Cofnod y Trafodion
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Cynnwys Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Questions to the Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio
Questions to the Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Y Cynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Canser
Welsh Conservatives Debate: The Cancer Delivery Plan

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol
Plaid Cymru Debate: National Transport Plan

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Prentisiaethau yng Nghymru
Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: Apprenticeships in Wales

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Dadl Fer: GIG sy'n Addas i Bawb—Tuag at Ddewis Arall yn Lle Canoli
Short Debate: An NHS Fit for All—Towards an Alternative to Centralisation

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m.gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:30

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd

Questions to the Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Ffracio

Fracking

13:30

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ymagwedd Llywodraeth Cymru at ffracio? OAQ(4)0018(NRF)

1. Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's approach to fracking? OAQ(4)0018(NRF)

13:30

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd / The Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Our position is precautionary, and is based on the full consideration of all the available evidence. While acknowledging the potential economic benefits of unconventional gas development, we also recognise the environmental and safety concerns relating to the hydraulic fracturing process that is used to extract the gas.

Mae ein safbwynt yn un rhagofalus, ac mae'n seiliedig ar ystyriaeth lawn o'r holl dystiolaeth sydd ar gael. Er ein bod yn cydnabod manteision economaidd posibl datblygu nwy anghonfensiynol, rydym hefyd yn cydnabod y pryder amgylcheddol a'r pryder o ran diogelwch sy'n ymwneud â'r broses hollti hydrolig a ddefnyddir i echdynnu'r nwy.

13:31

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will know that parts of the Pontypridd constituency have been highlighted as potential areas for shale gas extraction. There are, naturally, concerns regarding this new energy development. Could you outline what the Government's strategy will be over the next 12 to 18 months in terms of assurances to the population about any developments in this area?

Gwyddoch fod rhannau o etholaeth Pontypridd wedi'u nodi fel ardaloedd posibl ar gyfer echdynnu nwy siâl. Yn naturiol, mae pryderon ynghylch gwaith datblygu ynni newydd o'r fath. A allech amlinellu beth fydd strategaeth y Llywodraeth dros y 12 i 18 mis nesaf o ran rhoi sicrwydd i'r boblogaeth am unrhyw ddatblygiadau yn yr ardal hon?

13:31 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I hope that I can provide those assurances. As I said in my answer to your original question, our position is a precautionary one. We support a robust regulatory regime for unconventional gas exploitation, to ensure the highest standards of public safety and environmental protection. Furthermore, any exploratory operations will also be subject to strict monitoring and scrutiny by the relevant planning authority, as well as by the regulatory bodies that are responsible for public health and environmental protection, including the Health and Safety Executive and Natural Resources Wales. To ensure that Welsh interests are fully represented as this policy area develops, my officials are already in regular discussion with the UK Government's Office of Unconventional Gas and Oil, which has been established to promote the safe and environmentally sound recovery of the UK's unconventional gas and oil reserves.

Gobeithiaf y gallaf roi'r sicrwydd hynny. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i'ch cwestiwn gwreiddiol, mae ein safbwynt yn un rhagofalus. Rydym yn cefnogi cyfundrefn reoleiddio gadarn ar gyfer defnyddio nwy anghonfensiynol, er mwyn sicrhau'r safonau uchaf o ran diogelu'r cyhoedd a'r amgylchedd. Ar ben hynny, caiff unrhyw waith ymchwiliol hefyd ei fonitro a chreffir yn drylwyr arno gan yr awdurdod cynllunio perthnasol, yn ogystal â'r cyrff rheoleiddio sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd y cyhoedd a diogelu'r amgylchedd, gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Er mwyn sicrhau bod buddiannau Cymru'n cael eu cynrychioli'n llawn wrth i'r maes polisi hwn ddatblygu, mae fy swyddogion eisoes yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd â Swyddfa Nwy ac Olew Anghonfensiynol Llywodraeth y DU, a sefydlwyd i hyrwyddo'r gwaith o adfer cronfeydd nwy ac olew anghonfensiynol wrth gefn y DU mewn modd diogel ac amgylcheddol.

13:32 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you touched on a few words there—such as 'unconventional' and 'exploratory'—to do with fracking. One thing that is lacking in the Government's advice is clear planning guidance to local authorities when they deal with initial applications for drilling. It is a planning matter, not a licensing one, which is regulated by the UK Government. Are you working with your Government colleague—the Minister with responsibility for planning—to get clear and up-to-date guidance out to local authorities, so that they can assess applications on the best information and guidance possible, and so that they do not lose appeals if they turn these applications down, and face huge costs, such as those recently faced by the Vale of Glamorgan Council?

Weinidog, gwnaethoch grybwyll ambell air—fel 'anghonfensiynol' ac 'ymchwiliol'—sy'n ymwneud â ffracio. Un peth sy'n brin yng nghyngor y Llywodraeth yw canllawiau cynllunio clir i awdurdodau lleol pan fyddant yn delio â cheisiadau cychwynnol am waith drilio. Mater cynllunio yw hwn, nid trwyddedu, a gaiff ei reoleiddio gan Lywodraeth y DU. A ydych yn gweithio gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog yn y Llywodraeth—y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gynllunio—er mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael canllawiau clir a chyfredol, fel y gallant asesu ceisiadau ar sail y wybodaeth a'r canllawiau gorau posibl, ac fel na chollant apeliadau os byddant yn gwrthod y ceisiadau hyn, ac yn wynebu costau anferth, fel y rheini a wynebwyd yn ddiweddar gan Gyngor Bro Morgannwg?

13:33 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would not accept that there is a difficulty in terms of the guidance that is provided to local authorities and to planning authorities on this matter. There is a robust regulatory regime in terms of the exploitation, as well as exploration. Exploration has a different licensing regime to exploitation. The applications that have been made to date in Wales have been dealt with by the relevant planning authority, and, while they will come to different conclusions, my view is that the planning guidance that has been issued is, and remains, relevant today.

Ni fyddwn yn derbyn bod anhawster o ran y canllawiau a roddir i awdurdodau lleol nac awdurdodau cynllunio ar y mater hwn. Mae cyfundrefn reoleiddio gadarn ar waith o ran defnyddio nwy, yn ogystal â chwilio amdano. Mae cyfundrefn drwyddedu wahanol ar waith ar gyfer defnyddio nwy o gymharu â chwilio amdano. Ymdriniwyd â'r ceisiadau a wnaed hyd yma yng Nghymru gan yr awdurdod cynllunio perthnasol ac, er y dônt i gasgliadau gwahanol, credaf fod y canllawiau cynllunio a gyhoeddwyd yn berthnasol heddiw, ac y byddant yn parhau felly.

13:33 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, y gwir amdani yw mai dim ond hyn a hyn o garbon deuocsid y gallwn ei ryddhau i'r amgylchedd, boed hynny drwy chwilio am nwy anghonfensiynol neu drwy ddatblygu'r diwydiant. Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi dangos, os caiff mwy na 565 gigatunnell ei ryddhau erbyn 2050, y bydd tymheredd y byd yn beryglus o uchel. Eisoes, mae gan y cwmnïau ynni ffosil mwyaf 'reserves' sydd werth bum gwaith yn fwy na hynny o allyriadau carbon. Felly, onid yw diwydiant sy'n allyrru llawer o garbon arall yn gwbl anaddas, ac yn gwbl anghyson ag ymrwymiadau Cymru, Prydain a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd o safbwynt allyriadau carbon?

Minister, the truth is that we can only emit so much carbon dioxide to the environment, be that through the exploration of unconventional gas or through the development of the industry itself. The United Nations has demonstrated that if more than 565 gigatonnes is released by 2050, then global temperatures will be dangerously high. The fossil fuel companies already have reserves worth over five times more than that in terms of carbon emissions. So, is the development of another carbon intensive industry not entirely inappropriate and entirely inconsistent with Wales's commitment and Britain and the European Union's commitment in terms of carbon emissions?

13:34 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ni chredaf ei fod yn anghyson. Mae cwestiynau, fel yr ydych chi wedi dweud, sy'n werth eu gofyn, ac mae hynny'n rhan o'r drafodaeth y byddwn yn ei chael cyn ein bod yn symud ymlaen â datblygu unrhyw ddiwydiant ar sail y nwy hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi dweud ein bod yn derbyn—fel y mae'r cyrff rhyngwladol yr ydych wedi sôn amdanynt wedi gwneud—bod y nwy hwn yn 'transitional fuel' ar gyfer cael ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd, ac nid ar gyfer cael ei ddefnyddio yn y dyfodol pell.

I do not think that it is inconsistent. There are questions, as you have said, that are worth asking, and that is part of the discussion that we will be having before we move forward with the development of any industry on the basis of this gas. However, we have said that we accept—as the international bodies that you have mentioned have done—that this gas is a transitional fuel for current use, and is not for long-term future use.

13:35 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Os ydyw'n ynni 'transitional', fel rydych yn dweud, pam felly bod Ffrainc wedi gwahardd nwy anghonfensiynol? Pam fod moratoriwm yn yr Almaen? Pam fod y cyfan ar stop yn yr Iseldiroedd? Mae Awstria wedi oedi'r broses, mae gwaharddiad ym Mwlgaria ac mae Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon hefyd wedi pleidleisio dros foratoriwm archwilio am nwy siâl. Beth sy'n wahanol yng Nghymru?

If it is a transitional fuel, as you say, why then has France banned unconventional gas? Why is there is a moratorium in Germany? Why is everything at a stop in Holland? Austria has deferred the process, there is a ban in Bulgaria and the Northern Ireland Assembly has also voted for a moratorium on the exploration of shale gas. What is different in Wales?

13:35 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae sawl gwlad wedi symud i'r cyfeiriad rydych wedi ei awgrymu, ond mae gwledydd eraill yn symud mewn cyfeiriad gwahanol. Rwy'n gwybod, ac mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn derbyn, bod hwn yn danwydd 'transitional'. Nid yw'n danwydd ar gyfer y dyfodol pell; rydym yn cytuno ac yn derbyn hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth deall beth sydd wrth gefn ar hyn o bryd, ac wedyn gwneud y math o benderfyniadau rydych wedi eu hawgrymu.

Several countries have moved in the direction that you have suggested, but there are other countries that are moving in a different direction. I know, and the United Nations accepts, that this is a transitional fuel. It is not a fuel for the long-term future; we agree and accept that. However, it is worth understanding what the reserves are at present, and then making the type of decisions that you have mentioned.

13:36 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, we learnt last week that an Australian company has sold its shale gas and coal seam methane exploration licences for about £10 million, opening up the possibility of a large number of applications for exploration licences and possible future fracking across the whole south Wales coalfield. Given that that is on the horizon, do you not accept that the existing planning regime is not fit for purpose, and that additional planning guidance needs to be given to local authorities as to how they deal with those, to reflect the precautionary approach that you say is the Welsh Government's policy towards this?

Weinidog, clywsom yr wythnos diwethaf fod cwmni o Awstralia wedi gwerthu ei drwyddedau chwilio am nwy siâl a methan gwythiennau glo am tua £10 miliwn, gan olygu ei bod yn bosibl y ceir nifer fawr o geisiadau am drwyddedau chwilio a ffracio ar draws meysydd glo y de yn y dyfodol. O gofio hynny, onid ydych yn derbyn nad yw'r gyfundrefn gynllunio bresennol yn addas at y diben, a bod angen rhoi canllawiau cynllunio ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol ar sut i ddelio â hynny, er mwyn adlewyrchu'r ymagwedd ragofalus sy'n sail i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn eich barn chi?

13:36 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Minister with responsibility for planning in this place will have heard your comments.

Bydd y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gynllunio wedi clywed eich sylwadau.

13:36 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Question 2, OAQ(4)0023(NRF), has been withdrawn.

Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 2, OAQ(4)0023(NRF), yn ôl.

Tlodi Tanwydd

Fuel Poverty

13:36 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. Pa gynnydd sydd wedi ei wneud gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd? OAQ(4)0027(NRF)

3. What progress has been made by the Welsh Government in tackling fuel poverty? OAQ(4)0027(NRF)

13:36 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Our Nest and Arbed schemes have improved the energy efficiency of over 7,400 homes in Wales last year alone, helping some of the poorest households out of fuel poverty. Latest modelled data suggest that around 36,000 fewer households were in fuel poverty in 2012 as a result of home energy improvements.

Mae cynlluniau Nyth ac Arbed wedi gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni dros 7,400 o gartrefi yng Nghymru dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn unig, gan helpu i godi rhai o'r cartrefi tlotaf allan o dlodi tanwydd. Awgryma'r data diweddaraf sydd wedi'i fodelu fod tua 36,000 yn llai o gartrefi mewn tlodi tanwydd yn 2012 o ganlyniad i welliannau ynni yn y cartref.

