt ar y grid nwy i ostwng y pris y maent yn ei dalu am olew. Mae gennym hefyd y rhaglen Ynni'r Fro, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cefnogi 48 o brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ledled Cymru a mentrau deillio megis TGV Hydro. Hyd yn hyn, mae'r cynllun wedi arwain at sefydlu 24 o fentrau newydd.

I am committed to providing the right business support and advice to enable the growth of this sector. Alongside our mainstream Business Wales provision, I am continuing to provide grant funding for the Wales Co-operative Centre. The centre delivers the £8 million-social enterprise support project and the £1.2 million-business succession and consortia project as well as providing advice on policy matters with regard to the sector. Our Business Wales service is also working closely with the centre and other support bodies to enhance the provision of the volunteer mentoring service. In addition, a social enterprise feature is being developed as part of the Business Wales website, to be launched in early 2015. The centre is also working with us on a comprehensive mapping exercise that will increase our intelligence and understanding of the sector. The resulting information, due before the end of this year, will help to identify and strengthen supply-chain opportunities and highlight any further work that is needed in this area.

Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu'r cymorth a'r cyngor busnes cywir i alluogi twf y sector hwn. Ochr yn ochr â'n darpariaeth prif ffrwd Busnes Cymru, rwyf yn parhau i ddarparu cyllid grant i Ganolfan Cydweithredol Cymru. Mae'r ganolfan yn darparu'r prosiect cefnogi mentrau cymdeithasol gwerth £8 miliwn a'r prosiect olyniaeth busnes a chonsortia gwerth £1.2 miliwn, yn ogystal â darparu cyngor am faterion polisi o ran y sector. Mae ein gwasanaeth Busnes Cymru hefyd yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r ganolfan a chyrff cymorth eraill i wella darpariaeth y gwasanaeth mentora gwirfoddol. Hefyd, mae nodwedd mentrau cymdeithasol yn cael ei datblygu yn rhan o wefan Busnes Cymru, a gaiff ei lansio ar ddechrau 2015. Mae'r ganolfan hefyd yn cydweithio â ni ar ymarfer mapio cynhwysfawr a fydd yn cynyddu ein gwybodaeth a'n dealltwriaeth o'r sector. Bydd y wybodaeth a ddaw o hyn, ac y dylem ei chael cyn diwedd y flwyddyn, yn helpu i nodi a chryfhau cyfleoedd cadwyn gyflenwi ac amlygu unrhyw waith ychwanegol sydd ei angen yn y maes hwn.

This is a summary of the progress being made by the Welsh Government to date, but the commission was clear in its report that the co-operative and mutual sector itself must also play a greater role. It is important that the sector does not underestimate the challenges before it. I will be meeting with David Jenkins, chair of the Wales Co-operative Centre, tomorrow to discuss this further. The enthusiasm and commitment generated by the commission's report must continue. There is also a need to monitor progress. Therefore, I have asked Professor Andrew Davies to reconvene the commission to meet in six months' time to review the steps that have been taken to implement its recommendations. I will provide Assembly Members with a full update on progress following this.

Crynodeb yw hwn o'r cynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i wneud hyd yn hyn, ond roedd adroddiad y comisiwn yn glir bod yn rhaid i'r sector cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol ei hun hefyd chwarae mwy o ran. Mae'n bwysig nad yw'r sector yn diystyru'r heriau sy'n ei wynebu. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â David Jenkins, cadeirydd Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru, yfory i drafod hyn ymhellach. Mae'n rhaid i'r brwdfrydedd a'r ymroddiad a gynhyrchwyd gan adroddiad y comisiwn barhau. Hefyd, mae angen monitro cynnydd. Felly, rwyf wedi gofyn i'r Athro Andrew Davies ailgynnull y comisiwn i gyfarfod ymhen chwe mis i adolygu'r camau a gymerwyd i roi ei argymhellion ar waith. Rhof ddiweddariad llawn ar y cynnydd i Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar ôl hyn.

16:12 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As somebody who previously spent his career in the mutual sector, I am clearly somebody who is very committed to it, with 22 years working in the building society sector and fighting off demutualisation to go forward. However, like the non-mutual banking sector, many building societies, including my own, fell sick of the general disease where we replaced qualified accountants and bankers with people who did not have those qualifications, but who did have short-term contracts with big tail-end bonuses linked to market growth and market share, rather than risk management and capital adequacy. My point being: do you agree that, although the mutual sector is something that we should celebrate and support, it is not a magic bullet, but rather it is a social business that is at as much risk from bad management and failure of corporate controls as any other business?

Fel rhywun a dreuliodd ei yrfa yn y sector cydfuddiannol cyn hyn, rwyf yn amlwg yn rhywun sydd wedi ymrwymo'n bendant iddo, ar ôl 22 mlynedd yn gweithio yn y sector cymdeithasau adeiladu a brwydro yn erbyn dadgydfuddiannu i fwrw ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, fel y sector bancio nad yw’n gydfuddiannol, bu i lawer o gymdeithasau adeiladu, gan gynnwys fy un i, ddioddef o’r clefyd cyffredinol o ddisodli cyfrifwyr a bancwyr cymwys â phobl nad oedd ganddynt y cymwysterau hynny, ond a oedd ganddynt gontractau tymor byr â bonysau mawr ar eu diwedd yn gysylltiedig â thwf y farchnad a chyfran o'r farchnad, yn hytrach na rheoli risg a digonolrwydd cyfalaf. Fy mhwynt yw: a ydych chi’n cytuno, er bod y sector cydfuddiannol yn rhywbeth y dylem ei glodfori a’i gefnogi, nad yw'n fwled hud, ond yn hytrach ei fod yn fusnes cymdeithasol sy’n wynebu llawn cymaint o risg yn sgil rheoli gwael a methiant rheolaethau corfforaethol ag y mae unrhyw fusnes arall?

You referred quite rightly, as the commission did, to the important role that the education sector can play. I wonder whether you could also comment on the reference in its report to higher education and, in the context of enterprise in the baccalaureate, respond to calls from non-mutual business sectors, through the Confederation of British Industry, the Federation of Small Businesses and others about the need to promote understanding of business and entrepreneurial activity in the social and non-social sectors within our schools and educational establishments.

Cyfeiriasoch yn gwbl briodol, fel y gwnaeth y comisiwn, at y rhan bwysig y gall y sector addysg ei chwarae. Tybed a allech chi hefyd roi sylwadau am y cyfeiriad yn ei adroddiad ar addysg uwch ac, yng nghyd-destun menter yn y fagloriaeth, ymateb i alwadau gan sectorau busnes nad ydynt yn gydfuddiannol, drwy Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach ac eraill am yr angen i hybu dealltwriaeth o fusnes a gweithgarwch entrepreneuraidd yn y sectorau cymdeithasol a’r sectorau eraill o fewn ein hysgolion a'n sefydliadau addysgol.

You make reference to assets of community value being looked at by the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty. Are you able to comment on progress with regard to implementation of the UK Localism Act 2011 provision for community right-to-bid for assets of community value in Wales, which Ministers have powers to introduce here, and in relation to protecting valued community facilities such as pubs, by listing them as assets of community value? Clearly, it would not only be pubs, as there are some excellent examples where community mutuals have taken over successfully those community assets and turned them into something much more than just the local watering hole. You referred to procurement. Again, do you concur with my understanding that, although there must be a level playing field for tendering on procurement exercises, a mutual has no more advantage, other than on European Community clauses, than a non-mutual bidder, and that the tenderer cannot favour them any more or less simply because they are a mutual?

Rydych yn cyfeirio at y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi yn edrych ar asedau o werth cymunedol. A allwch chi roi sylwadau am gynnydd o ran gweithredu darpariaeth Deddf Lleoliaeth y DU 2011 ar gyfer hawl cymunedau i gynnig am asedau o werth cymunedol yng Nghymru, y mae gan Weinidogion bwerau i’w chyflwyno yma, ac ynglŷn â diogelu cyfleusterau cymunedol gwerthfawr megis tafarndai, drwy eu rhestru fel asedau o werth cymunedol? Yn amlwg, nid dim ond tafarndai fyddai hyn; ceir rhai enghreifftiau gwych lle mae cwmnïau cydfuddiannol cymunedol wedi llwyddo i gymryd awenau’r asedau cymunedol hynny a’u troi’n rhywbeth llawer mwy na dim ond y pwll dyfrio lleol. Cyfeiriasoch at gaffael. Unwaith eto, a ydych chi’n cytuno â’m dealltwriaeth i, er bod rhaid cael chwarae teg i dendro ar ymarferion caffael, nad oes gan gwmni cydfuddiannol ddim mwy o fantais, ac eithrio ar gymalau y Gymuned Ewropeaidd, na chynigydd nad yw’n gwmni cydfuddiannol, ac na all y tendrwr eu ffafrio ddim mwy na lai oherwydd y rheswm syml eu bod yn gwmni cydfuddiannol?

In terms of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, you might recall that I called for the co-operative and social sector to be used as care agencies in the delivery of direct payments and independent living. Again, are you able to comment on the progress of that, engaging this sector as a way of removing risks for citizens who want to exploit the opportunities for citizen-directed support?

O ran Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (Cymru) 2014, efallai y byddwch yn cofio fy mod wedi galw am ddefnyddio’r sector cydweithredol a chymdeithasol fel asiantaethau gofal wrth ddarparu taliadau uniongyrchol a byw'n annibynnol. Unwaith eto, a allwch chi roi sylwadau am hynt hynny, gan ymgysylltu â’r sector hwn fel ffordd o gael gwared ar risgiau i ddinasyddion a hoffai fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd am gymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion?

I have commissioning versus co-production. Co-production is breaking down the barriers between service provision and service user. How do you respond to the call by many organisations, such as hospices, bereavement counselling providers and energy advice providers, that public sector commissioners can actually deliver more for less, particularly at a time of constrained budgets, by commissioning, designing and delivering more with some of those third sector bodies, exploiting the professional expertise that they have and making the public pound go further?

Mae gennyf gomisiynu yn erbyn cyd-gynhyrchu. Mae cyd-gynhyrchu'n dymchwel y rhwystrau rhwng darparu gwasanaethau a defnyddwyr gwasanaethau. Sut yr ydych chi'n ymateb i'r alwad gan nifer o sefydliadau, megis hosbisau, darparwyr cyngor mewn profedigaeth a darparwyr cyngor ar ynni, y gall comisiynwyr y sector cyhoeddus mewn gwirionedd gyflawni mwy am lai, yn enwedig ar adeg o gyfyngu ar gyllidebau, drwy gomisiynu, cynllunio a chyflwyno mwy gyda rhai o'r cyrff trydydd sector hynny, gan fanteisio ar eu harbenigedd proffesiynol a gwneud i'r bunt gyhoeddus fynd ymhellach?

Finally, in terms of the commission's call for significant strengthening of business advice and support to co-operatives and mutuals, and for a grants and loan fund—co-operative and mutual finance Wales—I wonder whether you could respond to that, as I think I missed that in your statement.

Yn olaf, o ran galwad y comisiwn am gryfhau'n sylweddol y cyngor a chymorth busnes a roddir i fentrau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol, ac am gronfa grantiau a benthyciadau—cyllid cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol Cymru—tybed a allech chi ymateb i hynny, gan fy mod yn credu fy mod wedi colli hynny yn eich datganiad.

16:17

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I think that I would agree with Mark Isherwood that it is important to celebrate and support the roles of co-operatives and mutuals, but also to recognise, importantly, that they are a business. They are just as at risk if they are not well managed and if they do not get the best advice as any other business. I think that we have to understand that in particular.

Credaf y byddwn yn cytuno â Mark Isherwood ei bod yn bwysig clodfori a chefnogi'r rhan y mae cwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol yn ei chwarae, ond hefyd cydnabod, yn bwysig iawn, mai busnesau ydynt. Maent yn wynebu'r un risg os na chânt eu rheoli'n dda ac os nad ydynt yn cael y cyngor gorau ag y mae unrhyw fusnes arall. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni ddeall hynny yn arbennig.

In terms of the education sector, I think that the response of the Minister for education has been first class in wanting to deal with the wider issues around co-operatives and mutuals. Like you, I think that it is important that, within education, particularly with older and younger students, they do actually understand what business is, not just in the context of mutuals and co-operatives and so on, but the world of business and the world of entrepreneurship and design. I think that this is now starting to feature quite clearly in discussions within the education sector and the development of what we are doing within the education sector.

O ran y sector addysg, credaf fod y Gweinidog addysg wedi rhoi ymateb o'r radd flaenaf o ran ei awydd i ymdrin â'r materion ehangach sy'n ymwneud â chwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol. Fel chithau, rwyf yn meddwl ei bod yn bwysig, o fewn addysg, yn enwedig gyda myfyrwyr hŷn ac iau, eu bod mewn gwirionedd yn deall beth yw busnes, nid dim ond yng nghyd-destun cwmnïau cydfuddiannol a chydweithredol ac ati, ond byd busnes a byd entrepreneuriaeth a dylunio. Rwyf yn meddwl bod hyn bellach yn dechrau ymddangos yn eithaf clir yn y trafodaethau o fewn y sector addysg ac yn natblygiad yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud o fewn y sector addysg.

In terms of the assets and community value, this is an issue on which I knew that my colleague the Minister would be issuing a written statement. Obviously, she knows what the issues are around the localism agenda in the UK, and she also understands the role that businesses like pubs and others can play within the community and whether they should be community assets. I know that that is still under discussion in terms of what issues will be covered in her statement.

O ran yr asedau a'r gwerth cymunedol, mae hwn yn fater yr oeddwn yn gwybod y byddai fy nghyd-Aelod y Gweinidog yn cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig amdano. Yn amlwg, mae hi'n gwybod beth yw'r materion sy'n ymwneud ag agenda lleoliaeth yn y DU, ac mae hi hefyd yn deall y rhan y gall busnesau fel tafarnau ac eraill ei chwarae yn y gymuned a pha un a ddylent fod yn asedau cymunedol ai peidio. Gwn fod hynny'n dal i gael ei drafod o ran pa faterion fydd wedi'u cynnwys yn ei datganiad.

On procurement it is important to recognise that many of the new provisions are in line with Welsh Government policy and they support the work to make it easier for small and third sector firms to bid for public sector opportunities. We accept that there has to be an even playing field on this, but we also need to know what help and assistance we can give.

O ran caffael, mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod llawer o'r darpariaethau newydd yn cyd-fynd â pholisi Llywodraeth Cymru ac maent yn cefnogi'r gwaith i'w gwneud yn haws i gwmnïau bach a chwmnïau trydydd sector gynnig am gyfleoedd yn y sector cyhoeddus. Rydym yn derbyn bod yn rhaid cael chwarae teg ar hyn, ond mae angen inni wybod hefyd pa help a chymorth y gallwn ei roi.

In terms of social services, I know that my colleague the Minister for Health and Social Services is very keen to see new models of care emerging. Also, I fully understand the points that you make in terms of hospices and others, how we procure and what we do with services across Wales. We want to maximise the money that is available in the public purse with the expertise that can come to us from the third sector. Also, in terms of business development, I think that you need to recognise that, in terms of what we are doing, we are trying to have a strand within Business Wales that can help specifically in these areas. Some of the ideas that people have for co-operatives and mutuals are quite small, and they need some specialist advice. We are seeking to try to undertake that within the overall role of the organisation.

O ran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gwn fod fy nghyd-Aelod, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn awyddus iawn i weld modelau gofal newydd yn dod i'r amlwg. Hefyd, rwyf yn llwyr ddeall y pwyntiau a wnewch ynglŷn â hosbisau ac eraill, sut yr ydym yn caffael a beth a wnawn â gwasanaethau ledled Cymru. Rydym yn awyddus i wneud y gorau o'r arian sydd ar gael yn y pwrs cyhoeddus gyda'r arbenigedd y gallwn ei gael o'r trydydd sector. Hefyd, o ran datblygu busnes, credaf fod angen ichi gydnabod, o ran yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud, ein bod yn ceisio sicrhau llinyn yn Busnes Cymru a all helpu'n benodol yn y meysydd hyn. Mae rhai o'r syniadau sydd gan bobl ar gyfer cwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol yn eithaf bach, ac mae angen cyngor arbenigol arnynt. Rydym yn awyddus i geisio ymgymryd â hynny o fewn swyddogaeth gyffredinol y sefydliad.

16:19

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I thank you for your statement, and for the tone of it. What it is talking about is really embedding the values and the principles of mutualism and co-operativism within much of what we do, from education to business. What greater role model could there be for young people in Wales than the idea of working collectively for the public benefit, for public service, not just for the concept of profit and getting wealthy, but for the community benefit that arises from working together? As chair of the 10-member strong Co-operative Party group within the Assembly, I will be heading off to the Co-operative Party conference this weekend. So, I think that there is an awful lot for me to report on.

Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad, ac am ei naws. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n sôn am ymgorffori gwerthoedd ac egwyddorion cydfuddiannu a chydweithredu o fewn llawer o'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud, o addysg i fusnes. Pa well esiampl y gallai pobl ifanc yng Nghymru ei gael na'r syniad o weithio ar y cyd er budd y cyhoedd, er budd gwasanaethu'r cyhoedd, nid dim ond er mwyn y cysyniad o elw a mynd yn gyfoethog, ond er mwyn y budd cymunedol sy'n deillio o gydweithio? Fel cadeirydd grŵp y Blaid Gydweithredol sydd â 10 aelod yn y Cynulliad, byddaf yn mynd i gynhadledd y Blaid Gydweithredol y penwythnos hwn. Felly, rwyf yn meddwl bod llawer iawn i mi adrodd amdano.

I will not go through all of the matters that you raise, because there is no time, but I will particularly welcome the part of your statement dealing with the co-operative ownership of land and assets, because that is something that you will know a number of us as Members have raised with Government. The one question that I would particularly like to ask about is the issue of not only the devolution of rail powers, but the issue that we have discussed on a number of occasions of a not-for-profit rail franchise. Is that something that features within your thinking and Government policy in terms of how that might develop?

Nid wyf am fynd drwy bob un o'r materion yr ydych yn eu codi, oherwydd nid oes amser, ond croesawaf yn arbennig y rhan o'ch datganiad sy'n ymdrin â pherchnogaeth cydweithredol tir ac asedau, oherwydd mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwch yn gwybod bod nifer ohonom fel Aelodau wedi'u codi gyda'r Llywodraeth. Mae'r un cwestiwn yr hoffwn ei ofyn yn arbennig yn ymwneud nid yn unig â mater datganoli pwerau rheilffyrdd, ond y mater yr ydym wedi'i drafod ar sawl achlysur sef masnachfraint rheilffyrdd dielw. A yw hynny'n rhywbeth sy'n rhan o'ch meddyliau ac o bolisi'r Llywodraeth o ran sut y gellid datblygu hynny?

16:21

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much for welcoming the statement, because I think that it is important that we embed the spirit of mutuals and co-operatives within the policy of Government.

Diolch yn fawr iawn am groesawu'r datganiad, gan fy mod yn meddwl ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn ymgorffori ysbryd cwmnïau cydfuddiannol a chydweithredol o fewn y polisi'r Llywodraeth.

With regard to your particular point on rail, it is one of the issues that I will be considering, because I think that it is important, if and when we do have the devolution of rail powers, that we look at a not-for-profit model. A not-for-profit model would be widely welcomed in discussions and I have started to commission some work in this area.

O ran eich pwynt penodol am y rheilffyrdd, mae'n un o'r materion y byddaf yn eu hystyried, gan fy mod yn credu ei bod yn bwysig, os a phan y bydd pwerau rheilffyrdd wedi'u datganoli, ein bod yn edrych ar fodel dielw. Byddai model dielw yn cael croeso eang mewn trafodaethau ac rwyf wedi dechrau comisiynu gwaith yn y maes hwn.

16:21 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yn sicr, mae Plaid Cymru wedi croesawu penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i sefydlu'r comisiwn hwn ac rydym wedi croesawu adroddiad y comisiwn hefyd. Rydym yn gwerthfawrogi'r ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi cymryd yr amser ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad i ymgynghori ar draws y Llywodraeth, gan fod cymaint o fewnbwn defnyddiol a allai ddod, fel rydym wedi'i glywed gan y Gweinidog y prynhawn yma, gan ei chyd-aelodau hi o'r Cabinet.

Certainly, Plaid Cymru has welcomed the Government's decision to establish this commission and we have also welcomed the commission's report. We appreciate the fact that the Minister has taken the time since publishing the report to consult across the Government, given that there is so much useful input that could come, as we have heard from the Minister this afternoon, from fellow members of the Cabinet.

Mae gennyf ychydig o sylwadau byr ynglŷn ag ambell beth a godwyd gan y Gweinidog. Rydym yn croesawu'r newidiadau i'r 'baccalaureate' i gynnwys y pedair sialens. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu gwaith Canolfan Gydweithredol Cymru mewn ysgolion. Rwy'n meddwl bod pethau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir, ond mae angen—rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno—mwy o waith i hybu'r model cydweithredol yn benodol. Gellid cymharu, er enghraifft, â'r gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud ar hybu entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion, ac felly rwy'n meddwl bod lle i roi statws tebyg i hybu busnesau cydweithredol neu i weithio ar hyd yr un llinellau â hynny. Mae angen integreiddio'r math hwnnw o waith a sôn am y buddiannau posibl o gydweithredu. Rydym yn gwybod am yr holl enghreifftiau rhyngwladol rhyfeddol sydd yna, megis MONDRAGON yng Ngwlad y Basg, sy'n cyflogi rhyw 80,000 o bobl mewn 250 o gwmnïau a sefydliadau gwahanol, ac mae modelau y gallem edrych arnynt yng Nghymru.

I have a few brief comments in relation to some of the things that the Minister has raised. We welcome the changes to the baccalaureate to include the four challenges. We also welcome the work of the Wales Co-operative Centre in schools. I think that things are moving in the right direction, but more work is needed—I hope that the Minister would agree—to promote the co-operative model specifically. We could compare, for example, the work that has been done on promoting entrepreneurship in schools, and therefore I think that there is room to give similar status to promoting co-operative businesses or to working along those lines. There is a need to integrate that kind of work and to talk about the possible benefits of co-operation. We have heard about the excellent international examples, such as MONDRAGON in the Basque Country, employing some 80,000 people in 250 companies and organisations, and there are models that we can look at in Wales.

O ran cyllid, rydym yn croesawu'r camau cadarnhaol, ond, unwaith eto, mae angen gwneud mwy. Soniodd Plaid Cymru yn ddiweddar yn benodol ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o gyflwyno rhyw fath o gronfa ariannol ar gyfer cymunedau lleol sydd eisiau prynu tafarndai sy'n wynebu'r posibilrwydd o orfod cau. Ni allaf beidio â defnyddio'r cyfle i sôn am yr Iorwerth Arms ym Mryngwran, fel rwyf wedi gwneud o'r blaen. Byddwn yn licio diolch i'r cyrff hynny sydd wedi rhoi mewnbwn i sicrhau bod y dafarn honno bellach wedi agor yn nwylo'r gymuned—sefydliadau fel Menter Môn a Chyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru.

In terms of finance, we welcome the positive steps, but, once again, more needs to be done. Plaid Cymru recently specifically spoke about the possibility of introducing some kind of fund for local communities that want to buy pubs that are facing the prospect of closure. I cannot fail to use the opportunity to mention the Iorwerth Arms in Bryngwran, as I have done before. I would like to thank those bodies that have contributed to ensure that that pub has now opened as a community venture—organisations such as Menter Môn and the Wales Council for Voluntary Action.

Hoffwn hefyd apelio ein bod yn adeiladu ar rai o'r enghreifftiau o arfer da y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u crybwyll y prynhawn yma, pan mae'n dod at gynyddu rôl cwmnïau cydweithredol neu gonsortia, ac at y maes caffael yn benodol.

I would also like to appeal that we build on some of the examples of good practice that the Minister has mentioned this afternoon, when it comes to increasing the role of co-operative businesses or consortia, particularly in procurement.

O ran ynni, rwyf am longyfarch Ynni'r Fro, a'r ffaith ei fod wedi arwain at 'spin-offs' llwyddiannus iawn. Mae angen parhau i wella ar ein gwaith yma yng Nghymru o ran defnyddio modelau cydweithredol wrth gynhyrchu ynni. Rydym yn sôn yn aml am yr Almaen a Denmarc fel enghreifftiau da lle mae prosiectau ynni yn rhoi 'stake' mawr i'r cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu. Mae esiamplau da yng Nghymru hefyd. Rwy'n gwybod bod lagŵn bae Abertawe yn cynnig cyfranddaliadau i bobl leol. Mae angen dysgu gwersi o hynny, oherwydd mae'n cynnig platfform arbennig o dda i gynyddu maint yr ynni glân rydym yn ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru ar yr un pryd.

