



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mercher, 24 Hydref 2012
Wednesday, 24 October 2012

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi. Yn y golofn dde, cynhwysir trawsgrifiad o'r cyfieithu ar y pryd.

In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were spoken. The right-hand column contains a transcription of the simultaneous interpretation.

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to The Minister for Health and Social Services

Cleifion ag Anhwylderau Gwaed

Patients with Blood Disorders

1. Eluned Parrott: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau ar gyfer cleifion sydd ag anhwylderau gwaed yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0185(HSS)

1. Eluned Parrott: Will the Minister make a statement on services for patients with blood disorders in Wales. OAQ(4)0185(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): The Welsh Government is committed to improving service provision for those individuals with blood disorders such as haemophilia, hepatitis and HIV.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i wella'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir i'r unigolion hynny sydd ag anhwylderau gwaed fel hemoffilia, hepatitis a HIV.

Eluned Parrott: Thank you, Minister; that is great to hear. I understand that the Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board has now received funding for the new hepatitis C protease inhibitor treatments to treat patients who have contracted diseases through blood transfusions from the NHS. However, I have received a number of representations from constituents who say that there are still people in large parts of Wales who are unable to receive those kinds of treatments, even if they are suitable for them. Do you agree that it is important that we ensure, particularly where a blood disorder has been contracted through NHS treatment, that people across Wales are able to access those treatments?

Eluned Parrott: Diolch ichi, Weinidog; mae'n dda clywed hynny. Deallaf fod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro bellach wedi derbyn arian ar gyfer y triniaethau atalyddion proteas hepatitis C newydd i drin cleifion sydd wedi dal clefydau drwy drallwysadau gwaed gan y GIG. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi derbyn nifer o sylwadau gan etholwyr sy'n dweud bod pobl mewn rhannau helaeth o Gymru nad ydynt yn gallu cael y mathau hynny o driniaethau o hyd, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn addas ar eu cyfer. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn sicrhau, yn enwedig lle bo rhywun wedi cael anhwylder gwaed drwy driniaeth y GIG, bod pobl ledled Cymru yn gallu cael mynediad i'r triniaethau hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, it is very important and I recognise the particular difficulties faced by individuals and families who have been infected as a result of NHS treatment. It is very important and it is something I have worked on over the past 12 months in particular, which includes the provision of counselling services et cetera. This is something that we are taking on board.

Lesley Griffiths: Ydw, mae'n bwysig iawn ac rwy'n cydnabod yr anawsterau penodol a wynebwr gan unigolion a theuluoedd sydd wedi cael eu heintio o ganlyniad i driniaeth y GIG. Mae'n bwysig iawn ac mae'n rhywbeth rwyf wedi gweithio arno dros y 12 mis diwethaf yn arbennig, sy'n cynnwys darparu gwasanaethau cwnsela ac ati. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn ei ystyried.

William Graham: In the last 20 years, the Health Protection Agency documents the rise in hepatitis C in Wales from 0.5% to 10% per 100,000 of the population, with an estimated 15% of those affected developing cirrhosis of the liver. Will you outline your priority for dealing with this rising problem?

William Graham: Yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf, mae'r Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd yn cofnodi bod hepatitis C yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu o 0.5% i 10% am bob 100,000 o'r boblogaeth, gyda thua 15% o'r rheini sydd wedi cael eu heffeithio yn datblygu sirosis yr afu. A wnewch chi amlinellu eich blaenoriaeth ar gyfer delio â'r broblem gynyddol hon?

Lesley Griffiths: An all-Wales advisory group on bleeding disorders has been set up and is currently scoping what is required right across the NHS in Wales for patients with specific disorders. As I said in my previous answer, it is a piece of work that we are taking forward.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae grŵp ymgynghorol Cymru gyfan ar anhwylderau gwaedu wedi cael ei sefydlu ac mae wrthi'n asesu beth sydd ei angen ar draws y GIG yng Nghymru ar gyfer cleifion ag anhwylderau penodol. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb blaenorol, mae'n ddam o waith rydym yn ei ddatblygu.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae gan uned arennau Ysbyty Gwynedd record ardderchog o ran trin cleifion yn y cartref; rwy'n credu bod ganddo gyfartaledd uwch nag unrhyw ysbyty arall yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyfleusterau yn hen ac yn annigonol, ac, wrth gwrs, nid yw'r datblygiad yn Ysbyty Alltwn wedi digwydd. A wnewch chi ddwyn pwysau ar Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr i sicrhau darpariaeth gryfach ar gyfer cleifion yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru?

Alun Ffred Jones: Ysbyty Gwynedd's renal unit has an excellent record on treating patients at home; I think that its average is higher than that of any other hospital in Wales. However, the facilities are old and inadequate and, of course, the development at Alltwn hospital has not happened. Will you bring pressure to bear on Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board to secure a stronger provision for patients in north-west Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: Thank you for that question, Alun Ffred. I will be very happy to speak to Betsi Cadwaladr LHB. It is obviously for the board to ensure that it has the suitable services for patients rights across north Wales.

Lesley Griffiths: Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw, Alun Ffred. Byddaf yn hapus iawn i siarad â Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Betsi Cadwaladr. Yn amlwg, cyfrifoldeb y bwrdd yw sicrhau bod ganddo'r gwasanaethau addas ar gyfer hawliau cleifion ledled gogledd Cymru.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl

Mental Health Services

2. Sandy Mewies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0182(HSS)*

2. Sandy Mewies: *Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of mental health services in Wales. OAQ(4)0182(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Earlier this week I launched 'Together for Mental Health', our new cross-Government strategy for improving the mental health and wellbeing of the population of Wales.

Lesley Griffiths: Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, lansiais 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl', ein strategaeth traws-Lywodraethol newydd ar gyfer gwella iechyd meddwl a lles poblogaeth Cymru.

Sandy Mewies: The 'Together for Mental Health' strategy is extremely encouraging. It is essential that we raise awareness about mental health and change attitudes towards it

Sandy Mewies: Mae strategaeth 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn hynod o galonogol. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o iechyd meddwl ac yn

and towards those who suffer mental ill-health. For example, it was disappointing to note that a third of respondents to a recent survey said that they would not tell their employer if they were suffering from mental health issues because of the stigma. One of my constituents, who campaigns on mental health issues, has said that she is still told by people to get a grip. I urge you, Minister, to consider how we can further raise public awareness about mental health issues so that attitudes like these can be changed.

Lesley Griffiths: You raise a very important point and a principal objective of 'Together for Mental Health' is to reduce the inequalities suffered by people experiencing mental ill-health. Local health boards and local authorities are required to ensure that their staff receive mental health awareness training and we also have a commitment to mental health first aid training. I remember when I launched 'Time to Change Wales' at the Wales Millennium Centre—and I think that I have mentioned this before in the Chamber—one service user told me he had applied for 65 jobs; he had placed on his application form that he had a mental health illness and had not been called to one interview. So, clearly stigma and discrimination still occur, sadly, in Wales.

Antoinette Sandbach: You will be aware of the growing age profile, particularly along the north Wales coast, and, for example, in Conwy, where one in four people are aged 65 or over. Many of my constituents, therefore, find it worrying that there are proposals to lose 40 mental health beds across the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board area. This will hit, in particular, dementia care. Do you support the position of the health board that the loss of these beds can be offset through community services and could you confirm what recent discussions you have had with the health board concerning whether it is adequately preparing to meet the future needs in north Wales?

newid agweddau tuag ato a thuag at y rhai sy'n dioddef salwch meddwl. Er enghraifft, roedd yn siomedig nodi bod traean o'r rhai a ymatebodd i arolwg diweddar wedi dweud na fyddent yn dweud wrth eu cyflogwr pe baent yn dioddef o broblemau iechyd meddwl oherwydd y stigma. Mae un o fy etholwyr, sy'n ymgyrchu ar faterion iechyd meddwl, wedi dweud bod pobl yn dal i ddweud wrthi i dynnu ei hun at ei gilydd. Pwysaf arnoch, Weinidog, i ystyried sut y gallwn godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd am faterion iechyd meddwl ymhellach fel y gellir newid agweddau fel y rhain.

Lesley Griffiths: Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig iawn ac un o brif amcanion 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yw lleihau'r anghydraddoldebau a wynebir gan bobl sydd â salwch meddwl. Mae'n ofynnol i fyrdau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod eu staff yn cael hyfforddiant ymwybyddiaeth iechyd meddwl ac rydym wedi ymrwymo hefyd i hyfforddiant cymorth cyntaf ar gyfer iechyd meddwl. Rwy'n cofio pan lansiais 'Amser i Newid Cymru' yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru—ac rwy'n credu imi grybwyll hyn o'r blaen yn y Siambr—dywedodd un defnyddiwr gwasanaeth wrthyf ei fod wedi gwneud cais am 65 o swyddi; roedd wedi nodi ar ei ffurflen gais bod ganddo salwch iechyd meddwl ac ni chafodd ei alw i'r un cyfweiliad. Felly, yn amlwg mae stigma a gwahaniaethu yn dal i ddigwydd, yn anffodus, yng Nghymru.

Antoinette Sandbach: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y proffil oedran yn heneiddio, yn enwedig ar hyd arfordir y gogledd, ac, er enghraifft, yng Nghonwy, lle mae un o bob pedwar yn 65 oed neu'n hŷn. Mae llawer o'm hetholwyr, felly, yn poeni am y cynigion i golli 40 o welyau iechyd meddwl ar draws ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar ofal dementia yn benodol. A ydych yn cefnogi safbwynt y bwrdd iechyd, sef y gall gwasanaethau cymunedol wrthbwysu'r gwelyau hyn a gollir ac a allech gadarnhau pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael â'r bwrdd iechyd yn ddiweddar ynghylch a yw'n gwneud digon i baratoi i ddiwallu anghenion yn y gogledd yn y dyfodol?

Lesley Griffiths: Patients do not want to be in hospital unless they absolutely have to be, so one aspect of 'Together for Mental Health' is that it is an all-age strategy, and, as such, will encompass the age group to which you refer. It is for the health board to decide how many beds it wants. However, most of all, I want to see better services out in the community as well as in the secondary care setting.

Rebecca Evans: I am concerned about what I see as a serious lack of in-patient facilities for mothers with severe psychiatric needs in Wales, where the mothers can remain in hospital with their new babies while they get the care they need. Of course, we would want to support new mothers with serious mental illness at home or in the community but, in some cases, the real and only right care for the mother and baby is in an in-patient setting. Will you undertake to look at this as a matter of urgency?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I will. It is not something that has been raised with me before as a concern, but I will look at it and write to the Member.

Kenneth Skates: As the chair of the all-party group on mental health, I warmly welcome the cross-government strategy 'Together for Mental Health'. You mentioned some moments ago the excellent mental health first aid programme. I believe that, in Wales, we are fast approaching 10,000 people who have been trained as part of that. Will you and your officials look at promoting this excellent scheme further and look at how the profile of this two-day mental health first aid course can reach out to as many people as possible?

Lesley Griffiths: I am pleased that you mentioned that 'Together for Mental Health' is a cross-government strategy. When I launched it on Monday in Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr, several of the service users told me how important they thought it was that the

Lesley Griffiths: Nid yw cleifion am fod yn yr ysbyty oni bai bod yn rhaid iddynt fod yno, felly un agwedd ar 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yw ei bod yn strategaeth ar gyfer pob oedran, ac, fel y cyfryw, yn cynnwys y grŵp oedran rydych yn cyfeirio ato. Mater i'r bwrdd iechyd yw penderfynu faint o welyau y mae eu heisiau. Fodd bynnag, yn bennaf oll, rwyf am weld gwell gwasanaethau yn y gymuned yn ogystal ag yn y lleoliad gofal eilaidd.

Rebecca Evans: Rwy'n pryderu am y prinder difrifol, yn fy marn i, o gyfleusterau cleifion mewnol ar gyfer mamau sydd ag anghenion seiciatrïg difrifol yng Nghymru, lle gall y mamau aros yn yr ysbyty gyda'u babanod newydd tra'n cael y gofal y mae ei angen arnynt. Wrth gwrs, buasem yn awyddus i gefnogi mamau newydd sydd â salwch meddwl difrifol yn y cartref neu yn y gymuned ond, mewn rhai achosion, dim ond lleoliad cleifion mewnol a all ddarparu'r gofal go iawn, cywir i'r fam a'r baban. A wnewch chi addo edrych ar hyn fel mater o frys?

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf. Nid yw'n rhywbeth sydd wedi'i godi gyda mi o'r blaen fel pryder, ond edrychaf ar y mater ac ysgrifennu at yr Aelod.

Kenneth Skates: Fel cadeirydd y grŵp hollbleidiol ar iechyd meddwl, croesawaf yn gynnes y strategaeth draws-lywodraethol 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl'. Gwnaethoch grybwyll rai munudau yn ôl y rhaglen cymorth cyntaf ardderchog ar gyfer iechyd meddwl. Credaf ein bod, yng Nghymru, yn prysur agosáu at gyrraedd ffigur o 10,000 o bobl sydd wedi cael eu hyfforddi fel rhan o'r rhaglen honno. A wnewch chi a'ch swyddogion ystyried hyrwyddo'r cynllun adderchog hwn ymhellach ac ystyried sut y gall proffil y cwrs cymorth cyntaf deuddydd hwn ar gyfer iechyd meddwl estyn allan i gynifer o bobl ag y bo modd?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n falch ichi grybwyll bod 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' yn strategaeth draws-lywodraethol. Pan lansiais y strategaeth ddydd Llun yn Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr, dywedodd nifer o'r defnyddwyr gwasanaeth wrthyf pa mor bwysig oedd hi,

First Minister wrote a foreword in the document, as well as myself, to show that it is truly cross-governmental.

On mental health first aid, you are right in that we are approaching the ten-thousandth trained person; we should hit that number within the month. Public Health Wales managed the delivery of that programme in Wales and promoted its availability and profile. It is a two-day course and is delivered through the All-Wales Mental Health Promotion Network and the Healthy Working Wales employer network. It is an extremely important training course because it empowers people to be able to approach the subject of mental health illness with colleagues, family or friends in the most appropriate way.

Darpariaeth ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn

3. Julie Morgan: *Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer mwy o gydweithio rhwng Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn eu darpariaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn. OAQ(4)0183(HSS)*

The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): Improving joint working and integration between health and social services is one of our key policies that will be reflected in the forthcoming social services Bill and is an important part of our reform plans set out in our White Paper 'Sustainable Social Services'.

Julie Morgan: I thank the Deputy Minister for that reply. On discharge from hospital, the role of the community pharmacy is vital for elderly people and is key to the good collaboration between health and social services, with many community pharmacy schemes being supported by social services. However, what can the Government do to improve the quality of the information and communication between GPs, social services, hospitals and community pharmacies, particularly in relation to prescriptions, which are often difficult to read, have to be faxed to pharmacies and are often inaccurate?

yn eu barn hwy, bod y Prif Weinidog wedi ysgrifennu rhagair yn y ddogfen, yn ogystal â minnau, i ddangos ei bod wir yn ddogfen draws-lywodraethol.

O ran cymorth cyntaf ar gyfer iechyd meddwl, rydych yn gywir i ddweud ein bod bron hyfforddi deg mil o bobl; dylem gyflawni'r targed hwnnw o fewn y mis. Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru oedd yn gyfrifol am roi'r rhaglen honno ar waith yng Nghymru a rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd iddi a chodi ei phroffil. Mae'n gwrs deuddydd a chaiff ei ddarparu drwy Rwydwaith Hybu Iechyd Meddwl Cymru Gyfan a rhwydwaith cyflogwyr Cymru iach ar Waith. Mae'n gwrs hyfforddi hynod o bwysig oherwydd ei fod yn grymuso pobl i ymdrin â salwch iechyd meddwl gyda chydweithwyr, teulu neu ffrindiau yn y ffordd fwyaf priodol.

Provision for Older People

3. Julie Morgan: *What plans does the Welsh Government have for greater collaboration between Health and Social Services in their provision for older people. OAQ(4)0183(HSS)*

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Mae gwella trefniadau cydweithio ac integreiddio rhwng iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn un o'n polisiau allweddol a fydd yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol arfaethedig ac mae'n rhan bwysig o'n cynlluniau diwygio a nodir yn ein Papur Gwyn 'Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy'.

Julie Morgan: Diolch i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Ar ôl cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty, mae rôl y fferyllfa gymunedol yn hanfodol i bobl oedrannus ac yn allweddol i'r cydweithio da rhwng iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gyda llawer o gynlluniau fferyllfeydd cymunedol yn cael eu cefnogi gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, beth gall y Llywodraeth ei wneud i wella ansawdd y wybodaeth a'r cyfathrebu rhwng meddygon teulu, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ysbytai a fferyllfeydd cymunedol, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â phresgripsiynau, sy'n aml yn anodd eu darllen, yn gorfod cael eu ffacio i

fferyllfeydd ac yn aml anghywir?

Gwenda Thomas: I agree with you and I know that the Minister for Health and Social Services does too. It is important that there is true integration at the community level and this is an example of one thing that needs to happen. An electronic discharge system will be available across Wales from April 2013. This means that crucial information on patients being discharged from hospital will be available electronically for GPs, thereby minimising errors and reducing delays. The next phase, which is in early development, is to make this electronic information available to community pharmacies. I acknowledge the role of social services in this, in helping to understand prescriptions and working as a team to develop true community services.

Gwenda Thomas: Cytunaf â chi a gwn fod y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cytuno hefyd. Mae'n bwysig bod integreiddio gwirioneddol yn digwydd ar lefel y gymuned ac mae hyn yn enghraifft o un peth y mae angen iddo ddigwydd. Bydd system rhyddhau electronig ar gael ledled Cymru o fis Ebrill 2013. Mae'r system hon yn golygu y bydd gwybodaeth hanfodol am gleifion sy'n cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty ar gael yn electronig i feddygon teulu, gan arwain at lai o gamgymeriadau ac oedi. Y cam nesaf, sydd wedi dechrau cael ei ddatblygu, yw sicrhau bod y wybodaeth electronig hon ar gael i fferyllfeydd cymunedol. Rwy'n cydnabod rôl y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn hyn, o ran helpu i ddeall presgripsiynau a gweithio fel tîm i ddatblygu gwasanaethau cymunedol go iawn.

Mohammad Asghar: One area where health and social services need to collaborate more closely is on the provision of dementia services for older people. The Alzheimer's Society said in its response to the draft national dementia plan for Wales that dementia diagnosis rates are unacceptably low, with only one third of people with dementia receiving a formal diagnosis. Many people struggle to obtain an accurate diagnosis, with symptoms dismissed or misdiagnosed as depression. What is the Minister doing to ensure that older people with dementia are accurately diagnosed, and are provided with the care services that they require?

Mohammad Asghar: Un maes lle mae angen i iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gydweithio'n agosach yw darpariaeth gwasanaethau dementia ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Dywedodd y Gymdeithas Alzheimer yn ei hymateb i'r cynllun dementia cenedlaethol drafft ar gyfer Cymru fod cyfraddau diagnosis dementia yn annerbyniol o isel, gyda dim ond traean o bobl â dementia yn cael diagnosis ffurfiol. Mae llawer o bobl yn ei chael hi'n anodd cael diagnosis cywir, gyda symptomau'n cael eu hanwybyddu neu'u diagnosio'n anghywir fel iselder. Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod pobl hŷn â dementia yn cael diagnosis cywir, ac yn cael y gwasanaethau gofal y mae eu hangen arnynt?

Gwenda Thomas: The Minister for health has made it clear in her national dementia plan how she intends to deal with the issues that you raise. However, I take your points with regard to the need to look holistically at the needs of people with dementia. You may know that I have asked for a pilot project to take place with regard to building a team-around-the-family approach to people with dementia. I hope to be able to say something about that shortly.

Gwenda Thomas: Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd wedi nodi'n glir yn ei chynllun dementia cenedlaethol sut y mae'n bwriadu delio â'r materion yr ydych yn eu codi. Fodd bynnag, derbynïaf eich pwyntiau o ran yr angen i edrych mewn ffordd gyfannol ar anghenion pobl â dementia. Efallai y byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi gofyn am sefydlu prosiect peilot i ddatblygu tîm o gwmpas y teulu ar gyfer pobl â dementia. Rwy'n gobeithio gallu dweud rhywbeth am hynny cyn bo hir.

Simon Thomas: Yn hanfodol i gynlluniau

Simon Thomas: Crucial to the Hywel Dda

ad-drefnu byrddau iechyd Hywel Dda a Betsi Cadwaladr, mae ad-drefnu gwasanaethau o'r ysbyty i'r gymuned. Mae'r gwasanaethau hyn yn hanfodol i lawer o bobl hŷn. Rwy'n pryderu nad oes sôn yn y cynlluniau am gydweithio gyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i gefnogi'r ad-drefnu hwn i ofal cymunedol. A ydych yn ffyddiog bod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn barod ar gyfer yr ad-drefnu sy'n digwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac yn barod i gefnogi pobl hŷn yn eu cartrefi wrth iddynt dderbyn gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaeth cymdeithasol, gan fod yn rhaid i'r ddau weithio ar y cyd gymaint mwy yn awr?

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â chi yn llwyr. Mae'n rhaid i ni integreiddio'r gwasanaethau hyn. Bydd y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ei gwneud yn eglur beth yw'n bwriadu ynglŷn ag integreiddio. Fodd bynnag, cyn hynny, rydym wedi sefydlu fframwaith integredig ar gyfer gwasanaethau, sydd yn datblygu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol cynaliadwy ac yn ystyried sut y gallwn siapio pethe lan er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn barod ar gyfer yr agweddau y bydd y Bil yn eu cynnig i ni, ac er mwyn i ni allu rhannu'r agweddau da ar integreiddio. Mae hyn yn hollbwysig ac yn agwedd bwysig o ran y ffordd ymlaen i wasanaethau cymdeithasol ac iechyd.

Cynigion ar gyfer Newid yn y GIG

4. Darren Millar: *Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda Byrddau Iechyd Lleol ynghylch eu cynigion ar gyfer newid yn GIG Cymru. OAQ(4)0176(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: I have had discussions with health boards on the need for change to put in place sustainable services, and to make it clear that I expect their consultation processes to be in line with national guidance. However, I have had no discussions regarding their specific proposals, which are subject to due processes.

Darren Millar: Thank you for that response, Minister. You will be aware that the Betsi Cadwaladr LHB proposals in north Wales have caused outrage in the region, particularly in terms of the intensive neonatal

and Betsi Cadwaladr health board reconfiguration plans is the reconfiguration of hospital services back into the community. These services are crucial for many older people. I am concerned that the plans make no mention of collaboration with social services to support this reorganisation to community care. Are you confident that social services are ready for the reorganisation that is happening within the health service, and ready to support older people at home as they receive health and social services, given that both service areas now have to collaborate far more?

Gwenda Thomas: I agree completely. We must integrate these services. The social services Bill will make our intentions as regards integration crystal clear. However, in the interim, we have established an integrated framework for services, which is working to develop sustainable social services and considering how we can shape things up in order to ensure that we are ready to deal with the aspects that the Bill will bring forward and so that we can share all that is good about integration. This is vital and an important aspect in terms of the way forward for social and health services.

NHS Proposals for Change

4. Darren Millar: *What discussions has the Minister had with Local Health Boards regarding their proposals for change in the Welsh NHS. OAQ(4)0176(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda byrddau iechyd ar yr angen am newid i sefydlu gwasanaethau cynaliadwy, a dangos yn glir fy mod yn disgwyl i'w prosesau ymgynghori fod yn unol â chanllawiau cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau ynghylch eu cynigion penodol, sy'n destun prosesau priodol.

Darren Millar: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod cynigion Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Betsi Cadwaladr yn y gogledd wedi achosi dicter yn y rhanbarth, yn enwedig y cynigion ar

care proposals. Given that you have had some discussion with health boards during this consultation period and that you have agreed to meet with action groups, such as the Ruthin Hospital action group in my constituency—and I am grateful for that—why have you refused to meet with the charity Cuddles, which is co-ordinating the neonatal care campaign in north Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: Diary commitments are such that I cannot meet with every group. As you said, I am meeting with one of the groups for which you requested a meeting. We are going through the processes at present. Neonatology is an extremely important aspect, and I know that it is causing concern to people. That is why I have encouraged people to engage. I also had discussions with the Wales Deanery just yesterday on a general neonatology issue—as you know, I am not able to comment on specific proposals—to see what can be done. Neonatology training comes under paediatric training, but we cannot force people to choose neonatology. We know that we have a shortage of neonatologists, and it is something that the Children and Young People Committee, chaired by Christine Chapman, put a spotlight on in its report. It is a huge issue for us as we go through the service change plans.

1.45 p.m.

Elin Jones: The national clinical forum has said that it wants to see a two-site hospital model in west and north Wales, although the health boards are consulting on retaining a three-site model in both areas. There is a clash here. I understand that you cannot give any views on the proposals of the consultation, but in terms of the process, can you explain what weighting you will give to the views of the clinical forum and those of the health board if you have to finally deliberate on any conflicting views between both bodies?

Lesley Griffiths: As I say, there is a due process and, at the end of that, I will have to look at the plans. Ultimately, the decision is mine and I will embrace that in my role as Minister for Health and Social Services. I

gyfer gofal dwys newydd-enedigol. Gan eich bod wedi trafod rhywfaint gyda byrddau iechyd yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori hwn a'ch bod wedi cytuno i gwrdd â grwpiau gweithredu, megis grŵp gweithredu Ysbyty Rhuthun yn fy etholaeth—ac rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am hynny—pam wnaethoch wrthod cwrdd ag elusen Cuddles, sy'n cyddrefnu'r ymgyrch gofal newydd-enedigol yn y gogledd?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae ymrwymiadau'r dyddiadur yn golygu na allaf gwrdd â phob grŵp. Fel y dywedasoch, rwy'n cwrdd ag un o'r grwpiau y gwnaethoch ofyn am gyfarfod ar ei ran. Rydym yn mynd drwy'r prosesau ar hyn o bryd. Mae neonatoleg yn agwedd hynod bwysig, a gwn ei fod yn peri pryder i bobl. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi annog pobl i gymryd rhan. Hefyd cefais drafodaethau gyda Deoniaeth Cymru ddoe ddiwethaf ar fater neonatoleg cyffredinol—fel y gwyddoch, ni allaf roi sylwadau ar gynigion penodol—i weld beth y gellir ei wneud. Mae hyfforddiant neonatoleg yn rhan o hyfforddiant pediatrig, ond ni allwn orfodi pobl i ddewis neonatoleg. Gwyddom fod gennym brinder neonatolegyddion, ac mae'n rhywbeth y gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, dan gadeiryddiaeth Christine Chapman, dynnu sylw ato yn ei adroddiad. Mae'n broblem enfawr inni wrth fynd drwy'r cynlluniau newid gwasanaethau.

Elin Jones: Mae'r fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol wedi dweud ei fod am weld model ysbytai ar ddau safle yn y gorllewin a'r gogledd, er bod y byrddau iechyd yn ymgynghori ar gadw model tri safle yn y ddwy ardal. Mae gwrthdaro yma. Deallaf na allwch roi unrhyw sylwadau ar gynigion yr ymgynghoriad, ond o ran y broses, a allwch egluro faint o bwys y byddwch yn ei roi ar farn y fforwm clinigol a barn y bwrdd iechyd os bydd yn rhaid ichi ystyried unrhyw safbwyntiau croes rhwng y ddau gorff yn y pen draw?

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y dywedais, mae proses briodol ar waith ac, ar ddiwedd hynny, bydd yn rhaid imi edrych ar y cynlluniau. Yn y pen draw, fi fydd yn penderfynu a byddaf yn gwneud hynny fel rhan o'm rôl fel

will have to weigh up everything, but I do not want to prejudice anything at this stage.

Elin Jones: I understand that you do not want to prejudice anything at this stage. However, you have said that there is a due process and I am asking you to explain what that is. What weighting you will give to the views of the national clinical forum, which you set up, and to the views of the health boards' consultation, if there is a difference in those views when they finally come to you for deliberation?

Lesley Griffiths: I have answered your question. I will have to weigh it up. The plans will have to go through the national clinical forum. If anything comes to me, via the Community Health Councils, by way of appeal, I will have to make a decision.

William Powell: Minister, today I had the opportunity to meet activists from the save Withybush action team, who were here at the Senedd. Some clinicians in that group are particularly concerned about the sustainability of Hywel Dda Local Health Board's proposals regarding transport issues and access to core services. What can you do to ensure that the health board addresses constituents' concerns and will you consider, as part of the regional spread of ministerial involvement with local groups, meeting representatives of that group?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. I will meet with representatives. If you write to me about it, I can look into that for you. In relation to your question about transport services and access, I met yesterday with my colleague Carl Sargeant, the Minister for Local Government and Communities, to discuss this. I do not know if he knows yet, but I will also meet with John Griffiths, the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, because it is important that we look at it from a planning point of view as well, to ensure that we get the transport in place so that service change plans fit in with that. I discuss this with my chairs regularly—probably

Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Bydd yn rhaid imi bwysu a mesur popeth, ond nid wyf am ragfarnu unrhyw beth ar hyn o bryd.

Elin Jones: Rwy'n deall nad ydych am ragfarnu unrhyw beth ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, rydych wedi dweud bod proses briodol ar waith ac rwy'n gofyn ichi esbonio'r broses honno. Faint o bwys y byddwch yn ei roi ar safbwyntiau'r fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol, a sefydlwyd gennych, a safbwyntiau ymgynghoriad y byrddau iechyd, os bydd gwahaniaeth rhwng y safbwyntiau hynny pan gânt eu cyflwyno yn y pen draw ichi i'w hystyried?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf wedi ateb eich cwestiwn. Bydd yn rhaid imi bwysu a mesur popeth. Bydd yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau fynd drwy'r fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol. Os daw unrhyw beth imi, drwy'r Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned, yn sgîl apêl, bydd yn rhaid imi wneud penderfyniad.

William Powell: Weinidog, heddiw cefais y cyfle i gwrdd ag ymgyrchwyr o dîm gweithredu achub Ysbyty Llwynhelyg, a oedd yma yn y Senedd. Mae rhai clinigwyr yn y grŵp hwnnw yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch cynaliadwyedd cynigion Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda ar gyfer materion cludiant a mynediad i wasanaethau craidd. Beth allwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod y bwrdd iechyd yn mynd i'r afael â phryderon etholwyr ac a fyddwch yn ystyried cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr o'r grŵp hwnnw, fel rhan o waith gweinidogion gyda grwpiau lleol ar draws y rhanbarth?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddaf. Byddaf yn cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr. Os ysgrifennwch ataf yn ei gylch, gallaf edrych i mewn i'r mater. O ran eich cwestiwn am wasanaethau cludiant a mynediad, cwrddais â'm cyd-Aelod Carl Sargeant, y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, i drafod hyn ddoe. Efallai nad yw'n gwybod hynny eto, ond byddaf hefyd yn cwrdd â John Griffiths, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy, oherwydd mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y mater o safbwynt cynllunio yn ogystal, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi'r trefniadau cludiant ar waith fel bod y cynlluniau newid gwasanaethau yn cyd-fynd â'r rheini. Rwy'n

every month—since we started the service reconfiguration discussions.

trafod hyn gyda fy nghadeiryddion yn rheolaidd—bob mis fwy na thebyg—ers inni ddechrau trafodaethau ar ad-drefnu gwasanaethau.

Gwasanaeth Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed

5. Christine Chapman: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Wasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0186(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Our commitment to improving support for children and young people with mental ill health in Wales has been strengthened by ensuring that this age group is included within the scope of the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 and through the commitments contained in the new mental health strategy, 'Together for Mental Health', which I launched on Monday.

Christine Chapman: Over the last few months, I have been dealing with a group of parents in my constituency whose children have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. I welcome the Government's 'Breaking the Barriers: Meeting the Challenges' child and adolescent mental health services action plan, which has been put in place, and the emphasis on a multi-agency approach involving health and education professionals. However, on the ground, this does not appear to be happening as effectively as it should. Parents feel desperate about the lack of support given to them and their children. Minister, what steps are you taking to ensure that the results of the action plan are monitored? Would you agree that we must continue to do all that we can to raise awareness of ADHD and its complexities and the impact it has on children and their families?

Lesley Griffiths: Treating and working with children with ADHD forms a significant proportion of the work of specialist CAMHS at present. We have put significant investment into child and adolescent mental health services—over £2 million each year—and it has seen a significant expansion and

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

5. Christine Chapman: *Will the Minister make a statement on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in Wales. OAQ(4)0186(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Mae ein hymrwymiad i wella'r cymorth sydd ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc sydd â salwch meddwl yng Nghymru wedi cael ei gryfhau drwy sicrhau bod y grŵp oedran hwn yn cael ei gynnwys o fewn cwrdd Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 a thrwy'r ymrwymadau a geir yn y strategaeth iechyd meddwl newydd, 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl', a lansiais ddydd Llun.

Christine Chapman: Dros y misoedd diwethaf, rwyf wedi bod yn delio â grŵp o rieni yn fy etholaeth sydd â phlant ag anhwylder diffyg canolbwytio a gorfywiogrwydd. Croesawaf gynllun gweithredu ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod 'Chwalu'r Rhwystrau: Ateb y Sialensau' sydd wedi cael ei roi ar waith gan y Llywodraeth, a'r pwyslais ar ddull aml-asantiaeth o weithredu sy'n cynnwys gweithwyr proffesiynol ym meysydd iechyd ac addysg. Fodd bynnag, ar lawr gwlad, nid yw'n ymddangos bod hyn yn digwydd mor effeithiol ag y dylai. Mae rhieni'n teimlo'n anobeithiol am y diffyg cymorth a roddir iddynt hwy a'u plant. Weinidog, pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod canlyniadau'r cynllun gweithredu yn cael eu monitro? A fydddech yn cytuno bod yn rhaid inni barhau i wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o ADHD a'i gymhlethdodau a'r effaith a gaiff ar blant a'u teuluoedd?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae trin a gweithio gyda phlant ag ADHD yn rhan fawr o waith CAMHS arbenigol ar hyn o bryd. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod—dros £2 filiwn bob blwyddyn—ac mae hyn wedi arwain at ehangu sylweddol a

improvement of its services. There has also been a huge 25% growth in the workforce. In relation to ADHD, I do not think that funding alone is the answer. It is important that CAMHS are able to work with other partners and agencies to identify and treat the condition. We have schools-based counselling services in each secondary school now.

You specifically referred to 'Breaking the Barriers', and that policy ceases with the publication of 'Together for Mental Health', which I hope, as a new all-age mental health strategy, addresses the gaps when young people transition to adult mental health services. However, it is my intention to report one final time on 'Breaking the Barriers', and I will make sure that that happens by the end of this calendar year.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Minister, mental health problems affect people of all ages and quite often impact on their immediate families also. Some are more vulnerable than others. Looked-after children, and fostered and adopted children and their new families have specific and complex needs. How are you ensuring that those needs are met by all support services—I am talking about psychotherapeutic services—in particular regarding the CAMHS team, in order to support the child and to help to support the new families, giving them the means to stay together as a family unit?

Lesley Griffiths: You raise an important point. I go back to the fact that our new mental health strategy is for all ages. That is important. It pulls together all our other strategies and builds on them. I received representations from service users, who had a huge input into this mental health strategy. They said that the transition between ages was an issue and that there was a gap. In order to enhance the mental wellbeing of the population as a whole, we need the strategic vision to look further to improve both quality and access to services.

gwell gwasanaethau. Bu cynnydd aruthrol o 25% yn y gweithlu hefyd. Mewn perthynas ag ADHD, ni chredaf mai arian yn unig yw'r ateb. Mae'n bwysig bod CAMHS yn gallu gweithio gyda phartneriaid ac asiantaethau eraill i nodi a thrin y cyflwr. Mae gennym wasanaethau cwnsela ym mhob ysgol uwchradd bellach.

Cyfeiriasoch yn benodol at 'Chwalu'r Rhwystrau', a daw'r polisi hwnnw i ben gyda chyhoeddiad 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl' a fydd gobeithio, fel strategaeth iechyd meddwl newydd ar gyfer pob oed, yn mynd i'r afael â'r bylchau sy'n ymddangos pan fydd pobl ifanc yn trosglwyddo i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n bwriadu adrodd unwaith eto ar 'Chwalu'r Rhwystrau', a byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr bod hynny'n digwydd erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn galendr hon.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Weinidog, mae problemau iechyd meddwl yn effeithio ar bobl o bob oedran ac yn aml iawn yn effeithio ar eu teuluoedd agos hefyd. Mae rhai yn fwy agored i niwed nag eraill. Mae gan blant sy'n derbyn gofal, a phlant sydd wedi'u maethu a'u mabwysiadu a'u teuluoedd newydd anghenion penodol a chymhleth. Sut ydych yn sicrhau bod yr anghenion hynny'n cael eu diwallu gan yr holl wasanaethau cymorth—rwy'n sôn am wasanaethau seicotherapiwtig—yn enwedig o ran y tîm CAMHS, er mwyn cefnogi'r plentyn a helpu i gefnogi'r teuluoedd newydd, gan eu galluogi i aros gyda'i gilydd fel uned deuluol?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig. Cyfeiriai unwaith eto at y ffaith bod ein strategaeth iechyd meddwl newydd ar gyfer pob oedran. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Mae'n dwyn ynghyd ein holl strategaethau eraill ac yn adeiladu arnynt. Cefais sylwadau gan ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, a gyfrannodd yn sylweddol i'r strategaeth iechyd meddwl hon. Roeddent yn dweud bod y trefniadau trosglwyddo rhwng oedrannau yn broblem a bod bwlch. Er mwyn gwella lles meddwl y boblogaeth gyfan, mae arnom angen gweledigaeth strategol er mwyn ceisio anelu at wella ansawdd gwasanaethau a mynediad iddynt ymhellach.

Jocelyn Davies: Minister, no doubt you will be aware of the Prince's Trust report that linked mental health issues in young people to joblessness. What steps is the Government taking to ensure that public bodies that deal with young unemployed people are able to spot the signs of mental illness and to advise and direct young people to the appropriate services?

Lesley Griffiths: Again, that is a good point. You have heard me refer before to the mental health first-aid training that we have offered, and several public sector bodies have engaged with that and ensured that their employees have access to that in order to help the group to which you refer.

Annog Pobl

6. Lindsay Whittle: *Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu eu cymryd er mwyn annog pobl yng Nghymru i fod yn fwy cyfrifol am eu hiechyd eu hunain. OAQ(4)0178(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: We will continue to provide information and advice. We have commissioned work on how better to enable people to understand and act on health advice. A consultation closing today has invited views on how we can work with the public on helping them manage their own health and improve services.

Lindsay Whittle: Thank you for your reply, Minister. It is now over a decade since the Welsh Government set out its strategy for health promotion. Given the continued increase in obesity among adults in Wales and the alarming rise in the use of so-called recreational drugs, particularly among young people—we heard yesterday about the shocking rise in mephedrone, or meow meow, as it is sometimes referred to—what evidence do you have that specific efforts by the Welsh Government have had any overall impact in changing people's unhealthy lifestyles? Do you agree that we should focus much more on preventative health promotion

Jocelyn Davies: Weinidog, mae'n siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol o adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth y Tywysog oedd yn cysylltu problemau iechyd meddwl ymhlith pobl ifanc â diweithdra. Pa gamau mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod cyrff cyhoeddus sy'n delio â phobl ifanc ddi-waith yn gallu gweld arwyddion salwch meddwl a chynghori pobl ifanc a'u cyfeirio at y gwasanaethau priodol?

Lesley Griffiths: Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n bwynt da. Rydych wedi fy nghlywed yn cyfeirio o'r blaen at yr hyfforddiant cymorth cyntaf ar gyfer iechyd meddwl rydym wedi'i gynnig, ac mae llawer o gyrff sector cyhoeddus wedi manteisio arno ac wedi sicrhau bod eu cyflogeion yn ei ddefnyddio er mwyn helpu'r grŵp yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato.

Encouraging People

6. Lindsay Whittle: *What measures do the Welsh Government intend to take in order to encourage people in Wales to take more responsibility for their own health. OAQ(4)0178(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Byddwn yn parhau i ddarparu gwybodaeth a chyngor. Rydym wedi comisiynu gwaith ar sut i alluogi pobl i ddeall a gweithredu ar gyngor iechyd mewn ffordd well. Mae ymgynghoriad sy'n cau heddiw wedi gwahodd safbwyntiau ar sut y gallwn weithio gyda'r cyhoedd i'w helpu i reoli eu hiechyd eu hunain a gwella gwasanaethau.

Lindsay Whittle: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Erbyn hyn mae dros ddegawd ers i Lywodraeth Cymru nodi ei strategaeth ar gyfer hybu iechyd. O ystyried y cynnydd parhaus mewn gordewdra ymysg oedolion yng Nghymru a'r cynnydd brawychus yn y defnydd o gyffuriau hamdden fel y'u gelwir, yn enwedig ymysg pobl ifanc—clywsom ddoe am y cynnydd syfrdanol mewn meffedron, neu meow meow, fel y'i gelwir weithiau—pa dystiolaeth sydd gennych fod ymdrechion penodol gan Lywodraeth Cymru wedi cael unrhyw effaith gyffredinol o ran newid ffyrdd o fyw afiach pobl? A ydych yn

among young people in Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: It is important that we target younger people to engage them early on and to show them that, if they eat more healthily and take part in more leisure activities, their quality of life is much better. We do that through education. We have also focused over the summer on Games for Life, which builds on the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and 8,500 families have signed up to that since July. I think that it is good that we encourage children along those lines. It is a huge issue and a cross-Government issue. Any problems that come from unhealthy lifestyles end up at the doorstep of the NHS, so it is important that we have a cross-Government response and we work with education and local authorities. It is about ensuring that our public health campaigns target the right groups and make the right impact. It is not about preaching, because if you preach you do not get the most successful outcomes at times.

Nick Ramsay: Minister, I fully agree with Lindsay Whittle that we want people to take more responsibility for their health, but people can only do that if services are available to support them outside hospitals to prevent them from becoming ill in the first place or to help them with rehabilitation. As you know, the British Lung Foundation is in the Assembly today, and it is very concerned about access for people in Wales to pulmonary rehabilitation. Only one in 10 people who would benefit from it are able to access that programme at the moment. What are you doing to try to widen the access of patients in Wales to pulmonary rehabilitation? Also, how are you working with the Minister for Local Government and Communities to see that national exercise referral schemes lead to better integration between local authorities and local health boards?

cytuno y dylem ganolbwyntio llawer mwy ar hybu iechyd ataliol ymysg pobl ifanc yng Nghymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn targedu pobl iau i'w cynnwys ar gam cynnar a dangos iddynt, os ydynt yn bwyta'n iachach ac yn cymryd rhan mewn mwy o weithgareddau hamdden, bod ansawdd eu bywyd yn llawer gwell. Rydym yn gwneud hynny drwy gyfrwng addysg. Rydym wedi canolbwyntio hefyd dros yr haf ar Gemau am Oes, sy'n adeiladu ar effaith y Gemau Olympaidd a'r Gemau Paralympaidd, ac mae 8,500 o deuluoedd wedi ymuno â'r cynllun ers mis Gorffennaf. Credaf ei fod yn dda ein bod yn annog plant yn y ffyrdd hyn. Mae'n broblem enfawr ac yn fater traws-Lywodraethol. Mae unrhyw broblemau sy'n deillio o ffyrdd o fyw afiach yn ymddangos yn y pen draw ar garreg drws y GIG, felly mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymateb mewn ffordd draws-Lywodraethol ac yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau addysg ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n ymwneud â sicrhau bod ein hymgyrchoedd iechyd y cyhoedd yn targedu'r grwpiau cywir ac yn cael yr effaith gywir. Nid mater o bregethu ydyw oherwydd nid ydych bob amser yn cael y canlyniadau mwyaf llwyddiannus drwy bregethu.

Nick Ramsay: Weinidog, rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr â Lindsay Whittle ein bod am i bobl gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb am eu hiechyd, ond ni all pobl wneud hynny os nad oes gwasanaethau ar gael i'w cefnogi y tu allan i ysbytai i'w hatal rhag mynd yn sâl yn y lle cyntaf neu'u helpu i adsefydlu. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Sefydliad Prydeinig yr Ysgyfaint yn y Cynulliad heddiw, ac mae'n bryderus iawn ynglŷn â mynediad pobl yng Nghymru i raglen adsefydlu ar gyfer cleifion yr ysgyfaint. Dim ond un o bob 10 o bobl a fyddai'n elwa ohoni sy'n gallu defnyddio'r rhaglen ar hyn o bryd. Beth ydych yn ei wneud i geisio ehangu mynediad cleifion yng Nghymru i raglen adsefydlu ar gyfer cleifion yr ysgyfaint? Hefyd, sut ydych yn gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau i sicrhau bod cynlluniau cenedlaethol i atgyfeirio cleifion i wneud ymarfer corff yn arwain at well integreiddio rhwng awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol?

Lesley Griffiths: Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the British Lung Foundation event at lunch time, but I have been before. The organisation does excellent work with its service users. Pulmonary rehabilitation has significantly increased in the five years that I have been an Assembly Member, and we want to see it become much more widely available for patients. In relation to the national exercise referral, it is important that we get it right. The scheme is welcomed across Wales.

Lesley Griffiths: Yn anffodus, nid oeddwn yn gallu dod i ddiwyddiad Sefydliad Prydeinig yr Ysgyfaint amser cinio heddiw, ond rwyf wedi bod o'r blaen. Mae'r sefydliad yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol gyda'i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth. Mae ffigurau adsefydlu cleifion yr ysgyfaint wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol yn ystod y pum mlynedd rwyf wedi bod yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad, ac rydym am i'r gwasanaeth fod ar gael yn llawer ehangach i gleifion. Mewn perthynas â'r cynllun atgyfeirio cleifion i wneud ymarfer corff, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud pethau'n iawn. Caiff y cynllun ei groesawu ledled Cymru.

Aled Roberts: There are situations in which we go beyond personal responsibility, when clinical intervention is needed. You will be aware that the World Health Organization indicates that everyone who has a body mass index of over 40 is morbidly obese. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance in England suggests that NHS treatment is available for those with a BMI of over 40, but in Wales you need to have a BMI of 50 before NHS treatment is considered. Is there a need for us to reconsider the guidance? I have been approached by a lady in north Wales who has a BMI of 47, yet she has been told that there is no provision for her in Wales.

Aled Roberts: Mae sefyllfaoedd yn codi pan fyddwn yn mynd y tu hwnt i gyfrifoldeb personol, pan fydd angen ymyrraeth glinigol. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn nodi bod pawb sydd â mynegai màs y corff dros 40 yn afiach o ordew. Mae canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol yn Lloegr yn awgrymu bod triniaeth y GIG ar gael i'r rhai sydd â BMI dros 40, ond yng Nghymru mae angen ichi gael BMI o 50 cyn y caiff triniaeth ar y GIG ei hystyried. A oes angen inni ailystyried y canllawiau? Mae gwraig o'r gogledd wedi cysylltu â mi sydd â BMI o 47, ond sydd eto i gyd wedi cael gwybod nad oes darpariaeth ar gael iddi yng Nghymru.

Lesley Griffiths: I asked for that to be looked at about three months ago. The Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee is currently looking at the criteria for it. I will be making an announcement about that in due course.

Lesley Griffiths: Gofynnais i'r mater gael ei ystyried rhyw dri mis yn ôl. Mae Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru yn edrych ar y meini prawf ar ei gyfer ar hyn o bryd. Byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad am hynny maes o law.

Gofal Diabetes

Diabetes Care

7. Rebecca Evans: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ofal diabetes yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0184(HSS)*

7. Rebecca Evans: *Will the Minister make a statement on diabetes care in Wales. OAQ(4)0184(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Over the coming months, we will be developing a diabetes delivery plan to direct and guide health board activity for the period up to 2016.

Lesley Griffiths: Dros y misoedd nesaf, byddwn yn datblygu cynllun cyflawni diabetes i gyfarwyddo ac arwain gweithgarwch byrddau iechyd ar gyfer y cyfnod hyd at 2016.

Rebecca Evans: You will be aware of the ombudsman's report into Bronglais General

Rebecca Evans: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o adroddiad yr ombwdsmon ar Ysbyty

Hospital where a patient, sadly, died after clinical staff did not monitor their blood sugar levels properly. I know that you have met with the family of that person. Both the family and Diabetes UK have highlighted the ThinkGlucose programme as an important tool in terms of changing the culture of blood monitoring in hospitals. Would you join me in commending the ThinkGlucose programme to all health boards?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. Obviously, I am aware of the ombudsman's report. I have written to all health boards to raise the profile of the case, and to highlight the lessons that we must learn following that tragic case. I understand that Cwm Taf Local Health Board has rolled out the ThinkGlucose programme. All nurses and junior doctors working on the wards will be trained to 'think glucose' from the moment that a patient with diabetes is admitted. I need to look at what improvements have been made to the quality of care for patients with diabetes before I can commend it to other health boards.

Mohammad Asghar: Patients with diabetes are at increased risk of having a foot amputated because of lack of specialist services. According to Diabetes UK Cymru, 330 amputations are carried out on people with diabetes every year in Wales. It estimates that, with properly controlled diabetes, 80%—nearly 250 out of 330—of these amputations could be prevented. What is the Minister doing to improve specialist services for diabetes patients in Wales, in order to avoid unnecessary amputation at this unexpected scale?

Lesley Griffiths: Proper control of diabetes is, obviously, extremely important. I mentioned in my answer to Rebecca Evans that the diabetes delivery plan will be issued for consultation later this year. One of the recommendations of the plan will be the restructured diabetes education plan being embedded in the care pathway for individuals with diabetes, which I think will go some way to addressing the concern that you raised.

Cyffredinol Bronglais lle bu farw claf, yn anffodus, am nad oedd staff clinigol wedi monitro'r lefelau siwgr yn ei waed yn iawn. Gwn eich bod wedi cwrdd â theulu'r unigolyn hwnnw. Mae'r teulu a Diabetes UK wedi tynnu sylw at raglen ThinkGlucose fel adnodd pwysig i newid y diwylliant monitro gwaed mewn ysbytai. A fydddech yn ymuno â mi i gymeradwyo rhaglen ThinkGlucose i bob bwrdd iechyd?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddwn. Yn amlwg, rwy'n ymwybodol o adroddiad yr ombwdsmen. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at bob bwrdd iechyd i godi proffil yr achos, ac i dynnu sylw at y gwersi y mae'n rhaid inni eu dysgu yn dilyn yr achos trasig hwnnw. Deallaf fod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cwm Taf wedi cyflwyno rhaglen ThinkGlucose. Bydd pob nyrs a meddyg iau sy'n gweithio ar y wardiau yn cael eu hyfforddi i 'feddwl am glwcos' o'r eiliad y caiff claf sydd â diabetes ei dderbyn. Mae angen imi edrych ar y gwelliannau a wnaed i ansawdd y gofal a roddir i gleifion â diabetes cyn y gallaf ei gymeradwyo i fyrddau iechyd eraill.

Mohammad Asghar: Mae cleifion sydd â diabetes yn wynebu mwy o berygl o gael llawdriniaeth i dorri troed i ffwrdd oherwydd diffyg gwasanaethau arbenigol. Yn ôl Diabetes UK Cymru, cynhelir 330 o llawdriniaethau i dorri rhan o'r corff i ffwrdd ar bobl sydd â diabetes bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru. Mae'n amcangyfrif, os caiff diabetes ei reoli'n briodol, y gellid osgoi 80%—bron i 250 allan o 330—o'r llawdriniaethau hyn. Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i wella gwasanaethau arbenigol ar gyfer cleifion â diabetes yng Nghymru, er mwyn osgoi llawdriniaethau diangen i dorri rhan o'r corff i ffwrdd ar y raddfa annisgwyl hon?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae rheoli diabetes yn briodol, yn amlwg, yn hynod o bwysig. Soniais yn fy ateb i Rebecca Evans y bydd y cynllun cyflawni diabetes yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad yn ddiweddarach eleni. Un o argymhellion y cynllun fydd y dylid cynnwys y cynllun addysg diabetes ailstrwythuredig fel rhan o lwybr gofal unigolion â diabetes, a fydd, yn fy marn i, yn gwneud rhywfaint i fynd i'r afael â'r pryder a godwyd gennyh.

Gofal Cartref

8. Mark Drakeford: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal cartref yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0188(HSS)*

2.00 p.m.

Gwenda Thomas: Responsibility for assessing care needs, and for planning and commissioning services to meet needs identified, rests with local authorities. This includes where domiciliary care services are required. It is the Welsh Government's responsibility to provide the strategic framework, statutory guidance and the regulatory regime to support those vital services.

Mark Drakeford: The collapse of the Southern Cross company in residential care was the result of consolidation within that industry, with companies taking over one another. We now see the same pattern emerging in domiciliary care. What steps is the Welsh Government taking in the discharge of its overall statutory responsibilities to keep a track of this and to advise local authorities, so that we do not end up in the same position in domiciliary care services as we did in the residential care of older people?

Gwenda Thomas: Thank you very much for that important point. It is already the case that the regulation of care providers, under the Care Standards Act 2000, includes considering their financial viability. I value the role played by the independent sector in providing social care, but I am aware of the concerns voiced about the dominance of provision of these vital public services. We are therefore working collaboratively with others to raise awareness of alternative models of provision, such as social enterprise. Next year, we will be publishing a White Paper on the future of regulation and inspection of social services, which will take into account what future regulatory regime is needed to have assurance about the suitability of providers and, very importantly, their viability.

Domiciliary Care

8. Mark Drakeford: *Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of domiciliary care services in Wales. OAQ(4)0188(HSS)*

Gwenda Thomas: Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am asesu anghenion gofal, ac am gynllunio a chomisiynu gwasanaethau i ddiwallu'r anghenion a nodwyd. Mae hyn yn cynnwys achosion lle mae angen gwasanaethau gofal cartref. Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu'r fframwaith strategol, canllawiau statudol a'r gyfundrefn reoleiddio i gefnogi'r gwasanaethau hanfodol hyn.

Mark Drakeford: Ym maes gofal preswyl, daeth cwmni Southern Cross i ben yn dilyn camau cyfuno o fewn y diwydiant, gyda chwmnïau yn cymryd cwmnïau eraill drosodd. Rydym nawr yn gweld yr un patrwm yn dod i'r amlwg ym maes gofal cartref. Pa gamau mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd wrth gyflawni ei chyfrifoldebau statudol cyffredinol i gadw llygad ar hyn ac i gynghori awdurdodau lleol, fel na fyddwn yn wynebu'r un sefyllfa o ran gwasanaethau gofal cartref ag y gwnaethom o ran gofal preswyl i bobl hyn?

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am y pwynt pwysig hwnnw. Mae eisoes yn wir bod trefniadau rheoleiddio darparwyr gofal, o dan Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000, yn cynnwys ystyried eu hyfywedd ariannol. Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r rôl a chwaraeir gan y sector annibynnol wrth ddarparu gofal cymdeithasol, ond rwy'n ymwybodol o'r pryderon a leisiwyd ynghylch goruchafiaeth y ffordd hon o ddarparu'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hanfodol hyn. Felly rydym yn gweithio ar y cyd ag eraill i godi ymwybyddiaeth o fodolau darparu amgen, megis mentrau cymdeithasol. Y flwyddyn nesaf, byddwn yn cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn ar reoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol, a fydd yn ystyried pa gyfundrefn reoleiddio sydd ei hangen yn y dyfodol i roi sicrwydd ynghylch addasrwydd darparwyr ac, yn bwysig iawn,

eu hyfywedd.

Mark Isherwood: Under the heading 'Enhanced care at home', the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board document, 'Healthcare in North Wales is Changing', states that it would ensure consistent delivery of end-of-life care, connecting primary care, community services, hospice support and specialist palliative care teams to support people to die at home, in accordance with their wishes and those of their families. However, there is no reference to what the Welsh NHS could learn from our charitable hospices about the integration of care services in the home, community hospitals and hospices. How will the Welsh Government ensure that charitable and independent hospices across Wales will be given the opportunity to help NHS and social service home-care providers to deliver more for the resources available?