13:37 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. Clearly, that is an important area to consider, particularly as we had the prolonged cold spell and winter that we have just experienced. On that basis—and I welcome all the help that has already been given—what plans does the Welsh Government have to expand these projects across a wider range, so that more people in deprived areas are able to fight fuel poverty in future years?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn amlwg, mae hwnnw'n faes pwysig i'w ystyried, yn enwedig yn dilyn y cyfnod oer hirfaith a'r gaeaf yr ydym newydd ei gael. Ar y sail honno—a chroesawaf yr holl gymorth a roddwyd eisoes—pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ehangu'r prosiectau hyn ar draws ystod ehangach, fel bod mwy o bobl mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn gallu brwydro yn erbyn tlodi tanwydd yn y dyfodol?

13:37 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member will be aware that the Government wishes to upscale the successful work that we have already pursued. We want to create green growth schemes across Wales at the same time as tackling poverty. The Arbed model brings jobs and training to some of the most deprived areas of the country, including apprenticeships that will provide skills for life for some of our young people.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol bod y Llywodraeth yn dymuno uwchraddio'r gwaith llwyddiannus rydym eisoes wedi'i wneud. Rydym am greu cynlluniau twf gwyrdd ledled Cymru ar yr un pryd â mynd i'r afael â thlodi. Mae model Arbed yn cynnig swyddi a hyfforddiant i rai o ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig y wlad, gan gynnwys prentisiaethau a fydd yn rhoi sgiliau bywyd i rai o'n pobl ifanc.

I hope that, at the moment, we are tackling some of the barriers that do hamper schemes, such as the need for more detailed property data and the need for smaller schemes to band together to present a more attractive proposal to energy companies. I will be seeking additional funding from all sources, including European funds, to increase the scale of our area-based improvement in Wales.

Gobeithiaf, ar hyn o bryd, ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r rhwystrau sy'n atal cynlluniau, megis yr angen am ddata manylach am eiddo a'r angen i gynlluniau llai ddod ynghyd i gyflwyno cynnig mwy deniadol i gwmnïau ynni. Byddaf yn ceisio cyllid ychwanegol gan bob ffynhonnell, gan gynnwys cronfeydd Ewropeaidd, er mwyn gwella rhagor o ardaloedd yng Nghymru.

13:38 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As you will be aware, in December 2011, the Welsh Government abolished its ministerial advisory group on fuel poverty, making it the only UK nation without a group of this kind. How, therefore, do you respond to the recommendations in the UK fuel poverty monitor 2013, the launch of which I hosted in Wales earlier this year, that the Welsh Government should reinstate its advisory forum and demonstrate a willingness to act on its in-depth advice on policies and programmes, and that Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland should consider following the example of England in developing and implementing an official cold weather plan?

Fel y gwyddoch, ym mis Rhagfyr 2011, diddymodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei grŵp cynghori'r Gweinidog ar dlodi tanwydd, gan olygu mai hon yw'r unig wlad yn y DU sydd heb grŵp o'r fath. Sut, felly, rydych yn ymateb i argymhellion monitor tlodi tanwydd 2013 y DU, a lansiais yng Nghymru yn gynharach eleni, y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru adfer ei fforwm cynghori a dangos parodrwydd i weithredu ar ei gyngor manwl ar bolisïau a rhaglenni, ac y dylai Cymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon ystyried dilyn esiampl Lloegr wrth ddatblygu a gweithredu cynllun tywydd oer swyddogol?

13:38 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I should thank the Member, before answering his question, for hosting a meeting during lunchtime that addressed fuel poverty in rural Wales. I welcomed the opportunity to attend that meeting and the conversation that we had there. However, it is a little rich for the Conservative party to lecture this Government on issues around fuel poverty. In the teeth of opposition from the United Kingdom Government, we have invested in improvements to people's homes in terms of energy efficiency that are designed to address fuel poverty. If we had a partner in the UK Government that wanted to provide the regulation that would help us achieve our ambitions, then a lot of people would see major improvements in their own fuel poverty issues. I would hope that the UK Government would be that partner.

Dylwn ddiolch i'r Aelod, cyn ateb ei gwestiwn, am gynnal cyfarfod dros ginio a oedd yn ymdrin â thlodi tanwydd yn y Gymru wledig. Croesewais y cyfle i fynychu'r cyfarfod a'r sgwrs a gawsom. Fodd bynnag, mae braidd yn rhagrithiol i'r blaid Geidwadol bregethu wrth y Llywodraeth hon ar faterion yn ymwneud â thlodi tanwydd. Yn wyneb gwrthwynebiad gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, rydym wedi buddsoddi mewn gwaith i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni cartrefi pobl gyda'r nod o fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Pe bai gennym bartner yn Llywodraeth y DU a oedd yn awyddus i ddarparu'r system reoleiddio a fyddai'n ein helpu i gyflawni ein dyheadau, yna byddai llawer o bobl yn gweld gwelliannau mawr yn eu materion tlodi tanwydd eu hunain. Byddwn yn gobeithio mai Llywodraeth y DU fyddai'r partner hwnnw.

Ynni Adnewyddadwy

Renewable Energy

13:39 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

4. Beth yw blaenoriaeth y Gweinidog o ran hyrwyddo ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0028(NRF)

4. What is the Minister's priority in terms of promoting renewable energy in Wales? OAQ(4)0028(NRF)

13:39 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae polisi ynni Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i amlinellu yn 'Ynni Cymru: Newid Carbon Isel'. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i drosi i system ynni carbon isel ac yn cydweithio â busnesau a chymunedau i'w helpu i sicrhau ffyniant a swyddi i Gymru yn yr hirdymor.

Welsh Government energy policy is set out in 'Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition'. We are committed to the transition to a low-carbon energy system and are working in partnership with business and communities to help deliver long-term prosperity and jobs for Wales.

13:40 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fel yr ydych yn gwybod, un o'r ychydig ardaloedd lle mae modd cael cytundeb eang ynglŷn â phethau megis melinau gwynt yw'r defnydd o ynni adnewyddadwy ar y fferm. Rwyf wedi codi gyda chi yn y gorffennol rhai o'r problemau o ran oedi yng nghanolbarth Cymru a ddigwyddodd o dan yr hen Gyngor Cefn Gwlad. Ers hynny, mae swyddogion Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cysylltu â mi ac wedi cynnig help. Rwyf yn falch o hynny, ond mae ffermwyr wedi cysylltu â mi i gwyno. Er enghraifft, mae Edward Chapman o Lanidloes wedi cwyno bod oedi o flwyddyn wedi bod yn ei achos ef. A fedrwch chi roi diweddariad i ni nawr o'r camau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y swyddogion yn eu lle i brosesu ceisiadau mewn amser da?

As you know, one of the few areas where it is possible to get widespread agreement on things such as wind turbines is in terms of the use of on-farm renewable energy. I have raised with you in the past some of the problems in relation to the delays in mid Wales that happened under the former Countryside Council for Wales. Since then, officials from Natural Resources Wales have been in touch with me and have offered help. I am pleased about that, but farmers have been in touch with me to complain. For example, Edward Chapman from Llanidloes has complained that there has been a delay of a year in his case. Can you give us an update now on the steps that you are taking to ensure that the officials are in place to process these bids in good time?

13:40 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae Mr Chapman wedi cysylltu â minnau yn uniongyrchol hefyd, ac mae Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr yn ei gynrychioli ef. Rwyf yn cytuno bod rhwystredigaeth ac rwy'n cydymdeimlo gydag ef. Y rheswm dros sefydlu NRW oedd i sicrhau ein bod ni yn creu system rwyddach i gael y 'permits' yma drwyddo. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â phrif swyddogion NRW ac wedi cyfathrebu'r neges hon. Rwyf yn eu cyfarfod eto ddiwedd yr wythnos hon ac mi fyddaf yn gwneud yr un peth eto. Un o'r pethau rwyf eisiau ei wneud yn ystod y cynllun datblygu gwledig nesaf yw sicrhau bod lle i greu cynlluniau ynni. Gobeithio y cawn ni'r cyfle i drafod sut fyddwn yn gweithredu hynny.

Mr Chapman has contacted me directly as well, and the National Farmers Union is representing him. I agree that there is frustration and I sympathise with him. The reason for establishing NRW was to ensure that we create an easier system to get these permits through. I have met with NRW chief officers and I have communicated this message to them. I will be meeting with them again at the end of this week and I will be doing the same thing again. One of the things that I would like to do over the next rural development plan is to ensure that there is room to create energy plans. Hopefully, we will have the opportunity to discuss how we will act on that.

13:41 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am delighted to hear your thoughts for the next rural development plan, but would you agree with me that Wales has huge potential for anaerobic digestion, both on-farm and off-farm, and that a great deal could be learned from Germany, which already has 6,800 large-scale digesters, supplying 5 million homes with power? What discussions will you be having with the enterprise team in Natural Resources Wales to ensure that this technology is better supported in Wales, particularly on the farm? What work will you be carrying out with your Cabinet colleagues to ensure that the barriers in the planning system, which have discouraged investment in anaerobic digestion, are addressed as a matter of urgency?

Weinidog, rwy'n falch o glywed eich sylwadau ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig nesaf, ond a fyddech yn cytuno â mi bod potensial enfawr yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â threulio anaerobig, ar ffermydd ac oddi arnynt, ac y gellid dysgu llawer iawn gan yr Almaen, sydd eisoes wedi cyflwyno 6,800 o dreulwyr ar raddfa fawr, sy'n cyflenwi pŵer i 5 miliwn o gartrefi. Pa drafodaethau y byddwch yn eu cael gyda thîm menter Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod y dechnoleg hon yn cael ei chefnogi'n well yng Nghymru, yn enwedig ar ffermydd? Pa waith y byddwch yn ei wneud gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet ar fyrder i sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â'r rhwystrau yn y system gynllunio, sydd wedi atal buddsoddiad mewn treulio anaerobig?

13:42 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I share the Member's views on lessons that can be learned from other territories. The Member refers to Germany and there are other examples elsewhere, such as in Scandinavia, where there are other good examples of a more distributed energy generation network. I think that we should be learning lessons from those territories.

Cytunaf â barn yr Aelod ar y gwersi y gellir eu dysgu gan diriogaethau eraill. Mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio at yr Almaen ac mae enghreifftiau eraill mewn mannau eraill, megis yn Sgandinafia, lle mae enghreifftiau da eraill o rwydwaith cynhyrchu ynni mwy gwasgaredig. Credaf y dylem fod yn dysgu gwersi gan y tiriogaethau hynny.

I would invite the Conservative spokesperson, or any other Member, who has difficulties in terms of developing these schemes to write to me to outline what those difficulties are. What I have said to NRW is that I want it to be a partner in the development of small-scale renewable projects. I do not want it to act as a very negative regulator, which simply says 'no'. I want it to work with developers to enable developments to take place. I want it to ensure that when we talk about sustainable development, we talk about the community, the economy and the environment. I want those three to be given equal weight.

Byddwn yn gwahodd llefarydd y Ceidwadwyr, neu unrhyw Aelod arall, sy'n cael anawsterau wrth ddatblygu'r cynlluniau hyn, i ysgrifennu ataf yn amlinellu'r anawsterau hynny. Yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei ddweud wrth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw fy mod am iddo fod yn bartner wrth ddatblygu prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ar raddfa fach. Nid wyf yn dymuno iddo fod yn rheoleiddiwr negyddol iawn, sydd ond yn dweud 'na'. Rwyf am iddo weithio gyda datblygwyr er mwyn galluogi datblygiadau i ddigwydd. Rwyf am iddo sicrhau ein bod, wrth sôn am ddatblygu cynaliadwy, yn sôn am y gymuned, yr economi a'r amgylchedd. Rwyf am sicrhau y rhoddir yr un pwyslais i'r tri pheth hynny.

13:43 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, mae'r broses ymgynghori ynglŷn â fferm wynt Rhiannon, sy'n gynllun 2.2 GW, yn ei hanterth ar hyn o bryd ar Ynys Môn. Ydych chi wedi cynnal unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r Grid Cenedlaethol ynghylch pa fath o drosglwyddo byddai'n well gennych chi ynghylch yr holl brosiectau yn y gogledd?

Minister, the consultation process on the Rhiannon windfarm, which is a 2.2 GW development, is currently at its peak on Anglesey. Have you held any discussions with the National Grid regarding what kind of transmission you would prefer to see in terms of all of these projects in north Wales?

13:43 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fel yr ydych yn ei ddweud, mae'r cyfnod ymgynghori yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Nid wyf yn credu, felly, ei fod yn addas i mi wneud unrhyw fath o sylw ychwanegol ar hynny heddiw.

As you say, the consultation period is ongoing at present. Therefore, I do not think that it is appropriate for me to make any comments on that today.