In terms of energy, I want to congratulate Ynni'r Fro, and the fact that it has led to very successful spin-offs. We need to continue to improve on our work here in Wales in terms of using co-operative models in energy generation. We often talk about Germany and Denmark as good examples of where energy projects offer a large stake to the communities that they serve. There are good examples in Wales, too. I know that Swansea bay lagoon offers dividends for local people. Lessons need to be learned from that, because it offers an excellent platform for increasing the amount of clean energy that we generate in Wales at the same time.

Rydym yn croesawu'r diweddariad gan y Gweinidog. Rwyf yn sylweddoli eich bod yn mynd i ail-ymgynnull y comisiwn mewn chwe mis. Y cwbl a ddywedaf yw, gobeithio y bydd y gwaith y bydd yn ei wneud bryd hynny yn gyflym. Nid ydym am dreulio gormod o amser yn adolygu adolygiad. Mae gennym y syniadau erbyn hyn; gweithredu sy'n bwysig.

We welcome the update from the Minister. I realise that you are going to reconvene the commission in six months. All that I will say is that I hope that it works quickly when thathappens. We do not want to spend too much time revewing a review. We have the ideas; what is important is action.

16:25

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

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I can assure you that I am calling the commission together to ensure that we are getting the work going, rather than for it to do a review. It is probably trying to mark us out of 10 on everything that we have indicated. It is quite important that we have that external look at what we are doing as a Government across portfolios.

Gallaf eich sicrhau fy mod yn galw'r comisiwn ynghyd i sicrhau bod y gwaith yn dechrau, yn hytrach nag er mwyn gwneud adolygiad. Mae'n debyg eu bod yn ceisio ein marcio allan o 10 ar bopeth yr ydym wedi'i nodi. Mae'n eithaf pwysig ein bod yn cael yr olwg allanol honno ar yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud fel Llywodraeth ar draws portffolios.

I agree with you: we should talk more about ourselves and some of the things that we have done in Wales on the energy agenda. We have some very successful projects, and we need to ensure that those projects are not just embedded in the communities where they are now, but that good practice is expanded elsewhere. I am particularly keen on the work that my colleague Jane Hutt has done on procurement to make it easier for groups to come together to act as consortia, so that we can develop this agenda further. However, the issue, of course, is finance. What type of financial model could we put in place to encourage further development? This is an area where I intend to do some further work. There is no doubt in my mind that more work is needed—I think that the Minister for education agrees—within the education sector itself to show not only the benefits of being an entrepreneur, but also on the issue of co-operatives and mutualism, how they work and how they can benefit the community. This is about how we can inspire young people to look at where they want to go in life and what they want to be a part of in the future.

Rwyf yn cytuno â chi: dylem siarad mwy amdanom ein hunain ac am rai o'r pethau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud yng Nghymru ar yr agenda ynni. Mae gennym rai prosiectau llwyddiannus iawn, ac mae angen inni sicrhau nad yw'r prosiectau hynny'n cael eu hymsefydlu yn y cymunedau lle y maent ar hyn o bryd yn unig, ond bod arfer da yn cael ei ehangu mewn mannau eraill. Rwyf yn arbennig o hoff o'r gwaith y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Hutt, wedi'i wneud ar gaffael i'w gwneud yn haws i grwpiau ddod at ei gilydd i weithredu fel consortia, fel y gallwn ddatblygu'r agenda hon ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, y broblem, wrth gwrs, yw cyllid. Pa fath o fodel ariannol y gallem ni ei roi ar waith i annog datblygiad pellach? Mae hwn yn faes lle'r wyf yn bwriadu gwneud rhywfaint o waith pellach. Nid oes amheuaeth yn fy meddwl bod angen gwneud mwy o waith —rwyf yn meddwl bod y Gweinidog addysg yn cytuno—o fewn y sector addysg ei hun i ddangos, nid yn unig y manteision o fod yn entrepreneur, ond hefyd ar fater cwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannu, sut y maent yn gweithio a sut y gallant fod o fudd i'r gymuned. Mae hyn yn fater o sut y gallwn ysbrydoli pobl ifanc i edrych ar ble yr hoffent fynd mewn bywyd a beth yr hoffent fod yn rhan ohono yn y dyfodol.

16:26 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister for her statement. I think that we all recognise the value of mutuality as one of the business models available to entrepreneurs in Wales, and that diversity in terms of business models is a real strength in an economy. However, we have to be very careful not to conflate mutuals with social enterprises, because they are fundamentally different things. While the principles of mutuality should, by definition, you would hope, lead to a more open and democratic way of working, an organisation's ethics are down to its beliefs and its practices, not its organisational structure. We need to recognise that. We are doing social enterprises, in particular, an injustice if we conflate these two terms, because we are fundamentally misunderstanding what they are there to do and, potentially, restricting the options for social entrepreneurs as well. Many social entrepreneurs, when they first start out, are very small. Potentially, they are sole traders or partnerships of two or three people, for whom mutuality is not necessarily an obvious business model to pursue. I think particularly of some of the small, education-based providers that provide support, such as Science Made Simple here in Cardiff, which is a wonderful social enterprise. However, it is a business; it is not a co-operative, and it is not a charity either.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn cydnabod gwerth cydfuddiannu fel un o'r modelau busnes sydd ar gael i entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru, a bod amrywiaeth o ran modelau busnes yn gryfder gwirioneddol mewn economi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni fod yn ofalus iawn i beidio â chyfuno cwmnïau cydfuddiannol â mentrau cymdeithasol, oherwydd maent yn bethau sylfaenol wahanol. Er y dylai egwyddorion cydfuddiannu, drwy ddiffiniad, byddech yn gobeithio, arwain at ffordd fwy agored a democrataidd o weithio, mae moeseg sefydliad yn fater o'i gredoau a'i arferion, nid ei strwythur sefydliadol. Mae angen inni gydnabod hynny. Rydym yn gwneud anghyfiawnder â mentrau cymdeithasol, yn arbennig, os cyfunwn y ddau derm hyn, oherwydd rydym yn camddeall yn sylfaenol yr hyn y maent yno i'w wneud ac, o bosibl, yn cyfyngu ar y dewisiadau i entrepreneuriaid cymdeithasol hefyd. Mae llawer o entrepreneuriaid cymdeithasol, pan fyddant yn dechrau am y tro cyntaf, yn fach iawn. Gallant fod yn fasnachwyr unigol neu'n bartneriaethau o ddau neu dri o bobl, ac efallai na fydd cydfuddiannu o reidrwydd yn fodel busnes amlwg i'w ddilyn. Rwyf yn meddwl yn arbennig am rai o'r darparwyr addysg bychain sy'n darparu cymorth, megis Science Made Simple yma yng Nghaerdydd, sy'n fenter gymdeithasol wych. Fodd bynnag, busnes ydyw; nid yw'n gwmni cydweithredol, ac nid yw'n elusen ychwaith.

I note that the social enterprise support project is delivered by the Wales Co-operative Centre. I wonder whether the Welsh Government monitors the level of support offered to different models of social enterprise through the centre. What specialist support is offered to sole traders, partnerships and those who seek to set up a charitable organisation? Are there specialist mentors from those backgrounds available to offer support and advice to those following a different path other than a mutual one?

Nodaf mai Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru sy'n darparu'r prosiect cefnogi mentrau cymdeithasol. Tybed a yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn monitro lefel y gefnogaeth y mae'r ganolfan yn ei chynnig i wahanol fodelau o fentrau cymdeithasol. Pa gymorth arbenigol a gynigir i unig fasnachwyr, partneriaethau a phobl sy'n ceisio sefydlu sefydliad elusennol? A oes mentoriaid arbenigol o'r cefndiroedd hynny ar gael i gynnig cefnogaeth a chyngor i'r rheini sy'n dilyn llwybr gwahanol i un cydfuddiannol?

What a mutual structure is, of course, fantastic at enabling is the kind of community-led project where, by working together, local people can really feel that they have a way of driving a common goal. I am interested in the example that you give of the renewable energy sector. Could you give us an idea of the geographical spread of these projects, and whether the Welsh Government is doing some research to establish whether these smaller, community-led projects enjoy a smoother passage through our planning system than some of the projects directed by other organisations, where local communities feel that an energy project is being done to them rather being done by them or for them? Research of that nature would be very interesting.

Yr hyn y mae strwythur cydfuddiannol yn gallu ei alluogi'n wych, wrth gwrs, yw'r math o brosiect a arweinir gan y gymuned lle gall pobl leol, drwy weithio gyda'i gilydd, wir deimlo bod ganddynt ffordd o weithio at nod cyffredin. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb yn yr enghraifft a rowch o'r sector ynni adnewyddadwy. A allech chi roi syniad inni o ledaeniad daearyddol y prosiectau hyn, a pha un a yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwneud rhywfaint o ymchwil i sefydlu a yw'r prosiectau llai hyn a arweinir gan y gymuned yn mwynhau taith fwy didrafferth drwy ein system gynllunio na rhai o'r prosiectau a gyfarwyddir gan sefydliadau eraill, lle mae cymunedau lleol yn teimlo bod prosiect ynni'n cael ei wneud iddynt yn hytrach na chael ei wneud ganddynt neu ar eu cyfer? Byddai ymchwil o'r math hwnnw'n ddiddorol iawn.

I particularly welcome the increased focus on the potential role of mutuals in delivering things like social care and other public services, where a more open democratic structure would be particularly welcome, not just to the public and the public purse but also to service users. However, one thing I noticed that was mentioned in the report but not in your statement at present was a recommendation to introduce something along the lines of the Bristol pound here in Wales. Could you tell us what the Welsh Government's response to that suggestion is?

Croesawaf yn arbennig y pwyslais cynyddol ar swyddogaeth bosibl cwmnïau cydfuddiannol wrth ddarparu pethau fel gofal cymdeithasol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, lle y byddai croeso arbennig i strwythur democrataidd mwy agored, nid yn unig gan y cyhoedd a'r pwrs cyhoeddus ond hefyd gan ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth. Fodd bynnag, un peth y sylwais ei fod wedi cael sylw yn yr adroddiad, ond nid yn eich datganiad ar hyn o bryd, oedd argymhelliad i gyflwyno rhywbeth tebyg i bunt Bryste yma yng Nghymru. A allech chi ddweud wrthym beth yw ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r awgrym hwnnw?

16:29 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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On the Bristol pound, there is still some work going on within the department, and I would be happy to update Members in due course. You made a very thoughtful contribution. We need to realise what we are talking about here, and what the differences are between organisational structures. There is a good point about mutuality and ethics; it is particularly important.

O ran punt Bryste, mae rhywfaint o waith yn dal i fynd rhagddo o fewn yr adran, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau maes o law. Gwnaethoch gyfraniad meddylgar iawn. Mae angen inni sylweddoli beth yr ydym ni'n sôn amdano yma, a beth yw'r gwahaniaethau rhwng strwythurau sefydliadol. Ceir pwynt da ynglŷn â chydfuddiannu a moeseg; mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig.

In terms of the Wales Co-operative Centre and the work that it is undertaking in that area, I will deal with that with David Jenkins in my meeting tomorrow to see if more information is forthcoming that I can share with Members, because I think that you made some good points about whether we have specialist people, mentors, et cetera, and how it is running.

O ran Canolfan Cydweithredol Cymru a'r gwaith y mae'n ei wneud yn y maes hwnnw, rhof sylw i hynny gyda David Jenkins yn fy nghyfarfod yfory i weld a oes rhagor o wybodaeth ar ddod y gallaf ei rhannu ag Aelodau, oherwydd credaf ichi wneud rhai pwyntiau da ynglŷn â pha un a oes gennym arbenigwyr, mentoriaid, ac ati, a sut y caiff ei chynnal.

In terms of renewable energy, I thought that the comment about the planning system was quite interesting, because you are right: a lot of communities feel that a project is imposed and they are not part of the project or the essence of it. I will certainly ask my officials what work has been undertaken in that particular area, but it probably crosses two portfolios.

O ran ynni adnewyddadwy, roeddwn yn meddwl bod y sylw am y system gynllunio'n eithaf diddorol, oherwydd eich bod yn iawn: mae llawer o gymunedau'n teimlo bod prosiect yn cael ei orfodi arnynt ac nad ydynt yn rhan o'r prosiect neu o'i hanfod. Byddaf yn sicr yn gofyn i fy swyddogion pa waith sydd wedi'i wneud yn y maes arbennig hwnnw, ond mae'n debyg ei fod yn croesi dau bortffolio.

In terms of social care, I think that you are absolutely right. In social care, it should be an open, democratic structure, not just for the benefit that the people who provide it, but actually for the users of the service, as I think that they might have a lot of confidence in a service that is delivered in that way. So, I will get back to the Member and the Chamber on the outstanding points.

O ran gofal cymdeithasol, rwyf yn meddwl eich bod yn llygad eich lle. Ym maes gofal cymdeithasol, dylai fod yn strwythur agored, democrataidd, nid dim ond er budd y bobl sy'n ei ddarparu, ond ar gyfer defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth mewn gwirionedd; rwyf yn credu y gallai fod ganddynt lawer o hyder mewn gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn y ffordd honno. Felly, byddaf yn dod yn ôl at yr Aelod a'r Siambr ar y pwyntiau na roddwyd sylw iddynt.

16:30 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister.

Diolch, Weinidog.

16:30

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Datganiad: Y Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am Bapur Gwyn Iechyd y Cyhoedd

Statement: Update on the Public Health White Paper

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Minister for Health and Social Services, Mark Drakeford.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford.

16:31 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services

Rwy'n falch o allu rhoi diweddariad i'r Aelodau am yr ymgynghoriad ar Bapur Gwyn iechyd y cyhoedd. Cafodd y Papur Gwyn ei gyhoeddi fis Ebrill diwethaf a dywedais ar y pryd mai fy uchelgais oedd defnyddio'r pwerau sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad hwn a manteisio i'r eithaf ar gamau deddfwriaethol newydd i wynebu'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu o ran iechyd y cyhoedd. Roedd yr ymgynghoriad ar agor am gyfnod o 12 wythnos, gan ddod i ben ar 24 Mehefin. Heddiw, rwyf am ganolbwyntio ar rai o'r themâu sy'n codi o'r ymgynghoriad. Rwy'n gwneud hyn er mwyn rhoi cyd-destun hanfodol i'r gwaith o gyhoeddi ymatebion yr ymgynghoriad ynghyd ag adroddiad cryno'r Llywodraeth yr wyf yn bwriadu ei gyhoeddi ddechrau'r mis nesaf.

I am pleased to be able to update Members about the recent public health White Paper consultation. The White Paper was published in April and I said at the time that it was my ambition to use the powers available to this Assembly and to extract the maximum contribution from new legislative action to meet the public health challenges of our time. The consultation opened for a period of 12 weeks and ended on 24 June. Today, I wish to focus on some of the emerging themes from the consultation. I do so to provide some essential context to the publication of the responses to the consultation and the Government's summary report, which I intend to publish within the next month.

Mae gan Gymru hanes cadarn a balch o greu deddfwriaeth ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd. Rydym ni wedi deall ers blynyddoedd mai gweithredu ar y cyd yw'r sylfaen orau er mwyn gwella ac amddiffyn iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae'r gwaharddiad ar ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus yn enghraifft dda o sut y mae'r gyfraith yn gallu gwneud cyfraniad positif a gwirioneddol i fywydau'r bobl.

Wales has a strong and proud record in public health legislation. We have long understood that collective action provides the best basis for improving and protecting the public's health. We only need to look to the smoking ban in public places to see a good example of how the law can make a real and positive contribution to people's lives.

The public health White Paper builds on this radical tradition, making full use of this fourth Assembly's legislative capability. The need to do so is real and urgent as we address the complex health challenges that we face in Wales. Only last week, the chief medical officer's annual report again emphasised the need to focus on prevention. We have a responsibility, I believe, to create an environment in which people can make positive health decisions and where, as far as possible, those preventable health problems that blight the lives and prospects of so many can be avoided. In the age of austerity, the imperative to prevent avoidable harm is even more urgent, as finite resources meet a tide of increasing demand.

Mae Papur Gwyn iechyd y cyhoedd yn adeiladu ar y traddodiad radicalaidd hwn, gan wneud defnydd llawn o allu deddfwriaethol y pedwerydd Cynulliad hwn. Mae'r angen i wneud hynny yn un gwirioneddol a thaer wrth inni fynd i'r afael â'r heriau iechyd cymhleth sy'n ein hwynebu yng Nghymru. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, pwysleisiodd adroddiad blynyddol y prif swyddog meddygol unwaith eto'r angen i ganolbwyntio ar atal. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb, yn fy marn i, i greu amgylchedd lle gall pobl wneud penderfyniadau cadarnhaol am iechyd a lle y gellir, cyhyd ag y bo modd, osgoi'r problemau iechyd hynny y mae modd eu hatal sy'n difetha bywydau a rhagolygon cynifer o bobl. Yn yr oes hon o gyni, mae hyd yn oed mwy o frys o ran y rheidrwydd i atal niwed y mae modd ei osgoi, wrth i adnoddau cyfyngedig gwrdd â llanw o alw cynyddol.

The proposals in the White Paper draw on the principles of prudent healthcare by intervening at those points that have the greatest potential for long-term benefit in the health of individuals, young and old. They are based on the need for a strong partnership with the public, on reciprocal action and a renewed sense of shared responsibilities. Against that background, I am very pleased to report that the White Paper generated a high volume of responses, lively debate and strong general support. Of course, no single proposal produced unanimity. Each has its powerful supporters and, in some cases, its detractors. In every case, there were those who argued that the proposals in the White Paper should be extended and taken further, just as there were some who argued for more modest reforms.

Mae'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn yn tynnu ar egwyddorion gofal iechyd darbodus drwy ymyrryd ar yr adegau hynny sydd fwyaf tebygol o fod o fudd hirdymor i iechyd unigolion, hen ac ifanc. Maent yn seiliedig ar yr angen am bartneriaeth gref â'r cyhoedd, ar weithredu dwyochrog ac ymdeimlad newydd o gyfrifoldebau a rennir. Yn erbyn y cefndir hwnnw, rwyf yn falch iawn o allu dweud bod y Papur Gwyn wedi esgor ar nifer fawr o ymatebion, trafodaeth fywiog a chefnogaeth gyffredinol gref. Wrth gwrs, nid oedd unfrydedd barn ar yr un o'r cynigion. Mae gan bob un ei gefnogwyr pwerus ac, mewn rhai achosion, ei ddilornwyr. Ym mhob achos, roedd rhai'n dadlau y dylai'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn gael eu hehangu a'u symud ymlaen, ac eraill a oedd yn dadlau dros ddiwygiadau mwy cymedrol.

The proposal for a national tobacco retailers' register had very broad support. There was recognition of its role in reducing the sale of tobacco products to children aged under 18 and in helping trading standards officers to enforce the ban on the display of tobacco products in shops. Suggestions were made about how we could maximise the effectiveness of a register and minimise any burdens for retailers. Helpful practical suggestions were provided in relation to smoke-free open places and internet sales of tobacco. We will draw on these suggestions further as we move into the next stage of the legislative process.

Roedd cefnogaeth eang iawn i'r cynnig ar gyfer cofrestr o fanwerthwyr tybaco cenedlaethol. Roedd cydnabyddiaeth i'w rôl o ran lleihau gwerthiant cynnyrch tybaco i blant dan 18 oed ac er mwyn helpu swyddogion safonau masnach i orfodi'r gwaharddiad ar ddangos cynhyrchion tybaco mewn siopau. Gwnaed awgrymiadau ynghylch sut y gallem wneud y gorau o effeithiolrwydd cofrestr a lleihau unrhyw feichiau i fanwerthwyr. Cafwyd awgrymiadau ymarferol defnyddiol mewn perthynas â mannau agored di-fwg a gwerthu tybaco ar y we. Byddwn yn tynnu ymhellach ar yr awgrymiadau hyn wrth inni symud ymlaen i'r cam nesaf yn y broses ddeddfwriaethol.

The proposal for a national special procedures register for cosmetic piercing, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, acupuncture and electrolysis was also well received. That included a number of practitioners who already operate to the highest standards in this field and who wish to see standards raised across the whole of their industry. Some called for the scope of the register to be extended to cover, for example, dermal fillers. The Government will give careful thought to these additional suggestions.

Roedd derbyniad da hefyd i'r cynnig ar gyfer cofrestr genedlaethol triniaethau arbennig ar gyfer tyllu cosmetig, tatŵio, lliwio croen lled-barhaol, aciwbigo ac electrolysis. Roedd hynny'n cynnwys nifer o ymarferwyr sydd eisoes yn gweithredu i'r safonau uchaf yn y maes ac sy'n dymuno gweld safonau'n codi ar draws eu diwydiant. Roedd rhai'n galw am weld cwmpas y gofrestr yn cael ei estyn i gwmpasu, er enghraifft, llenwi'r croen. Bydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r awgrymiadau ychwanegol hyn.

The plans set out in the White Paper to extend mandatory nutritional standards to care homes and pre-school settings were very broadly welcomed. Once again, responses were characterised by a series of suggestions for further extending the scope of such standards to, for example, day-care settings and leisure centres, among others.

Roedd croeso eang iawn i'r cynlluniau a amlinellir yn y Papur Gwyn i estyn safonau maeth gorfodol i gartrefi gofal a lleoliadau cyn-ysgol. Unwaith eto, roedd cyfres o awgrymiadau ar gyfer estyn cwmpas safonau o'r fath ymhellach yn nodweddu'r ymatebion, er enghraifft, i leoliadau gofal dydd a chanolfannau hamdden, ymhlith eraill.

Maximising the contribution of our community pharmacy network to public health through the introduction of pharmaceutical needs assessments was powerfully endorsed in the consultation process. I am grateful to those individuals and specialist organisations that provided expert advice about how such needs assessments might best be carried out in a way that captures and enhances the contribution that community pharmacies make to the public health agenda.

Cafodd gwneud y gorau o gyfraniad ein rhwydwaith fferylliaeth gymunedol i iechyd y cyhoedd drwy gyflwyno asesiadau o anghenion fferyllol ei gymeradwyo'n gryf iawn yn y broses ymgynghori. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i'r unigolion a'r sefydliadau arbenigol hynny a ddarparodd gyngor arbenigol ar y ffordd orau o gynnal asesiadau o'r fath o anghenion mewn ffordd sy'n nodi ac yn gwella'r cyfraniad y mae fferyllfeydd cymunedol yn ei wneud i'r agenda iechyd y cyhoedd.

Proposals to place a statutory duty on local authorities to develop a strategy for the provision of toilets for use by the public received a very positive response, although the local government sector itself had some understandable reservations. I appreciate the hesitation it feels at taking on new responsibilities at a time of resource constraint. The regulatory impact assessment that will follow now will explore these considerations in detail. I remain heartened, however, at the clear recognition in the consultation of the public health case for a local strategy on this matter.

Roedd ymateb cadarnhaol iawn i'r cynigion i'w gwneud yn ddyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer darparu toiledau i'w defnyddio gan y cyhoedd, er bod gan y sector llywodraeth leol ei hun rywfaint o amheuon dealladwy. Rwyf yn deall y petruster y mae'n ei deimlo am ysgwyddo cyfrifoldebau newydd ar adeg pan fo adnoddau'n crebachu. Bydd yr asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol a fydd yn dilyn yn awr yn edrych ar yr ystyriaethau hyn yn fanwl. Rwyf yn dal i fod wedi fy nghalonogi, fodd bynnag, o ran y gydnabyddiaeth glir yn yr ymgynghoriad i'r achos iechyd cyhoeddus dros gael strategaeth leol ar y mater hwn.

The proposal to introduce minimum unit pricing for alcohol was, once again, widely endorsed. There remains opposition from some quarters, particularly from the industry itself. While I am happy to explore the issues causing concern, I do not believe that this is a sufficient reason to step aside from the very direct public health benefits that we are confident minimum unit pricing will bring.