Mark Isherwood: O dan y pennawd 'Gofal ychwanegol yn y cartref', yn y ddogfen 'Mae Gofal Iechyd yng Ngogledd Cymru yn Newid', mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yn datgan y byddai'n sicrhau darpariaeth gyson o ofal diwedd oes, sy'n cysylltu gofal sylfaenol, gwasanaethau cymunedol, cymorth gan hosbisau a thimau gofal lliniarol arbenigol i gefnogi pobl i farw yn eu cartrefi, yn unol â'u dymuniadau hwy a'u teuluoedd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw gyfeiriad at yr hyn y gallai'r GIG yng Nghymru ei ddysgu gan ein hosbisau elusennol am integreiddio gwasanaethau gofal yn y cartref, ysbytai cymuned a hosbisau. Sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau y bydd hosbisau elusennol ac annibynnol ledled Cymru yn cael y cyfle i helpu'r GIG a darparwyr gofal cartref y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i ddarparu mwy am yr adnoddau sydd ar gael?

Gwenda Thomas: Thank you for that question on a very sensitive issue, Mark Isherwood. The need for integrated services at that point is key to the way forward. As I have already said previously this afternoon, the social services Bill will show us the way forward on that. Having said that, I am also aware that there are excellent examples of integrated care at the end of life in people's homes. I am sure that you would want to join with me in acknowledging the role of the voluntary sector in providing this.

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw ar fater sensitif iawn, Mark Isherwood. Mae'r angen am wasanaethau integredig ar y cam hwnnw yn allweddol i'r ffordd ymlaen. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud y prynhawn yma, bydd y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen inni ar hynny. Wedi dweud hynny, rwyf hefyd yn gwybod bod enghreifftiau ardderchog o ofal integredig ar ddiwedd oes yng nghartrefi pobl. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn dymuno ymuno â mi i gydnabod rôl y sector gwirfoddol wrth ddarparu'r gofal hwn.

Lindsay Whittle: Deputy Minister, what measures will you take to roll out the Access to Action scheme for young carers in Flintshire to the rest of Wales? By the way, this is an excellent scheme, if I may say so.

Lindsay Whittle: Ddirprwy Weinidog, pa fesurau a gymerwch i gyflwyno'r cynllun Access to Action ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc yn Sir y Fflint i weddill Cymru? Gyda llaw, mae hwn yn gynllun ardderchog, os caf ddweud hynny.

Gwenda Thomas: That is a very exciting scheme, and I thank Lindsay Whittle for that question. We have to learn from good practice. I have not been able to give this as much of my time and concentration as I would have liked, but I intend to do that. There are also other schemes that identify young carers. The last time that I met representatives of the young carers network, they spoke to me about the importance of

Gwenda Thomas: Mae'n gynllun cyffrous iawn, a diolchaf i Lindsay Whittle am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae'n rhaid inni ddysgu o arfer da. Nid wyf wedi gallu rhoi gymaint o amser a sylw i hwn ag y byddwn wedi'i hoffi, ond rwy'n bwriadu gwneud hynny. Mae yna hefyd gynlluniau eraill sy'n nodi gofalwyr ifanc. Y tro diwethaf imi gwrdd â chynrychiolwyr y rhwydwaith gofalwyr ifanc, gwnaethant siarad â mi am

schemes like this. Therefore, I give you my word that I will take this forward, and a commitment that we will learn from the best examples. You know that we are about to publish the carers strategies. With regard to the section on young carers, I hope that schemes like this will show up when the strategies are presented.

Gwasanaethau Podiatreg

9. Christine Chapman: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau podiatreg yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0187(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Directors of therapies and health science in all health boards provide board-level clinical leadership for podiatry services. NHS resources are targeted toward patients with a medical need, including patients with diabetes and peripheral vascular disorders, but health boards have a responsibility for determining the level of service in their areas.

Christine Chapman: Minister, a number of elderly constituents have recently raised the issue of podiatry services with me, and they have been informed by practice nurses that nail-cutting and skin care are no longer part of NHS podiatry services, but that they should do it themselves or ask a family member to help. For those who are visually impaired, this is very difficult and many have no relatives to assist with this task. Do you agree that this situation is unacceptable, and will you look into the matter?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. I wrote to the chief executives of health boards in February of this year, advising them that services need to be fit for purpose and that they needed to adhere to recommendations that have been brought forward through work with the podiatry profession. I also copied the letter to the directors of social services, because this is very much a health and social services integration issue as well. The health boards have been asked to look at this issue, and those services should definitely be available to those people who have no relatives to assist or are visually impaired.

bwysigrwydd cynlluniau fel hyn. Felly, rwy'n addo ichi y byddaf yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn, ac yn ymrwymo y byddwn yn dysgu o'r enghreifftiau gorau. Gwyddoch ein bod ar fin cyhoeddi'r strategaethau ar gyfer gofalwyr. O ran yr adran ar ofalwyr ifanc, rwy'n gobeithio y bydd cynlluniau fel hyn yn dod i'r amlwg pan fydd y strategaethau'n cael eu cyflwyno.

Podiatry Services

9. Christine Chapman: *Will the Minister make a statement on podiatry services in Wales. OAQ(4)0187(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Y cyfarwyddwyr therapïau a gwyddorau iechyd ym mhob bwrdd iechyd sy'n darparu'r arweinyddiaeth glinigol ar lefel bwrdd ar gyfer gwasanaethau podiatreg. Caiff adnoddau'r GIG eu targedu tuag at gleifion sydd ag angen meddygol, gan gynnwys cleifion â diabetes ac anhwylderau fasgwlaidd ymylol, ond y byrddau iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am bennu lefel y gwasanaeth yn eu hardaloedd.

Christine Chapman: Weinidog, mae nifer o etholwyr oedrannus wedi codi mater gwasanaethau podiatreg gyda mi yn ddiweddar, ac maent wedi cael gwybod gan nyrsys practis nad yw torri ewinedd na gofal croen yn rhan o wasanaethau podiatreg y GIG mwyach, ond y dylent wneud hynny eu hunain neu ofyn i aelod o'r teulu eu helpu. I'r rhai sydd â nam ar eu golwg, mae hyn yn anodd iawn ac mae llawer ohonynt heb berthnasau i'w helpu gyda'r dasg hon. A ydych yn cytuno bod y sefyllfa hon yn annerbyniol, ac a wnewch chi ystyried y mater?

Lesley Griffiths: Gwnaf. Ysgrifennais at brif weithredwyr y byrddau iechyd ym mis Chwefror eleni, gan roi gwybod iddynt fod angen i wasanaethau fod yn addas at y diben a bod angen iddynt gadw at argymhellion a gyflwynwyd drwy weithio gyda'r proffesiwn podiatreg. Anfonais gopïau o'r llythyr hefyd at y cyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gan ei fod hefyd yn fater o integreiddio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Gofynnwyd i'r byrddau iechyd ystyried y mater hwn, a dylai'r gwasanaethau hynny yn bendant fod ar gael i'r bobl hynny nad oes ganddynt berthnasau i'w helpu neu

sydd â nam ar eu golwg.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Minister, podiatry is one of the most overlooked aspects of diabetes care and management, but I have to say that we have a good record in Betsi Cadwaladr. However, I am concerned about services being available across Wales, because over 20% of Welsh hospital sites have no in-patient podiatry service for people with diabetes. How are you working with the all-Wales diabetes forum to ensure that the proposed community hospital hubs across Wales are most effective?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Weinidog, podiatreg yn un o'r agweddau ar ofal a rheoli diabetes a gaiff ei hanwybyddu fwyaf, ond rhaid imi ddweud bod gennym record dda yn ardal Betsi Cadwaladr. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n bryderus ynghylch argaeledd gwasanaethau ledled Cymru, oherwydd nid oes gan dros 20% o safleoedd ysbytai Cymru wasanaeth podiatreg cleifion mewnol ar gyfer pobl sydd â diabetes. Sut rydych yn gweithio gyda fforwm diabetes Cymru gyfan i sicrhau bod y canolfannau ysbytai cymunedol arfaethedig ledled Cymru mor effeithiol â phosibl?

Lesley Griffiths: It is really important that podiatry services are available to individuals who have medical conditions—diabetes is obviously one that I have mentioned. It is for health boards to ensure that they develop local service models to meet the standards that are required through a partnership with podiatry, voluntary groups and the third sector.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'n bwysig iawn bod gwasanaethau podiatreg ar gael i unigolion sydd â chyflyrau meddygol—mae diabetes yn amlwg yn un yr wyf wedi ei grybwyll. Mater i'r byrddau iechyd yw sicrhau eu bod yn datblygu modelau gwasanaeth lleol i gyflawni'r safonau sy'n ofynnol drwy bartneriaeth gyda phodiatreg, grwpiau gwirfoddol a'r trydydd sector.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

10. Paul Davies: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y deuddeg mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0177(HSS)*

10. Paul Davies: *Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for the next twelve months. OAQ(4)0177(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Our plans and priorities for the health service for the whole of Wales can be found in our programme for government and 'Together for Health'.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru gyfan i'w gweld yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu a 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd'.

Paul Davies: I am grateful to the Minister for that answer. The main priority for my constituents is to ensure that health services are not downgraded. As has already been said, Pembrokeshire residents are once again outside the Senedd today, protesting against Hywel Dda Local Health Board's plans, which include closing the special care baby unit at Withybush General Hospital. You have made it absolutely clear that you will not comment or express your views on LHB plans while the consultation process is ongoing. However, as you know, Hywel Dda health board's consultation process ends next week. Will the Minister therefore tell us whether she will be releasing a statement outlining her views and the Government's views, so that we can fully scrutinise the final

Paul Davies: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Prif flaenoriaeth fy etholwyr yw sicrhau nad yw gwasanaethau iechyd yn cael eu hisraddio. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae trigolion Sir Benfro unwaith eto y tu allan i'r Senedd heddiw, yn protestio yn erbyn cynlluniau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, sy'n cynnwys cau'r uned gofal arbennig i fabanod yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Llwynhelyg. Rydych wedi dweud yn hollol glir na fyddwch yn gwneud sylwadau nac yn mynegi eich barn ar gynlluniau Byrddau Iechyd Lleol tra bod y broses ymgynghori yn mynd rhagddi. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, mae proses ymgynghori Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda yn dod i ben yr wythnos nesaf. A wnaiff y Gweinidog felly ddweud wrthym a fydd yn

proposals? These sorts of changes could have a huge impact on my constituents in Pembrokeshire.

Lesley Griffiths: It is not that I will not pass comment; it is that I cannot. I have a quasi-judicial position, and it is not that I will not, but that I cannot.

In relation to your final point, as the consultation plans come through, due process will have to be followed, but ultimately, I will be responsible. You mentioned yesterday—I am not sure whether it was to the First Minister or the Minister for business—that you would like to see an all-Wales statement and I make a commitment to doing that in due course.

Kenneth Skates: The UK Government recently undertook a consultation on changes being planned for the independent living fund. Local groups in my constituency have raised grave concerns about how the funding changes could impact on the lives of extremely vulnerable people, particularly the proposed reallocation of ILF funding to local authorities. Minister, what work are you doing to influence the ILF changes, and what steps are you taking to ensure that disabled people are able to live as independent a life as possible?

Lesley Griffiths: You raise a very important point, and I fully appreciate the very real anxiety that exists among ILF recipients about the UK Government's proposals to close the fund. Currently, about 1,900 disabled people are supported by ILF in Wales, and I am sure that we have all received representations from our constituents who are understandably very fearful that they may lose their existing packages and, with that, the capacity to continue living independently in the community. The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services will be seeking a meeting with the new Minister for Disabled People in due course. Although the UK

rhyddhau datganiad yn amlinellu ei barn a barn y Llywodraeth, fel y gallwn graffu'n llawn ar y cynigion terfynol? Gallai'r mathau hyn o newidiadau gael effaith enfawr ar fy etholwyr yn Sir Benfro.

Lesley Griffiths: Nid gwrthod gwneud sylwadau ydw i; y ffaith amdani yw ni allaf wneud hynny. Mae gen i swydd led-farnwrol, ac felly nid mater o wrthod mohono, ond ni allaf.

Mewn perthynas â'ch pwynt olaf, wrth i gynlluniau'r ymgynghoriad gael eu cyflwyno, bydd yn rhaid dilyn y broses briodol, ond yn y pen draw, fi fydd yn gyfrifol. Soniasoch ddoe—nid wyf yn siŵr p'un ai i'r Prif Weinidog neu'r Trefnydd—y byddech yn hoffi gweld datganiad ar gyfer Cymru gyfan ac ymrwymaf i wneud hynny maes o law.

Kenneth Skates: Cynhaliodd Llywodraeth y DU ymgynghoriad yn ddiweddar ar newidiadau a gynlluniwyd i'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol. Mae grwpiau lleol yn fy etholaeth wedi mynegi pryderon difrifol ynglŷn â sut y gallai'r newidiadau ariannu effeithio ar fywydau pobl sy'n agored iawn i niwed, yn enwedig y cynnig i ailddyrrannu arian y gronfa byw'n annibynnol i awdurdodau lleol. Weinidog, pa waith rydych yn ei wneud i ddylanwadu ar y newidiadau i'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol, a pha gamau rydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn gallu byw bywyd mor annibynnol ag y bo modd?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig iawn, ac rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'n llawn y pryder gwirioneddol ymhlith y rhai sy'n cael arian o'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol am gynigion Llywodraeth y DU i gau'r gronfa. Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 1,900 o bobl anabl yn cael cymorth gan y gronfa yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n sicr bod pob un ohonom wedi derbyn sylwadau gan ein hetholwyr sydd, yn ddealladwy, yn ofnus iawn y gallant golli eu pecynnau presennol ac, yn sgîl hynny, y gallu i barhau i fyw'n annibynnol yn y gymuned. Bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gofyn am gyfarfod â'r Gweinidog Pobl Anabl newydd maes o law. Er nad yw Llywodraeth

Government has not yet announced its final decision, it does seem very likely that the fund will close and that the funding will be devolved to Wales, so I know that the Deputy Minister is seeking such a meeting to take the issue forward. It is important that we are reassured as a Government that all ILF recipients are fully engaged in the developmental process of the transitional arrangements, if that does happen, and that the level of any transfer is sufficient to meet their ongoing needs.

The Leader of Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Minister, we know that people in rural areas in particular are suffering from cancer poverty, which is partly caused by the costs people incur when travelling long distances for treatment. This problem is not confined to cancer patients, of course; anyone who has to travel for treatment or to visit someone in hospital will face significant transport costs as a result, and they are of course going up. Plaid Cymru would like to see a better patient transport system for Wales. We would like to see one that reimburses people for the costs they incur when it is necessary for them to travel. Do you have any plans to alleviate some of the costs that patients face when they are travelling for treatment?

Lesley Griffiths: Macmillan produced a very good document report on cancer poverty, but you are right that it obviously affects people with other diseases also. I have mentioned before that I met yesterday with my colleague Carl Sargeant, the Minister for Communities and Local Government, to talk about transport, and there are schemes available that can help people with such costs, but it is something that is going to have to be looked at within reconfiguration plans, and something that I have discussed with health boards.

Peter Black: You know that the health boards across south Wales are engaging, not consulting, on reconfiguration plans that could see the Princess of Wales Hospital in my region lose its full maternity and accident and emergency services. What reassurances

y DU wedi cyhoeddi ei phenderfyniad terfynol eto, mae'n ymddangos yn debygol iawn y bydd y gronfa yn cau ac y bydd y cyllid yn cael ei ddatganoli i Gymru, felly gwn fod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn awyddus i gael cyfarfod o'r fath i symud y mater yn ei flaen. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael sicrwydd fel Llywodraeth bod pawb sy'n cael arian o'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol yn cymryd rhan lawn yn y broses o ddatblygu'r trefniadau trosiannol, os bydd hynny'n digwydd, a bod unrhyw arian a drosglwyddir yn ddigonol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion parhaus.

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Weinidog, gwyddom fod pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn arbennig yn dioddef o dlodi canser, sy'n cael ei achosi yn rhannol gan y costau y mae pobl yn mynd iddynt wrth deithio pellteroedd hir am driniaeth. Nid yw'r broblem hon yn gyfyngedig i gleifion canser, wrth gwrs; bydd unrhyw un sy'n gorfod teithio i gael triniaeth neu i ymweld â rhywun yn yr ysbyty yn wynebu costau trafnidiaeth sylweddol o ganlyniad i hynny, ac mae'r costau hyn, wrth gwrs, yn cynyddu. Byddai Plaid Cymru yn hoffi gweld system drafnidiaeth well i gleifion yng Nghymru. Byddem yn hoffi gweld system sy'n ad-dalu pobl am y costau a ddaw i'w rhan pan fo rhaid iddynt deithio. A oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau i liniaru rhai o'r costau y mae cleifion yn eu hwynebu pan fyddant yn teithio i gael triniaeth?

Lesley Griffiths: Lluniodd Macmillan ddogfen dda iawn ar dlodi canser, ond rydych yn gywir ei fod yn amlwg yn effeithio ar bobl â chlefydau eraill hefyd. Rwyf wedi crybwyll eisoes imi gyfarfod ddoe â'm cyd-Aelod Carl Sargeant, y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, i drafod trafnidiaeth, ac mae cynlluniau ar gael sy'n gallu helpu pobl gyda chostau o'r fath, ond mae'n rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid ei ystyried fel rhan o gynlluniau ad-drefnu, ac yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i drafod gyda byrddau ieched.

Peter Black: Byddwch yn gwybod bod y byrddau ieched ar draws y de yn ymgysylltu, nid yn ymgynghori, ar gynlluniau ad-drefnu a allai olygu y bydd Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru yn fy rhanbarth yn colli ei wasanaethau mamolaeth a'i wasanaethau damweiniau ac

can you give to my constituents in terms of those plans?

Lesley Griffiths: South Wales health boards are engaging at the present time and then they will be going out to formal consultation in January. It is really important that all Assembly Members, elected representatives and members of the public engage in those engagement and consultation plans.

Darren Millar: Minister, one of the issues that we think ought to be a greater priority is the issue of cancer care. You will be aware that cancer waiting times have been published today that suggest that one in seven patients who have been diagnosed via the urgent suspected cancer route are not receiving their treatment within the 62-day target. In fact, the target has not been met since the First Minister took office. What action are you taking in order to put that right?

Lesley Griffiths: The large majority of patients are seen within the target time. In relation to the 62 days, the number of patients is relatively small and that can send the percentages one way or the other. Interventions are often complex. However, it is something that does concern me. I raised the issue with my chairs when I met them about three weeks ago. I have also written and reminded the chairs of the importance of this target, and I do expect to see the backlog cleared and improvement by early 2013.

Darren Millar: Minister, you will be aware that only one of the six LHBs met this particular target. Is it not becoming increasingly clear that LHBs are struggling to meet all their targets, given the huge financial pressure that they are under as a result of your Government's record-breaking NHS cuts? Would you agree with me that one way to demonstrate a clear commitment to cancer care as a priority would be through the establishment of a cancer treatment fund in order to open access to modern treatments such as drug and radiotherapy treatments that are not available in Wales, but are available

achosion brys i gyd. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i'm hetholwyr mewn perthynas â'r cynlluniau hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae byrddau iechyd y de yn ymgysylltu ar hyn o bryd ac yna byddant yn cynnal ymgynghoriad ffurfiol ym mis Ionawr. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad, cynrychiolwyr etholedig ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn cymryd rhan yn y cynlluniau ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori hynny.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, un o'r materion y credwn y dylid rhoi mwy o flaenoriaeth iddo yw gofal canser. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod amseroedd aros ar gyfer cleifion canser wedi cael eu cyhoeddi heddiw sy'n awgrymu nad yw un o bob saith o gleifion sydd wedi cael diagnosis drwy'r llwybr achosion brys yr amheuir bod canser arnynt yn derbyn eu triniaeth o fewn y targed o 62 diwrnod. Yn wir, ni lwyddwyd i gyrraedd y targed ers i'r Prif Weinidog fod yn ei swydd. Pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd er mwyn unioni hynny?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o gleifion yn cael eu gweld o fewn yr amser targed. Mewn perthynas â'r 62 diwrnod, mae nifer y cleifion yn gymharol fach a gall hynny effeithio ar y canrannau y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Mae ymyriadau yn aml yn gymhleth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhywbeth sy'n peri pryder imi. Codais y mater gyda fy nghadeiryddion pan gyfarfûm â hwy dair wythnos yn ôl. Rwyf hefyd wedi ysgrifennu at y cadeiryddion i'w hatgoffa o bwysigrwydd y targed hwn, a disgwyliaf weld y bydd yr ôl-groniad yn lleihau ac yn gwella erbyn dechrau 2013.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol mai dim ond un o'r chwe bwrdd iechyd lleol wnaeth gyrraedd y targed hwn. Onid yw'n dod yn fwyfwy amlwg bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn ei chael hi'n anodd cyrraedd eu holl dargedau, o ystyried y pwysau ariannol enfawr sydd arnynt o ganlyniad i doriadau eich Llywodraeth i'r GIG nas gwelwyd eu tebyg o'r blaen? A fydddech yn cytuno â mi mai un ffordd o ddangos ymrwymiad clir i ofal canser fel blaenoriaeth yw drwy sefydlu cronfa triniaeth canser er mwyn agor mynediad i driniaethau modern fel triniaethau cyffuriau a

in England, and to allow people to access their treatment more locally than is currently the case?

Lesley Griffiths: Perhaps if the UK Government had not cut the Welsh Government's funding so severely we would be able to give the health boards more money. In relation to the cancer drugs fund, it is a very well-rehearsed argument. I do not think that a cancer drugs fund is the right way to go for Wales. We spend more per head on cancer treatment in Wales than they do in England. Specialists have said to me that if we have a cancer drugs fund, they will want one for their specialities—an ophthalmology drugs fund, or a multiple sclerosis drugs fund. That is not the way forward.

radiotherapi nad ydynt ar gael yng Nghymru, ond sydd ar gael yn Lloegr, a galluogi pobl i gael triniaeth yn fwy lleol nag y maent ar hyn o bryd?

Lesley Griffiths: Efallai pe na fyddai Llywodraeth y DU wedi torri cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru mor ddifrifol y byddem yn gallu rhoi mwy o arian i'r byrddau iechyd. Mewn perthynas â'r gronfa cyffuriau cancer, mae'n ddadl gyfarwydd iawn. Ni chredaf mai sefydlu cronfa cyffuriau cancer yw'r peth cywir i'w wneud yng Nghymru. Rydym yn gwario mwy y pen ar driniaeth cancer yng Nghymru nag y maent yn Lloegr. Mae arbenigwyr wedi dweud wrthyf os cawn gronfa cyffuriau cancer, y byddant am gael cronfa ar gyfer eu harbenigeddau hwythau—cronfa cyffuriau offthalmoleg, neu gronfa cyffuriau sglerosis ymledol. Nid dyna'r ffordd ymlaen.

Oriau Agor Meddygfeydd Meddygon Teulu

Opening Hours of GP Surgeries

11. Mike Hedges: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gynnydd sydd wedi cael ei wneud tuag at ymestyn oriau agor meddygfeydd meddygon teulu min nos a dros benwythnosau. OAQ(4)0180(HSS)*

11. Mike Hedges: *Will the Minister outline what progress has been made towards extending the opening hours of GP surgeries during evening and weekends. OAQ(4)0180(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Good progress continues to be made with the first stage of the commitment, which focuses on reducing lunch-time and half-day closing and enhancing GP access between 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. From 2013-14 the focus is on improving access after 6.30 p.m. Improving access at the weekend will commence in 2014-15.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae cynnydd da yn parhau i gael ei wneud o ran cam cyntaf yr ymrwymiad, sy'n canolbwyntio ar leihau achosion o gau dros amser cinio a chau am hanner diwrnod a gwella mynediad at feddygon teulu rhwng 5 p.m. a 6.30 p.m. O 2013-14 bydd y ffocws ar wella mynediad ar ôl 6.30 p.m. Bydd gwella mynediad dros y penwythnos yn dechrau yn 2014-15.

2.15 p.m.

Mike Hedges: I thank the Minister for that response. This is an issue on which I get contacted regularly by constituents in Swansea, particularly those who are in employment and have childcare responsibilities. Do you agree that delivering on this manifesto commitment will be essential to meeting the health needs of the people of Wales? Do you also agree that the Department of Health in England has a lot to learn from the innovative health policy that is being put forward by this Welsh Labour

Mike Hedges: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Mae hwn yn fater y mae etholwyr yn Abertawe, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gweithio ac sydd â chyfrifoldebau gofal plant, yn cysylltu â mi'n rheolaidd yn ei gylch. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd cyflawni'r ymrwymiad maniffesto hwn yn hanfodol i ddiwallu anghenion iechyd pobl Cymru? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod gan yr Adran Iechyd yn Lloegr lawer i'w ddysgu oddi wrth y polisi iechyd arloesol sy'n cael ei gyflwyno gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru?

Government?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, absolutely. I am always happy for the Department of Health to learn from us. Access to GPs is an issue that concerns a large number of people. Improving the accessibility of GP services for working people by ensuring that appointments are available at times convenient to them is a key Welsh Government commitment. At present, health boards are reviewing current provision and are working with general practices to identify solutions to improve access. However, we have made good progress in relation to the first stage of this commitment in reducing half-day and lunchtime closures, and we are focused on more appointments being made available between 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Antoinette Sandbach: I suppose, Minister, that we should be grateful that at least the Welsh health service did not make the same mistake as the UK Labour Government in wasting £12 billion on a computer system that did not work.

In relation to access to GPs, no additional funding has been allocated to this project. Part of the problem is that GP contracts, which were negotiated under the former Labour Government, effectively meant that services were reduced, particularly in rural areas. What are you doing about access in rural areas to an out-of-hours service?

Lesley Griffiths: I have had a review of out-of-hours services and I am currently considering the report. For the record, I have no plans to renegotiate GP contracts.

Simon Thomas: As you know, Minister, the proposals to close minor injury units at places such as Blaenau Ffestiniog and Tenby will have an effect on GP surgeries. For example, in Tenby, the consultation document states clearly that no closure can take place until a GP surgery is able to offer extended hours. However, GPs in Pembrokeshire want to

Lesley Griffiths: Ydw, yn llwyr. Rwyf bob amser yn hapus i'r Adran Iechyd ddysgu oddi wrthym. Mae mynediad at feddygon teulu yn fater sy'n peri pryder i nifer fawr o bobl. Un o ymrwymadau allweddol Llywodraeth Cymru yw gwella hygyrchedd gwasanaethau meddygon teulu i bobl sy'n gweithio drwy sicrhau bod apwyntiadau ar gael ar adegau sy'n gyfleus iddynt. Ar hyn o bryd, mae byrddau iechyd yn adolygu'r ddarpariaeth bresennol ac yn gweithio gyda phractisau cyffredinol i ganfod atebion i wella mynediad. Fodd bynnag, rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da mewn perthynas â cham cyntaf yr ymrwymiad hwn i leihau achosion o gau am hanner diwrnod a thros amser cinio, ac rydym yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod mwy o apwyntiadau ar gael rhwng 5 p.m. a 6.30 p.m.

Antoinette Sandbach: Mae'n debyg, Weinidog, y dylem fod yn ddiolchgar o leiaf na wnaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yr un camgymeriad â Llywodraeth Lafur y DU a gwastraffu £12 biliwn ar system gyfrifiadurol nad oedd yn gweithio.

Mewn perthynas â mynediad at feddygon teulu, nid oes unrhyw arian ychwanegol wedi'i ddyrannu i'r prosiect hwn. Rhan o'r broblem yw bod contractau meddygon teulu, a gafodd eu negodi o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol, yn golygu bod llai o wasanaethau ar gael i bob pwrpas, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Beth ydych yn ei wneud ynghylch mynediad mewn ardaloedd gwledig i wasanaeth y tu allan i oriau?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf wedi trefnu adolygiad o wasanaethau y tu allan i oriau ac rwyf wrthi'n ystyried yr adroddiad. Ar gyfer y cofnod, nid oes gennyf gynlluniau i ailnegodi contractau meddygon teulu.

Simon Thomas: Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, bydd y cynigion i gau unedau mân anafiadau mewn mannau megis Blaenau Ffestiniog a Dinbych-y-pysgod yn cael effaith ar feddygfeydd meddygon teulu. Er enghraifft, yn Ninbych-y-pysgod, mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori yn dweud yn glir na ellir cau hyd nes y bydd meddygfa meddygon teulu yn gallu

know what the deal is in order to offer those extended hours. What are you doing to ensure that these extended hours will truly be extended hours and not just a reshaping of the current hours?

cynnig oriau estynedig. Fodd bynnag, mae meddygon teulu yn Sir Benfro am wybod beth yw'r sefyllfa er mwyn cynnig yr oriau estynedig hynny. Beth ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau y bydd yr oriau estynedig yn oriau estynedig yng ngwir ystyr y gair ac y byddwch yn gwneud mwy na dim ond aildrefnu'r oriau presennol?

Lesley Griffiths: We are taking a staged approach to GP access. In relation to the specific point that you raise, perhaps you could write to me and I will take it up with Hywel Dda Local Health Board.

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym yn ymdrin â mynediad at feddygon teulu fesul cam. O ran y pwynt penodol a godir gennych, efallai y gallech ysgrifennu ataf a byddaf yn ei godi gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda.

Cwestiynau i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol Questions to the Counsel General

The Presiding Officer: Question 1, OAQ(4)0038(CGE), is withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 1, OAQ(4)0038(CGE), yn ôl.

Sylwadau

2. Kenneth Skates: *Pa sylwadau diweddar y mae'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol wedi'u gwneud am faterion sy'n effeithio ar Gymru.* OAQ(4)0039(CGE)

The Counsel General (Theodore Huckle): Good afternoon, everyone. I make representations as appropriate on legal matters that affect Wales. Recently, I have responded to consultations on introducing fees for using employment tribunals and on judicial disciplinary procedures and made representations about the process for appointing judges to ensure the best interests of Wales are taken into account.

Kenneth Skates: As you mentioned, the UK Government announced in July its intention to introduce a fee of up to £1,200 for individuals wishing to pursue claims at an employment tribunal. The Trades Union Congress, alongside individual trade unions, has registered its total opposition to the plan and fears that workers could be denied their rightful and fair access to justice. What representations have you made to the UK Government to ensure that Welsh workers, particularly those on low wages, are able to take valid employment disputes to court and

Representations

2. Kenneth Skates: *What recent representations has the Counsel General made on matters affecting Wales.* OAQ(4)0039(CGE)

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol (Theodore Huckle): Prynhawn da, bawb. Byddaf yn gwneud sylwadau fel y bo'n briodol ar faterion cyfreithiol sy'n effeithio ar Gymru. Yn ddiweddar, rwyf wedi ymateb i ymgynghoriadau ar gyflwyno ffioedd am ddefnyddio tribiwnlysoedd cyflogaeth ac ar weithdrefnau disgyblu barnwrol ac wedi gwneud sylwadau am y broses penodi barnwyr i sicrhau bod buddiannau Cymru yn cael eu hystyried.

Kenneth Skates: Fel y dywedaso, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU ym mis Gorffennaf ei bwriad i gyflwyno ffi o hyd at £1,200 ar unigolion sy'n dymuno mynd ar drywydd hawliadau mewn tribiwnlys cyflogaeth. Mae Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur, ochr yn ochr ag undebau llafur unigol, wedi cofrestru ei gwrthwynebiad llwyr i'r cynllun ac mae'n ofni y gallai gweithwyr gael eu hamddifadu rhag cael mynediad cyfiawn a theg at gyfiawnder. Pa sylwadau ydych wedi'u gwneud i Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau bod gweithwyr Cymru, yn enwedig y rhai ar

are not priced out of the justice system?

Theodore Huckle: The representations that I made about this were that, as a matter of principle, it was my view that fees should not be charged to people approaching the employment tribunal, although I know that there is a considerable body of opinion that works the other way. The particular difficulty that arises with the employment tribunal, however, is that—as those of us old enough will remember—they were set up specifically to avoid the costs associated with most other forms of litigation. Therefore, legal aid was never available to applicants to tribunals and applicants were left in the position of having to seek to make their claims for unfair dismissal—and, later on, discrimination and all sorts of other claims—without necessarily having the benefit of legal advice and therefore without sometimes being able to identify to what extent they had a good claim or not. The result was that they made their claims, sometimes with the benefit of assistance from unions—through union advisers and so on—and sometimes, if they could afford it, by going to a solicitor, and they would normally be referred, within the structure of the employment tribunals, to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which would seek to arrange mediation services and broker a settlement. If not, their claims would be heard by a receptive tribunal not bound so strictly by the normal rules of evidence and able to help the applicants to bring their claim forward at least on the facts. That is the history; we now have a proposition that anybody who wants to make a claim to any form of court or tribunal ought to be expected to pay for it. I do not agree with that in this particular context, and I made representations accordingly to the Ministry of Justice. I also stated that, if fees were to be required, they should be kept as low as possible.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: Rydym wedi gwrandio gyda diddordeb mawr ar sylwadau'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol, yn enwedig yn y Goruchaf Lys. A yw'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn cytuno ei bod yn syniad ardderchog bod cyfraith Cymru'n cael ei thrafod yn gyson yn

gyflogau isel, yn gallu mynd ag anghydfodau cyflogaeth dilys i'r llys ac nad ydynt yn cael eu prisio allan o'r system cyfiawnder?

Theodore Huckle: Y sylwadau a wneuthum am hyn oedd na ddylid, fel mater o egwyddor yn fy marn i, godi ffioedd ar bobl sy'n mynd i'r tribiwnlys cyflogaeth, er fy mod yn gwybod bod cryn dipyn o safbwyntiau croes. Yr anhawster penodol sy'n codi gyda'r tribiwnlys cyflogaeth, fodd bynnag, yw y cafodd ei sefydlu—fel bydd y rheini ohonom sy'n ddigon hen yn cofio—yn benodol i osgoi'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rhan fwyaf o'r mathau eraill o ymgyfreitha. Felly, nid oedd cymorth cyfreithiol fyth ar gael i ymgeiswyr i dribiwnlysoedd a'r canlyniad oedd bod ymgeiswyr yn gorfod ceisio gwneud eu hawliadau am ddiswyddo annheg—ac, yn ddiweddarach, hawliadau ynghylch gwahaniaethu a phob math o hawliadau eraill—heb o reidrwydd y fantais o gael cyngor cyfreithiol ac felly nid oeddent bob amser yn gwybod a oedd ganddynt hawliad da ai peidio. Y canlyniad oedd eu bod yn gwneud eu hawliadau, weithiau gyda'r fantais o gymorth gan yr undebau—drwy ymgynghorwyr undeb ac ati—ac weithiau, os gallent ei fforddio, drwy fynd at gyfreithiwr, a byddent fel arfer yn cael eu cyfeirio, o fewn strwythur y tribiwnlysoedd cyflogaeth, at y Gwasanaeth Cyngori, Cymodi a, Chyflafareddu a fyddai'n ceisio trefnu gwasanaethau cyfryngu a broceru setliad. Fel arall, byddai eu hawliadau yn cael eu clywed gan dribiwnlys derbyngar nad oedd mor gaeth i'r rheolau tystiolaeth arferol ac a oedd yn gallu helpu'r ymgeiswyr i gyflwyno eu hawliad o leiaf ar sail y ffeithiau. Dyna'r hanes; nawr mae gennym gynnig y dylai unrhyw un sydd eisiau gwneud hawliad i unrhyw fath o lys neu dribiwnlys dalu amdano. Nid wyf yn cytuno â hynny yn y cyd-destun penodol hwn, ac rwyf wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i'r perwyl hwnnw i'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder. Nodais hefyd, pe bai ffioedd yn cael eu cyflwyno, y dylid eu cadw mor isel ag y bo modd.

Lord Elis-Thomas: We have listened with great interest to the comments of the Counsel General, particularly in the Supreme Court. Does the Counsel General agree that it is an excellent idea that Welsh law should be discussed regularly in the Supreme Court in

y Goruchaf Lys er mwyn atgoffa pobl y Deyrnas Unedig eu bod bellach yn byw mewn cyfundrefn ffederal?

order to remind people in the UK that they now live in a federal system?

Theodore Huckle: Lord Elis-Thomas will not be surprised to hear my enthusiasm for the situation. Of course, there are always upsides and downsides. From the point of view of the profile of this legislature, I was happy to be in the Supreme Court. On the other hand, one has to recognise that the process of having to have those arguments inhibits the ability of this legislature to pass its legislation.

Theodore Huckle: Ni fydd fy mrwydfrydedd am y sefyllfa yn synnu'r Arglwydd Elis-Thomas. Wrth gwrs, mae manteision ac anfanteision bob amser. O safbwynt proffil y ddeddfwrfa hon, roeddwn yn fodlon iawn i fod yn y Goruchaf Lys. Ar y llaw arall, rhaid cydnabod bod y broses o orfod cael y dadleuon hynny yn cyfyngu ar allu'r ddeddfwrfa hon i basio ei deddfwriaeth.

Rhannu Cyngor Cyfreithiol

Sharing Legal Advice

3. Simon Thomas: *Beth yw canllawiau'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol ar gyfer rhannu cyngor cyfreithiol y Llywodraeth â Phwyllgorau deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad.* OAQ(4)0040(CGE)

3. Simon Thomas: *What are the Counsel General's guidelines for sharing the Government's legal advice with the Assembly's legislative Committees.* OAQ(4)0040(CGE)

The Counsel General: The Welsh Government's legal advice, like all legal advice, is confidential and subject to legal professional privilege. Any advice that I give as Counsel General is also subject to the convention on non-disclosure of law officers' advice.

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol: Mae cyngor cyfreithiol Llywodraeth Cymru, fel pob cyngor cyfreithiol, yn gyfrinachol ac yn ddarostyngedig i faint broffesiynol gyfreithiol. Bydd unrhyw gyngor a roddaf fel Cwnsler Cyffredinol hefyd yn ddarostyngedig i'r confensiwn ar beidio â datgelu cyngor gan swyddogion y gyfraith.

Simon Thomas: Diolch i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol am yr ateb yr oeddwn yn ei ddisgwyl ganddo. Wedi dweud hynny, fel yr ydym newydd ei glywed, mae Bil cyntaf Llywodraeth Cymru yn awr yn cael ei drafod yn y Goruchaf Lys oherwydd cwestiwn ynglŷn â'i statws. Roedd y Llywodraeth yn ymwybodol o'r cwestiynau hyn cyn i'r Bil ddod gerbron y Siambr hon, ond nid oedd y wybodaeth honno wedi cael ei rhannu â'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol, er enghraifft, na'r pwyllgor a oedd yn trafod y mater hwn. Oni fyddai'n cyfoethogi ein trafodion pe byddai'r wybodaeth honno o leiaf, os nad y cyngor cyfreithiol, yn cael ei rhannu â'r Cynulliad yn ehangach fel ein bod yn ymwybodol wrth benderfynu ar Ffiliau Cymru?

Simon Thomas: I thank the Counsel General for the answer that I expected from him. That said, as we have just heard, the first Welsh Government Bill is now being discussed in the Supreme Court because of a question regarding its status. The Government was aware of these questions before the Bill came before this Chamber, but that information was not shared with the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee, for example, or the committee discussing this matter. Would it not enhance our deliberations if that information at least, if not the legal advice, were shared with the Assembly more widely so that we are aware when we decide upon Welsh Bills?

Theodore Huckle: I do not think that that is something to which I can respond. It seems to me that will be a matter, when it arises, between the policy department and the

Theodore Huckle: Ni chredaf y gallaf ymateb i'r mater hwn. Mae'n ymddangos imi mai mater i'r adran bolisi a'r Comisiwn fydd hwn, pan fydd yn codi.

Commission.

Eluned Parrott: Counsel General, I find it difficult to imagine what your role is in this. However, the power to pass legislation rests with this Assembly and not with the Government. Our role of scrutiny is critical in the process of developing good law that does not then get challenged in the Supreme Court. If you, personally, have grounds for doubt, what is your role in this? Do you not agree that the phrase ‘trust me, I am a lawyer’ will just not do in cases such as this?

Theodore Huckle: I cannot remember the last time that I used the expression ‘trust me, I am a lawyer’. [*Laughter.*] What is the order—politicians, lawyers, journos?

The only answer that I can give, as I have said before—it is clear in the Government of Wales Act 2006—is that my role is twofold. First, I will advise the Government when asked to do so and not, for example, the Commission. Secondly, at the point at which a Bill is passed by this legislature, it is my obligation to consider whether I should refer it to the Supreme Court. There is a duality about that role, but I am at least clear about it.

Eluned Parrott: Gwnsler Cyffredinol, rwy’n ei chael hi’n anodd dychmygu beth yw eich rôl yn hyn. Fodd bynnag, y Cynulliad hwn sydd â’r pŵer i basio deddfwriaeth, nid y Llywodraeth. Mae ein rôl graffu yn hanfodol yn y broses o ddatblygu cyfraith dda na chaiff ei herio wedyn yn y Goruchaf Lys. Os oes gennych chi, yn bersonol, unrhyw sail dros amau, beth yw eich rôl yn hyn, onid ydych yn cytuno na fydd yr ymadrodd ‘ymddiriedwch ynof, rwy’n gyfreithiwr’ yn gwneud y tro mewn achosion fel hyn?

Theodore Huckle: Ni allaf gofio’r tro diwethaf imi ddefnyddio’r ymadrodd ‘ymddiriedwch ynof, rwy’n gyfreithiwr’. [*Chwerthin.*] Beth yw’r drefn—gwleidyddion, cyfreithwyr, newyddiadurwyr?

Yr unig ateb y gallaf ei roi, fel y dywedais o’r blaen—mae’n glir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006—yw bod fy rôl yn ddeublyg. Yn gyntaf, byddaf yn cynghori’r Llywodraeth ar gais ac nid, er enghraifft, y Comisiwn. Yn ail, pan gaiff Bil ei basio gan y ddeddfwrfa hon, mae’n ddyletswydd arnaf i ystyried a ddylwn ei gyfeirio at y Goruchaf Lys. Mae deuliaeth i’r rôl honno, ond rwyf i o leiaf yn glir ynghylch hynny.

Datganiad: Datganiad ar y Cyd â Llywodraeth y DU ar Ddiwygio’r Drefn Gyllido

Statement: Joint Statement with the UK Government on Funding Reform

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I am pleased that the Welsh Government and UK Government have today published a joint statement on funding reform for Wales. The full statement is included in the written statement that was issued to Assembly Members earlier today. A summary of the evidence that was considered in the talks leading up to today’s announcement, also agreed by both Governments, has been placed in the Members’ Library. A parallel announcement is being made today in the UK Parliament.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Mae’n bleser gennyf fod Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU heddiw wedi cyhoeddi datganiad ar y cyd ar ddiwygio’r drefn gyllido ar gyfer Cymru. Mae’r datganiad llawn wedi’i gynnwys yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig a roddwyd i Aelodau’r Cynulliad yn gynharach heddiw. Rhoddwyd crynodeb o’r dystiolaeth a ystyriwyd yn y trafodaethau a arweiniodd at gyhoeddiad heddiw, y cytunodd y ddwy Lywodraeth arni hefyd, yn Llyfrgell yr Aelodau. Caiff cyhoeddiad cyflin ei wneud heddiw yn Senedd y DU.

As Members are aware, for the past year, the financial reform process has moved forward

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae’r broses diwygio ariannol

on two separate, but related, tracks. The Silk commission, which reports to the UK Government, is looking at the case for devolution of new fiscal powers to Wales. In parallel, I have been engaged in a series of inter-governmental talks with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Those discussions have been constructive, robust and thorough.

The talks have focused on two key issues. First, we have been assessing the Welsh block grant and the issue of convergence in our relative funding. Secondly, we have been pressing the case for access to our existing borrowing powers in order to fund infrastructure projects and to support economic recovery. I would like to consider each aspect of the statement in turn and to set out why it is welcomed.

On the issue of the block grant, it is worth recapping the key features and anomalies of the current funding system. Convergence is an in-built feature of the Barnett formula. The so-called 'Barnett squeeze' tends to drive down our funding for devolved public services relative to England over time. However, one of the more unusual aspects of Barnett is that this squeeze comes to a stop if budgets are flat in cash terms. If budgets fall in cash terms, the squeeze can temporarily go into reverse. There is no rationale for these fluctuations; they are simply haphazard features of the formula.

The UK Government's spending plans for the next few years are likely to deliver budgets for Wales that are broadly flat in cash terms. For that reason, we are unlikely to see significant convergence in the near term. There may, in fact, be a small amount of divergence in some years. In other words, our relative funding may rise, even while our budgets remain highly constrained in absolute terms. However, once spending starts to increase in cash terms—even if it continues to fall in real terms—under the Barnett formula, convergence is very likely to resume.

wedi mynd rhagddi gan ddilyn dau lwybr gwahanol ond cysylltiedig. Mae comisiwn Silk, sy'n atebol i Lywodraeth y DU, yn ystyried yr achos dros ddatganoli pwerau ariannol newydd i Gymru. Ar yr un pryd, bûm yn cymryd rhan mewn cyfres o drafodaethau rhynglywodraethol gyda Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys. Bu'r trafodaethau hynny yn adeiladol, yn gadarn ac yn drylwyr.

Canolbwyntiodd y trafodaethau ar ddau fater allweddol. Yn gyntaf, buom yn asesu grant bloc Cymru a'r mater o gydgyfeirio yn ein cyllid cymharol. Yn ail, buom yn pwysleisio'r achos dros allu defnyddio ein pwerau benthyg presennol er mwyn ariannu prosiectau seilwaith ac ategu'r broses o adfer yr economi. Hoffwn ystyried pob agwedd ar y datganiad yn ei thro a nodi pam y caiff ei groesawu.

O ran y grant bloc, mae'n werth ailadrodd nodweddion allweddol ac anomaledau'r system gyllido bresennol. Mae cydgyfeiriant yn un o nodweddion cynhenid fformiwla Barnett. Mae 'gwasgfa Barnett', fel y'i gelwir, yn tueddu i leihau'r cyllid a ddysennir gennym i wasanaethau cyhoeddus datganoledig o gymharu â Lloegr dros gyfnod o amser. Fodd bynnag, un o agweddau mwyaf anarferol Barnett yw'r ffaith bod y wasgfa hon yn cael ei hatal os bydd cyllidebau yn wastad yn nhermau arian parod. Os bydd cyllidebau'n gostwng yn nhermau arian parod, gall y wasgfa fynd am yn ôl dros dro. Nid oes unrhyw resymeg dros yr amrywiadau hyn; maent megis nodweddion damweiniol y fformiwla.

Mae cynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer y blynyddoedd nesaf yn debygol o bennu cyllidebau cymharol wastad i Gymru yn nhermau arian parod. Fel y cyfryw, nid ydym yn debygol o weld cydgyfeiriant sylweddol yn y dyfodol agos. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n bosibl y bydd rhywfaint o ddargyfeiriant ambell i flwyddyn. Hynny yw, mae'n bosibl y bydd ein cyllid cymharol yn codi, hyd yn oed pan fydd ein cyllidebau yn parhau yn gyfyngedig iawn mewn termau absoliwt. Fodd bynnag, unwaith y bydd lefelau gwariant yn dechrau codi yn nhermau arian parod—hyd yn oed os byddant yn parhau i ostwng mewn termau real—o dan fformiwla Barnett, mae cydgyfeiriant yn

debygol iawn o ailddechrau.

The joint statement includes recognition by the UK Government, for the first time, of these central facts. The independent Holtham commission drew this to our attention in its first report, which received cross-party support in recognition of the need to address these adverse impacts. It is important that the UK Government has now acknowledged the convergent properties of our funding system. Having established a joint understanding on these fundamental points, the statement goes on to spell out the agreement that has been reached with the UK Government for funding reform for Wales.

A new process will now operate in future to address convergence. In advance of each spending review, the Welsh Government and UK Government will jointly review the future path of our relative funding. If convergence is forecast to occur over the course of the review, it will trigger action to address the issue. It is important to note that discussions will be initiated when convergence is forecast to occur, based on an assessment that will be made before spending review decisions are finalised. We will not have to wait for further convergence to actually happen before the process gets under way.

The UK Government has not yet announced when the next spending review will be held, but it is very likely to take place within the next two years. Therefore, we can be confident that the joint review of future convergence will happen soon. The Welsh Government is fully engaged to play a proactive role in that process as a result of the constructive outcome of our inter-governmental talks.

The statement does not include a commitment to Barnett reform or a specific floor. Let me be absolutely clear: Barnett reform remains our goal. In the longer term, I continue to believe that the block-grant element of any financial settlement should be based on needs. From previous debates, I know that these goals are widely shared in this Chamber, as well as much further afield. However, the statement does provide us with

Yn y datganiad ar y cyd, mae Llywodraeth y DU, am y tro cyntaf, yn cydnabod y ffeithiau canolog hyn. Tynnodd comisiwn annibynnol Holtham ein sylw at hyn yn ei adroddiad cyntaf, a gafodd gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol am gydnabod yr angen i ymdrin â'r effeithiau andwyol hyn. Mae'n bwysig bod Llywodraeth y DU bellach wedi cydnabod priodoleddau cydgyfeiriol ein system gyllido. Ar ôl cadarnhau bod y ddwy ochr yn deall y pwyntiau sylfaenol hyn, mae'r datganiad yn mynd rhagddo i nodi manylion y cytundeb a wnaed gyda Llywodraeth y DU i ddiwygio'r drefn gyllido ar gyfer Cymru.

Bydd proses newydd bellach yn gweithredu yn y dyfodol i ymdrin â chydgyfeiriant. Cyn pob adolygiad o wariant, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn cynnal adolygiad ar y cyd o lwybr ein cyllid cymharol ar gyfer y dyfodol. Os rhagwelir achosion o gydgyfeiriant fel rhan o'r adolygiad, rhoddir camau ar waith i ymdrin â'r mater. Mae'n bwysig nodi y cynhelir trafodaethau pan ragwelir achosion o gydgyfeiriant, yn seiliedig ar asesiad a gynhelir cyn gwneud penderfyniadau terfynol mewn perthynas â'r adolygiad o wariant. Ni fydd yn rhaid inni aros am unrhyw achosion pellach o gydgyfeiriant cyn rhoi'r broses ar waith.

Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi eto pryd y cynhelir yr adolygiad nesaf o wariant, ond mae'n debygol iawn y caiff ei gynnal o fewn y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Felly, gallwn fod yn hyderus y caiff yr adolygiad ar y cyd o gydgyfeiriant yn y dyfodol ei gynnal yn fuan. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwbl barod i chwarae rhan ragweithiol yn y broses honno, diolch i ganlyniad adeiladol ein trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol.

Nid yw'r datganiad yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i ddiwygio Barnett na therfyn isaf penodol. Gadewch imi fod yn hollol glir: diwygio Barnett yw ein nod o hyd. Yn y tymor hwy, credaf o hyd y dylai elfen grant bloc unrhyw setliad ariannol fod yn seiliedig ar anghenion. O ddadleuon blaenorol, gwn fod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r nodau hyn yn y Siambr hon, a'r tu hwnt iddi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r datganiad yn rhoi dull newydd a diffiniedig

a new and well-defined mechanism that has the potential to resolve this issue for the longer term. We should also bear in mind the quirks of the Barnett formula that I mentioned previously, which, for once, are likely to operate in Wales's favour over the next few years. I know that some Members have expressed concern in the past that a funding floor, if introduced at too low a level, risked locking in underfunding for the long term. I hope that today's announcement will offer reassurance on that score.

Over the current spending review period, our relative funding position is unlikely to worsen and may well improve slightly. If that is how things turn out, Wales will, at a minimum, be no worse off. If that is not how things turn out, if the UK Government's spending plans change, and the Barnett squeeze is forecast to return, the new mechanism will come into effect before convergence occurs.

2.30 p.m.

Jane Hutt continues: Turning now to borrowing powers, the UK Government has accepted in the statement that the Welsh Government should be able to borrow, once it has a stream of revenue that is separate from the block grant. As I mentioned earlier, the case for tax devolution, which could provide an appropriate revenue stream to support borrowing, is being considered by the Silk commission. It would be wrong to speculate about the details of what the commission might propose, but the Welsh Government is on record as seeking some tax powers, so there is clearly an opportunity to make progress on both the taxation and borrowing elements of the financial reform agenda. As a result of our inter-governmental talks, the UK Government has stated that it is willing to consider the case for specific infrastructure projects to be funded via borrowing in advance of an independent revenue stream becoming available to the Welsh Government. This is a significant new development. The UK Government has not previously made a public commitment to consider such projects. This enables us to proceed with detailed discussions about the scope for Wales to borrow to finance specific capital projects in advance of any tax

inni a all ddatrys y mater hwn yn y tymor hwy. Dylem gofio hefyd nodweddion hynod fformiwla Barnett y soniais amdanynt yn flaenorol, sydd, am unwaith, yn debygol o weithredu er budd i Gymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf. Gwn fod rhai Aelodau wedi mynegi pryder yn y gorffennol bod perygl y gallai terfyn ariannu isaf, pe'i cyflwynwyd ar lefel rhy isel, arwain at sefyllfa o danariannu parhaus yn yr hirdymor. Gobeithio y bydd cyhoeddiad heddiw yn rhoi tawelwch meddwl yn hynny o beth.

Dros gyfnod yr adolygiad presennol o wariant, nid yw ein sefyllfa ariannol gymharol yn debygol o waethygu a gallai hyd yn oed wella ychydig. Os digwydd hynny, ni fydd Cymru ddim gwaeth ei byd, o leiaf. Os na ddigwydd hynny, os bydd cynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y DU yn newid, ac y rhagwelir y bydd gwasgfa Barnett yn dychwelyd, caiff y system newydd ei rhoi ar waith cyn i gydgyfeiriant ddigwydd.

Jane Hutt yn parhau: Gan droi yn awr at bwerau benthyg, mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi derbyn yn y datganiad y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru allu benthyg, unwaith y bydd ganddi ffrwd refeniw ar wahân i'r grant bloc. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae comisiwn Silk yn ystyried yr achos dros ddatganoli treth, a allai ddarparu ffrwd refeniw priodol i ategu benthyca. Byddai'n amhriodol ceisio dyfalu manylion yr hyn y gallai'r comisiwn ei gynnig, ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi datgan ar gofnod ei bod am rai pwerau treth, felly yn amlwg, mae hwn yn gyfle i wneud cynnydd o ran elfen trethiant ac elfen benthyca'r agenda diwygio ariannol. O ganlyniad i'n trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol, mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi datgan ei bod yn barod i ystyried yr achos dros ariannu prosiectau seilwaith penodol drwy fenthyca cyn bod ffrwd refeniw annibynnol ar gael i Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae hwn yn ddatblygiad newydd pwysig. Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi gwneud ymrwymiad cyhoeddus o'r blaen i ystyried prosiectau o'r fath. Mae hyn yn ein galluogi i fwrw ati â thrafodaethau manwl am y posibilrwydd y gallai Cymru fenthyca i ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf penodol cyn y caiff pwerau treth eu datganoli. Mae trafodaethau

devolution. Talks at official level are already under way, and when I met with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury earlier today, I emphasised once more the potential benefits to Wales and the wider UK from making rapid progress on this crucial investment lever. I am meeting him again in November to take that forward.

As Members are well aware, the fiscal outlook at UK level is extremely challenging, and the Welsh Government will thus pursue early access to borrowing powers as a top priority in the months ahead. The Welsh Government's position on wider reforms such as tax devolution is well established. In general, we are open minded and take a pragmatic, case-by-case approach. Indeed, I have already said that we see a strong case for the devolution of certain taxes, especially those that could serve as policy levers in areas of devolved responsibility. The joint statement commits both Governments to giving the Silk proposals serious consideration. What is more, it says that we will work together and seek to agree jointly a package of reforms based on the Silk recommendations. Members should therefore be in no doubt of the importance that the Welsh Government attaches to all aspects of the financial reform agenda, including those elements that fall within the remit of the Silk commission.