Cynnyrch o Gymru

Welsh Produce

13:44 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. Sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn hyrwyddo cynnyrch o Gymru? OAQ(4)0032(NRF)

5. How is the Welsh Government promoting Welsh produce? OAQ(4)0032(NRF)

13:44 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This Government is committed to supporting Welsh food and drink produce through supporting a number of initiatives, including attendance at major food and drink trade exhibitions, both internationally and within the United Kingdom, as well as through a programme of measures, including new product development, innovation, programmes for business mentoring and market development.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ymrwymedig i gefnogi cynnyrch bwyd a diod o Gymru drwy gefnogi nifer o fentrau, gan gynnwys mynychu prif arddangosfeydd masnach bwyd a diod, yn rhyngwladol ac yn y Deyrnas Unedig, yn ogystal â thrwy raglen o fesurau, gan gynnwys datblygu cynnyrch newydd, arloesi, rhaglenni mentora busnes a datblygu'r farchnad.

13:44 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have recently had the pleasure of attending the Welsh Perry and Cider Festival and the Great Welsh Beer and Cider Festival. It occurs to me that Welsh cider is the best cider in the world. Have you given any thought to the role that Welsh cider can play in the celebration of Welsh produce and how we can maximise the heritage and tourism potential of Welsh cider?

Yn ddiweddar, cefais y pleser o fynychu Gŵyl Perai a Seidr Cymru a Gŵyl Fawr Cwrw a Seidr Cymru. Yn fy marn i, seidr o Gymru yw'r seidr gorau yn y byd. A ydych wedi ystyried y rôl y gall seidr o Gymru ei chwarae wrth ddathlu cynnyrch o Gymru a sut y gallwn fanteisio i'r eithaf ar botensial seidr o Gymru o ran treftadaeth a thwristiaeth?

13:44 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am delighted that the Member for mid and west Wales has been supporting Welsh cider in the way that she suggests. I will be—

Rwy'n falch iawn bod yr Aelod dros ganolbarth a gorllewin Cymru wedi bod yn cefnogi seidr o Gymru yn y modd y mae'n ei awgrymu. Byddaf yn—

13:45 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Welsh cider does not support me. [Laughter.]

Nid yw seidr o Gymru yn fy nghefnogi i. [Chwerthin.]

13:45 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Perhaps I have more in common with the other Member for mid and west Wales in these matters.

Efallai bod gennyf fwy yn gyffredin â'r Aelod arall dros ganolbarth a gorllewin Cymru o ran y materion hyn.

However, I will be launching a new strategy for drinks from Wales at the Royal Welsh Show. It is important that we support all Welsh produce, and cider is an important part of that. Since our last question session, we have had the inaugural Welsh wine week, which was also supported in great fashion by Members in this Chamber.

Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn lansio strategaeth newydd ar gyfer diodydd o Gymru yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cefnogi pob cynnyrch o Gymru, ac mae seidr yn rhan bwysig o hynny. Ers ein sesiwn cwestiynau diwethaf, cynhaliwyd wythnos gwin Cymru am y tro cyntaf, a gefnogwyd yn dda gan Aelodau yn y Siambr hon.

Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, between 1993 and 2012, the UK bottled water market has grown enormously. Interestingly, natural mineral water and spring water continues to grow. We now drink more bottled water than fruit juices, wines and spirits. What is the Welsh Government doing to promote our home produced spring and mineral waters, which are among the best in the world, especially Welsh water? I can confirm that, 20 years ago, we did a test of Welsh water in comparison to that of other areas, and it was one of the best. That test was done in Wales. So, why can we not promote that water to other countries that are short of water and make a lot of money from that? It is a fast-growing market all over the world.

Weinidog, rhwng 1993 a 2012, mae marchnad dŵr potel y DU wedi tyfu'n aruthrol. Yn ddiddorol, mae dŵr mwynol naturiol a dŵr ffynnon yn parhau i dyfu. Rydym bellach yn yfed mwy o ddŵr potel na sudd ffrwythau, gwinoedd a gwirodydd. Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r dŵr ffynnon a mwynol a gynhyrchir yma, sydd ymhlith y gorau yn y byd, yn enwedig dŵr o Gymru? Gallaf gadarnhau inni gynnal prawf, 20 mlynedd yn ôl, yn cymharu dŵr o Gymru â dŵr o ardaloedd eraill, ac roedd ymhlith y gorau. Cynhaliwyd y prawf hwnnw yng Nghymru. Felly, pam na allwn hyrwyddo'r dŵr hwnnw mewn gwledydd eraill sy'n brin o ddŵr a gwneud llawer o arian o ganlyniad i hynny? Mae'n farchnad sy'n tyfu'n gyflym ym mhob cwr o'r byd.

13:46 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have to say to the Member that we do support Welsh mineral water producers. I attended the SIAL food fair in Paris last October, where a number of Welsh mineral water producers were present, and I know that, as a consequence of Welsh Government support, they received a number of different orders and interests from different exporters and have seen sales rise.

Rhaid imi ddweud wrth yr Aelod ein bod yn cefnogi cynhyrchwyr dŵr mwynol o Gymru. Mynychais ffair fwyd SIAL ym Mharis fis Hydref diwethaf, lle roedd nifer o gynhyrchwyr dŵr mwynol o Gymru yn bresennol, a gwn, yn dilyn cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru, eu bod wedi cael nifer o archebion gwahanol gan allforwyr gwahanol ac wedi gweld cynnydd mewn gwerthiannau.

13:47 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I wish I had supported Rebecca's question; it sounded more exciting than mine.

Hoffwn petawn wedi cefnogi cwestiwn Rebecca; roedd yn swnio'n fwy cyffrous na'm cwestiwn i.

Minister, one of the best aspects of Wales is the good food that we produce, and we have a food strategy to increase Welsh food production and exports and local consumption of local produce. The issue for me is supermarkets in Wales, a famous one of which, that I will not name, today announced its thirty-fourth consecutive month of increased sales and profits. Have you considered any new measures to try to increase the amount of Welsh food in supermarkets? What could you do, for example, to try to get all supermarkets in Wales to have a clear, Welsh local food section at each location to try to encourage people to try more of their country's produce? I have raised in this Chamber, the issue of the Welsh Soup company based in my region of Merthyr Tydfil, which has great difficulty in reaching all of the supermarkets in Wales.

Weinidog, un o'r agweddau gorau ar Gymru yw'r bwyd da rydym yn ei gynhyrchu, ac mae gennym strategaeth fwyd i gynhyrchu mwy o fwyd yng Nghymru a chynyddu allforion a'r defnydd lleol o gynnyrch lleol. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig i mi yw archfarchnadoedd yng Nghymru, y mae un enwog o'u plith, na wnaf ei henwi, heddiw wedi cyhoeddi cynnydd mewn gwerthiannau ac elw am y 34ain mis yn olynol. A ydych wedi ystyried unrhyw fesurau newydd i geisio cynyddu faint o fwyd o Gymru a werthir mewn archfarchnadoedd? Beth y gallech ei wneud, er enghraifft, i geisio annog pob archfarchnad yng Nghymru i gynnwys adran bwyd lleol o Gymru amlwg ym mhob lleoliad, er mwyn ceisio annog pobl i roi cynnig ar fwy o gynnyrch o'u gwlad eu hunain? Rwyf wedi codi yn y Siambr hon y mater yn ymwneud â chwmni Welsh Soup yn fy rhanbarth i, sef Merthyr Tudful, sy'n cael anhawster mawr wrth gyrraedd yr holl archfarchnadoedd yng Nghymru.

13:47 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am happy to talk to any businesses that the Member wishes to name in order to help support them in getting shelf space in the major multiples. I do not necessarily agree that we need a Welsh section in supermarkets; my view is that Welsh food should be part of the mainstream and available throughout the whole of these shops.

Rwy'n barod i siarad ag unrhyw fusnesau y mae'r Aelod yn dymuno eu henwi er mwyn eu helpu i gael lle ar silffoedd y prif fusnesau cadwyn. Nid wyf o reidrwydd yn cytuno bod angen adran ar gyfer cynnyrch o Gymru mewn archfarchnadoedd; credaf y dylai bwyd o Gymru fod yn rhan o'r brif ffrwd ac y dylai fod ar gael yn gyffredinol yn y siopau hyn.

I meet regularly with all of the major multiples that operate in the United Kingdom. We have a very sophisticated market development programme and work alongside them in taking products and produce from the point of concept and approval through to development and making them shelf-ready. That has proved very successful. In all of the major multiples over the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of Welsh products and produce available on shelves in supermarkets across Wales and, perhaps as importantly, elsewhere.

Rwy'n cyfarfod yn rheolaidd â phob un o'r prif fusnesau cadwyn sy'n gweithredu yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae gennym raglen datblygu'r farchnad soffistigedig iawn ac rydym yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â hwy i ddatblygu cynhyrchion a chynnyrch, a hynny o adeg creu'r cysyniad a'i gymeradwyo i'r gwaith o'i ddatblygu a'i baratoi ar gyfer y silff. Mae hynny wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn. Ym mhob un o'r prif archfarchnadoedd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, bu cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y cynhyrchion a'r cynnyrch o Gymru sydd ar gael ar silffoedd mewn archfarchnadoedd ledled Cymru ac, efallai yr un mor bwysig, mewn mannau eraill.

13:48 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you mentioned trade fairs as one of the tactics that you adopt. You will be aware that my own region has a very fine selection of niche producers of ciders, beers, whiskeys and wines. In fact, we are very well supplied. Can you tell us how you measure how those trade fairs have been a success and how you asses future potential for other platforms for those niche markets?

Weinidog, soniasoch am ffeiriau masnach fel un o'r tactegau rydych yn ei fabwysiadu. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod fy rhanbarth fy hun yn cynnwys detholiad arbennig iawn o gynhyrchwyr seidr, cwrw, wisgi a gwin arbenigol. Yn wir, mae gennym nifer fawr iawn o gyflenwyr. A allwch ddweud wrthym sut rydych yn mesur llwyddiant y ffeiriau masnach hynny a sut rydych yn asesu'r potensial am lwyfannau eraill ar gyfer y marchnadoedd arbenigol hynny yn y dyfodol?

13:49 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In terms of attendance at any food fair or trade exhibition, we agree with individual companies that are represented there what their targets are, what their support requirements are and what their expectations are for that enterprise.

O ran presenoldeb mewn unrhyw ffair fwyd neu arddangosfa fasnach, cytunwn â'r cwmnïau unigol sy'n cael eu cynrychioli yno o ran beth yw eu targedau, eu gofynion o ran cymorth a'u disgwyliadau ar gyfer y fenter honno.

The response that we have been receiving from businesses, particularly in the last six or seven months, has been remarkably positive about the support that they have received from the Welsh Government and the increases in sales leads, actual sales or new contracts. The programme that we have at the moment includes Dubai, Singapore, Shanghai, Washington, Barcelona, Paris and Hong Kong. You will be aware that the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport is in Japan at the moment. All of these enterprises have a very clear series of objectives and evaluations attached to them.

Mae'r ymateb rydym wedi bod yn ei gael gan fusnesau, yn enwedig yn ystod y chwech neu saith mis diwethaf, wedi bod yn hynod gadarnhaol o ran y cymorth y maent wedi'i gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r cynnydd mewn gwerthiannau posibl, gwerthiannau gwirioneddol neu gontractau newydd. Mae'r rhaglen sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn cynnwys Dubai, Singapore, Shanghai, Washington, Barcelona, Paris a Hong Kong. Byddwch yn ymwybodol fod Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth yn Japan ar hyn o bryd. Mae gan yr holl fentrau hyn gyfres glir iawn o amcanion a gwerthusiadau ynghlwm wrthynt.

Y Diwydiant Cynhyrchu Bwyd

The Food Production Industry

13:50 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau a gymerir i gefnogi'r diwydiant cynhyrchu bwyd yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0031(NRF)W

6. Will the Minister make a statement on the actions being taken to support the food production industry in Wales? OAQ(4)0031(NRF)W

13:50 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fel yr wyf wedi esbonio, mae gennym raglenni soffistigedig i gefnogi cynhyrchu bwyd yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi datblygu strategaeth er mwyn sicrhau bod gan ddiwydiant cynhyrchu bwyd Cymru ddyfodol cynaliadwy a phroffidiol.

As I have explained, we have sophisticated programmes to support food production in Wales. We have developed a strategy to ensure that the food production industry in Wales will be sustainable and profitable in the future.

13:50 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, efallai nad ydych yn ymwybodol bod eich Llywodraeth ar hyn o bryd yn tendro am gwmni i gyflenwi gwasanaethau arlwyo ar draws ystâd y Llywodraeth. Mae'r tendr hwnnw yn dweud bod angen i unrhyw gwmni sy'n gwneud cais fod â throsiant o dros £2 filiwn y flwyddyn. A ydych yn cytuno bod gofyniad fel hyn yn rhedeg y risg o gau allan cwmnïau cynhenid Cymreig? Mae un cwmni o'r fath, sydd â throsiant ychydig o dan £2 filiwn, wedi cysylltu â mi. A wnewch chi edrych ar y broses dendro gan ei bod yn gosod gofynion sy'n sicrhau mai cwmnïau mawr yn unig sy'n gallu tendro am waith o'r math hwn, yn hytrach na'i bod yn cefnogi'r cwmnïau cynhenid Cymreig llai sy'n tyfu ac yn awyddus i gyflenwi gwaith o'r math hwn?