Unwaith eto, roedd cymeradwyaeth eang i'r cynnig i gyflwyno isafswm pris unedau ar gyfer alcohol. Mae gwrthwynebiad o hyd mewn rhai mannau, yn enwedig o du'r diwydiant ei hun. Er fy mod yn hapus i ystyried y materion sy'n peri pryder, nid wyf yn credu bod hyn yn rheswm digonol i gamu o'r neilltu oddi wrth y manteision uniongyrchol iawn i iechyd y cyhoedd yr ydym yn hyderus y bydd yr isafswm pris unedau'n eu cynnig.

Finally, we come to electronic cigarettes. Just over half the responses on this matter were copies of a single letter opposing the proposal. Let me be clear once again: there are no proposals in the White Paper to restrict the sale of electronic cigarettes. There are no proposals in the White Paper to ban the use of electronic cigarettes in their entirety. There are no proposals in the White Paper that would interfere with the use of e-cigarettes as an aid to giving up smoking. The White Paper simply proposes bringing the use of e-cigarettes into line with the use of conventional cigarettes. It does so in order to help prevent the renormalisation of smoking; to reduce the risk of e-cigarettes becoming a gateway to smoking itself; and to prevent e-cigarettes from undermining the ban on conventional cigarettes in enclosed public places.

Yn olaf, trown at sigaréts electronig. Roedd ychydig dros hanner yr ymatebion ar y mater hwn yn gopïau o un llythyr yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig. Gadewch imi fod yn glir unwaith eto: nid oes dim cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn i gyfyngu ar werthu sigaréts electronig. Nid oes dimcynigion yn y Papur Gwyn i wahardd defnyddio sigaréts electronig yn eu cyfanrwydd. Nid oes dimcynigion yn y Papur Gwyn a fyddai'n amharu ar ddefnyddio e-sigaréts i helpu i roi'r gorau i ysmygu. Yr hyn y mae'r Papur Gwyn yn ei gynnig yw sicrhau bod defnydd o e-sigaréts yn cyd-fynd â defnydd o sigaréts confensiynol. Mae'n gwneud hynny er mwyn helpu i atal ail normaleiddio ysmygu; er mwyn lleihau'r risg y gallai e-sigaréts ddod yn llwybr tuag at ysmygu go iawn; ac er mwyn atal e-sigaréts rhag tanseilio'r gwaharddiad ar sigaréts confensiynol mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig.

We received the strongest support for our proposals from those organisations with the most direct experience of these matters. All local health boards, Public Health Wales, local authority enforcement teams and their representative organisations supported the proposal. The British Medical Association in Wales voiced its strong support. In the period since the White Paper was published, I believe that the evidence in support of the Welsh Government's position has strengthened. Most prominently, the World Health Organization has recommended that e-cigarettes be brought in line with smoke-free regimes, just as we intend for Wales. I remain convinced that anyone charged with safeguarding the future health of the Welsh people would wish to put in place precautionary restrictions on the use of these cigarettes in enclosed public places, as the White Paper proposed.

Daeth y gefnogaeth gryfaf i'n cynigion o du'r sefydliadau hynny sydd â'r profiad mwyaf uniongyrchol o'r materion hyn. Roedd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, timau gorfodi awdurdodau lleol a'u cyrff cynrychioli yn cefnogi'r cynnig. Lleisiodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yng Nghymru ei chefnogaeth gref. Yn y cyfnod ers cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyn, credaf fod y dystiolaeth i gefnogi safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cryfhau. Yn fwyaf amlwg, mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi argymell y dylai'r drefn ar gyfer e-sigaréts gyd-fynd â chyfundrefnau di-fwg, yn union fel yr ydym yn bwriadu ei wneud ar gyfer Cymru. Rwyf yn dal i fod yn argyhoeddedig y byddai unrhyw un sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelu iechyd pobl Cymru yn y dyfodol yn awyddus i osod cyfyngiadau rhagofalus ar ddefnyddio'r sigaréts hyn mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig, fel y cynigiodd y Papur Gwyn.

I look forward to publishing the summary report and the White Paper consultation responses within the next month, and to continued discussion of these important proposals as we bring forward our Bill next year, for its scrutiny by this National Assembly.

Edrychaf ymlaen at gyhoeddi'r adroddiad cryno a'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ar y Papur Gwyn o fewn y mis nesaf, ac at barhau i drafod y cynigion pwysig hyn wrth inni gyflwyno ein Bil y flwyddyn nesaf, er mwyn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn gael craffu arno.

16:40 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank you, Minister, for your statement. As I have said in this Chamber before, I believe that the overwhelming majority of the actions that you intend to bring forward as a result of the proposals in the White Paper have the potential to deliver significant improvements in public health in Wales. That does not mean that I am content with all of it and there are some issues that I just want to refer to in response to your statement if I can.

Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am eich datganiad. Fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud yn y Siambr hon o'r blaen, credaf ei bod yn bosibl i fwyafrif llethol y camau yr ydych yn bwriadu eu cyflwyno o ganlyniad i'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn sicrhau gwelliannau sylweddol o ran iechyd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Nid yw hynny'n golygu fy mod yn fodlon â'r cyfan ac mae rhai materion yr wyf am gyfeirio atynt wrth ymateb i'ch datganiad os caf fi.

First of all, I fully support the need to ensure that there is an adequate network of public conveniences around Wales. As you referred to in your statement, there are financial challenges that local authorities are facing. Of course, without a direct duty to provide a specific network of public conveniences—which is quite prescriptive—I do fear, if you will forgive me for the pun, that it will fall between two stools and that you will not get the desired outcome that you are hoping for with that particular policy initiative. I wonder, Minister, whether you can shed any more light on the discussions that you and your department are having with local authorities in order to overcome the significant issues that they face in terms of their financial challenges.

Yn gyntaf oll, rwyf yn cefnogi'n llwyr yr angen i sicrhau bod rhwydwaith digonol o gyfleusterau cyhoeddus ledled Cymru. Fel y soniasoch yn eich datganiad, mae heriau ariannol y mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu hwynebu. Wrth gwrs, heb ddyletswydd uniongyrchol i ddarparu rhwydwaith penodol o gyfleusterau cyhoeddus—sydd yn eithaf rhagnodol—mae arnaf ofn, os maddeuwch imi am y geiriau mwys, y bydd yn syrthio rhwng dwy stôl ac na fyddwch yn cael y canlyniad yr ydych yn gobeithio amdano â'r fenter polisi benodol honno. Tybed, Weinidog, a allwch daflu mwy o oleuni ar y trafodaethau yr ydych chi a'ch adran yn eu cael ag awdurdodau lleol er mwyn goresgyn y materion sylweddol sy'n eu hwynebu o ran eu heriau ariannol.

I also, as you know Minister, have personally been fully supportive of the need for minimum unit pricing for alcohol in Wales. That is something that I still fully support on a personal basis. However, I am concerned about the competency issues surrounding that. As far as I understand it, the National Assembly for Wales does not yet currently have the competency to be able to legislate on that matter. I wonder, Minister, if you can provide us with information on any discussions that you and your officials have had, both with the Wales Office and the wider UK Government, on whether there is a mechanism for devolving a set of powers. We have, obviously, the Wales Bill on the table at the moment in Westminster. That may well be an opportunity for the National Assembly to secure those powers so that we can do with them what we will in Wales.

Rwyf fi hefyd, fel y gwyddoch Weinidog, wedi bod yn gwbl gefnogol i'r angen am isafswm pris uned ar alcohol yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn dal i'w gefnogi'n llwyr o safbwynt personol. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn pryderu am y materion o ran cymhwysedd sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, nid oes gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar hyn o bryd gymhwysedd i allu deddfu ar y mater hwnnw. Tybed, Weinidog, a allwch roi gwybodaeth inni am unrhyw drafodaethau yr ydych chi a'ch swyddogion wedi'u cael, â Swyddfa Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn ehangach, ynghylch a oes mecanwaith ar gyfer datganoli set o bwerau. Mae gennym, yn amlwg, Fil Cymru ar y bwrdd ar hyn o bryd yn San Steffan. Efallai'n wir y bydd hynny'n gyfle i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i sicrhau'r pwerau hynny er mwyn inni allu gwneud fel y mynnwn â hwy yng Nghymru.

With reference to tobacco control, I fully acknowledge and support the need for a tobacco retailers register. I think that that is a very positive development. It is something that many organisations have been calling for for a long time. However, the jury is still out on the long term impact of e-cigarettes. As you know, I am not yet persuaded that there is sufficient evidence of harm from e-cigarettes. In fact, to the contrary, there are many people who have come out supporting e-cigarettes as a form of harm reduction and as an opportunity to support smokers to be able to quit. I am not convinced, Minister, that banning their use in confined public spaces in the same way that tobacco smoking is controlled is going to help us to reduce harm from smoking in Wales. If you send people to the smokers' hut in order to vape, as those people who use e-cigarettes would describe it, it will put them in temptation's way, among other people who are smoking, and expose them to second-hand smoke risk.

O ran rheoli tybaco, rwyf yn cydnabod ac yn cefnogi'n llwyr yr angen am gofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco. Credaf fod hynny'n ddatblygiad cadarnhaol iawn. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae llawer o sefydliadau wedi bod yn galw amdano ers peth amser. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn gwybod eto am effaith hirdymor e-sigaréts. Fel y gwyddoch, nid wyf wedi fy narbwyllo eto fod tystiolaeth ddigonol ynghylch niwed e-sigaréts. Yn wir, i'r gwrthwyneb, mae llawer o bobl wedi dweud eu bod yn cefnogi e-sigaréts fel ffordd o leihau niwed a chyfle i gynorthwyo ysmygwyr i allu rhoi'r gorau iddi. Nid wyf wedi fy narbwyllo, Weinidog, fod gwahardd eu defnyddio mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig yn yr un modd ag y mae ysmygu tybaco yn cael ei reoli yn mynd i'n helpu i leihau niwed ysmygu yng Nghymru. Os byddwch yn anfon pobl i gwt yr ysmygwyr er mwyn anweddu, fel y byddai'r bobl hynny sy'n defnyddio e-sigaréts yn ei ddisgrifio, bydd yn demtasiwn iddynt, ymhlith pobl eraill sy'n ysmygu, ac yn eu gwneud yn agored i beryglon mwg ail-law.

You have made reference to the advice of the World Health Organization, but you did not make reference to other research and other articles published in medical journals over the summer recess. People such as Robert West and Jamie Brown of University College London and Ann McNeill, who is a professor in the National Addiction Centre at Kings College London, have all come out and said that there are thousands of lives that could be saved in the UK—hundreds of which would be here in Wales—if smokers made the switch from smoking tobacco to using e-cigarettes. The research that we know is out there suggests that there are one-twentieth of the toxins in e-cigarettes that there are in tobacco cigarettes. As we know, it is not the addiction to nicotine that kills smokers; it is the tar that they also inhale during the course of their smoking. I know that you have some concerns that e-cigarettes will renormalise smoking, particularly for young people. However, the Smoking Toolkit Study in England, which is a monthly survey of the adult population—6,000 people every single month are surveyed—shows that the rise in the use of e-cigarettes has been accompanied by an increase in smoking cessation rates in England and a fall in smoking prevalence. So, some of the information that you are using to shore up your arguments for a ban in some places on the use of e-cigarettes does not fall into line with the evidence that is currently on the table. I admit that further evidence still needs to be gleaned and that still more research needs to be done, and I would far rather see the Welsh Government commission that sort of research before it goes heavy-handed and has an all-out war on e-cigarettes, because I do not think that that is necessarily the right way forward.

Rydych wedi cyfeirio at gyngor Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, ond ni soniasoch am ymchwil arall ac erthyglau eraill a gyhoeddwyd mewn cyfnodolion meddygol dros doriad yr haf. Mae pobl megis Robert West a Jamie Brown o Goleg y Brifysgol Llundain ac Ann McNeill, sy'n athro yn y Ganolfan Ddibyniaeth Genedlaethol yn Kings College Llundain, i gyd wedi dweud bod miloedd o fywydau y gellid eu harbed yn y DU—byddai cannoedd ohonynt yma yng Nghymru—pe bai ysmygwyr yn newid o ysmygu tybaco i ddefnyddio e-sigaréts. Mae'r ymchwil yr ydym yn gwybod sydd ar gael yn awgrymu mai un rhan o ugain o'r tocsinau a geir mewn sigaréts tybaco sydd mewn e-sigaréts. Fel y gwyddom, nid bod yn gaeth i nicotin sy'n lladd ysmygwyr; ond y tar y maent hefyd yn ei anadlu wrth ysmygu. Gwn fod gennych rywfaint o bryderon y bydd e-sigaréts yn ail normaleiddio ysmygu, yn enwedig i bobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Astudiaeth Pecyn Cymorth Ysmygu yn Lloegr, arolwg misol o oedolion—mae 6,000 o bobl yn cymryd rhan yn yr arolwg bob mis—yn dangos fod y cynnydd o ran defnyddio e-sigaréts yn mynd law yn llaw â chynnydd yn y cyfraddau rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu yn Lloegr a gostyngiad yn y niferoedd sy'n ysmygu. Felly, nid yw rhywfaint o'r wybodaeth yr ydych yn ei defnyddio i ategu eich dadleuon dros wahardd defnyddio e-sigaréts mewn rhai mannau'n cyd-fynd â'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Rwyf yn cyfaddef bod angen casglu mwy o dystiolaeth a bod angen gwneud mwy o ymchwil, a byddai'n well o lawer gennyf weld Llywodraeth Cymru'n comisiynu'r math hwnnw o waith ymchwil cyn iddi droi'n llawdrwm a chael rhyfel llwyr ar e-sigaréts, oherwydd nid wyf yn credu mai dyna o reidrwydd yw'r ffordd iawn ymlaen.

On smoking cessation, the latest research suggests that the use of e-cigarettes in a quit attempt is associated with a 60% increase in abstinence rates compared to other programmes to cease smoking. I think that those are very stark figures, Minister, and we cannot ignore them. So, rather than continue to pursue the view and listen only to certain voices in the e-cigarettes challenge, shall we say, I think it would be much more prudent of the Government, rather than making a knee-jerk legislative response, to commission much more research on this subject so that we can get a better handle on the impact of e-cigarettes, particularly over the longer term. All the evidence to date shows that they reduce harm and that they can reduce the number of deaths. There is very little evidence to suggest that young people are actively taking up smoking as a result of using e-cigarettes too—very small numbers indeed.

O ran rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu, mae'r ymchwil diweddaraf yn awgrymu bod defnyddio e-sigaréts i geisio rhoi'r gorau iddi yn gysylltiedig â chynnydd o 60% mewn cyfraddau ymwrthod o gymharu â rhaglenni eraill i roi'r gorau i ysmygu. Credaf fod y rhain yn ffigurau trawiadol iawn, Weinidog, ac ni allwn eu hanwybyddu. Felly, yn hytrach na pharhau i fynd ar drywydd y farn a gwrando ar rai lleisiau yn unig yn yr her e-sigaréts, gadewch inni ddweud, credaf y byddai'n ddoethach o lawer i'r Llywodraeth, yn hytrach nag ymateb yn ddifeddwl drwy ddeddfwriaeth, gomisiynu llawer mwy o waith ymchwil ar y pwnc hwn er mwyn inni allu cael gwell dealltwriaeth o effaith e-sigaréts, yn enwedig dros y tymor hwy. Mae'r holl dystiolaeth hyd yma’n dangos eu bod yn lleihau niwed ac y gallant leihau nifer y marwolaethau. Ychydig iawn o dystiolaeth sydd i awgrymu bod pobl ifanc yn mynd ati i ddechrau ysmygu o ganlyniad i ddefnyddio e-sigaréts—niferoedd bach iawn yn wir.

16:47

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Darren Millar for much of what he said. He has in the past and again today expressed strong general support for a range of these measures. I was very grateful earlier in the summer to see his strong personal support for minimum unit pricing.

Diolch i Darren Millar am lawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd. Mae yn y gorffennol, ac eto heddiw, wedi lleisio cefnogaeth gyffredinol gref i ystod o’r mesurau hyn. Roeddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn yn gynharach yn yr haf i weld ei gefnogaeth bersonol gref i isafswm pris unedau.

The Government believes that we do have competence in this area; we would not have brought the proposal forward in the White Paper if we did not believe that the competence already existed. However, in the post-referendum circumstances in which we find ourselves, he makes a very valuable suggestion about further discussions with the UK Government to see whether the belief we have can be further underlined.

Cred y Llywodraeth fod gennym gymhwysedd yn y maes hwn; ni fyddem wedi cyflwyno’r cynnig yn y Papur Gwyn pe na baem yn credu bod y cymhwysedd eisoes yn bodoli. Fodd bynnag, yn yr amgylchiadau sydd ohonynt ar ôl y refferendwm, mae'n gwneud awgrym gwerthfawr iawn ynghylch trafodaethau pellach â Llywodraeth y DU i weld a ellir tanlinellu ymhellach y gred sydd gennym.

I do not want to spend the whole afternoon dealing with just one strand in the White Paper, but let me say that a good part of what Darren had to say about e-cigarettes I thought was very measured. We have a further year to go before the National Assembly will be discussing the detail of the Bill that we will bring forward, and there will be 12 months of further accumulation of evidence. I was grateful to hear what he said early in his contribution about following the evidence and seeing where the evidence takes us. We are not going, even in that time, to reach a position where there is absolutely definitive evidence on e-cigarettes as to whether they do more harm or whether they do good. The Welsh Government's position is this: where they can do good, we want to make sure that that good is harvested and that we use it here in Wales. However, where there is evidence that e-cigarettes can do harm—and I believe that that evidence is strengthening all the time—as a Minister for health there is only position that you can take, and that is to be precautionary. You may not be wholly convinced because the evidence will not be there to give you that definitive answer. However, if the risk is there—the risks led the World Health Organization in its authoritative advice to say that e-cigarettes should be legally banned indoors, especially where smoking itself is banned, and that this should be done, as it said, 'as soon as possible'. That is authoritative advice. If you are charged with the responsibility for protecting the long-term health of the Welsh population, I do not think that it is possible to ignore advice of that sort. It is not advice that is not based on very strong scientific analysis. It is the BMA's science committee that has led it to support a ban here in Wales and across the United Kingdom. It is the accumulating research evidence of the harm that e-cigarettes can do to children that leads it in that direction. It is why I believe that the balance of evidence is pointing in one direction. We will continue to pursue that evidence over the next 12 months. I hope that Darren will do as he said and continue to pursue that evidence too and continue to keep the dialogue on this important issue going.

Nid wyf am dreulio prynhawn cyfan yn ymdrin â dim ond un elfen yn y Papur Gwyn, ond gadewch imi ddweud bod cyfran helaeth o'r hyn yr oedd gan Darren i'w ddweud am e-sigaréts yn bwyllog iawn. Mae gennym flwyddyn arall cyn y bydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn trafod manylion y Bil y byddwn yn ei gyflwyno, a bydd 12 mis o gronni rhagor o dystiolaeth. Roeddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed yr hyn a ddywedodd yn gynnar yn ei gyfraniad am ddilyn y dystiolaeth a gweld i ble y mae'r dystiolaeth yn mynd â ni. Nid ydym, hyd yn oed yn yr amser hwnnw, yn mynd i gyrraedd sefyllfa lle y mae tystiolaeth gwbl bendant ar e-sigaréts o ran a ydynt yn gwneud mwy o niwed neu a ydynt yn gwneud daioni. Safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru yw hyn: lle y gallant wneud daioni, rydym am wneud yn siŵr bod y daioni'n cael ei gynaeafu a'n bod yn ei ddefnyddio yma yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, lle y ceir tystiolaeth y gall e-sigaréts wneud niwed—a chredaf fod y dystiolaeth honno'n cryfhau drwy'r amser—fel Gweinidog iechyd, dim ond un safbwynt y gallwch ei gymryd, a bod yn rhagofalus yw hynny. Efallai na fyddwch wedi'ch darbwyllo'n llwyr oherwydd ni fydd y dystiolaeth yno i roi'r ateb pendant hwnnw ichi. Fodd bynnag, os oes risg yno—parodd y peryglon i Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn ei gyngor awdurdodol ddweud y dylai e-sigaréts gael eu gwahardd dan do o dan y gyfraith, yn enwedig lle y mae ysmygu wedi'i wahardd, ac y dylid gwneud hyn, fel y mae'n dweud, 'cyn gynted ag y bo modd'. Mae hynny'n gyngor awdurdodol. Os cewch gyfrifoldeb am ddiogelu iechyd hirdymor y boblogaeth yng Nghymru, nid wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn bosibl anwybyddu cyngor o'r fath. Nid yw'n gyngor nad yw wedi'i seilio ar ddadansoddiad gwyddonol cryf iawn. Pwyllgor gwyddoniaeth y BMA sydd wedi peri iddi gefnogi'r gwaharddiad yma yng Nghymru a ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Tystiolaeth ymchwil gynyddol ynghylch y niwed y gall e-sigaréts ei wneud i blant sy'n ei arwain i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Dyna pam yr wyf yn credu bod y dystiolaeth at ei gilydd yn pwyntio i un cyfeiriad. Byddwn yn parhau i fynd ar drywydd y dystiolaeth dros y 12 mis nesaf. Rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd Darren yn gwneud fel y dywedodd ac yn parhau i fynd ar drywydd y dystiolaeth honno hefyd ac yn parhau'r ddeialog ar y mater pwysig hwn.

16:50 **John Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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May I join others in very much welcoming this statement today? It is very, very important that we move more securely on to a preventive health agenda in Wales and create the sort of environment that encourages and facilitates sensible health decisions, and I think that this is very much on that ground. I believe that the statistics on minimum alcohol pricing and what that means in terms of fewer hospital admissions and fewer violent crimes, for example, are absolutely compelling, and, obviously, the case on tobacco control has long been made and is beyond dispute. So, with just those two examples, this agenda is very much along the lines of what Wales badly needs to see. I would like to ask just a couple of questions on those issues. First, in respect of tobacco, would the Welsh Government consider extending the approach in terms of restrictions regarding smoking in open spaces? Many people believe that some examples of further progress might be restrictions in terms of smoking in outdoor areas of cafes and restaurants, for example, where I think that many people find, in the summer particularly, that eating and drinking outside in an atmosphere of smoke is not particularly pleasant. Further restrictions in that area of activity and also perhaps in city centres would help to move the agenda on in terms of the social acceptability of smoking and further restricting that social acceptability, as well as setting the most productive environment in terms of the preventive health agenda.

In terms of alcohol, I think that many people are angered by the sort of promotions and special offers that currently blight our city centres and encourage people to binge drink—for example, paying a certain amount of money and being able to drink as much as you like within a certain period of time—as well as the more I suppose long-standing happy hours and so on. I wonder whether the Minister might consider further restrictions, even if it again involves working with others such as the UK Government and local authorities in terms of where competence lies.

Finally, in terms of tattooing, I think that the register is a very good development that would deliver much in terms of more responsible practices within that field of activity. I know that many people under the age of 18 have permanent tattoos, and some of them, at least, later regret having had those tattoos and then find, of course, that it is a very, very expensive and, indeed, further painful experience to have those tattoos removed. So, anything that deals with that underage element would, I think, be very valuable.

A gaf finnau hefyd groesawu'r datganiad hwn heddiw yn fawr iawn? Mae'n bwysig iawn, iawn ein bod yn symud yn fwy diogel at agenda iechyd ataliol yng Nghymru ac yn creu’r math o amgylchedd sy'n annog ac yn hwyluso penderfyniadau iechyd synhwyrol, a chredaf fod hyn yn bendant yn berthnasol i hynny. Credaf fod yr ystadegau ar isafswm pris alcohol a’r hyn y mae hynny'n ei olygu o ran derbyn llai o bobl i'r ysbyty a llai o droseddau treisgar, er enghraifft, yn gryf iawn, ac, yn amlwg, mae’r achos dros reoli tybaco wedi cael ei wneud ers tro ac mae y tu hwnt i amheuaeth. Felly, gyda dim ond y ddwy enghraifft honno, mae’r agenda hon i raddau helaeth iawn ar y trywydd iawn o ran yr hyn sydd ei angen ar Gymru. Hoffwn ofyn ychydig o gwestiynau ar y materion hynny. Yn gyntaf, o ran tybaco, a fyddai Llywodraeth Cymru’n ystyried estyn yr ymagwedd o ran cyfyngiadau ar ysmygu mewn mannau agored? Mae llawer o bobl yn credu y gellid gwneud cynnydd pellach, er enghraifft, drwy osod cyfyngiadau ar ysmygu yn ardaloedd awyr agored caffis a bwytai, er enghraifft, lle rwyf yn credu bod llawer o bobl yn gweld, yn yr haf yn arbennig, nad yw bwyta ac yfed y tu allan mewn awyrgylch myglyd yn arbennig o ddymunol. Byddai cyfyngiadau pellach yn y maes gweithgarwch hwnnw a hefyd efallai yng nghanol dinasoedd yn helpu i symud yr agenda ymlaen o ran derbynioldeb cymdeithasol ysmygu a chyfyngu’r derbynioldeb cymdeithasol ymhellach, yn ogystal â darparu’r amgylchedd mwyaf cynhyrchiol o ran yr agenda iechyd ataliol .