There is one final aspect of the joint statement that I wish to highlight. The statement contains a commitment by the UK Government that it will not impose significant tax devolution on Wales without the consent of the National Assembly. This is an important recognition of the role that the Assembly now plays within the constitution of the UK, and the need for the Assembly to give its consent to any major change in Wales's constitutional position. More immediately, the statement provides an assurance that the UK Government will not impose any radical change to our financial settlement without the Assembly's consent. We will have to give agreement to any new system, which means that we will make progress only if we maintain a broad consensus, both within the Chamber and

swyddogol eisoes ar y gweill, a phan gyfarfûm â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys yn gynharach heddiw, pwysleisiais unwaith yn rhagor y buddiannau posibl i Gymru a'r DU ehangach o ran gwneud cynnydd cyflym ar yr ysgogwr buddsoddi hollbwysig hwn. Byddaf yn cyfarfod ag ef eto ym mis Tachwedd i ymhelaethu ar hynny.

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau yn iawn, mae'r rhagolygon ariannol ar lefel y DU yn hynod heriol, a bydd Llywodraeth Cymru felly yn rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i geisio cael mynediad cynnar i bwerau benthyg yn ystod y misoedd nesaf. Mae safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddiwygiadau ehangach megis datganoli treth yn gwbl amlwg. Yn gyffredinol, mae gennym feddwl agored ac rydym yn ystyried achosion yn unigol mewn ffordd bragmataidd. Yn wir, rwyf eisoes wedi dweud bod achos cryf, yn ein barn ni, o blaid datganoli rhai trethi penodol, yn enwedig y rheini a allai wasanaethu fel ysgogiadau polisi mewn meysydd o gyfrifoldeb datganoledig. Mae'r datganiad ar y cyd yn ymrwymo'r ddwy Lywodraeth i ystyried cynigion Silk o ddifrif. At hynny, mae'n datgan y byddwn yn cydweithio ac yn ceisio cytuno ar becyn o ddiwygiadau yn seiliedig ar argymhellion Silk. Felly, ni ddylai fod gan yr Aelodau unrhyw amheuaeth am y pwysigrwydd a rydd Llywodraeth Cymru ar bob agwedd ar yr agenda diwygio ariannol, gan gynnwys yr elfennau hynny sy'n rhan o gylch gwaith comisiwn Silk.

Mae un agwedd olaf ar y datganiad ar y cyd yr hoffwn dynnu sylw ati. Mae'r datganiad yn cynnwys ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth y DU na fydd yn gorfodi penderfyniadau datganoli treth o bwys ar Gymru heb gydsyniad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae hyn yn gydnabyddiaeth bwysig o'r rôl y mae'r Cynulliad bellach yn ei chwarae o fewn cyfansoddiad y DU, a'r angen i'r Cynulliad roi ei gydsyniad i unrhyw newid mawr yn sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol Cymru. Yn fwy cyfredol, mae'r datganiad yn rhoi sicrwydd na fydd Llywodraeth y DU yn gorfodi unrhyw newid radical ar ein setliad ariannol heb gydsyniad y Cynulliad. Bydd yn rhaid inni gytuno i unrhyw system newydd, sy'n golygu mai dim ond drwy sicrhau cytundeb cyffredinol, o fewn y Siambr a rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y

between the Welsh and UK Governments.

In conclusion, financial reform has been a shared, cross-party endeavour in Wales, and I greatly appreciate the extent to which we have been able to transcend party boundaries on this issue and work together. This statement takes Wales forward in achieving funding reform for the benefit of our economy and our people. It does not resolve all the challenges that we face in securing a better financial system for Wales, but the specific commitments that it contains and the important signal that it sends are significant steps on the path of reform. It gives us a new mechanism for addressing the block grant, detailed talks on early access to borrowing, which are already under way, and a guaranteed role for the National Assembly in agreeing to major change. The statement provides a solid platform for this agenda to progress. I am hopeful that the Silk commission, on which all our parties are represented, will also help to establish a new consensus on the way ahead. Today, I hope that this statement will be recognised as a positive step for devolution and for Wales, and it deserves to be widely endorsed.

Paul Davies: I thank the Minister for her statement today, which is a step in the right direction, with the principle of borrowing powers agreed and an agreement reached on convergence and on starting to address the block grant. Given the reference in the statement to the Silk commission's findings next month, will the Minister confirm, and indeed make a commitment today, that she will make a statement to the Chamber at that time so that these issues can be discussed further?

The statement makes it clear that there should be a separate income stream to support future borrowing powers. We, on this side of the Chamber, have made it clear over the past few years that the Welsh Government should be granted borrowing powers to help to finance important capital projects and to help to strengthen the Welsh economy.

Earlier this year, an ICM poll of a representative sample of 2,000 Welsh adults

DU, y gwneir cynnydd.

I gloi, ymdrech drawsbleidiol ar y cyd fu'r broses diwygio ariannol yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'n fawr i ba raddau y llwyddwyd i oresgyn ffiniau pleidiol ar y mater hwn a chydweithio. Mae'r datganiad hwn yn tywys Cymru yn ei blaen o ran diwygio'r drefn gyllido er budd ein heconomi a'n pobl. Nid yw'n datrys yr holl heriau sy'n ein hwynebu wrth sicrhau system ariannol well i Gymru, ond mae'r ymrwymadau penodol y mae'n eu cynnwys a'r neges bwysig y mae'n ei chyfleu yn gamau pwysig ar y llwybr diwygio. Mae'n rhoi system newydd inni ymdrin â'r grant bloc, trafodaethau manwl ar fynediad cynnar i fenthycu, sydd eisoes ar y gweill, a rôl warantedig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wrth gytuno ar newid mawr. Mae'r datganiad yn rhoi llwyfan cadarn i'r agenda hon fynd rhagddi. Rwy'n obeithiol y bydd comisiwn Silk, y caiff pob un o'n pleidiau eu cynrychioli arno, hefyd yn helpu i sicrhau cytundeb newydd ar y ffordd ymlaen. Heddiw, gobeithio y caiff y datganiad hwn ei gydnabod fel cam cadarnhaol i ddatganoli ac i Gymru, ac mae'n haeddu cael ei gymeradwyo'n helaeth.

Paul Davies: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad heddiw, sy'n gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir, gyda chytundeb o ran egwyddor ar bwerau benthyg a chytundeb ar gydyfeiriant ac ar ddechrau ymdrin â'r grant bloc. O ystyried y cyfeiriad yn y datganiad at ganfyddiadau comisiwn Silk fis nesaf, a wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau, ac yn wir wneud ymrwymiad heddiw, y bydd yn gwneud datganiad i'r Siambr bryd hynny fel y gellir trafod y materion hyn ymhellach?

Mae'r datganiad yn nodi'n glir y dylid sicrhau ffrwd incwm ar wahân i gefnogi pwerau benthyg yn y dyfodol. Rydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, wedi datgan yn glir dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf y dylid rhoi pwerau benthyg i Lywodraeth Cymru er mwyn helpu i ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf pwysig ac er mwyn helpu i gryfhau economi Cymru.

Yn gynharach eleni, canfu arolwg barn ICM o sampl gynrychioliadol o 2,000 o oedolion

in July found that 80% of people think that the Welsh Government should be able to borrow to fund our infrastructure. In light of that, it is clear that there is a consensus not only among Welsh politicians but, more importantly, the Welsh people that borrowing powers should be given to the Welsh Government. Therefore, I am sure that we are all pleased that both Governments are working towards achieving this.

Once the Silk commission has published its report, and should it agree to an appropriate independent stream of revenue being in place to support any future borrowing powers, could the Minister tell us what timescales are in place for both Governments to move forward and grant the power to borrow to the Welsh Government? Similarly, what work has the Welsh Government already done, should the Silk commission report against the idea of the Welsh Government raising income or taxes? Surely, if the Silk commission reports against the idea of an independent revenue stream, that is the end of the road for the Welsh Government's gaining borrowing powers. Perhaps the Minister could clarify that and explain what the Welsh Government will do in such a situation.

Any new future powers would have to be used responsibly, and so will the Minister commit to the Government publishing further details on how any new powers would be used and on the type of projects that would benefit from them? Could the Minister also tell us what legislative discussions she and her officials have already had with Westminster to ensure that any new borrowing powers are established on a firm legislative footing?

I note from today's statement that regular reviews and discussions will be held with regard to convergence to ensure that there is not an increase in the gap in funding between Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. Your statement talks about a new mechanism, Minister, and it is important that we see an effective mechanism in place to prevent convergence. Could you clarify that

yng Nghymru ym mis Gorffennaf fod 80% o bobl yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru allu benthg arian er mwyn ariannu ein seilwaith. O ystyried hynny, mae'n amlwg bod cytundeb barn, nid yn unig ymysg gwleidyddion Cymru, ond, yn bwysicach, ymhlith pobl Cymru, y dylid rhoi pwerau benthg i Lywodraeth Cymru. Felly, rwy'n siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn falch bod y ddwy Lywodraeth yn gweithio tuag at gyflawni hyn.

Unwaith y bydd comisiwn Silk wedi cyhoeddi ei adroddiad, ac os bydd yn cytuno y dylid sicrhau ffrwd refeniw annibynnol priodol i gefnogi unrhyw bwerau benthg yn y dyfodol, a all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa amserlenni sydd ar waith i'r ddwy Lywodraeth fwrw ati a rhoi pŵer benthg i Lywodraeth Cymru? Felly hefyd, pa waith y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i wneud eisoes, os bydd adroddiad comisiwn Silk yn erbyn y syniad bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn codi incwm neu drethi? Does bosibl, os bydd comisiwn Silk yn nodi ei fod yn erbyn y syniad o ffrwd refeniw annibynnol, mai dyna fydd pen y daith o ran sicrhau pwerau benthg i Lywodraeth Cymru. Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog esbonio hynny ac egluro beth a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru mewn sefyllfa o'r fath.

Byddai unrhyw bwerau newydd yn y dyfodol yn gorfod cael eu defnyddio mewn modd cyfrifol, ac felly a wnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwmo'r Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi manylion pellach ar sut y câi unrhyw bwerau newydd eu defnyddio ac ar y math o brosiectau a fyddai'n cael budd ohonynt? A allai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym hefyd pa drafodaethau deddfwriaethol y mae hi a'i swyddogion eisoes wedi'u cael gyda San Steffan er mwyn sicrhau y caiff unrhyw bwerau benthg newydd eu sefydlu ar sail ddeddfwriaethol gadarn?

Nodaf o ddatganiad heddiw y caiff adolygiadau a thrafodaethau rheolaidd eu cynnal mewn perthynas â chydgyfeiriant er mwyn sicrhau na fydd cynnydd yn y bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae eich datganiad yn sôn am system newydd, Weinidog, ac mae'n bwysig bod system effeithiol yn cael ei rhoi ar waith i atal cydgyfeiriant. A allech gadarnhau mai

it is now the intention of both Governments to put a proper control framework in place? Surely, it is imperative that a proper mechanism be put in place to ensure that convergence is prevented because, without one, discussions could become meaningless.

As the Finance Committee's report has said, it is important that the Welsh Government take steps in the meantime to ensure that it is prepared to respond effectively should borrowing powers be granted, and that it is able to make the best use of the mechanisms currently available to it in relation to innovative financing and budget flexibility. Even before any borrowing powers are given to the Welsh Government, it is crucial that it should continue to consider innovative ways of funding capital infrastructure projects. I will continue to call on the Welsh Government to establish a public-private partnership as part of an infrastructure plan for Wales. Indeed, that could then continue alongside the use of any future borrowing powers.

I also note in this morning's joint statement of progress the following paragraph:

'It has been agreed that the UK Government and Welsh Government should continue to explore the options for financing specific infrastructure projects, including the case for early access to borrowing powers in anticipation of a future independent revenue stream.'

Could the Minister expand on that and tell us what is actually meant by continuing

'to explore the options for financing specific infrastructure projects'?

I very much agree that it is even more important to consider all options when financing capital projects, and that includes private investment. In the meantime, therefore, could the Minister commit to seriously considering the case for public-private partnerships for Wales in the future?

During the third Assembly, the Finance Committee held an inquiry into public-private partnerships and the then Minister, Andrew Davies, accepted a recommendation

bwriad y ddwy Lywodraeth yn awr yw rhoi fframwaith rheoli priodol ar waith? Onid yw'n hanfodol y caiff system briodol ei rhoi ar waith i sicrhau y caiff cydgyfeiriant ei atal oherwydd, heb system o'r fath, gallai unrhyw drafodaethau fod yn ddiwerth.

Fel y nododd adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, mae'n bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd camau yn y cyfamser i sicrhau ei bod yn barod i ymateb yn effeithiol os rhoddir pwerau benthg iddi, ac y gall wneud y defnydd gorau o'r systemau sydd ar gael iddi ar hyn o bryd mewn perthynas â chyllido arloesol a hyblygrwydd yn y gyllideb. Hyd yn oed cyn rhoi unrhyw bwerau benthg i Lywodraeth Cymru, mae'n hanfodol y dylai barhau i ystyried ffyrdd arloesol o gyllido prosiectau seilwaith cyfalaf. Byddaf yn parhau i alw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sefydluartneriaeth gyhoeddus-breifat fel rhan o gynllun seilwaith i Gymru. Yn wir, gallai hynny barhau wedyn ochr yn ochr â'r defnydd o unrhyw bwerau benthg yn y dyfodol.

Nodaf hefyd y paragraff canlynol yn y datganiad ar y cyd ar gynnydd y bore yma:

'Cytunwyd y dylai Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru barhau i ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer ariannu prosiectau seilwaith penodol, gan gynnwys yr achos dros allu manteisio ar bwerau benthg yn gynnar, cyn y bydd unrhyw ffrwd refeniw annibynnol ar gael yn y dyfodol.'

A allai'r Gweinidog ymhelaethu ar hynny ac egluro union ystyr parhau

'i ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer ariannu prosiectau seilwaith penodol'?

Rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr ei bod hyd yn oed yn bwysicach ystyried pob opsiwn wrth ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys buddsoddiad preifat. Yn y cyfamser, felly, a allai'r Gweinidog ymrwmo i ystyried o ddifrif yr achos dros bartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat i Gymru yn y dyfodol?

Yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad, cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ymchwiliad i bartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat a derbyniodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd, Andrew Davies, argymhellid i

to establish a central PPP unit to manage projects on behalf of the Welsh Government and to offer advice and training to other statutory bodies considering the PPP as a financial tool. I believe that he said that he would establish a body called partnership Wales. In light of that, could the Minister tell us whether that is still the Welsh Government's intention, and when we are likely to hear more about this agenda in the future?

Finally, I thank the Minister once again for her statement this afternoon. I look forward to discussing these issues much further, especially once we hear the Silk commission's findings next month.

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Paul Davies, for your constructive response to my statement. I have made my commitment that I will respond in full to the Silk commission, and I cannot prejudge that, but it is a cross-party commission.

Our expectations are about looking at the case for our fiscal devolution, so this will pave the way very well and very appropriately for the report that will be forthcoming in November. It is important that we recognise, as you did, the strong sense of public, civic and economic support for the measures that we are taking forward in these inter-governmental talks, which were always deemed to be appropriate alongside Silk, as a way of addressing key issues relating to access to borrowing for our economy and infrastructure, but also to ensure that we get a fairer deal for our block grant. Getting a fairer deal for our block grant is crucial in terms of our response to Silk and the National Assembly's ability to have a majority to vote on whether we feel that we have that appropriate mechanism in place early.

We cannot prejudge Silk, as I said, but we are clear, and the discussions about our access to specific infrastructure projects are already under way. We are clear that the Wales infrastructure investment plan provides us with strategically significant schemes,

sefydlu uned partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat ganolog i reoli prosiectau ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru ac i gynnig cyngor a hyfforddiant i gyrff statudol eraill sy'n ystyried partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat fel adnodd ariannol. Credaf iddo ddweud y byddai'n sefydlu corff o'r enw partneriaeth Cymru. O ystyried hynny, a allai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a yw hynny'n fwrriad gan Lywodraeth Cymru o hyd, a phryd y byddwn yn debygol o glywed mwy am yr agenda hon yn y dyfodol?

Yn olaf, diolchaf i'r Gweinidog unwaith eto am ei datganiad y prynhawn yma. Edrychaf ymlaen at drafod y materion hyn yn llawer manylach, yn enwedig ar ôl inni glywed canfyddiadau comisiwn Silk fis nesaf.

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Paul Davies, am eich ymateb adeiladol i'm datganiad. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i ymateb yn llawn i gomisiwn Silk, ac ni allaf achub y blaen ar hynny, ond mae'n gomisiwn trawsbleidiol.

Mae ein disgwyliadau yn ymwneud ag ystyried yr achos o blaid datganoli ariannol, felly bydd hyn yn paratoi'r ffordd yn sylweddol ac mewn ffordd briodol iawn ar gyfer yr adroddiad a gaiff ei gyflwyno ym mis Tachwedd. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod, fel y gwnaethoch, yr ymdeimlad cryf o gefnogaeth gyhoeddus, ddinesig ac economaidd i'r mesurau sy'n cael eu datblygu gennym yn y trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol hyn, yr ystyriwyd o'r cychwyn eu bod yn briodol ochr yn ochr â Silk, fel ffordd o ymdrin â materion allweddol o ran ein gallu i fenthycu er budd ein heconomi a'n seilwaith, ond hefyd er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael bargaen decach ar gyfer ein grant bloc. Mae sicrhau bargaen decach ar gyfer ein grant bloc yn hanfodol o ran ein hymateb i Silk a gallu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i sicrhau mwyafrif i bleidleisio ar p'un a ydym o'r farn bod y system briodol honno ar waith gennym yn gynnar.

Ni allwn achub y blaen ar Silk, fel y dywedais, ond rydym yn glir, ac mae'r trafodaethau am ein gallu i roi prosiectau seilwaith penodol ar waith eisoes yn mynd rhagddynt. Rydym yn glir bod y cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru yn rhoi

starting with transport, and moving on to telecommunications, energy, and housing. It is clear that east-west transport schemes are very much at the top of the agenda. Therefore, our discussions about the M4, for example, which we have touched on in the Chamber many times, are at the top of the agenda and are a part of our ongoing discussions.

It is important that we look to today's announcement as a clear indication of our determination, of our success in ensuring that we have a fairer funding deal, and of our halting convergence in our future prospects. We must recognise that this is a significant step in the ongoing process of financial reform. It is not the end of the process; it is about taking steps to prevent Wales from being disadvantaged by the Barnett formula in future settlements. If we did not have this agreement today, we would have no assurance as we awaited the Silk commission's findings that convergence was being addressed, or that the Welsh Government would not suffer from further reductions as a result of the convergence that has taken place since devolution, as was identified by Gerry Holtham in his commission's report. This is about securing a new and stronger financial settlement for Wales in the future, and it is a clear indication of how we will address that.

On the funding floor, we have argued strongly that the UK Government should commit to introducing a funding floor at the appropriate time, and that remains our goal. However, I have already pointed in my statement to the importance of ensuring that that is instigated and that that mechanism, which could address convergence, should come in at the appropriate time, so that we are not locked into an underfunding situation. A mechanism that has been agreed in this joint statement would come in before further convergence occurred. It is a recognition that the UK Government will take action alongside the Welsh Government on this matter.

Finally, it is important that I respond to your points on our ongoing work to ensure that we can boost our economy with innovative finance vehicles and routes. We are already

cynlluniau o bwys strategol inni, gan ddechrau gyda thrafnidiaeth, a symud ymlaen i delathrebu, ynni, a thai. Mae'n amlwg bod gan gynlluniau trafndiaeth o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin le amlwg ar frig yr agenda. Felly, mae ein trafodaethau ar yr M4, er enghraifft, a grybwyllwyd yn y Siambr droeon, ar frig yr agenda ac yn rhan o'n trafodaethau parhaus.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried cyhoeddiad heddiw fel arwydd clir o'n penderfyniad, o'n llwyddiant i sicrhau bargaen gyllido decach, ac o'n hymdrechion i atal cydgyfeiriant yn y dyfodol. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod hwn yn gam arwyddocaol yn y broses diwygio ariannol barhaus. Nid diwedd y broses mohono; y nod yw cymryd camau i sicrhau nad yw Cymru o dan anfantais oherwydd fformiwla Barnett mewn setliadau yn y dyfodol. Heb y cytundeb hwn heddiw, ni fyddai gennym unrhyw sicrwydd, wrth inni aros am ganfyddiadau comisiwn Silk, bod ymdrechion yn mynd rhagddynt i ymdrin â chydgyfeiriant, neu na fyddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn dioddef o ostyngiadau pellach o ganlyniad i'r achosion o gydgyfeiriant a fu ers datganoli, fel y nodwyd gan Gerry Holtham yn adroddiad ei gomisiwn. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â sicrhau setliad ariannol newydd a chryfach i Gymru yn y dyfodol, ac mae'n arwydd clir o sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â hynny.

O ran y terfyn ariannu isaf, rydym wedi dadlau'n gryf y dylai Llywodraeth y DU ymrwmo i gyflwyno terfyn ariannu isaf ar yr adeg briodol, a dyna yw ein nod o hyd. Fodd bynnag, rwyf eisoes yn fy natganiad wedi cyfeirio at bwysigrwydd sicrhau y caiff hynny ei roi ar waith ac y dylai'r system honno, a allai ymdrin â chydgyfeiriant, gael ei rhoi ar waith ar yr adeg briodol, er mwyn sicrhau na cheir sefyllfa o danariannu parhaus. Byddai system y cytunwyd arni yn y datganiad hwn ar y cyd yn cael ei chyflwyno cyn unrhyw achosion pellach o gydgyfeiriant. Mae'n cydnabod y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn gweithredu ochr yn ochr â Llywodraeth Cymru ar y mater hwn.

Yn olaf, mae'n bwysig imi ymateb i'ch pwyntiau ar ein gwaith parhaus i sicrhau y gallwn roi hwb i'n heconomi gan ddefnyddio cyfryngau a llwybrau cyllido arloesol.

doing that, through the local government borrowing initiative and through huge expenditure throughout Wales on highway improvements. There is also the Welsh housing partnership and the role of the private sector, which is clearly engaged. The Principality Building Society is engaged with our Welsh housing partnership on the Ely bridge development, and we are also looking at not-for-profit, non-dividend vehicles to take us forward using innovative financing. That, of course, is where Gerry Holtham is working with us very closely.

Rydym eisoes yn gwneud hynny, drwy'r fenter benthyca llywodraeth leol a thrwy wariant enfawr ledled Cymru ar wella priffyrdd. Mae partneriaeth tai Cymru hefyd a rôl y sector preifat, sy'n chwarae rhan amlwg. Mae Cymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality yn cydweithio gyda phartneriaeth tai Cymru ar ddatblygiad pont Trelái, ac rydym hefyd yn ystyried cyfryngau nid-er-elw, nad oes difidendau yn gysylltiedig â hwy i'n tywys i'r dyfodol gan ddefnyddio dulliau cyllido arloesol. Dyna, wrth gwrs, lle y mae Gerry Holtham yn cydweithio'n agos iawn â ni.

2.45 p.m.

Finally, in terms of the out-dated PFI, which this Welsh Government has been fully vindicated in not pursuing in years past, the Scottish Government, which was fully engaged in using the old, out-dated PFI system, is now facing a debt that has increased tenfold in terms of repayments. We are therefore in a much better position in terms of being able to use our finances to borrow appropriately, and an opening has now come forward with this agreement.

Yn olaf, o ran yr hen Fenter Cyllid Preifat, nas defnyddiwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, a hynny'n gwbl gyfiawn, mae Llywodraeth yr Alban, a wnaeth ddefnydd llawn o'r hen system Menter Cyllid Preifat amhriodol, bellach yn wynebu dyled sydd wedi cynyddu ddeg gwaith o ran ad-daliadau. Rydym felly mewn sefyllfa lawer gwell o ran gallu defnyddio ein cyllid i fenthyca yn briodol, ac mae cyfle pellach gennym yn awr, diolch i'r cytundeb hwn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I would also like to thank the Minister for her statement, but I cannot join the love-in between the Conservatives and the Labour Party on the point of whether this is a good deal for Wales, or not. I think this is an awful deal for Wales. This has the paws of the Treasury all over it. The Treasury has taken the Government to the cleaners, and I will tell you in a second why that is my view.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Hoffwn innau hefyd ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad, ond ni allaf ymuno â charwriaeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Blaid Lafur wrth drafod pa un a yw'r fargen hon yn fargen dda i Gymru ai peidio. Mae hon yn fargen ofnadwy i Gymru, yn fy marn i. Mae olion pawennau'r Trysorlys yn glir. Mae'r Trysorlys wedi dirmygu'r Llywodraeth yn llwyr, ac egluraf fy rhesymau dros ddod i'r casgliad hwnnw mewn eiliad.

Danny Alexander says that this is a step forward for Wales, but I am struggling to see whether it is a step forward or a step back. I think the Minister will recall that, when the bilateral talks were originally established by agreement from all sides in this Chamber, the two areas that were to be left to the intergovernmental talks were the Barnett formula and borrowing powers. The First Minister was crystal clear in his view that borrowing needed to be kept entirely separate from the Silk commission. The Treasury has insisted that borrowing powers are linked

Dywed Danny Alexander ei fod yn gam ymlaen i Gymru, ond rwy'n ei chael hi'n anodd penderfynu pa un ai cam ymlaen neu gam am yn ôl ydyw. Bydd y Gweinidog yn cofio, credaf, pan ddechreuwyd y trafodaethau dwyochrog yn wreiddiol drwy gytundeb o bob tu yn y Siambr hon, mai'r ddau faes a fyddai'n cael eu gadael i'w cynnwys o fewn y trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol oedd fformiwla Barnett a phwerau benthyg. Roedd y Prif Weinidog yn hollol glir ei farn na ddylai benthyca fod yn rhan o waith comisiwn Silk. Mae'r Trysorlys

with Silk. Therefore, the First Minister has failed in his key objective to deliver borrowing powers to Wales that are not linked to tax-varying powers. That is this Government's first failure.

The second point is that he also said that, in terms of borrowing powers, he wanted parity with Scotland. What does 'parity with Scotland' mean in this context? Scotland has a cap of £2.2 billion-worth of borrowing, with an annual limit of £220 million. What have we had? What deal has Wales had? The deal that Wales has had is that the Treasury, in all its grace, has said that, in principle, it believes that Wales should have borrowing powers. However, the words used are interesting, because they say that these matters can be discussed only after the Silk commission has reported. Will you tell us, Minister, what your negotiating position was? You refused to tell us while the talks were ongoing, but what was your negotiating position? Was your negotiating position that borrowing should be linked to Silk? When did you make that concession?

Let us look at the Barnett issue. I think that the Minister claims that this, once again, is a wonderful step forward. Let us look at what I can only describe as the Treasury's weasel words. They are classic Sir Humphrey words. I quote from the statement. In relation to convergence, it states that

'over the course of the spending review period, both Governments will then enter into discussions on options to address the issue, based on a shared understanding of all the evidence available at that time.'

What does that mean? For me, that is code for kicking it into the long grass. There is no way that the Treasury has committed, Minister, to giving you any floor for Barnett. All it has said is that it will consider all of the options based on the evidence at the time. Therefore, how can you claim that that is a step forward?

Although you have acknowledged the fact and all parties in the Chamber now agree that

wedi mynnu bod pwerau benthyg yn cael eu cysylltu â Silk. Felly, mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi methu yn ei amcan allweddol o gyflwyno pwerau benthyg i Gymru nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â phwerau amrywio trethi. Dyna fethiant cyntaf y Llywodraeth hon.

Yn ail, dywedodd hefyd, o ran pwerau benthyg, ei fod am sicrhau cydraddoldeb â'r Alban. Beth mae 'cydraddoldeb â'r Alban' yn ei olygu yn y cyd-destun hwn? Mae gan yr Alban gap o £2.2 biliwn o ran benthyca, gyda therfyn blyneddol o £220 miliwn. Beth a gawsom ni? Pa fargen a gafodd Cymru? Y fargen i Gymru yw bod y Trysorlys, yn ei holl ogoniant, wedi dweud, mewn egwyddor, ei fod o'r farn y dylid rhoi pwerau benthyg i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd yn ddiddorol, gan eu bod yn datgan mai dim ond ar ôl cyflwyno adroddiad comisiwn Silk y gellir trafod y materion hyn. A ddywedwch wrthym, Weinidog, beth oedd eich arf negodi? Gwnaethoch wrthod rhoi gwybod inni pan oedd y trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt, ond beth oedd eich arf negodi? Ai pa un a ddylid cysylltu benthyca â Silk oedd eich arf negodi? Pryd y gwnaethoch ildio i hynny?

Gadewch inni edrych ar fater Barnett. Credaf fod y Gweinidog yn honni, unwaith eto, ein bod wedi cymryd cam bras ymlaen. Gadewch inni edrych ar yr hyn y gallaf ond ei ddisgrifio fel geiriau gwag y Trysorlys. Ieithwedd glasurol Syr Humphrey ydyw. Dyfynnaf o'r datganiad. Mewn perthynas â chydgyfeiriant, noda'r canlynol

'dros gyfnod yr adolygiad gwariant, bydd y ddwy Lywodraeth yn cynnal trafodaethau ar yr opsiynau er mwyn ymdrin â'r mater, yn seiliedig ar gyd-ddealltwriaeth o'r holl dystiolaeth fydd ar gael bryd hynny.'

Beth mae hynny'n ei olygu? I mi, mae hynny'n awgrymu ei fod am gladdu'r mater. Go brin fod y Trysorlys wedi ymrwymo, Weinidog, i roi unrhyw derfyn isaf ichi o ran Barnett. Y cyfan a ddywedodd oedd y bydd yn ystyried yr holl opsiynau yn seiliedig ar y dystiolaeth ar y pryd. Felly, sut y gallwch honni bod hynny'n gam ymlaen?

Er eich bod wedi cydnabod y ffaith a bod pob plaid yn y Siambr bellach yn cytuno bod

we need a complete overhaul of the Barnett formula, the agreement is totally silent on that point. There is no mention of the wholesale reform of the Barnett formula. Minister, do you not agree that we need urgent action on these matters? You have constantly said that the Westminster Government has cut your capital budget by 40%, that our health budgets are being squeezed, that essential services are being cut, and that we have an economic crisis with 30,000 young people out of work. Why on earth did you sign up to this deal? Alan Trench recently said this about the Government's negotiating position:

'The Welsh Government's tactics mean it starts with a weak hand in a game where it has few cards to play. It's hard to regard that as a formula likely to help it win.'

Minister, why have you allowed Alan Trench to be proved right?

Jane Hutt: Well, I have to say that, inevitably, I am disappointed with Plaid Cymru's response today, but I am not particularly worried about it because I find it very hard to take it seriously. I had hoped that I would not be in a position to say this, but this smacks of a party on the sidelines of devolution—on the sidelines and not on the front foot, bearing in mind the cross-party consensus we had to get us here in the first place through our 'yes' campaign for Wales. Therefore, I really have to say that—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can we listen to the Minister, please?

Jane Hutt: Our strength on this issue has been that we have been a united Chamber—united behind the Welsh Government and united behind the Minister for Finance. Of course, you played your part in the former One Wales Government to ensure that we could seek the next steps towards the financial reform that Wales deserves, that the people of Wales and the economy deserve. I have to ask the question: would you have got the Treasury on side? Would you have got it on side and committed to addressing convergence by having a mechanism, which,

angen inni newid fformiwla Barnett yn llwyr, nid oes unrhyw sôn am hynny yn y cytundeb. Nid oes sôn am ddiwygiadau cynhwysfawr i fformiwla Barnett. Weinidog, oni chytunwch fod angen gweithredu ar fyrder mewn perthynas â'r materion hyn? Rydych wedi dweud yn gyson bod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi torri eich cyllideb gyfalaf 40%, bod ein cyllidebau ieched yn cael eu gwasgu, bod gwasanaethau hanfodol yn cael eu torri, a bod gennym argyfwng economaidd â 30,000 o bobl ifanc allan o waith. Pam ar y ddaear y gwnaethoch ymrwymo i'r cytundeb hwn? Yn ddiweddar, cyfeiriodd Alan Trench at arf negodi'r Llywodraeth gan nodi:

Mae tactegau Llywodraeth Cymru yn golygu ei bod yn dechrau chwarae gêm o gardiau â chardiau gwael. Prin yw'r cardiau sydd ganddi i'w chwarae. Mae'n anodd gweld sut y gallai'r fformiwla honno ei helpu i ennill.

Weinidog, pam rydych wedi caniatáu i Alan Trench fod yn llygad ei le?

Jane Hutt: Wel, rhaid imi ddweud, yn anochel, fy mod yn siomedig ag ymateb Plaid Cymru heddiw, ond nid wyf yn pryderu rhyw lawer am y peth gan fy mod yn ei chael hi'n anodd iawn ei gymryd o ddifrif. Roeddwn wedi gobeithio na fyddwn mewn sefyllfa i ddweud hyn, ond mae'r ymateb yn fy atgoffa o blaid sydd ar gyrion datganoli—ar y cyrion ac nid ar flaen y gad, gan gofio'r cytundeb trawsbleidiol a gafwyd i'n tywys i'r sefyllfa hon i ddechrau drwy ein hymgyrch 'ie' dros Gymru. Felly, mae'n rhaid imi ddweud yn wir—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A allwn ni wrando ar y Gweinidog, os gwelwch yn dda?

Jane Hutt: Ein cryfder mewn perthynas â'r mater hwn fu ein hundod fel Siambr—ein hundod yn cefnogi Llywodraeth Cymru a'n hundod yn cefnogi'r Gweinidog Cyllid. Wrth gwrs, gwnaethoch chwarae eich rhan o fewn hen Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un er mwyn sicrhau y gallem gymryd y camau nesaf tuag at y diwygiadau ariannol y mae Cymru'n eu haeddu, y mae pobl Cymru a'r economi yn eu haeddu. Rhaid imi holi'r cwestiwn: a fydddech wedi darbwyllo'r Trysorlys? A fydddech wedi'i ddarbwyllo ac wedi sicrhau ymrwymiad ganddo i ymdrin â

of course, can be a floor? I have been grateful to Plaid Cymru for warning us about the dangers of locking in funding at a level below where we expect to be in 2013-14. It is absolutely right that we do not lock ourselves into that level. Would you have got the Treasury on side and committed as we have today in this statement?

We have responses from the economy and from business. This matter is in the headlines today and hitting the national press. Would you disagree with a headline in *The Guardian* today:

‘UK and Welsh governments agree funding deal’?

It states:

‘Deal struck on devolved borrowing powers for Welsh infrastructure projects as Silk commission on funding due in few weeks’.

I have to say to Plaid Cymru, ‘Come on board. Get real and come on board’. This is an opportunity that we can take forward together. As Paul Davies said, a poll shows that 80% of people are in favour of borrowing powers. Where are you on that? We are going to deliver early-access borrowing and we are going to deliver full borrowing powers and legislation as a result. I know that this will happen because we will come together in a cross-party consensus, I am sure, when we receive the Silk commission report, and we will have paved the way with this agreement between the UK and Welsh Governments today.

Peter Black: Unlike the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, I welcome this statement. I do so because, having been in this Assembly since 1999 and having seen the many attempts on the part of Governments of different complexions—including the last coalition Government between Labour and Plaid Cymru—to change this system, we are at last seeing some progress. It is important that we are making progress because we must recognise that we do not hold all the cards in these negotiations. Alan Trench was right in

chydgyfeiriant drwy roi system ar waith, system fel terfyn, er enghraifft? Bûm yn ddiolchgar i Blaid Cymru am ein rhybuddio o beryglon ymrwymo i lefel gyllido islaw ein disgwyliadau ar gyfer 2013-14. Mae’n gwbl iawn na ddylem ymrwymo ein hunain i’r lefel honno. A fydddech wedi darbwyllo’r Trysorlys ac wedi sicrhau ymrwymiad fel sydd gennym yn y datganiad hwn heddiw?

Mae gennym ymatebion gan yr economi ac o fyd busnes. Mae’r mater hwn yn y penawdau heddiw ac yn y wasg genedlaethol. A fydddech yn anghytuno â phennawd yn *The Guardian* heddiw:

Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru yn dod i gytundeb cyllido?

Mae’n datgan:

Cytundeb ar bwerau benthyg datganoledig ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith yng Nghymru ac adroddiad comisiwn Silk ar gyllido i’w gyhoeddi ymhen ychydig wythnosau.

Rhaid imi ddweud wrth Blaid Cymru, ‘Ymunwch â ni. Wynebwech realiti ac ymunwch â ni’. Mae’ hwn yn gyfle y gallwn ei roi ar waith gyda’n gilydd. Fel y dywedodd Paul Davies, mae arolwg barn yn dangos bod 80% o bobl o blaid pwerau benthyg. Beth yw eich barn chi? Rydym yn mynd i gyflwyno hawliau benthyg cynnar a phwerau benthyg llawn a deddfwriaeth o ganlyniad i hynny. Gwn y bydd hyn yn digwydd gan y byddwn yn dod at ein gilydd drwy gytundeb trawsbleidiol, rwy’n siŵr, pan gyhoeddir adroddiad comisiwn Silk, a byddwn wedi paratoi’r ffordd gyda’r cytundeb hwn heddiw rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru.

Peter Black: Yn wahanol i lefarydd Plaid Cymru, croesawaf y datganiad hwn. Gwnaf hynny oherwydd, ar ôl bod yn y Cynulliad hwn ers 1999 ac ar ôl gweld ymdrechion niferus ar ran Llywodraethau o wahanol gyfansoddiadau—gan gynnwys y Llywodraeth glymblaid ddiwethaf rhwng Llafur a Phlaid Cymru—i newid y system hon, rydym o’r diwedd yn gweld rhywfaint o gynydd. Mae’n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud cynnydd oherwydd rhaid inni gydnabod nad oes gennym ddylanwad llwyr yn y

the sense that we are in a weak position in terms of these negotiations, and getting anything out of the Treasury is very difficult indeed because that is the way the Treasury has always operated, and particularly now in the context of a referendum in Scotland, which makes Ministers very cautious about what they allow in relation to the Barnett formula.

Of course, this change and these proposals are in line with the whole basis of our devolution settlement so far, which is that it is a process of steady acquisition of powers and responsibilities. This is a step forward in that regard. This is very welcome, because at least something is now being delivered after 13 years of frustration on the part of many Assembly Members in this Chamber. I understand why a number of Members feel that they want to go further—I want to go further myself—but I think that we need to recognise that this is a step forward in relation to that. The Government now has some tools at its disposal. It is quite clear from the statement that was issued jointly by the Minister and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, particularly in relation to borrowing powers, that there are options for financing specific infrastructure projects, including the case for early access to borrowing powers, in anticipation of a future independent revenue stream. It is not just dependent on that revenue stream. Clearly, there is going to be some progress with regard to that.

I think that there is recognition that there should be wider reform. Hopefully, the Silk commission will produce recommendations that will be taken forward and deliver that wider reform. In relation to Barnett, we want to see full reform that will give us a needs-based formula, but at least we have here what is beginning to look like a floor. It may not say that it is a floor—[*Interruption.*] It may not look like a floor, but it is clearly a floor of sorts, in which Ministers are able to work together to ensure that we do not have the convergence, which the formula will inevitably bring forward, and that we do not have a system in place that locks us into a level that is lower than it should be. I think that the flexibility involved in this

trafodaethau hyn. Roedd Alan Trench yn llygad ei le yn yr ystyr ein bod mewn sefyllfa wan o ran y negodiadau hyn, ac mae'n anodd iawn cael unrhyw beth allan o'r Trysorlys gan mai dyna'r ffordd y mae'r Trysorlys wedi gweithredu erioed, ac yn arbennig yn awr yng nghyd-destun refferendwm yn yr Alban, sy'n peri i Weinidogion fod yn ofalus iawn ynghylch yr hyn y maent yn ei ganiatáu mewn perthynas â fformiwla Barnett.

Wrth gwrs, mae'r newid hwn a'r cynigion hyn yn unol â sail gyffredinol ein setliad datganoli hyd yn hyn, sef mai proses gyson o gaffael pwerau a chyfrifoldebau ydyw. Mae hwn yn gam ymlaen yn hynny o beth. Mae hyn yn galonogol iawn, gan fod rhywbeth, o leiaf, yn cael ei gyflawni ar ôl 13 mlynedd o rwystredigaeth ar ran llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y Siambr hon. Deallaf pam fod nifer o Aelodau yn teimlo eu bod am fynd ymhellach—hoffwn fynd ymhellach fy hun—ond credaf fod angen inni gydnabod bod hwn yn gam ymlaen o ran hynny. Mae gan y Llywodraeth bellach arfau i'w defnyddio. Mae'n gymharol glir o'r datganiad a gyhoeddwyd ar y cyd gan y Gweinidog a Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â phwerau benthyg, fod yna opsiynau ar gyfer cyllido prosiectau seilwaith penodol, gan gynnwys yr achos ar gyfer rhoi pwerau benthyg yn gynnar, gan ragweld ffrwd refeniw annibynnol yn y dyfodol. Nid yw'n dibynnu'n llwyr ar y ffrwd refeniw hwnnw. Yn amlwg, bydd rhywfaint o gynnydd o ran hynny.

Credaf fod yna gydnabyddiaeth fod angen diwygiadau ehangach. Gobeithio y bydd comisiwn Silk yn cyflwyno argymhellion a fydd yn cael eu datblygu ac a fydd yn arwain at y diwygiadau ehangach hynny. Mewn perthynas â Barnett, rydym am weld proses ddiwygio lawn a fydd yn esgor ar fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, ond o leiaf mae gennym rywbeth tebyg i derfyn yn awr. Efallai na chaiff ei ddisgrifio fel terfyn—[*Torri ar draws.*] Efallai nad yw'n edrych fel terfyn, ond yn amlwg, mae'n derfyn o ryw fath, y gall Gweinidogion gydweithio o'i fewn er mwyn sicrhau na cheir achosion o gydgyfeiriant, y bydd y fformiwla yn anochel yn eu cyflwyno, ac nad oes gennym system ar waith sy'n ein hymrwymo i lefel sy'n is

arrangement and the concessions that the Treasury has made after 13 long years are certainly worth welcoming.

So, Minister, having got these concessions, can you tell us whether these concessions, together with what comes out of the Silk commission, will be enshrined in legislation at the UK Parliament level prior to 2015?

Jane Hutt: I thank Peter for his very positive and constructive response. Of course, we all see this as a step forward. It is about progress, tools for the job and powers for a purpose when we get the legislation. Indeed, that is the point I made in a joint press conference this morning with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary of State for Wales. I said to them clearly that I would expect that, in terms of the response to Silk on further fiscal devolution and on the powers and the arrangements that we have agreed, any legislative base should be agreed before the next election. Danny Alexander's response to me was that he would like to move forward. This is a Treasury-led agreement and he would like to move forward in terms of a legislative opportunity. I hope that, across this Chamber, we will get the support for that to be swiftly implemented.

I want to draw the Chamber's attention again to the technical briefing, which is signed by HM Treasury and the Welsh Government, and to the graph that shows convergence. We have got the Treasury to accept that there has been convergence and that, when convergence starts again, we would address it with a mechanism. The next spending review will be within the next year or so and it is quite clear that we will be working—I got that commitment today from the Chief Secretary to the Treasury—to address this in terms of forecasting convergence. What is critical now is that the people out there whom we serve know that the Welsh Government played the cards that it has. Alan Trench is quite right; we have played the cards that we have to get the best deal at this point in time, in a challenging constitutional, political and financial context. That deal will be widely welcomed when people see that we are going to stop Wales being disadvantaged any more

nag y dylai fod. Credaf fod yr hyblygrwydd sy'n rhan o'r trefniant hwn a'r cyfaddawdau y mae'r Trysorlys wedi'u gwneud ar ôl 13 mlynedd hir yn sicr yn werth eu croesawu.

Felly, Weinidog, ar ôl cael y cyfaddawdau hyn, a allwch ddweud wrthym a gaiff y cyfaddawdau hyn, ynghyd â chasgliadau comisiwn Silk, eu cynnwys mewn deddfwriaeth ar lefel Senedd y DU cyn 2015?

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Peter am ei ymateb cadarnhaol ac adeiladol iawn. Wrth gwrs, mae pawb o'r farn bod hyn yn gam ymlaen. Mae'n ymwneud â chynnydd, yr offer i wneud y gwaith a phwerau at ddiben pan fyddwn yn cael y ddeddfwriaeth. Yn wir, dyna'r pwynt a wneuthum mewn cynhadledd i'r wasg ar y cyd y bore yma gyda Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Dywedais wrthynt yn glir y byddwn yn disgwyl, o ran yr ymateb i Silk ar ddatganoli ariannol pellach ac ar y pwerau a'r trefniadau rydym wedi cytuno arnynt, y dylid cytuno ar unrhyw sail ddeddfwriaethol cyn yr etholiad nesaf. Ymateb Danny Alexander imi oedd y byddai'n hoffi bwrw ati. Gwnaed y cytundeb hwn o dan arweiniad y Trysorlys ac mae'n awyddus i fwrw ati o ran cyfle deddfwriaethol. Gobeithio, ymhob rhan o'r Siambr hon, y cawn y gefnogaeth i hynny gael ei roi ar waith yn gyflym.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r Siambr unwaith eto at y wybodaeth dechnegol, a lofnodwyd gan Drysorlys EM a Llywodraeth Cymru, ac at y graff sy'n dangos cydgyfeiriant. Rydym wedi darbwyllo'r Trysorlys y bu cydgyfeiriant a, phan fyddai cydgyfeiriant yn dechrau eto, y byddem yn ymdrin ag ef drwy system. Bydd yr adolygiad nesaf o wariant o fewn tua blwyddyn ac mae'n gwbl amlwg—cefais yr ymrwymiad hwnnw heddiw gan Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys—y byddwn yn gweithio i ymdrin â hyn o ran rhagweld achosion o gydgyfeiriant. Mae'n hanfodol yn awr bod y bobl a wasanaethir gennym yn ymwybodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi chwarae'r cardiau a oedd ganddi. Mae Alan Trench yn hollol gywir; rydym wedi chwarae'r cardiau a oedd gennym er mwyn sicrhau'r fargen orau ar hyn o bryd, mewn cyd-destun cyfansoddiadol, gwleidyddol ac ariannol heriol. Caiff y fargen honno groeso mawr wrth i bobl weld mai'r bwriad oedd

by the Barnett formula, which, of course, needs to be reformed.

sicrhau nad oedd Cymru bellach o dan anfantais o ganlyniad i fformiwla Barnett y mae, wrth gwrs, angen ei ddiwygio.

3.00 p.m.

Mike Hedges: I congratulate the Minister on the negotiations. If you had told me 12 months ago that we would achieve what the Minister has achieved, I do not think that I and most people in the Chamber would have believed it. We have come an awfully long way. *[Interruption.]* I find it difficult to accept heckling from a political party that spends a large part of its time cosying up to the Tories in Westminster.

Mike Hedges: Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y negodiadau. Pe baech wedi dweud wrthyf 12 mis yn ôl y byddem yn cyflawni'r hyn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i gyflawni, ni fyddwn innau, na'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn y Siambr, tybiaf, wedi credu hynny. Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd aruthrol. *[Torri ar draws.]* Rwy'n ei chael hi'n anodd derbyn heclo gan blaid wleidyddol sy'n treulio cyfran helaeth o'i hamser yn meithrin perthynas glos â'r Torïaid yn San Steffan.

If we did not have provisions on convergence alongside other benefits, borrowing powers would be a complete waste of time. If you have borrowing powers, you need the capacity to pay the money back. This is not just about having the ability to raise money; it is about having a funding stream coming in, including money from the Treasury. So, it is important that convergence is in there if we are going to engage in borrowing.

Pe na fyddai gennym ddarpariaethau ar gydgyfeirio ochr yn ochr â buddiannau eraill, byddai pwerau benthyg yn wastraff amser llwyr. Os oes gennych bwerau benthyg, mae angen ichi allu ad-dalu'r arian. Nid dim ond mater o allu codi arian ydyw; mae'n ymwneud â sicrhau bod ffrwd ariannu yn dod i mewn, gan gynnwys arian gan y Trysorlys. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod cydgyfeiriant yno os ydym yn bwriadu benthyca.

I have two questions on the statement that the Minister has made on the UK Government allowing this on a project-by-project basis. While Scotland and Northern Ireland have limits, it does not appear that there are limits here. Obviously, the Treasury will have limits, but has the Minister had any indication of what those limits are likely to be? Scotland and Northern Ireland have limits of roughly £200 million a year. I would expect us to have something very similar; so, I doubt that we would be allowed to borrow more than £200 million in one go. Has the Minister had any confirmation of that?

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn ar y datganiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud ar y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU yn caniatáu hyn ar sail prosiectau unigol. Tra bo gan yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon derfynau, nid yw'n ymddangos bod terfynau yma. Yn amlwg, bydd gan y Trysorlys derfynau, ond a yw'r Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw awgrym o'r terfynau tebygol hynny? Mae gan yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon derfynau o tua £200 miliwn y flwyddyn. Byddwn yn disgwyl inni gael rhywbeth tebyg iawn; felly mae'n annhebygol, yn fy marn i, y byddem yn cael benthyg mwy na £200 miliwn ar unwaith. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw gadarnhad o hynny?

It is also important that no changes in taxation are devolved without our total agreement. However, you referred in your statement to

Mae hefyd yn bwysig na chaiff unrhyw newidiadau o ran trethiant eu datganoli heb gytundeb llwyr gennym. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriasoch yn eich datganiad at

'radical change to our financial settlement'.

'newid radical i'n setliad ariannol'.

Does that only include the big five taxes, which raised over £1 billion in 2007-08?

Ai dim ond y pum treth fawr, a gododd dros £1 biliwn yn 2007-08 y mae hynny'n

Does it include the three taxes that raised more than £100 million? Or does it include only those taxes that raise less than £100 million, many of which I and many others, including the First Minister, have asked to be devolved?

Jane Hutt: As I said, we have to await the Silk commission report. You asked about the ability to borrow. As I said today to the chief secretary, we would expect parity at least with Scotland, in terms of borrowing powers. As you said, it is £200 million in Scotland, and I would expect the equivalent—at least £120 million. It is 10% of the capital departmental expenditure limit that we are talking about. That is what Scotland got in the Scotland Act 2012. However, I would expect more than that, and I will certainly be negotiating for it. The key point today is that we have secured agreement that we will have borrowing powers, and they will be at least at the same level as Scotland. The Scotland Act has only just come into force in terms of its borrowing powers, following the Calman process; we have the Silk commission, alongside our talks on borrowing powers and the block grant.

I thank Mike Hedges for drawing attention to this important point about having discussions about a fairer funding deal. If we do not sort out the block grant, we will be disadvantaged by Silk—we could be disadvantaged by Silk in the sense that we know that, whatever happens in the future, we will be very dependent on our block grant. If we do not have a fairer funding arrangement for our block grant, we will be disadvantaged. That is why it was so important that we had these talks and that we have the agreement that we should not have convergence. We are the only part of the UK to have had these talks and to have this agreement. It is for Wales, and it is to ensure that our public services and our economy are not disadvantaged. We can then welcome—as I am sure that we will—the Silk commission proposals.

Julie Morgan: I congratulate the Minister on what I think is a great breakthrough. I know that she has worked very hard at this, and has had the tenacity to stick to it. We should all

cynnwys? A yw'n cynnwys y tair treth a gododd fwy na £100 miliwn? Neu ai dim ond y trethi sy'n codi llai na £100 miliwn, yr wyf fi a sawl un arall, gan gynnwys y Prif Weinidog, wedi gofyn am iddynt gael eu datganoli, a gaiff eu cynnwys?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais, mae'n rhaid inni aros am adroddiad comisiwn Silk. Gwnaethoch ofyn am y gallu i fenthycu. Fel y dywedais heddiw wrth y prif ysgrifennydd, byddem yn disgwyl cydraddoldeb o leiaf â'r Alban, o ran pwerau benthyg. Fel y dywedasoch, mae'n £200 miliwn yn yr Alban, a byddwn yn disgwyl swm cyfatebol—o leiaf £120 miliwn. Rydym yn sôn am 10% o'r terfyn gwariant adrannol cyfalaf. Dyna a gafodd yr Alban yn Neddf yr Alban 2012. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn disgwyl mwy na hynny, ac yn sicr, byddaf yn negodi er mwyn cael hynny. Y pwynt allweddol heddiw yw ein bod wedi sicrhau cytundeb y bydd gennym bwerau benthyg, ac y byddant o leiaf ar yr un lefel â'r Alban. Megis newydd ddod i rym y mae Deddf yr Alban o ran ei phwerau benthyg, yn dilyn proses Calman; mae comisiwn Silk gennym ni, ochr yn ochr â'n trafodaethau ar bwerau benthyg a'r grant bloc.

Diolch i Mike Hedges am dynnu sylw at y pwynt pwysig hwn ynghylch cael trafodaethau am fargen gyllido decach. Onid ymdrinnir â'r grant bloc, byddwn o dan anfantais o ganlyniad i Silk—gallem fod o dan anfantais o ganlyniad i Silk yn yr ystyr ein bod yn gwybod, beth bynnag fydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol, y byddwn yn dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar ein grant bloc. Os na chawn drefniant cyllido tecach ar gyfer ein grant bloc, byddwn o dan anfantais. Dyna pam yr oedd mor bwysig inni gael y trafodaethau hyn a sicrhau'r cytundeb na ddylai cydgyfeiriant ddigwydd. Ni yw'r unig ran o'r DU sydd wedi cael y trafodaethau hyn a'r cytundeb hwn. Cytundeb i Gymru ydyw a'i nod yw sicrhau na fydd ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a'n heconomi o dan anfantais. Wedyn gallwn groesawu—ac rwy'n siŵr y gwnawn—gynigion comisiwn Silk.

Julie Morgan: Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y ffaith ei bod wedi llwyddo, yn fy marn i, i wneud camau breision. Gwn ei bod wedi gweithio'n galed iawn ar hyn, ac

be welcoming this great step forward for Wales, particularly getting the Westminster Government to agree to borrowing powers for infrastructure projects before an independent funding stream is agreed. Again, that is great progress. We are in a particularly difficult situation; we are in a situation of dire cuts. If this means more building, more jobs and giving young people an opportunity, I cannot understand why every party in the Chamber does not welcome this wholeheartedly. We are in a position of having to face cuts, but is she in a position to estimate how much of the damage that has been caused by the slashing of the capital budget can be restored by the ability to borrow?

Jane Hutt: I thank Julie Morgan for her response. I have to say again that we face a 40% cut in our capital budgets from the UK Government. I have sought to address that by securing borrowing powers, but, as I said in response to earlier questions, we have not waited to get on with using other innovative infrastructure financing routes. I will not repeat them; we will debate them shortly, I am sure, in response to the Finance Committee's excellent report on these matters. It is clear that we have to take this forward to get the best possible deal in terms of our borrowing powers.

We have agreement to early access to borrowing powers. I have already said that we are looking at specific projects in relation to the infrastructure investment plan. We are in discussions about the enhancement of the M4 already, but while discussing east-west links, we will not forget north-south links, I am sure. We are also clear that we want at least parity with, if not better terms than, Scotland on borrowing powers. However, even if we look at borrowing powers with the prospect of a £2 billion borrowing programme, we may want to be more ambitious, because we know that the £175 million of capital that I announced in the draft budget will create 3,000 jobs in our construction industry, building schools, roads and houses. That is what an interventionist, pro-economy Labour Welsh Government is doing.

wedi dangos cadernid wrth ddyfalbarhau. Dylem oll groesawu'r cam mawr hwn ymlaen i Gymru, yn enwedig y ffaith bod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cytuno i roi pwerau benthyg ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith cyn y cytunir ar ffrwd cyllido annibynnol. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n gynydd mawr. Rydym mewn sefyllfa arbennig o anodd; rydym mewn sefyllfa o doriadau enbyd. Os yw hyn yn golygu mwy o adeiladu, mwy o swyddi a rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc, ni allaf ddeall pam nad yw pob plaid yn y Siambr yn croesawu hyn yn llawn. Rydym mewn sefyllfa o orfod wynebu toriadau, ond a yw hi mewn sefyllfa i amcangyfrif faint o'r difrod a achoswyd drwy dorri'r gyllideb gyfalaf y gellir ei adfer drwy'r gallu i fenthyca?