Minister, you may not be aware that your Government is currently tendering for a company to provide catering across the Government estate. The tender states that any company submitting a bid must have turnover of more than £2 million a year. Do you agree that such a requirement runs the risk of excluding indigenous Welsh companies? One such company, with a turnover just below the required £2 million, has contacted me about this issue. Will you look at the tendering process as it places requirements that mean that only large companies are able to tender for work of this nature, rather than supporting indigenous smaller Welsh businesses that are developing and are eager to provide such services?

13:51 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Procurement is, of course, a matter for the Minister for Finance and not for me. What I will say is that we have been working very hard to support the ability of Welsh producers and processors to deliver at all levels, from Government contracts through to supermarket shelves.

Wrth gwrs, mater i'r Gweinidog Cyllid, nid i minnau, yw caffael. Yr hyn a ddywedaf yw ein bod wedi bod yn gweithio'n galed iawn i gefnogi gallu cynhyrchwyr a phroseswyr o Gymru i gyflawni ar bob lefel, o gontractau'r Llywodraeth i silffoedd archfarchnadoedd.

13:52 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you may well be aware of the 'Feeding the Future' report published last week, which identifies the challenges for research and development for UK producers in the next 20 years. Given that Wales has such excellent research institutions—I would highlight the Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Sciences in Aberystwyth—are you satisfied that enough work is being done to share their work with small-scale Welsh farms? What additional work will you be carrying out to speed up the application of the latest research in the agricultural industry?

Weinidog, efallai y byddwch yn ymwybodol o adroddiad 'Feeding the Future' a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n nodi'r heriau o ran ymchwil a datblygu i gynhyrchwyr yn y DU dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf. O gofio bod gan Gymru sefydliadau ymchwil mor wych—hoffwn dynnu sylw at Sefydliad y Gwyddorau Biolegol, Amgylcheddol a Gwledig yn Aberystwyth—a ydych yn fodlon bod digon yn cael ei wneud i rannu eu gwaith â ffermydd bach yng Nghymru? Pa gamau ychwanegol y byddwch yn eu cymryd i gyflymu'r broses o gymhwyso'r ymchwil ddiweddaraf yn y diwydiant amaethyddol?

13:52 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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In terms of the research and knowledge available in food production, there is also the Knowledge Innovation Technology Exchange project that is being run from Cardiff Metropolitan University. This project has been enormously successful in working with the industry as a whole and with individual producers, delivering some of the work that I have just described in terms of bringing very small niche producers through to a situation whereby they can prove and develop their products and reach the major multiples. It has been one of the very successful elements of our rural development plan, and I hope to ensure that it succeeds in future through the new RDP.

O ran yr ymchwil a'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael ym maes cynhyrchu bwyd, mae Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd hefyd yn cynnal prosiect Cyfnewid Gwybodaeth Arloesi a Thechnoleg. Mae'r prosiect hwn wedi bod yn hynod lwyddiannus o ran gweithio gyda'r diwydiant cyfan a chynhyrchwyr unigol, gan gyflawni rhywfaint o'r gwaith rwyf newydd ei ddisgrifio o ran rhoi'r cyfle i gynhyrchwyr arbenigol bach iawn dreialu a datblygu eu cynhyrchion a chyrraedd y prif fusnesau cadwyn. Mae wedi bod yn un o'r elfennau mwyaf llwyddiannus o'n cynllun datblygu gwledig, a gobeithiaf sicrhau ei bod yn llwyddo yn y dyfodol drwy'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig newydd.

13:53 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. Another area specifically highlighted in the 'Feeding the Future' report, which would have direct implications for Wales, is the potential for breed improvement of sheep, as sheep currently lag behind every other livestock species. Given that the Welsh breed-improvement scheme is no longer open to applicants, can you confirm that improving the genetics of the national flock will be supported under the next RDP? What plans do your officials have to look at the international best practice from Australia and the development of reference flocks to identify the best genetic traits in Welsh agriculture?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Maes arall a amlygwyd yn benodol yn adroddiad 'Feeding the Future', a fyddai'n arwain at oblygiadau uniongyrchol i Gymru, yw'r potensial i wella bridiau defaid, gan fod pob rhywogaeth arall o dda byw yn gwneud yn well na defaid ar hyn o bryd. O gofio nad yw'r cynllun gwella bridiau Cymru bellach ar agor i ymgeiswyr, a allwch gadarnhau y bydd y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig nesaf yn cefnogi gwaith i wella geneteg y ddiadell genedlaethol? Pa gynlluniau sydd gan eich swyddogion i ystyried arfer gorau rhyngwladol o Awstralia a datblygu diadelloedd cyfeirio er mwyn nodi'r nodweddion genetig gorau ym maes amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru?

13:53 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

First of all, I agree very strongly with the Member's analysis. In answer to an earlier question, I referred to my support for international learning, and that is true across the whole of this portfolio and others. I very much agree with the point that she makes there.

Yn gyntaf oll, cytunaf yn gryf iawn â dadansoddiad yr Aelod. Wrth ateb cwestiwn cynharach, cyfeiriais at fy nghefnogaeth i ddysgu rhyngwladol, ac mae hynny'n wir ar draws y portffolio hwn a rhai eraill. Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r pwynt a wneir ganddi yn hynny o beth.

I do not wish to make too many commitments about the new RDP, because I am yet to take decisions on it and announce those decisions. However, I will say that I agree with your analysis, Antoinette, and with the points that you make. In answer to a short debate led by Kirsty Williams some months ago, I made the point that we need to invest in the sheep sector and lamb production. One of the means in which we can do this is through a greater understanding of genetics; that is certainly one of the elements that I would wish to take forward.

Nid wyf yn dymuno gwneud gormod o ymrwymiadau ynghylch y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig newydd, oherwydd nid wyf eto wedi gwneud penderfyniadau yn ei gylch na chyhoeddi'r penderfyniadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, dywedaf fy mod yn cytuno â'ch dadansoddiad, Antoinette, ac â'r pwyntiau a wnewch. Wrth ymateb i ddadl fer dan arweiniad Kirsty Williams rai misoedd yn ôl, codais y pwynt bod angen inni fuddsoddi yn y sector defaid a chynhyrchu cig oen. Un o'r ffyrdd y gallwn wneud hyn yw drwy feithrin dealltwriaeth well o eneteg; mae hynny'n sicr yn un o'r elfennau yr hoffwn ei datblygu.

13:54 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, mae nifer o drigolion o ardal Castellnewydd Emlyn sy'n etholwyr i mi wedi cysylltu ynglŷn â sefyllfa gyfredol ffatri laeth Saputo. Mae'r giatiau wedi'u cloi ar hyn o bryd ac nid oes arwydd o unrhyw weithgaredd yno. Wrth reswm, maen nhw'n poeni am y sefyllfa. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y trafodaethau rwyf wedi eu cael gyda chi, Weinidog, a gyda'r Gweinidog a chyfrifoldeb dros fenter a busnes ynglŷn â hyn. A allwch chi roi ryw sicrwydd i fy etholwyr, ac i etholwyr Elin Jones o ran hynny, fod pryniant y ffatri yn parhau? Rwy'n derbyn bod ryw gymaint o gyfrinachedd masnachol ynghylch yr hyn y gallwch chi ei ddweud, ond hoffwn sicrwydd fod y cyfan yn dal i fynd yn ei flaen. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd gweithgaredd yn y ffatri laeth yng Nghastellnewydd Emlyn cyn bo hir.

Minister, many residents in the Newcastle Emlyn area who are constituents of mine have been in contact regarding the current situation at the Saputo milk processing plant. The factory gates are locked and there is no sign of any activity there. Therefore, quite naturally, people are concerned about the situation. I am grateful for the discussions that I have had with you, Minister, and with the Minister responsible for enterprise and business about this matter. Can you give some kind of assurance to my constituents, and to Elin Jones's constituents for that matter, that the process of purchasing the factory is still ongoing? I accept that there is an element of commercial confidentiality as regards what you can say, but I would like assurance that everything continues to move forward. I hope that we will soon see activity at the plant in Newcastle Emlyn.

13:55 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Buaswn yn hapus iawn i drafod y mater hwn gyda chithau ac Elin Jones ac i barhau â'r drafodaeth rydych wedi ei chael ar hynny. Gallaf gadarnhau bod y ffatri yng Nghastellnewydd Emlyn wedi ei phrynu erbyn hyn. Rydym yn gobeithio parhau i gydweithio â'r busnes newydd i sicrhau buddsoddiad yn y safle, ond, fel yr awgrymoch chi, mae rhywfaint o sensitifrwydd masnachol o gwmpas y trafodaethau hyn, felly buaswn yn hapus iawn i barhau â'r trafodaethau gyda chi fel Aelodau.

I would be happy to discuss this matter with you and Elin Jones and to continue the discussions that we have had previously. I can confirm that the factory in Newcastle Emlyn has now been purchased. We hope to continue collaborating with the new business to ensure investment in the site, but, as you have suggested, there are some commercial sensitivities surrounding the negotiations, therefore I would be happy to continue the discussion with you as Members.

13:56 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

The Government's programme committed you to publishing a delivery plan for the food strategy. According to your Government's website—and I note that the pages have not been updated for six months—you are still considering the best way to approach key aspects of delivery for this strategy. Given that we are three years into that strategy, could you update me on where I might find a copy of the delivery plan?

Gwnaeth rhaglen y Llywodraeth eich ymrwymo i gyhoeddi cynllun cyflenwi ar gyfer y strategaeth fwyd. Yn ôl gwefan y Llywodraeth—a nodaf nad yw'r tudalennau wedi'u diweddaru ers chwe mis—rydych yn dal i ystyried y ffordd orau o gyflawni'r agweddau allweddol ar y strategaeth hon. O gofio bod tair blynedd wedi mynd heibio ers cyhoeddi'r strategaeth honno, a allech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf imi o ran ble y gallwn ddod o hyd i gopi o'r cynllun cyflawni?

13:56 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am delighted that the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats spends her time reading the Welsh Government website. It is a very good use of your time, and I recommend that you spend more time doing it. I will be making a further statement on this matter to Members, following the summer recess.

Rwy'n falch iawn bod arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn treulio ei hamser yn darllen gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n ddefnydd da iawn o'ch amser, ac argymhellaf eich bod yn treulio mwy o amser yn gwneud hynny. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad pellach ar y mater hwn i'r Aelodau, yn dilyn toriad yr haf.

13:56 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 7, OAQ(4)0022(NRF), has been withdrawn.

Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 7, OAQ(4)0022(NRF), yn ôl.

Glastir

Glastir

13:57 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol Glastir? OAQ(4)0029(NRF)

8. Will the Minister make a statement on the future of the Glastir agri-environment scheme? OAQ(4)0029(NRF)

13:57 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Glastir is here to stay. I will take the opportunity that the common agricultural policy reform process provides to consider over the coming months whether changes are necessary, and to identify, in particular, improvements that might be made in respect of the speed of access to certain parts of the scheme. Also, as we discussed during the oral statement on my response to the 'State of Nature' report, Glastir is here to stay and we are looking at how we can improve it.

Mae Glastir yma i aros. Byddaf yn achub ar y cyfle y mae'r broses o ddiwygio polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn ei gynnig er mwyn ystyried dros y misoedd nesaf a oes angen gwneud newidiadau, ac i nodi, yn arbennig, welliannau y gellid eu gwneud o ran pa mor gyflym y gellir cael gafael ar rannau penodol o'r cynllun. Hefyd, fel y trafodwyd yn ystod fy natganiad llafar wrth ymateb i adroddiad 'State of Nature', mae Glastir yma i aros ac rydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn ei wella.

13:57 **Antoinette Sandbach** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Your comments in Plenary last week about the upcoming review of Glastir and a fundamental re-evaluation of land-management practices will be of considerable interest to the agricultural industry. Can you confirm what principles will be guiding this review and what the timetable for this process will be, as this will obviously have implications for those farmers currently in Glastir and those trying to get into it?

Bydd eich sylwadau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos diwethaf am yr adolygiad sydd ar y gweill o Glastir a gwaith hanfodol i ailwerthuso arferion rheoli tir o gryn ddiddordeb i'r diwydiant amaethyddol. A allwch gadarnhau pa egwyddorion fydd yn arwain yr adolygiad hwn a beth fydd yr amserlen ar gyfer y broses hon, oherwydd bydd hyn yn amlwg yn effeithio ar y ffermwyr hynny sy'n rhan o Glastir ar hyn o bryd a'r rheini sy'n ceisio ymuno ag ef?