O ran alcohol, credaf fod llawer o bobl yn cael eu cynddeiriogi gan y math o ymgyrchoedd hyrwyddo a chynigion arbennig sydd ar hyn o bryd yn difetha canol ein dinasoedd ac yn annog pobl i yfed mewn pyliau—er enghraifft, talu swm penodol o arian a chael yfed cymaint ag y mynnwch mewn cyfnod penodol—yn ogystal, mae'n debyg, â’r oriau hapus mwy hirsefydlog ac yn y blaen. Tybed a fyddai’r Gweinidog yn ystyried cyfyngiadau pellach, hyd yn oed os yw eto’n golygu gweithio gyda phobl eraill, fel Llywodraeth y DU ac awdurdodau lleol o ran ble y mae’r cymhwysedd?

Yn olaf, o ran tatŵio, credaf fod y gofrestr yn ddatblygiad da iawn a fyddai'n cyflawni llawer o ran arferion mwy cyfrifol yn y maes gweithgarwch hwn. Gwn fod llawer o bobl o dan 18 oed yn cael tatŵs parhaol, ac mae rhai ohonynt, o leiaf, yn difaru yn nes ymlaen ar ôl cael y tatŵs hynny ac yna yn gweld, wrth gwrs, ei bod yn ddrud iawn, iawn ac, yn wir, yn brofiad poenus arall i gael gwared ar y tatŵs hynny. Felly, byddai unrhyw beth sy'n ymdrin â’r elfen dan oed honno, yn fy marn i, yn werthfawr iawn.

16:54 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank John Griffiths for those three suggestions. He will know that the White Paper proposes extending a statutory ban on smoking into new areas, particularly hospital grounds and children's play areas. The consultation drew out a whole series of other possible areas where people would like us to consider moving to a ban on smoking: bus shelters were mentioned regularly in consultation, particularly where they are enclosed with a roof over them and where people are waiting for a considerable time and levels of smoke rise in a concentrated way. There are people who would like us to give local authorities the power to ban smoking on beaches where they would choose to introduce such a ban. We will look at all of the suggestions that have come forward as part of the consultation. We are firmly committed, as a result of a strong endorsement of the proposals that we put in on hospital grounds and play areas, and we will see whether there are ways in which we might be able to go beyond that, but we are not committed to that yet.

Diolch i John Griffiths am y tri awgrym hynny. Bydd yn gwybod bod y Papur Gwyn yn cynnig estyn gwaharddiad statudol ar ysmygu i fannau newydd, yn enwedig ar dir ysbytai a mannau chwarae i blant. Tynnodd yr ymgynghoriad sylw at gyfres o fannau posibl eraill lle byddai pobl yn hoffi inni ystyried gwahardd ysmygu: roedd llawer o sôn am lochesi bysiau yn yr ymgynghoriad, yn enwedig lle y maent yn gaeedig â tho drostynt a lle mae pobl yn aros am gryn dipyn o amser a lefelau'r mwg yn codi ac yn crynhoi. Mae pobl a fyddai'n hoffi inni roi'r grym i awdurdodau lleol i wahardd ysmygu ar draethau lle y byddent yn dewis cyflwyno gwaharddiad o'r fath. Byddwn yn edrych ar yr holl awgrymiadau sydd wedi eu cyflwyno fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad. Rydym wedi ymrwymo'n gryf, yn sgil y gymeradwyaeth gref i'r cynigion yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno ar dir ysbytai a mannau chwarae, a byddwn yn gweld a oes ffyrdd y gallem fynd y tu hwnt i hynny, ond nid ydym wedi ymrwymo i hynny eto.

As far as alcohol is concerned, he is absolutely right that competence is a real issue here. Silk did not go as far as recommending that we should have some of the powers in this area that we sought, and suggested that they should instead be part of a further conversation. Well, I think that we are into that further conversation. I would be very keen—I always have been—to be able to make the public health impact one of the considerations that local authorities are able to take into account in making planning and licensing determinations. Local authorities in Scotland are already able to do that and the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey are also able to do that, but local authorities here in Wales do not have that power. I do not argue that public health should be the overriding consideration, but I do think that when an application comes in for yet another fast food outlet, yet another off licence, or yet another tobacco sales area, the public health impact of that ought to be one of the things that local authorities are entitled to take into account in making their determinations.

O ran alcohol, mae yn llygad ei le bod cymhwysedd yn broblem go iawn yma. Nid oedd Silk yn mynd mor bell ag argymell y dylem gael rhai o'r pwerau yn y maes hwn yr oeddem yn eu ceisio, ac awgrymodd y dylent yn lle hynny fod yn rhan o sgwrs bellach. Wel, credaf ein bod yn y sgwrs honno bellach. Byddwn yn awyddus iawn—rwyf bob amser wedi bod—i wneud yr effaith ar iechyd y cyhoedd yn un o'r ystyriaethau y mae awdurdodau lleol yn gallu eu hystyried wrth wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio a thrwyddedu. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn yr Alban eisoes yn gallu gwneud hynny ac mae Ynys Manaw, Guernsey a Jersey hefyd yn gallu gwneud hynny, ond nid yw'r pŵer hwnnw gan awdurdodau lleol yma yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn dadlau mai iechyd y cyhoedd ddylai fod yr ystyriaeth bwysicaf, ond credaf pan ddaw cais i mewn am safle arall eto sy'n gwerthu bwyd cyflym, siop ddiodydd drwyddedig arall eto, neu fan gwerthu tybaco arall eto, y dylai effaith hynny ar iechyd y cyhoedd fod yn un o'r pethau y mae gan awdurdodau lleol yr hawl i'w hystyried wrth wneud eu penderfyniadau.

On tattooing, I think what the public health consultation showed is that there are very responsible people out there in the industry and, as so often happens, they are in favour of better regulation and in favour of the register. They see other people who cut corners and who do not do things in the right way, undercutting them because they do things with proper advice and proper equipment, and they want to see the best suppliers in the market made the ordinary suppliers.

O ran tatŵio, credaf mai'r hyn a ddangosodd yr ymgynghoriad ar iechyd y cyhoedd yw bod pobl gyfrifol iawn yn y diwydiant ac, fel sy'n digwydd mor aml, maent o blaid rheoleiddio gwell ac o blaid y gofrestr. Maent yn gweld pobl eraill sy'n torri corneli ac nad ydynt yn gwneud pethau yn y ffordd iawn, yn codi prisiau is oherwydd eu bod hwy'n gwneud pethau â chyngor priodol ac offer priodol, ac maent am weld y cyflenwyr gorau yn y farchnad yn dod yn gyflenwyr cyffredin.

16:57 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Clearly, half an hour is not going to be sufficient for this statement, so I will extend it by the time needed to call everyone. However, I do remind Members that succinct contributions are often the most effective. That is no judgment on anyone who has spoken so far. I call Elin Jones.

Yn amlwg, nid yw hanner awr yn mynd i fod yn ddigonol ar gyfer y datganiad hwn, felly rwyf am ei estyn er mwyn gallu galw pawb. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn atgoffa'r Aelodau mai cyfraniadau cryno yw'r rhai mwyaf effeithiol yn aml. Nid yw hynny'n feirniadaeth ar unrhyw un sydd wedi siarad hyd yma. Galwaf ar Elin Jones.

16:57 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad, er mae braidd yn rhwystredig I ymateb I ddatganiad sy'n ymateb I ymgynghoriad ar y Papur Gwyn pan nad yw'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw wedi'u cyhoeddi eto. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer sy'n dda yn y datganiad ac yn y Papur Gwyn. Rwy'n cyfeirio'n benodol yn y fan hon at yr hyn yr ydych wedi ei ddweud y prynhawn yma am isafswm pris ar gyfer uned o alcohol, sydd i'w groesawu'n fawr iawn fel cynnwys y Papur Gwyn a'r ddeddfwriaeth a ddaw maes o law.

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I thank the Minister for his statement, although it is a little frustrating responding to a statement that is a response to a consultation on the White Paper when those consultation responses have not yet been published. That aside, there is much that is positive about the statement and the White Paper. I refer specifically to what you had to say this afternoon about a minimum unit price for alcohol. That is to be warmly welcomed as part of the White Paper and the legislation that will follow in due course.

A gaf ofyn tri chwestiwn ichi ar dri maes gwahanol? Yn gyntaf, mae gennyf gwestiwn ar rywbeth nad yw yn eich datganiad y prynhawn yma, sef gweithgaredd corfforol a phwysigrwydd hynny i leihau gordewdra. Roedd hynny yn y Papur Gwyn yn benodol, ond mae gweithgaredd corfforol, wrth gwrs, yn bwysig yn llawer mwy cyffredinol o ran hybu lles iechyd meddyliol a chorfforol unigolyn. Ymhlith yr ymatebion—rwyf wedi gweld copïau o rai ohonynt o wahanol gyrff—mae ymatebion sy'n dweud y dylid fod yn rhoi fwy o ystyriaeth i weithgaredd corfforol yn y ddeddfwriaeth a ddaw maes o law. Felly, gofynnaf ichi'n benodol a ydych chi'n bwriadu edrych ar hynny. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, roedd eich ateb i John Griffiths yn ddiddorol o ran y ffaith eich bod chi'n edrych, o bosibl, ar asesiadau impact iechyd o ran penderfyniadau cynllunio. O bosibl, gall hynny fod yn fodd o sicrhau bod y penderfyniadau mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu cymryd yng nghyd-destun cynllunio yn fodd o hybu gweithgaredd corfforol, ac nid lleihau, yn sicr, gallu unigolion i ymwneud â gweithgaredd corfforol.

May I ask three questions on three different areas? First, I have a question on something that is not included in your statement this afternoon, namely physical activity, and the importance of that in dealing with obesity. That was in the White Paper specifically, but physical activity is important far more generally in promoting the mental health and physical health of individuals. Among the responses that I have seen—I have seen copies of some of the responses from some bodies—there are responses that state that greater consideration should be given to physical activity in the legislation that is to emerge in due course. So, I would ask you specifically whether you intend to look at that particular area. In that context, your response to John Griffiths was interesting in that you are looking, possibly, at health impact assessments in terms of planning decisions. That could perhaps be a means of ensuring that decisions taken by local authorities in the context of planning would be a means of promoting physical activity, and certainly not of reducing the opportunities for individuals to undertake physical activity.

Ar e-sigaréts, yn gyflym iawn, rwyf o'r farn bod angen rheoleiddio e-sigaréts, yn sicr o ran eu marchnata, eu cynnwys a'u gwerthiant i bobl ifanc a phlant, a'r targedu hwnnw. Rwyf heb gael fy mherswadio hyd yn hyn o'r angen i'w gwahardd nhw mewn mannau cyhoeddus, hyd yn oed ar ôl gweld rhai o'r sylwadau gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd. Mae gan rai o awdurdod safbwyntiau gwahanol i hynny ac mae'n siŵr y gwnawn ni drafod hynny pan ddaw'r ddeddfwriaeth.

On e-cigarettes, very briefly, I am of the opinion that we need to regulate e-cigarettes, certainly in terms of their marketing, their content and their sale to young people and children, and that targeting. I have yet to be persuaded of the need for a ban on their use in public spaces, even after having seen some of the comments made by the World Health Organization. Some people of authority have a different perspective to that, and I am sure that we will discuss that when the legislation is before us.

I think that it is useful, Minister, that you have outlined three tests for yourself and for this Assembly in taking a decision on whether to ban e-cigarettes in public places. Those three tests that you have outlined today are around preventing the normalisation of smoking, reducing the risk of e-cigarettes becoming a gateway, and preventing e-cigarettes from undermining the ban on conventional cigarettes. I look forward to hearing your evidence and the evidence that the Assembly receives on those three tests in particular.

Credaf ei bod yn ddefnyddiol, Weinidog, eich bod wedi amlinellu tri phrawf i chi eich hun ac i'r Cynulliad hwn o ran gwneud penderfyniad ar p'un a ddylid gwahardd e-sigaréts mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Mae'r tri phrawf hynny yr ydych wedi'u hamlinellu heddiw'n ymwneud ag atal ysmygu rhag cael ei normaleiddio, lleihau'r risg y gallai e-sigaréts fod yn llwybr i ysmygu go iawn, ac atal e-sigaréts rhag tanseilio'r gwaharddiad ar sigaréts confensiynol. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed eich tystiolaeth a'r dystiolaeth y bydd y Cynulliad yn ei derbyn ar y tri phrawf hynny'n arbennig.

Mae gennyf un mater i orffen, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ynglŷn â deiet unigolyn a'r defnydd o siwgr yn benodol o fewn y deiet hwnnw. Rydych chi'n cyfeirio at adroddiad blynyddol y prif swyddog meddygol yn eich datganiad, ac roedd hi, yn yr adroddiad hwnnw, yn glir iawn am yr effaith niweidiol y mae gorddefnyddio siwgr yn ei chael ar iechyd y cyhoedd. Ei hargymhelliad hi oedd y dylid edrych ar drethiant ac ar ddeddfwriaeth i leihau'r defnydd o siwgr. Ac ystyried nad oes pwerau trethiannol gan y lle hwn na chi fel Gweinidog ar hyn o bryd i gyflwyno treth ar siwgr, cyngor y prif swyddog meddygol yw y dylid edrych ar hynny. A gaf i ofyn i chi'n benodol, felly, pa gamau yr ydych chi yn eu cymryd i ddwyn perswâd ar Lywodraeth San Steffan yn y cyfnod byr i gymryd mwy o gamau i leihau'r defnydd o siwgr yn neiet unigolion yng Nghymru?

I have one issue in concluding, Deputy Presiding Officer, on an individual's diet and the use of sugar particularly within that diet. You referred to the annual report of the chief medical officer in your statement, and, in that report, she was very clear about the damaging impact that the overconsumption of sugar can have on public health. Her recommendation was to look at taxation and legislation to reduce the consumption of sugar. Bearing in mind that we do not have taxation powers in this place and neither do you as Minister at present to introduce a tax on sugar, the chief medical officer's advice is to look at that. Can I ask you specifically what steps you are taking to bring pressure to bear on the Westminster Government in the short term so that it takes greater steps to reduce the consumption of sugar in the diets of individuals in Wales?

17:02

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Diolch i Elin Jones. Rwyf i hefyd wedi darllen y dystiolaeth sydd wedi dod i mewn gan bobl sy'n dadlau bod mwy y gallem ei wneud ym maes gordewdra a gweithgareddau corfforol. Rwyf wedi gofyn i fy swyddogion fynd yn ôl at y bobl sydd wedi rhoi'r dystiolaeth hon i mewn a gofyn iddynt yn benodol beth y maent yn meddwl y gallem ei wneud drwy ddeddfu. Mae lot o'r awgrymiadau sydd wedi dod i mewn yn faterion polisi ac ymarfer. Nid wyf wedi cael yr atebion yn ôl eto i weld beth yn union y gallem ei wneud drwy ddeddf i helpu'r agenda honno. Mae lot o bethau eraill wedi dod i mewn y gallem eu defnyddio, ond ar gyfer y Bil, beth yn union ydyn nhw'n ei awgrymu? Rydym ni wedi gofyn iddyn nhw i'n helpu ni i weld a yw'n rhywbeth fel hynny.

Thanks to Elin Jones. I have also read the evidence that has come in from people who argue that more could be done in the field of obesity and physical activity. I have asked my officials to go back to the people who have put forward that evidence to ask them specifically what they think we could do through legislation. A lot of the suggestions that have come in are matters of policy and practice. I have not yet received the answers to see exactly what we could do through legislation to promote that agenda. There are a great many things that have come in that we could use, but for the Bill, what exactly are they suggesting? We have asked them to help us to see whether it is something like that.

Ym maes e-sigaréts, rwyf wedi clywed yr hyn mae hi wedi'i ddweud. Yn y dystiolaeth rydym wedi ei chael i mewn drwy'r ymgynghoriad, yr hyn y mae pobl Cymru yn canolbwyntio arno yw'r trydydd pwynt. Mae lot o dystiolaeth wedi dod i mewn gan bobl sy'n gweithio yn y maes sy'n dweud,

On e-cigarettes, I have heard what she has to say. In the evidence that we received through the consultation, what the people of Wales are concentrating on is the third aspect. A lot of evidence has come in from people working in the field and who say,

'We are having problems already in enforcing the ban on conventional cigarettes, because it is so difficult to distinguish e-cigarettes from conventional cigarettes'. There has been evidence from some trading standards officers in Wales where prosecutions have failed. They have tried to prosecute people for using cigarettes in taxis, for example, but the person was able to claim that they were using an e- cigarette and not a conventional cigarette, and given the length of time that had elapsed between the event and the court case, the court decided that it was not able to make a finding of guilt. There is an accumulation of evidence in the consultation responses that focuses on the difficulties of enforcing the existing ban. It is why we have organisations right across Wales already enforcing the ban, such as the Millennium Stadium here in Cardiff and the Swansea Liberty Stadium. Why do they do it? It is because, in the concentrated period of times that they have, they cannot afford to have confusion over whether people are using conventional cigarettes or e-cigarettes, because it is making the ban less effective. We have evidence on all three tests, but there is very practical evidence on that one.

'Rydym yn cael problemau eisoes wrth orfodi'r gwaharddiad ar sigaréts confensiynol, oherwydd ei bod mor anodd gwahaniaethu rhwng e-sigaréts a sigaréts confensiynol'. Cafwyd tystiolaeth gan rai swyddogion safonau masnach yng Nghymru lle mae erlyniadau wedi methu. Maent wedi ceisio erlyn pobl am ddefnyddio sigaréts mewn tacsis, er enghraifft, ond roedd y person yn gallu honni ei fod yn defnyddio e-sigarét ac nid sigarét gonfensiynol, ac oherwydd bod cymaint o amser wedi mynd heibio rhwng y digwyddiad a'r achos llys, penderfynodd y llys nad oedd yn gallu cael yr unigolyn yn euog. Mae casgliad o dystiolaeth yn yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad sy'n canolbwyntio ar anawsterau gorfodi'r gwaharddiad presennol. Dyna pam y mae gennym sefydliadau ledled Cymru eisoes yn gorfodi'r gwaharddiad, megis Stadiwm y Mileniwm yma yng Nghaerdydd a Stadiwm Liberty Abertawe. Pam y maent yn gwneud hyn? Oherwydd, yn y cyfnodau dwys o amser sydd ganddynt, ni allant fforddio dryswch ynghylch a yw pobl yn defnyddio sigaréts confensiynol ynteu e-sigaréts, oherwydd mae hynny'n gwneud y gwaharddiad yn llai effeithiol. Mae gennym dystiolaeth ar y tri phrawf, ond mae tystiolaeth ymarferol iawn ar yr un hwnnw.

Ar y pwynt olaf ar siwgr, fel yr oedd Elin Jones yn ei ddweud, nid oes pwerau gennym ni ar hyn o bryd i drethu, fel Llywodraeth. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu fwy nag unwaith at Jeremy Hunt ar y pwnc hwn 'nawr, i geisio ei berswadio i wneud mwy drwy'r hyn a elwir yn 'the voluntary deal', sydd rhwng y diwydiant a Llywodraeth San Steffan. Rwy'n meddwl bod mwy y gallai ef ei wneud gyda'r pwerau sydd ganddo. Nid wyf wedi siarad nac ysgrifennu ato eto ar bwnc trethu, ond byddwn yn hollol hapus i wneud hynny.

On the final point, on sugar, as Elin Jones was saying, we do not, as a Government, have any powers at the moment to tax. I have written more than once now to Jeremy Hunt on this issue, to try to persuade him to do more through what they call 'the voluntary deal', which exists between the industry and the Government at Westminster. I believe that there is more that he could do with the powers that he has. I have not yet spoken or written to him on the issue of tax, but I would be perfectly happy to do so.

17:05 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister for his statement this afternoon, and I welcome very much indeed the focus on public health as a very important, longer-term strategy for addressing some of the pressures that undoubtedly exist within the NHS. It has been interesting to hear the Minister talk about the need to pursue evidence. I am slightly concerned to hear him talk about some of the ways in which he may extend the role of the state, so to speak, into some personal behaviours. Undoubtedly, evidence is very important to follow, but I also think that we have to be aware and be wary of the Government's extension of its role into personal freedoms and liberties. That is something that I am very watchful of, and I guess that that is why the Minister stands over on that side of the Chamber and I stand here. However, I hope that we can work together in a sense of mutual respect from those points of view. If we are to improve public health, compulsion sometimes is not the right way to change people's behaviour and attitudes. It can be, in some cases, but I think that, sometimes, we have to be wary of that.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma, a chroesawaf yn fawr iawn y pwyslais ar iechyd cyhoeddus fel strategaeth bwysig iawn, hirdymor ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â rhywfaint o'r pwysau sydd heb os yn bodoli o fewn y GIG. Mae wedi bod yn ddiddorol clywed y Gweinidog yn siarad am yr angen i fynd ar drywydd tystiolaeth. Rwyf braidd yn bryderus o'i glywed yn sôn am rai o'r ffyrdd y gallai estyn rôl y wladwriaeth, fel petai, i rai mathau o ymddygiad personol. Yn ddi-os, mae'n bwysig dilyn tystiolaeth, ond rwyf hefyd yn meddwl bod yn rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol ac yn wyliadwrus o estyn rôl y Llywodraeth i ryddid personol. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn wyliadwrus iawn ohono, ac mae'n debyg mai dyna pam y mae'r Gweinidog yn sefyll draw ar yr ochr honno i'r Siambr ac yr wyf finnau'n sefyll yma. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn gobeithio y gallwn weithio gyda'n gilydd â pharch y naill at y llall o ran y safbwyntiau hyn. Os ydym am wella iechyd y cyhoedd, weithiau nid gorfodaeth yw'r ffordd iawn o newid ymddygiad ac agweddau pobl. Gall fod, mewn rhai achosion, ond rwyf yn meddwl, weithiau, fod yn rhaid inni fod yn wyliadwrus o hynny.

With regard to the point that the Minister makes on cosmetic procedures, I note that he has said that, with regard to a register for that, he has had additional representations made with regard to dermal fillers. Not that I would know much, from personal experience, about dermal fillers—not yet, anyway—but undoubtedly this is an invasive type of procedure with potentially harmful substances that can have a knock-on effect. So, I welcome that. However, there have been some suggestions in the past that the register should be extended to hairdressing, because of the nature of some of the techniques that those professionals use, which I am probably slightly more familiar with. They can have some significant consequences if they are not handled appropriately. I wonder whether you have had any responses to the consultation in that regard.

O ran y pwynt y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud am driniaethau cosmetig, nodaf ei fod wedi dweud, gyda golwg ar gofrestr ar gyfer hynny, ei fod wedi derbyn sylwadau ychwanegol mewn perthynas â llenwi'r croen. Nid y byddwn i'n gwybod llawer, o brofiad personol, am lenwi'r croen—ddim eto, beth bynnag—ond mae hon yn ddiau yn fath o driniaeth ymwthiol â sylweddau a allai fod yn niweidiol ac a all gael effaith gynyddol. Felly, rwyf yn croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd rhai awgrymiadau yn y gorffennol y dylai'r gofrestr gael ei hestyn i drin gwallt, oherwydd natur rhai o'r technegau y mae'r gweithwyr proffesiynol hynny'n eu defnyddio, ac yrwyf yn ôl pob tebyg ychydig yn fwy cyfarwydd â hwy. Gall fod rhai canlyniadau arwyddocaol iddynt os nad ymdrinnir yn briodol â hwy. Tybed a ydych wedi cael unrhyw ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn hynny o beth?

With regard to nutritional standards, much of the focus of the public health White Paper has been on obesity, which is perfectly understandable, but with nutritional standards also comes the opportunity to address the issue of malnutrition, something that was highlighted very recently by the Commissioner for Older People in Wales. What evidence does the Minister have that nutritional standards could actually assist with regard to malnutrition, given the potential savings that that might have in terms of the health service, as well as, of course, reducing personal harm?