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Julie Morgan am ei hymateb. Rhaid imi ddweud eto ein bod yn wynebu gostyngiad o 40% yn ein cyllidebau cyfalaf gan Lywodraeth y DU. Rwyf wedi ceisio ymdrin â hynny drwy sicrhau pwerau benthyg ond, fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i gwestiynau cynharach, nid ydym wedi aros cyn mynd ati i ddefnyddio llwybrau cyllido seilwaith arloesol eraill. Nid wyf am eu hailadrodd; byddwn yn eu trafod cyn bo hir, rwy'n siŵr, mewn ymateb i adroddiad ardderchog y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y materion hyn. Mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid inni weithredu ar hyn er mwyn sicrhau'r fargen orau bosibl o ran ein pwerau benthyg.

Mae gennym gytundeb i gael pwerau benthyg yn gynnar. Rwyf eisoes wedi dweud ein bod yn edrych ar brosiectau penodol mewn perthynas â'r cynllun buddsoddi mewn seilwaith. Rydym wrthi'n trafod gwelliannau i'r M4 yn barod, ond wrth drafod cysylltiadau rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin, ni chaiff cysylltiadau rhwng y gogledd a'r de eu hanghofio, rwy'n siŵr. Rydym hefyd yn glir ein bod am sicrhau telerau cydradd, os nad gwell, na'r Alban o ran pwerau benthyg. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed os cawn bwerau benthyg gyda'r posibilrwydd o raglen fenthyca gwerth £2 biliwn, mae'n bosibl y byddwn am fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol, oherwydd gwyddom y bydd y cyfalaf o £175 miliwn a gyhoeddais yn y gyllideb ddrafft yn creu 3,000 o swyddi yn ein diwydiant adeiladu, gan adeiladu ysgolion, ffyrdd a thai. Dyna y mae Llywodraeth Cymru ymyraethol y Blaid Lafur sydd o blaid yr economi yn ei

wneud.

Mark Drakeford: Minister, I also thank you for your statement this afternoon. It is a tribute to the patience and persistence that both you and the First Minister have applied to securing a practical future funding solution for Wales. I would like to ask you three brief, specific questions this afternoon. First, can you confirm again the Welsh Government's opposition to any future funding regime in which convergence is embedded and which, therefore, fails to recognise the relative needs of the Welsh population? Secondly, is there anything further that you could add to the indications that you have given this afternoon of timelines for implementing the arrangements that you have set out, including any legislation that might need to follow the publication of the stage 1 Silk report? Finally, can you provide any reassurance that you and ministerial colleagues are now working on potential infrastructure projects that could be brought forward for early access to borrowing?

Jane Hutt: I thank the Member for Cardiff West for those questions. We are in complete opposition to any funding regime that embeds convergence. It was this Assembly that gave cross-party backing to the Welsh Government in securing the Holtham commission, which did the analysis and provided the evidence that enabled us to go on to convince the Treasury that this could not continue and that we could not in the future be disadvantaged by the Barnett formula. Barnett formula reform remains on the agenda—not only do we say that, but the House of Lords select committee said that, as well as the Holtham commission. However, we have a commitment today to address convergence in terms of the mechanisms, which I am sure will then be secured as a result of the forecasting of convergence.

The timeline is important. I spoke today to the chief secretary and to the Secretary of State for Wales about the importance, when we respond to Silk, of implementing any legislative framework that we need for this agreement before the next UK Government

Mark Drakeford: Weinidog, diolchaf innau hefyd ichi am eich datganiad y prynhawn yma. Mae'n deyrnged i'ch amynedd a'ch dyfalbarhad chi a'r Prif Weinidog wrth sicrhau ateb cyllido ymarferol i Gymru ar gyfer y dyfodol. Hoffwn ofyn tri chwestiwn byr a phenodol ichi y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, a allwch gadarnhau unwaith eto wrthwynebiad Llywodraeth Cymru i unrhyw system gyllido yn y dyfodol a fydd yn cynnwys cydgyfeiriant ac sydd, felly, yn methu â chydabod anghenion cymharol poblogaeth Cymru? Yn ail, a oes unrhyw beth arall y gallech ei ychwanegu at yr awgrymiadau a wnaed gennych y prynhawn yma o ran terfynau amser ar gyfer rhoi'r trefniadau a nodwyd gennych ar waith, gan gynnwys unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth y gallai fod ei hangen ar ôl cyhoeddi adroddiad cam 1 Silk? Yn olaf, a allwch roi unrhyw dawelwch meddwl eich bod chi a'ch cyd-Weinidogion bellach yn gweithio ar brosiectau seilwaith posibl y gellid eu cyflwyno'n gynnar o ganlyniad i allu benthyca'n gynnar?

Jane Hutt: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin Caerdydd am y cwestiynau hynny. Rydym yn gwrthwynebu'n llwyr unrhyw drefn gyllido sy'n cynnwys cydgyfeiriant. Y Cynulliad hwn a roddodd gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i Lywodraeth Cymru o ran sicrhau comisiwn Holtham, a wnaeth y dadansoddiad ac a ddarparodd y dystiolaeth a'n galluogodd i fwrw ati i argyhoeddi'r Trysorlys na allai hyn barhau ac na allem yn y dyfodol fod o dan anfantais oherwydd fformiwla Barnett. Erys yr angen i ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett ar yr agenda—nid yn unig ni sy'n dweud hynny, ond dywedodd pwyllgor dethol Tŷ'r Arglwyddi hynny hefyd, a chomisiwn Holtham. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym ymrwymiad heddiw i ymdrin â chydgyfeiriant o ran y systemau a gaiff wedyn, rwy'n siŵr, eu rhoi ar waith o ganlyniad i unrhyw achosion o gydgyfeiriant a gaiff eu rhagweld.

Mae'r amserlen yn bwysig. Siaradais heddiw â'r prif ysgrifennydd ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, wrth inni ymateb i Silk, am bwysigrwydd gweithredu unrhyw fframwaith deddfwriaethol sydd ei angen ar gyfer y cytundeb hwn cyn etholiad nesaf

election, which will be in 2015. That means that we will then move forward to deliver on the agreement in terms of legislative opportunities, and, because we have a Wales infrastructure investment plan, we have projects in the pipeline that are ready to go. We have nationally significant schemes that we know will boost the economy and boost the opportunities for jobs and growth in Wales.

Llywodraeth y DU, a fydd yn 2015. Mae hynny'n golygu y byddwn wedyn yn bwrw ati i roi'r cytundeb ar waith o ran cyfleoedd deddfwriaethol, a, chan fod gennym gynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru, mae gennym brosiectau ar y gweill sy'n barod i'w rhoi ar waith. Mae gennym gynlluniau o bwys cenedlaethol y gwyddom y byddant yn rhoi hwb i'r economi ac yn hybu'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer swyddi a thwf yng Nghymru.

Cwestiynau i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad Questions to the Assembly Commission

'App' Ffonau Deallus

1. Mike Hedges: *Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad i greu 'app' y Cynulliad ar gyfer ffonau deallus. OAQ(4)0065(AC)*

Assembly Commissioner (Peter Black): Thank you for that question, Mike. I can tell you that an application to provide access to Plenary and committee business, via Apple and Android tablet devices, has been under evaluation and we are now exploring the production of a Welsh-language version with the supplier. It is hoped that this application will soon be taken to a pilot stage. I have also had the opportunity to learn from the experiences of a number of parliaments that have introduced smartphone apps for Members. The conclusion is that identifying the need and planning around this is essential to maximise take-up.

Mike Hedges: I thank the Commissioner for his reply, which is different to the replies that he has been giving me up until now whenever I have raised this issue. I am very pleased to see his u-turn on this issue. What consultation will he have with Assembly Members on what will be made available on this app?

Peter Black: I reject the suggestion that this is a u-turn. You will recall, Mike, that when I answered you in April, I said that we were giving this serious thought. I also replied to you in June, along the lines that we were

Smartphone App

1. Mike Hedges: *What plans does the Assembly Commission have towards setting-up an Assembly smartphone app. OAQ(4)0065(AC)*

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad (Peter Black): Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw, Mike. Gallaf ddweud wrthyf fod cymhwysiad i ddarparu mynediad i fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn a phwyllgorau, drwy ddyfeisiau tabled Apple ac Android, wedi cael ei werthuso ac rydym bellach yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynhyrchu fersiwn Gymraeg gyda'r cyflenwr. Y gobaith yw y bydd y cymhwysiad hwn yn cael ei dreialu'n fuan. Rwyf hefyd wedi cael cyfle i ddysgu o brofiadau nifer o seneddau sydd wedi cyflwyno 'apps' ffonau deallus i Aelodau. Y casgliad y daethpwyd iddo yw bod nodi'r angen a chynllunio o amgylch hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod cynifer o Aelodau â phosibl yn eu defnyddio.

Mike Hedges: Diolch i'r Comisiynydd am ei ateb, sy'n wahanol i'r atebion y mae wedi'u rhoi imi yn y gorffennol pryd bynnag yr wyf wedi codi'r mater hwn. Rwy'n falch iawn o weld ei dro pedol ar y mater hwn. Pa ymgynghoriad y bydd yn ei gael ag Aelodau'r Cynulliad ynghylch yr hyn a fydd ar gael ar yr 'app' hwn?

Peter Black: Rwy'n gwrthod yr awgrym bod hwn yn dro pedol. Fe gofiwch, Mike, pan roddais ateb ichi ym mis Ebrill, dywedais ein bod yn ystyried hyn o ddifrif. Rhoddais ateb ichi ym mis Mehefin hefyd, pan nodais ein

looking at introducing an application as soon as we could. However, we have other priorities, notably trying to sort out the future of the information and communications technology system—whether that lies within the Atos contract or not. We are looking at a number of applications and at how we can introduce them. There are many examples of successful and less successful apps developed to promote engagement between an organisation and the people with whom it wants to communicate. The key to success is determining the interest that potential users have and how they would like to receive information and more directed services. We are trying to build an app in an informed way that will not guarantee success but will increase the level of interest in using it.

System TGCh Citrix

2. Janet Finch-Saunders: *A wnaiff y Comisiwn ddatganiad am ddefnyddio system TGCh Citrix yn Nhŷ Hywel. OAQ(4)0064(AC)*

Peter Black: Thank you for that question. Citrix is the technology that we use to deploy applications and information to users across the Assembly estate, to constituency offices and to locations remote from the Commission network. Citrix is used by many organisations world-wide in this way. It delivers numerous advantages for the Commission, including reduced infrastructure costs compared with other alternatives for application delivery.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Thank you for that response. I raised this issue today because, earlier this month, we all, probably, experienced severe issues with Citrix. This has caused lots of problems for many Assembly Members and staff. In my own office, staff had to work late when it was off for a great length of time one afternoon. I suppose that what I am asking is: how will you ensure that we have a reliable service as regards ICT provision, in order that we can carry out our functions as Assembly Members? Will the terms and conditions of this contract reflect any stringent service-level agreements, compensation clauses and conditions that will allow us to have some accountability over the numerous problems

bod yn ystyried cyflwyno cymhwysiad cyn gynted ag y gallem. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym flaenoriaethau eraill, yn arbennig ceisio datrys dyfodol y system technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu—boed hynny drwy gontract Atos ai peidio. Rydym yn ystyried nifer o gymwysiadau a sut y gallwn eu cyflwyno. Mae llawer o enghreifftiau o ‘apps’ llwyddiannus a rhai llai llwyddiannus a ddatblygwyd i hyrwyddo ymgysylltu rhwng sefydliad a’r bobl y mae am gyfathrebu â hwy. Yr allwedd i lwyddiant yw canfod faint o ddiddordeb sydd gan ddarpar ddefnyddwyr a sut yr hoffent dderbyn gwybodaeth a gwasanaethau mwy cyfeiriedig. Rydym yn ceisio creu ‘app’ mewn ffordd wybodus na fydd yn gwarantu llwyddiant ond y bydd yn cynyddu diddordeb o ran ei ddefnyddio.

Citrix ICT System

2. Janet Finch-Saunders: *Will the Commission make a statement on the use of the Citrix ICT system in Tŷ Hywel. OAQ(4)0064(AC)*

Peter Black: Diolch am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Citrix yw’r dechnoleg a ddefnyddiwn i gyflwyno cymwysiadau a rhoi gwybodaeth i ddefnyddwyr ar draws ystad y Cynulliad, i swyddfeydd etholaethol ac i leoliadau ymhell o rwydwaith y Comisiwn. Caiff Citrix ei ddefnyddio gan lawer o sefydliadau ledled y byd yn y ffordd hon. Mae’n cynnig nifer o fanteision i’r Comisiwn, gan gynnwys costau seilwaith is o gymharu â dewisiadau eraill ar gyfer cyflwyno cymwysiadau.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw. Codais y mater hwn heddiw oherwydd, yn gynharach y mis hwn, cawsom oll, fwy na thebyg, broblemau difrifol gyda Citrix. Mae hyn wedi achosi llawer o broblemau i lawer o Aelodau’r Cynulliad a staff. Yn fy swyddfa i, bu’n rhaid i staff weithio’n hwyr pan na fu’n weithredol am gyfnod hir un prynhawn. Mae’n debyg mai’r hyn yr wyf yn ei ofyn yw: sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod gennym wasanaeth dibynadwy o ran darpariaeth TGCh, er mwyn inni allu cyflawni ein swyddogaethau fel Aelodau’r Cynulliad? A fydd telerau ac amodau’r contract hwn yn adlewyrchu unrhyw gytundebau lefel gwasanaeth, cymalau iawndal ac amodau llym a fydd yn caniatáu

that we are experiencing? Also, in your answer, could you—

inni gael rhywfaint o atebolrwydd dros y problemau niferus yr ydym yn eu profi? Hefyd, yn eich ateb, a allech—

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is five questions.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Dyna bum cwestiwn.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Okay. Commissioner, regarding any future contracts—

Janet Finch-Saunders: Iawn. Gomisiynydd, o ran unrhyw gontractau yn y dyfodol—

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is now six questions.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hynny'n chwe chwestiwn nawr.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Commissioner, could we have some assurances on value for money for ourselves and for taxpayers?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Gomisiynydd, a allem gael rhywfaint o sicrwydd ynghylch gwerth am arian i ni ein hunain ac i drethdalwyr?

Peter Black: The current contract, of course, is not the Commission's contract. We are part of the Welsh Government's contract. All of the provisions relating to compensation and service reliability et cetera are written into that contract. We are evaluating whether we want to continue with that contract as part of the Welsh Government's extension of it. We are scrutinising that very diligently, and we are having a number of meetings to look at the alternatives. We are determined that, from that process, we will get value for money and, hopefully, a more reliable service.

Peter Black: Nid contract y Comisiwn yw'r contract cyfredol, wrth gwrs. Rydym yn rhan o gontract Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae pob un o'r darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud ag iawndal a dibynadwydd y gwasanaeth ac ati wedi'u cynnwys yn y contract hwnnw. Rydym yn cynnal gwerthusiad i weld a ydym am barhau â'r contract hwnnw fel rhan o estyniad Llywodraeth Cymru ohono. Rydym yn craffu ar hynny'n ddiwyd iawn, ac yn cael nifer o gyfarfodydd i ystyried y dewisiadau eraill. Rydym yn benderfynol, o'r broses honno, y byddwn yn cael gwerth am arian a, gobeithio, gwasanaeth mwy dibynadwy.

Referring to the problems that you mentioned, you were not specific, but I suspect that you were talking about the printing problems that a number of Members experienced a week or two ago. Those were not related to Citrix but were problems with a print server. Atos encountered a similar problem with the Welsh Government several months ago, and the solution was to separate the regularly used and infrequently used printers on to separate print servers. Atos has also upgraded a number of print drivers on advice from Microsoft, and that appears to have resolved the recent problems. However, that specific problem was not a Citrix problem.

Gan gyfeirio at y problemau y soniasoch amdanynt, nid oeddech yn benodol, ond tybiaf eich bod yn sôn am y problemau argraffu a gafodd nifer o Aelodau wythnos neu ddwy yn ôl. Nid oedd y problemau hynny'n ymwneud â Citrix, roeddent yn problemau gyda gweinydd argraffu. Cafodd Atos broblem debyg gyda Llywodraeth Cymru rai misoedd yn ôl, a'r ateb a gafwyd oedd gwahanu'r argraffwyr a ddefnyddir yn rheolaidd a'r rhai nas defnyddir yn aml a'u rhoi ar weinyddion argraffu ar wahân. Mae Atos hefyd wedi uwchraddio nifer o yrwyr argraffu yn dilyn cyngor gan Microsoft, ac ymddengys fod hynny wedi datrys y problemau diweddar. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd a wnelo'r broblem benodol honno â Citrix.

3.15 p.m.

Hygyrchedd y Cynulliad i Ymwelwyr

Accessibility of the Assembly to Visitors

3. Simon Thomas: *A wnaiff y Comisiwn ddatganiad am hygyrchedd y Cynulliad i ymwelwyr. OAQ(4)0066(AC)*

Assembly Commissioner (Sandy Mewies): Thank you for that question. Accessibility is central to the delivery of our strategic goal to engage with the people of Wales. Physical access is considered before enhancements to the estate are made. Staff receive training to support visitors' requirements and interventions such as hearing loops and British Sign Language interpretation further enhance accessibility.

Simon Thomas: I thank the Commissioner for her reply. She will know that we are in an accessible building, the new Senedd building, and it strikes me as rather strange that we ask so many of the visitors to our offices and this building to go through the Tŷ Hywel entrance, when we have a magnificent entrance on the waterfront, by the Pierhead building and Cardiff bay. Would the Commission consider swapping things around, so that Tŷ Hywel would become the back door for staff and all visitors would come through the accessible, wonderful entrance and get the full flavour of this building when they come in, and a taste, through the screens, of the events, committees and other meetings of the Assembly?

Sandy Mewies: One of the things planned for the future, to be held later in this financial year, is an access audit and signage review of the public spaces on the Assembly estate. That will include the Senedd, Tŷ Hywel, Pierhead and the Colwyn Bay office. If Members have any concerns in any of those areas, I hope that they will bring them to me or to the Commission before we go ahead with that review. You may wish to make your point as part of that review, because one of the things that I have been finding is that access is improved and changed, and that is something that needs to go on and on and not have a cut-off point. So, if Members have any issues to bring up, I am sure that we would be interested to hear them.

3. Simon Thomas: *Will the Commission make a statement on the accessibility of the Assembly to visitors. OAQ(4)0066(AC)*

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad (Sandy Mewies): Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae hygyrchedd yn ganolog i gyflawni ein nod strategol o ymgysylltu â phobl Cymru. Caiff mynediad ffisegol ei ystyried cyn gwneud gwelliannau i'r ystad. Mae staff yn derbyn hyfforddiant i gefnogi gofynion ymwelwyr ac mae ymyriadau fel dolenni sain a gwasanaeth dehongli iaith Arwyddion Prydain yn gwella hygyrchedd ymhellach.

Simon Thomas: Diolch i'r Comisiynydd am ei hateb. Bydd yn gwybod ein bod mewn adeilad hygyrch, adeilad newydd y Senedd, ac mae'n fy nharo ei bod braidd yn rhyfedd ein bod yn gofyn i gynifer o'r ymwelwyr â'n swyddfeydd a'r adeilad hwn fynd drwy fynedfa Tŷ Hywel, pan fo mynedfa wych ar lan y dŵr, wrth adeilad y Pierhead a bae Caerdydd. A fyddai'r Comisiwn yn ystyried newid pethau, fel bod Tŷ Hywel yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel drws cefn i'r staff a bod pob ymwelydd yn dod drwy'r fynedfa hygyrch, wych ac yn cael blas llawn ar yr adeilad hwn wrth ddod i mewn, a blas, drwy'r sgriniau, ar ddigwyddiadau, pwyllgorau a chyfarfodydd eraill y Cynulliad?

Sandy Mewies: Un o'r pethau sydd ar y gweill ar gyfer y dyfodol, i'w gynnal yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, yw archwiliad o fynediad ac adolygiad o'r arwyddion yn y mannau cyhoeddus ar ystad y Cynulliad. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys y Senedd, Tŷ Hywel, adeilad y Pierhead a swyddfa Bae Colwyn. Os oes gan Aelodau unrhyw bryderon o ran unrhyw un o'r mannau hynny, yna gobeithio y byddant yn eu codi gyda mi neu gyda'r Comisiwn cyn inni fynd ati i gynnal yr adolygiad hwnnw. Efallai yr hoffech wneud eich pwynt fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwnnw, oherwydd un o'r pethau yr wyf wedi sylwi arno yw bod mynediad yn cael ei wella a'i newid, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae angen iddo ddigwydd yn barhaus. Felly, os bydd gan Aelodau unrhyw faterion i'w codi, rwy'n siŵr y byddai'n dda gennym glywed amdanynt.

Julie Morgan: It is the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December. Does the Commission have any plans to mark this day and to highlight any plans to make the building more accessible in every way?

Julie Morgan: Mae'n Ddiwrnod Rhyngwladol Pobl ag Anableddau ar 3 Rhagfyr. A oes gan y Comisiwn unrhyw gynlluniau i nodi'r diwrnod hwn, a thynnu sylw at unrhyw gynlluniau i wneud yr adeilad yn fwy hygyrch ym mhob ffordd?

Sandy Mewies: I thank Julie Morgan for that question. The Assembly will mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2012 by hosting an event at the Pierhead to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Disability Wales. Sponsored by Mark Drakeford AM, the event will feature an oral history project, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, that captures the memories and experiences of disabled people in Wales who are sharing that fortieth birthday. The production team of disabled people interviewed seven people aged 40 with different experiences of impairment from across Wales about their lives. The event has been promoted to Assembly Commission staff in our staff magazine.

Sandy Mewies: Diolch i Julie Morgan am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Bydd y Cynulliad yn nodi Diwrnod Rhyngwladol Pobl ag Anableddau 2012 drwy gynnal digwyddiad yn y Pierhead i ddathlu deugain mlwyddiant Anabledd Cymru. Bydd y digwyddiad, a noddir gan Mark Drakeford AC, yn cynnwys prosiect hanes llafar, a gefnogir gan Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri, sy'n cyfleu atgofion a phrofiadau pobl anabl yng Nghymru sy'n rhannu'r pen-blwydd hwnnw yn bedwar deg. Bu'r tîm cynhyrchu o bobl anabl yn cyfweld â saith unigolyn 40 oed ledled Cymru â phrofiadau gwahanol o namau ac yn eu holi am eu bywydau. Mae'r digwyddiad wedi cael ei hyrwyddo i staff Comisiwn y Cynulliad yn ein cylchgrawn staff.

Cynnig Gweithdrefnol Procedural Motion

The Presiding Officer: I have been notified by Lynne Neagle that she wishes to move a procedural motion in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.32 to postpone the short debate tabled in her name. I call on Lynne Neagle to move the motion.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi cael fy hysbysu gan Lynne Neagle ei bod yn dymuno cynnig cynnig gweithdrefnol yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.32 i ohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn ei henw. Galwaf ar Lynne Neagle i gynnig y cynnig.

Cynnig gweithdrefnol

Procedural motion

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 12.32, yn gohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn enw Lynne Neagle.

The National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 12.32, postpones the short debate tabled in the name of Lynne Neagle.

Lynne Neagle: I move the motion.

Lynne Neagle: Cynigaf y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the procedural motion to postpone the short debate. Does any Member object? There are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig gweithdrefnol i ohirio'r ddadl fer. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Mae'r cynnig, felly, wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 18 mewn perthynas ag Aelodaeth y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus
Motion to Amend Standing Order No. 18 in relation to Membership of the Public Accounts Committee

Cynnig NDM5072 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5072 Rosemary Butler

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

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Newidiadau arfaethedig i Reol Sefydlog 18 mewn perthynas ag aelodaeth y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Hydref 2012; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Proposed amendments to Standing Order 18 in relation to Membership of the Public Accounts Committee' laid in the Table Office on 17 October 2012; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 18, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Order No. 18, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

The Presiding Officer: I call on a member of the Business Committee to move the motion.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar aelod o'r Pwyllgor Busnes i gynnig y cynnig.

William Graham: I move the motion.

William Graham: Cynigiau y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you very much. The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? There are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr iawn. Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Mae'r cynnig, felly, wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cynigion i Ethol Aelodau i Bwyllgorau
Motions to Elect Members to Committees

Cynnig NDM5076 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5076 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.14, yn ethol Lindsay Whittle (Plaid Cymru) yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol yn lle Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru).

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.14, elects Lindsay Whittle (Plaid Cymru) as a member of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee in place of Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru).

Cynnig NDM5077 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5077 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.14, yn ethol

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

Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru) yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus yn lle Lindsay Whittle (Plaid Cymru).

No. 17.14, elects Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru) as a member of the Public Accounts Committee in place of Lindsay Whittle (Plaid Cymru).

Cynnig NDM5078 Rosemary Butler

Motion NDM5078 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.14, yn ethol Elin Jones (Plaid Cymru) yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn lle Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru).

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.14, elects Elin Jones (Plaid Cymru) as a member of the Petitions Committee in place of Bethan Jenkins (Plaid Cymru).

The Presiding Officer: I call on a member of the Business Committee to formally move the motions.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar aelod o'r Pwyllgor Busnes i gynnig y cynigion yn ffurfiol.

William Graham: I move the motions.

William Graham: Cynigiau y cynigion.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you very much to the Conservative Member—a Conservative Member moving Plaid Cymru motions. [Laughter.] Unless there are any objections, I propose that the votes on the motions be grouped. The proposal is to agree the motions. Does any Member object? There are no objections. The motions are therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36. Thank you very much, William Graham; that was very helpful.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr iawn i'r Aelod Ceidwadol—Aelod Ceidwadol yn cynnig cynigion Plaid Cymru. [Chwerthin.] Oni bai bod unrhyw wrthwynebiadau, cynigiau fod y pleidleisiau ar y cynigion yn cael eu grwpio. Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynigion. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Mae'r cynigion, felly, wedi'u derbyn yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36. Diolch yn fawr iawn, William Graham; roedd hynny'n ddefnyddiol iawn.

*Derbyniwyd y cynigion.
Motions agreed.*

Dadl yn Ceisio Cytundeb y Cynulliad i Gyflwyno Bil Arfaethedig Aelod ynghylch Ardoll Gwm Cnoi (Darren Millar)

Debate Seeking the Assembly's Agreement to Introduce a Member Proposed Bill on a Chewing Gum Levy (Darren Millar)

Cynnig NDM5046 Darren Millar

Motion NDM5046 Darren Millar

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 26.91:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 26.91:

Yn cytuno y caiff Darren Millar gyflwyno Bil er mwyn gweithredu'r wybodaeth cyn y balot a gyflwynwyd ar 13 Hydref 2011 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26.90.

Agrees that Darren Millar may introduce a Bill to give effect to the pre-ballot information tabled on 13 October 2011 under Standing Order No. 26.90.

Darren Millar: I move the motion.

Darren Millar: Cynigiau y cynnig.

I am very grateful for the opportunity to seek the Assemblies permission to introduce a chewing gum levy. You only have to look down as you walk the streets of Wales to see that chewing gum is a huge problem. Many of the streets here in our capital city are covered in decades' worth of chewing gum residue and there is nothing worse, in my opinion, than seeing new paving laid in town centres one week, only to see it covered in chewing gum marks the next—places such as Colwyn Bay in my constituency, or outside Rhyl train station, are typical places where this has happened.

Each year in Wales, around 47 million packets of chewing gum are sold, most of which contain between five and 10 pieces of gum. It is difficult to overestimate the scale of this problem. According to Wrigley's, around 3% of people confess to spitting their gum on the floor after chewing—although the real percentage is likely to be much higher. If you do the maths, that means that between 7 million and 14 million pieces of gum are hitting the streets of Wales each year. That is almost 40,000 pieces of gum per day—it is truly mind-blowing.

In fact, chewing gum litter was present at 95% of sites surveyed last year as part of an annual survey undertaken by Keep Britain Tidy. Once gum is spat onto a pavement, it is stepped on an average of 200 times per day. That is assuming that it does not stick to the bottom of someone's shoe. Not disposing of saliva-covered gum properly is every bit as anti-social as not cleaning up after your dog has fouled the pavement, and all of us end up paying the price for this mess through general taxation.

I am sure you have all seen street-cleaning teams in your local areas. They regularly use scrapers and grabbers in an attempt to clean up litter, but routine street-cleansing routines do not remove discarded gum. A more specialised approach is needed.

Keep Britain Tidy has estimated that gum clean-up costs across the UK amount to

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am y cyfle i geisio caniatâd y Cynulliad i gyflwyno ardoll gwm cnoi. Dim ond edrych i lawr wrth ichi gerdded strydoedd Cymru sydd ei angen i weld bod gwm cnoi yn broblem enfawr. Mae llawer o'r strydoedd yma yn ein prifddinas wedi'u gorchuddio â hen gwm cnoi sy'n mynd yn ôl ddegawdau ac nid oes dim byd gwaeth, yn fy marn i, na gweld pafin newydd yn cael ei osod yng nghanol trefi un wythnos, ac wedyn gweld darnau o gwm cnoi drosto i gyd yr wythnos nesaf—mae lleoedd fel Bae Colwyn yn fy etholaeth i, neu'r tu allan i orsaf drên y Rhyl yn fannau nodweddiadol lle mae hyn wedi digwydd.

Bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru, gwerthir tua 47 miliwn o becynnau o gwm cnoi, y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn cynnwys rhwng pump a 10 darn o gwm. Mae'n anodd gorbwysleisio maint y broblem hon. Yn ôl Wrigley, mae tua 3% o bobl yn cyfaddef eu bod yn poeri eu gwm ar y llawr ar ôl cnoi—ond mae'r ganran wirioneddol yn debygol o fod dipyn yn uwch. Os ydych yn gwneud y symiau, mae hynny'n golygu bod rhwng 7 miliwn a 14 miliwn o ddarnau o gwm yn cael eu gollwng ar strydoedd Cymru bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny bron 40,000 o ddarnau o gwm y dydd—mae'n gwbl anghredadwy.

Yn wir, bu sbwriel gwm cnoi yn bresennol mewn 95% o'r safleoedd a arolygwyd y llynedd fel rhan o arolwg blynyddol a gynhelir gan Cadwch Brydain yn Daclus. Ar ôl i'r gwm gael ei boeri ar y palmant, bydd pobl yn troedio arno 200 o weithiau y dydd ar gyfartaledd. A chymryd nad yw'n glynu wrth waelod esgid rhywun. Mae methiant i gael gwared ar gwm poerllyd yn briodol yr un mor wrthgymdeithasol â pheidio â glanhau ar ôl i'ch ci faeddu'r palmant, ac mae pob un ohonom yn y pen draw yn talu'r pris am y llanastr hwn drwy drethiant cyffredinol.

Rwy'n siŵr eich bod chi i gyd wedi gweld y timau glanhau strydoedd yn eich ardal leol. Maent yn defnyddio crafwyr a chyfrangwyr yn rheolaidd mewn ymdrech i lanhau sbwriel, ond nid yw gweithdrefnau glanhau strydoedd arferol yn cael gwared ar gwm cnoi. Mae angen triniaeth fwy arbenigol.

Mae Cadwch Brydain yn Daclus wedi amcangyfrif bod glanhau gwm ledled y DU

between £150 million and £200 million per year, and Bridgend County Borough Council is currently spending around £50,000 per year to undertake targeted gum cleansing in places such as town centres. However, once gum is removed, it is only a matter of days before it is back on the streets again. For example, it takes 17 weeks to clear London's Oxford Street of chewing gum, but only 10 days for it to be covered again.

Some councils deem this such a big and difficult problem that they abandon trying to tackle it altogether. Of course, it is not just streets that are a blighted with chewing gum: public lavatory walls, telephone boxes, the underside of chairs, desks and park benches are often the targets of anti-social chewers as well.

The subject of my proposal is not just a bugbear of mine, but of many Welsh residents. It goes without saying that it annoys environmentalists and councils too. The leader of Caerphilly County Borough Council, Councillor Harry Andrews, wrote to me this summer to say that:

'Chewing gum is one of those materials that has a massive impact on the look and feel of the street scene in this, and most other, County Boroughs'.

Gareth Clubb, director of Friends of the Earth Cymru, said:

'Chewing gum litter is a blight on our streets'.

I agree with them both and I am sure that everyone in this Chamber does too.

Let us not forget that gum even annoyed that greatest sweet connoisseur of all time, brought to life by the great Roald Dahl, who is of course associated with our capital city. Yes, Willy Wonka himself said:

'Chewing gum is really gross, chewing gum I hate the most.'

yn costio rhwng £150 miliwn a £200 miliwn y flwyddyn, ac mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar hyn o bryd yn gwario tua £50,000 y flwyddyn i ymgymryd â gwaith glanhau gwm wedi'i dargedu mewn mannau megis canol trefi. Fodd bynnag, unwaith y ceir gwared ar y gwm, dim ond mater o ddyddiau ydyw cyn iddo ymddangos ar y strydoedd unwaith eto. Er enghraifft, mae'n cymryd 17 wythnos i lanhau gwm cnoi oddi ar Oxford Street yn Llundain, ond dim ond 10 diwrnod iddi gael ei gorchuddio eto.

Mae rhai cynghorau o'r farn bod y broblem hon mor fawr ac mor anodd nes eu bod yn rhoi'r gorau i geisio mynd i'r afael â hi yn gyfan gwbl. Wrth gwrs, nid dim ond strydoedd sy'n frith o gwm cnoi: mae waliau toiledau cyhoeddus, blychau ffôn, ochr isaf cadeiriau, desgiau a meinciau parc yn aml yn cael eu targedu gan gnowyr gwrthgymdeithasol hefyd.

Mae testun fy nghynnig nid yn unig yn gŵyn gennyf fi, ond yn gŵyn gan drigolion lawer yng Nghymru. Afraid dweud ei fod yn gwylltio amgylcheddwyr a chynghorau hefyd. Ysgrifennodd arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, y Cynghorydd Harry Andrews, ataf yn ystod yr haf i ddweud:

Mae gwm cnoi yn un o'r deunyddiau hynny sy'n cael effaith enfawr ar olwg a naws strydoedd yn y Fwrdistref Sirol hon, a'r rhan fwyaf o Fwrdeistrefi Sirol eraill.

Dyweddodd Gareth Clubb, cyfarwyddwr Cyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru:

Mae sbwriel gwm cnoi yn bla ar ein strydoedd.

Cytunaf â'r ddau ohonynt, ac rwy'n siŵr bod pawb yn y Siambr hon yn gwneud hynny hefyd.

Cofiwch i gwm ddigio hyd yn oed yr arbenigwr mwyaf erioed ar felysion, a grëwyd gan yr enwog Roald Dahl, sydd â chysylltiad â'n prifddinas wrth gwrs. Do, dywedodd Willy Wonka ei hun:

Mae gwm cnoi yn wirioneddol afiach, gwm cnoi yw fy nghas beth i.

So, how do we tackle this sticky nuisance on our streets? It is clear that we need three things: better chewing gum litter education to promote responsible gum disposal; more effective enforcement against chewing gum litterers; and improved cleansing of the nation's streets. The UK Chewing Gum Action Group has demonstrated that effective chewing gum litter campaigns can deliver reductions in chewing gum litter, but due to limited resources, not all areas are able to participate in such schemes, and their benefits tend to be only short-term, with gum deposits rising after a campaign ends.

The action group was established in 2003, but only three campaigns have been funded in Wales to date—all of them this year. I do not think that it is a coincidence that they have happened this year. Given that one of them was in Cardiff, and our streets are still full of gum, I think it is fair to say that such schemes are limited in their impact. The UK action group receives £700,000 annually from Wrigley's, and while I commend Wrigley's for its contribution, we must remember that if this was a sum distributed via the much vilified Barnett formula that we have been discussing this afternoon, then the contribution towards tackling chewing gum litter in Wales would be a paltry £35,000 per year. Compare this to the contribution that Wrigley's makes to the gum litter taskforce in the Republic of Ireland, which is valued at €9.6 million over three years. I think that you will agree that the industry could do a lot more to tackle this problem in Wales, because a typical per capita contribution in Wales, based on the Irish amount, would be around £1.6 million per year from Wrigley's.

What about action on enforcement? One thing is true: the UK Parliament's Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee made it clear that it supports the need for a levy, and I for one agree with it. The issue here is that, as far as enforcement is

Felly, sut rydym yn mynd i'r afael â'r niwsans gludiog hwn ar ein strydoedd? Mae'n amlwg bod angen tri pheth: gwell addysg ar sbwriel cnoi gwm er mwyn annog pobl i gael gwared ar gwm yn gyfrifol; camau gorfodi mwy effeithiol yn erbyn y rhai sy'n gollwng gwm cnoi, a gwell trefniadau glanhau ar gyfer strydoedd ein gwlad. Mae Grŵp Gweithredu Gwm Cnoi y DU wedi dangos y gall ymgyrchoedd sbwriel gwm cnoi effeithiol sicrhau gostyngiadau mewn sbwriel gwm cnoi, ond oherwydd prinder adnoddau, ni all pob ardal gymryd rhan mewn cynlluniau o'r fath, a dim ond manteision yn y tymor byr a geir fel arfer, gyda dyddodion gwm yn cynyddu ar ôl i'r ymgyrch ddod i ben.

Sefydlwyd y grŵp gweithredu yn 2003, ond dim ond tair ymgyrch sydd wedi cael eu hariannu yng Nghymru hyd yma—pob un ohonynt eleni. Ni chredaf mai cyddigwyddiad ydyw iddynt ddigwydd eleni. O ystyried bod pob un ohonynt wedi'i chynnal yng Nghaerdydd, a bod ein strydoedd yn dal wedi'u britho â gwm, teg dweud, fe gredaf, mai cyfyngedig yw effaith cynlluniau o'r fath. Mae grŵp gweithredu y DU yn cael £700,000 bob blwyddyn gan Wrigley, ac er fy mod yn canmol Wrigley am ei gyfraniad, rhaid inni gofio pe câi'r swm hwn ei ddosbarthu ar sail fformiwla Barnett, fformiwla a gaiff ei difrio cymaint ac yr ydym wedi bod yn ei thrafod y prynhawn yma, yna byddai'r cyfraniad tuag at fynd i'r afael â sbwriel gwm cnoi yng Nghymru yn esgor ar y swm pitw o £35,000 y flwyddyn. Cymharwch y swm hwn â chyfraniad Wrigley tuag at y tasglu sbwriel gwm yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon—tasglu, sy'n werth €9.6 miliwn dros dair blynedd. Byddwch yn cytuno, fe gredaf, y gallai'r diwydiant wneud llawer mwy i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yng Nghymru, oherwydd byddai cyfraniad y pen arferol yng Nghymru, yn seiliedig ar y swm yn Iwerddon, yn golygu tua £1.6 miliwn y flwyddyn gan Wrigley.

Beth am gamau gorfodi? Mae un peth yn wir: fe'i gwnaed yn glir gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig yn Senedd y DU ei fod yn cefnogi'r angen am ardoll, ac rwyf innau'n cytuno ag ef. Y mater a gyfyd yn hyn o beth yw, o ran gorfodi, mai

concerned, only one fixed-penalty notice has been given in the past 12 months for chewing gum littering in Wales, and I congratulate Carmarthenshire County Council for being the council that delivered it. The ratio of fines to the litter deposited on our streets is appallingly poor: when you consider that up to 14 million pieces of gum are spat onto the streets every year, you have better odds of winning the National Lottery than being fined for spitting chewing gum litter onto the floor.

More clearly needs to be done on this front, and if fixed-penalty notices are ever going to be the deterrent that they need to be, we need to ensure that enforcement action is taken. More resources for councils would help them to come up with more effective schemes to step up enforcement against chewing gum litterers. Welsh councils face a challenging financial climate and they need all the support they can get if we are to rid our streets of gum.

How do we fund improvements in education, enforcement and cleansing? Of course, that is where a chewing gum levy comes in. Believe me, I am not trying to tar every chewing gum chewer with the same brush, but it is fair to suggest that gum chewers should bear the cost of addressing this problem, rather than the general taxpayer. Denbighshire County Council said to me over the summer that it is a basic principle of waste management that the polluter pays, and a chewing gum levy would be consistent with this already established principle.

It is not just Denbighshire County Council that supports the principle of such a proposal—so do Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Conwy and Pembrokeshire councils—and neither is it just local authorities that have expressed support for a levy. I have already mentioned that Gareth Clubb of Friends of the Earth Cymru has expressed his disappointment that chewing gum is not being tackled and his support for a levy. Peter Ogden from the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales has also expressed his support. Keep Wales Tidy has previously made a strong case for a levy and, in January 2010, the UK Parliament's Environment,

dim ond un hysbysiad cosb benodedig a roddwyd yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf am sbwriel gwm cnoi yng Nghymru, a hoffwn longyfarch y cyngor a wnaeth hynny, sef Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin. Mae cymhareb dirwyon am sbwriel a ollyngwyd ar ein strydoedd yn ofnadwy o wael: o ystyried bod hyd at 14 miliwn o ddarnau o gwm yn cael eu poeri ar y strydoedd bob blwyddyn, mae gwell siawns o ennill y Loteri Genedlaethol na chael dirwy am boeri gwm cnoi ar y llawr.

Mae'n amlwg bod angen gwneud rhagor o ran hyn, ac os yw hysbysiadau cosb benodedig byth yn mynd i atal yr ymddygiad hwn fel sydd angen iddynt ei wneud, rhaid inni sicrhau bod camau gorfodi yn cael eu cymryd. Byddai rhagor o adnoddau i gynghorau yn eu helpu i lunio cynlluniau mwy effeithiol i gymryd camau gorfodi cadarnach yn erbyn y rhai sy'n gollwng gwm cnoi. Mae cynghorau yng Nghymru yn wynebu hinsawdd ariannol heriol ac mae angen pob cymorth posibl arnynt os ydym am gael gwared ar gwm ar ein strydoedd.

Sut rydym yn ariannu gwelliannau mewn addysg a chamau gorfodi a glanhau? Wrth gwrs, dyna ddiben ardoll gwm cnoi. Credwch fi, nid wyf yn ceisio lladd ar bawb sy'n cnoi gwm, ond mae'n deg awgrymu mai'r rhai sy'n cnoi gwm ddylai dalu'r gost o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, yn hytrach na'r trethdalwr cyffredin. Dywedodd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wrthyf dros yr haf mai egwyddor sylfaenol rheoli gwastraff yw mai'r llygrwr sy'n talu, a byddai ardoll gwm cnoi yn gyson â'r egwyddor hon sydd eisoes wedi ei sefydlu.

Nid dim ond Cyngor Sir Ddinbych sy'n cefnogi egwyddor cynnig o'r fath—felly hefyd y mae cyngor Caerffili, cyngor Blaenau Gwent, cyngor Conwy a chyngor sir Benfro—ac nid dim ond awdurdodau lleol sydd wedi cefnogi ardoll. Rwyf eisoes wedi sôn bod Gareth Clubb o Gyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru wedi mynegi ei siom nad eir i'r afael â gwm cnoi a'i gefnogaeth am ardoll. Mae Peter Ogden o Ymgyrch Diogelu Cymru Wledig hefyd wedi mynegi ei gefnogaeth. Mae Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus eisoes wedi cyflwyno dadl gref dros ardoll ac, ym mis Ionawr 2010, argymhellodd Pwyllgor Dethol yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig

Food and Rural Affairs Select Committee recommended that the UK Government should consider the introduction of a levy on items such as chewing gum. In June 2010, my second favourite magazine, *Saga Magazine*, made the case for a chewing gum levy. For those who are interested, I must confess that is the No. 1 magazine on my coffee break list.

It is estimated that a small, 5p levy on each packet of gum would raise £2.3 million per year to tackle this problem once and for all. Some have suggested that a levy would be detrimental to the Welsh economy; I disagree. A levy would actually have an economic benefit, as the £2.3 million would be spent on cleaning up chewing gum from our streets and on educational campaigns. Businesses such as the Bridgend-based n-ergy, which supplies gum-busting machines, the Deeside-based Revolymmer, which manufactures non-stick gum, and specialist cleaning contractors would almost certainly benefit through increased turnover as councils and consumers come to terms with their responsibility for chewing gum litter. Town-centre retailers would also benefit, as a cleaner environment would entice shoppers back onto Welsh high streets.

It has been over 70 years since Wrigley's put disposal messages on its wrappers and it has been almost 10 years since the establishment of the Chewing Gum Action Group, yet the problem is worse than ever on our streets in Wales. We can and must do more than we are currently doing to tackle the problem of gum on our streets and my proposal seeks to do just that. I trust that I can count on the support of all AMs from all parties today to take this proposal forward to the committee stage.

3.30 p.m.

Jenny Rathbone: I congratulate Darren Millar for bringing forward this idea. I warmly support it, and I will therefore be voting in favour of it. I met a woman today who came down from north Wales to attend the Mothers' Union event and, guess what, as soon as she stepped out of the train, she trod

Senedd y DU y dylai Llywodraeth y DU ystyried cyflwyno ardoll ar eitemau megis gwm cnoi. Ym mis Mehefin 2010, dadleuodd fy hoff gylchgrawn ond un, *Saga Magazine*, dros ardoll gwm cnoi. I'r rhai sydd â diddordeb, rhaid cyfaddef mai *Funeral Director Monthly* sydd ar frig fy rhestr ddarllen yn ystod egwyl goffi.

Amcangyfrifir y byddai ardoll fach o 5c, ar bob pecyn o gwm yn codi £2.3 miliwn y flwyddyn i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon unwaith ac am byth. Mae rhai wedi awgrymu y byddai ardoll yn niweidiol i economi Cymru; anghytunaf. Byddai ardoll yn cael budd economaidd, gan y byddai'r swm o £2.3 miliwn yn cael ei wario ar lanhau gwm cnoi oddi ar ein strydoedd ac ar ymgyrchoedd addysgol. Byddai busnesau megis n-ergy ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, sy'n cyflenwi peiriannau gwaredu gwm, Revolymmer ar Lannau Dyfrdwy, sy'n cynhyrchu gwm gwrthlud, a chontractwyr glanhau arbenigol bron yn sicr o elwa drwy drosiant cynyddol wrth i gynghorau a defnyddwyr ddod i delerau â'u cyfrifoldeb am sbwriel gwm cnoi. Byddai manwerthwyr canol y dref hefyd yn elwa, gan y byddai amgylchedd glanach yn denu siopwyr yn ôl i'r stryd fawr ledled Cymru.

Mae dros 70 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers i Wrigley roi negeseuon ynglŷn â gwaredu gwm ar ei becynnau ac mae bron 10 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers sefydlu'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Gwm Cnoi, ac eto mae'r broblem yn waeth nag erioed ar ein strydoedd yng Nghymru. Gallwn wneud mwy nag yr ydym ei wneud ar hyn o bryd i fynd i'r afael â phroblem gwm ar ein strydoedd a rhaid inni wneud hynny, a dyna nod fy nghynnig. Hyderaf y gallaf gael cefnogaeth pob AC o bob plaid heddiw i fynd â'r cynnig hwn ymlaen at y cam pwyllgor.

Jenny Rathbone: Llongyfarchaf Darren Millar am gyflwyno'r syniad hwn. Rwy'n ei gefnogi'n wresog, ac felly byddaf yn pleidleisio o'i blaid. Cyfarfûm â gwraig heddiw a ddaeth i lawr o'r gogledd i fynychu digwyddiad Undeb y Mamau a, chredwch chi fyth, cyn gynted ag y disgynnodd oddi ar y

on a piece of chewing gum? That is not the image of Cardiff that I want her to take back home. Darren has already spoken very well about how ubiquitous the problem is and I invite you all, the next time you go out for a meal, to feel under the table. As often as not, you will find a piece of chewing gum. It is absolutely true: it does not matter how posh the restaurant is, that is what you will find 50% of the time. The problem is a huge one. Darren's figure of 40 million throwaways out of 47 million sales says it all. I strongly believe that the polluter must pay. It is costing councils across the UK £150 million a year to clean up this mess. The first line of polluters is the manufacturer of the chewing gum. Unfortunately, however, we do not have the powers to impose a national levy; that is the role of the UK Parliament and perhaps it will take some counsel from us.

In the meantime, I will be voting in favour of this motion. As I see it, it is a way of getting the manufacturers to talk to us. That is what happened in the Republic of Ireland; the idea of a levy on chewing gum at the point of sale encouraged the manufacturers to go to the Government and come up with a grant to the Republic of Ireland to enable it to pay for education messages and the clear-up. That is a very good way of addressing the problem at a national level, but, in the absence of that, this 5p levy would give councils the money they need to carry out education programmes, which are effective. The Cardiff clear-up campaign to which Darren referred improved the situation by 93% in Cardiff in one year. That tells you that programmes educating people to stick their chewing gum in their bin rather than on the floor are effective. We need a lot more of them and this levy would enable us to pay for that across Wales, not just in one place, relying on volunteers to make it happen.

The argument against this is that a levy of 5p on everybody who buys chewing gum is unfair on responsible users, but that does not take into account the fact there is always a cost however you dispose of it. There is a

trên, troediodd ar ddarn o gwm cnoi. Nid dyna'r ddelwedd o Gaerdydd yr wyf am iddi ei chofio. Mae Darren eisoes wedi egluro'n dda iawn pa mor gyffredin yw'r broblem a gofynnaf ichi i gyd, y tro nesaf y byddwch yn mynd allan am bryd o fwyd, deimlo o dan y bwrdd. Yn amlach na pheidio, byddwch yn dod o hyd i ddarn o gwm cnoi. Mae'n hollol wir: nid oes ots pa mor grand yw'r bwyty, dyna beth y byddwch yn dod o hyd iddo hanner yr amser. Mae'r broblem yn un enfawr. Mae ffigur Darren o 40 miliwn o ddarnau a daflwyd allan o 47 miliwn o werthiannau yn dweud y cyfan. Credaf yn gryf mai'r llygrwr ddylai dalu. Mae'n costio £150 miliwn y flwyddyn i gynghorau ledled y DU lanhau'r llanast hwn. Y llinell gyntaf o lygrwyr yw gwneuthurwr y gwm cnoi. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym y pwerau i osod ardoll genedlaethol; rôl Senedd y DU yw honno ac efallai y bydd yn derbyn rhywfaint o gyngor gennym.

Yn y cyfamser, byddaf yn pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig hwn. Fel yr wyf yn ei weld, mae'n ffordd o gael y gweithgynhyrchwyr i siarad â ni. Dyna beth ddigwyddodd yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon; drwy gynnig y syniad o godi ardoll ar gwm cnoi wrth ei werthu, darbwylwyd y cynhyrchwyr i fynd at y Llywodraeth a dod o hyd i grant i Weriniaeth Iwerddon i'w galluogi i dalu am negeseuon addysg a'r gwaith glanhau. Mae hynny'n ffordd dda iawn o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem ar lefel genedlaethol, ond, yn niffyg hynny, byddai'r ardoll hon o 5c yn rhoi'r arian sydd ei angen ar gynghorau i gyflawni rhaglenni addysg, sy'n effeithiol. Llwyddodd yr ymgyrch lanhau yng Nghaerdydd y cyfeiriodd Darren ati, i wella'r sefyllfa o 93% yng Nghaerdydd mewn blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n dweud wrthyach fod rhaglenni i addysgu pobl i roi eu gwm cnoi yn eu bin yn hytrach nag ar y llawr yn effeithiol. Mae angen llawer mwy ohonynt a byddai'r ardoll hon yn ein galluogi i dalu am hynny ledled Cymru, nid dim ond mewn un lle, gan ddibynnu ar wirfoddolwyr i wneud iddo ddigwydd.

Y ddadl yn erbyn hyn yw bod codi ardoll o 5c ar bawb sy'n prynu gwm cnoi yn annheg ar ddefnyddwyr cyfrifol, ond nid yw hynny'n ystyried y ffaith fod cost bob amser sut bynnag y byddwch yn ei waredu. Mae cost

much bigger cost if you chuck it on the street or shove it under the table, but there is always a cost to disposing of anything. There is no such thing as throwing something away and it is gone; when you put it in the bin, it then goes into landfill and there is an environmental cost to that. Therefore, we need hard-hitting education campaigns to stop people throwing it on the street, but we also need people who want to use chewing gum to pay for the cost of disposing of it.

Russell George: As the shadow environment Minister, I am pleased to contribute to this debate on a proposed Bill from Darren Millar on a chewing gum levy, and I will speak in favour of moving the Bill on to the next legislative stage. A Keep Wales Tidy report from last year stated that 65% of respondents mentioned chewing gum as the litter that had the most negative impact on the look and feel of an area. Chewing gum seems to get into every conceivable space known to man—and woman, before Ann Jones stands up to intervene—under tables and chairs and, very often, as Darren Millar said, squashed on the bottom of our shoes. A Keep Wales Tidy survey published this summer found that chewing gum litter was found in 95% of the sites surveyed as part of its annual survey of the UK environment. It is a nuisance of equal status, in my view, to dog fouling and fly tipping and it is about time that we got tough on offenders.

Darren has already talked about the economic costs of cleaning up our streets and clearing chewing gum litter—£150 million in valuable resources that are being drained away from hard-pressed local authorities in very difficult financial times. This is clearly economically and environmentally unsustainable and we must examine all possible options to try to stop this form of pollution.

I am interested in the concept of Darren Millar's Bill and would, therefore, like to have the opportunity to move it to the next stage in order to properly scrutinise it and see whether the proposal can be implemented in practice. After all, it is absolutely right that we have come to understand, in terms of environmental protection and waste management, the concept that the polluter

lawer mwy os ydych yn ei daflu ar y stryd neu'n ei wthio o dan y bwrdd, ond mae cost bob amser yn gysylltiedig â gwaredu unrhyw beth. Nid oes y fath beth â thaflu rhywbeth i ffwrdd a dyna ni; pan fyddwch yn ei roi yn y bin, yna aiff i safle tirlenwi ac mae cost amgylcheddol yn gysylltiedig â hynny. Felly, mae angen ymgyrchoedd addysg trawiadol i atal pobl rhag ei daflu ar y stryd, ond mae hefyd angen pobl sydd am ddefnyddio gwm cnoi i dalu am y gost o'i waredu.

Russell George: Fel Gweinidog yr wrthblaid ar yr amgylchedd, rwy'n falch o gael cyfrannu at y ddadl hon ar Fil arfaethedig gan Darren Millar ar ardoll gwm cnoi, a byddaf yn siarad o blaid symud y Bil yn ei flaen i'r cam deddfwriaethol nesaf. Nododd adroddiad Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus y llynedd i 65% o ymatebwyr grybwyll gwm cnoi fel y sbwriel a gafodd yr effaith fwyaf negyddol ar olwg a naws ardal. Mae fel petai gwm cnoi yn mynd i mewn i bob gofod posibl y gwyddys amdano—o dan fyrddau a chadeiriau ac, yn aml iawn, fel y dywedodd Darren Millar, wedi'i wasgu ar waelod ein hesgidiau. Yn ôl arolwg gan Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus a gyhoeddwyd yr haf hwn daethpwyd o hyd i sbwriel gwm cnoi mewn 95% o'r safleoedd a arolygwyd fel rhan o'i arolwg blynyddol o amgylchedd y DU. Mae cymaint o niwsans, yn fy marn i, â baw cŵn a thipio anghyfreithlon, ac mae'n hen bryd inni fod yn fwy llym ar droseddwyd.

Mae Darren eisoes wedi sôn am gostau economaidd y gwaith o lanhau ein strydoedd a gwaredu sbwriel gwm cnoi—£150 miliwn o adnoddau gwerthfawr a gollir gan awdurdodau lleol sydd o dan bwysau mewn cyfnod ariannol anodd iawn. Mae hyn yn amlwg yn anghynaliadwy yn economaidd ac yn amgylcheddol a rhaid inni edrych ar yr holl opsiynau sydd ar gael er mwyn ceisio atal y math hwn o lygredd.