13:57 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

First, I want to reassure all farmers who have Glastir contracts that they will not be affected by any future review. We have already made that clear. I also want to say to all those people—there are many thousands of people—who are currently considering contracts with Glastir that it is important that they continue with that application process, and that we will ensure that their applications are accepted in good time so as to start as early as possible. So, the current process should continue. When I welcomed the 'State of Nature' report, I announced that we would respond through a summit at the Royal Welsh Show. We will do that and we will take forward this conversation. The point I was making when I made those remarks, as Members will be aware, was that given where we are with the 'State of Nature' report, we must accept that a lot of what we have done in terms of sustainable land management simply has not worked and has not delivered the biodiversity that we all wish to see in Wales.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn roi sicrwydd i bob ffermwr sydd â chontractau Glastir na fydd unrhyw adolygiad yn y dyfodol yn effeithio arno. Rydym eisoes wedi gwneud hynny'n glir. Hoffwn hefyd ddweud wrth yr holl bobl hynny—mae miloedd ar filoedd o bobl—sydd wrthi'n ystyried contractau gyda Glastir ei bod yn bwysig eu bod yn parhau â'r broses ymgeisio, ac y byddwn yn sicrhau y caiff eu ceisiadau eu derbyn mewn da bryd fel y gallant ddechrau cyn gynted â phosibl. Felly, dylai'r broses bresennol barhau. Pan groesawais adroddiad 'State of Nature', cyhoeddais y byddem yn ymateb drwy uwchgynhadledd yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru. Byddwn yn gwneud hynny, a byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'r sgwrs hon. Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ei wneud wrth wneud y sylwadau hynny, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, oedd bod angen inni dderbyn, o gofio ein sefyllfa o ran adroddiad 'State of Nature', nad yw llawer o'r hyn rydym wedi ei wneud o ran rheoli tir cynaliadwy wedi gweithio, ac nad yw wedi cyflwyno'r bioamrywiaeth rydym i gyd am ei weld yng Nghymru.

13:59 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Er bod Glastir, yn rhannol beth bynnag, yn gynllun i hybu bywyd gwyllt mewn ecosystem sy'n fregus mewn sawl ardal, mae buddiannau ehangach hefyd i'r cynllun. Pa drafodaethau, Weinidog, yr ydych chi wedi eu cael gyda'r Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb dros dwristiaeth i weld pa synergedd sy'n bosibl rhwng buddiannau amgylcheddol ac economaidd y cynllun pwysig hwn?

Although Glastir, at least in part, is a scheme that promotes wildlife in a fragile ecosystem in many areas, there are wider benefits to the scheme. What discussions have you had, Minister, with the Minister for tourism to identify the possible synergies between the environmental and economic benefits of this important scheme?

13:59 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau uniongyrchol gyda'r Gweinidog y cyfeirioch chi ato, ond rwy'n cytuno â'ch dadansoddiad bod cyswllt cryf rhwng yr economi a'r amgylchedd. Rydym wedi dweud hynny'n glir wrth sefydlu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd hynny'n rhan o natur y corff yn y ffordd y mae'n datblygu. Rwyf eisiau galw 'summit' yn y sioe fawr er mwyn sicrhau ein bod ni'n cael y drafodaeth hon.

I have not had direct discussions with the Minister to whom you referred, but I agree with your analysis of the strong link between the economy and the environment. We have made that clear through the establishment of Natural Resources Wales, and I hope that this will become part of NRW's character as it develops. My reason for calling a summit at the Royal Welsh Show was to ensure that we have this discussion.

Fel rwyf wedi ei ddweud, fy nadansoddiad i yw hyn: os ydym, o ran bioamrywiaeth, wedi methu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dod ynghyd i drafod o'r dechrau beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau twf y diwydiant amaethyddol, ond hefyd i sicrhau dyfodol bioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'n fater sy'n rhy bwysig i sgorio pwyntiau arno ar draws y Siambr ac mae'n fater rhy bwysig i gael trafodaeth ranedig o gwmpas Cymru. Rwyf am gael sgwrs genedlaethol ar sut rydym yn symud ymlaen â hynny. Byddwn yn croesawu eich cyfraniad at hynny.

As I have said, my analysis is this: if, in terms of biodiversity, we have failed in recent years, it is important that we come together to discuss from the outset what we can do to ensure growth in the agriculture industry, but also to ensure the future of biodiversity in Wales. The matter is too important to score points across the Chamber and it is too important an issue to have a fragmented discussion around Wales. I want a national conversation on how we move forward with that. I would welcome your contribution to that.

14:00

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Welsh Liberal Democrat spokesperson, William Powell.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, William Powell.

14:00

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, last weekend, we had glorious sunshine, which was a great backdrop to open farm Sunday. As you will know, each year, this serves to engage local communities and schools with the farming sector so as to improve public knowledge of the food chain and of the industry. In previous guises, Welsh agri-environment schemes, notably Tir Gofal, have supported educational access as one of the options, but that currently is not the case with Glastir, even at the advanced tier. Given the importance that I know you accord to bridging the gap between urban and rural Wales, will you give some consideration in any review to integrating an element of educational access for the future into the Glastir scheme?

Weinidog, y penwythnos diwethaf, cawsom heulwen braf, ac amodau gwych ar gyfer Dydd Sul y Fferm Agored. Fel y gwyddoch, bob blwyddyn, mae'r diwrnod hwn yn gyfle i gynnwys cymunedau ac ysgolion lleol yn y sector ffermio er mwyn gwella gwybodaeth y cyhoedd am y gadwyn fwyd a'r diwydiant. Mae cynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd blaenorol yng Nghymru, yn arbennig Tir Gofal, wedi cefnogi mynediad addysgol fel un o'r opsiynau, ond nid yw Glastir yn gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd, hyd yn oed ar yr haen uwch. O gofio'r pwysigrwydd rydych yn ei roi, mi wn, i bontio'r bwlch rhwng y Gymru drefol a'r Gymru wledig, a fyddwch yn ystyried unrhyw adolygiad er mwyn cynnwys elfen o fynediad addysgol ar gyfer y dyfodol yng nghynllun Glastir?

14:01

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes.

Byddaf.

14:01

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In relation to woodlands, I have had a number of constituents come forward expressing concerns about the current absence of provision within Glastir, both at basic and advanced level, for veteran and heritage trees. Given the importance of preserving those particular landscape features, Minister, will you give consideration to building in to the advanced level options something along those lines, particularly given the considerable expense associated with important operations, such as pollarding, which can serve the longevity of such trees?

Mewn perthynas â choetiroedd, mae nifer o'm hetholwyr wedi mynegi pryderon ynghylch y diffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer coed hynafol a choed treftadaeth yn Glastir ar hyn o bryd, a hynny ar lefel sylfaenol ac uwch. O gofio pwysigrwydd gwarchod y nodweddion arbennig hynny o'r dirwedd, Weinidog, a fyddwch yn ystyried cynnwys rhywbeth tebyg i hyn fel rhan o'r opsiynau lefel uwch, yn enwedig o gofio'r gost sylweddol sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithrediadau pwysig, megis tocio, a all helpu i gynnal a chadw coed o'r fath?

14:02

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, I will.

Byddaf.

14:02

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call Russell George to ask question 9. [Interruption.] I am sorry—I call Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Galwaf ar Russell George i ofyn cwestiwn 9. [Torri ar draws.] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf—galwaf ar Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

14:02

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch, Lywydd; roeddwn yn credu bod fy nghyfle wedi mynd.

Thank you, Presiding Officer; I thought that I had missed my question.

Weinidog, rwy'n ddiolchgar am y sicrwydd a'r elfen o sefydlogrwydd rydych wedi ei gynnig i amaethwyr yng Nghymru ynglŷn â Glastir i'r dyfodol, a'r ffaith eich bod wedi ymateb i Ieuan Wyn Jones a Bill Powell drwy sôn am yr hyn rydych yn fodlon ei ystyried o fewn y cynllun i'r dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, mae cyd-destun Ewropeaidd i hyn i gyd, a'r peth pwysig yw ein bod yn sicrhau drwy Glastir bod amaethwyr Cymru yn y sefyllfa orau i fanteisio ar y datblygiadau yn Ewrop a'r cyllid sy'n dod yn sgîl hynny, a bod yr agenda yng Nghymru yn symud ymlaen o ran amaethyddiaeth a'r economi wledig ehangach yng nghyd-destun y drafodaeth sy'n digwydd yn Ewrop ar hyn o bryd.

Minister, I am grateful for the assurances that you have given and the element of stability that you have offered to farmers in Wales regarding Glastir for the future, and that you have responded to Ieuan Wyn Jones and Bill Powell by discussing what you are willing to consider within the scheme for the future. However, there is a European context to all of this, and the important thing is that we ensure that Welsh farmers, through Glastir, are in the best position to take advantage of European developments and the funding available as a result, and that the agenda in Wales progresses on agriculture and the wider rural economy in the context of the discussion that is going on in Europe at present.

14:03

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr â chi. Byddaf yn mynd i Lwcsembwrg mewn pythefnos i sicrhau bod amaethwyr Cymru yn cael eu cynrychioli yn y drafodaeth ar y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ac i sicrhau bod y Gymru wledig yn cael ei chynrychioli yn y penderfyniadau. Cytunaf â'ch dadansoddiad; credaf ei bod yn hollbwysig bod llais o Gymru yno yn ystod y trafodaethau hyn a'n bod yn sicrhau—pob un ohonom, o ba blaid bynnag—bod llais cryf i amaethwyr Cymru a chefn gwlad Cymru mewn unrhyw fath o benderfyniadau ar CAP neu'r cynlluniau datblygu gwledig ar gyfer y dyfodol.

I agree with you completely. I will be going to Luxembourg in a fortnight's time to ensure that Welsh farmers are represented during the discussion on the common agricultural policy and to ensure that rural Wales is represented in the decisions. I agree with your analysis; it is vital that there is a Welsh voice there during those discussions and that we ensure—each and every one of us, from all parties—that there is a strong voice for Welsh farmers and rural Wales in any decisions about CAP or rural development plans for the future.

14:04

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I now definitely call Russell George to ask question 9.

Galwaf yn awr yn bendant ar Russell George i ofyn cwestiwn 9.

Pŵer Trydan Dwr

Hydroelectric Power

14:04

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gymorth Llywodraeth Cymru i bŵer trydan dŵr yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0026(NRF)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's support for hydroelectric power in Wales? OAQ(4)0026(NRF)

14:04

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Hydro energy schemes will make a very important contribution to meeting our energy needs in the future. At the community level, significant help is already available to hydro schemes through the Welsh Government's ERDF-funded Ynni'r Fro programme, which provides advice, support, grants and loans to community-led hydro schemes.

Bydd cynlluniau ynni dŵr yn bwysig iawn o ran helpu i ddiwallu ein hanghenion ynni yn y dyfodol. Ar lefel gymunedol, mae cymorth sylweddol eisoes ar gael ar gyfer cynlluniau ynni dŵr drwy raglen Ynni'r Fro Llywodraeth Cymru a ariennir gan Gronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewrop, sy'n darparu cyngor, cymorth, grantiau a benthyciadau i gynlluniau ynni dŵr cymunedol.

14:04 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for your answer, Minister. I note that you said that advice is available; I very much hope that you will be able to intervene in relation to the Penarth weir hydro scheme, a community hydro project in my constituency, which is effectively at a standstill because of heritage issues. The site is owned by the Canal and River Trust in Wales and I am told that it is currently preventing any further progress because of concerns about the removal of stones from the bottom of a fish pass, which is under water due to the fact that the site is now listed. I would be happy to write to you with further details, but your assistance would, I know, be greatly welcomed, Minister. I hope that you will be in a position to help resolve this.

Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. Sylwaf eich bod wedi dweud bod cyngor ar gael; gobeithiaf yn fawr y byddwch yn gallu ymyrryd mewn perthynas â chynllun ynni dŵr cored Penarth, prosiect ynni dŵr cymunedol yn fy etholaeth, sydd i bob pwrpas yn sefyll yn ei hunfan oherwydd materion treftadaeth. Mae'r safle yn eiddo i Ymddiriedolaeth Camlesi ac Afonydd Cymru a deallaf ei fod ar hyn o bryd yn atal unrhyw gynnydd pellach oherwydd pryderon ynghylch symud cerrig o waelod llwybr pysgod, sydd dan ddŵr gan fod y safle bellach wedi'i restru. Byddwn yn barod i ysgrifennu atoch gyda rhagor o fanylion, ond gwn y byddai eich cymorth yn cael ei groesawu'n fawr, Weinidog. Gobeithiaf y byddwch mewn sefyllfa i helpu i ddatrys y sefyllfa hon.