O ran safonau maeth, mae llawer o bwyslais y Papur Gwyn ar iechyd y cyhoedd wedi bod ar ordewdra, sy'n gwbl ddealladwy, ond gyda safonau maeth daw cyfle hefyd i ymdrin â diffyg maeth, rhywbeth a amlygwyd yn ddiweddar iawn gan y Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru. Pa dystiolaeth sydd gan y Gweinidog y gallai safonau maeth mewn gwirionedd gynorthwyo o ran diffyg maeth, o ystyried yr arbedion posibl y gallai hynny eu sicrhau o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, yn ogystal, wrth gwrs, â lleihau niwed personol?

With regard to e-cigarettes, would the Minister acknowledge that there is no consensus of opinion with regard to the evidence yet? He is quite correct in his statements regarding the World Health Organization, but would he not agree that evidence produced this summer, for instance in the journal 'Addiction', does point to e-cigarettes being a useful tool for harm reduction? What analysis is the Minister able to ask his officials to carry out with regard to the benefits of e-cigarettes in reducing harm from traditional tobacco as compared with the threats that e-cigarettes pose to public health, which the Minister himself outlined? Is there a way of trying to measure those two factors against one another? However, I would agree with him that we need to continue to look at the evidence and follow that evidence.

O ran e-sigaréts, a wnaiff y Gweinidog gydnabod nad oes consensws barn o ran y dystiolaeth hyd yma? Mae yn llygad ei le yn ei ddatganiadau ynglŷn â Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, ond oni fyddai'n cytuno bod y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd yn ystod yr haf, er enghraifft yn y cyfnodolyn 'Addiction', yn cyfeirio at e-sigaréts fel arf defnyddiol ar gyfer lleihau niwed? Pa ddadansoddiad y mae'r Gweinidog yn gallu gofyn i'w swyddogion ei gynnal o ran manteision e-sigaréts er mwyn lleihau niwed drwy dybaco traddodiadol o gymharu â'r bygythiadau y mae e-sigaréts yn eu peri i iechyd y cyhoedd, y mae'r Gweinidog ei hun wedi'u hamlinellu? A oes ffordd o geisio mesur y ddau ffactor yn erbyn ei gilydd? Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn cytuno ag ef fod angen inni barhau i edrych ar y dystiolaeth a dilyn y dystiolaeth honno.

One thing that was not addressed in the public health White Paper—and I do not want to pre-empt the work of the Health and Social Care Committee, but it is currently looking at this—is psychoactive substances, which are legal and can be extremely harmful to human health. I wonder whether the Minister will use the opportunity between now and the publication of the legislation to ask his officials to look especially at the issue of psychoactive substances, and at any competency that the Minister may have in this area to take action on that particular issue.

Un peth na chafodd sylw yn y Papur Gwyn ar iechyd y cyhoedd—ac nid wyf am achub y blaen ar waith y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, ond ar hyn o bryd mae'n edrych ar hyn—yw sylweddau seicoweithredol, sy'n gyfreithlon ac yn gallu bod yn hynod niweidiol i iechyd pobl. Tybed a fydd y Gweinidog yn defnyddio'r cyfle rhwng nawr a chyhoeddi'r ddeddfwriaeth i ofyn i'w swyddogion edrych yn arbennig ar fater sylweddau seicoweithredol, ac ar unrhyw gymhwysedd a allai fod gan y Gweinidog yn y maes hwn i weithredu ar y mater penodol hwnnw.

17:10

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Kirsty Williams very much for that. I want to assure her that I share her general belief that any extension in the role of the state is something that you have to think of very carefully indeed. You do not do it lightly and you do not do it without being persuaded that the greater good of a greater number of people will come about as a result.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i Kirsty Williams am hynny. Rwyf am ei sicrhau fy mod yn rhannu ei barn gyffredinol fod unrhyw estyniad i rôl y wladwriaeth yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid ichi feddwl amdano'n ofalus iawn yn wir. Nid ydych yn ei wneud yn ysgafn ac nid ydych yn ei wneud heb gael eich darbwyllo y bydd o fudd gwirioneddol i nifer fwy o bobl.

These debates happen every time a public health advance happens. I spent a bit of my summer reading some Barbara Castle material, from the time when she was Minister for transport and was introducing the breathalyser test and seat belts at the same time. You cannot imagine the abuse that she faced from people who believed that her actions in insisting that people not drink and drive was an assault on human rights and an invasion of the state into areas that the state had no right to go. Yet, we would not dream of going back to the days when people were able to cause deaths on the road in the way that happened then. So, we think about it very carefully, but it does not mean to say that we do not think that there can be times when it is the right thing to do.

Mae'r trafodaethau hyn yn digwydd bob tro y mae datblygiad iechyd cyhoeddus yn digwydd. Treuliais ychydig o fy haf yn darllen rhywfaint o ddeunydd Barbara Castle, o'r adeg pan oedd yn Weinidog trafnidiaeth ac yn cyflwyno'r prawf anadlennydd a gwregysau diogelwch ar yr un pryd. Ni allwch ddychmygu'r sarhad y bu'n rhaid iddi ei wynebu gan bobl a oedd yn credu bod mynnu nad oedd pobl yn yfed a gyrru yn ymosodiad ar hawliau dynol ac yn ymyrraeth gan y wladwriaeth mewn meysydd lle nad oedd gan y wladwriaeth ddim hawl i fynd. Eto i gyd, ni fyddem yn breuddwydio mynd yn ôl at y dyddiau pan oedd pobl yn gallu achosi marwolaethau ar y ffyrdd yn y ffordd a ddigwyddai bryd hynny. Felly, rydym yn meddwl am y peth yn ofalus iawn, ond nid yw'n golygu nad ydym yn credu y gall fod adegau pan mai dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud.

On cosmetic procedures, there is a very interesting contribution to the consultation from the British hairdressers' panel—I am trying to remember its exact title. It is the statutory body that regulates the industry, sets the wage rates, and so on. It referred to dermal fillers and the need to regulate there. There are people who want us to include colonic irrigation, whatever that may be—I certainly do not know—and all sorts of things that, I hope, Members in the Chamber are not familiar with. [Laughter.]

O ran triniaethau cosmetig, mae cyfraniad diddorol iawn i'r ymgynghoriad oddi wrth banel trinwyr gwallt Prydain—rwyf yn ceisio cofio ei union deitl. Dyma'r corff statudol sy'n rheoleiddio'r diwydiant, yn pennu cyfraddau cyflogau, ac yn y blaen. Roedd yn cyfeirio at lenwi'r croen a'r angen i reoleiddio hynny. Mae pobl sydd am inni gynnwys dyfrhau colonig, beth bynnag y bo hynny—yn sicr nid wyf fi'n gwybod—a phob math o bethau, rwyf yn gobeithio, nad yw Aelodau'r Siambr yn gyfarwydd â hwy. [Chwerthin.]

You are absolutely right to point to the older persons' commissioner. Her contribution to the consultation focused on residential care, malnutrition and what she described as a tension between the need to have mandatory standards and yet the right for people to make decisions for themselves about their own diets, in their own homes. It is about managing those two things together.

Rydych yn llygad eich lle wrth dynnu sylw at y comisiynydd pobl hŷn. Roedd ei chyfraniad i'r ymgynghoriad yn canolbwyntio ar ofal preswyl, diffyg maeth a'r hyn y mae'n ei ddisgrifio fel tensiwn rhwng yr angen i gael safonau gorfodol a hawl ar yr un pryd i bobl i wneud penderfyniadau drostynt eu hunain ynghylch eu diet eu hunain, yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Mae'n ymwneud â rheoli'r ddau beth hynny gyda'i gilydd.

We will continue to look to see whether e-cigarettes are a useful tool for harm reduction. There is nothing in what we propose that would stop that from happening.

Byddwn yn parhau i edrych i weld a yw e-sigaréts yn arf defnyddiol ar gyfer lleihau niwed. Nid oes dim yn yr hyn yr ydym yn ei gynnig a fyddai'n atal hynny rhag digwydd.

On legal highs, I look forward to the Health and Social Care Committee report. I met this morning with Judge Kyrie James, chair of our advisory panel on substance misuse in Wales, and I pointed out to her the work that the committee was doing and asked whether the panel, which is an expert panel, would take a look at the committee's report when it is published and help to give the Government some advice on it. If the committee's work or that advice points us in the direction of legislative things that we could do, then this would be a very good time to be taking account of that.

O ran anterthau cyfreithlon, edrychaf ymlaen at adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. Cyfarfûm y bore yma â'r Barnwr Kyrie James, cadeirydd ein panel cynghori ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru, a dywedais wrthi am y gwaith y mae'r pwyllgor yn ei wneud a gofynnais a fyddai'r panel, sy'n banel arbenigol, yn edrych ar adroddiad y pwyllgor pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi ac yn helpu i roi rhywfaint o gyngor i'r Llywodraeth yn ei gylch. Os yw gwaith y pwyllgor neu'r cyngor hwnnw'n ein cyfeirio tuag at y pethau deddfwriaethol y gallem eu gwneud, yna byddai hwn yn amser da iawn i fod yn ystyried hynny.

17:13

Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

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There are two areas that I would like to speak about. One is the important role that pharmacies play, and my question to you, Minister, is this. Will the proposals for a pharmaceutical needs assessment contained in the public health White Paper encourage new entrants in those areas where pharmacy services are weakest?

Mae dau faes yr hoffwn siarad amdanynt. Un yw rôl bwysig y fferyllfeydd, a fy nghwestiwn ichi, Weinidog, yw hyn. A fydd y cynigion ar gyfer asesiad o anghenion fferyllol a gynhwysir yn y Papur Gwyn ar iechyd y cyhoedd yn annog newydd-ddyfodiaid yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle mae gwasanaethau fferyllol wannaf?

The other point that I want to raise is this. As an ex-licensee and a virtual teetotaller—as a consequence, I have to say, of seeing the ill effects that excessive alcohol consumption has on people—but also as somebody who understands the industry as it is now, my plea is this: when we are looking at the impact of alcohol consumption and the likely effect that it will have on health services, if we look only at licensed premises, we are missing the problem. At the moment, as things stand—and I have observed this behaviour—people go to the supermarket to buy most of their alcohol in bulk. They do not go to happy hour in the pubs because it is still way more expensive than it is in the supermarket. So, my plea to you, Minister, is to understand the problem, and to try to provide—or to persuade people to provide—some better understanding on the current labelling system. I do not know whether everybody in this room can understand how the strength of a beer or wine translates into the units that you can drink every week safely. If they do, they have managed to get their heads around it better than most people. It is utterly confusing. It is okay to say, 'You can have a unit', but what is a unit, and what is the strength of the beer? My feeling, which is backed up by the feelings of other people, is that we would do well, where we can, to influence youngsters by educating them about the dangers of alcohol, and that if we do not do that in a way that speaks to young people, we are missing a trick. It is all very well and good for people to go home and think that they can have one beer every single night of the week. The next thing is that they are having two beers, then three beers, and then four beers. There is plenty of evidence to suggest that. However, to just hit pubs and leave supermarkets alone would be to completely miss the target.

Y pwynt arall yr wyf am ei godi yw hwn. Fel cyn ddaliwr trwydded a dirwestwr i bob pwrpas—o ganlyniad, rhaid imi ddweud, i weld yr effeithiau gwael y mae yfed gormod o alcohol yn eu cael ar bobl—ond hefyd fel rhywun sy'n deall y diwydiant fel y mae yn awr, dyma fy mhle: pan fyddwn yn edrych ar effaith yfed alcohol a'r effaith debygol y bydd yn ei chael ar wasanaethau iechyd, os edrychwn ar adeiladau trwyddedig yn unig, rydym yn methu'r broblem. Ar hyn o bryd, fel y mae pethau—ac rwyf wedi gweld yr ymddygiad hwn—mae pobl yn mynd i'r archfarchnad i swmp-brynu'r rhan fwyaf o'u halcohol. Nid ydynt yn mynd i'r awr hapus yn y tafarnau oherwydd mae hynny'n dal i fod yn ffordd fwy costus na mynd i'r archfarchnad. Felly, fy mhle i chi, Weinidog, yw deall y broblem, a cheisio darparu—neu berswadio pobl i ddarparu—dealltwriaeth well o'r system labelu ar hyn o bryd. Nid wyf yn gwybod a all pawb yn yr ystafell hon ddeall sut y mae cryfder cwrw neu win yn trosi'n unedau y gallwch eu hyfed bob wythnos yn ddiogel. Os ydynt, maent wedi llwyddo i'w ddeall yn well na'r rhan fwyaf o bobl. Mae'n gwbl ddryslyd. Mae'n iawn dweud, 'Gallwch gael uned', ond beth yw uned, a beth yw cryfder y cwrw? Fy nheimlad i, a theimladau pobl eraill, yw y byddai'n dda o beth dylanwadu ar bobl ifanc, lle y gallwn, a'u haddysgu am beryglon alcohol, ac os nad ydym yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n siarad â phobl ifanc, rydym yn colli cyfle. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i bobl fynd adref a meddwl y gallant gael un cwrw bob noson o'r wythnos. Y peth nesaf yw eu bod yn cael dau gwrw, yna dri chwrw, ac yna bedwar cwrw. Mae digon o dystiolaeth i awgrymu hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddai taro'r tafarndai yn unig a rhoi llonydd i'r archfarchnadoedd yn methu'r targed yn gyfan gwbl.

17:16 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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On pharmaceutical needs assessment, I believe that it will encourage new entrants in certain places. What health boards will be able to do is to focus not only simply on whether there is sufficient dispensing of prescriptions capacity in an area, but on whether community pharmacies are able to provide a much wider range of services, which we know that they can do very effectively: emergency hormonal contraception, work in substance misuse, smoking cessation—a whole range of things of a public health nature that pharmacies can do very successfully. If those services are not available in an area, the first thing that they will do is go to existing pharmacies and see if they are willing to undertake those extra duties. If they are not, they will be able to allow new entrants into the marketplace to ensure that those pharmaceutical needs are supplied.

O ran asesu anghenion fferyllol, rwyf yn credu y bydd yn annog newydd-ddyfodiaid mewn rhai mannau. Yr hyn y bydd byrddau iechyd yn gallu ei wneud yw canolbwyntio nid yn unig i weld a oes digon o gapasiti gweinyddu presgripsiynau mewn ardal, ond yn hytrach a yw fferyllfeydd cymunedol yn gallu darparu'r ystod lawer ehangach o wasanaethau, yr ydym yn gwybod y gallant ei darparu'n effeithiol iawn: atal cenhedlu hormonaidd brys, gwaith camddefnyddio sylweddau, rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu—ystod gyfan o bethau o natur iechyd y cyhoedd y gall fferyllfeydd eugwneud yn llwyddiannus iawn. Os nad yw'r gwasanaethau hynny ar gael mewn ardal, y peth cyntaf y byddant yn ei wneud yw mynd i fferyllfeydd sydd eisoes yno a gweld a ydynt yn barod i ymgymryd â'r dyletswyddau ychwanegol hynny. Os nad ydynt, byddant yn gallu gadael newydd-ddyfodiaid i mewn i'r farchnad i sicrhau bod yr anghenion fferyllol hynny'n cael eu cyflenwi.

In relation to minimum unit pricing, it is not simply aimed at licensed premises; it will affect supermarkets as well. They will be captured by minimum unit pricing, anywhere that alcohol is sold. If you buy alcohol in the very cheapest part of a market where the most problematic drinking is concentrated, you pay around 33 pence per unit. It is as little as that, and that is where the harm comes from. A BMJ paper published last week by the University of Sheffield, which is advising us on our proposals, said that, in England, if a minimum unit price of 45 pence was introduced, it would save 624 lives every year and reduce hospital admissions by 23,700. There is a really massive impact to be had from minimum unit pricing, properly applied.

Mewn perthynas ag isafswm pris unedau, nid yw wedi'i anelu at dai trwyddedig yn unig; bydd yn effeithio ar archfarchnadoedd hefyd. Byddant yn cael eu dal gan isafswm pris unedau, ble bynnag y bydd alcohol yn cael ei werthu. Os byddwch yn prynu alcohol yn rhan rataf un y farchnad lle mae'r yfed mwyaf problemus wedi'i ganoli, byddwch yn talu tua 33 ceiniog yr uned. Mae cyn lleied â hynny, a dyna lle mae'r niwed yn dod. Roedd papur y BMJ a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf gan Brifysgol Sheffield, sy'n ein cynghori ar ein cynigion, yn dweud, yn Lloegr, pe byddai isafswm pris uned o 45 ceiniog yn cael ei gyflwyno, y byddai'n arbed 624 o fywydau bob blwyddyn ac y byddai 23,700 yn llai o bobl yn cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. Mae effaith wirioneddol aruthrol i'w chael o leiafswm pris unedau, wedi'i gymhwyso'n briodol.

17:18 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will be quick because most of my colleagues on the Health and Social Care Committee have asked all the questions. Minister, I am very pleased with this statement, and I am also very pleased with the fact that we are driving the preventative agenda forward, which is critical today, to avoid the situation of pressures upon the health service. I am also pleased to hear that you are looking at the physical activity side of obesity, because this is about addressing dietary needs and about addressing the physical activity side. One point I wish to ask about is whether the Government has looked at the EU side of things and at the tobacco products directive. I am disappointed that the e-cigarette industry and the tobacco industry are challenging that. What impact would that have on the due process of this Bill and the preventative health measures that we are taking? I always say that smoking is still one of the major factors that we have to address in terms of the dangers to our health today.

Byddaf yn gyflym gan fod y rhan fwyaf o'm cydweithwyr ar y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol wedi gofyn yr holl gwestiynau. Weinidog, rwyf yn falch iawn â'r datganiad hwn, ac rwyf hefyd yn falch iawn o'r ffaith ein bod yn gyrru'r agenda ataliol ymlaen, sy'n hollbwysig heddiw, er mwyn osgoi sefyllfa o bwysau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd. Rwyf hefyd yn falch o glywed eich bod yn edrych ar agwedd arall ar ordewdra, sef gweithgarwch corfforol, gan fod hyn yn ymwneud â mynd i'r afael ag anghenion dietegol ac ymdrin â'r ochr gweithgarwch corfforol. Un peth yr wyf am ofyn amdano yw a yw'r Llywodraeth wedi edrych ar ochr yr UE o bethau ac ar y gyfarwyddeb cynnyrch tybaco. Rwyf yn siomedig bod y diwydiant e-sigaréts a'r diwydiant tybaco yn herio hynny. Pa effaith a gâi hynny ar drefn briodol y Bil hwn a'r mesurau iechyd ataliol yr ydym yn eu cymryd? Rwyf bob amser yn dweud bod ysmygu yn dal i fod yn un o'r ffactorau pwysig y mae'n rhaid inni roi sylw iddo o ran peryglon i'n hiechyd heddiw.

17:19

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank David Rees for that. The European Union tobacco directive was a product of the Irish presidency. I was able to discuss with the Irish Minister for Health, Dr Reilly, the very major effort that it had to make to secure the passage of that directive through the Commission and then through the Parliament. It takes a bit of gall on the part of major tobacco companies, when I read them saying to me, in their evidence through consultation, that I need not worry about the tobacco retailers register and that I need not worry about some of the measures that this Assembly is, I think, very supportive of in reducing smoking among children, because the tobacco directive will take care of it, without saying a single sentence in their evidence that they themselves are funding massively the legal challenge to that directive through British and European courts. I thought it a great shame yesterday to see major e-cigarette companies join in that. They took a judicial review through the UK courts yesterday and will go to Europe next in order to prevent some of the safeguards that the tobacco directive will allow us to implement for smokers on the one hand and e-cigarettes on the other—safeguards which I think were agreed on across the Chamber in relation to age restrictions for children and in relation to e-cigarette flavours and so on. We simply should not be surprised that the industry, from its history, resists, resists and resists in every way it can the measures that are taken in the public health field to reduce the harm from smoking, and it is at it again.

Diolch i David Rees am hynny. Roedd cyfarwyddeb tybaco’r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn gynnyrch llywyddiaeth Iwerddon. Roeddwn yn gallu trafod â Gweinidog Iechyd Iwerddon, Dr Reilly, yr ymdrech fawr iawn yr oedd yn rhaid iddo’i gwneud i sicrhau bod y gyfarwyddeb yn mynd drwy'r Comisiwn ac yna drwy'r Senedd. Mae'n cymryd rhywfaint o hyfdra ar ran cwmnïau tybaco mawr, pan ddarllenaf amdanynt yn dweud wrthyf, yn eu tystiolaeth drwy ymgynghori, nad oes angen imi boeni am y gofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco ac nad oes angen poeni am rai o’r mesurau y mae’r Cynulliad hwn, rwyf yn meddwl, yn gefnogol iawn iddynt o ran lleihau ysmygu ymhlith plant, oherwydd bydd y gyfarwyddeb tybaco yn gofalu am hynny, heb ddweud yr un frawddeg yn eu tystiolaeth eu bod hwy eu hunain yn rhoi arian mawr i’r her gyfreithiol i'r gyfarwyddeb honno drwy lysoedd Prydain ac Ewrop. Roeddwn yn meddwl ei bod yn drueni mawr ddoe gweld cwmnïau e-sigaréts mawr yn ymuno yn hynny. Aethant ag adolygiad barnwrol drwy lysoedd y DU ddoe a bydd yn mynd i Ewrop nesaf er mwyn atal rhai o'r mesurau diogelwch y bydd y gyfarwyddeb tybaco yn ein galluogi i’w gweithredu ar gyfer ysmygwyr ar y naill law ac e-sigaréts ar y llaw arall—mesurau diogelwch yr wyf yn meddwl y cytunwyd arnynt ar draws y Siambr o ran cyfyngiadau oedran ar gyfer plant ac mewn perthynas â blasau e-sigaréts ac yn y blaen. Yn syml, ni ddylem synnu bod y diwydiant, o’i hanes, yn gwrthsefyll, yn gwrthsefyll ac yn gwrthsefyll ym mhob ffordd bosibl y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd ym maes iechyd cyhoeddus i leihau'r niwed a achosir gan ysmygu, ac y mae wrthi eto.

17:21

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister

Diolch ichi, Weinidog.

17:21

Datganiad: Lansio Rownd Ariannu Buddsoddi i Arbed 2014

Statement: Launch of the 2014 Invest-to-Save Funding Round

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Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Minister for Finance and Government Business, Jane Hutt.

Galwar ar y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth, Jane Hutt.

17:21 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth / The Minister for Finance and Government Business

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Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. This afternoon, I am pleased to announce the launch of the next invest-to-save funding round. Members will be familiar with the fund and some of the excellent work that it has helped to facilitate across all areas of the public sector in Wales. Before I provide Members with the details of the next round of bidding, I first want to draw attention to some of the achievements of the scheme. The facts are these: to date, the total value of investments made by the fund stand at almost £100 million; independent research has shown that the fund delivers a gross return of £3 for every £1 invested; and the fund has delivered real improvements in front-line service delivery across all areas of the public sector—better services at a reduced cost to the taxpayer. Improvements to public services include the implementation of electronic records in parts of the Welsh NHS, better asset management arrangements that allow the reallocation of resources to front-line services, and the development of new and improved ways of working between different service providers that share the same objectives.

The Welsh Government is in the process of embarking on the most significant reform of public services and public service delivery we have seen in a generation, and standing still is not an option. The invest-to-save fund can, and should, continue to play a key role in enabling change to take place and help to ensure that first-class services are delivered across the whole of Wales. The fund is one of the tools at our disposal to assist in the implementation of the public sector reform agenda set out by the Commission on Public Service Governance and Delivery, and we will be exploring the opportunities for using the fund to support this programme. The outcomes that the fund has enabled demonstrate that there is no reason or benefit for organisations to continue working in isolation, for them to struggle to maintain an asset base that is unsustainable, or for them to continue working with outdated and ineffective systems. The invest-to-save fund provides a win-win scenario for the Welsh Government and public services across the whole of Wales. The unique way in which the fund operates allows us to deliver far more than the initial investment would suggest, and public services have access to interest-free funding and support.