Mae gennyf ddiddordeb yng nghysyniad Bil Darren Millar ac, felly, hoffwn gael y cyfle i'w symud yn ei flaen i'r cam nesaf er mwyn craffu'n fanwl arno a gweld a ellir rhoi'r cynnig ar waith yn ymarferol. Wedi'r cyfan, mae'n hollol briodol ein bod wedi dod i ddeall, o ran diogelu'r amgylchedd a rheoli gwastraff, y cysyniad mai'r llygrwr sy'n talu. Mae hynny'n gwbl briodol a chyfiawn.

pays. That is only right and just. I believe that this proposal is consistent with that concept.

This, of course, starts with the individual and the responsibility that they have to dispose of their litter in the right and proper manner. Therefore, awareness campaigns are an important aspect to help change attitudes and show that neglectful disposal of chewing gum litter is socially unacceptable. Potentially, some of the proceeds of a levy could be focused on this area.

I agree with the principle of on-the-spot fines for anyone who is caught unlawfully disposing of chewing gum. However, as we know, witnessing a crime or catching people in the act is very difficult. So, the proposal could, therefore, be the answer to meeting the costs necessary to help communities to keep their streets clean and I cannot see why the chewing gum industry, given its size, should not take its corporate environmental policy seriously and help to shoulder some of the costs.

I hope that Members will support this proposal for a Bill going forward to the next stage, because it is worthy of further exploration.

Julie Morgan: I sympathise with what the Member says and I will support the proposal for this Bill. However, on the economic arguments, we have received letters from the Federation of Small Businesses and other economic bodies. Do you agree that the economic damage that we have at the moment in terms of the unpleasant nature of litter on the streets—as Darren Millar said, putting people off from going to our streets to shop—is greater than the economic damage that the retailers and others are saying will result from the Bill?

Russell George: I do not know the answer to that question, but that is why I support this today, because I want to see this explored further. I do not know the answers and I do not know whether I would be comfortable supporting this after further scrutiny, but I want the opportunity for this to be scrutinised. I have also received similar letters to those that you have received. I am

Credaf fod y cynnig hwn yn gyson â'r cysyniad hwnnw.

Mae hyn, wrth gwrs, yn dechrau gyda'r unigolyn a'r cyfrifoldeb sydd arno i gael gwared ar ei sbwriel yn y modd cywir a phriodol. Felly, mae ymgyrchoedd codi ymwybyddiaeth yn agwedd bwysig er mwyn helpu i newid agweddau a dangos bod gwaredu sbwriel gwm cnoi mewn ffordd esgeulus yn annerbyniol yn gymdeithasol. O bosibl, gallai rhai o'r enillion o'r ardoll gael eu neilltuo ar gyfer y maes hwn.

Cytunaf â'r egwyddor o roi dirwyon yn y fan a'r lle i unrhyw un a gaiff ei ddal yn cael gwared ar gwm cnoi yn anghyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddom, mae bod yn dyst i drosedd neu ddal pobl wrthi yn anodd iawn. Felly, gallai'r cynnig fod yn ateb i dalu am y costau angenrheidiol er mwyn helpu cymunedau i gadw eu strydoedd yn lân ac ni allaf weld pam na ddylai'r diwydiant gwm cnoi, o ystyried ei faint, gymryd ei bolisi amgylcheddol corfforaethol o ddifrif a helpu i ysgwyddo rhai o'r costau.

Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau'n cefnogi'r cynnig hwn i Fil fynd ymlaen i'r cam nesaf, gan ei fod yn werth ei ystyried ymhellach.

Julie Morgan: Cydymdeimlaf â'r hyn y mae'r Aelod yn ei ddweud, a byddaf yn cefnogi'r cynnig ar gyfer y Bil hwn. Fodd bynnag, o ran y dadleuon economaidd, rydym wedi derbyn llythyrau gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach a chyrff economaidd eraill. A gytunwch fod y niwed economaidd a geir ar hyn o bryd o ran natur annymunol sbwriel ar y strydoedd—fel y dywedodd Darren Millar, sy'n gwneud i bobl fod yn llai parod i fynd i siopa ar y stryd fawr—yn fwy na'r niwed economaidd a fydd yn deillio o'r Bil yn ôl y manwerthwyr ac eraill?

Russell George: Ni wn beth yw'r ateb i'r cwestiwn hwnnw, ond dyna pam rwy'n cefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw, oherwydd hoffwn weld y mater hwn yn cael ei ystyried ymhellach. Ni wn yr atebion ac ni wn a fyddwn yn teimlo'n gysurus yn ei gefnogi ar ôl craffu pellach, ond rwyf am inni gael y cyfle i graffu ar hyn. Rwyf innau hefyd wedi cael llythyrau yn debyg i'r rhai yr ydych

pleased that Members from two political parties at least are supporting this today and I hope that other Members from different parties will also support this. We have done this before for carrier bags and I think that we should be consistent in our message.

Leanne Wood: Today could have been so good; we could be in the Senedd this afternoon celebrating a needs-based formula that would ensure that our schools and hospitals were not underfunded. We could have had decent borrowing powers to enable Wales to head off any effects of the future recession, but, instead, we had a press conference that was not worth the train fare from London and now we have a debate on chewing gum.

The more I think about this proposed chewing gum levy, the more outraged I am at the failure of this National Assembly for Wales to be able to make decisions and choices about Wales and our economy in particular and how we can all improve. For me, this debate today is a real symbol of this Assembly's lack of teeth. [*Laughter.*] There was no pun intended.

The banks have crashed and many of our teens and twentysomethings are leaving university with little hope of a job. We heard yesterday how use of the drug MCAT has increased massively over the last year. Wales loses 3,000 Welsh speakers a year and the UK Government welfare reforms mean that we are expecting a massive hike in homelessness and child poverty. Flooding, food shortages, fuel poverty—I could go on. There are crises everywhere and what are we talking about today? A chewing gum levy, and we are quoting Willy Wonka. What a great diversion.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Leanne Wood: Yes, go for it.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the leader of

wedi'u derbyn. Rwy'n falch bod Aelodau o'r ddwy blaid wleidyddol o leiaf yn cefnogi hyn heddiw, a gobeithio y bydd Aelodau eraill o wahanol bleidiau hefyd yn ei gefnogi. Rydym wedi gwneud hyn o'r blaen o ran bagiau siopa a chredaf y dylem fod yn gyson ein neges.

Leanne Wood: Gallai heddiw fod wedi bod mor dda; gallem fod yn y Senedd y prynhawn yma yn dathlu fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion a fyddai'n sicrhau nad yw ein hysgolion na'n hysbytai yn cael eu tanariannu. Gallem fod wedi cael pwerau benthyg digonol i alluogi Cymru i leddfu effeithiau'r dirwasgiad yn y dyfodol, ond, yn hytrach na hynny, cawsom gynhadledd i'r wasg nad oedd yn werth y tocyn trên o Lundain ac yn awr rydym yn cael dadl ar gwm cnoi.

Po fwyaf y meddyliaf am yr ardoll arfaerthedig hon ar gwm cnoi, y mwyaf y byddaf yn cythruddo at fethiant Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i allu gwneud penderfyniadau a dewisiadau ynglŷn â Chymru a'n heconomi yn benodol a sut y gallwn i gyd wella. I mi, mae'r ddadl hon heddiw yn symbol gwirioneddol o'r ffaith nad oes gan y Cynulliad ddannedd. [*Chwerthin.*] Nid oeddwn yn bwriadu chwarae ar eiriau.

Mae'r banciau wedi methu ac mae llawer o'n pobl yn eu harddegau neu eu hugeiniau yn gadael y brifysgol heb fawr o obaith o gael swydd. Clywsom ddoe sut mae defnydd o'r cyffur MCAT wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae Cymru yn colli 3,000 o siaradwyr Cymraeg y flwyddyn ac mae diwygiadau lles Llywodraeth y DU yn golygu ein bod yn disgwyl cynnydd enfawr mewn digartrefedd a thlodi plant. Llifogydd, prinder bwyd, tlodi tanwydd—gallwn fynd yn fy mlaen. Mae argyfyngau ym mhob man a beth ydym yn sôn amdano heddiw? Ardoll ar gwm cnoi, ac rydym yn dyfynnu Willy Wonka. Sôn am wrthdynciad.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Leanne Wood: Gwnaf, ewch amdani.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolchaf i arweinydd

Plaid Cymru for taking an intervention. Do you not accept that every legislature has protected time for backbench legislation? People may disagree or agree with it, but there is a certain time in the parliamentary process when backbenchers can bring their issues forward. Your party, my party, and every party has the opportunity to table their own debates, as we do every week. Do you not accept the principle of time being allowed for scrutiny of backbench legislation?

Leanne Wood: Of course I accept that principle. However, I would expect that backbencher to bring forward something worthwhile, and this is not. That is what I am arguing.

I am sure that people will not hear me say this often, but I agree with the Confederation of British Industry on this. It says:

‘Given the state of our economy, we believe that there are more pressing needs that warrant the attention of the Assembly than introducing a chewing gum levy on Welsh consumers’.

Shortly, we will be receiving the report of part 1 of the Silk commission on financial powers; that is due next month. That will be followed by work on the commission’s second project, on the wider areas of devolution. This week, Westminster has wasted £350,000 printing a second load of ballot papers for the election of a police and crime commissioner, which no-one wants, and for which the turnout, in all likelihood, will provide little legitimacy for post-holders. Those powers over policing, over energy, over the media, and more, should be brought to Wales so that we can do something positive and useful with them here in our National Assembly to make Wales a noticeably better country in which to live.

The Tories should be ashamed of themselves for bringing this idea for legislation forward today. *[Interruption.]* Why did Darren Millar not bring forward a procurement Bill? Given that you are such fantastic environmentalists, why not bring forward something to ensure

Plaid Cymru am dderbyn ymyriad. Oni dderbyniwch fod pob deddfwrfa yn neilltuo amser ar gyfer deddfwriaeth y meinciau cefn? Efallai y bydd pobl yn anghytuno neu’n cytuno â hi, ond mae amser penodol yn y broses seneddol pan all Aelodau’r meinciau cefn gyflwyno eu materion eu hunain. Mae eich plaid chi, fy mhlaidd i, a phob plaid yn cael cyfle i gyflwyno eu dadleuon eu hunain, fel y gwnawn bob wythnos. Oni dderbyniwch egwyddor caniatáu amser i graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth y meinciau cefn?

Leanne Wood: Wrth gwrs fy mod yn derbyn yr egwyddor honno. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn disgwyl i aelod o’r meinciau cefn gyflwyno rhywbeth buddiol, ac nid yw hyn yn fuddiol. Dyna fy nadl i.

Rwy’n siŵr na fydd pobl yn fy nghlywed yn dweud hyn yn aml, ond cytunaf â Chyddfederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain ar hyn. Mae’n dweud:

O ystyried cyflwr ein heconomi, credwn fod anghenion pwysicach sy’n haeddu sylw’r Cynulliad na chodi ardoll gwm cnoi ar ddefnyddwyr yng Nghymru.

Yn fuan, byddwn yn derbyn adroddiad rhan 1 comisiwn Silk ar bwerau ariannol; dylai gael ei gyhoeddi y mis nesaf. Bydd hyn yn cael ei ddilyn gan waith ar ail brosiect y comisiwn, ar feysydd ehangach datganoli. Yr wythnos hon, mae San Steffan wedi gwastraffu £350,000 yn argraffu ail lwyth o bapurau pleidleisio ar gyfer ethol comisiynydd heddlu a throsedd, nad oes neb ei eisiau, ac na fydd y nifer sy’n pleidleisio, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn rhoi fawr ddim dilysrwydd i’r sawl sy’n dal y swydd. Dylai’r pwerau hynny dros blismona, dros ynni, dros y cyfryngau, a mwy, gael eu trosglwyddo i Gymru fel y gallwn wneud rhywbeth cadarnhaol a defnyddiol gyda hwy yma yn ein Cynulliad Cenedlaethol er mwyn gwneud Cymru yn wlad dipyn yn well i fyw ynddi.

Dylai’r Torïaid gywilyddio am gyflwyno’r syniad hwn ar gyfer deddfwriaeth heddiw. *[Torri ar draws.]* Pam na chyflwynodd Darren Millar Fil caffael? O gofio eich bod yn amgylcheddwyr mor wych, pam na wnewch chi gyflwyno rhywbeth i sicrhau bod

that communities benefit from windfarms, like in Denmark? Why not legislate to help people who are affected by this recession? Why not bring forward something to help create jobs? Is this really the best use of debating time in the Senedd? I would say 'no'. Chewing gum—what a joke. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

The Presiding Officer: Order. Every Member has the opportunity to put their name into the ballot. You can put your name in the ballot, if you would like. However, in the meantime, Darren Millar feels that this is very important. It is part of our Standing Orders that he has the right to bring it forward.

Ann Jones: We have heard of chewing gum on the streets, and we have heard of it under tables in restaurants, but I am old enough to remember Lonnie Donegan's song, 'Does your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour (On the Bedpost Overnight?)'. So that is another place where you can put your chewing gum, but I will not go any further. [Laughter.]

I have taken a proposal through a backbench legislation process and was lucky enough to receive the Assembly's unanimous support. Despite the fact that the CBI did not want to play with my legislation either, and thanks to the First Minister's continued leadership, I will see my piece of legislation, my proposal, implemented next September. Therefore, I know what it takes from start to finish, and we are not at the finish line yet. Therefore, Darren—it might be the only time that I say this to you—'good luck'.

When I ask community groups and constituents in my area what they would like to see, they always say that they want to see an improved environment in their local area—not in terms of global warming and air quality, although some may say that, and that is incredibly important, but in terms of the environment in which they live. That is, they do not want to see dog mess on the streets, litter on paths, or gum on the pavements—or, as I suppose that I must add, in restaurants

cymunedau yn cael budd o ffermydd gwynt, fel sy'n digwydd yn Nenmarc? Beth am ddeddfu i helpu pobl yr effeithir arnynt gan y dirwasgiad hwn? Pam nad ydych wedi cyflwyno rhywbeth i helpu i greu swyddi? Ai dyna'r defnydd gorau o amser trafod yn y Senedd? 'Na' dywedwn i. Gwm cnoi—am jôc. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O'.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae pob Aelod yn cael cyfle i roi ei enw yn y balot. Gallwch chi roi eich enw yn y balot, os hoffech. Fodd bynnag, yn y cyfamser, mae Darren Millar yn teimlo bod hyn yn bwysig iawn. Mae'n rhan o'n Rheolau Sefydlog fod ganddo'r hawl i'w gyflwyno.

Ann Jones: Rydym wedi clywed sôn am gwm cnoi ar y strydoedd, ac rydym wedi clywed sôn amdano o dan fyrddau mewn bwytai, ond rwy'n ddigon hen i gofio cân Lonnie Donegan, 'Does your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour (On the Bedpost Overnight?)'. Felly dyna fan arall lle y gallwch roi eich gwm cnoi, ond nid wyf am fynd ymhellach. [Chwerthin.]

Rwyf wedi mynd â chynnig trwy broses ddeddfu'r meinciau cefn, ac bûm yn ddigon ffodus i gael cefnogaeth unfrydol y Cynulliad. Er nad oedd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain am chwarae gyda fy neddfwriaeth innau ychwaith, a diolch i arweiniad cadarn y Prif Weinidog, byddaf yn gweld fy narn o ddeddfwriaeth, fy nghynnig, yn cael ei weithredu fis Medi nesaf. Felly, gwn beth sydd ei angen o'r dechrau hyd at y diwedd, ac nid ydym wedi cyrraedd y llinell derfyn eto. Felly, Darren—ac efallai mai hwn fydd yr unig dro imi ddweud hyn wrthy—'pob lwc'.

Pan ofynnaf i grwpiau cymunedol ac etholwyr yn fy ardal beth yr hoffent ei weld, maent bob amser yn dweud eu bod am weld gwell amgylchedd yn eu hardal leol—nid o ran cynhesu byd-eang ac ansawdd aer, er bod rhai yn dweud hynny, ac mae hynny'n eithriadol o bwysig, ond o ran yr amgylchedd lle maent yn byw. Hynny yw, nid ydynt am weld baw cŵn ar strydoedd, sbwriel ar lwybrau, na gwm cnoi ar bamentydd—nac ychwaith, fel y dylwn ychwanegu siŵr o fod,

and on bedposts. A tidy Wales, and a tidy Vale of Clwyd, is what my constituents would like to see, and that is what we are being asked to work to at a local level.

Only last month, Rhyl won silver in the Britain in Bloom awards of 2012. Winning silver on our first attempt was a good achievement for us. We had huge support from volunteers. Over 60 organisations grafted tirelessly to get Rhyl ready for that competition, and we would not have achieved that success without them. Could Rhyl have won gold if it was not for chewing gum on the streets? Who knows? Irrespective of that, getting gum in the bin and off our pavements is an important issue, and I believe that this proposal is worthy of further scrutiny. However, I think that I should put on record—this is where I start to part company from Mr Miller, perhaps, because I have to; it has made me feel quite uncomfortable, but there we go—that I have some reservations about the responsible majority paying for the mindless minority who choose not to dispose of their chewing gum sensibly. I also fear that increasing the tax and regulatory burden on small businesses in Wales could increase uncertainty. However, that said, I think that Darren deserves the opportunity to pursue this issue further. I, for one, will support this to Stage 1.

3.45 p.m.

William Powell: I thank Darren Millar for bringing forward this debate to the Assembly. While my Welsh Liberal Democrat colleagues and I appreciate the sentiments and motivation that have driven Darren to this course of action—and we cannot but admire the zeal with which he is promoting this cause—I regret to confirm that we will not be able to support it today. As the motion states, this is an issue to be enforced by local authorities. We do not feel that it is appropriate at this time for the National Assembly for Wales to implement a levy of this kind, particularly given the uncertainty around any significant environmental benefit that would flow from this and the magnitude of the other issues—and Leanne Wood has gone through a number of them—that

mewn bwytaï nac ar byst gwely. Yr hyn yr hoffai fy etholwyr ei weld yw Cymru daclus, a Dyffryn Clwyd taclus, a dyna beth y gofynnir inni anelu ato yn lleol.

Dim ond fis diwethaf, enillodd y Rhyl fedal arian yng ngwobrau 2012 Prydain yn ei Blodau. Bu ennill medal arian ar ein hymgais gyntaf yn dipyn o gamp inni. Cawsom gefnogaeth enfawr gan wirfoddolwyr. Bu dros 60 o sefydliadau yn gweithio'n ddiflino i sicrhau bod y Rhyl yn barod ar gyfer y gystadleuaeth honno, ac ni fyddem wedi cael y llwyddiant hwnnw hebddynt. A allai'r Rhyl fod wedi ennill medal aur oni bai am y gwm cnoi ar y strydoedd? Pwy a ŵyr? Beth bynnag am hynny, mae cael gwm yn y bin, ac oddi ar ein palmentydd yn fater pwysig, a chredaf fod y cynnig hwn yn un y mae'n werth craffu arno ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, dylwn ddweud ar goedd—dyma lle rwy'n dechrau anghytuno â Mr Miller, efallai, am fod yn rhaid imi; mae wedi gwneud imi deimlo'n eithaf anghyfforddus, ond dyna ni—fod gennyf rai amheuon am y mwyafrif cyfrifol yn talu am y lleiafrif difeddwl sy'n dewis peidio â chael gwared ar eu gwm cnoi yn gall. Ofnaf hefyd y gallai cynyddu'r baich treth a rheoleiddiol ar fusnesau bach yng Nghymru arwain at fwy o ansicrwydd. Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny, credaf fod Darren yn haeddu'r cyfle i fynd ar drywydd y mater hwn ymhellach. Byddaf innau, yn un, yn cefnogi hyn i Gam 1.

William Powell: Diolch i Darren Millar am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon gerbron y Cynulliad. Er bod fy nghyd-Aelodau o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yng Nghymru a minnau'n deall y teimladau a'r cymhelliant sydd wedi peri i Darren gymryd y cam hwn—ac ni allwn ond edmygu ei frwdfrydedd wrtho iddo ddadlau dros yr achos hwn—mae'n ddrwg gennyf gadarnhau na allwn ei gefnogi heddiw. Fel y nodi'r cynnig, mae hwn yn fater i'w orfodi gan awdurdodau lleol. Ni theimlwn ei bod yn briodol ar hyn o bryd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru roi ardoll o'r fath ar waith, yn enwedig o ystyried yr ansicrwydd ynghylch unrhyw fudd amgylcheddol pwysig a fyddai'n deillio o hyn a maint y problemau eraill—ac mae Leanne Wood wedi rhestru nifer ohonynt—a wynebair gennym yn y

confront us in these challenging times.

While I appreciate the fact that this can be an emotive issue in some of our cities, towns and villages, I do not believe that it can be solved simply by the imposition of what is effectively a tax on all chewing gum users, regardless of their disposal habits. Over the past few years, particularly in the last year or so, we have seen action on this in the form of the chewing gum action groups referred to by Jenny Rathbone and others. In many cases, these have enjoyed considerable success. The evidence in this city alone is clear, in that Cardiff has had a 93% reduction in gum littering during the period of the initiative.

Put simply, we do not believe that placing an additional burden on the law-abiding gum user will have any additional effect on addressing the wider problem, other than possibly of discouraging the sale of the original product. That discouragement could, as the Confederation of British Industry and other bodies have said, have a negative effect on overall sales and further diminish the prospects of regeneration in our communities. It is a matter of genuine concern that such a measure, coming at this time, could have a negative effect on employment and overall business success. At this time—and I believe that this view is shared by my colleagues—we take this on at our peril.

Some commentators have made comparisons between this and the recently introduced single-use carrier bag charge. I feel that such a comparison is disingenuous. The single-use carrier bag levy has a demonstrable environmental benefit and raises money for good causes. This is simply about helping local authorities to clean our pavements. As such, I reiterate that we will not be able to support this motion today; nevertheless, we respect the energy of the Member and his right to bring it forward.

Mick Antoniw: Every Member has a constitutional right to bring forward matters that they consider to be of importance, and it is a right that we have to cherish and value. Not every issue raised will necessarily be of

cyfnod heriol hwn.

Er fy mod yn deall y gall hwn fod yn fater emosïynol mewn rhai o'n dinasoedd, trefi a phentrefi, ni chredaf y gellir ei datrys yn syml drwy godi'r hyn a fyddai'n dreth i bob diben ar bob defnyddiwr gwm cnoi, waeth beth fo eu harferion gwaredu. Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, yn enwedig yn ystod y flwyddyn neu ddwy ddiwethaf, rydym wedi gweld camau yn cael eu cymryd ar ffurf y grwpiau gweithredu gwm cnoi y cyfeiriwyd atynt gan Jenny Rathbone ac eraill. Mewn llawer o achosion, mae'r rhain wedi cael cryn lwyddiant. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn y ddinas hon yn unig yn amlwg, yn yr ystyr bod Caerdydd wedi gweld gostyngiad o 93% mewn sbwriel gwm yn ystod cyfnod y fenter.

Yn syml, ni chredwn y bydd gosod baich ychwanegol ar ddefnyddwyr gwm sy'n parchu'r gyfraith yn cael unrhyw effaith ychwanegol ar fynd i'r afael â'r broblem fwy cyffredinol, heblaw am y ffaith y gall annog pobl i beidio â phrynu'r cynnyrch gwreiddiol o bosibl. Gallai hynny o bosibl, fel mae Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain a chyrrff eraill wedi dweud, gael effaith negyddol ar werthiant cyffredinol a lleihau ymhellach y rhagolygon ar gyfer adfywiad yn ein cymunedau. Mae'n fater o bryder gwirioneddol y gallai mesur o'r fath, ar yr adeg hon, gael effaith negyddol ar gyflogaeth a llwyddiant busnes yn gyffredinol. Ar yr adeg hon—a chredaf fod fy nghyd-Aelodau yn cyd-fynd—gwae ni os derbyniwn hyn.

Mae rhai sylwebyddion wedi cymharu hyn â'r tâl am fapiau siopa untro a gyflwynwyd yn ddiweddar. Teimlaf fod y fath gymhariaeth yn dwyllodrus. Mae'r tâl am fapiau siopa untro yn cael budd amgylcheddol amlwg ac yn codi arian at achosion da. Dim ond helpu awdurdodau lleol i lanhau ein palmentydd yw nod y cynnig hwn. Fel y cyfryw, dywedaf unwaith eto na allwn gefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw, er hynny, rydym yn parchu egni'r Aelod a'i hawl i'w gyflwyno.

Mick Antoniw: Mae gan bob Aelod yr hawl gyfansoddiadol i ddwyn materion gerbron sydd o bwys ym marn yr Aelod, ac mae'n hawl y mae'n rhaid inni ei thrysori a'i gwerthfawrogi. Ni fydd pob mater a godir yn

importance to a large number of Assembly Members, but the process is of some constitutional importance. Therefore, I welcome the debate, and it is a debate about an issue that is of some significance. I would be lying if I said that I had not had representations from councillors about the problem of chewing gum and the cost that is borne by local authorities in trying as best they can to keep our pavements and streets clean in cities, towns and villages.

I have concerns, though, and have thought long and hard about whether this is legislation that I think should proceed. I have concerns regarding the issue that it penalises everyone. I suppose that my biggest concern is that I do not think that it necessarily changes behaviour at all. It might impose a penalty, and there might be all sorts of issues with regard to payment collection, enforcement and so on. However, overall, I have thought about the burden that we, as an Assembly, will face over the coming year with a vast legislative programme, and so we have to consider very carefully the sort of legislation that we want to come forward and that we want to devote resources, time and effort to. Therefore, although I think that this is a not unimportant piece of legislation, given the time and resources involved in any legislative process—and I will avoid what I was going to say about ‘gumming up’ the legislative programme—including those of the committee, the legal team and others, I regret to say that it just does not pass the test for me, as something that I would want to see come forward to the next stage. However, I do not say that this is a debate without some value.

Antoinette Sandbach: May I say from the outset that I, too, appreciate the good intentions behind this proposal for a Bill? There is no doubt that discarded chewing gum is a nuisance and one that imposes not insignificant costs on local authorities to clean up. However, they have the tools at their disposal to deal with it, should they wish to use them. They have the ability to impose fines of up to £75 on people who dispose of chewing gum in that way. That is the real application of the principle that the

bwysig o reidrwydd i nifer fawr o Aelodau Cynulliad, ond mae'r broses o gryn bwys yn gyfansoddiadol. Felly, croesawaf y ddadl, ac mae'n ddadl am fater eithaf pwysig. Byddwn yn dweud celwydd pe bawn yn dweud nad oeddwn wedi cael sylwadau gan gynghorwyr am broblem gwm cnoi a'r gost i awdurdodau lleol wrth iddynt wneud eu gorau i gadw ein palmentydd a'n strydoedd yn lân mewn dinasoedd, trefi a phentrefi.

Mae gennyf bryderon, fodd bynnag, ac rwyf wedi meddwl yn ddwys pa un a ddylai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, yn fy marn i, fynd rhagddi. Mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch y ffaith ei fod yn cosbi pawb. Mae'n debyg mai'r pryder mwyaf sydd gennyf yw nad wyf yn credu y bydd yn newid ymddygiad o reidrwydd. Efallai y byddai'n rhoi cosb, ac efallai y bydd pob math o broblemau yn codi o ran casglu taliadau, gorfodi ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, ar y cyfan, rwyf wedi meddwl am y baich y byddwn ni, fel Cynulliad, yn ei wynebu dros y flwyddyn sydd i ddod gyda rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol helaeth, ac felly rhaid inni ystyried yn ofalus iawn pa fath o ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym am ei chyflwyno a neilltuo adnoddau, amser ac ymdrech ar ei chyfer. Felly, er nad yw'r darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth yn ddibwys yn fy marn i, o ystyried yr amser a'r adnoddau sydd eu hangen ar unrhyw broses ddeddfwriaethol—a byddaf yn osgoi'r hyn yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w ddweud am 'dagu'r' rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol—gan gynnwys amser ac adnoddau'r pwyllgor, y tîm cyfreithiol ac eraill, mae'n ddrwg gennyf ddweud nad yw'n cael sêl bendith gennyf i, fel rhywbeth y byddwn am ei weld yn mynd rhagddo i'r cam nesaf. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn dweud bod hon yn ddadl ddi-werth.

Antoinette Sandbach: A gaf ddweud o'r cychwyn fy mod innau, hefyd, yn gwerthfawrogi bwriadau da'r cynnig hwn am Fil? Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw gwm cnoi yn niwsans ac yn niwsans sy'n gosod costau glanhau nid ansylweddol ar awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae camau gweithredu ar gael iddynt er mwyn ymdrin â'r broblem, pe byddent yn dymuno eu cymryd. Gallant roi dirwyon o hyd at £75 i bobl sy'n cael gwared ar gwm cnoi yn y ffordd honno. Dyna'r ffordd gywir o arfer yr egwyddor mai'r

polluter pays, because the irresponsible person is punished and the responsible one is not.

I want to say, in answer to Leanne Wood and William Powell, that, in the last ballot that was drawn, we put an enterprise Bill before the Chamber that was designed to promote enterprise in Wales and to deal with some of the very big issues that are facing our country. However, the Liberal Democrats, Plaid and Labour opposed it.

I want to make my position quite clear. I do not agree with Darren Millar's proposal, but he is entitled, as he should be, to put that forward as a piece of backbench legislation to be considered in greater detail, along with its consequences. Effectively, I would be pre-judging the issue, and I do not agree with it. I have had briefings for one way or the other from various organisations, but I would like independent scrutiny and independent evidence on this Bill proposal, and I think that it is a great shame that, when the ballot previously came forward for an enterprise Bill, the Assembly did not give that Bill the same chance. Therefore, I will not take any criticism from other parties about our not putting forward serious measures. We have had that opportunity. As I have made clear, I have grave reservations about the consequences of this Bill proposal, but I think that Darren Millar ought to be given the chance for it to be looked at appropriately, and for proper evidence to come before us.

Russell George: Will you take an intervention?

The Presiding Officer: Order. No, she has finished, sorry. I call Vaughan Gething.

Vaughan Gething: I should make clear at the outset that I think that it is important that backbenchers have the opportunity to bring forward Bills, and I recognise that these are pieces of legislation that derive from individuals and not from party groups. I recognise that, in previous Assemblies, Ann Jones and Jonathan Morgan brought forward pieces of backbenchers' legislation that may not otherwise have been passed in the

llygrwr sy'n talu, oherwydd y person anghyfrifol sy'n cael ei gosbi, ac nid y person cyfrifol.

Hoffwn ddweud, mewn ymateb i Leanne Wood a William Powell, y tro diwethaf y cynhaliwyd balot, inni gyflwyno Bil menter gerbron y Siambr gyda'r nod o hyrwyddo menter yng Nghymru ac ymdrin â rhai o'r materion pwysig iawn sy'n wynebu ein gwlad. Fodd bynnag, fe'i gwrthwynebwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, Plaid Cymru a Llafur.

Hoffwn nodi fy safbwynt yn gwbl glir. Ni chytunaf â chynnig Darren Millar, ond mae ganddo'r hawl, fel y dylai fod ganddo, i'w gyflwyno fel darn o ddeddfwriaeth y meinciau cefn i'w ystyried yn fanylach, ynghyd â'i oblygiadau. I bob pwrpas, byddwn yn rhagfarnu'r mater, ac ni chytunaf ag ef. Rwyf wedi cael fy mrieffio o blaid ac yn erbyn y cynnig gan amrywiol sefydliadau, ond hoffwn weld craffu annibynnol a thystiolaeth annibynnol ar y cynnig hwn am Fil, a chredaf ei bod yn drueni mawr, pan gyflwynwyd Bil menter drwy'r balot, na roddodd y Cynulliad yr un cyfle i'r Bil hwnnw. Felly, ni dderbyniaf unrhyw feirniadaeth gan bleidiau eraill inni fethu â chynnig mesurau difrifol. Cawsom y cyfle hwnnw. Fel yr wyf wedi egluro, mae gennyf amheuan mawr ynglŷn â goblygiadau'r cynnig hwn am Fil, ond credaf y dylai Darren Millar gael cyfle i'r Bil gael ei ystyried yn briodol, ac i dystiolaeth briodol gael ei chyflwyno ger ein bron.

Russell George: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Na, mae wedi gorffen, mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Galwaf ar Vaughan Gething.

Vaughan Gething: Dylwn ei gwneud yn glir o'r cychwyn fy mod yn credu ei bod yn bwysig bod aelodau'r meinciau cefn yn cael cyfle i gyflwyno Biliau, ac rwy'n cydnabod bod y rhain yn ddarnau o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n deillio o unigolion ac nid o grwpiau plaid. Rwy'n cydnabod, mewn Cynulliadau blaenorol, i Ann Jones a Jonathan Morgan gyflwyno darnau o ddeddfwriaeth meinciau cefn na fyddent fel arall wedi cael eu pasio

Chamber. I recognise that, in this fourth Assembly, worthwhile legislation has already been proposed by Mick Antoniw, Ken Skates and Peter Black. Therefore, I do not think that this is a party issue at all; it is simply about whether the merits of this proposal are worth considering at a later stage.

I should also say that I am certainly not against taking action to deal with chewing gum litter, but I can honestly say that I have never had a single constituent, in any of my years as a councillor or as my brief period of time here as an Assembly Member, raise this as an issue that they want me to take action on, or suggest that we should change the law. For me in my constituency priorities, it is significantly less important than dog mess. I can honestly say that I cannot support the proposed Bill either now, at Stage 1 or later on. It would be dishonest of me to say that I am interested in more scrutiny for it, because I think that it is a bad proposal for the use of our law-making time and powers.

We recently had a referendum on extra law-making powers, and while I accept the appropriateness of everyone having the opportunity to bring forward Bills, this is about the merits, and I just do not accept that this matter is a priority for the people of Wales, nor is it the best use of our time, effort and political energy. Frankly, some of the comments made in the Chamber, the way in which Members have reacted, and the almost comedic effect of some of the proposals tell you all you need to know. This is not about parties, but about whether it is a good or a bad idea for legislation. I cannot and will not support it because I think that it is a bad idea and a bad use of our time.

The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development (John Griffiths): First, I thank Darren Millar for his opening remarks and for bringing these matters to the Assembly today. The Welsh Government takes chewing gum littering very seriously. The litter and stains are a blight on many of our streets and are a particular problem in our urban communities. This defacing of our pavements contributes to the run-down

yn y Siambr o bosibl. Rwy'n cydnabod, yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad hwn, i ddeddfwriaeth fuddiol eisoes gael ei chynnig gan Mick Antoniw, Ken Skates a Peter Black. Felly, ni chredaf mai mater pleidiol yw hwn; yn syml, mae'n a wnelo â'r cwestiwn a yw rhinweddau'r cynnig hwn yn werth eu hystyried ymhellach.

Dylwn hefyd ddweud nad wyf yn gwrthwynebu camau i ymdrin â sbwriel gwm cnoi o gwbl, ond gallaf ddweud yn berffaith onest nad oes yr un etholwr yn ystod fy mlynnyddoedd fel cynghorydd nac yn ystod y cyfnod byr yma ers imi fod yn Aelod Cynulliad, wedi codi hyn fel mater y mae am imi weithredu arno, nac wedi awgrymu y dylem newid y gyfraith. I mi o ran blaenoriaethau fy etholaeth, mae'n llawer llai pwysig na baw cŵn. Gallaf ddweud yn onest na allaf gefnogi'r Bil arfaethedig yn awr, ar Gam 1, nac yn ddiweddarach. Byddai'n anonest dweud bod gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gweld rhagor o graffu arno, oherwydd credaf ei fod yn gynnig gwael ar gyfer defnyddio ein hamser a'n pwerau deddfu.

Yn ddiweddar cawsom refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu ychwanegol, ac er fy mod yn derbyn ei bod yn briodol i bawb gael cyfle i gyflwyno Biliau, mae a wnelo hyn â'r rhinweddau, ac nid wyf yn derbyn bod y mater hwn yn flaenoriaeth i bobl Cymru, nac ychwaith mai hwn yw'r defnydd gorau o'n hamser, ein hymdrech a'n hegni gwleidyddol. A dweud y gwir, mae rhai o'r sylwadau a wnaed yn y Siambr, y ffordd y mae Aelodau wedi ymateb, ac effaith gomedig rhai o'r cynigion yn dweud y cyfan. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â phleidiau, ond a yw'n syniad da ynteu'n syniad gwael ar gyfer deddfwriaeth. Ni allaf ac ni fyddaf yn ei gefnogi, oherwydd credaf ei fod yn syniad gwael a ffordd wael o ddefnyddio ein hamser.

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy (John Griffiths): Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i Darren Millar am ei sylwadau agoriadol ac am gyflwyno'r materion hyn gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd sbwriel gwm cnoi yn wir o ddifrif. Mae sbwriel a staeniau yn bla ar nifer o'n strydoedd ac maent yn broblem arbennig yn ein cymunedau trefol. Mae difwyno ein

feeling of an area, which, in turn, can attract other environmental blights such as fly-tipping, dog fouling and graffiti. I am concerned that our poorest communities, and especially those living in urban areas, experience the worst-quality local environments due to littering. Therefore, I welcome this motion, which helps to focus attention on the significant problem of chewing gum littering and staining in Wales.

I believe that the key to tackling the problem is by changing behaviour through education, awareness raising and enforcement. The Welsh Government is already committed to doing this through working with local authorities, Keep Wales Tidy and communities by means of a range of initiatives, such as Tidy Towns.

I recognise that that the cost of removing chewing gum is considerable to the taxpayer. Indeed, in these tough economic times, it is our local authorities who are bearing the costs of the problem and spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on it—valuable resources that could be used elsewhere in improving our communities and services in other ways. I am firmly of the view that the polluter should pay and that manufacturers should do far more to deal with these issues. This includes promoting behavioural change through funding education and awareness-raising programmes in Wales and developing new technologies.

I was pleased to see that a Wales-based company, Revolymer, is leading the way and has made progress in developing a non-stick gum. However, we cannot wait for new technologies while the littering and staining continues. More needs to be done by the industry, and I call on gum manufacturers to provide increased funding for chewing gum litter clean-up, education and awareness raising in Wales. I also ask the chewing gum action group, which brings together representatives from Government, environmental charities and the gum industry, to review what more can be done to encourage more action in Wales. I would like them to ensure that more of our local authorities and Keep Wales Tidy benefit from

palmentydd yn y fath fodd yn cyfrannu at yr ymdeimlad o ddirywiad mewn ardal, a all, yn ei dro, ddenu mathau eraill o ddifwyno amgylcheddol megis tipio anghyfreithlon, baw cŵn a graffiti. Pryderaf mai ein cymunedau tlotaf, ac yn enwedig y rhai sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd trefol, sy'n profi'r amgylcheddau lleol gwaethaf oherwydd sbwriel. Felly, croesawaf y cynnig hwn, sy'n helpu i hoelio sylw ar broblem sylweddol sbwriel a staenio gwm cnoi yng Nghymru.

Credaf mai'r allwedd i ymdrin â'r broblem yw drwy newid ymddygiad drwy godi ymwybyddiaeth, addysg, a chamau gorfodi. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi ymrwmo i wneud hyn drwy weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol, Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus a chymunedau trwy nifer o fentrau, megis Trefi Taclus.

Rwy'n cydnabod bod y gost sy'n gysylltiedig â chael gwared ar gwm cnoi yn sylweddol i'r trethdalwr. Yn wir, yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd sydd ohoni, ein hawdurdodau lleol sy'n ysgwyddo costau'r broblem ac yn gwario cannoedd ar filoedd o bunnoedd arni—adnoddau gwerthfawr y gellid eu defnyddio mewn mannau eraill i wella ein cymunedau a'n gwasanaethau mewn ffyrdd eraill. Rwy'n gadarn o'r farn mai'r llygrwr ddylai dalu ac y dylai gweithgynhyrchwyr wneud llawer mwy i ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Mae hyn yn cynnwys hyrwyddo newid ymddygiad trwy ariannu rhaglenni addysg a chodi ymwybyddiaeth yng Nghymru a datblygu technolegau newydd.

Roeddwn yn falch o weld mai cwmni o Gymru, Revolymer, sy'n arwain y ffordd a'i fod wedi gwneud cynnydd o ran datblygu gwm gwrthlud. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn aros am dechnolegau newydd tra bod y sbwriel a'r staenio yn parhau. Mae angen i'r diwydiant wneud mwy, a galwaf ar weithgynhyrchwyr gwm i ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer glanhau sbwriel gwm cnoi, addysg a chodi ymwybyddiaeth yng Nghymru. Gofynnaf hefyd i'r grŵp gweithredu gwm cnoi, sy'n dwyn ynghyd gynrychiolwyr o'r Llywodraeth, elusennau amgylcheddol a'r diwydiant gwm, adolygu beth arall y gellir ei wneud i annog mwy o weithredu yng Nghymru. Hoffwn pe baent yn sicrhau bod mwy o'n hawdurdodau lleol a Cadwch

the awareness and education work that they provide, specifically looking into creating long-term sustainable solutions to chewing gum littering in Wales.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to you for giving way. Like you, Minister, and many other Members here, I also have very real concerns about the potential consequences of this piece of legislation. However, do you not recognise that if this piece of backbench legislation were allowed to progress to committee stage, all the issues that you are talking about and that you wish to highlight could be discussed far more fully?

John Griffiths: What Darren proposes is one way of addressing these issues, but, of course, there are others. I agree with the points made by Mick Antoniw earlier regarding the limited resources and capacity in the Assembly and the Welsh Government, and the need to prioritise the legislation that comes forward and that we deal with.

I also want to find out the most effective means of changing people's behaviour so that all our stakeholders can benefit. Therefore, as part of our work on urban places, we will evaluate the work done to date in dealing with chewing gum littering to identify and drive forward best practice with all stakeholders in Wales. This toolkit approach will allow us to be far more effective in encouraging long-term positive behavioural change, which is what we all want to see.

4.00 p.m.

This work will move us much closer towards the aim of helping people to develop a sense of pride in the places where they live, supported by a deeper appreciation of their surroundings and the actions that they can take themselves to improve them.

I thank Darren for highlighting what I think are important issues. While I oppose this motion, I share his commitment to tackling the chewing gum litter and staining that is causing such problems in our streets. The

Gymru'n Daclus yn cael budd o'r gwaith codi ymwybyddiaeth ac addysg a ddarperir ganddynt, gan edrych yn benodol ar greu atebion cynaliadwy hirdymor i sbwriel gwm cnoi yng Nghymru.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am iildio. Fel chithau, Weinidog, a llawer o Aelodau eraill yma, rwyf hefyd yn hynod bryderus ynghylch canlyniadau posibl y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, onid ydych yn cydnabod, pe caniateid i'r darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth y meinciau cefn symud yn ei flaen i'r cam pwyllgor, y gallai'r holl faterion yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt ac yr ydych yn dymuno tynnu sylw atynt gael eu trafod yn llawer manylach?

John Griffiths: Yr hyn a gynigia Darren yw un ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn, ond, wrth gwrs, mae ffyrdd eraill. Cytunaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Mick Antoniw yn gynharach ynghylch yr adnoddau a'r gallu cyfyngedig yn y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cymru, a'r angen i flaenoriaethu'r ddeddfwriaeth a gyflwynir ac yr ydym yn ymdrin â hi.

Rwyf hefyd yn awyddus i ddod o hyd i'r dull mwyaf effeithiol o newid ymddygiad pobl fel y gall pob un o'n rhanddeiliaid elwa. Felly, fel rhan o'n gwaith ar leoedd trefol, byddwn yn gwerthuso'r gwaith a wnaed hyd yma i ymdrin â sbwriel gwm cnoi er mwyn nodi a hyrwyddo arfer gorau gyda phob rhanddeiliad yng Nghymru. Drwy weithredu felly i lunio pecyn cymorth gallwn fod yn llawer mwy effeithiol o ran annog newid ymddygiad cadarnhaol yn yr hirdymor, sef yr hyn yr ydym i gyd am ei weld.

Bydd y gwaith hwn yn ein symud yn llawer agosach at y nod o helpu pobl i ddatblygu ymdeimlad o falchder yn y mannau lle maent yn byw, wedi'i ategu gan ddealltwriaeth ddyfnach o'u hamgylchedd a'r camau y gallant eu cymryd eu hunain i'w wella.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Darren am dynnu sylw at yr hyn sy'n fater pwysig yn fy marn i. Er fy mod yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig hwn, rhannaf ei ymrwymiad i fynd i'r afael â sbwriel a staenio gwm cnoi sy'n achosi cymaint o

polluter and gum manufacturers need to pay to address these issues. Today, I give the industry another opportunity to step up to the plate and take far more responsibility for this problem. Despite our opposition today, I can assure Members that we expect the industry to take necessary steps to address these matters to make much greater progress in short order. The Welsh Government shares the widespread concerns across Wales, in our communities and local authorities, and we will keep these matters under close review over the coming months.

Darren Millar: It has been an interesting debate and I am glad that I have stimulated some interest from all sides of the Chamber. I will just make a few references to some of the contributions this afternoon. First, I welcome the Minister's response and recognition of the problem. I feel that the best way to get the manufacturers and others to take up their responsibility to tackle this problem is by voting in favour of my proposal this afternoon in order to bring them firmly to the table and allow them to step up to the plate to make some change happen. I do not think that we have seen that happen yet, and I think it would be a welcome move.

Alun Ffred Jones: Could you comment on the difference between the way that Wrigley's treat the situation in Ireland and the situation here in the UK? I have a great deal of sympathy with what you have been saying this afternoon, although I disagree with the intention.

Darren Millar: There is a huge disparity in terms of the way that we are being treated in the UK compared with the Republic of Ireland. A 10% levy was proposed there on chewing gum. In order to stave that off, the industry made a contribution of €9.6 million over a three-year period in order to prevent that legislation from moving forward. I think that it would take a firm proposal for legislation to see a similar arrangement made in the United Kingdom, and in Wales.

problem ar ein strydoedd. Mae angen i'r llygrwyr a'r gweithgynhyrchwyr gwm dalu i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Heddiw, rhoddaf gyfle arall i'r diwydiant ymateb i'r her a chymryd llawer mwy o gyfrifoldeb am y broblem hon. Er gwaethaf ein gwrthwynebiad heddiw, gallaf roi sicrwydd i'r Aelodau ein bod yn disgwyl i'r diwydiant gymryd y camau sydd eu hangen i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn er mwyn gwneud llawer mwy o gynnydd a hynny'n ddi-oed. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhannu'r pryderon cyffredinol ledled Cymru, yn ein cymunedau a'n hawdurdodau lleol, a byddwn yn parhau i adolygu'r materion hyn yn fanwl dros y misoedd nesaf.

Darren Millar: Bu'n ddadl ddiddorol ac rwy'n falch fy mod wedi ennyn rhywfaint o ddiddordeb o bob ochr i'r Siambr. Rwyf am wneud ychydig o gyfeiriadau at rai o'r cyfraniadau y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, croesawaf ymateb y Gweinidog a'r ffaith iddo gydnabod y broblem. Teimlaf mai'r ffordd orau o gael y gwneuthurwyr ac eraill i ysgwyddo eu cyfrifoldeb i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yw drwy bleidleisio o blaid fy nghynnig y prynhawn yma er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn rhan o drafodaethau a rhoi cyfle iddynt ymateb i'r her er mwyn sicrhau rhywfaint o newid. Ni chredaf ein bod wedi gweld hynny'n digwydd eto, a chredaf y byddai'n gam i'w groesawu.

Alun Ffred Jones: A allwch wneud sylwadau ar y gwahaniaeth rhwng y ffordd y mae Wrigley yn trin y sefyllfa yn Iwerddon a'r sefyllfa yma yn y DU? Mae gennyf gryn dipyn o gydymdeimlad â'r hyn yr ydych wedi bod yn ei ddweud y prynhawn yma, er fy mod yn anghytuno â'r bwriad.

Darren Millar: Mae gwahaniaeth enfawr o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn cael ein trin yn y DU o gymharu â Gweriniaeth Iwerddon. Cynigiwyd codi ardoll o 10% ar gwm cnoi yno. Er mwyn osgoi hynny, cyfrannodd y diwydiant €9.6 miliwn arall dros gyfnod o dair blynedd er mwyn atal y ddeddfwriaeth honno rhag mynd rhagddi. Credaf y byddai angen cynnig cadarn i lunio deddfwriaeth er mwyn gweld trefniant tebyg yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yng Nghymru.

Jenny Rathbone was absolutely right in Roedd Jenny Rathbone yn llygad ei lle pan

saying that the polluter must pay. Gum does not give a good impression of our capital city when people arrive in town. Russell George referred to the 65% of responders to the Keep Wales Tidy survey, who said that chewing gum was the most negative impact on the look and feel of an area; it was not carrier bags, which we have already legislated on, but chewing gum.

It is astounding that some of the people who spoke passionately in favour of a carrier bag levy are speaking so passionately against the introduction of a levy to deal with another environmental problem today. I recognise the concerns of the Federation of Small Businesses and the Confederation of British Industry; they expressed similar concerns in response to a carrier bag levy, which has now been successfully implemented. I am glad that the Assembly was brave enough to take a decision on carrier bags a few years ago.

I was very surprised by Leanne Wood's speech, particularly given the fact that the Plaid Cymru manifesto did not contain a single legislative proposal, compared with ours, which had a full programme for government. Leanne was one of the biggest advocates of a carrier bag levy.

Leanne Wood: Will you give way?

Darren Millar: I do not have time. I have heard enough from you already this afternoon.

Ann Jones is quite right to raise the fact that the responsible majority would be penalised. I recognise that that is an issue. In fact, that is why I am trying to slim the majority down. At the moment everyone is penalised because we are all paying for the cleaning costs through our general taxation. At least it would be at the chewers that we could target the problem, rather than other people.

William Powell made reference to the need for a demonstrable environmental benefit. You could have a demonstrable environmental benefit if we had more effective clean up on the streets, William. That is exactly what this levy proposes.

ddywedodd mai'r llygrwr ddylai dalu. Nid yw gwm yn rhoi argraff dda o'n prifddinas pan fydd pobl yn cyrraedd y dref. Cyfeiriodd Russell George at y 65% o ymatebwyr i arolwg Cadwch Gymru'n Dacrus, a ddywedodd mai gwm cnoi a gafodd yr effaith fwyaf negyddol ar olwg a naws ardal; nid bagiau siopa, yr ydym eisoes wedi deddfu yn eu cylch, ond gwm cnoi.

Mae'n syfrdanol bod rhai o'r bobl a siaradodd yn angerddol o blaid ardoll ar fapiau siopa yn siarad mor angerddol yn erbyn cyflwyno ardoll i ymdrin â phroblem amgylcheddol arall heddiw. Cydnabyddaf bryderon y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach a Chyddfederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain; mynegwyd pryderon tebyg ganddynt mewn ymateb i'r ardoll ar fapiau siopa sydd bellach wedi cael ei rhoi ar waith yn llwyddiannus. Rwy'n falch bod y Cynulliad yn ddigon dewr i wneud penderfyniad ar fapiau siopa ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl.

Cefais fy synnu'n fawr gan araith Leanne Wood, yn enwedig o ystyried y ffaith nad oedd manifestio Plaid Cymru yn cynnwys yr un cynnig deddfwriaethol, o'i gymharu â'n manifestio ni, a oedd yn cynnwys rhaglen lywodraethu gyflawn. Bu Leanne yn un o'r cefnogwyr mwyaf brwd o blaid yr ardoll ar fapiau cario.

Leanne Wood: A wnewch chi ildio?

Darren Millar: Nid oes gennyf amser. Rwyf wedi clywed digon gennych eisoes y prynhawn yma.

Mae Ann Jones yn llygad ei lle i godi'r ffaith y byddai'r mwyafrif cyfrifol yn cael ei gosbi. Cydnabyddaf fod hynny'n broblem. Yn wir, dyna pam yr wyf yn ceisio lleihau'r mwyafrif. Ar hyn o bryd mae pawb yn cael eu cosbi am ein bod ni i gyd yn talu am y costau glanhau drwy ein trethi cyffredinol. O leiaf y gallem dargedu'r broblem at y rhai sy'n cnoi gwm, yn hytrach na phobl eraill.

Cyfeiriodd William Powell at yr angen am fudd amgylcheddol amlwg. Gallech gael budd amgylcheddol amlwg pe bai gwaith glanhau mwy effeithiol ar y strydoedd, William. Dyna'n union beth y mae'r ardoll hon yn ei gynnig.

Mick Antoniw raised concerns that this levy would not necessarily change behaviour. By funding education programmes, it would do so. We have heard about the success of some of the education programmes that the Chewing Gum Action Group has funded, even in Wales. If we were able to widen the availability of those across the country, we would see an impact on people's behaviour, and that is why I am bringing this forward.

I am very grateful to Antoinette for outlining the fact that all I am asking for today is permission to take this forward for more scrutiny and consultation at the next stage of the legislative process. I am not asking people to pin everything on today's vote and vote absolutely in support of the principle. I am simply saying that I think it merits some discussion. Vaughan Gething says that no-one has contacted him about chewing gum. I suspect that no-one contacted him about local government bye-laws, and yet we still had a debate on that, which he supported. I know that many parties have a free vote on this issue and I am very grateful to parties for taking that stance. I ask all Members across the Chamber to consider the fact that we can bring people to the table and have a decent discussion about this growing problem in Wales if they support allowing this to move to the next legislative stage.

I am very grateful to everyone for taking the time to discuss this. There are bigger fish to fry in Wales, but those issues are for the Government and opposition parties to table motions on; it is not necessarily for backbenchers to do that. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Are there any objections? I see that there are. In that case, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.*

Cododd Mick Antoniw bryderon na fyddai'r ardoll hon o reidrwydd yn newid ymddygiad. Drwy ariannu rhaglenni addysg, byddai'n gwneud hynny. Rydym wedi clywed am lwyddiant rhai o'r rhaglenni addysg y mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu Gwm Cnoi wedi'u hariannu, hyd yn oed yng Nghymru. Pe baem yn gallu sicrhau bod y rheini ar gael ledled y wlad, byddem yn gweld effaith ar ymddygiad pobl, a dyna pam yr wyf yn cyflwyno hwn.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Antoinette am nodi'r ffaith mai'r cyfan yr wyf yn gofyn amdano heddiw yw caniatâd i symud y cynnig hwn yn ei flaen i gael mwy o graffu ac ymgynghori ar y cam nesaf yn y broses ddeddfwriaethol. Nid wyf yn gofyn i bobl seilio popeth ar y bleidlais heddiw a phleidleisio'n bendant o blaid yr egwyddor. Y cyfan yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw ei fod yn werth cael ei drafod, yn fy marn i. Mae Vaughan Gething yn dweud nad oes neb wedi cysylltu ag ef ynglŷn â gwm cnoi. Rwy'n tybio nad oes neb wedi cysylltu ag ef ynglŷn ag is-ddeddfau llywodraeth leol, ac eto cawsom ddadl ar hynny, dadl a gefnogodd. Gwn fod llawer o bleidiau yn cael pleidlais rydd ar y mater hwn ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r pleidiau am ymddwyn felly. Gofynnaf i'r holl Aelodau yn y Siambr ystyried y ffaith y gallwn gynnwys pobl a chael trafodaeth dda am y broblem gynyddol hon yng Nghymru os byddant yn cefnogi caniatáu i'r cynnig hwn symud yn ei flaen i'r cam deddfwriaethol nesaf.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i bawb am gymryd yr amser i drafod hyn. Mae pethau pwysicach i'w trafod yng Nghymru, ond materion i'r Llywodraeth a'r gwrthbleidiau gyflwyno cynigion arnynt ydynt; nid gwaith aelodau'r meinciau cefn yw gwneud hynny o reidrwydd. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Y Llywydd: Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 4.06 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 4.06 p.m.*

Dadl ar Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid 'Pwerau Benthg a Dulliau Arloesol o Ddefnyddio Arian Cyfalaf'
The Finance Committee's Report 'Borrowing Powers and Innovative Approaches to Capital Funding'

Cynnig NDM5073 Jocelyn Davies

Motion NDM5073 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar Bwerau Benthg a Dulliau Arloesol o Ddefnyddio Arian Cyfalaf a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Gorffennaf 2012.