14:05 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would be happy to accept correspondence from the Minister on that individual matter and to respond to him on it. In general terms, as regards the Government's approach to these matters, we want to see greater investment in renewable energy. We want to ensure that community groups and individual farms receive support from Government in its widest sense to ensure that these schemes are brought to fruition with the minimum administrative burden, additional costs and time taken from scheme design to delivery.

Byddwn yn barod i dderbyn gohebiaeth gan y Gweinidog ar y mater hwnnw ac ymateb iddo yn ei gylch. Yn gyffredinol, o ran ymagwedd y Llywodraeth tuag at y materion hyn, rydym am weld mwy o fuddsoddi mewn ynni adnewyddadwy. Rydym am sicrhau bod grwpiau cymunedol a ffermydd unigol yn cael cymorth gan y Llywodraeth yn ei ystyr ehangaf er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynlluniau hyn yn dwyn ffrwyth gyda chyn lleied o faich gweinyddol a chostau ychwanegol â phosibl a'u bod yn cael eu cyflwyno cyn gynted â phosibl ar ôl eu cynllunio.

14:05 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You are always known for looking far into the future, Minister, but he is still only a Member; he is not a Minister, yet.

Rydych bob amser yn enwog am edrych ymhell i'r dyfodol, Weinidog, ond dim ond Aelod ydyw o hyd; nid yw'n Weinidog, eto.

14:05 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sorry.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf.

14:05 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There is significant support in Swansea for the proposal to build a tidal lagoon. As the Crown Estate will play a vital role in helping to develop the tidal industry across Wales, can the Minister inform me of how the Welsh Government is working with the Crown Estate to consider how we can make the most of our huge tidal resources?

Mae cryn gefnogaeth yn Abertawe i'r cynnig i adeiladu morlyn llanw. Gan y bydd Ystâd y Goron yn chwarae rôl hanfodol wrth helpu i ddatblygu'r diwydiant llanw ledled Cymru, a all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthyf sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gydag Ystâd y Goron i ystyried sut y gallwn fanteisio i'r eithaf ar ein hadnoddau llanw enfawr?

14:06 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member is correct, of course. The Crown Estate plays a key role in the development of offshore energy projects in Wales and elsewhere. Our officials are in regular dialogue with the Crown Estate, which is currently considering a comparative leasing round for tidal-range projects. As owner of the seabed, it will want to carry out its own due diligence on the project, to ensure that the necessary financial commitments are in place to construct, operate and decommission these large infrastructure projects.

Mae'r Aelod yn iawn, wrth gwrs. Mae Ystâd y Goron yn chwarae rhan allweddol wrth ddatblygu prosiectau ynni ar y môr yng Nghymru ac mewn mannau eraill. Mae ein swyddogion yn trafod yn rheolaidd ag Ystâd y Goron, sydd wrthi'n ystyried cylch prydlesu cymharol ar gyfer prosiectau amrediad llanw. Fel perchennog gwely'r môr, bydd am gyflawni ei ddiwydrwydd dyladwy ei hun ar y prosiect, er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ymrwymiadau ariannol angenrheidiol ar waith i adeiladu, gweithredu a datgomisiynu prosiectau seilwaith mawr o'r fath.

14:06 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae potensial mawr i greu cyfoeth, nid yn unig yn y sector preifat ond hefyd yn gymunedol, ym maes ynni glân neu ynni dŵr, yn enwedig mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru. Er hyn, mae'r broses o gael caniatâd yn un hir a chymhleth. Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn cael ei weld yn aml fel rhwystr i'r datblygiadau yn hytrach nag fel hwylusydd. Mae cymhlethdodau pellach gyda chynllunio ac o ran y rhwydwaith drydan ei hun. Beth fydd y Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i symleiddio'r broses hon ac i geisio darbwyllo asiantaethau a chyrff i fod o blaid cynlluniau, yn hytrach na chael eu gweld fel rhwystr, fel ag y maent ar hyn o bryd, mae arnaf ofn, mewn llawer o ardaloedd?

There is great potential for wealth generation, not only in the private sector but also in communities, in clean energy or hydro energy, especially in some parts of Wales. Despite this, the planning consents process is long and complex. Natural Resources Wales is often seen as a barrier to developments rather than as a facilitator. There are futher complications in terms of planning and in terms of the electricity network itself. What will the Government do to simplify this process and to try to persuade agencies and organisations to support schemes, rather than the current situation, which is that they are, I am afraid, in too many areas, seen as barriers?

14:07 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n cytuno â'ch dadansoddiad. Mae'n rhaid i hynny newid. Un o'r rhesymau, wrth gwrs, dros sefydlu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru oedd i sicrhau ein bod yn dechrau newid y canfyddiadau hyn ac yn newid realiti hefyd. Os oes gennych chi, neu unrhyw Aelod arall, dystiolaeth o rwystrau o'r fath, buaswn yn falch pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf. Buaswn yn fodlon trafod y rhain gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Gweinidogion eraill i sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwared â phob rhwystr i ddatblygu ynni glân yn y ffordd rydych wedi ei disgrifio.

I agree with your analysis. That must change. One of the reasons, of course, for setting up Natural Resources Wales was to ensure that we started to change these perceptions, and also change the reality. If you, or any other Member, have evidence of barriers of this kind, I would be grateful if you were to write to me. I would then be willing to discuss such cases with Natural Resources Wales and other Ministers in order to ensure that we remove all barriers to clean energy development, as you have outlined.

Rhywogaethau Goresgynnol

Invasive Species

14:08 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael ag effaith rhywogaethau goresgynnol? OAQ(4)0025(NRF)

10. Will the Minister outline Welsh Government policies to address the impact of invasive species? OAQ(4)0025(NRF)

14:08 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

'The Invasive Non-native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain' provides the mechanism by which the Welsh Government and its Great Britain partners deliver invasive alien species policies. The strategy is due for review later this year.

Mae'r 'Strategaeth Fframwaith Rhywogaethau Anfrodorol Ymledol ar gyfer Prydain Fawr' yn fodd i Lywodraeth Cymru a'i phartneriaid ym Mhrydain Fawr gyflwyno polisïau rhywogaethau estron ymledol. Disgwylir i'r strategaeth gael ei hadolygu yn ddiweddarach eleni.

14:08 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to the Minister for his reply. He will know that the Environment and Sustainability Committee was recently informed that current legislation fails to address the need to report, control and eradicate the threat of invasive species, and that better enforcement needs to be developed. The Minister will know that there are many animal and botanical species previously thought alien that are distinctly invasive. What action will be taken on this strategy and when will that be implemented?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Bydd yn gwybod bod Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd wedi'i hysbysu'n ddiweddar nad yw'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol yn mynd i'r afael â'r angen i roi gwybod am fygythiad rhywogaethau ymledol, eu rheoli a'u gwaredu, a bod angen datblygu dulliau gorfodi gwell. Fe ŵyr y Gweinidog fod llawer o anifeiliaid a rhywogaethau botanegol a ystyriwyd yn estron yn flaenorol bellach yn amlwg yn ymledol. Pa gamau a gaiff eu cymryd o ran y strategaeth hon a phryd y bydd hynny'n digwydd?

14:09 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware that my officials are appearing before the committee later this week to take part in that investigation. I look forward to hearing the results of the committee's work and I give an undertaking that we will respond fully to the committee's report and its recommendations.

Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod fy swyddogion yn ymddangos gerbron y pwyllgor yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon er mwyn cymryd rhan yn yr ymchwiliad hwnnw. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed canlyniadau gwaith y pwyllgor ac rwy'n addo y byddwn yn ymateb yn llawn i adroddiad y pwyllgor a'i argymhellion.

14:09 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Beth yw barn Llywodraeth Cymru ar roi'r hawl i fynediad i dir er mwyn rheoli rhywogaethau goresgynnol estron? A yw'n fwriad gan y Llywodraeth i gynnwys unrhyw ystyriaethau o gwmpas y mater hwn fel rhan o'r Bil amgylchedd?

What is the Welsh Government's view on the right of access to land in order to manage alien invasive species? Does the Government intend to include any consideration of this matter as part of the environment Bill?

14:09 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n dal i ddatblygu'r Bil amgylchedd. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ar hwnnw yn yr hydref. Os oes gennych awgrym yr hoffech ei wneud ar hynny, byddwn yn croesawu pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf gydag ef.

I am still working on developing the environment Bill. I will be making a statement on it in the autumn. If you have any suggestions that you would like to make on that, I would be grateful if you could write to me.

Hollti Hydrolig

Hydraulic Fracturing

14:10 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

11. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi unrhyw fewnbwn i gynigion ar gyfer hollti hydrolig ym Merthyr Mawr? OAQ(4)0021(NRF)

11. Has the Welsh Government had any input into proposals for hydraulic fracturing at Merthyr Mawr? OAQ(4)0021(NRF)

14:10 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer hollti hydrolig ym Merthyr Mawr. Rydym yn deall bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ystyried cais cynllunio sy'n gofyn am ganiatâd i ddrilio twll arbrofol ar dir ym Merthyr Mawr er mwyn gweld a oes nwy yno. Yn ôl y cais, ni fydd hollti hydrolig yn rhan o'r gwaith hwn.

I am not aware of any proposals for hydraulic fracturing at Merthyr Mawr. We understand that Bridgend County Borough Council is considering a planning application for permission to drill an exploratory borehole to test for gas on land in Merthyr Mawr. The application states that hydraulic fracturing is not involved.

14:10 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am yr eglurhad hwnnw. Dyna'r hyn roeddwn yn siarad amdano, sef yr hollti arbrofol. Rydym wedi cael cyswllt ag ymgyrchwyr yn yr ardal sydd yn poeni am hyn, yn enwedig gan ei fod yn agos at warchodfa Tywyn Merthyr Mawr. Yn sgîl y ffaith bod hyn o fewn eich portffolio chi, a fydd unrhyw ganllawiau ychwanegol yn cael eu rhoi i'r rhai sy'n ceisio caniatâd cynllunio gan fod y warchodfa hon yn yr ardal?

Thank you for that explanation. That is what I was talking about—exploratory fracturing. We have been contacted by campaigners in the area who are concerned about this, especially given that it is close to the Merthyr Mawr Warren reserve. Given that this is within your portfolio, will any further guidance be provided to those seeking planning permission as a result of the existence of the reserve?

14:11 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rydym eisoes wedi cael y drafodaeth hon o ran cynllunio a hollti hydrolig. Nid oes gennym gynlluniau i gymryd rhan mewn unrhyw ffordd yn y drafodaeth sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

We have already had this discussion with regard to planning and hydrolic fracturing. We have no plans to take part in any way in the discussion currently taking place in Bridgend.

14:11 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, your predecessor may remember my concerns that Natural Resources Wales may have difficulty in balancing its responsibilities to protect heritage environment on one hand, and not preventing the Welsh Government achieve its energy targets on the other. You heard Bethan's question about the situation in Merthyr Mawr. In the absence of clear planning guidance, how well do you think the new body is doing in communicating its responsibilities for environment heritage to local authorities?

Weinidog, efallai y bydd eich rhagflaenydd yn cofio fy mhryderon y gallai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru gael anhawster i gydbwyso ei gyfrifoldebau i ddiogelu amgylchedd treftadaeth ar y naill law, a pheidio ag atal Llywodraeth Cymru rhag cyflawni ei thargedau ynni ar y llaw arall. Clywsoch gwestiwn Bethan ynghylch y sefyllfa ym Merthyr Mawr. Yn absenoldeb canllawiau cynllunio clir, pa mor dda y mae'r corff newydd yn ei wneud yn eich barn chi o ran cyfleu ei gyfrifoldebau am dreftadaeth yr amgylchedd i awdurdodau lleol?

14:11

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I disagree that there is any difficulty with planning guidance currently available to NRW, and no-one in NRW has made that point to me. I am confident that NRW has the ability to balance all its responsibilities in the way that this Government has sought and asked it to balance them.

Anghytunaf fod unrhyw anhawster o ran y canllawiau cynllunio sydd ar gael i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar hyn o bryd, ac nid oes neb yn y sefydliad hwnnw wedi crybwyll hynny wrthyf. Rwy’n hyderus bod gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru y gallu i gydbwyso ei holl gyfrifoldebau yn y ffordd y mae’r Llywodraeth hon wedi gofyn iddo wneud.

Costau Ynni

Energy Costs

14:12

Vaughan Gething Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am drafodaethau y mae wedi eu cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar gostau ynni yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0024(NRF)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on discussions he has had with the UK Government on energy costs in Wales? OAQ(4)0024(NRF)

14:12

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I speak to the United Kingdom Government on a range of issues, including energy matters. Although fuel prices and the regulation of the energy market are not devolved, we provide support to businesses, communities and householders to reduce the energy that they use through our funding for the Energy Saving Trust and the Carbon Trust.