Diolch i chi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Y prynhawn yma, rwy’n falch o gyhoeddi lansiad y rownd ariannu buddsoddi i arbed nesaf. Bydd yr Aelodau'n gyfarwydd â'r gronfa a rhywfaint o'r gwaith ardderchog y mae wedi helpu i’w hwyluso ar draws holl feysydd y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cyn i mi roi manylion y cylch ceisiadau nesaf i'r Aelodau, rwyf am dynnu sylw at rai o lwyddiannau'r cynllun. Dyma’r ffeithiau: hyd yn hyn, mae’r buddsoddiadau a wnaed gan y gronfa yn werth cyfanswm o bron i £100 miliwn; mae ymchwil annibynnol wedi dangos bod y gronfa’n darparu elw gros o £3 am bob £1 a fuddsoddir; ac mae'r gronfa wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau gwirioneddol mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen ar draws holl feysydd y sector cyhoeddus—gwasanaethau gwell am lai o gost i'r trethdalwr. Mae’r gwelliannau i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cynnwys rhoi cofnodion electronig ar waith mewn rhannau o'r GIG yng Nghymru, sefydlu gwell trefniadau ar gyfer rheoli asedau gan ganiatáu ar gyfer ailddyrannu adnoddau i wasanaethau rheng flaen, a datblygu ffyrdd newydd a gwell o weithio rhwng gwahanol ddarparwyr gwasanaethau sy'n rhannu'r un amcanion.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi’n cychwyn ar y broses fwyaf sylweddol o ddiwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a’r dull o gyflwyno gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a welwyd mewn cenhedlaeth, ac nid yw sefyll yn llonydd yn opsiwn. Gall y gronfa buddsoddi i arbed, a dylai, barhau i chwarae rhan allweddol o ran galluogi newid i ddigwydd a helpu i sicrhau y darperir gwasanaethau o'r radd flaenaf ledled Cymru gyfan. Mae'r gronfa yn un o'r arfau sydd ar gael inni i helpu i weithredu'r agenda a sefydlwyd gan y Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu a Darparu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar gyfer diwygio’r sector cyhoeddus, a byddwn yn archwilio’r cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r gronfa i gefnogi'r rhaglen hon. Mae’r canlyniadau y mae'r gronfa wedi’u galluogi yn dangos nad oes unrhyw reswm na budd i sefydliadau barhau i weithio ar eu pennau eu hunain, ymdrechu i gynnal sylfaen asedau sy'n anghynaladwy, neu barhau i weithio gyda systemau hen ffasiwn ac aneffeithiol. Mae'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed yn cyflwyno senario lle y gall Llywodraeth Cymru a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ledled Cymru gyfan fod ar eu hennill. Mae’r ffordd unigryw y mae'r gronfa’n gweithredu yn caniatáu inni gyflawni llawer mwy nag y byddai'r buddsoddiad cychwynnol yn awgrymu, ac mae cyllid a chymorth di-log ar gael i wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

The fund has been the subject of a review by the Finance Committee and the subject of an independent evaluation, the results of which were published in May. Both reviews found the fund to be an effective, useful and worthwhile tool to assist organisations in achieving their ambition of releasing savings and improving services. The processes for this bidding round have been adapted in the light of the recommendations made by both reviews. The bidding round I am launching today sees the Welsh Government with £21.3 million available for new investments in 2015-16. This year, I am extremely keen to see bids that demonstrate collaboration and innovation, demonstrate the learning and spread of good practice, and promote energy efficiency and help to reduce our carbon footprint. For the latter, I am ring-fencing an additional £1.5 million on top the fund in 2015-16 and providing a further £1.5 million in 2014-15. I will be working with the Minister for Natural Resources to ensure that these funds are used in the most effective way possible.

Mae'r gronfa wedi bod yn destun adolygiad gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac yn destun gwerthusiad annibynnol, a chyhoeddwyd y canlyniadau ym mis Mai. Canfu'r ddau adolygiad fod y gronfa'n arf effeithiol, defnyddiol a gwerthfawr i gynorthwyo sefydliadau i gyflawni eu huchelgais o ryddhau arbedion a gwella gwasanaethau. Mae'r prosesau ar gyfer y cylch ceisiadau hwn wedi cael eu haddasu yng ngoleuni argymhellion a wnaed gan y ddau adolygiad. Mae £21.3 miliwn ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer y cylch ceisiadau yr wyf yn ei lansio heddiw ar gyfer buddsoddiadau newydd yn 2015-16. Eleni, rwy'n awyddus iawn i weld cynigion sy'n dangos cydweithrediad ac arloesedd, sy'n dangos bod arfer da'n cael ei ddysgu a'i ledaenu, ac sy'n hyrwyddo dulliau effeithlon o ddefnyddio ynni ac yn helpu i leihau ein hôl troed carbon. Ar gyfer yr olaf, rwy'n clustnodi £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol ar ben y gronfa yn 2015-16 ac yn darparu £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol yn 2014-15. Byddaf yn gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol i sicrhau bod y cronfeydd hyn yn cael eu defnyddio yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol posibl.

I see spreading good practice as a key part of improving services to the public. Over the summer, my officials have been working with the Public Policy Institute for Wales to assess how we can encourage the implementation of good practice in one area to other areas of the country. It makes sense for us to seek out the circumstances where organisations face the same challenges so that we can share ideas that will lead others to resolve their problems.

Rwy'n ystyried bod lledaenu arfer da yn rhan allweddol o wella gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd. Dros yr haf, mae fy swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Sefydliad Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru er mwyn asesu sut y gallwn annog sefydliadau i ledaenu arfer da a weithredir mewn un ardal, i ardaloedd eraill o'r wlad. Mae'n gwneud synnwyr i ni chwilio am yr amgylchiadau lle mae sefydliadau'n wynebu'r un heriau fel y gallwn rannu syniadau a fydd yn galluogi pobl eraill i ddatrys eu problemau.

Tailoring services for local needs can be a good thing, but variability that is solely for the sake of local identity and is of no benefit to local people is not what we wish to see. A major part of our effort this year will be concentrated on picking up ideas and disseminating them, and breaking down the barriers that lead to improvements beginning and ending in isolated pockets.

Gall fod yn beth da teilwra gwasanaethau ar gyfer anghenion lleol, ond nid ydym am weld amrywioldeb os mai hybu hunaniaeth leol yw ei unig ddiben, ac os nad yw'n fuddiol i bobl leol. Bydd rhan fawr o'n hymdrech eleni yn canolbwyntio ar gasglu syniadau a'u lledaenu, ac ar chwalu'r rhwystrau sy'n arwain at sefydlu gwelliannau mewn llecynnau ynysig heb iddynt ehangu ymhellach na hynny.

This morning, I visited an energy efficiency scheme in the Noah's Ark Children's Hospital for Wales. This project is an extremely common sense example of how the provision of an upfront investment of £250,000 by the fund can deliver not only cash-releasing savings estimated to be more than £600,000 in total, but other benefits such as a reduction in carbon emissions of an estimated 250 tonnes per annum. It is very easy to see this scheme as a pilot project that can, with a little investment, be rolled out across every health board, local authority and sponsored body, increasing the value of the efficiencies generated by one scheme many times over.

Fore heddiw, roeddwn ar ymweliad â chynllun arbed ynni yn Ysbyty Plant Cymru Noah's Ark. Mae'r prosiect hwn yn enghraifft llawn synnwyr cyffredin o sut y gellir, trwy ddarparu buddsoddiad ymlaen llaw o £250,000 gan y gronfa, gyflawni arbedion sy'n rhyddhau arian parod o fwy na £600,000 yn ôl yr amcangyfrif, yn ogystal â manteision eraill fel gostyngiad mewn allyriadau carbon o tua 250 tunnell y flwyddyn. Mae'n hawdd iawn gweld y cynllun hwn fel prosiect peilot y gellir, gydag ychydig o fuddsoddiad, ei gyflwyno ar draws pob bwrdd iechyd, awdurdod lleol a chorff a noddir, gan gynyddu gwerth yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd a gynhyrchir gan un cynllun lawer gwaith drosodd.

To date, the invest-to-save fund has provided support for a total of 94 projects since 2009. The portfolio of projects ranges from the more efficient management of land and assets, to maximizing the use of ICT so that working practices are streamlined and improved and to the joining-up of health and social care service provision. Changes such as these make sure that it is not artificial organisational boundaries that drive delivery, but the needs of the vulnerable members of our society who rely on these services.

Hyd yn hyn, mae'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed wedi darparu cymorth ar gyfer cyfanswm o 94 o brosiectau ers 2009. Mae'r portffolio o brosiectau yn amrywio o reoli tir ac asedau'n fwy effeithlon, at wneud y gorau o'r defnydd o TGCh er mwyn gwella a symleiddio arferion gwaith, ac at gyfuno darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Mae newidiadau fel hyn yn gwneud yn siŵr mai anghenion aelodau bregus o'n cymdeithas sy'n dibynnu ar y gwasanaethau, yn hytrach na ffiniau sefydliadol artiffisial, sy'n llywio'r dull o gyflwyno gwasanaethau.

Some of the examples of the collaborative schemes the fund has assisted include a collaborative project in north Wales that is led by Conwy County Borough Council in partnership with Anglesey, Gwynedd and Flintshire. The project delivers a 24-hour bilingual call service to support vulnerable people in their own homes. From an investment of £300,000, the project is expected to deliver savings of over £1.46 million by 2015. This is an excellent example of how collaboration combined with new technology delivers valuable services to the vulnerable and generates efficiencies. There is also the development of a mental health rehabilitation and recovery project in mid and west Wales, which demonstrates what collaboration can achieve. The project was a partnership between Hywel Dda Local Health Board and Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion local authorities. The project generated savings of over £540,000 per annum and allowed the creation of more bed spaces so that patients could be close to their homes and families and benefit from the support that such an environment can bring.

Mae rhai o'r enghreifftiau o'r cynlluniau cydweithredol y mae'r gronfa wedi'u cynorthwyo yn cynnwys prosiect ar y cyd yn y gogledd sy'n cael ei arwain gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy mewn partneriaeth ag Ynys Môn, Gwynedd a Sir y Fflint. Mae'r prosiect yn darparu gwasanaeth galwadau dwyieithog 24 awr y dydd i gefnogi pobl sy'n agored i niwed yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Gyda buddsoddiad o £300,000, mae disgwyl i'r prosiect arbed dros £1.46 miliwn erbyn 2015. Mae hon yn enghraifft wych o sut y mae trefniadau cydweithio ochr yn ochr â thechnoleg newydd yn darparu gwasanaethau gwerthfawr i bobl agored i niwed ac yn cynhyrchu arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Ystyriwch hefyd y prosiect adsefydlu a gwella ar gyfer pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru, sy'n dangos yr hyn y gall cydweithredu ei gyflawni. Roedd y prosiect yn bartneriaeth rhwng Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda ac awdurdodau lleol Sir Gaerfyrddin, Sir Benfro a Cheredigion. Arbedodd y prosiect dros £540,000 y flwyddyn gan ganiatáu ar gyfer creu mwy o welyau fel y gallai cleifion fod yn agos at eu cartrefi a'u teuluoedd ac elwa o'r gefnogaeth y gall amgylchedd o'r fath ei rhoi.

We have numerous other examples of good practice being developed. Projects include the implementation of one-stop-shop models of service delivery that illustrate how different functions from different public sector organisations can be co-located to provide better services at a reduced cost. We are also seeing the implementation of electronic patient record management systems by Cwm Taf and Betsi Cadwaladr health boards. Each board has thousands of patient records that require storage and transportation. If either of these systems failed, then this could have extremely serious consequences for the patient and, at the very least, be an inconvenience through wasted journeys and wasted time.

Mae gennym nifer o enghreifftiau eraill o ddatblygu arfer da. Mae’r prosiectau’n cynnwys creu modelau siop un stop o ddarparu gwasanaeth sy'n dangos sut y gellir lleoli gwahanol swyddogaethau gan wahanol sefydliadau yn y sector cyhoeddus yn yr un lle er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaethau am lai o gost. Rydym hefyd yn gweld byrddau iechyd Cwm Taf a Betsi Cadwaladr yn rhoi systemau electronig ar waith ar gyfer rheoli cofnodion cleifion. Mae gan bob bwrdd filoedd o gofnodion cleifion y mae angen eu storio a’u cludo. Pe byddai unrhyw un o'r systemau hyn yn methu, gallai hyn arwain at ganlyniadau difrifol iawn i'r claf ac achosi anghyfleustra, fan lleiaf, trwy wastraffu teithiau ac amser.

The cases I have referred to above are just a few examples of the types of collaborative projects the invest-to-save fund has supported. They demonstrate what can be achieved by collaboration, innovation and the use of good practice. The deadline for submitting expressions of interest to the fund is 7 January 2015, and I will be announcing details of successful projects in the spring. My officials will be constantly engaged in the process of raising awareness of the scheme over the next few weeks and months to help ensure that good-quality and well-worked-up bids are received. This fund is a major success story for Wales. It is a unique model for maximising the value of the resources of the Welsh Government and of the organisations that receive funding. I look forward to continuing this story with this next round.

Mae'r achosion yr wyf wedi cyfeirio atynt uchod yn rhai enghreifftiau o’r mathau o brosiectau cydweithredol y mae’r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed wedi’u cefnogi. Maent yn dangos yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni trwy gydweithio, arloesi a defnyddio arfer da. Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno datganiadau o ddiddordeb i'r gronfa yw 7 Ionawr, 2015, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi manylion y prosiectau llwyddiannus yn y gwanwyn. Bydd fy swyddogion yn gweithio’n gyson i godi ymwybyddiaeth am y cynllun yn ystod yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf, er mwyn helpu i sicrhau y derbynnir cynigion o ansawdd da ac wedi’u datblygu’n dda. Mae'r gronfa hon wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr i Gymru. Mae'n fodel unigryw ar gyfer manteisio i’r eithaf ar werth adnoddau Llywodraeth Cymru a’r sefydliadau sy'n derbyn arian. Edrychaf ymlaen at barhau’r stori hon gyda’r cylch nesaf hwn.

17:29 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister for today’s statement. I think that we all here would support the basic principles behind the invest-to-save funding scheme, but I am sure that the Minister would agree that we also need to make sure that it is properly monitored and evaluated and that we are getting true value for money.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad heddiw. Credaf ein bod i gyd yma’n cefnogi'r egwyddorion sylfaenol y tu ôl i'r cynllun buddsoddi i arbed, ond rwy’n siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod angen inni hefyd wneud yn siŵr ei fod yn cael ei fonitro a'i werthuso'n briodol a’n bod yn cael gwir werth am arian.

You have mentioned two reports of note: the independent evaluation of the invest-to-save fund and the 2013 report by the Finance Committee. You have also referred to the figure regarding the savings that the completed projects are expected to deliver, namely £3 of gross saving for each £1 of fund resource invested. In your statement, you said that, since 2009, over 94 projects have received investment from the fund, with a joint value of £77 million. Given that investments through this scheme are fully repayable, how much of the joint value of £77 million has been repaid since the launch of the scheme in 2009? Also, how many of the 94 projects that received money from the fund have generated real cash-releasing savings? I would imagine that, behind that headline figure of £3 for every £1 invested, there are some projects that have not done so well. What would those be and what is being done to make sure that those projects are brought up to have the same type of return as some of the better-performing ones?

Rydych wedi crybwyll dau adroddiad o bwys: y gwerthusiad annibynnol o'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed ac adroddiad 2013 gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Rydych hefyd wedi cyfeirio at y ffigur o ran yr arian y disgwylir i'r prosiectau a gwblhawyd ei arbed, sef arbed swm gros o £3 am bob £1 a fuddsoddir o'r gronfa. Yn eich datganiad, dywedoch fod dros 94 o brosiectau wedi derbyn buddsoddiad gan y gronfa ers 2009, gwerth £77 miliwn ar y cyd. O ystyried bod buddsoddiadau trwy'r cynllun hwn yn gwbl ad-daladwy, faint o'r gwerth ar y cyd o £77 miliwn sydd wedi cael ei ad-dalu ers lansio'r cynllun yn 2009? Hefyd, faint o'r 94 o brosiectau a dderbyniodd arian gan y gronfa sydd wedi creu arbedion sy'n rhyddhau arian parod go iawn? Byddwn yn dychmygu bod rhai prosiectau, y tu ôl i'r ffigur pennawd o £3 am bob £1 a fuddsoddir, nad ydynt wedi gwneud mor dda. Beth fyddai'r rheini a beth sy'n cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod y prosiectau hynny'n cael eu gwella i sicrhau'r un math o enillion â rhai o'r prosiectau sy'n perfformio orau?

The Finance Committee in its report on invest-to-save recommended a lower threshold of £100,000, instead of—I think that I am right in saying—the £200,000 that was established after round 3 of the scheme. The Finance Committee was concerned about missing good projects because they did not achieve the limit. Given that the key point of invest-to-save is how much you save after the investment, not how much money you have to apply for to put in, have you considered the committee's recommendation of a lower threshold? What is your strategy for supporting smaller projects that could have a big impact on services and a good prognostic of cash-releasing savings, but which might fall short of the threshold?

Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ei adroddiad ar fuddsoddi i arbed yn argymell trothwy is o £100,000, yn lle—rwy'n meddwl fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud—y £200,000 a sefydlwyd ar ôl cylch 3 y cynllun. Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn pryderu bod prosiectau da'n cael eu colli oherwydd nad oeddent yn cyrraedd y trothwy. O ystyried mai pwynt allweddol buddsoddi i arbed yw faint yr ydych yn ei arbed ar ôl y buddsoddiad, nid faint o arian y mae'n rhaid i chi wneud cais amdano i'w roi i mewn, a ydych wedi ystyried argymhelliad y pwyllgor o drothwy is? Beth yw eich strategaeth ar gyfer cefnogi prosiectau llai a allai gael effaith fawr ar wasanaethau a rhagolygon da o arbed gan ryddhau arian, ond nad ydynt o bosibl yn cyrraedd y trothwy?

You have gone through a long list of projects and collaborative schemes in your quite comprehensive statement. Within that list of projects, you will know that reports have identified areas that have been under-represented in previous rounds of giving out cash. I think that I am right in saying that education was picked out as an under-represented area, compared with NHS schemes. What have you done and what do you propose to do in the next round to better involve underrepresented areas, in line with recommendation 8?

Rydych wedi mynd trwy restr hir o brosiectau a chynlluniau cydweithredol yn eich datganiad eithaf cynhwysfawr. O fewn y rhestr honno o brosiectau, byddwch yn gwybod bod adroddiadau wedi nodi meysydd na chawsant eu cynrychioli'n ddigonol mewn cylchoedd blaenorol. Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud bod addysg wedi'i nodi fel maes nad oedd wedi'i gynrychioli'n ddigonol, o'i gymharu â chynlluniau'r GIG. Beth ydych chi wedi ei wneud a beth ydych chi'n bwriadu ei wneud yn y cylch nesaf i gynnwys mwy ar feysydd na chawsant eu cynrychioli'n ddigonol, yn unol ag argymhelliad 8?

How is best practice being spread? Collaboration is clearly producing some dividends. How are you making sure that the best practice in those projects is being spread across other projects to make future rounds of funding even more successful?

Sut mae arfer gorau'n cael ei ledaenu? Mae cydweithio yn amlwg yn cynhyrchu rhai manteision. Sut rydych chi'n sicrhau bod yr arfer gorau yn y prosiectau hynny yn cael ei ledaenu ar draws prosiectau eraill i wneud cylchoedd cyllido hyd yn oed yn fwy llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol?

The interim evaluation published by the Welsh Government in 2012 highlighted that most of the awarded projects and applications came from the NHS and local government. As I say, I do not think that education factored as successfully in that. Can you tell us what you are doing to resolve that?

Amlygodd y gwerthusiad interim a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2012 fod y rhan fwyaf o'r prosiectau a'r ceisiadau y dyfarnwyd arian iddynt yn dod gan y GIG a llywodraeth leol. Fel y dywedais, nid wyf yn credu bod addysg wedi bod mor llwyddiannus yn hynny o beth. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i ddatrys hynny?

The independent evaluation of the invest-to-save fund report highlighted some possible weak points of the scheme. I think that the weak points that were a top priority for that evaluation were the repayment methods, the risk balance, the monitoring and the project rationale. Clearly, the payback model that you have outlined minimises the risk to the Welsh Government, which is good in some respects, but it can lose the financial trail of the project. There can be disconnect at the project delivery level between the practical and financial management if the savings generated are not monitored. Recommendation 6 of the 2014 report says that we need a better balance of risk between the funder and the recipient, taking part of the risk away from the delivery organisation. Can you tell us what you are doing to make sure that this is happening?

Roedd adroddiad y gwerthusiad annibynnol o'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed yn tynnu sylw at rai pwyntiau gwan posibl yn y cynllun. Credaf mai’r pwyntiau gwan a oedd yn brif flaenoriaeth gan y gwerthusiad oedd y dulliau ad-dalu, y cydbwysedd risg, y monitro a rhesymeg y prosiectau. Yn amlwg, mae'r model ad-dalu yr ydych wedi'i amlinellu yn lleihau'r perygl i Lywodraeth Cymru, sy’n beth da mewn rhai ffyrdd, ond gall golli llwybr ariannol y prosiect. Gall fod datgysylltiad, ar lefel cyflwyno’r prosiectau, rhwng rheolaeth ymarferol ac ariannol os nad yw'r arbedion a gynhyrchir yn cael eu monitro. Mae argymhelliad 6 yn adroddiad 2014 yn dweud bod arnom angen gwell cydbwysedd risg rhwng y cyllidwr a'r sawl sy’n derbyn y cyllid, gan gymryd rhan o'r risg oddi wrth y sefydliad darparu. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd?

In closing, invest-to-save clearly has many merits to it. It is clearly of massive importance that, if savings can be made and if a small amount of money upfront makes it possible for organisations to make that saving, we should do what we can to provide that. However, I think that you would recognise that invest-to-save is no substitute for funding where funding is necessary anyway. One criticism of the scheme is a fear that the Welsh Government has relied a little too much on invest-to-save when a bit more funding from the Welsh Government would help. What are you doing to make sure that it is not a substitute for proper funding, and that invest-to-save is being properly used and will be properly used in the future, so that efficiencies can be made and that more organisations can benefit from it in the future than have in the past?

I gloi, mae’n amlwg bod gan y gronfa buddsoddi i arbed lawer o rinweddau. Os gellir arbed arian ac os yw swm bach o arian ymlaen llaw yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i sefydliadau arbed yr arian hwnnw, mae'n amlwg yn eithriadol o bwysig ein bod yn gwneud popeth a allwn i ddarparu hynny. Fodd bynnag, rwy’n meddwl y byddech yn cydnabod na ddylai buddsoddi i arbed ddisodli cyllid lle mae angen cyllid beth bynnag. Un feirniadaeth o'r cynllun hwn yw’r ofn bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dibynnu ychydig gormod ar fuddsoddi i arbed pryd y byddai ychydig mwy o arian gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn helpu. Beth ydych chi'n ei wneud i ofalu nad yw'n cymryd lle cyllid priodol, a bod y gronfa buddsoddi i arbed yn cael ei defnyddio'n briodol ac y bydd yn cael ei defnyddio'n briodol yn y dyfodol, fel y gellir gwneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd ac fel y gall mwy o sefydliadau elwa ohoni yn y dyfodol nag sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol?

17:34

Jane Hutt [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Thank you very much, Nick Ramsay. I am glad that you welcome the statement and the annual report that lays out the scope and breadth of the scheme. As I said in my statement, I welcome the Finance Committee’s report and the independent evaluation.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Nick Ramsay. Rwy’n falch eich bod yn croesawu'r datganiad a'r adroddiad blynyddol sy'n nodi cwmpas ac ehangder y cynllun. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, rwy’n croesawu adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r gwerthusiad annibynnol.

I think that it is important, in terms of responding to your points, that we recognise—and this picks up on one of your last points as well—that this scheme provides a very essential cash flow for many organisations through transitions to new delivery approaches and particularly some of the transformational projects that I have mentioned in relation to integrating health and social care but also changes that involve collaboration. It often provides funds to help short-term dual running of service models. It is very clear that it is good value for money in terms of the requirement to incentivise the need to deliver savings. Looking at the key points you make in terms of the financing, £96.5 million of repayable funding has been invested in 94 public service improvement projects since 2009. Repayments last year were £16.7 million—that was reinvested in new projects—and £14.6 million is being repaid and reinvested this year. The budget for next year is £21.3 million.