Notes the Finance Committee's report on Borrowing Powers and Innovative Approaches to Capital Funding which was laid in the Table Office on 3 July 2012.

Jocelyn Davies: I move the motion.

Jocelyn Davies: Cynigaf y cynnig.

On 19 November, just over a year since it was set up, the Silk commission will publish its report on the future funding of Wales. Following the establishment of the commission, the Finance Committee agreed to undertake an inquiry that might helpfully feed in to its work. Our inquiry, which resulted in the report before us today, considered the extent to which the Welsh Government could be granted borrowing powers, looking at lessons learned from the experience of local authorities' current borrowing powers, and new mechanisms that could be used by the Welsh Government to lever capital funds for infrastructure projects without having a negative impact on the Welsh block, including the extent to which the current borrowing capacity of local authorities and other organisations could be utilised.

I would like to place on record my thanks to committee members; Angela Scott, our expert adviser; Helen Finlayson who clerked the inquiry; and all those who submitted evidence. I thank everyone for their contribution to the final report. In the current economic climate, with capital budgets in decline, it is vital that best use is made of limited resources. Capital investment can act as an important tool to stimulate and support the economic growth we all want to see.

Ar 19 Tachwedd, ychydig dros flwyddyn ers ei sefydlu, bydd comisiwn Silk yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad ar ariannu Cymru yn y dyfodol. Ar ôl sefydlu'r comisiwn, cytunodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid i gynnal ymchwiliad a allai fwydo'n ddefnyddiol i mewn i'w waith. Ystyriodd ein hymchwiliad, a arweiniodd at yr adroddiad sydd ger ein bron heddiw, i ba raddau y gellir rhoi pwerau benthg i Lywodraeth Cymru, gan edrych ar wersi a ddysgwyd o brofiad presennol awdurdodau lleol o bwerau benthg, a dulliau newydd y gellid eu defnyddio gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddenu arian cyfalaf ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith heb gael effaith negyddol ar floc Cymru, gan gynnwys i ba raddau y gellid defnyddio gallu presennol awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau eraill i fenthg.

Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor; Angela Scott, ein cynghorydd arbenigol; Helen Finlayson, sef clerc yr ymchwiliad; ac i bawb a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth. Diolch i bawb am eu cyfraniad at yr adroddiad terfynol. Yn yr hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni, gyda chyllidebau cyfalaf yn dirywio, mae'n hanfodol bod y defnydd gorau'n cael ei wneud o adnoddau cyfyngedig. Gall buddsoddiad cyfalaf weithredu fel arf pwysig i ysgogi a chefnogi'r twf economaidd yr ydym oll am ei weld.

Our inquiry resulted in 17 recommendations. Some are quite technical, while others are more fundamental. I am sure that you have read them all, but the main points are worth emphasising. We agreed that the Welsh Government should have borrowing powers, which should be put on a firm legal footing. We came to this conclusion because, even though it appears that some borrowing was already possible under the powers granted to the old Welsh Development Agency, it was unclear whether that money would then be clawed back from the block grant. Government borrowing needs a clear, unambiguous legal framework to ensure that any borrowing undertaken is allowed and its consequences fully understood. The announcement that has been made today on borrowing powers is good news in principle, but I do not think that that is what we envisaged in our report.

Those borrowing powers should be subject to a negotiated limit agreed by the Welsh Government and the UK Government Treasury to ensure that borrowing is not done with abandon, but prudently, sustainably and affordably. Those must be the watchwords of any made-in-Wales borrowing because, of course, borrowing must not be considered to be new or free money. We also want to see any borrowing decisions being brought before this Assembly for approval as part of the budget motion. We also recommend that any legislation permitting borrowing should include the issuing of bonds. The UK Government is currently consulting on whether Scotland should be allowed to issue its own bonds. As local authorities and Transport for London can, we believe that Scotland should and that Wales should. We would also like to see the end of the cap on the money that the Welsh Government can carry over from one year to the next and we want to see greater freedoms to transfer money between revenue and capital departmental expenditure lines without prior Treasury approval.

One of the other things that we wanted to see was the exploration of the Scottish Futures Trust, because Scotland has taken a lead in

Mae ein hymchwiliad wedi arwain at 17 o argymhellion. Mae rhai yn eithaf technegol, tra bod eraill yn fwy sylfaenol. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod wedi darllen pob un ohonynt, ond mae'n werth pwysleisio'r prif bwyntiau. Cytunasom y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gael pwerau benthyg, y dylid eu rhoi ar sail gyfreithiol gadarn. Daethom i'r casgliad hwn oherwydd, er ei bod yn ymddangos y gellid benthyg rhywfaint eisoes o dan y pwerau a roddwyd i hen Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, nid oedd yn glir a fyddai'r arian wedyn yn cael ei adennill o'r grant bloc. Mae angen i bwerau benthyg y llywodraeth gael fframwaith cyfreithiol clir a diamwys i sicrhau bod unrhyw fenthyg a wneir yn cael ei ganiatáu ac y deallir ei ganlyniadau yn llawn. Mae'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed heddiw ar bwerau benthyg yn newyddion da mewn egwyddor, ond nid wyf yn credu mai dyna y rhagwelwyd gennym yn ein hadroddiad.

Dylid pennu terfyn i'r pwerau benthyg hynny y cytunwyd arnynt gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Thrysorlys Llywodraeth y DU i sicrhau na fenthycir yn ddiofal, ond yn hytrach y gwneir hynny'n ddoeth, yn gynaliadwy ac yn fforddiadwy. Rhaid i'r rheini fod yn arwyddeiriau o unrhyw fenthyg a wnaed yng Nghymru oherwydd, wrth gwrs, ni ddylem ystyried arian benthyg yn arian newydd neu am ddim. Rydym hefyd am weld unrhyw benderfyniadau benthyg yn cael eu dwyn gerbron y Cynulliad i'w cymeradwyo fel rhan o'r cynnig cyllidebol. Rydym hefyd yn argymhell y dylai unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth sy'n caniatáu benthyg gynnwys cyhoeddi bondiau. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd ynghylch p'un a ddylai'r Alban gael yr hawl i gyhoeddi ei bondiau ei hun. Gan y gall awdurdodau lleol a Transport for London wneud hynny, credwn y dylai'r Alban a Chymru allu gwneud hynny hefyd. Hoffem hefyd weld diwedd y cap ar yr arian y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei gario drosodd o un flwyddyn i'r llall, ac rydym am weld mwy o ryddid i drosglwyddo arian rhwng llinellau gwariant refeniw a chyfalaf adrannol heb orfod cael cymeradwyaeth y Trysorlys ymlaen llaw.

Un o'r pethau eraill yr oeddem am ei weld oedd ymchwiliad i Scottish Futures Trust, oherwydd bod yr Alban wedi cymryd yr

the creation of a single body to advise the public sector on capital investment. This has led to better value for money and improved public services. We certainly were impressed with that and felt that lessons could be learnt from the work of the trust.

I hope that our report has made a constructive contribution to the wider debate on funding reform for Wales. We also look forward to seeing the conclusions of Silk part 1. I will be very pleased to hear the comments that Members have this afternoon.

Mike Hedges: I start by thanking Jocelyn Davies for the way in which she chaired these committee meetings, though I am sure that, sometimes, she thought she was refereeing them rather than chairing them. I think that her good humour in the meetings helped to keep us all together.

I will concentrate on five recommendations. The first, which I think is the most important, is on borrowing powers. I was hoping, sometime in the near future, to stop talking about borrowing powers here, and I am sure that many other people are hoping the same. We need a situation that puts Wales in exactly the same position as Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is about fairness. We should be treated exactly the same. It will benefit the economy; I think that Jane Hutt talked earlier about how many jobs are created by investment in capital expenditure. Just look at the unfairness of it: a college can be built in Northern Ireland, it could be built in Scotland using borrowing, but it cannot be built in Wales. I do not think that anyone would think that that is a fair way of doing it. I welcome the announcement earlier today because it is a step in the right direction. I would hope that other people would feel, on reflection, that that was true. The other thing is that the key aspect is to borrow from the Public Works Loan Board. That is the key place from which to borrow.

The next recommendation is on drawing forward future budgets. This is a no-brainer in many respects. It saves you money in the

awenau yn y gwaith o greu un corff i roi cyngor i'r sector cyhoeddus ar fuddsoddi cyfalaf. Mae hyn wedi arwain at well gwerth am arian a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwell. Gwnaeth hyn argraff arnom yn sicr ac roeddem yn teimlo y gellid dysgu gwersi o waith yr ymddiriedolaeth.

Gobeithiaf fod ein hadroddiad wedi gwneud cyfraniad adeiladol at y ddadl ehangach ar ddiwygio'r broses ariannu ar gyfer Cymru. Rydym hefyd yn edrych ymlaen at weld casgliadau rhan 1 Silk. Byddaf yn falch iawn o glywed sylwadau'r Aelodau y prynhawn yma.

Mike Hedges: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i Jocelyn Davies am y ffordd y cadeiriodd y cyfarfodydd pwyllgor hyn, er fy mod yn siŵr ei bod o'r farn ei bod yn dyfarnu yn hytrach na chadeirio ar adegau. Credaf fod ei synnwyr digrifwch yn y cyfarfodydd o gymorth i'n cadw gyda'n gilydd.

Canolbwyntiaf ar bum argymhelliad. Mae'r cyntaf, sef yr un pwysicaf yn fy marn i, yn ymwneud â phwerau benthyg. Roeddwn yn gobeithio, rywbryd yn y dyfodol agos, gallu rhoi'r gorau i siarad am bwerau benthyg yma, ac rwy'n siŵr bod llawer o bobl eraill yn gobeithio hynny hefyd. Mae angen sefyllfa sy'n rhoi Cymru yn yr union un sefyllfa â'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae'n ymwneud â thegwch. Dylem gael ein trin yn union yr un fath. Bydd o fudd i'r economi; credaf i Jane Hutt siarad yn gynharach am faint o swyddi sy'n cael eu creu drwy fuddsoddi mewn gwariant cyfalaf. Edrychwch ar yr annhegwch: gellir adeiladu coleg yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, ac yn yr Alban gan ddefnyddio arian benthyg, ond ni ellir ei adeiladu yng Nghymru. Ni chredaf y byddai neb yn meddwl bod hynny'n ffordd deg o wneud hynny. Croesawaf y cyhoeddiad yn gynharach heddiw am ei fod yn gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Buaswn yn gobeithio y byddai pobl eraill yn teimlo, ar ôl ystyried, fod hynny'n wir. Y peth arall yw mai'r dull allweddol yw benthyg gan y Bwrdd Benthyciadau Gwaith Cyhoeddus. Dyna'r prif le i fenthyg ohono.

Mae'r argymhelliad nesaf yn ymwneud â dod â chyllidebau'r dyfodol ymlaen. Mae hyn yn gwbl amlwg mewn sawl ffordd. Mae'n arbed

long run. Of course, there are ways around it. If you can use one year's budget, you can stretch projects. You start at the end of one year, pay for them mainly in the second year and finish the payment in the third year, or you can phase projects by doing them in a series of years. Each one of those has one thing in common—they will cost you more money in the long run. The ability to draw future budgets forward is a means of saving money not just to the Welsh taxpayer, but to the British taxpayer.

On recommendation 11, which relates to moving the cap on underspend that can be carried forward, there is a need for end-year flexibility. Someone once described trying to make sure that all projects came in exactly on their budget, with no underspend or overspend with exactly everything done, like trying to park an aeroplane on a sixpence. You are bound to have difficulties in project management, it can affect your in-year decisions, it can affect end-of-year decisions and it is not necessarily the best use of resources, but it is the most expedient use of resources in order to make sure that you do not have to give any money back.

Recommendation 13 looks at tax increment financing. It is worth looking at. However, as I said during the meeting at which we discussed this, it is only a variation on prudential borrowing; it is prudential borrowing by another name. You either put more money into the local government settlement, in which case it is giving local authorities more money in exactly the same way as prudential borrowing does, or you create winners and losers. Let us see what would have happened 10 years ago if that policy had been implemented. The Isle of Anglesey has actually increased its national non-domestic rate by £858,000. You will be surprised to hear that Cardiff has increased its rate by £68 million, Swansea by £23 million and Monmouthshire by £4 million. The increase in Anglesey was 6.3%, Swansea 51%, Monmouth 35%, and Cardiff 67%. Unless you were to put money in the system,

arian yn y tymor hir. Wrth gwrs, mae yna ffyrdd o'i amgylch. Os gallwch ddefnyddio cyllideb un flwyddyn, gallwch ymestyn prosiectau. Byddwch yn dechrau ar ddiwedd un flwyddyn, yn talu amdanynt yn bennaf yn yr ail flwyddyn ac yn gorffen y taliad yn y drydedd flwyddyn, neu gallwch gyllidebu prosiectau fesul cam dros sawl blwyddyn. Mae gan bob un o'r rheini un peth yn gyffredin—byddant yn costio mwy o arian yn y tymor hir. Mae'r gallu i ddod â chyllidebau'r dyfodol ymlaen yn ffordd o arbed arian, nid yn unig i drethdalwyr yng Nghymru, ond i drethdalwr ledled Prydain.

O ran argymhelliad 11, sy'n ymwneud â symud y cap ar danwariant y gellir ei gario ymlaen, mae angen hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Un tro, disgrifiodd rhywun fod y broses o geisio sicrhau fod pob prosiect yn cadw o fewn ei gyllideb yn union, heb unrhyw danwario neu orwario gyda phopeth wedi'i gwblhau yn llwyr, fel ceisio parcio awyren ar ddarn chwe cheiniog. Rydych yn siŵr o gael anawsterau o ran rheoli prosiectau, gall effeithio ar eich penderfyniadau yn ystod y flwyddyn, gall effeithio ar benderfyniadau diwedd y flwyddyn ac nid yw o reidrwydd yn defnyddio adnoddau yn y ffordd orau, ond dyma'r defnydd mwyaf hwylus o adnoddau er mwyn sicrhau nad oes raid ichi roi unrhyw arian yn ôl.

Mae argymhelliad 13 yn edrych ar ariannu cynnydd mewn treth. Mae'n werth edrych ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais yn ystod y cyfarfod lle trafodasom hyn, dim ond amrywiad ar fenthgy darbodus ydyw; sef benthgy darbodus o dan enw arall. Rydych naill ai'n rhoi mwy o arian yn y setliad llywodraeth leol, ac os felly yn rhoi mwy o arian i awdurdodau lleol yn union yn yr un modd â chyda benthgy darbodus, neu rydych yn creu enillwyr a chollwyr. Gadewch inni weld beth fyddai wedi digwydd 10 mlynedd yn ôl pe byddai'r polisi hwnnw wedi cael ei roi ar waith. Mae ardrethi annomestig cenedlaethol Ynys Môn wedi cynyddu £858,000. Byddwch yn synnu i glywed bod ardrethi Caerdydd wedi cynyddu £68 miliwn, ardrethi Abertawe wedi cynyddu £23 miliwn ac ardrethi Sir Fynwy wedi cynyddu £4 miliwn. Roedd y cynnydd yn 6.3% ar Ynys Môn, 51% yn Abertawe, 35% yn Sir Fynwy,

you would be taking money out of authorities such as Anglesey to give it to other authorities. If you added more money and let the Isle of Anglesey County Council keep 10%, £85,000, or 20%, £170,000, of capital expenditure, I do not think that it would make a lot of difference. However, 6.8%, or £13.6 million, in Cardiff would make a lot of difference.

4.15 p.m.

It is important that we think through the repercussions of this. If you are keen on doing it, you should make sure that you put more money in the local government settlement so that local authorities are not disadvantaged. With an average increase of 47%, Monmouthshire went up by 35% and the Isle of Anglesey went up by 6.3%. The way that things have been organised is that the balance in national non-domestic rates has been moved around, effectively moving money from larger authorities like Swansea and Cardiff to smaller authorities, such as Anglesey, Merthyr and Monmouthshire. If you stop doing that, you will have serious problems.

On the recommendation on the assessment of asset management in the Welsh public sector, we need to review what we own. Now is probably not a good time to sell land and assets, but it is something that needs to be looked at, especially in health—there are opportunities to benefit from that. This report offers some good ideas and opportunities for further discussion with the Welsh Government. Thanks to Jocelyn Davies, we worked well together.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to take part in this important debate on this report this afternoon. First, I thank the Chair of the committee for her leadership on this issue and I also thank the clerk and his team for their efforts throughout this inquiry.

I am pleased that the Minister has accepted or accepted in principle almost all of the recommendations in the committee's report.

a 67% yng Nghaerdydd. Oni bai eich bod yn rhoi arian yn y system, byddech yn cymryd arian allan o awdurdodau fel Ynys Môn i'w roi i awdurdodau eraill. Pe byddech yn ychwanegu mwy o arian ac yn gadael i Gyngor Sir Ynys Môn gadw 10%, £85,000, neu 20%, £170,000, o wariant cyfalaf, ni chredaf y byddai'n gwneud llawer o wahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddai 6.8%, neu £13.6 miliwn, yng Nghaerdydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried goblygiadau hyn. Os ydych yn awyddus i wneud hyn, dylech sicrhau eich bod yn rhoi mwy o arian yn y setliad llywodraeth leol fel nad yw awdurdodau lleol dan anfantais. Gyda chynnydd cyfartalog o 47%, cynyddodd ardrethi Sir Fynwy 35% a chynyddodd ardrethi Ynys Môn 6.3%. Yn ôl y modd y mae pethau wedi cael eu trefnu, mae'r cydbwysedd o ran ardrethi annomestig wedi cael ei symud o gwmpas, gan symud arian o awdurdodau mwy o faint fel Abertawe a Chaerdydd i awdurdodau llai, megis Ynys Môn, Merthyr a Sir Fynwy, i bob diben. Os byddwch yn rhoi'r gorau i wneud hynny, bydd gennych broblemau difrifol.

Ar argymhelliad yr asesiad rheoli asedau yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, mae angen inni adolygu'r hyn yr ydym yn berchen arno. Yn ôl pob tebyg, nid nawr yw'r amser i werthu tir ac asedau, ond mae'n rhywbeth y mae angen ei ystyried, yn enwedig ym maes iechyd—mae cyfleoedd i gael budd o hynny. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnig rhai syniadau da a chyfleoedd ar gyfer trafodaeth bellach gyda Llywodraeth Cymru. Diolch i Jocelyn Davies, gwnaethom gydweithio'n dda.

Paul Davies: Rwy'n falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig hon ar yr adroddiad hwn y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, diolchaf i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor am ei harweinyddiaeth ar y mater hwn a diolchaf i'r clerwr a'i dîm am eu hymdrechion trwy gydol yr ymchwiliad hwn.

Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn neu dderbyn mewn egwyddor bron bob un o'r argymhellion yn adroddiad y pwyllgor.

As the Chair of the committee said earlier, against a backdrop of decreasing capital budgets, it is essential that the Welsh Government is able to use borrowing powers and other innovative financing models as important levers to support economic growth in Wales, hence the reason we decided as a committee to carry out this inquiry on borrowing powers and innovative approaches to capital funding.

As we all know, other devolved administrations and local authorities already have the ability to borrow, so it is only right and proper that the Welsh Government has these powers as well. In light of today's earlier statement by the Minister for Finance, I hope that this will be achieved after the Silk commission's findings. It is important that the Welsh block grant is not adversely affected by any future borrowing powers, and that is why the committee has recommended that any future powers be put onto a firm legislative footing. As the Minister quite rightly put it in her evidence session with the committee,

'we must take this one step at a time, and having a simple framework for that is an incremental move towards enabling us to use our powers effectively'.

It is argued that in order to service a debt or to service borrowing, an ability to generate an income stream is required. In other words, with the power to borrow comes fiscal accountability. That is why the committee is clear in recommendation 8 that the Silk commission should consider whether the devolution of tax-varying powers is a prerequisite for the granting of borrowing powers to the Welsh Government or whether the focus should be on whether borrowing is affordable, prudent and sustainable, regardless of tax-varying powers.

I now turn to the issues raised in relation to alternative sources of financial flexibility and other financing models that the committee has recommended that the Welsh Government should look to consider. The first is the non-profit distributing model, which we have seen working effectively in Scotland. Members will know that we on this

Fel y dywedodd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn gynharach, yn erbyn cefndir o gyllidebau cyfalaf sy'n gostwng, mae'n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gallu defnyddio pwerau benthyg a modelau ariannu arloesol eraill fel dulliau pwysig o gefnogi twf economaidd yng Nghymru, a dyna pam y penderfynasom ni fel pwyllgor gynnal yr ymchwiliad hwn ar bwerau benthyg a dulliau arloesol mewn perthynas â chyllid cyfalaf.

Fel y gwyddom i gyd, mae gan weinyddiaethau datganoledig ac awdurdodau lleol y gallu i fenthyg eisoes, felly nid yw ond yn iawn ac yn briodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cael y pwerau hyn hefyd. Yng ngoleuni'r datganiad yn gynharach heddiw gan y Gweinidog Cyllid, gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn cael ei gyflawni ar ôl canfyddiadau comisiwn Silk. Mae'n bwysig na fydd unrhyw bwerau benthyg yn y dyfodol yn effeithio'n andwyol ar grant bloc Cymru, a dyna pam mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymhell y dylai unrhyw bwerau yn y dyfodol gael eu rhoi ar sail ddeddfwriaethol gadarn. Fel y nododd y Gweinidog yn gwbl briodol yn ei sesiwn dystiolaeth gerbron y pwyllgor,

rhaidd inni gymryd un cam ar y tro, ac mae cael fframwaith syml ar gyfer hynny'n gam cynyddol tuag at ein galluogi i ddefnyddio ein pwerau yn effeithiol.

Y ddadl yw er mwyn cynnal dyled neu broses fenthyg, mae angen gallu creu llif incwm. Mewn geiriau eraill, daw atebolrwydd ariannol law yn llaw â'r pŵer i fenthyg. Dyna pam mae'r pwyllgor yn glir yn argymhelliaid 8 y dylai comisiwn Silk ystyried a yw datganoli pwerau amrywio trethi yn rhagofyniad ar gyfer rhoi pwerau benthyg i Lywodraeth Cymru neu a ddylai'r ffocws fod ar p'un a yw benthyg yn fforddiadwy, yn ddarbodus ac yn gynaliadwy, waeth beth yw'r pwerau amrywio trethi.

Trof yn awr at y materion a godwyd mewn perthynas â ffynonellau o hyblygrwydd ariannol amgen a modelau ariannu eraill y mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru geisio eu hystyried. Y cyntaf yw'r model dosbarthu dielw, yr ydym wedi'i weld yn gweithio'n effeithiol yn yr Alban. Bydd Aelodau yn gwybod ein bod ni

side of the Chamber are keen for the Welsh Government to establish public-private partnerships and, in the evidence from the Scottish Futures Trust, we have seen the effects that these partnerships can have in financing capital projects. I accept that Gerry Holtham, in his capacity as infrastructure adviser to the Welsh Government, has told the Finance Committee that that

‘is very much one of the things that we are exploring quite actively with respect to certain specific projects’.

Perhaps the Minister, in response to this debate, could elaborate a little further on what work or analysis has been done so far by the Welsh Government on this particular issue.

Recommendation 15 of the committee report endorses the idea of setting up a centre of expertise in Wales that complements existing capability and capacity. As I mentioned earlier today, a previous Minister for finance, Andrew Davies, committed to establishing a central unit of this nature. While Value Wales has taken on some of these functions, the Welsh Government has not set up a central body since those comments were made. Again, perhaps the Minister can confirm in her response whether this objective is part of the Welsh Government’s agenda.

I accept the importance of considering the cost-effectiveness of any unit that could be established, but as we have seen in the written evidence that the Scottish Futures Trust provided to the committee, the benefits delivered by the trust have comfortably exceeded the costs of setting up a central body. Indeed, evidence from Argyll and Bute Council supported the role of the Scottish Futures Trust, telling us that it was

‘helpful in ensuring that we drive out as much value as we can from the whole process’.

East Dunbartonshire Council also told us that the Scottish Futures Trust demonstrated an ability to provide professional services and advice as an overhead to infrastructure

ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn awyddus i Lywodraeth Cymru sefydlu partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat ac rydym wedi gweld yr effeithiau y gall y partneriaethau hyn eu cael wrth ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf yn y dystiolaeth gan Scottish Futures Trust. Rwy'n derbyn bod Gerry Holtham, yn rhinwedd ei swydd fel cynghorydd seilwaith i Lywodraeth Cymru, wedi dweud wrth y Pwyllgor Cyllid bod hyn

yn bendant yn un o'r pethau yr ydym yn eu harchwilio mewn perthynas â rhai prosiectau penodol.

Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon, ymhelaethu ychydig mwy ar ba waith neu ddadansoddiad a wnaed hyd yma gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar y mater penodol hwn.

Mae argymhelliad 15 adroddiad y pwyllgor yn cefnogi'r syniad o sefydlu canolfan arbenigedd yng Nghymru sy'n ategu'r gallu a'r adnoddau presennol. Fel y soniais yn gynharach heddiw, ymrwymodd Gweinidog Cyllid blaenorol, Andrew Davies, i sefydlu uned ganolog o'r natur hon. Er bod Gwerth Cymru wedi cymryd rhai o'r swyddogaethau hyn, nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu corff canolog ers i'r sylwadau hynny gael eu gwneud. Unwaith eto, efallai y gall y Gweinidog gadarnhau yn ei hymateb a yw'r amcan hwn yn rhan o agenda Llywodraeth Cymru.

Rwy'n derbyn pwysigrwydd ystyried cost-effeithiolrwydd unrhyw uned y gellid ei sefydlu, ond fel y gwelsom yn y dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a gyflwynodd Scottish Futures Trust i'r pwyllgor, mae'r manteision a ddarperir gan yr ymddiriedolaeth wedi rhagori'n rhwydd ar gostau sefydlu corff canolog. Yn wir, cefnogodd tystiolaeth gan Gyngor Argyll a Bute rôl Scottish Futures Trust, gan ddweud wrthym ei bod yn

ddefnyddiol o ran sicrhau ein bod yn cael cymaint o werth ag y gallwn o'r broses gyfan.

Dywedodd Cyngor Dwyrain Swydd Dunbarton wrthym hefyd fod Scottish Futures Trust yn dangos y gall ddarparu gwasanaethau a chynghor proffesiynol fel

projects at a very low cost. If a centre of expertise is producing such valued services to local authorities in Scotland, it is clearly something that the Welsh Government should consider here in Wales. It is important to learn from best practice.

I note that the Welsh Government has accepted recommendation 13, with regard to the use of tax increment financing, and that it will be monitoring its progress in England and Scotland. I therefore look forward to hearing more from the Welsh Government over the coming months about this issue.

Finally, I am pleased to have played a part of this important report, and pleased that the Welsh Government has accepted, or accepted in principle, almost all of the committee's recommendations. I look forward to seeing these recommendations being implemented in the near future.

Julie Morgan: I am also very pleased to speak in this very important debate on the Finance Committee's report. I would also like to thank the Chair for her excellent leadership. We had a very good process in producing this report. It is very good that we are debating this on the day that the Minister for Finance made the statement that she made earlier. It may be a coincidence, but is good that we have such good news as a backdrop to discussing this report. I am also very pleased that the Government has accepted virtually all of the committee's recommendations, either totally or in principle. This is a very good sign of how the committee and the Government are thinking along the same lines.

As the Chair said, this report has been written in the context of a dramatic drop in capital budgets from 2011 to 2015: 25% in one year and a further 15% over the next three years. Therefore, the ability of Wales to borrow is absolutely essential in order to fund capital infrastructure projects. Construction is the lagging sector that, outside London, is carrying the double-dip recession. It is absolutely essential that we get building, and borrowing is one of the keys to this. We have to make up for the capital cuts, and we need

gorbenion i brosiectau seilwaith ar gost isel iawn. Os yw canolfan arbenigedd yn cynhyrchu gwasanaethau gwerthfawr o'r fath i awdurdodau lleol yn yr Alban, mae'n amlwg yn rhywbeth y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ei ystyried yma yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig dysgu o arfer gorau.

Nodaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn argymhelliad 13, mewn perthynas â defnyddio dulliau o ariannu cynnydd mewn treth, ac y bydd yn monitro ei chynnydd yn Lloegr a'r Alban. Rwyf felly yn edrych ymlaen at glywed mwy gan Lywodraeth Cymru dros y misoedd nesaf am y mater hwn.

Yn olaf, mae'n bleser gennyf fod wedi bod yn rhan o'r adroddiad pwysig hwn, ac rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn, neu wedi derbyn mewn egwyddor, bron bob un o argymhellion y pwyllgor. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld yr argymhellion hyn yn cael eu gweithredu yn y dyfodol agos.

Julie Morgan: Mae'n bleser gennyf innau hefyd siarad yn y ddadl hynod bwysig hon ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r Cadeirydd am ei harweiniad rhagorol. Roedd gennym broses dda iawn wrth gynhyrchu'r adroddiad hwn. Mae'n beth da iawn ein bod yn trafod hyn ar y diwrnod y gwnaeth y Gweinidog Cyllid ei datganiad yn gynharach. Gall fod yn gyd-ddigwyddiad, ond mae'n dda ein bod wedi cael newyddion cystal fel cefndir i drafod yr adroddiad hwn. Rwyf hefyd yn falch iawn fod y Llywodraeth wedi derbyn bron pob un o argymhellion y pwyllgor, naill ai yn gyfan gwbl neu mewn egwyddor. Mae hyn yn arwydd da iawn bod y pwyllgor a'r Llywodraeth yn meddwl ar hyd yr un llinellau.

Fel y dywedodd y Cadeirydd, mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi cael ei ysgrifennu yng nghyd-destun gostyngiad dramatig mewn cyllidebau cyfalaf rhwng 2011 a 2015: 25% mewn un flwyddyn a 15% ychwanegol dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Felly, mae gallu Cymru i fenthg yn gwbl hanfodol er mwyn ariannu prosiectau seilwaith cyfalaf. Y sector adeiladu yw'r un sydd ar ei hôl hi, sy'n cario'r dirwasgiad dwbl y tu allan i Lundain. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod gwaith adeiladu'n mynd rhagddo, ac mae benthg yn un o'r

the building to start. The Minister mentioned earlier some of the projects that are ready to go. In my constituency, the main building work that will be taking place will be on the second stage of the Children's Hospital for Wales, but I hope that there will be more opportunities for building, at Velindre hospital for example, where it is urgently needed. We urgently need funding for this sort of project.

The other important recommendation from the report is to use revenue finance models, which Paul Davies mentioned, including non-profit distributing models. We know that the Welsh Government has already looked at different models of funding, as it said in its response to the committee report, such as the local government borrowing initiative and the Ely Bridge Development Company. One of the committee's recommendations is that the Government should look at whether its departments have the right mix of skills and should develop this. The creative work that has already been done indicates that the Welsh Government has the capability to do this, but the committee is hoping that this will be developed and taken further.

The last three recommendations are related to Scotland, as the committee took evidence from Scotland. It is so important that we learn from each other, particularly now that we have the devolved parts of the United Kingdom. I am very glad that the Welsh Government has accepted the idea of considering the development of a central source of expertise. As the Chair said, we looked at the operation of the Scottish Futures Trust. However, it is also important to remember that Scotland has learned from us. The new Scottish legislation is using the Holtham commission methodology, and has specifically referred to Holtham. That is the important thing: now that we have devolution, in the way that it is developed, we all need to learn from each other.

This is a very valuable report. The things that were announced by the Minister earlier today fit in well with many of the recommendations that we make. I think that we have a good

ffactorau sy'n allweddol i hyn. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud iawn am y toriadau cyfalaf, ac mae angen i'r gwaith adeiladu ddechrau. Soniodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach am rai o'r prosiectau sy'n barod i fynd. Yn fy etholaeth i, y prif waith adeiladu a fydd yn mynd rhagddo fydd ail gam Ysbyty Plant Cymru, ond gobeithiaf y bydd mwy o gyfleoedd i sicrhau gwaith adeiladu, yn ysbyty Felindre er enghraifft, lle mae ei angen yn ddirfawr. Mae angen dybryd am gyllid ar gyfer y math hwn o brosiect.

Yr argymhelliad pwysig arall o'r adroddiad yw defnyddio modelau cyllid refeniw, a grybwyllwyd gan Paul Davies, gan gynnwys modelau dosbarthu dielw. Gwyddom fod Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi edrych ar wahanol fodelau ariannu, fel y dywedodd yn ei hymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor, fel y fenter benthyg llywodraeth leol a Chwmni Datblygu Pont Trelái. Un o argymhellion y pwyllgor yw y dylai'r Llywodraeth ystyried a oes gan ei hadrannau'r cymysgedd cywir o sgiliau a dylid datblygu hyn. Mae'r gwaith creadigol sydd eisoes wedi'i wneud yn dangos bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru'r gallu i wneud hyn, ond mae'r pwyllgor yn gobeithio y caiff hyn ei ddatblygu ymhellach.

Mae'r tri argymhelliad olaf yn ymwneud â'r Alban, gan fod y pwyllgor wedi cael tystiolaeth o'r Alban. Mae mor bwysig ein bod yn dysgu oddi wrth ein gilydd, yn enwedig nawr bod gennym y rhannau datganoledig o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Rwy'n falch iawn bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn y syniad o ystyried datblygu ffynhonnell ganolog o arbenigedd. Fel y dywedodd y Cadeirydd, edrychasom ar weithrediad Scottish Futures Trust. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn bwysig cofio bod yr Alban wedi dysgu oddi wrthym ni. Mae deddfwriaeth newydd yr Alban yn defnyddio methodoleg comisiwn Holtham, ac wedi cyfeirio'n benodol at Holtham. Dyna'r peth pwysig: gan fod datganoli wedi digwydd, o ran y ffordd y caiff ei ddatblygu, mae angen i bob un ohonom ddysgu oddi wrth ei gilydd.

Mae hwn yn adroddiad gwerthfawr iawn. Mae'r pethau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog yn gynharach heddiw yn cydfynd yn dda â llawer o'r argymhellion a

future in Wales, moving steadily towards a fairer funding solution.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Rwyf innau'n falch iawn o gael cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Rwy'n hynod falch bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi penderfynu edrych ar y maes arbennig hwn, o gofio bod ein setliad ariannol yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf yn dangos toriadau enfawr, yn arbennig yn ein cyllideb gyfalaf, a bod angen inni fod yn gwbl arloesol ac uchelgeisiol yn y ffordd rydym yn symud ymlaen.

Bu'r pwyllgor yn cymryd tystiolaeth ar nifer o faterion, gan gynnwys yr hawl i fenthycu, ac roedd consensws, fel sydd ar draws y Siambr ac ar draws Cymru bellach, fod angen i'r Llywodraeth gael pwerau benthyca. Nid wyf am ddweud llawer am y peth eto, ond siom i mi oedd nad oedd y cytundeb a ryddhawyd heddiw yn dangos union delerau'r pwerau benthyca hynny; byddai hynny yn help mawr i ni yn ein sefyllfa bresennol.

Felly, gan fod cytundeb bellach y dylid cael pwerau benthyca, mae'r adroddiad, yn ei argymhellion, yn ei gwneud yn glir pa delerau a ddylai fod i gytuno'r lefel fenthycu honno. Un peth roedd y pwyllgor yn poeni yn ei gylch oedd mai'r Trysorlys yn unig a fyddai'n gosod y telerau. Roeddem yn teimlo y byddai'n annoeth inni gytuno i hynny. Felly, yn argymhelliad 4, rydym yn ei gwneud yn glir ein bod am i'r swm a fenthycir fod wedi'i gytuno rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Trysorlys; nid mater i'r Trysorlys yw pennu'r swm hwnnw heb gytundeb Llywodraeth Cymru. Teimlaf ein bod wedi rhoi erfyn yn llaw'r Llywodraeth a fydd yn help iddi pan fydd yn symud ymlaen i negodi'r telerau hynny. Wrth gwrs, mae nifer o Aelodau eisoes wedi'i gwneud yn glir pam y mae'r pwerau hyn mor bwysig yn yr hinsawdd economaidd bresennol, gyda thoriadau o 40% yn ein cyllideb.

Fel y dywedais, mae'n hynod bwysig inni fod yn uchelgeisiol. Yn argymhelliad 8, rydym yn dweud bod eisiau i gomisiwn Silk ystyried a yw pwerau amrywio trethi'n hanfodol cyn rhoi pwerau benthyca i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rhaid dweud bod y Prif Weinidog yn ei

wnawn. Credaf fod gennym ddyfodol da yng Nghymru, gan symud yn raddol tuag at weithrediadau ariannu tecach.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I am extremely pleased that the Finance Committee decided to look at this particular area, bearing in mind that the financial settlement that we have received over the last few years shows huge cuts, particularly in our capital budget, and that we have to be very innovative and ambitious in how we move forward.

The committee took evidence on a number of issues, including the right to borrow, and there was consensus, as there is across the Chamber and across Wales now, that the Government needs to have borrowing powers. I do not want to say too much about this now, but I was disappointed that the agreement released today does not include the exact terms of those borrowing powers; that would have been of great assistance to us in the situation that we face.

Therefore, as there is now agreement that there should be borrowing powers, the report, in its recommendations, makes it clear what the terms should be for agreeing on the level of that borrowing. One thing that the committee was concerned about was that the Treasury alone would set the terms. We felt that it would be unwise for us to agree to that. Therefore, in recommendation 4, we make it clear that we want the amount borrowed to be agreed between the Welsh Government and the Treasury; it should not be for the Treasury to set that figure without the agreement of the Welsh Government. I feel that we have given the Government a tool that will assist it when it moves on to negotiate those terms. Of course, a number of Members have already made it clear why these powers are so important in the current economic climate, with cuts of 40% in our budget.

As I said, it is extremely important that we should be ambitious. In recommendation 8, we say that the Silk commission needs to consider whether the devolution of tax-varying powers is a prerequisite for the granting of borrowing powers to the Welsh

gwneud yn hollol glir nad oedd yn gweld cysylltiad rhwng y ddeubeth, gan y dylai pwerau benthyca ddod beth bynnag sy'n digwydd ar bwerau trethu. Ond, mae'r Trysorlys, a Danny Alexander, yn ei gwneud yn glir yn y cytundeb heddiw bod cysylltiad rhwng y ddau. Felly, beth bynnag mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei ddweud, bydd y Trysorlys yn mynnu bod pwerau trethu'n dod ar yr un pryd â phwerau benthyca—mae'n amlwg bod y Trysorlys wedi llwyddo i roi ei safbwynt ar hynny yn y cytundeb.

Un maes arall roeddem yn ei weld yn hynod bwysig—bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn cofio'r gwaith a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un—oedd dod â chynlluniau cyfalaf ymlaen i'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Y rheswm y mae hynny'n bwysig—

Nick Ramsay: I am very grateful to you for giving way. Just to clarify, are you saying that you believe that Wales could have borrowing powers without their being backed by taxation in some form or other? You must recognise that, if you are going to borrow money, it has to be supported. If you are not going to do it here, then you have to do it at Westminster, so you must have that agreement.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Let us try to understand what we are saying here. In Scotland, they went down the PFI route, and they have borrowing capital outstanding of £5 billion. That is not true in Wales. We probably have a borrowing requirement of around £500 million. Therefore, there is a lot of slack in the system before you get anywhere near the situation in Scotland. Remember, the situation in Scotland is that the £5 billion was borrowed without a single penny being raised in income tax—none of it. Therefore, there is slack there. The question is: would you be able to go to the same level in the end without taxation powers? I think that is a different argument. Certainly, in the early years, there is plenty of slack if you wish to have those borrowing powers with an income stream without going around the area of tax-varying powers. Never mind, that is a debate that will now have wait until the outcome of the Silk commission.

Government. I must say that the First Minister made it entirely clear that he did not see any connection between the two issues, as borrowing powers should come to Wales whatever the decision on taxation. However, the Treasury, and Danny Alexander have made it clear in today's agreement that there is a link between the two. Therefore, whatever the Welsh Government says, the Treasury will insist that tax-varying powers should come hand in hand with borrowing powers—it is clear that the Treasury has succeeded in getting its view across in that regard in the agreement.

One other area that we thought was extremely important—the Minister for Finance will recall the work done by the One Wales Government—was bringing forward capital projects. That is important because—

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn ichi am ildio. Dim ond imi gael eglurhad, a ydych yn dweud eich bod o'r farn y gallai Cymru gael pwerau benthyg heb drethiant ar ryw ffurf neu'i gilydd? Rhaid ichi gydnabod, os ydych am fenthyg arian, rhaid iddo gael ei gefnogi. Os na wnewch hynny yma, yna rhaid ichi ei wneud yn San Steffan, felly rhaid ichi gael y cytundeb hwnnw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gadewch inni geisio deall yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddweud yma. Yn yr Alban, dilynasant y llwybr Menter Cyllid Preifat, ac mae ganddynt gyfalaf benthyg sy'n weddill o £5 biliwn. Nid yw hynny'n wir yng Nghymru. Mae'n debyg bod gennym ofyniad benthyg o tua £500 miliwn. Felly, mae llawer o slac yn y system cyn cyrraedd sefyllfa sy'n gymharol debyg i'r Alban. Cofiwch, y sefyllfa yn yr Alban yw bod y £5 biliwn wedi cael ei fenthyg heb geiniog yn cael ei chodi mewn treth incwm—dim o gwbl. Felly, mae slac yno. Y cwestiwn yw: a allech fynd i'r un lefel yn y diwedd heb bwerau trethu? Credaf fod honno'n ddadl wahanol. Yn sicr, yn y blynyddoedd cynnar, mae digon o slac os ydych am gael y pwerau benthyg hynny gyda ffrwd incwm heb ymwneud â maes pwerau amrywio trethi. Dyna ni, bydd yn rhaid i'r ddadl honno aros am ganlyniad comisiwn Silk.

4.30 p.m.

Mae'n flin gennyf fod yr amser wedi mynd. Un mater pwysig arall, os caf fanteisio am eiliad, Ddirprwy Lywydd, yw'r busnes hwn o sefydliad annibynnol i godi arian y tu allan i'r bloc, sef yr hyn roeddem wedi gosod allan fel Adeiladu dros Gymru yn ystod yr etholiadau diwethaf. Rwy'n falch bod y cysyniad hwnnw bellach wedi cael ei dderbyn. Y cwestiwn rŵan yw pa fodel yn union y mae'r Llywodraeth yn brwydro i'w gael, naill ai yn ei thrafodaethau gyda'r Trysorlys, neu, wrth gwrs, yn ei thrafodaethau gyda Gerry Holtham.

Kenneth Skates: I also welcome the timely publication of this report by the Finance Committee and pay tribute to its excellent work in sketching out some of the more innovative ways in which we may be able to fund big capital projects in the future. In the week that *Skyfall* opens, I am minded to remember another memorable line from the Bond film *GoldenEye*, in which the villain remarks 'half of life is chance, the other half fate'. By chance today, we have had an excellent statement from the Minister for Finance, which indeed addresses many of the recommendations of the report. The Welsh budget for capital expenditure has been cut by 40% in real terms as a result of spending cuts forced on Wales by the UK Government. Although the Welsh Government protected capital budgets this year, we will have to refocus our efforts increasingly on how we can lever in more creative investment, given the limits being placed on resources in our key strategic priority areas.

As I have said in the Chamber previously, there are many regions in the UK, my own included, that risk being left behind if there is no coherent plan for upgrading the rail network, the road network or boosting the growth potential of our major urban centres. That is why, despite the difficulties, I was delighted that the Welsh Government came forward with its new Wales infrastructure investment plan.

Turning to PFI, as the report indicates, the

I am sorry that the time has beaten me. One other important issue, if I may take a second of your time, Deputy Presiding Officer, is this business of an independent body to raise funds outwith the block, which is what we set out as Build for Wales during the last elections. I am pleased that that concept has now been accepted. The question now is exactly which model is the Government fighting for, either in its negotiations with the Treasury or, of course, in its negotiations with Gerry Holtham.

Kenneth Skates: Croesawaf hefyd gyhoeddiad amserol yr adroddiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid a thalaf deyrnged i'w waith ardderchog yn nodi rhai o'r ffyrdd mwy arloesol y mae'n bosibl y gallwn ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf mawr yn y dyfodol. Yn ystod wythnos agor *Skyfall*, caf fy atgoffa am linell arall gofiadwy o ffilm Bond *GoldenEye*, lle mae'r dihiryn yn dweud 'half of life is chance, the other half fate'. Ar hap heddiw, rydym wedi cael datganiad ardderchog gan y Gweinidog Cyllid, a aeth i'r afael â llawer o argymhellion yr adroddiad. Mae cyllideb Cymru ar gyfer gwariant cyfalaf wedi cael ei dorri 40% mewn termau real o ganlyniad i doriadau gwariant a orfodir ar Gymru gan Lywodraeth y DU. Er i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiogelu cyllidebau cyfalaf eleni, bydd yn rhaid inni ail-ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion fwyfwy ar sut y gallwn ddenu mwy o fuddsoddiad creadigol, o ystyried y cyfyngiadau a roddir ar adnoddau yn ein meysydd blaenoriaeth strategol allweddol.

Fel y dywedais yn y Siambr o'r blaen, mae yna sawl rhanbarth yn y DU, yn cynnwys fy rhanbarth i, sydd mewn perygl o gael ei adael ar ôl os nad oes cynllun cydlynol ar gyfer uwchraddio'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd, y rhwydwaith ffyrdd neu hybu potensial twf ein canolfannau dinesig mawr. Dyna pam, er gwaethaf yr anawsterau, yr oeddwn yn falch iawn bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi ei chynllun buddsoddi newydd yn seilwaith Cymru.

Gan droi at y Fenter Cyllid Preifat, fel y

Welsh Government has made clear the limitations and inefficiencies of the PFI model used thus far. Indeed, this is a message reinforced by the work of the previous Finance Committee in its report on the subject back in March 2009. However, I believe it is appropriate for us, given the restrictions, to examine other, more innovative, models of financing. As already mentioned, much use has been made in Scotland of the non-profit distributing model as an alternative to traditional PFI structures. The crucial difference between NPD and the traditional PFI model is that it caps, to a reasonably agreed level, the profits that can be accrued by a private sector provider. Any surpluses over and above the capped profit level can then be returned to the public body that commissioned the build.

Early indications suggest that the NPD model represents slightly better value for money than traditional borrowing, and it is worth considering alongside Welsh Government borrowing powers. For projects such as the electrification of the north Wales main line, I am unsure whether NPD could be successfully adapted to finance or part-fund the work, especially under the current franchise model. However, as the Welsh Government begins to examine the business case for electrification in north Wales, I would ask that it also takes a look at all funding mechanisms such as these to upgrade the line, so that we can compete on an equal footing with other parts of the UK economy.

The other major area of interest for me in this report is the section on tax increment financing. As a keen proponent of city regions for the north-east of Wales and other parts of Wales, the report makes clear that this may be a financial model that could buttress and complement such a policy. As the report indicates, the UK Government is examining the possibility of giving local authorities in England new borrowing powers aimed at driving local investment and economic growth by allowing them to borrow against predicted growth in their locally raised business rates. Given yesterday's

noda'r adroddiad, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi egluro cyfyngiadau ac aneffeithlonrwydd model y Fenter Cyllid Preifat a ddefnyddiwyd hyd yma. Yn wir, mae hon yn neges a atgyfnerthir gan waith y Pwyllgor Cyllid blaenorol yn ei adroddiad ar y pwnc yn ôl ym mis Mawrth 2009. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod yn briodol i ni, o ystyried y cyfyngiadau, i archwilio modelau eraill, mwy arloesol, o ariannu. Fel y soniwyd eisoes, gwnaed llawer o ddefnydd yn yr Alban o'r model dosbarthu di-elw fel dewis amgen i strwythurau Mentrau Cyllid Preifat traddodiadol. Y gwahaniaeth hanfodol rhwng y model dosbarthu di-elw a'r model Mentrau Cyllid Preifat traddodiadol yw ei fod yn capio'r elw y gellir ei gronni gan ddarparwr sector preifat. Gall unrhyw arian dros ben sy'n fwy na'r lefel elw wedi'i chapio wedyn gael ei ddychwelyd i'r corff cyhoeddus a gomisiynodd y gwaith adeiladu.

Mae arwyddion cynnar yn awgrymu bod y model dosbarthu di-elw yn cynnig gwerth ychydig yn well am arian o gymharu â benthyg traddodiadol, ac mae'n werth ei ystyried ochr yn ochr â phwerau benthyg Llywodraeth Cymru. Ar gyfer prosiectau megis trydaneiddio prif reilffordd y gogledd, nid wyf yn sicr a ellid addasu'r model dosbarthu di-elw yn llwyddiannus i ariannu'r gwaith yn gyfan gwbl neu'n rhannol, yn enwedig o dan y model masnachfrait presennol. Fodd bynnag, wrth i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau archwilio'r achos busnes dros drydaneiddio yn y gogledd, byddwn yn gofyn iddi hefyd edrych ar bob dull ariannu fel y rhain i uwchraddio'r llinell, fel y gallwn gystadlu ar sail gyfartal â meysydd eraill economi'r DU.

Y prif faes arall sydd o ddiddordeb imi yn yr adroddiad hwn yw'r adran ar ariannu cynnydd mewn treth. Fel hyrwyddwr brwd rhanbarthau dinasoedd ar gyfer y gogledd-ddwyrain a rhannau eraill o Gymru, mae'r adroddiad yn ei gwneud yn glir y gallai hwn fod yn fodel ariannu a allai atgyfnerthu ac ategu polisi o'r fath. Fel y noda'r adroddiad, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn edrych ar y posibilrwydd o roi pwerau benthyg newydd i awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr gyda'r bwriad o roi hwb i fuddsoddiad lleol a thwf economaidd drwy eu galluogi i fenthyg yn erbyn twf a ragwelir yn eu hardrethi busnes a

statement by the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science regarding business rates in Wales, it would be beneficial to look at how TIF could work within the context of a wider city regions policy. Obviously, there needs to be a closer examination of the potential benefits and applications of such a scheme, but in the context of the wider Silk and Holtham commissions, I believe it would be a valuable piece of work to undertake.

We are at a very important moment in our economic history. I look forward to seeing how some of the innovations contained within this report could drive forward some of the dynamic growth that we need to see right across Wales.

Peter Black: I also start by thanking the Chair for her leadership, and I echo Mike Hedges in terms of the way that she refereed the committee—high praise indeed from a former football referee for the way that Jocelyn managed the committee. I also need to pass on, as other Members have, my thanks to the clerk and other officials, and to our expert adviser, Angela Scott, without whom this report would not be so cutting edge in terms of the recommendations that we put forward.

I think that this is an excellent report and when we met with the Silk commission, I think it thought so too. It sets out not only the potential for what the Welsh Government can do in terms of raising funds and innovating to meet the issues that we have in terms of raising capital and investing in the Welsh economy, but it also indicates a way forward, specifically building on the statement earlier this morning, which effectively made a start in terms of borrowing powers for the Welsh Government, and how we can make use of them. Now that we are starting to chip away at the Treasury and getting that indication that borrowing powers are on the horizon, the recommendations in this report will prove particularly invaluable to the Minister and this Assembly in terms of not only how we use those borrowing powers, but scrutinise the way that they are being used.

godwyd yn lleol. O ystyried datganiad ddoe gan y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth ynghylch ardrethi busnes yng Nghymru, byddai'n fuddiol edrych ar sut y gallai ariannu cynnydd mewn treth weithio o fewn cyd-destun polisi rhanbarthau dinasoedd ehangach. Yn amlwg, mae angen archwiliad agosach o fanteision posibl a chymwysiadau cynllun o'r fath, ond yng nghyd-destun comisiynau ehangach Silk a Holtham, credaf y byddai'n waith gwerthfawr.

Rydym mewn cyfnod pwysig iawn yn ein hanes economaidd. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y gallai rhai o'r datblygiadau arloesol a gynhwysir yn yr adroddiad hwn ysgogi rhywfaint o'r twf deinamig y mae angen inni ei weld ledled Cymru.

Peter Black: Hoffwn innau hefyd ddechrau drwy ddiolch i'r Cadeirydd am ei harweinyddiaeth, ac ategaf sylwadau Mike Hedges o ran y ffordd y gweithredodd fel canolwr i'r pwyllgor—clod uchel iawn gan gyn ddyfarnwr pêl-droed am y ffordd y rheolodd Jocelyn y pwyllgor. Fel Aelodau eraill, hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r clerc a swyddogion eraill, ac i'n cynghorydd arbenigol, Angela Scott, na fyddai'r adroddiad hwn mor arloesol hebddynt o ran yr argymhellion a gyflwynwyd gennym.

Credaf fod hwn yn adroddiad ardderchog a phan gyfarfûm â chomisiwn Silk, credaf ei fod yntau o'r un farn. Yn ogystal â nodi'r potensial ar gyfer yr hyn y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud o ran codi arian ac arloesi i fynd i'r afael â'r materion sydd gennym o ran codi cyfalaf a buddsoddi yn economi Cymru, mae hefyd yn nodi ffordd ymlaen, yn benodol yn adeiladu ar y datganiad a wnaed yn gynharach y bore yma, sydd i bob pwrpas wedi dechrau ar y broses o roi pwerau benthyg i Lywodraeth Cymru, a sut y gallwn wneud defnydd ohonynt. Nawr ein bod yn dechrau rhoi pwysau ar y Trysorlys ac yn cael arwyddion bod pwerau benthyg ar y gorwel, bydd yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwn yn arbennig o werthfawr i'r Gweinidog a'r Cynulliad hwn, nid yn unig o ran sut rydym yn defnyddio'r pwerau benthyg hynny, ond hefyd sut rydym yn craffu ar y ffordd y maent yn cael eu defnyddio.

I want to focus on two main recommendations in this report because I think they are particularly important. Ken Skates has just referred to one of them, which is the tax increment financing that I have championed for some time in this Chamber. I very much appreciate what he said about that, because it is a tool that is available at the moment to the Government, and which should be made use of, possibly within city regions or elsewhere. Certainly, it is something that we need to move forward with quite quickly. As Ken Skates has already alluded to, the UK Government has announced tax increment financing pilots in England, and that was quite a few months ago now. I would hope that the Minister will be in a position, having worked closely with Gerry Holtham on innovative approaches to capital, to actually come before us and offer us a similar announcement in Wales in terms of how she wants to pilot tax increment financing here. There is clear potential here, not just in terms of bringing in new finance and new money to regenerate areas, but to ensure local autonomy and local determination as to how that money is being spent, and to give local councils, or the councils within a city region, greater control over their own finances and the way that they use that money to invest. I certainly hope that, in responding to this report, the Minister can give us some indication as to where she is exactly with tax increment financing, and when we can expect some sort of announcement on that particular issue.

The other recommendation that I wanted to refer to was recommendation 16, which is the independent assessment of the quality of asset management across the public sector in Wales. I note that in the Government response to that recommendation, the Minister says that while she agrees with the committee that quality asset management is essential, the Government believes that an independent review is not appropriate at this time.

'The annual State of the Estate Report provides an assessment of the performance of

Rwyf am ganolbwyntio ar ddau brif argymhelliad yn yr adroddiad hwn oherwydd credaf eu bod yn arbennig o bwysig. Mae Ken Skates newydd gyfeirio at un ohonynt, sef y broses o ariannu cynnydd mewn treth yr wyf wedi bod yn ei hyrwyddo ers peth amser yn y Siambr hon. Gwerthfawrogaf yr hyn a ddywedodd am hynny, gan ei fod yn adnodd sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd i'r Llywodraeth, ac y dylid ei ddefnyddio, o bosibl mewn rhanbarthau dinasoedd neu rywle arall. Yn sicr, mae'n rhywbeth y mae angen inni ei ddatblygu yn gymharol gyflym. Fel y cyfeiriodd Ken Skates ato eisoes, mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi cynlluniau peilot i ariannu cynnydd mewn treth yn Lloegr, ac roedd hynny sawl mis yn ôl erbyn hyn. Byddwn yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog mewn sefyllfa, ar ôl cydweithio'n agos â Gerry Holtham ar ddulliau arloesol o sicrhau cyfalaf, i ddod ger ein bron a chynnig cyhoeddiad tebyg yng Nghymru o ran sut y mae am dreialu proses ariannu cynnydd mewn treth yma. Mae potensial clir yma, nid yn unig o ran denu cyllid newydd ac arian newydd i adfywio ardaloedd, ond er mwyn sicrhau annibyniaeth leol a phenderfyniad lleol o ran sut y mae'r arian yn cael ei wario, ac i roi mwy o reolaeth i gynghorau lleol, neu'r cynghorau mewn rhanbarth dinas, dros eu harian eu hunain a'r ffordd y maent yn defnyddio'r arian hwnnw i fuddsoddi. Rwyf yn sicr yn gobeithio, wrth ymateb i'r adroddiad hwn, y gall y Gweinidog roi rhyw syniad inni ynghylch y cynnydd a wnaed ganddi mewn perthynas ag ariannu cynnydd mewn treth, a phryd y gallwn ddisgwyl rhyw fath o gyhoeddiad ar y mater penodol hwnnw.