Rwy’n siarad â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch ystod o faterion, gan gynnwys materion ynni. Er nad yw prisiau tanwydd a rheoleiddio’r farchnad ynni wedi’u datganoli, rydym yn rhoi cymorth i fusnesau, cymunedau a deiliaid cartrefi i leihau’r ynni y maent yn ei ddefnyddio drwy ein cyllid ar gyfer yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni a’r Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon.

14:12

Vaughan Gething Bywgraffiad Biography

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You will be aware that high energy costs are a real and continuing factor in Wales for business and domestic customers compared with other parts of the United Kingdom. Cardiff was recently identified as the most expensive city for energy costs across the UK. That is partly driven by a lack of switching and transmission costs, but are you aware of the UK general taxpayer subsidy to deal with high energy costs in the north of Scotland? Will you discuss this particular issue with UK Government colleagues, along with the potential for addressing the continuing levels of high energy costs in Wales?

Gwyddoch fod costau ynni uchel yn ffactor gwirioneddol a pharhaus yng Nghymru i fusnesau a chwsmeriaid domestig o gymharu â rhannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig. Nodwyd yn ddiweddar mai Caerdydd yw’r ddinas drutaf yn y DU o ran costau ynni. Mae hynny’n rhannol oherwydd diffyg newid darparwr a chostau trawsyrru, ond a wyddoch am y cymhorthdal cyffredinol i drethdalwyr yn y DU i ddelio â chostau ynni uchel yng ngogledd yr Alban? A fyddwch yn trafod y mater penodol hwn â chyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth y DU, ynghyd â’r potensial i fynd i’r afael â chostau ynni uchel parhaus yng Nghymru?

14:13

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am aware of the two schemes that operate in the north of Scotland. Those schemes operate in the north of Scotland because of the significantly increased costs of providing grid facilities for people in very remote and isolated parts of Scotland and the UK. Cardiff has the joint second highest electricity prices in the UK—the highest are in Belfast. In terms of where we are at the moment, the sustainability committee in a previous Assembly investigated these matters. It is unfair that the topography of Wales is used as an excuse to charge higher electricity costs in south Wales than elsewhere in the United Kingdom. I hope that Ofgem will continue to review these matters and ensure that we all have access to fair and equal energy—electricity in this case—prices wherever we happen to live in Wales or the rest of the United Kingdom.

Rwy’n ymwybodol o’r ddau gynllun sydd ar waith yng ngogledd yr Alban. Mae’r cynlluniau hynny ar waith yng ngogledd yr Alban oherwydd y costau sylweddol uwch sy’n gysylltiedig â darparu cyfleusterau grid i bobl mewn rhannau anghysbell ac ynysig iawn o’r Alban a’r DU. Caerdydd yw’r ddinas sydd â’r prisiau trydan uchaf namyn un yn y DU—Belfast sydd â’r costau uchaf. O ran ein sefyllfa bresennol, gwnaeth y pwyllgor cynaliadwyedd mewn Cynulliad blaenorol ymchwilio i’r materion hyn. Mae’n annheg bod topograffi Cymru yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel esgus i godi costau trydan uwch yn ne Cymru nag mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Gobeithiaf y bydd Ofgem yn parhau i adolygu’r materion hyn a sicrhau ein bod i gyd yn gallu manteisio ar brisiau ynni teg a chyfartal—trydan yn yr achos hwn—ble bynnag rydym yn digwydd byw yng Nghymru neu weddill y Deyrnas Unedig.

14:14 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

As the Minister will be aware, an interesting part of this issue about higher energy costs in Wales is that the transmission lines in Wales are generally aligned east to west, rather than north to south. That affects the categorisation of Wales as a country, in terms of energy transmission. Minister, you mentioned Ofgem, and although I recognise that this is not necessarily a devolved issue, there are big issues for energy users in Wales. Have you had any discussions with Ofgem, particularly with regard to its recent announcement to break the stranglehold of the big six energy companies, which, along with the Westminster Government's energy Bill, will hopefully reduce energy costs in Wales in the long term?

Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, rhan ddiddorol o'r mater hwn am gostau ynni uwch yng Nghymru yw'r ffaith bod y llinellau trawsyrru yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol yn rhedeg o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin, yn hytrach nag o'r gogledd i'r de. Mae hynny'n effeithio ar y broses o gategoreiddio Cymru fel gwlad, o ran trawsyrru ynni. Weinidog, soniasoch am Ofgem, ac er fy mod yn cydnabod nad yw hyn o reidrwydd yn fater datganoledig, mae materion mawr i ddefnyddwyr ynni yng Nghymru. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gydag Ofgem, yn enwedig o ran ei chyhoeddiad diweddar o'i bwriad i dorri gafael haearnaidd y chwe phrif gwmni ynni, a fydd, gobeithio, ynghyd â Bill ynni Llywodraeth San Steffan, yn lleihau costau ynni yng Nghymru yn yr hirdymor?

14:15 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

I understand the reasoning that has been given by energy companies for the increased electricity prices in Wales. I do not agree with them; I do not think that the topography of Wales is, in any way, an impediment to the provision of fair electricity prices in this country. I do not accept their analysis. I hope that Ofgem will regulate markets in such a way as to ensure that consumers have access to fair prices wherever they happen to live in the United Kingdom.

Deallaf y rhesymau a roddwyd gan gwmnïau ynni dros gynyddu prisiau trydan uwch yng Nghymru. Ni chytunaf â hwy; ni chredaf fod topograffi Cymru, mewn unrhyw ffordd, yn rhwystr i ddarparu prisiau trydan teg yn y wlad hon. Ni dderbyniaf eu dadansoddiad. Gobeithiaf y bydd Ofgem yn rheoleiddio marchnadoedd mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau bod defnyddwyr yn gallu manteisio ar brisiau teg ble bynnag y maent yn digwydd byw yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio

Questions to the Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau 2

Minerals Technical Advice Note 2

14:15 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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1. A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru ddarparu meini prawf clir o ran yr hyn sy'n cyfateb i 'amgylchiadau eithriadol' ar gyfer clustogfeydd, fel y nodir yn MTAN2? OAQ(4)0265(HR)

1. Will the Welsh Government provide clear criteria for what constitutes 'exceptional circumstances' for buffer zones, as laid out in MTAN2? OAQ(4)0265(HR)

14:15 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio / The Minister for Housing and Regeneration

I thank the Member for South Wales West for her question. 'Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal' clearly outlines the factors to be considered in deciding what may constitute 'exceptional circumstances' with regard to the implementation of buffer zones.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru am ei chwestiwn. Mae 'Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau 2: Glo' yn nodi'n glir y ffactorau i'w hystyried wrth benderfynu ar yr hyn a all fod yn gyfystyr ag 'amgylchiadau eithriadol' o ran rhoi clustogfeydd ar waith.

14:16 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, although I am not sure that it is very comprehensive, Minister. We have had four years of planning appeals, court cases and legal arguments over the wording and validity of the buffer zones' inclusion in MTAN 2. I would contend that this suggests that no-one can really say for sure what constitutes 'exceptional circumstances', for example, what constitutes 'economic regeneration' and whether that varies from area to area, from local authority to local authority. Minister, you, your predecessor and your officials have all had time to see and to clarify what is meant by 'exceptional circumstances' for buffer zones, yet you have not done so. Why?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, er nad wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn gynhwysfawr iawn, Weinidog. Rydym wedi cael pedair blynedd o apeliadau cynllunio, achosion llys a dadleuon cyfreithiol ynglŷn â geiriad a dilysrwydd yr hyn a gynhwysir am glustogfeydd yn MTAN 2. Byddwn yn dadlau bod hyn yn awgrymu na all neb ddweud yn sicr beth yw 'amgylchiadau eithriadol', er enghraifft, beth yw 'adfywio economaidd' ac a yw hynny'n amrywio o ardal i ardal, o awdurdod lleol i awdurdod lleol. Weinidog, rydych chi, eich rhagflaenydd a'ch swyddogion i gyd wedi cael amser i weld ac i egluro beth a olygir gan 'amgylchiadau eithriadol' ar gyfer clustogfeydd, ond nid ydych wedi gwneud hynny. Pam?

14:16 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the Member's question. The fact that I have been in position for about nine weeks has given me an opportunity to read through copious amounts of technical advice notes, including MTAN 2. The coal MTAN was developed in association with technical advisory groups, which included representatives of coalfield communities and environmental groups, and was informed by independent research. I believe that MTAN 2 is appropriate and gives clear opportunity and instruction around the buffer zones of 500m.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod. Mae'r ffaith fy mod wedi bod yn fy swydd ers tua naw wythnos wedi rhoi cyfle imi ddarllen drwy bentwr o nodiadau cyngor technegol, gan gynnwys MTAN 2. Cafodd y MTAN ynglŷn â glo ei ddatblygu ar y cyd â grwpiau cynghori technegol, a oedd yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o gymunedau glofaol a grwpiau amgylcheddol, a chafodd ei lywio gan ymchwil annibynnol. Credaf fod MTAN 2 yn briodol ac yn rhoi cyfle a chyfarwyddyd clir ynghylch clustogfeydd o 500m.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:17 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, in the case of Varteg hill, there appear to be no exceptional circumstances that would justify opencasting, not just within the buffer zone of 500m, but some 100m from a primary school and houses. As you know, everyone involved, including me, is desperate to see the planning inspector's report so that we can try to understand what seems to be strange reasoning in this case. As you know, I have referred this case to the Information Commissioner. May I ask again today whether you will consider releasing this vital report?

Weinidog, yn achos bryn y Farteg, ymddengys nad oes unrhyw amgylchiadau eithriadol a fyddai'n cyfiawnhau cloddio brig, nid yn unig o fewn y glustogfa o 500m, ond tua 100m o ysgol gynradd a thai. Fel y gwyddoch, mae pawb dan sylw, gan fy nghynnwys fi fy hun, yn awyddus iawn i weld adroddiad yr arolygydd cynllunio fel y gallwn geisio deall yr hyn sy'n ymddangos yn rhesymu rhyfedd yn yr achos hwn. Fel y gwyddoch, rwyf wedi cyfeirio'r achos at y Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth. A gaf ofyn eto heddiw a fyddwch yn ystyried cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hollbwysig hwn?

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14:17 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member continues to be a champion for her community, and I wish her great luck and success in that. However, she will also be aware that I am unable to make any reference to any open decisions on planning that are currently with me.

Mae'r Aelod yn parhau i amddiffyn ei chymuned, a dymunaf bob lwc a llwyddiant mawr iddi yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, bydd hefyd yn ymwybodol na allaf gyfeirio at unrhyw benderfyniadau agored ar gynllunio sydd ger fy mron ar hyn o bryd.

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14:18 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will recall yesterday that in Plenary the First Minister, referring to MTAN 2, outlined how his Government should see that planning guidance is observed and followed more closely. You will be aware that your predecessor indicated that he was minded to approve the planning appeal for opencast mining at Varteg, where coal is to be extracted within 100m of homes and a school. Are you as Minister going to see that planning guidance is more closely observed?

Weinidog, byddwch yn cofio ddoe fod y Prif Weinidog yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, wrth gyfeirio at MTAN 2, wedi amlinellu sut y dylai ei Lywodraeth sicrhau bod y canllawiau cynllunio hynny yn cael eu dilyn yn fanylach. Byddwch yn ymwybodol i'ch rhagflaenydd nodi ei fod yn ystyried cymeradwyo apêl cynllunio ar gyfer cloddio glo brig yn y Farteg, lle y bydd glo yn cael ei dynnu o fewn 100m i gartrefi ac ysgol. A fyddwch chi fel Gweinidog yn sicrhau bod y canllawiau cynllunio hynny yn cael eu dilyn yn fanylach?

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14:18 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I believe that planning guidance is observed across my portfolio. As I said before, Presiding Officer, I am unable to make a comment on open and live planning applications.

Credaf fod canllawiau cynllunio yn cael eu dilyn ar draws fy mhortffolio. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, Lywydd, ni allaf wneud sylwadau ar geisiadau cynllunio agored a byw.

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Rhentu Cartrefi

Renting Homes

14:18 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i wella'r trefniadau ar gyfer rhentu cartrefi yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0268(HR)

2. Will the Minister outline what steps the Welsh Government is taking to improve the arrangements for renting homes in Wales? OAQ(4)0268(HR)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:18 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the question from the Clwyd South Member. Last month, I published a White Paper that sets out the Welsh Government's plans for tenancy reform. The proposals will deliver a simpler and fairer legal framework for renting a home, whether from a social housing organisation or a private landlord. They will benefit tenants and landlords alike.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn gan yr Aelod dros De Clwyd. Fis diwethaf, cyhoeddais Bapur Gwyn sy'n amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer diwygio tenantiaeth. Bydd y cynigion yn darparu fframwaith cyfreithiol symlach a thecach ar gyfer rhentu cartref, boed hynny oddi wrth sefydliad tai cymdeithasol neu landlord preifat. Byddant o fudd i denantiaid a landlordiaid fel ei gilydd.