Rwy’n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig, o ran ymateb i'ch pwyntiau, inni gydnabod—ac mae hyn yn codi ar un o'ch pwyntiau olaf yn ogystal—bod y cynllun hwn yn darparu llif arian hanfodol iawn i lawer o sefydliadau trwy gyfnodau o newid i ddulliau cyflenwi newydd ac yn enwedig rai o'r prosiectau trawsnewidiol y soniais amdanynt mewn cysylltiad ag integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ond hefyd newidiadau sy'n golygu cydweithio. Mae'n aml yn darparu arian i helpu i redeg dau fodel gwasanaeth yn y tymor byr. Mae'n amlwg iawn yn rhoi gwerth da am arian o ran y gofyniad i gymell yr angen i arbed arian. O edrych ar y pwyntiau allweddol a wnewch o ran yr ariannu, mae £96.5 miliwn o gyllid ad-daladwy wedi cael ei fuddsoddi mewn 94 o brosiectau i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ers 2009. Roedd ad-daliadau'r llynedd yn £16.7 miliwn—a gafodd ei ailfuddsoddi mewn prosiectau newydd—ac mae £14.6 yn cael ei ad-dalu a’i ailfuddsoddi eleni. Y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yw £21.3 miliwn.

I think that it is important that we recognise that every project is carefully and closely monitored. You made a point about ensuring that we learn, and not just through independent evaluation, to support those projects in terms of the risks they may be taking in terms of setting themselves forth on an invest-to-save recyclable loan arrangement that we have offered them. It is important to look at the issues relating to the return of £3 for every £1. It is based on an analysis of fully completed projects. I think that we may, in fact, benefit more in terms of the outcome. We are expecting savings to increase significantly from the £104 million figure that was quoted, because more projects are going to be completed and savings will come forward.

Rwy’n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig inni gydnabod bod pob prosiect yn cael ei fonitro'n ofalus ac yn drylwyr. Gwnaethoch bwynt ynghylch sicrhau ein bod yn dysgu, ac nid dim ond drwy werthusiad annibynnol, i gefnogi’r prosiectau hynny o ran y risgiau y gallant fod yn eu cymryd o ran cychwyn ar drefniant o fenthyciad ailgylchadwy buddsoddi i arbed yr ydym wedi ei gynnig iddyn nhw. Mae'n bwysig edrych ar y materion sy'n ymwneud ag ennill £3 am bob £1. Mae'n seiliedig ar ddadansoddiad o brosiectau a gwblhawyd yn llawn. Rwy’n meddwl y gallwn, mewn gwirionedd, gael mwy o fudd o ran y canlyniad. Rydym yn disgwyl i arbed llawer mwy na’r ffigur o £104 miliwn a ddyfynnwyd, gan fod mwy o brosiectau yn mynd i gael eu cwblhau a bydd arbedion yn cael eu gwireddu.

Learning from previous investments is crucial in terms of the way forward. It is very important in terms of the next round that we reach out to those organisations that have not taken on board the opportunities with invest-to-save. What are we going to be doing? We are obviously very clear about case studies and making sure that, through them, there is understanding through networks in local government, the health service and now increasingly, for example, in education. We are going to hold invest-to-save seminars over the next few months, speak directly to organisations and produce quick guides to the scheme so that people can access those guides communicating features of the scheme and see that as an opportunity to learn and then come to us in order to develop their applications.

Mae’n hanfodol o ran y ffordd ymlaen ein bod yn dysgu o fuddsoddiadau blaenorol. Mae'n bwysig iawn o ran y cylch nesaf ein bod yn estyn allan i'r sefydliadau hynny nad ydynt wedi sylweddoli’r cyfleoedd a ddaw yn sgil buddsoddi i arbed. Beth fyddwn yn ei wneud? Rydym yn amlwg yn glir iawn ynglŷn ag astudiaethau achos a gwneud yn siŵr, drwyddyn nhw, y ceir dealltwriaeth trwy rwydweithiau mewn llywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd ac yn awr yn gynyddol, er enghraifft, ym maes addysg. Rydym yn mynd i gynnal seminarau buddsoddi i arbed dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf, siarad yn uniongyrchol â sefydliadau a pharatoi canllawiau cyflym i'r cynllun fel y gall pobl ddarllen y canllawiau hynny sy'n cyfleu nodweddion y cynllun a gweld hynny fel cyfle i ddysgu ac yna dod atom ni er mwyn datblygu eu ceisiadau.

In terms of the opportunities for invest-to-save and the next round, there is no question that, in many ways, it provides a new opportunity in terms of the funding base. When I went to the children’s hospital this morning, I was told that it had changed its contract halfway through to include LED lighting. It was able to change the specification. I have given you the figures about the savings. It now wants to spread that to the whole of the hospital. Well, look at the efficiencies: there is the reduction of the carbon footprint as well as the financial savings that have been made. It said that, without the invest-to-save project, it probably would not have even thought of a way that it could release those sorts of efficiencies and those sorts of savings. So, what we need to do is get that message across from that particular project today.

O ran y cyfleoedd ar gyfer buddsoddi i arbed a’r cylch nesaf, nid oes amheuaeth, mewn sawl ffordd, ei fod yn darparu cyfle newydd o ran y sylfaen ariannu. Pan es i'r ysbyty plant y bore yma, dywedwyd wrthyf ei fod wedi newid ei gontract hanner ffordd drwyddo i gynnwys goleuadau LED. Llwyddodd i newid y fanyleb. Rwyf wedi rhoi’r ffigurau am yr arbedion i chi. Mae bellach yn awyddus i ledaenu hynny i’r ysbyty cyfan. Wel, edrychwch ar yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd: bydd yn lleihau ei ôl-troed carbon yn ogystal ag yn arbed arian. Dywedodd na fyddai hyd yn oed wedi meddwl am ffyrdd o weithio’n fwy effeithlon ac arbed y math hwnnw o arian mae'n debyg, heb y prosiect buddsoddi i arbed. Felly, yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud yw cyfleu’r neges honno gan y prosiect penodol hwnnw heddiw.

17:39 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I welcome the statement. As many Members know, I am a strong advocate of invest-to-save. As budgets come under greater pressure due to the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats at Westminster cutting the Welsh budget, invest-to-save becomes more important. We are going to have to provide services with less money, and that is likely to last at least another year.

Rwy’n croesawu'r datganiad. Fel y gŵyr llawer o Aelodau, rwy’n eiriolwr cryf dros y gronfa buddsoddi i arbed. Wrth i gyllidebau ddod dan fwy o bwysau oherwydd i’r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan dorri cyllideb Cymru, mae buddsoddi i arbed yn dod yn fwy pwysig. Rydym yn mynd i orfod darparu llai o arian i wasanaethau, ac mae hynny'n debygol o barhau am o leiaf flwyddyn arall.

I have three distinct questions. What auditing is done to ensure that each invest-to-save project produces the savings predicted? I am well aware of what happened in the botanic gardens when there was a change in Government policy and the payback period moved from three years to five years. I also accept that there will be some schemes that do not fulfil what they promised and that some will over-fulfil it. If we do not take chances on some of these schemes, inevitably, good schemes will be left out. It is not about everything having to be successful and if it is not, we will go and give the Government a kicking for it, because all that that will do is make people more and more risk averse and it will not be to the benefit of Welsh people.

Mae gennyf dri chwestiwn penodol. Pa waith archwilio sy'n cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod pob prosiect buddsoddi i arbed yn arbed yr arian a ragwelir? Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y gerddi botaneg pan welwyd newid ym mholisi'r Llywodraeth gan newid y cyfnod ad-dalu o dair blynedd i bum mlynedd. Rwy'n derbyn hefyd y bydd rhai cynlluniau nad ydynt yn cyflawni'r hyn y maent yn ei addo ac y bydd rhai yn cyflawni mwy na'r disgwyl. Os na fyddwn yn cymryd siawns ar rai o'r cynlluniau hyn, yn anochel, bydd cynlluniau da yn cael eu gadael allan. Nid yw'n fater bod yn rhaid i bopeth fod yn llwyddiannus, ac os nad ydyw, y byddwn yn mynd ac yn rhoi cic i'r Llywodraeth o'r herwydd. Yr unig beth y byddai hynny'n ei gyflawni yw gwneud pobl yn fwy a mwy amharod i fentro ac ni fydd er budd bobl Cymru.

My second question is how many invest-to-save projects have been carried out by local authorities using their reserves? Back in the days when I was involved in the local authority in Swansea, we actually used our reserves to fund invest-to-save and that money was paid back into the reserves. That was a much easier way of doing it and we had greater control. This was something that we started back in the late 1990s.

Fy ail gwestiwn yw faint o brosiectau buddsoddi i arbed sydd wedi cael eu cyflawni gan awdurdodau lleol gan ddefnyddio eu cronfeydd wrth gefn? Yn ôl yn y dyddiau pan oeddwn yn rhan o'r awdurdod lleol yn Abertawe, roeddem mewn gwirionedd yn defnyddio ein cronfeydd wrth gefn i ariannu cynlluniau buddsoddi i arbed gan dalu'r arian hwnnw yn ôl i mewn i'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Roedd yn ffordd lawer haws o fynd ati ac roedd gennym fwy o reolaeth. Roedd hyn yn rhywbeth a ddechreuwyd gennym nôl yn y 1990au hwyr.

My third question is: how many invest-to-save projects carried out by health boards—I have read them and some of them appear to be very successful—have been replicated across all health boards? If it is working in ABMU, why will it not work in Betsi Cadwaladr? One of my concerns is that we have areas of very good practice—we have some invest-to-save projects that show expectations of very high savings and some that have produced much higher savings than they predicted—but it does not seem to have been done the following year in the rest of the health boards. I would have thought that, if it had worked really well and saved hundreds of thousands of pounds in one health board, the other health boards would be rushing to do exactly the same the following year. I think that the Minister can confirm that that has not happened and that has to be a matter of concern.

Fy nhrydydd cwestiwn yw: faint o brosiectau buddsoddi i arbed a gynhaliwyd gan fyrddau iechyd—rwyf wedi eu darllen ac ymddengys bod rhai ohonynt yn hynod lwyddiannus—sydd wedi eu hailadrodd ar draws pob bwrdd iechyd? Os yw'n gweithio yn PABM, pam na fydd yn gweithio yn Betsi Cadwaladr? Un o fy mhryderon yw bod gennym feysydd o arfer da iawn—mae gennym rai prosiectau buddsoddi i arbed sy'n dangos disgwyliadau o arbedion uchel iawn ac mae rhai sydd wedi cynhyrchu arbedion llawer uwch nag yr oeddent wedi'i ragweld—ond nid yw'n ymddangos ei fod wedi cael ei wneud y flwyddyn ganlynol yng ngweddill y byrddau iechyd. Byddwn wedi meddwl, os oedd wedi gweithio'n dda iawn ac yn arbed cannoedd o filoedd o bunnoedd mewn un bwrdd iechyd, y byddai'r byrddau iechyd eraill yn rhuthro i wneud yn union yr un peth y flwyddyn ganlynol. Rwy'n meddwl y gall y Gweinidog gadarnhau nad yw hynny wedi digwydd, ac mae'n rhaid i hynny fod yn destun pryder.

17:41 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Mike Hedges. He is a strong advocate for invest-to-save, which I very much welcome. It is important—in fact, I promised the committee this on Thursday—that I will provide a note on the investments and repayments on each project. It is a large spreadsheet, but it is very important that you can transparently see. Obviously, they are very carefully monitored in terms of our oversight of all of the projects. We are talking about 94 project files, but it is crucial that you can hold me to account to ensure that we are clearly scrutinising and monitoring them.

Diolch i Mike Hedges. Mae'n eiriolwr cryf dros fuddsoddi i arbed, ac rwy'n croesawu hynny'n fawr. Mae'n bwysig—a dweud y gwir, addewais i'r pwyllgor hwn ddydd Iau—y byddaf yn darparu nodyn ar y buddsoddiadau a'r ad-daliadau ar gyfer pob prosiect. Mae'n daenlen fawr, ond mae'n bwysig iawn eich bod yn gallu gweld yn dryloyw. Yn amlwg, maent yn cael eu monitro yn ofalus iawn o ran ein goruchwyliaeth o'r holl brosiectau. Rydym yn sôn am 94 o ffeiliau prosiect, ond mae'n hanfodol eich bod yn gallu fy nwyn i gyfrif er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn craffu arnynt ac yn eu monitro yn glir.

However, it is important that we do look at the independent research on the fund, which was published earlier this year. That report does say that an aggregate of cash-releasing benefits identified by the evaluation across the completed projects amounted to an estimated £55.5 million delivered by the end of the 2012-13 financial year. That is just one snapshot in terms of that timeline.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar yr ymchwil annibynnol ar y gronfa, a gyhoeddwyd yn gynharach eleni. Mae'r adroddiad hwnnw'n dweud bod cyfanred o fudd-daliadau sy'n rhyddhau arian a nodwyd gan y gwerthusiad ar draws y prosiectau a gwblhawyd yn dod i amcangyfrif o £55.5 miliwn wedi'i ddarparu erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol 2012-13. Un ciplun yn unig yw hwnnw o ran y llinell amser honno.

Your point about local authorities and how many of them are using reserves for invest-to-save is something that I cannot answer today, but I am sure that, as we extend our engagement with local authorities about the opportunities, we could talk to them about that and assess it. The health service is the biggest user of invest-to-save and I certainly do not need to go through all of the projects that are identified in this year's annual report again, but you will see across Wales the numbers of health board models in terms of invest-to-save. What we have to drive through is the sharing, the transfer and the travelling of the practice across Wales, but you will see that some of those healthcare projects are actually all Wales projects, involving all health boards.

Mae eich pwynt am awdurdodau lleol a faint ohonynt sy'n defnyddio cronfeydd wrth gefn ar gyfer buddsoddi i arbed yn rhywbeth na allaf ei ateb heddiw, ond rwy'n siŵr, wrth inni ymestyn ein hymgysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol am y cyfleoedd, gallem siarad â nhw am hynny a'i asesu. Y gwasanaeth iechyd yw'r defnyddiwr mwyaf ar fuddsoddi i arbed ac yn sicr nid oes angen i fynd drwy bob un o'r prosiectau sy'n cael eu nodi yn yr adroddiad blynyddol eleni eto, ond byddwch yn gweld nifer y modelau byrddau iechyd ar draws Cymru o ran buddsoddi i arbed. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid i ni ei yrru drwyddo yw rhannu, trosglwyddo a theithio'r arfer ar draws Cymru, ond byddwch yn gweld bod rhai o'r prosiectau gofal iechyd mewn gwirionedd yn brosiectau Cymru gyfan, ac yn cynnwys yr holl fyrddau iechyd.

17:43

Alun Ffred Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae arbed trwy fuddsoddi'n amlwg yn gynllun gwerthfawr iawn. Y gamp, wrth gwrs, yw profi ei fod yn gwneud dau beth, sef gwella'r gwasanaeth i'r bobl ac arbed arian ar yr un pryd. Mae'r benthyciadau hyn—dyna ydyn nhw: benthyciadau—i'w had-dalu, wrth gwrs, a hyd yn hyn, rhyw 50% o'r arian sydd wedi ei ad-dalu. A ydych chi'n ystyried bod hynny'n foddhaol fel canran, hyd yn hyn, a derbyn pwynt Mike Hedges y bydd rhai o'r cynlluniau hyn yn sicr o fethu â chyrraedd y nod.

Invest-to-save is clearly a very valuable scheme. The trick, of course, is to prove that it does two things, namely improve the service for the people and save money at the same time. These loans—that is what they are: loans—are to be repaid, of course, and so far, some 50% of the money has been repaid. Do you consider that to be satisfactory as a percentage, to date, accepting Mike Hedges's point that some of these schemes are bound to fail to achieve their aims.

O ran y gwerthusiad annibynnol, mae rhai cynlluniau lle mae'r arian i'w ad-dalu ar ôl i'r arbedion ddigwydd ac eraill lle mae'r arian yn gorfod cael ei ad-dalu mwy neu lai yn syth. Pam gwahaniaethu rhwng cynlluniau fel hyn? Gan eich bod yn mynd i roi rhestr o gynlluniau a'u llwyddiant i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, pam na wnewch chi gyhoeddi'r rhestr honno fel bod modd i'r cyhoedd weld beth sy'n digwydd i'r arian hwn sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus?

In terms of the independent evaluation, with some schemes the money is to be repaid after the savings happen and with others, the money has to be repaid more or less straight away. Why differentiate between schemes like this? Given that you are going to provide a list of schemes and their success to the Finance Committee, why will you not publish that list so that the public can see what happens to this money that is being invested in public services?

Rydych chi wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod y rhan fwyaf o'r prosiectau hyn bellach yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Ychydig iawn ohonynt sydd mewn llywodraeth leol. Eto, yn ôl y gyllideb ddiweddaraf, mae angen yr arbedion llawn cymaint mewn llywodraeth leol. Beth ydy'r rheswm bod cyn lleied o brosiectau yn dod o lywodraeth leol, gan gofio ym mlwyddyn gyntaf y cynllun hwn mai llywodraeth leol oedd yn manteisio fwyaf arno?

You have referred to the fact that the majority of these projects are now in the health service, very few of them are in local government, and yet, according to the latest budget, those savings are needed just as much in local government. What is the reason why so few projects come from local government, keeping in mind the fact that in the first year of this scheme local government was taking the greatest advantage of it?

The evaluation report says, in paragraph 3.38,

Mae'r adroddiad gwerthuso yn dweud, ym mharagraff 3.38,

'It is not within the remit of this evaluation to analyse in detail the performance in terms of financial repayment'.

Nid yw o fewn cylch gwaith y gwerthusiad hwn i ddadansoddi yn fanwl y perfformiad o ran ad-daliad ariannol.

I wonder why this was not included in the terms of reference of the evaluation and when you will be commissioning a repayment analysis.

Tybed pam nad yw hyn wedi'i gynnwys yng nghylch gorchwyl y gwerthusiad a phryd y byddwch yn comisiynu dadansoddiad o ad-dalu.

17:46

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

I think that it is important to say that invest-to-save is about improving services and saving money at the same time, but it is also about opportunities to trial new ways of working, particularly because of the criteria in terms of innovation and collaboration. It incentivises change and it incentivises the transformation of public services, particularly when you see some of the collaborative projects, not just between health boards and other public service providers, but between local authorities as well. I brought in a new and additional theme, with a bit of extra money, in terms of focusing on energy efficiency. That has come directly as a result of looking at the kinds of savings that have been achieved. Sometimes, if you look at energy efficiency incentives funding—. This is going to provide the kinds of opportunities that I have described from my visit to the children's hospital today, which are going to have a very beneficial impact in terms of the running costs of the children's hospital and the Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board.

Rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig dweud bod buddsoddi i arbed yn ymwneud â gwella gwasanaethau ac arbed arian ar yr un pryd, ond mae'n ymwneud hefyd â chyfleoedd i dreialu ffyrdd newydd o weithio, yn enwedig oherwydd y meini prawf o ran arloesi a chydweithio. Mae'n cymell newid ac mae'n cymell gweddnewid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig pan fyddwch yn gweld rhai o'r prosiectau ar y cyd, nid yn unig rhwng byrddau iechyd a darparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, ond rhwng awdurdodau lleol yn ogystal. Deuthum â thema newydd ac ychwanegol i mewn, gydag ychydig o arian ychwanegol, o ran canolbwyntio ar effeithlonrwydd ynni. Mae hynny wedi dod yn uniongyrchol o ganlyniad i edrych ar y math o arbedion a gyflawnwyd. Weithiau, os ydych yn edrych ar ariannu cymhellion effeithlonrwydd ynni—. Mae hyn yn mynd i ddarparu'r math o gyfleoedd a ddisgrifiais o'm hymweliad â'r ysbyty plant heddiw, sydd yn mynd i gael effaith fuddiol iawn o ran costau rhedeg yr ysbyty plant a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro .

It is important that we are very clear in terms of the repayments profiles in the business cases that come before us, before we approve an invest-to-save project. They are approved by a panel. That is a panel from across the Welsh Government. We have to approve and identify that those repayments are going to be manageable, working with the beneficiaries. Of course, lessons have been learned over the years since 2009 in terms of supporting projects and recognising where there may be risk and not taking those projects forward. On occasion, we have deferred approval of a project in order to try to come up with a more satisfactory repayment profile, as well as being clear about the criteria and outcomes of a project. Those profiles are agreed.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn glir iawn o ran y proffiliau ad-daliadau yn yr achosion busnes a ddaw ger ein bron, cyn i ni gymeradwyo prosiect buddsoddi i arbed. Maent yn cael eu cymeradwyo gan banel. Mae hwnnw'n banel o bob rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n rhaid i ni gymeradwyo a nodi bod yr ad-daliadau hynny'n mynd i fod yn hylaw, gan weithio gyda'r buddiolwyr. Wrth gwrs, mae gwersi wedi eu dysgu dros y blynyddoedd ers 2009 o ran cefnogi prosiectau a chydnabod lle gallai fod risg a pheidio â mynd â'r prosiectau hynny ymlaen. Ar adegau, rydym wedi gohirio cymeradwyo prosiect er mwyn ceisio dod o hyd i broffil ad-dalu mwy boddhaol, yn ogystal â bod yn glir ynghylch y meini prawf a chanlyniadau'r prosiect. Mae'r proffiliau hynny wedi'u cytuno.

Obviously, I have already said, in response to Mike Hedges—and you know that I gave my commitment to the committee—that I am going to be providing you with details of all of the projects that have received funding through invest-to-save and their repayment details, and, if you like, an account of their position financially in terms of repayment and progress. That will be in the public domain. It is important that we discuss how we progress with that kind of information in terms of its transparency.

Yn amlwg, rwyf wedi dweud eisoes, mewn ymateb i Mike Hedges—ac fe wyddoch fy mod wedi rhoi fy ymrwymiad i'r pwyllgor—rwy'n mynd i fod yn rhoi manylion i chi o bob un o'r prosiectau sydd wedi cael cyllid drwy fuddsoddi i arbed a manylion eu had-dalu, ac, os hoffwch chi, cyfrif o'u sefyllfa ariannol o ran ad-dalu a chynnydd. Bydd hynny ar gael i'r cyhoedd. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn trafod sut yr ydym yn symud ymlaen gyda'r math hwnnw o wybodaeth o ran ei thryloywder.

I think that it is worth looking at the annual report, on pages 21 and 22, and this is for only this past year, to see some of the progressive ways in which local authorities have made use of invest-to-save. It is a whole range of things, from workplace transformation in Blaenau Gwent to asset projects by Cardiff Council, and there is a school modernisation programme in Powys County Council.

Rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn werth edrych ar yr adroddiad blynyddol, ar dudalennau 21 a 22, ac mae hyn ar gyfer y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn unig, er mwyn gweld rhai o'r ffyrdd blaengar y mae awdurdodau lleol wedi defnyddio buddsoddi i arbed. Mae'n amrywiaeth eang o bethau, o drawsnewid gweithle ym Mlaenau Gwent i brosiectau asedau gan Gyngor Caerdydd, ac mae rhaglen foderneiddio ysgolion yng Nghyngor Sir Powys.

I think that the point was made earlier on about issues relating to smaller projects, and smaller projects have received funding. I think that one of the first projects that I went to see was at Wrexham County Borough Council, perhaps when Aled Roberts was there as a councillor. I remember looking at the carbon emission and energy use reduction and how important that scheme was, but Lesley Griffiths probably showed me around as the local AM. I think that it is very important that all Assembly Members look at those projects in their constituencies. I hope very much that we can deliver in terms of the next range of projects, which we will be receiving in terms of applications, and that we can extend them to ensure that we reach wider swathes of the public sector, particularly education.

Credaf fod y pwynt wedi'i wneud yn gynharach am faterion yn ymwneud â phrosiectau llai, ac mae prosiectau llai wedi cael cyllid. Rwy'n meddwl mai un o'r prosiectau cyntaf i mi fynd i'w weld oedd yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, efallai pan oedd Aled Roberts yno fel cynghorydd. Rwy'n cofio edrych ar y gostyngiad mewn allyriadau carbon a'r defnydd o ynni a pha mor bwysig oedd y cynllun hwnnw, ond mae'n debyg mai Lesley Griffiths aeth â fi o gwmpas fel yr AC lleol. Rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn edrych ar y prosiectau hynny yn eu hetholaethau. Rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr y gallwn gyflawni o ran yr ystod nesaf o brosiectau, y byddwn yn eu derbyn o ran ceisiadau, ac y gallwn eu hymestyn nhw i sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd rhannau ehangach o'r sector cyhoeddus, yn enwedig addysg.