Yr argymhelliad arall yr oeddwn am gyfeirio ato oedd argymhelliad 16, sef yr asesiad annibynnol o ansawdd gweithdrefnau rheoli asedau ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Nodaf yn ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r argymhelliad hwnnw, bod y Gweinidog yn dweud, er ei bod yn cytuno â'r pwyllgor ei bod yn hanfodol sicrhau ansawdd prosesau rheoli asedau, cred y Llywodraeth nad yw adolygiad annibynnol yn briodol ar hyn o bryd.

Mae Adroddiad blynyddol Cyflwr yr Ystad yn rhoi asesiad o berfformiad yr ystâd

the administrative estate against key benchmark indicators and the Property Division within the Welsh Government has made significant progress in strategic asset management’.

That is all well and good, but what we are looking for is not how well the Government manages its assets, but how it actually uses those assets to advance its own objectives, particularly in terms of raising capital or releasing additional money for capital, as well as making sure that land assets in particular are available for important initiatives such as providing the 7,500 affordable homes that the Minister for housing is keen to see developed before 2016, as are we all. What I would have preferred from the Minister was a more positive response to that recommendation to say that, yes, these assets need looking at again. I would like to see an indication that the way that the assets are being managed does further the Welsh Government’s aims, and that there is more cross-departmental working in terms of how those assets are managed. We have already seen from the report on AWEMA that the Welsh Government can be considered to be departmentalised in a number of ways, and my fear is that the management of its assets is also departmentalised and that there is no clear accounting process as to how those assets are being used. Therefore, I hope that the Minister can give us some assurances on that as well.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): The Welsh Government wholeheartedly welcomes this report from the Finance Committee and accepts its recommendations. This debate is of particular importance at the moment. Members have stated and recognised that the funding of capital and infrastructure investment has become challenging for the Welsh Government. Capital budgets have borne the greatest burden of overall spending cuts, reducing by more than 40% in real terms, as Members have recognised. There are no expectations of significant increases in the near future, but, although budgets have fallen, investment needs remain. This is therefore about growth and jobs, bricks and mortar and, as Julie Morgan said, it is about

weinyddol yn erbyn dangosyddion meincnodi allweddol a gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol wrth reoli asedau strategol gan Is-adran Eiddo Llywodraeth Cymru.

Mae hynny’n ddigon teg, ond nid ydym am wybod pa mor dda y mae’r Llywodraeth yn rheoli ei asedau, ond yn hytrach sut y mae’n defnyddio’r asedau hynny i hyrwyddo ei amcanion ei hun, yn enwedig o ran codi cyfalaf neu ryddhau arian ychwanegol ar gyfer cyfalaf, yn ogystal â gwneud yn siŵr bod asedau tir yn arbennig ar gael ar gyfer mentrau pwysig megis darparu 7,500 o dai fforddiadwy y mae’r Gweinidog tai yn awyddus i’w gweld yn cael eu datblygu cyn 2016, fel pob un ohonom. Byddai’n well gennyf fod wedi clywed ymateb mwy cadarnhaol gan y Gweinidog i’r argymhellad hwnnw i ddweud bod angen edrych ar yr asedau hyn eto. Hoffwn weld arwydd bod y ffordd y mae’r asedau yn cael eu rheoli yn hyrwyddo nodau Llywodraeth Cymru, a bod mwy o waith trawsadrannol yn cael ei wneud o ran sut y caiff yr asedau hyn eu rheoli. Rydym eisoes wedi gweld o’r adroddiad ar AWEMA y gellir ystyried bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi’i hadranoli mewn sawl ffordd, ac ofnaf fod y broses o reoli ei hasedau wedi’i hadranoli hefyd ac nad oes unrhyw broses gyfrifyddu clir o ran sut y defnyddir yr asedau hyn. Felly, gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog roi rhywfaint o sicrwydd inni ar hynny hefyd.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn croesawu’r adroddiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac yn derbyn ei argymhellion. Mae’r ddadl hon yn arbennig o bwysig ar hyn o bryd. Mae’r Aelodau wedi datgan a chydabod bod ariannu cyfalaf a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith wedi dod yn heriol ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru. Cyllidebau cyfalaf sydd wedi dioddef fwyaf o’r toriadau gwariant cyffredinol, gan ostwng mwy na 40% mewn termau real, fel y mae’r Aelodau wedi cydnabod. Nid oes unrhyw ddisgwyliadau o gynnydd sylweddol yn y dyfodol agos, ond, er bod cyllidebau wedi gostwng, mae anghenion buddsoddi yn parhau. Felly mae hyn yn ymwneud â thwf a swyddi, brics a morter ac, fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan,

projects like our children's hospital and other schemes that are in the pipeline as a result of the opportunities I sought and the importance placed on bringing forward capital spend in our draft budget.

It is clear that we need to have borrowing and innovating finance as mechanisms for matching Wales's capital and infrastructure investment needs with funding, in the absence of adequate capital budgets. Work is ongoing, not only on the delivery of our new borrowing powers, but also in the development of innovative approaches to funding capital and infrastructure investment. Of course, a number of the committee report's recommendations refer to borrowing. It is appropriate that we are debating this this afternoon, following my statement, and also helpful in terms of taking forward our commitment to deliver on the report's recommendations in the light of the statement that I made with the UK Government.

It is the sort of investment that we need to seek borrowing for that can be most useful, because, capital investments often require large lump sums in the initial stages and have ongoing budgetary impacts. Under the present arrangements, this initial outlay can make even the most beneficial of capital investments unaffordable. Therefore, borrowing without a negative impact on the block grant can help to correct this inefficiency. We have made significant progress in this area, so today's announcement on funding reform highlights the UK Government's acceptance in principle that the Welsh Government should be able to borrow and that it will consider our being able to borrow for infrastructure investment ahead of wider financial reforms such as tax devolution. I thank the Chair for her recognition of the step forward taken today, in what was highlighted as a joint statement of progress between the two Governments.

The Finance Committee's report clearly and rightly alludes to the Silk commission's work on tax devolution and the Welsh Government

mae'n ymwneud â phrosiectau fel ein hysbyty plant a chynlluniau eraill sydd ar y gweill o ganlyniad i'r cyfleoedd a geisiais a'r pwysigrwydd a roddir ar ddod â gwariant cyfalaf ymlaen yn ein cyllideb ddrafft.

Mae'n amlwg bod angen inni gael benthyciadau a chyllid arloesi fel dulliau o sicrhau arian cyfatebol ar gyfer anghenion cyfalaf a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith yng Nghymru, yn absenoldeb cyllidebau cyfalaf digonol. Mae'r gwaith yn mynd rhagddo, nid yn unig ar gyflawni ein pwerau benthyc newydd, ond hefyd ar ddatblygu dulliau arloesol o ariannu cyfalaf a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith. Wrth gwrs, mae nifer o argymhellion adroddiad y pwyllgor yn cyfeirio at fenthyc. Mae'n briodol ein bod yn trafod hyn y prynhawn yma, yn dilyn fy natganiad, ac mae hefyd yn ddefnyddiol o ran bwrw ymlaen â'n hymrwymiad i weithredu ar argymhellion yr adroddiad yng ngoleuni'r datganiad a wneuthum gyda Llywodraeth y DU.

Dyma'r math o fuddsoddiad y mae angen inni geisio benthyc ar ei gyfer a all fod fwyaf defnyddiol, oherwydd, mae angen cyfandaliadau mawr yn aml ar gyfer buddsoddiadau cyfalaf yn y camau cychwynnol ac mae hyn yn arwain at effeithiau cyllidebol parhaus. O dan y trefniadau presennol, gall y gost gychwynnol hon olygu bod hyd yn oed y buddsoddiadau cyfalaf mwyaf buddiol yn anfforddiadwy. Felly, gall benthyc heb effaith negyddol ar y grant bloc helpu i gywiro'r aneffeithlonrwydd hwn. Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol yn y maes hwn, felly mae cyhoeddiad heddiw ar ddiwygio'r trefniadau ariannu yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU yn derbyn mewn egwyddor y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru allu benthyc arian ac y bydd yn ystyried ein gallu i fenthyc ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn seilwaith cyn diwygiadau ariannol ehangach megis datganoli treth. Diolchaf i'r Cadeirydd am iddi gydnabod y cam ymlaen a gymerwyd heddiw, yn yr hyn a amlygwyd fel datganiad ar y cyd o gynnydd rhwng y ddwy Lywodraeth.

Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn cyfeirio'n glir ac yn gywir at waith comisiwn Silk ar ddatganoli treth ac mae Llywodraeth

has maintained its position that tax devolution should not be a prerequisite for borrowing. Having said that, we fully intend to give close consideration to the findings of the Silk commission when it releases its first report in November.

Ieuan Wyn Jones responded to the report this afternoon in a constructive way and so I want to respect his views. Today, I can say that the Treasury is locked into an agreement with us. That is an important point. Peter Black talked about the fact that we ‘chipped away’ at the Treasury. I believe that we are there, with an agreement with the Treasury, which means that we have to negotiate the best terms. That is my commitment in terms of negotiating the best terms to move forward with those specific projects.

I do not think that anyone has mentioned today—which surprised me—the fact that it is no secret that we would like to reach an arrangement with the UK Government regarding the Severn bridge tolls, once the current contract runs out. These are issues on which we are engaging. It is important that we recognise that Scotland had to negotiate the terms of its borrowing. It negotiated 10% of the capital departmental expenditure limit, but we want to do better than that. We should be more ambitious than that. However, that is what Scotland negotiated and that is what is represented in the Scotland Act 2012, which is now being implemented.

4.45 p.m.

It is important that we look to the report and its recommendations and guidance. It is too soon to commit to the use of any particular instrument to undertake borrowing. The Chair of the Finance Committee talked about the possibility of issuing bonds. Past experience suggests that the national loans fund or Public Works Loan Board are likely to be the most affordable sources of borrowing, but we do not want to constrain ourselves. The power to issue bonds could provide another option that could be a means of borrowing provided that it offered value for money.

Cymru wedi cynnal ei safbwynt na ddylai datganoli treth fod yn rhagofyniad ar gyfer benthg. Wedi dweud hynny, rydym yn bwriadu rhoi ystyriaeth fanwl i ganfyddiadau comisiwn Silk pan fydd yn rhyddhau ei adroddiad cyntaf ym mis Tachwedd.

Ymatebodd Ieuan Wyn Jones i'r adroddiad y prynhawn yma mewn ffordd adeiladol ac felly rwyf am barchu ei farn. Heddiw, gallaf ddweud bod y Trysorlys wedi ymrwmo i gytundeb gyda ni. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig. Soniodd Peter Black am y ffaith ein bod yn rhoi pwysau ar y Trysorlys. Credaf ein bod wedi llwyddo, gyda chytundeb gyda'r Trysorlys, sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid inni drafod y telerau gorau. Dyna fy ymrwymiad o ran cyd-drafod y telerau gorau i symud ymlaen gyda'r prosiectau penodol hynny.

Ni chredaf fod neb wedi sôn heddiw—ac mae hyn yn fy synnu—am y ffaith nad yw'n gyfrinach y byddem yn hoffi dod i drefniant gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch tollau pont Hafren, unwaith y bydd y contract presennol yn rhedeg allan. Mae'r rhain yn faterion yr ydym yn ymgysylltu â hwy. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod yr Alban wedi gorfod cyd-drafod telerau ei threfniadau benthg. Llwyddodd i sicrhau 10% o'r terfyn gwariant adrannol cyfalaf, ond rydym yn awyddus i wneud yn well na hynny. Dylem fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol na hynny. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r hyn a sichaodd yr Alban a dyna'r hyn a gynrychiolir yn Neddf yr Alban 2012, sydd bellach yn cael ei weithredu.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych at yr adroddiad a'i argymhellion ac arweiniad. Mae'n rhy fuan i ymrwmo i ddefnyddio unrhyw offeryn arbennig mewn perthynas â benthg. Soniodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid am y posibilrwydd o gyhoeddi bondiau. Awgryma profiad blaenorol ei bod yn debygol mai'r gronfa benthyciadau cenedlaethol neu'r Bwrdd Benthyciadau Gwaith Cyhoeddus yw'r ffynonellau benthg mwyaf fforddiadwy, ond nid ydym am gyfyngu ein hunain. Gallai'r pŵer i gyhoeddi bondiau cynnig opsiwn arall a allai fod yn fodd o fenthg ar yr amod ei fod yn cynnig gwerth am arian.

Flexibility between budgets is important, as Jocelyn Davies has stated: extra flexibility between capital and resource budgets across year-end periods and other means to match spending needs with sources of funds more effectively. We maintain that the UK Government should not place undue restrictions on our ability to switch provision between resource and capital or to carry forward unspent resources across years. We negotiated, along with my colleague the Scottish Minister for finance, for more flexibility in the budget exchange system when the UK Government ended the end-year flexibility system in 2010. There is a cap, but we secured a better deal than was first proposed. The case for greater flexibility in the management of our resources forms part of a maturing negotiation and agreement with the UK Government.

I welcome recommendation 12, as it is vital that we move forward on innovative finance arrangements. I have already mentioned the local government borrowing initiative, the Welsh housing partnership and Ely Bridge Development Company Limited to name just a few. As Paul Davies said, it is important that we look to the recommendation on not-for-profit models. It is vital that we look for this, because the old features of the traditional private finance initiatives, as Ken Skates said, allowed windfall profits to the private partner without a mechanism for either capping or sharing those profits. That would be removed under the not-for-profit development model, which we are taking forward in our discussions and negotiations.

Peter Black, I will, of course, be taking forward the consideration of tax increment financing. It has a bearing on the business rates review statement that the Minister for Business, Economy, Technology and Science brought to the Chamber this week. We have to look at our own capacity and capability in driving forward innovative finance routes. That is where we have looked to Scotland. We have worked with the Scottish Futures Trust. We looked to it in terms of its opportunities and to Gerry Holtham, who is

Mae'n bwysig sicrhau hyblygrwydd rhwng cyllidebau, fel y nododd Jocelyn Davies: hyblygrwydd ychwanegol rhwng cyllidebau cyfalaf ac adnoddau ar draws cyfnodau diwedd blwyddyn a dulliau eraill o gyfateb anghenion o ran gwariant gyda ffynonellau arian yn fwy effeithiol. Rydym yn dal i fynnu na ddylai Llywodraeth y DU osod cyfyngiadau diangen ar ein gallu i newid darpariaeth rhwng adnoddau a chyfalaf neu i gario adnoddau nas gwariwyd ymlaen ar draws y blynnyddoedd. Buom yn cyd-drafod, ynghyd â'm cydweithiwr, Gweinidog Cyllid yr Alban, fwy o hyblygrwydd yn y system cyfnewid cyllidebol pan ddaeth Llywodraeth y DU â'r system hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn i ben yn 2010. Mae cap, ond llwyddom i sicrhau borgen well na'r hyn a gynigiwyd gyntaf. Mae'r achos dros fwy o hyblygrwydd yn y gwaith o reoli ein hadnoddau yn ffurfio rhan o broses cyd-drafod a chytuno sy'n aeddfedu gyda Llywodraeth y DU.

Croesawaf argymhelliad 12, gan ei bod yn hanfodol ein bod yn symud ymlaen ar drefniadau cyllid arloesol. Rwyf eisoes wedi sôn am fenter benthyg llywodraeth leol, partneriaeth tai Cymru a Chwmni Datblygu Pont Trelái i enwi ond rhai. Fel y dywedodd Paul Davies, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar yr argymhelliad ar fodolau di-elw. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn edrych ar hyn, gan fod hen nodweddion y mentrau cyllid preifat traddodiadol, fel y dywedodd Ken Skates, yn caniatáu elw annisgwyl i'r partner preifat heb ddull o gapio neu rannu'r elw hwnnw. Byddai hynny'n cael ei ddileu o dan y model datblygu di-elw, yr ydym yn ei gynnig yn ein trafodaethau.

Peter Black, byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn bwrw ymlaen i ystyried ariannu cynnydd mewn treth. Mae'n effeithio ar y datganiad adolygu ardrethi busnes y daeth y Gweinidog Busnes, yr Economi, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth ag ef i'r Siambr yr wythnos hon. Mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar ein galluedd a'n hadnoddau ein hunain wrth hyrwyddo llwybrau cyllid arloesol. Dyna lle rydym wedi troi at yr Alban. Rydym wedi gweithio gyda Scottish Futures Trust. Rydym wedi troi ati o ran ei chyfleoedd, ac at Gerry Holtham, sy'n ein

serving us now, in terms of taking this forward. When I was at the Finance Committee in Scotland, he was being praised by the Minister for finance and the chair of the committee for helping to deliver the right solution in terms of the lock for its arrangements in the Scotland Act 2012. We are lucky that he is a Welshman who is serving us. Not-for-profit models are important new ways in which we can work with the private sector, Paul Davies, as we have already shown in our work with the Principality Building Society.

In conclusion, with regard to recommendation 16 on asset management, I agree that it is, of course, about cross-departmental working. I have already explained how we are taking this forward in terms of a Welsh Government location strategy programme and the public services leadership group to improve co-ordination and collaboration across the public sector. I warmly welcome the Finance Committee's report. It is a considered approach to the issues of borrowing and innovative finance, and I would like to work with the committee to take this forward.

Jocelyn Davies: I thank Members for their contributions to this debate. I am pleased that our report has been well received when it was published and again today. Mike Hedges has made his views known to our witnesses, and he has even, on occasion, asked them a question or two. His extensive experience in local government has been of huge benefit to the committee, as have his contributions on value for money. That matter has come under his forensic financial eye, as he has demonstrated to the Chamber today. I am delighted to have him on the committee.

I am glad that Paul Davies mentioned that the Government has welcomed the recommendations, either in principle or in full, because I think that we would all agree that the Minister's contribution was important in how we framed our report. As always, Paul Davies mentioned fiscal accountability and highlighted the importance of that. I am also grateful for his support for the new models and ways of raising money, the non-profit sector and the contribution that it can make. He also mentioned the Scottish

gwasanaethu ni yn awr, o ran bwrw ymlaen â hyn. Pan oeddwn yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn yr Alban, roedd yn cael ei ganmol gan y Gweinidog Cyllid a chadeirydd y pwyllgor am helpu i gynnig yr ateb cywir o ran y clo ar gyfer ei drefniadau yn Neddf yr Alban 2012. Rydym yn ffodus ei fod yn Gymro sy'n ein gwasanaethu ni. Mae modelau di-elw yn ffyrdd newydd pwysig y gallwn weithio gyda'r sector preifat, Paul Davies, fel yr ydym wedi dangos eisoes yn ein gwaith gyda Chymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality.

I gloi, o ran argymhelliad 16 ar reoli asedau, cytunaf fod angen gweithio trawsadrannol wrth gwrs. Rwyf eisoes wedi esbonio sut rydym yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn o ran rhaglen strategaeth leoli Llywodraeth Cymru a grŵp arweinyddiaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i wella trefniadau cyd-drefnu a chydweithredu ar draws y sector cyhoeddus. Croesawaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Mae'n ymagwedd ystyriol at faterion benthyg a chyllid arloesol, a hoffwn weithio gyda'r pwyllgor i symud hyn ymlaen.

Jocelyn Davies: Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl hon. Rwy'n falch bod ein hadroddiad wedi cael derbyniad da pan gafodd ei gyhoeddi ac unwaith eto heddiw. Mae Mike Hedges wedi lleisio ei farn wrth ein tystion, ac mae hyd yn oed, ar adegau, wedi gofyn cwestiwn neu ddau iddynt. Mae ei brofiad helaeth ym maes llywodraeth leol wedi bod o fudd mawr i'r pwyllgor, ynghyd â'i gyfraniadau ar werth am arian. Mae wedi rhoi sylw ariannol manwl iawn i'r mater hwnnw, fel y mae wedi'i ddangos i'r Siambr heddiw. Mae'n bleser ei gael ar y pwyllgor.

Rwy'n falch bod Paul Davies wedi sôn bod y Llywodraeth wedi croesawu'r argymhellion, naill ai mewn egwyddor neu yn llawn, oherwydd credaf y byddem oll yn cytuno bod cyfraniad y Gweinidog yn bwysig o ran y ffordd y gwnaethom lunio ein hadroddiad. Fel bob amser, crybwyllodd Paul Davies atebolrwydd ariannol a thynnodd sylw at bwysigrwydd hynny. Rwyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am ei gefnogaeth tuag at y modelau newydd a ffyrdd newydd o godi arian, y sector di-elw a'r cyfraniad y gall ei

Futures Trust. Of course, we did not take a view on whether a body similar to the trust should be created in Wales. However, it will be interesting to see whether a Welsh way of providing that service is found, because we certainly felt that the savings outstripped the costs of such an organisation.

Julie Morgan mentioned the dramatic drop in the capital budget and its importance to our fragile economy. I am sure that we would be very pleased if any of our work contributed to the ability to mitigate that.

Ieuan Wyn Jones highlighted a desire to know about the terms of the agreement between the Welsh Government and the UK Government. We would certainly agree, as a committee, that negotiation, and not imposition, is vital in relation to those discussions on borrowing limits. He also mentioned tax-varying powers. That is something else that the committee did not take a view on. However, Ieuan was right to point out that there was a difference of opinion. The Chief Secretary to the Treasury felt that there was a link between borrowing powers and the ability to raise revenue independently to support the borrowing. The Welsh Government should decide for itself how it finances its debt, and pointed out that in Scotland borrowing is not related to it varying income tax, and Scotland will start borrowing from 2015 without raising taxes. Therefore, I suppose it depends on the extent of the borrowing in relation to the block grant. It must be acknowledged that a Government with tax-varying powers has a distinct source of income under its control, but we drew no firm conclusions and suggested that the Silk commission should look at that specific issue. Ieuan also mentioned Build for Wales. He does not miss an opportunity to mention that. Why should he? That is fair enough.

Ken Skates painted the picture of the current capital situation and welcomed the Wales infrastructure investment plan. We also welcomed a more strategic approach to capital spend. We were keen to look at all new ways of finance, with a clear message

wneud. Soniodd hefyd am Scottish Futures Trust. Wrth gwrs, nid oedd gennym farn ynghylch a ddylid creu corff tebyg i'r ymddiriedolaeth yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn ddiddorol gweld a gaiff ffordd Gymreig o ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw ei chanfod, oherwydd ein bod yn sicr yn teimlo bod yr arbedion yn uwch na'r costau mewn sefydliad o'r fath.

Soniodd Julie Morgan am y gostyngiad dramatig yn y gyllideb gyfalaf a phwysigrwydd hyn i'n heconomi fregus. Rwy'n siŵr y byddem yn falch iawn pe byddai rhywfaint o'n gwaith yn cyfrannu at y gallu i liniaru hynny.

Nododd Ieuan Wyn Jones ei fod yn awyddus i wybod am delerau'r cytundeb rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU. Byddem yn sicr yn cytuno, fel pwyllgor, bod cyd-drafod, yn hytrach na gorfodi, yn hanfodol mewn perthynas â'r trafodaethau hynny ar derfynau benthyg. Soniodd hefyd am bwerau amrywio trethi. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth arall nad oedd gan y pwyllgor farn yn ei gylch. Fodd bynnag, roedd Ieuan yn iawn i ddweud bod gwahaniaeth barn. Teimlai Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys fod cysylltiad rhwng pwerau benthyg a'r gallu i godi refeniw yn annibynnol er mwyn cefnogi'r benthyg. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru benderfynu drosti'i hun sut i ariannu ei dyled, a nododd nad yw benthyg yn gysylltiedig â threth incwm amrywiol yn yr Alban, ac y bydd yr Alban yn dechrau benthyg o 2015 heb godi trethi. Felly, mae'n debyg ei bod yn dibynnu ar faint a fenthycir mewn perthynas â'r grant bloc. Mae'n rhaid cydnabod bod gan Lywodraeth â phwerau amrywio trethi reolaeth dros ffynhonnell incwm amlwg, ond ni ddaethom at unrhyw gasgliadau pendant ac awgrymwyd y dylai comisiwn Silk edrych ar y mater penodol hwnnw. Soniodd Ieuan hefyd am Adeiladu dros Gymru. Nid yw'n colli cyfle i sôn am hynny. Pam ddylai ef? Mae hynny'n ddigon teg.

Lluniodd Ken Skates ddarlun o'r sefyllfa gyfalaf bresennol a chroesawodd y cynllun buddsoddi mewn seilwaith yng Nghymru. Gwnaethom hefyd groesawu ymagwedd fwy strategol tuag at wariant cyfalaf. Rydym yn awyddus i edrych ar bob dull newydd o

about affordability and prudence. You were quite right to point out, Ken, that there are benefits and drawbacks. All of that must be examined very carefully and lessons must be learned from PFI.

Peter Black and Mike often cross swords, but it is always very constructive and they are as one in supporting these recommendations. Peter mentioned tax increment financing, which he has often mentioned. As he said earlier, he is a champion of it. I am sure that it should be looked at to see whether it is suitable for Wales. On asset management, Peter, perhaps the committee could look at that soon, because I think that a number of us would be interested in that.

I would like to thank the Minister for her welcome of the report. She has outlined for us some of the investment needs across the country and the importance of Government capital spend, and the pressing need for borrowing powers has certainly found favour across the Chamber. We are pleased if our input is of use to her in her future discussions with the UK Government.

Our report was agreed unanimously by the committee, even though there were some contentious issues in it. We are very pleased with the Government's response to it, and, as you know, many of our recommendations have been agreed in principle, but they are worthy of further consideration and we would be very pleased if any of them result in a better financial situation for Wales.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Rwy'n gweld nad oes gwrthwynebiad. Felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

ariannu, gyda neges glir ynghylch fforddiadwyedd a doethineb. Roeddech yn iawn i dynnu sylw, Ken, bod yna fanteision ac anfanteision. Rhaid archwilio hyn oll yn ofalus iawn a rhaid dysgu gwersi o Fentrau Cyllid Preifat.

Mae Peter Black a Mike yn anghytuno'n aml, ond mae eu dadleuon bob amser yn adeiladol iawn ac maent fel un yn cefnogi'r argymhellion hyn. Soniodd Peter am ariannu cynnydd mewn treth, y mae wedi'i grybwyll yn aml. Fel y dywedodd yn gynharach, mae'n teimlo'n gryf o blaid hyn. Rwy'n siŵr y dylid ei ystyried i weld a yw'n addas ar gyfer Cymru. O ran rheoli asedau, Peter, efallai y gallai'r pwyllgor edrych ar hynny'n fuan, oherwydd credaf y byddai gan nifer ohonom ddiddordeb yn hynny.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am iddi groesawu'r adroddiad. Mae wedi amlinellu ar ein cyfer rai o'r anghenion buddsoddi ledled y wlad a phwysigrwydd gwariant cyfalaf gan y Llywodraeth, ac mae'r angen dybryd am bwerau benthyg yn sicr wedi cael ei dderbyn ym mhob rhan o'r Siambr. Rydym yn falch os bydd ein mewnbwn o ddefnydd iddi yn ei thrafodaethau yn y dyfodol gyda Llywodraeth y DU.

Cytunodd y pwyllgar yn unfrydol ar ein hadroddiad, er bod rhai materion cynhennus ynddo. Rydym yn falch iawn gydag ymateb y Llywodraeth iddo, ac, fel y gwyddoch, mae llawer o'n hargymhellion wedi cael eu cytuno mewn egwyddor, ond mae'n werth eu hystyried ymhellach a byddem yn falch iawn os bydd unrhyw un ohonynt yn arwain at sefyllfa ariannol well i Gymru.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that the Finance Committee's report be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Dadl Plaid Cymru Plaid Cymru Debate

Rheoli Adnoddau Naturiol Natural Resource Management

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts a gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham.

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

Cynnig NDM5074 Jocelyn Davies

Motion NDM5074 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi dull Llywodraeth Cymru o reoli adnoddau naturiol yng Nghymru, sef ar lefel yr ecosystem.

1. Notes the Welsh Government's ecosystem approach to natural resource management in Wales.

2. Yn cydnabod gwerth y dull rheoli ar lefel yr ecosystem i fusnesau a chymunedau, yn ogystal â'i fanteision i fioamrywiaeth.

2. Recognises the value of the ecosystem approach to businesses and communities as well as its benefits to biodiversity.

3. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

3. Calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) sicrhau bod y dull rheoli ar lefel yr ecosystem yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru; a

a) ensure that the ecosystem approach is used across the Welsh Government; and

b) hyrwyddo gwerth y dull rheoli ar lefel yr ecosystem i'r cyhoedd ac i fusnesau yng Nghymru.

b) promote the value of the ecosystem approach to the Welsh public and to businesses in Wales.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Cynigiau y cynnig.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: I move the motion.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn gerbron y Cynulliad y prynhawn yma.

It is a pleasure to move this motion before the Assembly today.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn cynnig y newid mwyaf mewn cenhedlaeth i sut mae'n hamgylchedd yn cael ei reoli. Mae wedi ymgynghori yn gynharach eleni ar y Papur Gwyrdd, 'Cynnal Cymru Fyw', sy'n amlinellu ymrwymiad i ymagwedd ecosystem fel sail i'r fframwaith newydd.

At present, the Welsh Government is proposing the greatest change in a generation to how our environment is managed. It has consulted earlier this year on the Green Paper, 'Sustaining a Living Wales', which sets out the commitment to an ecosystem approach as a basis for the new framework.

Mae'n gwbl addas, felly, ein bod yn defnyddio'r ddadl hon heddiw i hyrwyddo a chreu gwell ymwybyddiaeth o'r cysyniad ac i wyntyllu rhai o'r materion a fydd yn dylanwadu ar sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd ati i wireddu'r newid sylfaenol hwn yn ein dull o reoli yn gynaliadwy yr

It is entirely appropriate therefore that we should use this debate today to promote and create a better understanding of the concept and to air some of the issues that will influence how the Welsh Government will go about achieving this fundamental change in our approach to managing our natural

amgylchedd naturiol, a thrwy hynny greu hwb sylweddol i'r economi a chyfrannu'n bositif tuag at wella lles pobl Cymru.

environment sustainably, and, in doing so, give a significant boost to the economy and make a positive contribution to the wellbeing of the people of Wales.

Mae'n rhaid cydnabod o'r cychwyn mai bywyd gwyllt a bioamrywiaeth, hynny yw, yr holl rywogaethau a chynefinoedd sydd gennym yng Nghymru, yw blociau adeiladu sylfaenol ein hecosystemau a'r gwasanaethau ecosystem y mae pobl yn eu defnyddio neu'n cael budd ohonynt. Mae gwarchod bioamrywiaeth felly yn hanfodol os ydym yn anelu at adfer ecosystemau iach, gwydn sy'n parhau i ddarparu'r nwyddau a'r gwasanaethau yr ydym i gyd yn dibynnu arnynt.

It must be acknowledged from the outset that wildlife and biodiversity, that is, all of the species and habitats that we have in Wales, are the fundamental building blocks of our ecosystems and the ecosystem services that people make use of or benefit from. Safeguarding biodiversity is therefore crucial if we aim to restore healthy and robust ecosystems that continue to provide the goods and services on which we are all dependent.

Mae'r ymatebion i ymgynghoriad diweddar y Llywodraeth yn rhoi mandad clir i greu fframwaith newydd ac uchelgeisiol ar gyfer gwarchod amgylchedd naturiol Cymru a rheoli ei hadnoddau naturiol yn seiliedig ar ddull ecosystemau, a gwneud hynny, gyda llaw, mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau y bydd deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol yn cyfrannu at gyflawni'r nod Ewropeaidd a rhyngwladol ar gyfer 2020, sef atal a gwrthdroi colli bioamrywiaeth.

The responses to the recent Government consultation give a clear mandate for creating a new, ambitious framework for protecting Wales's natural environment and managing its natural resources based on an ecosystems approach, and doing so, by the way, in a way that ensures that legislation in future will contribute to achieving the European and international goal for 2020, namely the halting and reversal of biodiversity loss.

Beth, felly, yw'r dull ecosystemau? Strategaeth ydyw ar gyfer rheolaeth integredig adnoddau tir, dŵr a bywyd sy'n hyrwyddo cadwraeth a'r defnydd cynaliadwy o dir mewn ffordd deg. Mae felly yn tanlinellu'r cysylltiad rhwng yr holl wasanaethau hynny sy'n cefnogi bywyd, cyflwr adnoddau naturiol y ddaear ac effaith a dylanwad hynny ar les dynol. Mae'n ein helpu i gloriannu'r gwahanol ofynion cystadleuol yr ydym yn eu rhoi ar ein hamgylchedd naturiol, ac yn ein helpu hefyd i ddeall y byddai twf heddiw ar draul iechyd ein hecosystemau mewn gwirionedd yn costio mwy inni yn yr hirdymor o safbwynt effaith ecolegol, hinsoddol a lles dynol.

What, therefore, is the ecosystems approach? It is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and life resources that promotes conservation and the sustainable use of land in a fair way. It therefore underlines the link between all of those services that support life, the condition of the earth's natural resources and the impact that that has on human wellbeing. It helps us to weigh up the various competing demands that we place on our natural environment, and also helps us to understand that growth today at the expense of the health of our ecosystems would in reality cost us more in the long term from the point of view of its impact on our ecology, climate and wellbeing.

Mae ecosystemau yn rhoi inni'r deunydd sylfaenol ar gyfer bywyd—aer a dŵr, a'r deunyddiau sydd eu hangen arnom ar gyfer cysgod a gwres—maent yn amsugno miliynau o dunelli o garbon deuocsid o'r atmosffer bob blwyddyn, ac yn darparu'r pryfed sy'n peillio ein cnydau bwyd.

Ecosystems give us the fundamental building blocks for life—air and water, and the materials that we need for shelter and warmth—absorb millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere every year, and provide the insects that pollinate our food crops.

Yn ôl astudiaeth yn 2001, amcangyfrifir fod yr amgylchedd yn cyfrannu £8.8 biliwn o nwyddau a gwasanaethau at economi Cymru, 9% o gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth Cymru, ac un o bob chwe swydd yng Nghymru. Roedd yn enwedig o ddiddorol nodi bod effaith economaidd yr amgylchedd arfordirol a morol yng Nghymru, yn ôl ffigurau o 2005, yn cyfateb i bron 100,000 o swyddi uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol, bron £5 biliwn y flwyddyn o incwm i fusnesau, ac mae'n cyfrannu £1.5 biliwn at CMC Cymru.

Un o'r gwasanaethau ecosystem y gallwn ei werthfawrogi'n eithaf hawdd yw'r ffordd y mae natur yn ein diogelu yn erbyn llifogydd arfordirol a mewndirol ac erydiad. Mae'n debyg, er enghraifft, heb dwyni tywod ar hyd arfordir Cymru, y byddai'n rhaid inni ddod o hyd i hyd at £200 miliwn ychwanegol i'n hamddiffyn rhag y môr. Dyna ddadl glir dros amddiffyn y twyni tywod hynny. Ni fydd yn syndod inni, rwy'n siŵr, i sylweddoli bod cyfraniad cymharol yr amgylchedd i economi Cymru yn bwysicach nag ydyw i economi gwledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Yng Nghymru, mae'r swyddi sy'n dibynnu'n gryf ar yr amgylchedd a gwasanaethau ecosystem i'w gweld yn bennaf yn y diwydiannau hamdden a thwristiaeth, amaethyddiaeth, dŵr, cadwraeth a sectorau rheoli gwastraff.

Hoffwn ddweud yn y fan hon nad yw gosod gwerth ariannol ar fyd natur yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn gyfforddus yn ei gylchrwy'n siŵr bod hynny'n wir am nifer ohonom. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod gweld bioamrywiaeth fel *commodity* y gallwn ei brynu a'i werthu yn sefyllfa ddelfrydol o bell ffordd. Rwy'n siŵr bod y ffaith ein bod yn teimlo bod angen rhoi gwerth ariannol ar bopeth yn arwydd o gyflwr cymdeithas heddiw. Fodd bynnag, wrth inni ddeffro i enbydrwydd y peryglon sy'n ein hwynebu-o gyfeiriad anhrefn newid hinsawdd a cholli bioamrywiaeth-bydd yr angen i ddod o hyd i atebion effeithiol hefyd yn dod yn fwy amlwg. Felly, os yw'r cysyniad hwn o wasanaethau ecosystem i fod o unrhyw ddefnydd ymarferol, mae angen inni fedru dangos yn glir gwerth natur ar bob lefel a dod o hyd i ffordd effeithiol o integreiddio'r gwerthoedd hynny i mewn i'n ffordd ni o wneud penderfyniadau bob dydd.

According to a study in 2001, it is estimated that the environment contributes £8.8 billion in goods and services to the Welsh economy, 9% of Welsh gross domestic product, and one in six jobs in Wales. It was particularly interesting to note that the economic impact of the coastal and marine environment in Wales, according to 2005 figures, corresponds to almost 100,000 jobs, direct and indirect, almost £5 billion a year in income for businesses, and it contributes £1.5 billion to Welsh GDP.

One of the ecosystem services that we can quite easily appreciate is how nature protects us from coastal and inland flooding and erosion. It seems that, for example, without sand dunes along the Welsh coastline, we would have to find up to an additional £200 million to protect us from the sea. That is a clear argument for safeguarding those sand dunes. It will come as no surprise, I am sure, that the comparative contribution of the environment to the Welsh economy is more important than it is to the economies of the other nations of the UK. In Wales, the jobs that are strongly dependent upon the environment and ecosystem services are mainly to be seen in the leisure, tourism, agriculture, water and conservation industries and the waste management sectors.

I would like say here that placing a financial value on nature is not something that I am comfortable with—I am sure that is the case for many of us. I do not think that seeing biodiversity as a commodity that can be bought and sold is an ideal position in any way. I am sure that the fact that we feel that we need to place a financial value on everything is a sign of the state of society today. However, as we awaken to the appalling threats that face us—from the direction of climate change chaos and biodiversity loss—the need to find effective solutions will also become more obvious. Therefore, if this concept of ecosystem services is to be of any practical use, we need to be able to demonstrate clearly the value of nature at every level and to find an effective way of integrating those values into how we make decisions on a daily basis.

5.00 p.m.

Am y rheswm hwn, bydd y dull ecosystemau yn greiddiol i ddatblygiad a gweithredu'r Bil datblygu cynaliadwy, er enghraifft, yn ogystal â'r Bil amgylchedd a'r Bil cynllunio arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn ar draws y Llywodraeth, fel sy'n cael ei adlewyrchu yng ngeiriad y cynnig sydd gerbron, ac ar draws y sector cyhoeddus, busnes a chymdeithas yn ehangach.

There are major economic opportunities to be had from ecosystem services, which provide jobs and create new markets in water, carbon, flood prevention and so on. One such opportunity is through payment for ecosystem services—schemes that reward those whose land provides these services, either through subsidies or payment from beneficiaries.

I would like to focus for a moment on the Pumlumon living landscapes project, which is a flagship project of the Wildlife Trusts Wales, led by the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust, pioneering an upland economy built around wildlife, ecology and long-term sustainability across 40,000 ha of the Cambrian mountain range. Prior to the intervention of the project, the Pumlumon site of special scientific interest was in an unfavourable condition, with heavily drained blanket bogs and extensive *Molinia* dominance throughout. These elements were contributing to significant declines in water quality and biodiversity while also increasing flood risks downstream. The primary service delivered by the area was food production.

However, land management interventions instituted by the project, including ditch-blocking, hardwood tree planting and changes in grazing management, now also support a range of additional ecosystem services. These include safeguarding the store of carbon locked in upland peat soils, carbon sequestration for the more rapid growth of restored bogs and tree planting, reductions in flood risk through increased water storage, improved water quality through erosion control, enhanced ecosystem function and

For that reason, the ecosystems approach will be central to the development and implementation of the sustainable development Bill, for example, as well as the environment Bill and the proposed planning Bill. However, this is across Government, as is reflected in the wording of the motion before us, as well as across the public sector, business and wider society.

Mae gwasanaethau ecosystemau yn cynnig cyfleoedd economaidd sylweddol. Maent yn darparu swyddi ac yn creu marchnadoedd newydd ym maes dŵr, carbon, atal llifogydd ac yn y blaen. Un cyfle o'r fath yw drwy dalu am wasanaethau ecosystemau—cynlluniau sy'n gwobrwyo'r rheiny y mae eu tir yn darparu'r gwasanaethau hyn, naill ai drwy gymorthdaliadau neu daliad gan fuddiolwyr.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio am eiliad ar brosiect tirweddau byw Pumlumon, sef prosiect blaenllaw gan Ymddiriedolaethau Bywyd Gwyllt Cymru, a arweinir gan Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Sir Drefaldwyn, sy'n arloesi economi ucheldir sydd wedi'i hadeiladu o gwmpas bywyd gwyllt, ecoleg a chynaliadwyedd hirdymor ar draws 40,000 hectar o fynyddoedd Cambria. Cyn ymyriad y prosiect, roedd safle o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig Pumlumon mewn cyflwr anffafriol, gyda chorgorsydd wedi'u draenio'n helaeth a gwellt y gweunydd yn dominyddu drwyddi draw. Roedd yr elfennau hyn yn cyfrannu at ddirywiad sylweddol yn ansawdd dŵr a bioamrywiaeth tra hefyd yn cynyddu'r risg o lifogydd i lawr yr afon. Y prif wasanaeth a ddarparwyd gan yr ardal oedd cynhyrchu bwyd.

Fodd bynnag, mae ymyriadau rheoli tir a sefydlwyd gan y prosiect, gan gynnwys blocio ffosydd, plannu coed pren caled a newidiadau mewn dulliau rheoli tir pori, bellach hefyd yn cefnogi amrywiaeth o wasanaethau ecosystemau ychwanegol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys diogelu'r gwaith o storio carbon a geir mewn priddoedd mawn yn yr ucheldir, dal a storio carbon i sicrhau twf cyflymach o gorsydd wedi'u hadfer a gwaith plannu coed, llai o risg o lifogydd drwy storio mwy o ddŵr, gwella ansawdd

biodiversity through more appropriate management, the production of conservation-grade food, improved access and interpretation for visitors and residents, and the creation of a new wildlife-based visitor attraction, increasing spend in the local area.

It has been estimated that the benefits generated by these particular ecosystem services equate to a value of £818 per hectare per annum provided at an annual management cost of just £210 per hectare per annum. That gives an estimated cost-benefit ratio of 1:4. In other words, every £1 spent generates £4-worth of services. That was achieved by a small group working with a handful of farmers in one particularly small part of Wales. Multiply that by 10, by 100 or by 1,000 and you start to appreciate the scale of the potential that we have here in Wales.

Mae'r potensial yn gwbl glir, felly, a dyna pam rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru eisiau gweld rheoli adnoddau naturiol Cymru ar lefel ecosystemau mewn modd sy'n cydnabod gwerth y dull rheoli hwnnw i fusnesau ac i gymunedau, yn ogystal â'i fanteision amlwg i fioamrywiaeth. Y gwirionedd yw y gallai rhoi prisiad economaidd ar natur roi dadl rymus i'w warchod.

Mae rhesymau anorfod eraill, wrth gwrs, o blaid mabwysiadu'r dull hwn. Gallech ystyried bod cadwraeth y byd naturiol yn rheidrwydd moesol, a bod gan rywogaethau eraill yr hawl gynhenid i gydfodoli â ni ar y blaned hon, hyd yn oed os nad ydynt yn hardd, neu os ydynt i'w gweld yn cyflawni dim byd defnyddiol. Mae gwerth natur mewn termau economaidd yn gwbl aruthrol, ond am y rhesymau yr wyf newydd eu rhoi, byddai unrhyw brisiad economaidd mewn gwirionedd wastad yn tanamcangyfrif ei werth go iawn. Er mwyn llwyddo, felly, mae'n rhaid i'r cysyniad hwn o wasanaethau ecosystem ategu ac nid disodli y cyfiawnhad moesol a gwyddonol dros gadwraeth. Bydd yn golygu newid agweddau a fydd yn heriol i nifer, rwy'n siŵr, ond rwyf i, yn un, yn edrych ymlaen at chwarae fy rhan yn y broses

dŵr drwy reoli erydiad, swyddogaeth ecosystemau a bioamrywiaeth well drwy ddulliau rheoli mwy priodol, cynhyrchu bwyd gradd cadwraeth, mynediad a dulliau dehongli gwell i ymwelwyr a thrigolion, a chreu atyniad newydd i ymwelwyr sy'n seiliedig ar fywyd gwyllt, gan gynyddu gwariant yn yr ardal leol.

Amcangyfrifwyd bod y buddion a gynhyrchir gan y gwasanaethau ecosystemau arbennig yn cyfateb i werth £818 fesul hectar y flwyddyn a ddarperir am gost rheoli o ddim ond £210 fesul hectar y flwyddyn. Mae hynny'n rhoi cymhareb cost-budd amcangyfrifedig o 1:4. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae pob £1 a gaiff ei wario yn cynhyrchu gwerth £4 o wasanaethau. Cafodd hynny ei gyflawni gan grŵp bach sy'n gweithio gyda llond llaw o ffermwyr mewn un rhan arbennig o fach o Gymru. Lluoswch y ffigur hwnnw â 10, yna 100 neu 1,000 a byddwch yn dechrau gwerthfawrogi maint y potensial sydd gennym yma yng Nghymru.

The potential is clear, therefore, and that is why I welcome the fact that the Welsh Government wants to see the management of Welsh natural resources at an ecosystems level in a way that recognises the value of that management system to businesses and communities as well as its clear advantages for biodiversity. The truth is that giving an economic value to nature can offer a strong case for its protection.

Of course, there are other reasons for adopting this approach, and you could view the conservation of the natural world as a moral obligation, and consider that other species have an inherent right to co-exist with us on this planet, even if they are not beautiful or do not seem to be doing anything useful. The value of nature in economic terms is incredible, but for the reasons that I have just outlined, any economic pricing will always underestimate the real value of our natural environment. Therefore, in order to succeed, this concept of ecosystems services has to enhance and not replace the moral justification for conservation. It will mean a change of attitude, which will be challenging for many, I am sure. However, I, for one, am looking forward to playing my part in that process.

honno.

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Mewnosod ar ddiwedd pwynt 1:

‘yn ogystal â gwerth dull rheoli llwyddiannus ar lefel yr ecosystem i economi Cymru.’

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu fel pwynt 3b) newydd ac ailrifo’r pwyntiau sy’n dilyn:

hybu’r defnydd o’r dull rheoli ar lefel yr ecosystem ar draws pob lefel o lywodraeth yng Nghymru, yn cynnwys llywodraeth leol, ac ymgysylltu â dinasyddion lleol drwy ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am faterion ymarferol y dull rheoli newydd ar lefel yr ecosystem er mwyn gallu defnyddio gwybodaeth leol;

William Powell: I move amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

I am very grateful to be taking part in this important debate today, and I thank Plaid Cymru for tabling this motion. In moving amendments 1 and 2, I confirm our support for both the amendments tabled by the Conservative group today. This is indeed a timely debate, following on from yesterday’s statement on the outcomes of the ‘Sustaining a Living Wales’ consultation. Although those results taught us many things about how the public, businesses and organisations feel about the Welsh Government’s overall approach, it is clear that there remains relatively little clarity about the practicalities of how an ecosystems approach will move forward and be implemented. Although most people would agree that it takes little more than common sense to conclude that one should take an holistic approach to managing our environment and maximising its potential, it is abundantly clear that little other than warm words have so far come forward to explain this.

The importance of clarity on this was brought forward last night at the cross-party group on rural affairs. That was quite a strong message that we heard from stakeholders. That is why such a large proportion of respondents, I

Amendment 1—Aled Roberts

Insert at end of point 1:

‘and the value of a successful ecosystem approach to the Welsh economy.’

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Add as a new point 3b) and renumber accordingly:

promote the use of the ecosystem approach across all levels of government in Wales including local government and engage with local citizens by providing further information about the practicalities of the new ecosystem approach to harness local knowledge;

William Powell: Cynigiau welliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Rwy’n ddiolchgar iawn am gael bod yn rhan o’r ddadl bwysig hon heddiw, a diolchaf i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno’r cynnig hwn. Wrth gyflwyno gwelliannau 1 a 2, rwy’n cadarnhau ein cefnogaeth i’r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan grŵp y Ceidwadwyr heddiw. Yn wir, mae hon yn ddadl amserol, sy’n dilyn ymlaen o ddatganiad ddoe ar ganlyniadau ymgynghoriad ‘Cynnal Cymru Fyw’. Er bod y canlyniadau hynny wedi dysgu llawer inni am y ffordd y mae’r cyhoedd, busnesau a sefydliadau yn teimlo am ddull gweithredu cyffredinol Llywodraeth Cymru, mae’n amlwg mai ychydig iawn o eglurder sydd o hyd o ran sut y bydd dull ecosystemau yn symud ymlaen ac yn cael ei weithredu yn ymarferol. Er y byddai’r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn cytuno mai synnwyr cyffredin yw’r casgliad y dylid rheoli ein hamgylchedd mewn modd holistaidd a manteisio i’r eithaf ar ei botensial, mae’n gwbl amlwg na chafwyd fawr ddim mwy na geiriau cynnes hyd yma i egluro hyn.

Nodwyd pwysigrwydd eglurder ar y mater hwn neithiwr yn y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar faterion gwledig. Clywsom neges gymharol gref gan randdeiliaid. Dyna pam y gwnaeth cyfran mor fawr o ymatebwyr, rwy’n credu,

believe, commented on their uncertainty regarding the approach, and that is why we call upon the Welsh Government to improve its communication and develop the concrete and practical policies that have thus far been somewhat lacking to deliver upon these important and worthy intentions.

In an attempt to experience at first hand how an ecosystems approach could be implemented, I recently visited the RSPB reserve at Lake Vyrnwy in northern Montgomeryshire. There, I was able to learn about the important work that is done to deliver a sustainable ecosystems approach to land management, which protects moor and peat land but also attracts an increasing tourism base and significant organic lamb and beef production. Protected sites such as these should be championed by the Welsh Government as examples of how we can approach our environment in an holistic manner. In doing so, we can isolate which aspects of any particular location need to be protected for the wider benefit of its sustaining system while also identifying which aspects of that environment can be sustainably exploited for our wider economic benefit.

Given the present economic climate, it is obvious that the economic benefits of an ecosystems approach should form the nucleus of its practical delivery. In order to fully explain the ecosystems approach, while also building a wider understanding of it and support for it, we need to make a stronger case for what those economic benefits might be in any given site and also how those benefits could be further enhanced by the way in which that ecosystem is positively managed. Sites such as Lake Vyrnwy provide practical evidence for such an approach and the economic benefits that accrue, and we should be replicating such sites across this country.

Finally, returning to the amendments, I have previously stated our support for amendment 4. However, while I strongly believe that those who deliver significant ecosystems services should be properly recompensed where appropriate, I stress that I do not see this as a carte blanche in every case and I

gyfeirio at eu hancicrwydd ynghylch y dull, a dyna pam ein bod yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wella ei dulliau cyfathrebu a datblygu'r polisïau concrid ac ymarferol nas gwelwyd hyd yma i gyflawni'r bwriadau pwysig a gwerth chweil hyn.

Mewn ymgais i weld drosod fi fy hun sut y gallai dull ecosystemau gael ei gweithredu, ymwelais yn ddiweddar â gwarchodfa'r RSPB yn Llyn Efyrynwy yng ngogledd sir Drefaldwyn. Yno, dysgais am y gwaith pwysig sy'n cael ei wneud i ddarparu dull ecosystemau cynaliadwy o reoli tir, sy'n gwarchod rhostir a thir mawn ond hefyd yn denu sylfaen dwristiaeth gynyddol ac yn cynhyrchu llawer o gig oen a chig eidion organig. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru hyrwyddo safleoedd gwarchodedig fel y rhain fel enghreifftiau o'r ffordd y gallwn ymdrin â'n hamgylchedd mewn modd cyfannol. Wrth wneud hynny, gallwn ynysu pa agweddau o unrhyw leoliad penodol sydd angen eu diogelu er budd ehangach ei system gynnal tra hefyd yn nodi pa agweddau ar yr amgylchedd y gellir eu hecsbloetio'n gynaliadwy ar gyfer ein budd economaidd ehangach.

O ystyried yr hinsawdd economaidd bresennol, mae'n amlwg y dylai manteision economaidd dull ecosystemau fod wrth wraidd y gwaith o'i weithredu'n ymarferol. Er mwyn egluro'r dull ecosystemau yn llawn, tra hefyd yn meithrin dealltwriaeth ehangach ohono a'i gefnogi, mae angen inni gyflwyno achos cryfach o ran yr hyn y gallai'r manteision economaidd hynny fod mewn unrhyw safle penodol a hefyd sut y gellid ymestyn y manteision hynny ymhellach drwy reoli'r ecosystem honno mewn modd cadarnhaol. Rhydd safleoedd megis Llyn Fyrnwy dystiolaeth ymarferol o ymagwedd o'r fath a'r manteision economaidd sy'n deillio ohoni, a dylem fod yn dyblygu safleoedd o'r fath ledled y wlad hon.

Yn olaf, gan ddychwelyd at y gwelliannau, rwyf wedi datgan o'r blaen ein cefnogaeth i welliant 4. Fodd bynnag, er fy mod yn credu'n gryf y dylai'r rheiny sy'n darparu gwasanaethau ecosystemau sylweddol gael eu had-dalu'n briodol lle y bo hynny'n briodol, pwysleisïaf na ddylid rhoi rhwydd

think that we need to have a sensible and balanced approach in that respect. I feel that this amendment, however, is written in the spirit of improving Glastir and, as such, I am very happy for us to support it.

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

datblygu dealltwriaeth gyffredin o'r dull o reoli ar lefel yr ecosystem gyda rhanddeiliaid, yn ogystal â darparu rhagor o fanylion ynghylch sut y dylid cyflawni'r dull gweithredu'n ymarferol drwy Gorff Adnoddau Naturiol Cymru.

Gwelliant 4—William Graham

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

sicrhau pan fydd y sector preifat yn cyflenwi gwasanaethau ecosystem ei fod yn cael ei dalu'n briodol am y gwaith cyflenwi hwnnw.

Russell George: I move amendments 3 and 4 in the name of William Graham.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate this afternoon, and I am very pleased to hear reference from my colleagues about the work of the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust.

There is consensus in the Assembly that Wales as a nation must do everything it can to halt biodiversity decline, because protecting the biodiversity of this planet from human impact is essential to maintaining the existing balance that is found throughout nature. Human-induced pressure is the major contributory factor to much of the world's biodiversity loss and, with the global population estimated to increase from 6 billion to 9 billion by 2050, the pressures are going to increase. It is the developing countries of the world, which harbour the majority of the world's biodiversity, who will be most disproportionately affected and who will have the least capacity to manage the problem. That is why our actions as a UK nation are tremendously important, because

hynt i hyn ym mhob achos, a chredaf fod angen inni ymdrin â hyn mewn modd synhwyrol a chytbwys. Fodd bynnag, teimlaf y bydd y gwelliant hwn yn gwella Glastir ac, fel y cyfryw, rwy'n barod iawn inni ei gefnogi.

Amendment 3—William Graham

Add new sub-point at end of point 3:

develop a common understanding of the ecosystems approach with stakeholders, as well as provide more detail on how the approach would be practically delivered through the Natural Resources Body for Wales.