17:50

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I welcome the statement, Minister, and I acknowledge that the invest-to-save programme is valuable and certainly has produced many savings in many ways. Of course, you have referred to Wrexham, but there are many other examples of that happening, which I think are outlined in the report.

Croesawaf y datganiad, Weinidog, ac rwy'n cydnabod bod y rhaglen buddsoddi i arbed yn werthfawr ac yn sicr wedi cynhyrchu nifer o arbedion mewn nifer o ffyrdd. Wrth gwrs, yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at Wrecsam, ond mae llawer o enghreifftiau eraill o hynny'n digwydd, sydd wedi eu hamlinellu yn yr adroddiad rwy'n meddwl.

I cannot put words in Mike Hedges' mouth, but one of the reasons why the committee asked for the details of each project is that some of us are sceptical that you are able to actually monetarise some of the savings that are being made as a result of these invest-to-save projects. In your statement you refer to the improvement of storage and transportation of the patient record management system by Cwm Taf Local Health Board and Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board, and you also refer to collaborative projects, collaboration, innovation and the use of good practice. They are all very valuable in terms of the efficient and more effective delivery of services, but it is also sometimes very difficult to actually identify what they save in terms of cash and to actually pull that cash out and pay it back to the Welsh Government. Can you therefore give us some assurance that, when you are using this money on change management projects like that, you are able to identify the monetary savings, and that those monetary savings are then coming back to the Welsh Government as part of that? Some projects are clearly more about efficiency rather than specific savings. Although that is not a bad thing, I think that, in terms of the terms of reference of the invest-to-save programme, it does not necessarily fit into what you are trying to do, particularly in terms of recycling those savings for subsequent years.

Ni allaf roi geiriau yng ngheg Mike Hedges, ond un o'r rhesymau pam y gofynnodd y pwyllgor am fanylion pob prosiect yw bod rhai ohonom yn amheus eich bod mewn gwirionedd yn gallu cylchredeg arian rhai o'r arbedion sy'n cael eu gwneud o ganlyniad i'r prosiectau buddsoddi i arbed hyn. Yn eich datganiad rydych yn cyfeirio at wella storio a chludo y system reoli cofnodion cleifion gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cwm Taf a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, ac rydych hefyd yn cyfeirio at brosiectau cydweithredol, cydweithredu, arloesi a'r defnydd o arfer da. Maent i gyd yn werthfawr iawn o ran cyflenwi gwasanaethau yn effeithlon ac yn fwy effeithiol, ond mae hefyd yn anodd iawn weithiau i nodi'r hyn y maent mewn gwirionedd yn ei arbed o ran arian parod ac i dynnu'r arian parod hwnnw allan mewn gwirionedd a'i dalu'n ôl i Lywodraeth Cymru. Felly, a allwch roi rhywfaint o sicrwydd inni, pan ydych yn defnyddio'r arian hwn ar brosiectau rheoli newid fel yna, y byddwch yn gallu nodi'r arbedion ariannol, a bod yr arbedion ariannol hynny wedyn yn dod yn ôl i Lywodraeth Cymru fel rhan o hynny? Mae rhai prosiectau yn amlwg yn ymwneud yn fwy ag effeithlonrwydd yn hytrach nag arbedion penodol. Er nad yw hynny'n beth drwg, rwy'n meddwl, o ran cylch gorchwyl y rhaglen buddsoddi i arbed, nad yw o reidrwydd yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud, yn enwedig o ran ailgylchu'r arbedion hynny ar gyfer blynyddoedd dilynol.

I notice that some of the questions that Nick Ramsay asked you were not answered in full. So, may I ask you in terms of the recommendations of the committee whether you accept the recommendation in terms of the threshold, that that threshold should be returned to £100,000 for bids, so as to ensure that projects with a potential to make significant savings are not lost to the system? If you did accept that, has that been applied to this current funding round, so that those smaller bids can come forward?

Rwy'n sylwi nad atebwyd yn llawn rhai o'r cwestiynau a ofynnodd Nick Ramsay i chi. Felly, a gaf fi ofyn i chi o ran argymhellion y pwyllgor pa un a ydych chi'n derbyn yr argymhelliad o ran y trothwy, y dylai'r trothwy gael ei ddychwelyd i £100,000 ar gyfer ceisiadau, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw prosiectau gyda photensial i wneud arbedion sylweddol yn cael eu colli i'r system? Os gwnaethoch chi dderbyn hynny, a yw hynny wedi'i gymhwyso i'r rownd gyllido bresennol, fel y gall y ceisiadau llai hynny ddod ymlaen?

I notice also that the committee recommended that themed bidding rounds were not always the best approach, but that bidding rounds should support the best bids irrespective of content, yet part of the statement is talking about themed bidding rounds. How does that marry with the recommendations of the committee in terms of how you are taking this forward?

Sylwaf hefyd fod y pwyllgor yn argymell nad rownd cynnig â thema oedd y ffordd orau bob amser, ond y dylai rowndiau ceisiadau gefnogi'r cynigion gorau heb ystyried y cynnwys, ac eto mae rhan o'r datganiad yn sôn am rowndiau ceisiadau â thema. Sut y mae hynny'n cyd-fynd ag argymhellion y pwyllgor o ran sut yr ydych yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn?

In terms of evaluation, the committee also recommended that schemes should be evaluated after six or 12 months, or when repayments began, so as to try to learn lessons from those schemes and also to try to improve on them. Is that also being built into the current bidding round so as to improve it and to learn those lessons?

O ran gwerthuso, roedd y pwyllgor hefyd yn argymell y dylai cynlluniau gael eu gwerthuso ar ôl chwech neu 12 mis, neu pan fyddai ad-daliadau yn dechrau, er mwyn ceisio dysgu gwersi o'r cynlluniau hynny a hefyd i geisio gwella arnynt. A yw hynny hefyd yn cael ei adeiladu i mewn i'r rownd ceisiadau presennol er mwyn ei gwella a dysgu'r gwersi hynny?

Finally, Minister—and a number of Members have touched on this—the types of schemes and bodies that are applying for these invest-to-save schemes are very much health-centred, and there are some education schemes, et cetera. There are very few in local government. How are you expanding the use of the invest-to-save fund outside those traditional areas so that other public sector bodies are able to make better use of it?

Yn olaf, Weinidog—ac mae nifer o Aelodau wedi crybwyll hyn—mae'r mathau o gynlluniau a chyrff sydd yn gwneud cais ar gyfer y cynlluniau buddsoddi i arbed hyn i raddau helaeth yn canolbwyntio ar iechyd, ac mae rhai cynlluniau addysg, ac ati. Ychydig iawn sydd mewn llywodraeth leol. Sut yr ydych chi'n ehangu'r defnydd o'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed y tu allan i'r meysydd traddodiadol hynny er mwyn i gyrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus allu gwneud gwell defnydd ohoni?

17:53

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is important to recognise again, just in terms of the objectives and the outcomes of invest-to-save, that it is fulfilling a whole range of needs in terms of innovation and collaboration. This is delivering efficiencies that can also be recycled and can reduce costs. If you look at it, you will see that a lot of it is about change management, but it is also about the management of assets, new ways of working, service delivery, the use of new technology, and very inspiring projects. The key thing, of course, is how we translate those outside one provider to other providers across Wales, particularly in the same sectors.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod unwaith eto, dim ond o ran yr amcanion a chanlyniadau buddsoddi i arbed, ei fod yn cyflawni ystod eang o anghenion o ran arloesi a chydweithio. Mae hyn yn sicrhau arbedion effeithlonrwydd y gellir eu hailgylchu ac a all leihau costau. Os byddwch yn edrych arno, fe welwch fod llawer ohono yn ymwneud â rheoli newid, ond mae hefyd yn ymwneud â'r gwaith o reoli asedau, ffyrdd newydd o weithio, darparu gwasanaethau, y defnydd o dechnoleg newydd, a phrosiectau sydd wir yn ysbrydoli. Y peth allweddol, wrth gwrs, yw sut yr ydym yn trosi'r rhai y tu allan i un darparwr i ddarparwyr eraill ar draws Cymru, yn enwedig yn yr un sectorau.

In terms of procurement business transformation, as we have developed the scheme—and year on year with the funds and new rounds for the funds—we have looked at ways in which we can build on the best practice and what works. In the early days, we often mentioned the Gwent frailty project, which seemed to be the only project that we were supporting with invest-to-save. That project actually included all the local authorities and the health board in the Gwent area. However, of course, now we have similar projects across the whole of Wales, some of which have been adjusted slightly, and I mentioned one of them today in north Wales. However, many lessons have been learned and transferred in terms of practice and innovation across the whole of Wales.

O ran gweddnewid busnes caffael, wrth i ni ddatblygu'r cynllun—ac o flwyddyn i flwyddyn gyda'r arian a'r rowndiau newydd ar gyfer y cronfeydd—rydym wedi edrych ar ffyrdd y gallwn adeiladu ar yr arfer gorau a'r hyn sy'n gweithio. Yn y dyddiau cynnar, roeddem yn aml yn sôn am brosiect eiddilwch Gwent, a oedd yn ymddangos i fod yr unig brosiect yr oeddem yn ei gefnogi gyda buddsoddi i arbed. Roedd y prosiect hwnnw mewn gwirionedd yn cynnwys pob un o'r awdurdodau lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd yn ardal Gwent. Fodd bynnag, wrth gwrs, erbyn hyn mae gennym brosiectau tebyg ar draws Cymru gyfan, rhai ohonynt wedi eu haddasu ychydig, a soniais am un ohonynt heddiw yng ngogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o wersi wedi eu dysgu a'u trosglwyddo o ran ymarfer ac arloesedd ar draws Cymru gyfan.

If we look at the repayments, we will see that, last year, as I mentioned, £16.7 million was reinvested in new projects, with £14.6 million being reinvested this year. It is a very innovative way in which we are managing our public finances, with the buy-in of the public sector at a time of reducing budgets. This is a point that Mike Hedges made. In fact, we are using this at a time when we are £1.5 billion short in terms of our budget this year as a result of UK Government cuts. However, we are using this fund imaginatively and innovatively and we are taking it forward, I think, in a very important way in terms of delivering efficiencies so that the funding can go to the front line.

Os edrychwn ar yr ad-daliadau, byddwn yn gweld, y llynedd, fel y soniais, bod £16.7 miliwn wedi ei ail-fuddsoddi mewn prosiectau newydd, gyda £14.6 miliwn yn cael ei ail-fuddsoddi eleni. Rydym yn rheoli ein cyllid cyhoeddus mewn ffordd arloesol iawn, gyda'r prynu i mewn o'r sector cyhoeddus ar adeg o leihau cyllidebau. Mae hwn yn bwynt a wnaeth Mike Hedges. Yn wir, rydym yn defnyddio hwn ar adeg pan ydym £1.5 biliwn yn brin o ran ein cyllideb eleni o ganlyniad i doriadau Llywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn defnyddio'r gronfa hon gyda dychymyg ac yn arloesol ac rydym yn ei datblygu, rwy'n meddwl, mewn ffordd bwysig iawn o ran sicrhau effeithlonrwydd fel y gall yr arian fynd i'r rheng flaen.

We are looking at all of the recommendations of the Finance Committee very carefully. I have already mentioned that we are looking at the threshold. However, we do want to make sure that we can deliver innovation and collaboration through invest-to-save and I know that the committee recognised that.

Rydym yn edrych ar bob un o argymhellion y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ofalus iawn. Rwyf eisoes wedi sôn ein bod yn edrych ar y trothwy. Fodd bynnag, rydym am wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn gallu cyflawni arloesi a chydweithio trwy fuddsoddi i arbed a gwn fod y pwyllgor wedi cydnabod hynny.

This year, I have looked at this particular issue of energy efficiency; that, if you like, is the kind of theme that we are looking at. However, clearly, the public sector is very much up for this and it is seeking ways in which it can fund energy efficiency schemes. So, I hope that Members would recognise that this is an important way in which we can extend and expand invest-to-save. It is going to be very important in this round, and I think that it is a lesson learned from the Finance Committee and independent evaluation, that we go out with the fund to start to welcome and draw in bids, so that we can learn the lessons of invest-to-save, ensure that all networks are reached and ask every local authority and every health board, as they put in expressions of interest, 'Have you ensured that you've engaged with those who have already developed projects of this kind?', in terms of recognising the value of invest-to-save and the lessons learned from it.

Eleni, rwyf wedi edrych ar y mater penodol hwn o effeithlonrwydd ynni; dyna, os mynnwch, yw'r math o thema yr ydym yn edrych arni. Fodd bynnag, yn amlwg, mae'r sector cyhoeddus yn barod iawn am hyn ac mae'n ceisio ffyrdd i ariannu cynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni. Felly, rwy'n gobeithio y byddai Aelodau yn cydnabod bod hyn yn fodd pwysig i ni allu ymestyn ac ehangu buddsoddi i arbed. Mae'n mynd i fod yn bwysig iawn yn y rownd hon, ac rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn wers a ddysgwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r gwerthusiad annibynnol, ein bod yn mynd allan gyda'r gronfa i ddechrau croesawu a denu ceisiadau, fel y gallwn ddysgu'r gwersi o fuddsoddi i arbed, sicrhau bod yr holl rwydweithiau yn cael eu cyrraedd a gofyn i bob awdurdod lleol a phob bwrdd iechyd, wrth iddynt roi datganiadau o ddiddordeb, 'A ydych chi wedi sicrhau eich bod wedi ymgysylltu â rhai sydd eisoes wedi datblygu prosiectau o'r fath? ', o ran cydnabod gwerth buddsoddi i arbed a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd oddi wrtho.

17:57

Julie Morgan [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I congratulate the Minister on this statement and on the launch of the next round of bids. I took part in the Finance Committee inquiry and, like Mike Hedges, I am a great fan of invest-to-save and was particularly impressed with the project that I visited as part of that inquiry—the NHS prescribing invest-to-save project in Cardiff and Vale LHB.

Rwy'n llongyfarch y Gweinidog am y datganiad hwn ac ar lansiad y rownd nesaf o geisiadau. Cymerais ran yn ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac, fel Mike Hedges, rwy'n hoff iawn o fuddsoddi i arbed a chefais argraff dda iawn o'r prosiect yr ymwelais ag ef yn rhan o'r ymchwiliad hwnnw—prosiect buddsoddi i arbed rhagnodi'r GIG ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd a'r Fro.

The Minister mentioned the independent evaluation that has been done of the scheme and one of the comments made in that research was that there was not any evidence that the schemes that were approved by the Government had sought financial assistance elsewhere before they got to the stage of applying to invest-to-save. I just wondered whether she had any more information about that and whether she would think that the people seeking the funding should be looking elsewhere as well as to invest-to-save.

Soniodd y Gweinidog am y gwerthusiad annibynnol sydd wedi'i wneud o'r cynllun ac un o'r sylwadau a wnaed yn yr ymchwil oedd nad oedd unrhyw dystiolaeth bod y cynlluniau a gafodd eu cymeradwyo gan y Llywodraeth wedi ceisio cymorth ariannol mewn mannau eraill cyn iddynt gyrraedd y cam o wneud cais i fuddsoddi i arbed. Rwy'n meddwl tybed a oedd ganddi rywfaint mwy o wybodaeth am hynny ac a fyddai hi'n meddwl y dylai pobl sy'n ceisio'r cyllid edrych mewn mannau eraill, yn ogystal â buddsoddi i arbed.

The other points that I wanted to raise were how she sees the future funding of the scheme and how she sees the scheme developing. It just seems to me that all preventative work, really, would qualify for invest-to-save—certainly all of the public health measures that we talked about this afternoon in the Chamber. Does the success of invest-to-save not signpost a shift towards preventative spending in a much wider sphere?

Y pwyntiau eraill yr oeddwn am eu codi oedd sut mae hi'n gweld ariannu'r cynllun yn y dyfodol a sut mae hi'n gweld y cynllun yn datblygu. Mae'n ymddangos i mi bod yr holl waith ataliol, mewn gwirionedd, yn gymwys ar gyfer buddsoddi i arbed—yn sicr pob un o'r mesurau iechyd y cyhoedd yr ydym wedi sôn amdanynt y prynhawn yma yn y Siambr. Onid yw llwyddiant buddsoddi i arbed yn cyfeirio symudiad tuag at wariant ataliol mewn maes llawer ehangach?

I think that the other questions that I had have all been asked—sharing good practice, how proactive the Welsh Government can be and how the funding can be shared between different sectors.

Credaf fod y cwestiynau eraill a oedd gennyf i gyd wedi eu gofyn—rhannu arfer da, pa mor rhagweithiol y gall Llywodraeth Cymru fod a sut y gellir rhannu cyllid rhwng y gwahanol sectorau.

17:59 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Julie Morgan for her questions on this statement and also recognise the important work that members of the Finance Committee undertook in terms of that inquiry and the report that came out of it, which is not, for me, something that we debate and that is it. It is a living document, with recommendations that I am working on and that are certainly informing the next round. I think it is important that we look at why a project decided to come to invest-to-save, and what other options or routes of funding they would consider. It goes back to a point that, I think, Nick Ramsay made about, 'What about grant funding as opposed to invest-to-save?'—I think he was making that point. Well, if only. Unfortunately, we are facing extremely difficult budgetary circumstances, with reducing budgets. That is one reason why people are looking to invest-to-save. They want to make changes and they know that they can release savings, and we can give them the interest-free loans and the support in order to make a bid for invest-to-save. This is a point that Mike Hedges has often made, in terms of other sources—indeed, for local authorities, in terms of using their reserves. It is an important issue to look at as we move forward in terms of the evaluation of invest-to-save.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Julie Morgan am ei chwestiynau ar y datganiad hwn ac rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod y gwaith pwysig a wnaed gan aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid o ran yr ymchwiliad hwnnw a'r adroddiad a ddaeth allan ohono, nad yw, i mi, yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei drafod a dyna ddiwedd arni. Mae'n ddogfen fyw, gydag argymhellion yr wyf yn gweithio arnynt ac sy'n sicr yn llywio'r rownd nesaf. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar pam y penderfynodd prosiect ddod at fuddsoddi i arbed, a pha ddewisiadau neu lwybrau ariannu eraill y byddent yn eu hystyried. Mae'n mynd yn ôl at bwynt, rwy'n meddwl, y gwnaeth Nick Ramsay ynglŷn â, 'Beth am gyllid grant yn hytrach na buddsoddi i arbed?'—rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn gwneud y pwynt hwnnw. Wel, oni fyddai hynny'n gallu digwydd. Yn anffodus, rydym yn wynebu amgylchiadau cyllidebol anodd iawn, gyda chyllidebau'n lleihau. Dyna un rheswm pam y mae pobl yn edrych ar fuddsoddi i arbed. Maent yn awyddus i wneud newidiadau ac maent yn gwybod eu bod yn gallu rhyddhau arbedion, a gallwn roi benthyciadau di-log a'r gefnogaeth iddynt er mwyn gwneud cais am fuddsoddi i arbed. Mae hwn yn bwynt y mae Mike Hedges wedi'i wneud yn aml, o ran ffynonellau eraill—yn wir, ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, o ran defnyddio eu cronfeydd wrth gefn. Mae'n fater pwysig i edrych arno wrth i ni symud ymlaen o ran y gwerthusiad o fuddsoddi i arbed.

In terms of the future of the fund, as I have said, because of the repayments, we are able to have a new round—a £21.3 million round, which we are launching today. You will see the profile, as you get the detail from all of the projects, as I provide you with that, as promised. You will see that we have a clear repayment schedule, which will enable us to use the savings for future rounds of invest-to-save. In terms of invest-to-save, we need to learn from the fact that organisations are looking at it as a way of releasing savings, transforming service delivery, and as preventative spending. I think that is where we need to take this forward, in terms of invest-to-save.

O ran dyfodol y gronfa, fel y dywedais, oherwydd yr ad-daliadau, rydym yn gallu cael rownd newydd—rownd £21.3 miliwn, yr ydym yn ei lansio heddiw. Byddwch yn gweld y proffil, wrth i chi gael y manylion o'r holl brosiectau, wrth i mi eich darparu â hynny, fel yr addawyd. Byddwch yn gweld bod gennym amserlen ad-dalu glir, a fydd yn ein galluogi i ddefnyddio'r arbedion ar gyfer rownd o fuddsoddi i arbed yn y dyfodol. O ran buddsoddi i arbed, mae angen i ni ddysgu oddi wrth y ffaith bod sefydliadau yn edrych ar hyn fel ffordd o ryddhau arbedion, gan weddnewid cyflwyno gwasanaethau, ac fel gwariant ataliol. Rwy'n meddwl mai dyna lle mae angen inni fwrw ymlaen â hyn, o ran buddsoddi i arbed.

18:02 **Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol Atodol (Memorandwm Rhif 4) ar y Bil Dadreoleiddio: Diwygio Deddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â Blaendal Tenantiaeth**

Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandum (Memorandum No. 4) on the Deregulation Bill: Amendment in relation to Tenancy Deposit Legislation

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Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty, Lesley Griffiths, to move the motion.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi, Lesley Griffiths, i gynnig y cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5589 Carl Sargeant

Motion NDM5589 Carl Sargeant

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 29.6, yn cytuno y dylai Senedd y DU ystyried y darpariaethau yn y Bil Dadreoleiddio sy'n ymwneud â Phennod 4 o Ran 6 o Ddeddf Tai 2004 (Cynlluniau Blaendal Tenantiaeth) i'r graddau y maent yn dod o fewn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 29.6 agrees that provisions in the Deregulation Bill, relating to Chapter 4 of Part 6 of the Housing Act 2004 (Tenancy Deposit Schemes) in so far as they fall within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales, should be considered by the UK Parliament.

18:02 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi / The Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

18:02 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Chair of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee, Christine Chapman.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol, Christine Chapman.

18:02 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. The LCM was laid on 30 June and was referred to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee. We considered the LCM on 17 September and decided to write to the Minister to seek clarification on how the amendments accord with the Welsh Government’s policy intentions in relation to tenancy deposit protection and the forthcoming renting homes Bill. The Minister stated that the amendments followed a Court of Appeal decision that interpreted existing tenancy deposit legislation differently from its original intention and could mean that landlords may be unable to evict a tenant, or be at risk of court action and financial penalties despite following Government guidance. The Minister confirmed that the amendments fit in with the Welsh Government’s overall policy, as they will ensure that the tenancy deposit legislation works in the way that was originally intended, without disadvantaging tenants or landlords. The committee therefore has no objection to the motion’s being agreed.

Diolch i chi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Cafodd y cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol ei osod ar 30 Mehefin a chafodd ei gyfeirio at y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol. Ystyriwyd y cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol gennym ar 17 Medi a phenderfynwyd ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog i ofyn am eglurhad ar sut y mae'r diwygiadau’n cyd-fynd â bwriadau polisi Llywodraeth Cymru mewn cysylltiad ag amddiffyn blaendal tenantiaeth a'r Bil rhentu cartrefi sydd ar ddod. Dywedodd y Gweinidog fod y diwygiadau yn dilyn penderfyniad Llys Apêl a oedd yn dehongli deddfwriaeth blaendal tenantiaeth bresennol yn wahanol i’w fwriad gwreiddiol a gallai hynny olygu y bydd landlordiaid yn gallu troi allan tenant, neu fod mewn perygl o achos llys a chosbau ariannol er gwaethaf dilyn canllawiau’r Llywodraeth. Cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog fod y gwelliannau’n cyd-fynd â pholisi cyffredinol Llywodraeth Cymru, gan y byddant yn sicrhau bod y ddeddfwriaeth blaendaliadau tenantiaeth yn gweithio yn y ffordd a fwriadwyd yn wreiddiol, heb roi tenantiaid na landlordiaid dan anfantais. Felly, nid oes gan y pwyllgor unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r cynnig gael ei dderbyn.

18:03 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister to reply.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i ymateb.

18:03 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi / The Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

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I thank the committee for scrutiny of the LCM and ask Members to support the motion.

Rwy’n diolch i'r pwyllgor am graffu ar y cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol ac rwy’n gofyn i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig.

18:03 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? There is no objection. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 12.36.

Motion agreed in accordance with Standing Order 12.36.

18:03 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That concludes today’s business.

Dyna ddiwedd busnes heddiw.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 18:03.

The meeting ended at 18:03.