Amendment 4—William Graham

Add new sub-point at end of point 3:

ensure where the private sector is delivering ecosystem services that it is properly recompensed for that delivery.

Russell George: Cynigiai welliannau 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham.

Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, ac rwy'n falch iawn o glywed fy nghyd-Aelodau'n cyfeirio at waith Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Sir Drefaldwyn.

Mae consensws yn y Cynulliad fod yn rhaid i Gymru wneud popeth o fewn ei gallu fel cenedl i atal dirywiad bioamrywiaeth, gan fod diogelu bioamrywiaeth y blaned hon rhag effeithiau dynol yn hanfodol i gynnal y cydbwysedd presennol mewn natur. Pwysau gan bobl yw'r prif ffactor sy'n cyfrannu at lawer o'r dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth yn y byd ac, o gofio'r amcangyfrif y bydd y boblogaeth fyd-eang yn cynyddu o 6 biliwn i 9 biliwn erbyn 2050, bydd y pwysau'n cynyddu. Gwledydd datblygol y byd, lle mae'r mwyafrif o fioamrywiaeth y byd, fydd yn wynebu'r effaith fwyaf anghymesur ac a fydd â'r capasiti lleiaf i reoli'r broblem. Dyna pam mae ein gweithredoedd fel cenedl yn y DU yn hynod bwysig, oherwydd mae gennym ddyletswydd i roi arweiniad ac i

we have a duty to show leadership and demonstrate that we have the will and ability to live within our environmental limits. As I alluded to yesterday during the Minister's statement on 'Sustaining a Living Wales', we have arrived at that juncture of needing to fundamentally revise our approach and management of our natural resources, because the Government failed to display the leadership necessary to meet its international obligations to halt biodiversity decline in 2010. It is crucial, if we are to move forward to achieve the mid-term targets in 2020, thus making strides to hit the 2050 targets, for the Welsh Government to have learned the lessons of the failures in the development and implementation of its new ecosystems approach. That approach is a bold new way of shaping better policies in Wales and, as we saw from the responses to the Government's 'Sustaining a Living Wales' consultation, there is broad buy-in, but there are some legitimate concerns that bring me to our first amendment, amendment 3.

The clear theme that ran through many of the consultation responses was on the detail, but it was also about trying to understand the practical application and delivery of the new approach and what it meant for stakeholders in its implementation. The definition and terminology of the process are important for us as policy makers to understand, but if the wider Welsh society either does not understand them or is unclear about the direction of travel, the new approach will not work.

I was interested by what the Minister said yesterday about engagement, but also by the concept projects that would practically demonstrate the new approach in various environments. I hope that this will be an opportunity for the Government to showcase to communities across Wales the wide range of opportunities and benefits that the new approach will bring: the economic and social benefits, as well as the important environmental benefits. While these projects will go some way towards alleviating stakeholders' concerns, the dialogue and clarity of language must continue as the overall approach is being developed.

I will touch on our second amendment,

ddangos bod gennym yr ewyllys a'r gallu i fyw o fewn ein terfynau amgylcheddol. Fel y crybwyllais ddoe yn ystod datganiad y Gweinidog ar 'Cynnal Cymru Fyw', mae angen inni bellach ddiwygio ein dull gweithredu a rheoli ein hadnoddau naturiol, oherwydd methodd y Llywodraeth â dangos yr arweinyddiaeth sydd ei hangen i gyflawni ei rhwymedigaethau rhyngwladol i atal dirywiad bioamrywiaeth yn 2010. Er mwyn inni symud ymlaen i gyflawni'r targedau tymor canolig yn 2020, a thrwy hynny wneud camau breision tuag at gyrraedd y targedau ar gyfer 2050, mae'n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn dysgu'r gwersi o'r methiannau wrth ddatblygu a gweithredu ei dull ecosystemau newydd. Mae'r dull hwnnw yn ffordd feiddgar newydd o lunio polisïau gwell yng Nghymru ac, fel y gwelsom o'r ymatebion i ymgynghoriad 'Cynnal Cymru Fyw' y Llywodraeth, fe'i cefnogir yn eang, ond mae rhai pryderon deddfwriaethol sy'n dod â mi at ein gwelliant cyntaf, sef gwelliant 3.

Roedd llawer o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn ymwneud â manylion, ond hefyd â cheisio deall y modd y gellid cymhwyso'r dull gweithredu newydd a'i gyflawni'n ymarferol a'r hyn yr oedd yn ei olygu i randdeiliaid o ran ei weithredu. Mae'n bwysig ein bod ni fel llunwyr polisïau yn deall y diffiniad o'r broses a'i thermiolog, ond os nad yw'r gymdeithas ehangach yng Nghymru naill ai'n eu deall neu'n ansicr ynghylch eu diben, ni fydd y dull gweithredu newydd yn gweithio.

Roedd gennyf ddiddordeb yn yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog ddoe am ymgysylltu, ond hefyd yn y prosiectau cysyniad a fyddai'n dangos yn ymarferol y dull gweithredu newydd mewn amgylcheddau amrywiol. Gobeithio y bydd hwn yn gyfle i'r Llywodraeth arddangos i gymunedau ledled Cymru yr ystod eang o gyfleoedd a manteision a ddaw drwy'r dull gweithredu newydd, yn ogystal â'r manteision economaidd pwysig. Er y bydd y prosiectau hyn yn mynd rhywfaint o'r ffordd tuag at liniaru pryderon rhanddeiliaid, mae'n rhaid i'r ddeialog a'r eglurder iaith barhau wrth i'r dull cyffredinol gael ei ddatblygu.

Soniaf am ein hail welliant, sef gwelliant 4,

amendment 4, only briefly, because my colleague, Antoinette Sandbach, will examine it in more detail. It is on the need for private sector businesses to be properly recompensed for delivering ecosystems services. Welsh businesses will have to play a part in delivering outcomes, but also in contributing to the total economic value. It is therefore vital that we clearly understand and rate their contribution and do not somehow treat these services as free goods, because that is an unsustainable position to take over the long term.

The Government has to work closely with business to properly capture this value and the complexity for the service user, which will enable ecosystems managers to fully understand the dynamic nature of the relationship between people and the environment. I thank Plaid for bringing forward this motion for debate this afternoon, and I hope that I have persuaded Members to support our amendments.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas: Mae'n bleser gennyf innau gyfrannu, fel aelodau eraill o'r Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, at y ddadl amserol hon. Wedi'r cyfan, rydym yn dathlu yn y dyddiau hyn ugeinfed pen-blwydd y gyfarwydddeb cynefinoedd, Natura 2000, a'r offeryn cyllid pwysig i adfer yr amgylchedd, LIFE. Mae cynhadledd fawr Hyderabad o'r partïon i'r confensiwn ar amrywiaeth biolegol newydd ddod i ben, ac mae ymroddiad newydd, sylweddol a phwysig i ddyblu'r cyllid a fydd ar gael ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth i wledydd sy'n datblygu ar gyfer 2015. Rydym ni yng Nghymru yn cael cyfle, gydag ymweliad amserol arall yr Archesgob Tutu, i ddathlu ein cyfraniad uniongyrchol, a chawn gyfle i wneud hynny heddiw ac yfory.

Yr hyn sy'n bwysig, rwy'n meddwl, yw ein bod yn wynebu heriadau drwy'r amser ym maes bioamrywiaeth. Un o'r heriadau hynny yw gallu sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i weithredu a datblygu. Mae cyfraniad aruthrol wedi'i wneud yn barod. Mae gwarchod safleoedd sylweddol wedi digwydd dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae dros 26,000 o safleoedd wedi'u gwarchod dros un rhan o

yn fras yn unig, oherwydd bydd fy nghyd-Aelod, Antoinette Sandbach, yn ei archwilio'n fanylach. Mae'n ymwneud â'r angen i fusnesau sector preifat gael eu had-dalu'n briodol am ddarparu gwasanaethau ecosystemau. Bydd yn rhaid i fusnesau yng Nghymru fod yn rhan o'r gwaith o gyflawni canlyniadau, ond hefyd gyfrannu at y gwerth economaidd cyffredinol. Mae'n hanfodol felly ein bod yn deall yn glir eu cyfraniad ac yn ei werthfawrogi ac nad ydym rywsut yn trin y gwasanaethau hyn fel nwyddau am ddim, oherwydd ni fydd hynny'n gynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor.

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth weithio'n agos gyda busnesau i nodi'r gwerth hwn a'r cymhlethdod i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau yn briodol, a fydd yn galluogi rheolwyr ecosystemau i ddeall yn llawn natur ddynamig y gydberthynas rhwng pobl a'r amgylchedd. Diolchaf i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn i'w drafod y prynhawn yma, ac rwy'n gobeithio fy mod wedi perswadio Aelodau i gefnogi ein gwelliannau.

Lord Elis-Thomas: It is a pleasure for me, too, to contribute, as other members of the Environment and Sustainability Committee have done, to this timely debate. After all, we are celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the habitats directive, Natura 2000, and LIFE, the important funding instrument for restoring the environment. The Hyderabad summit of the parties to the convention on biodiversity has just concluded, and there is a new, significant and important commitment to doubling the funding that will be available to developing countries for biodiversity purposes for 2015. With another timely visit from Archbishop Tutu, we in Wales have an opportunity to celebrate our direct contribution, and we will have an opportunity to do so today and tomorrow.

What is important, I believe, is that we always face up to the challenges in the field of biodiversity. One of those challenges is ensuring that we continue to act and develop. An enormous contribution has already been made. A significant number of sites has been protected over the past 20 years. More than 26,000 sites have been protected, covering one fifth of the land mass of the globe. The

bump o diriogaeth y byd. Mae'r heriad arbennig inni allu gwarchod ein hardaloedd morol a'r rhywogaethau cysylltiol yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf hefyd yn allweddol.

particular challenge for us to be able to protect our marine and coastal areas and associated species during the next few years is also crucial.

5.15 p.m.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig inni gofio hefyd fod integreiddio polisi yn rhan hanfodol o'r mater hwn. Dyma lle mae Llywodraeth Cymru, hyd yn hyn, yn parhau i fod ar y blaen. Mae integreiddio natur bioamrywiaeth, y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, y polisi pysgodfeydd cyffredin a'r gwariant ar raglenni Ewropeaidd eraill yn golygu y bydd cyllid LIFE yn mynd ymhellach, ac yn golygu y bydd modd cysylltu gwariant llywodraethau yng ngwahanol ranbarthau'r byd gyda'r gwariant Ewropeaidd sydd ar gael. Bydd hynny'n ymestyn y llwyddiant.

However, it is also important that we bear in mind that the integration of policy is a crucial part of this matter. That is where the Welsh Government, if I may say so, continues to take a lead. Integrating nature biodiversity, the common agricultural policy, the common fisheries policy and the expenditure on other European programmes means that LIFE funding will go further, and that it will be possible to link expenditure by governments in various regions of the world with the European funding available. That will enhance the success.

Am ail ran fy araith, hoffwn ddod o'r byd eang i'r lleol, ac i'r ardal lle rwyf yn gobeithio y byddaf yn treulio o leiaf bedair noson yn ystod y dyddiau nesaf. Un o'r prosiectau sydd wedi rhoi'r llawenydd mwyaf imi yw gweld gwariant LIFE ar adfer yr orgors anferth ar y Berwyn a'r Migneint o gwmpas yr ardal lle rwyf yn byw ac yn ei chynrychioli. Mae hwn yn brosiect cyffrous iawn wedi'i seilio ar gydweithrediad rhwng y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru a Chomisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru. Enwaf y tri chorff hynny, gan edrych ymlaen at weld rhagor o gydweithrediad, a fydd yn dod yn sgîl y corff amgylcheddol newydd. Mae'r gwaith o adfer y Berwyn a'r Migneint yn yr ardal honno wedi parhau am bron bedair blynedd, ac mae'r gwaith bellach yn dod i ben. Serch hynny, mae'r cynlluniau a ddatblygwyd yn y fan honno yn golygu bod 90 km o ddraeniau wedi'u cau ar y Berwyn, bod dros 300 ha o goed wedi cael eu torri ar y Migneint, bod 900 ha o rododendron a Sitca wedi'u dileu, a bod ail-hadu gyda grub wedi digwydd. Mae'r holl waith hwnnw wedi digwydd drwy gydweithrediad cryf rhwng contractwyr, ffermwyr a rheolwyr tir lleol, drwy waith cefnogol a deallus mewn ysgolion a chymunedau lleol, ac wrth gwrs drwy gydweithrediad cwmnïau fel Dŵr Hafren Trent a'r gwarchodfeydd eraill. Mae hwn yn enghraifft ardderchog o'r modd y mae

For the second part of my contribution, I would like to move from the global to the local and to the area where I hope I will spend at least four nights over the next few days. One of the projects that has given me most joy is to see LIFE expenditure on restoring the huge blanket bog on the Berwyn and Migneint in the area that I represent and where I live. This is a very exciting project and is a collaboration between the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency Wales and Forestry Commission Wales. I name those three bodies while looking forward to seeing the greater collaboration that will emerge through the new environment body. The work to restore the Berwyn and Migneint in that area has been going on for almost four years, and is now coming to an end. However, as a result of the schemes that have been developed there, 90 km of ditches have been closed on the Berwyn, more than 300 ha of trees have been cut down on the Migneint, 900 ha of rhododendron and Sitka have been removed, and there has been reseedling with heather. That has all happened through a strong collaboration between contractors, farmers and local land managers, through supportive and intelligent work in schools and local communities, and of course with the co-operation of companies such as Severn Trent Water and the other reserves. This is an excellent example of the way in which an

gweithredu ecosystemau yn adfer amgylchedd Cymru. Rwyf ond yn gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu parhau i ddatblygu prosiectau llwyddiannus fel hyn, a fydd yn cael sylw byd-eang, gyda'r corff amgylchedd newydd sy'n ein wynebu ni. Felly, wrth inni wynebu heriau bioamrywiaeth, gallwn lawenhau yn y llwyddiant sydd wedi dod inni. Hyderaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau y bydd hynny'n parhau.

Antoinette Sandbach: I, too, am very grateful to Plaid for tabling this debate. None of us in this Chamber would disagree with the Welsh Government's aim, as described in the Green Paper, of thriving rural communities with profitable businesses, as part of a sustainable environment, where society values ecosystem services, such as food, timber and water. As I mentioned yesterday in replying to the Minister's statement on the 'Sustaining a Living Wales' consultation, the ecosystems approach has a great deal of potential to improve the management of Wales's natural environment. However, I agree with the previous observations made by William Powell, namely that there is a great deal of uncertainty about what the ecosystems approach is and how it is going to be delivered. It is quite clear that, at the policy level that Lord Dafydd Elis-Thomas is talking about, there is still a need for cross-cutting departmental thinking, even within the Welsh Government. I accept that there has been significant progress. This used to be described as rural-proofing; effectively, it is about having that certainty that a policy will carry through all the wings of government. We have seen what can happen when it does not work in the marine conservation zone consultation. There is no doubt that our marine environment is going to be as important as our land environment. That all forms part of the ecosystems approach.

Amendment 4 is designed to reflect the fact that it is largely going to be rural communities that will develop and deliver ecosystem services. I very much welcome the partnership approach, where organisations such as wildlife trusts and river trusts are carrying out projects in conjunction with local farmers, in order to implement the water framework directive, for example. I can think

ecosystems approach can restore the Welsh environment. I just hope that we will be able to continue to develop successful projects such as this, which will receive world-wide coverage, with the new environment body that is soon to be established. Therefore, as we face the challenges of biodiversity, we can rejoice in the successes that we have had. I am confident that the Minister will ensure that that continues in the future.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwyf innau hefyd yn ddiolchgar iawn i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Ni fyddai'r un ohonom yn y Siambr hon yn anghytuno â nod Llywodraeth Cymru, fel y'i disgrifir yn y Papur Gwyrdd, o gymunedau gwledig sy'n ffynnu gyda busnesau proffidiol, fel rhan o amgylchedd cynaliadwy, lle mae cymdeithas yn gwerthfawrogi gwasanaethau ecosystem, fel bwyd, coed a dŵr. Fel y soniais ddoe wrth ymateb i ddatganiad y Gweinidog ar ymgynghoriad 'Cynnal Cymru Fyw', mae'r dull ecosystemau yn cynnig llawer o botensial i wella'r broses o reoli amgylchedd naturiol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â'r sylwadau blaenorol a wnaed gan William Powell, sef bod llawer iawn o ansicrwydd ynghylch beth yw dull ecosystemau a sut y caiff ei gyflawni. Mae'n eithaf amlwg, ar y lefel polisi y mae'r Arglwydd Dafydd Elis-Thomas yn cyfeirio ati, fod angen meddwl adrannol trawsbynciol o hyd, hyd yn oed o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru. Rwy'n derbyn bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud. Arferwyd galw hyn yn brawfesur gwledig; yn ei hanfod, mae'n ymwneud â chael sicrwydd y bydd polisi yn treiddio drwy bob rhan o'r llywodraeth. Rydym wedi gweld beth all ddigwydd pan nad yw'n gweithio yn yr ymgynghoriad ar barthau cadwraeth morol. Nid oes amheuaeth bod ein hamgylchedd morol yn mynd i fod cyn bwysiced â'n hamgylchedd tir. Mae hynny i gyd yn rhan o'r dull ecosystemau.

Cynlluniwyd gwelliant 4 i adlewyrchu'r ffaith mai cymunedau gwledig yn bennaf fydd yn datblygu ac yn darparu gwasanaethau ecosystem. Rwy'n croesawu'r dull partneriaeth yn fawr iawn, lle mae sefydliadau megis ymddiriedolaethau bywyd gwyllt ac ymddiriedolaethau afonydd yn cynnal prosiectau ar y cyd â ffermwyr lleol, er mwyn gweithredu'r gyfarwydddeb

of a particularly good example in Conwy of at least 12 km of river being opened up, giving access to people to fish and delivering a riverbank restoration project, which includes substantial tree planting, some of which is being paid for from the tax that is levied on landfill. That is an example of how the partnership approach and ecosystem approach can help, in that waste is effectively paying for goods that can be delivered to improve the environment for everyone.

I am particularly concerned about the position of rural communities, because we often hear that it is much more expensive to deliver services such as education in small rural schools, where the cost per pupil is said to be higher. It may be that this ecosystems approach will lead to recognition of what rural communities deliver. Welsh farmland already stores 500 million tonnes of soil carbon and 1.9 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide, and there is a clear case for supporting Welsh farmers and landowners in helping to deliver the services.

I would like the Minister to answer a few questions. Is the Welsh Government going to run pilot schemes, or is it going to look at the existing projects that we have heard about in the debate today? Does the Minister consider that the targeted element in the all-Wales element of Glastir in its current form already represents what the Green Paper called

‘a more economically rational regime for paying farmers’?

Also, can the Minister provide assurances that the ecosystems approach will not be used as an excuse to bury those delivering it in rural communities in reams of paperwork, thereby potentially undoing the good work achieved by the red tape review?

Finally, I will briefly mention forestry—do not forget it. I know that there are huge benefits that can be delivered, and there are many on-farm areas where forestry is not

fframwaith dŵr, er enghraifft. Gallaf feddwl am enghraifft arbennig o dda yng Nghonwy o ddarn o leiaf 12 km o hyd o afon yn cael ei agor, gan roi mynediad i bobl bysgota a chyflawni prosiect adfer glan yr afon, sy'n cynnwys plannu nifer sylweddol o goed, y mae rhywfaint ohono'n cael ei ariannu drwy'r dreth sy'n cael ei chodi ar safleoedd tirlenwi. Mae hynny'n enghraifft o'r ffordd y gall y dull partneriaeth a'r dull ecosystem helpu, hynny yw bod gwastraff yn ei hanfod yn talu am nwyddau y gellir eu darparu i wella'r amgylchedd i bawb.

Rwy'n pryderu'n arbennig am sefyllfa cymunedau gwledig, gan ein bod yn aml yn clywed ei bod yn llawer drutach i ddarparu gwasanaethau fel addysg mewn ysgolion gwledig bach, lle y dywedir bod y gost fesul disgybl yn uwch. Efallai y bydd y dull ecosystemau hwn yn arwain at gydnabod yr hyn y mae cymunedau gwledig yn ei gynnig. Mae tir amaethyddol yng Nghymru eisoes yn storio 500 miliwn o dunelli o garbon yn y pridd ac 1.9 biliwn o dunelli o garbon deuocsid, ac mae achos clir dros gefnogi ffermwyr a thirfeddianwyr yng Nghymru a'u helpu i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau.

Hoffwn i'r Gweinidog ateb ychydig o gwestiynau. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i gynnal cynlluniau peilot, neu a yw'n mynd i edrych ar y prosiectau presennol rydym wedi clywed amdanynt yn y ddaol heddiw? A yw'r Gweinidog yn ystyried bod yr elfen wedi'i thargedu yn elfen Cymru gyfan Glastir ar ei ffurf bresennol eisoes yn cynrychioli'r hyn y cyfeiriwyd ato yn y Papur Gwyrdd fel

trefn fwy rhesymegol economaidd ar gyfer talu ffermwyr?

Hefyd, a all y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd na chaiff y dull ecosystemau ei ddefnyddio fel esgus i gladdu'r rheiny sy'n ei gyflawni mewn cymunedau gwledig dan bentwr o waith papur, a thrwy hynny ddadwneud o bosibl y gwaith da a gyflawnwyd gan yr adolygiad o fiwrocratiaeth?

Yn olaf, soniaf yn fyr am goedwigaeth—peidiwch ag anghofio am hynny. Gwn y gallai fod manteision mawr, ac mae llawer o ardaloedd ar ffermydd lle nad yw

being managed but could be—it is my usual plea.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'n anodd weithiau trosglwyddo'r syniadaeth am gynaliadwyaeth a'r amgylchedd i'n bywyd bob dydd; mae'r peryglon yn aml yn gallu ymddangos yn haniaethol a phell. Er hynny, mae gennyf enghraifft yn fy etholaeth i o fethiant i drin ecosystem un o lynnoedd Eryri mewn ffordd gynhwysfawr a gyda pharch. Mae'r canlyniadau wedi bod yn ddifaiol i'r amgylchedd ac i fywyd gwyllt, ac yn sgîl hynny, i fwyniant pobl leol, ac mae wedi peryglu busnesau ym maes twristiaeth.

Mae'r stori'n un syml iawn a diddorol. Y llyn yw Llyn Padarn, ac ar ei lan, mae pentref o'r enw Llanberis—bydd rhai ohonoch yn gyfarwydd ag ef. Mae'r llyn yn gartref i bysgodyn arbennig, y torgoch, sydd wedi goroesi oes yr iâ, a dyna pam, yn rhannol, y mae'r llyn yn ardal o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig. Gan ei fod yn ardal o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig, mae cyfrifoldeb ar Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i sicrhau bod amgylchedd y llyn yn lân ac yn rhydd o lygredd.

Roedd pysgotwyr yn defnyddio'r llyn yn helaeth a gwnaed defnydd helaeth o wyneb y dŵr gan unigolion a chwmnïau awyr agored. Ond, ers dros 20 mlynedd, mae'r gymdeithas bysgota leol wedi cwyno bod ansawdd y dŵr yn gwaethygu a bod y torgoch yn prinhaus. Roedd y pysgotwyr yn pwyntio bys at waith trin carthion Llanberis a'r gorlif i'r llyn o garthion ar law mawr-yn Llanberis, maent yn cael glaw mawr yn reit aml. Y gwir amdani yw nad oedd neb yn gwrando nac yn talu sylw. Roedd Dŵr Cymru, a bod yn deg â'r cwmni, yn cadw o fewn y rheolau, ond nid oedd y cyrff cadwraethol statudol yn rhoi'r sylw dyladwy i'r dirywiad nac yn rhoi blaenoriaeth iddo. Credaf erbyn hyn eu bod yn cydnabod eu methiant yn y cyfeiriad hwnnw. Daeth y cyfan i ben yn 2009 pan dyfodd algâu gwyrddlas ar draws y llyn gan lygru Afon Seiont. Ataliwyd pob gweithgaredd ar y llyn-y pysgota a'r canwio; daeth popeth i ben. Er i'r algâu ddiflannu, mae poblogaeth y torgoch yn lleihau, a gallai ddiflannu'r llwyr mewn ychydig flynyddoedd. Ni fyddai un Bil y gallwn ei basio yn y lle hwn yn gallu adfer y sefyllfa

coedwigaeth yn cael ei rheoli ond lle y gellid gwneud hynny—fy mhle arferol.

Alun Ffred Jones: It is sometimes difficult to transfer sentiments about sustainability and the environment into our everyday lives; the risks can often seem abstract and far away. However, I have one example in my constituency of a failure to deal with an ecosystem in one of Snowdonia's lakes in a comprehensive and sensitive way. The consequences have been detrimental to the environment and wildlife and, as a result, to the use made of the area by local people, and that has endangered tourism businesses.

The story is a simple and interesting one. The lake is Lake Padarn and, on its shore, there is a village called Llanberis—some of you will be familiar with it. The lake is home to a special fish, the arctic char, which has survived the ice age, and that, in part, is why the lake is a site of special scientific interest. As it is a site of special scientific interest, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency have a responsibility to ensure that the lake's environment is clean and free from pollution.

Fishermen used to use the lake extensively and wide-ranging use was made of the surface of the lake by individuals and outdoor pursuit companies. However, for over 20 years, the local angling club has been complaining that the quality of the water has been deteriorating and that the arctic char are diminishing in number. The fishermen blamed Llanberis sewage works and the overflow of sewage into the lake during heavy rainfall—there is heavy rainfall quite often in Llanberis. The fact of the matter is that nobody listened and nobody paid any attention. Welsh Water, to be fair to the company, had kept within the rules, but the statutory conservation bodies were not giving due regard or priority to the deterioration. I think that, by now, they recognise their failure in that regard. It all came to a head in 2009, when blue-green algae spread across the lake and polluted the River Seiont. All activity was halted—all angling and canoeing; everything came to a halt. Although the algae disappeared, the char population continues to diminish, and it could disappear completely within the next few

petai hynny'n digwydd.

Rwyf wedi bod yn cadeirio fforwm Llyn Padarn, sydd wedi dod â gwahanol gyrff at ei gilydd yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac, o'r diwedd, mae cynllun cynhwysfawr yn ei le sy'n ceisio ymateb i'r llygru. Rwy'n meddwl bod hon yn enghraifft dda o sut mae cydweithio yn gallu arwain at atebion. Bydd Dŵr Cymru yn gwario'n helaeth ar waith trin carthion newydd, ac mae ymdrech i wahanu dŵr arwyneb oddi wrth y garthffos, gan fod honno'n broblem gyffredin ar draws Cymru. Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn cydweithio â physgotwyr lleol i wella gwelyau dodwy'r torgoch y cawsant eu heffeithio gan waith trydan Dinorwig, a, chyn bwysiced, mae cynllun gan gwmni Eryri-Bywiol i berswadio pobl yr ardal i newid eu harferion. Er enghraifft, dywedwyd wrthym y diwrnod o'r blaen y gallech chi dorri'r ffosffadau sy'n mynd i'r llyn ac felly'n creu'r broblem o chwarter pe bai pobl yn stopio defnyddio sebon golchi llestri o fath arbennig mewn peiriannau a defnyddio mathau sy'n fwy cyfeillgar i'r amgylchedd. Gallech chi wneud hynny ddim ond drwy newid tabledi sebon y peiriannau golchi. Mae hyn i'w weld yn beth syml i'w wneud, ond, wrth gwrs, nid yw newid arferion pobl mor syml. Serch hynny, mae'n dangos beth y gellid ei wneud pe bai pobl yn cydweithio.

Ond, mae pris i'w dalu am hynny, ac mae'n rhaid i Ddŵr Cymru dalu, fel y bydd yn rhaid i gwsmeriaid dalu, felly bydd yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael i'r corff amgylcheddol newydd. Mae hyn yn dangos yr effaith bellgyrhaeddol y gall peidio parchu'r amgylchedd ei chael nid yn unig ar fioamrywiaeth yn y llyn, ond ar fywydau pobl sy'n byw ac yn gweithio ar ei lannau.

Elin Jones: Rwy'n falch ein bod ni'n cael y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma ar ddull ecosystem o reoli ein hadnoddau naturiol ni. Mae'r materion hyn yn heriol yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae ein hadnoddau naturiol ni yn darparu ein bwyd, ein dŵr a'n hynni ni ar gyfer poblogaeth sy'n tyfu. Maent yn darparu tir ar gyfer adeiladu mwy o dai ac, felly, mwy o gyfleoedd gwaith. Felly, mae

years. Not a single Bill that we could pass here would be able to recover the situation, should that happen.

I have been chairing the Lake Padarn forum, which has been bringing various bodies together over the last few years and, finally, there is a comprehensive scheme in place that is trying to respond to this pollution. I think that this is a good example of how collaboration can lead to solutions. Welsh Water will be spending extensively on a new sewage works, and there is an attempt to separate surface water from the sewers, which is a common problem here in Wales. The Environment Agency is working with local fishermen to improve the spawning beds for the char, which were affected as a result of the Dinorwig electricity generation plant, and, as importantly, there is a scheme by the Snowdonia-Active company to persuade people in the area to change their practices. For example, we were told recently that if people were to stop using certain types of dishwasher soap and started using ones that are more eco-friendly, you could cut down the problematic phosphates by a quarter. You could do that just by changing your dishwasher tablets. This sounds quite simple, but of course it is not that simple to change people's habits. However, it shows what can be done if people collaborate.

However, there is a price to pay for this, and Welsh Water will have to pay, as will customers, therefore the Government will have to ensure that resources are available for the new environmental body. It shows the far-reaching effect that not respecting the environment can have not only on biodiversity in the lake, but on the everyday lives of people who live and work on its shores.

Elin Jones: I am pleased that we are having this debate today on an ecosystem approach to managing our natural resources. These issues are challenging in the twenty-first century. Our natural resources provide our food, water and energy for a growing population. They provide land for building more homes and, therefore, employment opportunities. Therefore, finding a way of

darganfod dull o weithredu, dull o fyw lle mae anghenion pobl yn cydweithio gydag anghenion bywyd gwyllt yn uchelgais clodwiw ac yn anghenraid i'r oes hon. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth nad yw'r polisïau a geiriau'r Llywodraeth hon yn gymeradwy iawn wrth iddi hyrwyddo, achub ac adfer bioamrywiaeth, ond mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau bod gwahanol adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn cydweithio i gwrdd â'r her hon.

Ar y cyfan, mae cydweithio a chydlynu polisi yn yr adrannau amaeth a defnydd tir. Mae'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn mynnu'r rhyngweithio hwn ac mae cynllun fel Glastir yn cychwyn rhoi hynny ar waith yng Nghymru. Yn ein moroedd ni, serch hynny, mae'r cydlyn yn llai amlwg ar hyn o bryd. Rydym yn gweld hynny'n glir yn yr ymgynghoriad presennol ar barthau cadwraeth morol. Er enghraifft, mae un adran o Lywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno cynnig ymgynghorol i wahardd pysgota mewn 10 ardal forol o gwmpas arfordir Cymru tra bod adran arall yn y Llywodraeth am hyrwyddo pysgota cynaliadwy a diwydiant pysgota bach ei effaith drwy gyfrwng ein cychod 10m. Yn fy marn i, nid drwy wahardd gweithgaredd neu warchod yn llwyr y mae rheoli ein hadnoddau naturiol ni orau, ond drwy ddulliau ecosystem o reoli. Yn wir, dyna'r hyn y mae pysgotwyr Cymru wedi'i gynnig i'r Llywodraeth, sef dull o reoli pysgota yn gynaliadwy yn yr ardaloedd hyn er lles bioamrywiaeth ein moroedd, yn hytrach na gwahardd pysgota yn llwyr. Rwy'n canmol y dull hwnnw yn fawr iawn i'r Gweinidog y prynhawn yma. Wrth ystyried polisïau sy'n effeithio ar fywyd gwyllt, mae'n rhaid cofio bod gan fywyd gwyllt ei drefn ei hun, yn ogystal ag ymateb i ymyrraeth pobl. Mae llewyrch un anifail gwyllt yn gallu dod ar draul anifail gwyllt arall, ac yr ydym wedi gweld twf mewn niferoedd adar ysglyfaethus dros y blynnyddoedd diwethaf, megis y barcud coch. Rydym oll yn ymhyfrydu yn achubiaeth y barcud coch, ond mae gan hynny ei sgîl-ffeithiau. Mae'r adar ysglyfaethus hynny wedyn yn bwydo ar anifeiliaid bach ac ar adar bach sy'n nythu ar y ddaear, sy'n golygu sgîl-ffaith ar eu niferoedd nhw.

5.30 p.m.

existing, and a way of life, where people's needs run hand in hand with the needs of wildlife is a praiseworthy ambition and necessary in these times. I have no doubt that the policies and words of the Government are very laudable as it seeks to promote, safeguard and restore biodiversity, but we have to ensure that the various departments within Government collaborate to meet this challenge.

On the whole, there is collaboration and co-ordination of policy in the agricultural and land use departments. The common agricultural policy insists on this interaction and a scheme such as Glastir is actually starting to put that in place in Wales. However, in our seas, the co-ordination is less apparent at present. We see that clearly in the current consultation on marine conservation zones. For example, one department of the Welsh Government is making a consultative proposal to ban fishing in 10 marine areas around Wales while another department of Government wants to promote sustainable fishing and a low-impact fishing industry using 10m boats. In my opinion, it is not through banning activity or going for a highly protective approach that we best safeguard our natural resources, but through an ecosystems approach. Indeed, that is what Welsh fishermen have been proposing to Government: a means of managing fisheries in a sustainable way in these areas for the benefit of our marine biodiversity, rather than a blanket ban on fishing. I applaud that method and urge the Minister to support that this afternoon. In considering policies that have an impact on wildlife, we must bear in mind that wildlife has its own systems as well as responding to human intervention. The success of one wild animal can come at the expense of another, and, over the last few years, we have seen an increase in the numbers of birds of prey, such as the red kite. We all take pride in saving the red kite, but that has its side-effects. These birds of prey feed on small mammals and birds that nest on the ground, which has a side-effect on their numbers.

Enghraifft arall—ac rwy'n pryderu braidd i gyfeirio ato yn y Siambr hon—yw'r mochyn daear. Nid wyf am sôn am ddifa'r mochyn daear, na TB ychwaith, ond rwyf am sôn am y draenog. Mae cysylltiad cydnabyddedig rhwng y twf aruthrol mewn niiferoedd moch daear, gan eu bod wedi'u gwarchod yn llwyr gan Ddeddf gwlad ers cychwyn y 1990au, a'r cwmp drammatig mewn niiferoedd draenogod. Yn ôl pob tebyg, cafwyd cwmp o rhwng 25% a 40% dros y degawd diwethaf yn unig, ac mae'r draenog bellach ar restr anifeiliaid dan fygythiad. Fy rheswm dros gyfeirio at hyn yn y ddadl hon yw'r ffaith bod gwahanol gyrff ymgyrchu neu elusennol—y rheini sy'n gwarchod anifeiliaid neu adar gwyllt penodol—yn gyndyn i gyfeirio at effaith negyddol ar *habitat* neu les anifail gan unrhyw anifail neu aderyn gwyllt arall.

Disgrifiodd golygydd amgylchedd *The Independent* y conundrum hwn fel '*The Cause That Dare Not Speak Its Name*' mewn erthygl wych ar achub y draenog rai misoedd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwirioneddau cymhleth hyn yn bwysig, a dyna pam mae'n rhaid i'n dull ecosystem o reoli'n hadnoddau naturiol gydnabod a rheoli'r rhyngberthynas rhwng bywyd gwyllt a phobl, ond hefyd y rhyngberthynas o fewn bywyd gwyllt a'n byd naturiol.

The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development (John Griffiths):

I begin by thanking all the contributors to the debate today. It is very much apparent that there is a strong consensus across the Chamber on the amazing outdoors that we are so lucky to have in Wales and all that it can deliver for us in ecosystem terms. It is getting to the stage that, around the dining tables of Wales and in the pubs and bars, people speak of little else but ecosystem services. Members are particularly becoming familiar with the term; that will increasingly be the case as we take work forward around the single body, the sustainable development Bill, the environment Bill and much else.

The strong consensus is encouraging for us and, although Members have said that ecosystem services can be an abstract concept, we have heard many examples here

Another example—I am a little worried about bringing this up in the Chamber—is the badger. I am not going to talk about a badger cull, or about TB, but rather about hedgehogs. There is a recognised link between the huge increase in the number of badgers, as they have been fully protected in legislation since the 1990s, and the dramatic fall in the number of hedgehogs. There has, apparently, been a drop in the hedgehog population of between 25% and 40% over the last decade alone, and the hedgehog is now an endangered species. The reason I refer to this in this debate is that various campaigning or charitable bodies—those that protect particular animals or birds of prey—are reluctant to refer to a negative impact on the habitat or welfare of any other animal or bird of prey.

The environment editor of *The Independent* described this conundrum as 'The Cause That Dare Not Speak Its Name' in an excellent article on saving the hedgehog a few months ago. However, these complex realities are important, which is why the ecosystems approach to managing our natural resources has to recognise and manage the interrelationship between wildlife and humans, but also the interrelationship within the wildlife reservoir and in our natural world.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy (John Griffiths):

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i bawb a gyfrannodd at y ddadl heddiw. Mae'n amlwg iawn bod consensws cryf ar draws y Siambr o ran yr awyr agored anhygoel rydym mor ffodus i'w gael yng Nghymru a'r cyfan y gall ei gynnig inni o safbwynt ecosystem. Erbyn hyn, nid yw pobl yng Nghymru yn siarad am fawr ddim byd arall ond gwasanaethau ecosystem o amgylch eu byrddau bwyta ac yn y tafarnau a'r bariau. Mae Aelodau yn arbennig yn dod yn gyfarwydd â'r term; a bydd hynny'n fwyfwy gwir wrth inni fwrw ati â'r gwaith o amgylch y corff unigol, y Bil datblygu cynaliadwy, Bil yr amgylchedd a llawer mwy.

Mae'r consensws cryf yn galonogol inni ac, er bod Aelodau wedi dweud bod gwasanaethau ecosystem yn gallu bod yn gysyniad haniaethol, rydym wedi clywed am

today of how that approach is evident in Wales. Llyr mentioned Plynlimon and Dafydd Elis-Thomas mentioned the Berwyn. I visited the Dyfi valley biosphere, and it was explained to me by the people who had created a much more attractive and biodiverse area of land there how it met our sustainable development objectives. It has created jobs by attracting more visitors as a result of creating a more attractive and diverse area of land, through diverting a water course, so that there was a wetland element. Local people had enjoyed it much more, so it had also delivered social benefits. Therefore, it is a clear example of sustainable development delivered in the round. In my constituency, we have the Newport Wetlands as a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserve, which was previously farmland. It is still farmed to some extent, but it now attracts lots of visitors and it has a great education centre. It is visited by many local schools, enjoyed by many local people and is opened for access. It delivers greater biodiversity and is a clear example of what we seek to achieve in terms of our natural resources—our land, water, air and wildlife.

We have many examples, and we will add to them with the projects that have been mentioned by Members. Those projects will, I hope, identify where there are gaps and where we need to test properly all of the components of this new approach. We will do this as we go forward in rural and urban areas with regard to protecting the environment and business advantage. The ecosystems approach will help us to value better the services that our natural environment delivers for people and businesses. They are currently undervalued, and we will have more informed decisions when we get to a more realistic value.

Understandably, many Members mentioned biodiversity. It is a complicated area, and we know that there has been a decline in biodiversity across the globe; it is not something that we face in Wales alone. We

lawer o enghreifftiau yma heddiw o fodolaeth y dull gweithredu hwnnw yng Nghymru. Soniodd Llyr am Bumlunon a soniodd Dafydd Elis-Thomas am y Berwyn. Ymwelais â biosffer dyffryn Dyfi, ac esboniodd y bobl a oedd wedi creu ardal llawer mwy deniadol a bioamrywiol o dir yno sut roedd yn bodloni ein hamcanion datblygu cynaliadwy. Mae wedi creu swyddi drwy ddenu mwy o ymwelwyr o ganlyniad i greu ardal fwy deniadol ac amrywiol o dir, drwy ddargyfeirio cwrs dŵr, fel bod elfen gwlypdir. Roedd y bobl leol wedi mwynhau'r warchodfa llawer mwy, felly roedd hefyd wedi arwain at fanteision cymdeithasol. Felly, mae'n enghraifft glir o ddatblygiad cynaliadwy a ddarperir yn ei gyfanrwydd. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae gennym Wlypdiroedd Casnewydd fel Cymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar, a oedd gynt yn dir amaeth. Mae'n dal i gael ei ffermio i ryw raddau, ond mae bellach mae'n denu llawer o ymwelwyr ac mae yno ganolfan addysg fawr. Mae llawer o ysgolion lleol yn ymweld â'r warchodfa, sydd ar agor i'r cyhoedd, ac mae llawer o bobl leol yn mwynhau mynd yno. Mae'n cynnig mwy o fioamrywiaeth ac yn enghraifft amlwg o'r hyn rydym yn ceisio ei gyflawni o ran ein hadnoddau naturiol—ein tir, ein dŵr, ein haer a'n bywyd gwyllt.

Mae gennym lawer o enghreifftiau, a byddwn yn ychwanegu atynt gyda'r prosiectau a grybwyllwyd gan Aelodau. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y prosiectau hynny'n nodi lle mae bylchau'n bodoli a lle mae angen inni brofi holl elfennau'r dull newydd hwn mewn modd priodol. Byddwn yn gwneud hyn wrth inni fynd rhagddi mewn ardaloedd gwledig a threfol o ran gwarchod yr amgylchedd a mantais busnes. Bydd y dull ecosystemau yn ein helpu i werthfawrogi'n well y gwasanaethau y mae ein hamgylchedd naturiol yn eu cynnig i bobl a busnesau. Nid ydynt yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ddigon ar hyn o bryd, a bydd gennym benderfyniadau mwy hyddysg pan fydd gennym gysyniad mwy realistig o werth.

Yn ddealladwy, sionodd sawl Aelod am fioamrywiaeth. Mae'n faes cymhleth, a gwyddom fod dirywiad wedi bod mewn bioamrywiaeth ledled y byd; nid yw'n rhywbeth sydd ond yn ein hwynebu ni yma

can draw on best practice across the globe. Dafydd Elis-Thomas mentioned Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and it is obviously great to have such an acclaimed and important figure in Wales. We will be talking about our programme for Africa when we meet with Archbishop Desmond Tutu and will also do so at the dinner tonight, which I think will be an important occasion for all who attend. We will be able to talk about examples such as the 1 million trees being planted under the Size of Wales project, Mbale in Uganda and all of the good work that is going on under that programme for Africa. These examples are delivering on our international commitments, including commitments on biodiversity.

In Wales, we are looking at interconnectedness—how we can build corridors for wildlife, how we join up the way in which we address biodiversity issues from one area to another and how there is greater interconnectedness between our water and land in terms of policy delivery. We now have summer meadows that are much more evident in our urban areas, which make people feel better about their local areas and help the biodiversity effort.

An ecosystems approach is a tool that can support better decisions at all levels of Government provided that we can join up in delivering policy. Two of the key principles of that approach are localised decisions and stakeholder engagement. Alun Ffred Jones was talking about Llyn Padarn as an example of that stakeholder engagement. I know that effort was maintained over a period of time on that issue, but it is good to hear that progress has now been made by bringing people and organisations together in making that necessary effort.

It is important that everyone involved in decisions affecting the management of our natural resources understands in simple terms what we mean and how we can apply our approach. That is why the projects and examples that Members have mentioned today are so important. Members have mentioned the single body, and I think that

yng Nghymru. Gallwn ddefnyddio arfer gorau ledled y byd. Soniodd Dafydd Elis-Thomas am yr Archesgob Desmond Tutu, ac yn amlwg, mae'n wych croesawu'r fath ffigur nodedig a phwysig i Gymru. Byddwn yn siarad am ein rhaglen ar gyfer Affrica pan fyddwn yn cyfarfod â'r Archesgob Desmond Tutu, a byddwn hefyd yn gwneud hynny yn ystod y cinio heno, a fydd yn achlysur pwysig i bawb sy'n bresennol mae'n siŵr. Byddwn yn gallu siarad am enghreifftiau fel y miliwn o goed sy'n cael eu plannu o dan brosiect Maint Cymru, Mbale yn Uganda a'r holl waith da sy'n cael ei wneud fel rhan o'r rhaglen honno ar gyfer Affrica. Mae'r enghreifftiau hyn yn cyflawni ein hymrwymadau rhyngwladol, gan gynnwys ein hymrwymadau o ran bioamrywiaeth.

Yng Nghymru, rydym yn edrych ar ryng-gysylltedd—sut y gallwn adeiladu coridorau ar gyfer bywyd gwyllt, sut y gallwn gydgysylltu'r ffordd rydym yn mynd i'r afael â materion bioamrywiaeth o un ardal i'r llall a'r ffordd rydym yn rhyng-gysylltu ein dŵr a'n tir yn well wrth gyflawni polisi. Erbyn hyn mae gennym ddolydd haf sy'n llawer mwy amlwg yn ein hardaloedd trefol, sy'n gwneud i bobl deimlo'n well am eu hardaloedd lleol ac yn helpu yn yr ymdrech o ran bioamrywiaeth.

Mae dull ecosystemau yn offeryn sy'n gallu cefnogi penderfyniadau gwell ar bob lefel o Lywodraeth ar yr amod y gallwn ymuno i gyflawni polisi. Dau egwyddor allweddol yn hynny o beth yw penderfyniadau lleol ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid. Soniodd Alun Ffred Jones am Lyn Padarn fel enghraifft o'r ymgysylltu hynny â rhanddeiliaid. Gwn fod yr ymdrech honno wedi'i chynnal dros gyfnod o amser ar y mater hwnnw, ond mae'n dda clywed bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud drwy ddod â phobl a sefydliadau ynghyd er mwyn gwneud yr ymdrech angenrheidiol honno.

Mae'n bwysig bod pawb sy'n ymwneud â phenderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar y gwaith o reoli ein hadnoddau naturiol yn deall yn syml beth ydym yn ei olygu a sut y gallwn gymhwyso ein dull gweithredu. Dyna pam mae'r prosiectau a'r enghreifftiau y mae Aelodau wedi sôn amdanynt heddiw mor bwysig. Mae Aelodau wedi crybwyll yr un

that body is going to be really important in demonstrating and explaining, in practice, to people and organisations what we are about with our ecosystems approach—how it can be implemented, including by the single body itself, which will have such a big and important job to do from April of next year. We will be trialling the approach with the existing three legacy bodies prior to 1 April so that all of the people involved in those bodies will be in a good position to take the work forward into the new single body.

We are committed to looking at ways of facilitating payments for ecosystem services. However, we are still exploring the appropriate role that the Government should take with regard to that, the scope of the services provided—for example, recreation, water management and carbon storage—and the way that money currently flows to support land management activity. Glastir is an important step forward with regard to all of these matters, and it will be important with regard to those particular issues as well.

This is a complex area of work, and we are aware of the current restrictions in terms of payment for ecosystem services; for example, restrictions and regulations with regard to how European Union moneys can be spent. Although we must proceed with some caution, there is much that we can do to take this important part of the overall agenda forward.

Overall, it is very good to see the strength of the consensus clearly demonstrated in this debate today, and how we are increasingly turning our attention to ecosystem services. We now need to drive this work forward and to ensure that all of Wales becomes ever more familiar with this agenda and the benefits that it can deliver.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl. Rwy'n ymwybodol nad yw'n bwnc sy'n cael ei drafod yn nhafarndai Cymru ar hyn o bryd, ond mae nifer o Aelodau wedi ein hatgoffa bod trafodaeth yn datblygu, yn esblygu ac yn aeddfedu o gwmpas y pwnc hwn. Mae'n bwysig, wrth i hynny ddigwydd, fod dealltwriaeth pobl o wasanaethau ecosystem

corff unigol, a chredaf fod y corff hwnnw'n mynd i fod yn wirioneddol bwysig o ran dangos ac egluro, yn ymarferol, i bobl a sefydliadau nod ein dull ecosystemau—sut y gellir ei roi ar waith, gan gynnwys gan y corff unigol ei hun, y bydd ganddo rôl mor fawr a phwysig i'w chyflawni o fis Ebrill nesaf ymlaen. Byddwn yn treialu'r dull gyda'r tri chorff etifeddol sy'n bodoli eisoes cyn 1 Ebrill fel bod yr holl bobl sy'n ymwneud â'r cyrff hynny mewn sefyllfa dda i fynd â'r gwaith rhagddo i mewn i'r corff unigol newydd.

Rydym wedi ymrwymo i edrych ar ffyrdd o hwyluso taliadau am wasanaethau ecosystem. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn dal i ystyried y rôl briodol y dylai'r Llywodraeth ei chymryd o ran hynny, cwmpas y gwasanaethau a ddarperir—er enghraifft, hamdden, rheoli dŵr a storio carbon—a'r ffordd y defnyddir arian ar hyn o bryd i gefnogi gweithgareddau rheoli tir. Mae Glastir yn gam pwysig ymlaen mewn perthynas â'r holl faterion hyn, a bydd yn bwysig o ran y materion penodol hynny hefyd.

Mae hwn yn faes gwaith cymhleth, ac rydym yn ymwybodol o'r cyfyngiadau presennol o ran talu am wasanaethau ecosystem; er enghraifft, cyfyngiadau a rheoliadau mewn perthynas â'r modd y gellir gwario arian yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Er bod yn rhaid inni fwrw ati'n ofalus, mae llawer y gallwn ei wneud i ddatblygu'r rhan bwysig hon o'r agenda gyffredinol.

Yn gyffredinol, mae'n dda iawn gweld cryfder y consensws yn glir yn y ddadl hon heddiw, a'r modd rydym yn troi ein sylw'n gynyddol at wasanaethau ecosystem. Mae angen inni bellach fynd â'r gwaith hwn rhagddo a sicrhau bod Cymru gyfan yn dod yn fwyfwy cyfarwydd â'r agenda hon a'r manteision y gall eu cynnig.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: I thank everyone who has contributed to the debate. I am aware that it is not a topic of discussion in Welsh pubs these days, but many Members have reminded us that the debate is developing, evolving and maturing on this issue. It is important, as that happens, that people's understanding of what these ecosystem services are is accurate and consistent, in

yn gywir ac yn gyson, er mwyn sicrhau bod pawb yn cyfrannu at y drafodaeth yn llawn.

Rwy'n falch bod nifer o Aelodau, wrth gyfrannu at y ddadl, wedi cyfeirio at bwysigrwydd integreiddio polisi, sy'n gwbl allweddol. Mae'r cyfrifoldeb, fel yr awgrymais ddoe, Weinidog, ar draws y Llywodraeth ac ar bob Gweinidog sy'n eistedd yma i wthio'r agenda hon ymlaen.

Wales has seen significant changes to its biodiversity over the last 70 years. While some species are recovering, many have contracted in numbers, and the stock of species and habitats is in gradual overall decline, as many Members have recognised. The biodiversity action plan shows that 54% of the species that it assesses are in unfavourable condition, and 59% of habitats assessed by the biodiversity action plan are in declining condition. In 2006, the conservation features of 53% of Welsh sites of special scientific interest were found to be in unfavourable condition. That has to change.

I mentioned, in response to the Minister's statement yesterday, that what we are looking at here is a fundamental values shift. In its crudest form, you could say that it is about getting people to pay for ecosystem services that they have traditionally received free of charge. That is certainly one way of looking at it. However, public attitudes matter, because they underpin behaviour and affect value judgment on what changes are deemed acceptable. However, values can be changed, and ecosystem-service thinking can help to demonstrate why nature is so important to each and every one of us. It needs a sustained campaign, including in schools, to link people back to basics—although, hopefully with more success than when a Government last used that phrase. It is about re-educating people as to why the environment is so important.

Antoinette Sandbach referred earlier to rural proofing. I think that we also need to be clear about what we really mean when we say 'resource management'. It is certainly not about taking rural resource to feed some

order to ensure that everyone is contributing fully to the debate.

I am pleased that a number of Members, in contributing to the debate, have referred to the importance of integrating policy; that is crucial. The responsibility, as I suggested yesterday, Minister, lies across Government and on all Ministers sitting here in pushing this agenda forward.

Mae Cymru wedi gweld newidiadau sylweddol o ran ei bioamrywiaeth dros y 70 mlynedd diwethaf. Er bod rhai rhywogaethau yn adfer, mae llawer wedi crebachu, ac mae nifer y rhywogaethau a'r cynefinoedd yn dirywio yn gyffredinol, fel y mae sawl Aelod wedi cydnabod. Dengys y cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth fod 54% o'r rhywogaethau y mae'n eu hasesu mewn cyflwr anffafriol, a bod cyflwr 59% o'r cynefinoedd a asesir gan y cynllun gweithredu yn dirywio. Yn 2006, gwelwyd bod nodweddion cadwraeth 53% o safleoedd o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig yng Nghymru mewn cyflwr anffafriol. Mae'n rhaid i hynny newid.

Soniais, mewn ymateb i ddatganiad y Gweinidog ddoe, mai'r hyn rydym yn ei ystyried yma yw newid sylfaenol mewn gwerthoedd. Yn ei hanfod, gallech ddweud ei fod yn ymwneud â chael pobl i dalu am wasanaethau ecosystem y maent wedi eu cael am ddim yn draddodiadol. Mae hon yn sicr yn un ffordd o ystyried y sefyllfa. Fodd bynnag, mae agweddau'r cyhoedd yn bwysig, oherwydd maent yn sail i ymddygiad ac yn effeithio ar farn ar werth y newidiadau yr ystyrir eu bod yn dderbyniol. Fodd bynnag, gellir newid gwerthoedd, a gall meddwl ar sail gwasanaeth-ecosystem helpu i ddangos pam mae natur mor bwysig i bob un ohonom. Mae angen ymgyrch barhaus, gan gynnwys mewn ysgolion, er mwyn i bobl fynd yn ôl at y pethau sylfaenol—ond, gobeithio, gyda mwy o lwyddiant na phan y defnyddiodd Llywodraeth yr ymadrodd hwnnw ddiwethaf. Mae'n ymwneud ag ail-addysgu pobl pam mae'r amgylchedd mor bwysig.

Cyfeiriodd Antoinette Sandbach yn gynharach at brawfesur gwledig. Credaf fod angen inni hefyd fod yn glir o ran yr hyn rydym yn ei olygu wrth 'reoli adnoddau'. Yn sicr, nid yw'n golygu defnyddio adnoddau

distant economy. It is about rooting the benefit that we can gain in those rural communities.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Rwy'n gweld hyn fel rhan o'r broses o ddatblygu'r drafodaeth o gwmpas y pwnc cwbl greiddiol hwn i'n dyfodol fel dynoliaeth—ac nid yw hynny'n gor-ddweud. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at gydweithio â'r Llywodraeth a'r pleidiau eraill yma, ynghyd â'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach, y sector preifat a chymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru, i gael y maen i'r wal.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Before I proceed to the votes, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are not.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Voting deferred until voting time.*

gwledig i fwydo rhyw economi bell. Mae'n ymwneud â gwreiddio'r budd y gallwn ei weld yn y cymunedau gwledig hynny.

I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate. I see this as part of the process of developing the discussion around this issue of crucial importance for the future of humanity—that is not an overstatement. I look forward to collaborating with the Government and other parties here, as well as with the wider public sector, the private sector and communities across Wales, to achieve our aims.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is, so I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Cyn imi fynd ymlaen at y pleidleisiau, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

Cynnig NDM5046: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.

Motion NDM5046: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 30.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Hedges, Mike
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Ann
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Watson, Joyce

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Davies, Alun
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William

Price, Gwyn R.
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM5074: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 16.
Motion NDM5074: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 16.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Alun
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â **The Deputy Presiding Officer:** That brings
thrafodion heddiw i ben. today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.45 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.45 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
 Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru Annibynnol – Independent Plaid Cymru)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
 Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
 Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

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