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14:19 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Current housing law in relation to joint tenancy arrangements can sometimes present real difficulties for people suffering from domestic abuse. As I am sure that you are aware, individuals often have difficulty in getting violent partners evicted because they cannot get consent to remove them from joint tenancy arrangements. When this happens, often the only way forward for someone suffering from domestic abuse is to make themselves intentionally homeless. Minister, will you ensure that any renting Bill that the Welsh Government brings forward in this Assembly deals with this difficult position and gives strong protection to those in a joint tenancy arrangement seeking the eviction of an abusive partner?

Gall y gyfraith bresennol ym maes tai o ran trefniadau cyd-denantiaeth weithiau achosi anawsterau gwirioneddol i bobl sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad i gam-drin domestig. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr gennyf, mae unigolion yn aml yn ei chael hi'n anodd i droi allan bartneriaid treisgar gan na allant gael caniatâd i dynnu eu henwau oddi ar gyd-denantiaeth. Pan fydd hyn yn digwydd, yn aml yr unig ffordd ymlaen i rywun sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad ii gam-drin yn y cartref yw gwneud eu hunain yn ddigartref yn fwriadol. Weinidog, a wnewch chi sicrhau y bydd unrhyw Fil rhentu a gyflwynir gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn y Cynulliad hwn yn ymdrin â'r sefyllfa anodd hon ac yn rhoi diogelwch cadarn i'r rhai mewn trefniant cyd-denantiaeth sy'n ceisio troi allan bartner sy'n cam-drin?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for his important question. I can be very clear and confirm my commitment, and the Welsh Government's commitment, to do more to help the victims of domestic abuse across Wales. The current housing law on tenancies held on a joint basis is weak and the White Paper will, I hope, develop new proposals to support the victims of domestic abuse, wherever they are in Wales.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn pwysig. Gallaf fod yn glir iawn a chadarnhau fy ymrwymiad, ac ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru, i wneud mwy i helpu dioddefwyr cam-drin domestig ledled Cymru. Mae'r gyfraith tai bresennol ynglŷn â chyd-denantiaethau yn wan a bydd y Papur Gwyn, gobeithio, yn datblygu cynigion newydd i gefnogi dioddefwyr cam-drin domestig, lle bynnag y maent yn byw yng Nghymru.

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14:20 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

On 20 May, you spoke at the Welsh landlord open day. After you had left, the director for Wales at the Residential Landlords Association, Douglas Haig, also gave a speech. Will you engage with Mr Haig regarding his comments in that speech? He said that, at the moment, the legislation being proposed is on the basis of poor housing and dissatisfaction, which I am sure that you would agree with, but he also said that 84% of tenants in the private rented sector say that they are satisfied with their accommodation, compared to 80% in the social sector. He said that they want bad landlords and criminal landlords out as much as tenants and politicians do, and that there is a need to be harsh with them. He also said that there are over 100 pieces of statutory legislation and over 400 regulations governing property, and that we do not need more, just implementation that works and, if possible, for it to be simplified.

Ar 20 Mai, bu ichi siarad yn y diwrnod agored i landlordiaid Cymru. Ar ôl ichi adael, rhoddodd cyfarwyddwr Cymru o Gymdeithas y Landlordiaid Preswyl, Douglas Haig, araith hefyd. A wnewch chi gysylltu â Mr Haig ynghylch ei sylwadau yn yr araith honno? Dywedodd fod y ddeddfwriaeth, sy'n cael ei chynnig ar hyn o bryd, yn seiliedig ar dai gwael ac anfodlonrwydd, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno â hynny, ond dywedodd hefyd fod 84% o denantiaid yn y sector rhentu preifat yn dweud eu bod yn fodlon ar eu llety, o gymharu ag 80% yn y sector cymdeithasol. Dywedodd eu bod am gael gwared ar landlordiaid gwael a landlordiaid sy'n torri'r gyfraith cymaint â thenantiaid a gwleidyddion, a bod angen eu trin yn llym. Dywedodd hefyd fod dros 100 o ddarnau o ddeddfwriaeth statudol a thros 400 o reoliadau yn rheoli eiddo, ac nad oes angen mwy arnom, dim ond camau gweithredu sy'n gweithio ac, os oes modd, eu symleiddio.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

If the current legislation worked, we would not be put in the position where we have to introduce new legislation. I am familiar with the comments made by the person to whom the Member refers, and I wish to engage with him and the sector in terms of dealing with the new legislation that is coming to the forefront in Wales.

Pe bai'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn gweithio, ni fyddem mewn sefyllfa lle mae'n rhaid inni gyflwyno deddfwriaeth newydd. Rwy'n gyfarwydd â'r sylwadau a wnaed gan yr unigolyn y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio ato, a hoffwn ymgysylltu ag ef a'r sector o ran ymdrin â'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd sy'n dod i'r amlwg yng Nghymru.

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14:21 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Welsh Liberal Democrats' spokesperson, Peter Black.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Peter Black.

14:21 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, in an earlier White Paper issued by your predecessor, the Government proposed to look at licensing letting agents and all privately rented homes across Wales. In the nine weeks that you have now been in post, have you had a chance to consider whether you wish to carry that proposal forward to the housing Bill that is due later this year?

Weinidog, mewn Papur Gwyn cynharach a gyhoeddwyd gan eich rhagflaenydd, cynigiodd y Llywodraeth y byddai'n ystyried trwyddedu asiantau gosod a phob cartref sy'n cael ei rentu'n breifat ledled Cymru. Yn y naw wythnos ers ichi fod yn eich swydd, a ydych wedi cael cyfle i ystyried pa un a ydych am gynnwys y cynnig hwnnw yn y Bil tai y bwriedir ei gyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach eleni?

14:22 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, of course. I am grateful for the Member's question, and I am seriously considering taking that forward.

Ydw, wrth gwrs. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod, ac rwyf o ddifrif yn ystyried gweithredu ar hynny.

14:22 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. In my discussions with private landlords, many of them acknowledged the need to ensure that the good landlords are helped and that the bad landlords are taken out of the sector if at all possible. However, they have highlighted, in particular, that the need to licence letting agencies is a much higher priority in terms of how you roll that out. So, when you come to consider how you will introduce this, will you consider looking at prioritising the licensing of letting agents as a first step, before you move on to licensing the rest of the private rented sector?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn fy nhrafodaethau gyda landlordiaid preifat, cydnabu llawer ohonynt fod angen sicrhau bod y landlordiaid da yn cael cymorth a'n bod yn cael gwared ar y landlordiaid gwael yn y sector os oes modd. Fodd bynnag, maent wedi tynnu sylw, yn benodol, at y ffaith bod yr angen i drwyddedu asiantaethau gosod yn flaenoriaeth lawer uwch o ran sut rydych yn cyflwyno hynny. Felly, pan fyddwch yn ystyried sut y byddwch yn cyflwyno hyn, a wnewch chi ystyried blaenoriaethu trwyddedu asiantau gosod fel cam cyntaf, cyn ichi symud ymlaen i drwyddedu gweddill y sector rhentu preifat?

14:22 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I take the Member's comments on board and will give that some further consideration. I share his concern about ensuring that there are no loopholes enabling bad landlords to use letting agents on their behalf. It is something that I am considering working through into the new legislative framework, and I will consider his comments seriously.

Derbyniaf sylwadau'r Aelod a byddaf yn eu hystyried ymhellach. Rhannaf ei bryder ynghylch sicrhau nad oes unrhyw fylchau a fydd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i landlordiaid gwael ddefnyddio asiantau gosod ar eu rhan. Mae'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ystyried ei gynnwys yn y fframwaith deddfwriaethol newydd, a byddaf yn ystyried ei sylwadau o ddifrif.

14:23 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you are aware that the private rented sector will come under increased pressure and scrutiny as a knock-on impact of the bedroom tax, as people are forced to move and exchange accommodation. Are you aware of reports this week that highlight that one London authority has seen a 63.5% increase in public housing costs as a result of the bedroom tax; and have you undertaken an assessment of the likely increase in costs here to the public purse, in addition to the very real human costs that will be paid?

Weinidog, fe wyddoch y bydd y sector rhentu preifat yn dod o dan bwysau a chraffu cynyddol fel un o ganlyniadau'r dreth ystafell wely, wrth i bobl gael eu gorfodi i symud a chyfnewid llety. A ydych yn ymwybodol o adroddiadau yr wythnos hon sy'n nodi bod un awdurdod yn Llundain wedi wynebu cynnydd o 63.5% mewn costau tai cyhoeddus o ganlyniad i'r dreth ystafell wely; ac a ydych wedi cynnal asesiad o'r cynnydd tebygol mewn costau yma o ran arian cyhoeddus, yn ychwanegol at y costau dynol real iawn?

14:23 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are looking at the implications of welfare reform across all sectors of Welsh Government. Of course, I recognise the issues of the displacement of people from the public sector into the private sector. I value the contribution that the private sector landlords bring to the forefront in supporting housing accommodation, but it is a question of balance, of making sure that there is good-quality accommodation for the most vulnerable in our communities in the most appropriate pricing range. It is something that we will consider in the legislation as we move forward.

Rydym yn ystyried goblygiadau diwygio lles ym mhob sector o Lywodraeth Cymru. Wrth gwrs, cydnabyddaf y problemau sy'n codi wrth symud pobl o'r sector cyhoeddus i'r sector preifat. Gwerthfawrogaf gyfraniad y landlordiaid yn y sector preifat i gefnogi llety tai, ond mae'n fater o gydbwysedd, o sicrhau bod llety o safon dda i'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymunedau am y prisiau mwyaf priodol. Mae'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn ei ystyried yn y ddeddfwriaeth wrth inni symud ymlaen.

Bil Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol, Troseddau a Phlismona

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill

14:24 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ymgynghoriadau â Llywodraeth y DU ar Ran 5 o'r Bil Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol, Troseddau a Phlismona mewn perthynas â thai yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0269(HR)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on consultations with the UK Government on Part 5 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill in relation to housing in Wales? OAQ(4)0269(HR)

14:24 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Over the past two years, Welsh Government officials have been in touch with both policy and legal officials in the Department for Communities and Local Government about the housing elements of the Bill. Tackling anti-social behaviour is one of my priorities.

Dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â swyddogion polisi a swyddogion cyfreithiol yn yr Adran Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol ynglŷn â'r elfennau o'r Bil sy'n ymwneud â thai. Mae mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn un o'm prif flaenoriaethau.

14:24 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister, for that response. The 'prohibited conduct' term set out in the Minister's excellent 'Renting Homes' White Paper, which can lead to discretionary possession orders, focuses on anti-social behaviour within the locality of the tenant perpetrator. Does the Minister envisage an enhanced role for the use of possession orders on the grounds of anti-social behaviour outside the perpetrator's locality, or, as is envisaged in the UK Bill, at the scene of a riot?

Diolch, Weinidog, am yr ymateb hwnnw. Mae'r term 'ymddygiad gwaharddedig' a nodir ym Mhapur Gwyn ardderchog y Gweinidog, 'Rhentu Cartrefi', a all arwain at orchmynion ildio meddiant dewisol, yn canolbwyntio ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol o fewn ardal leol y tenant sy'n troseddu. A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhagweld rôl ehangach i orchmynion ildio meddiant ar sail ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol y tu allan i ardal y troseddwr, neu, fel y rhagwelir ym Mil y DU, mewn man lle mae terfysg?

14:25 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for her important question. In line with previous announcements that I have made, we do not propose to introduce possession orders on the grounds of anti-social behaviour at the scene of a riot. However, the proposals in the 'Renting Homes' White Paper focus on ensuring that the anti-social behaviour of a minority of households does not cause nuisance or worry for their neighbours.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn pwysig. Yn unol â chyhoeddiadau blaenorol yr wyf wedi'u gwneud, nid ydym yn bwriadu cyflwyno gorchmynion ildio meddiant ar sail ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mewn man lle mae terfysg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn 'Rhentu Cartrefi' yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau nad yw ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol lleiafrif o aelwydydd yn achosi niwsans na gofid i'w cymdogion.

14:25 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I hope you agree that the offences that give rise to the grounds for absolute possession under Part 5 of the new Bill are very serious indeed, although tenants will still have substantial protection under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the convention, as well as a statutory right of appeal. Under the Bill, Welsh Ministers, as well as the Secretary of State, will have the power to add or remove crimes from the list that give rise to grounds for repossession. Can you foresee that you might wish to do either unilaterally?

Weinidog, gobeithio y byddwch yn cytuno bod y troseddau sy'n arwain at y seiliau dros ildio meddiant llwyr o dan Ran 5 o'r Bil newydd yn ddifrifol iawn mewn gwirionedd, er y bydd tenantiaid yn dal i gael cryn ddiogelwch o dan Ddeddf Hawliau Dynol 1998 a'r confensiwn, yn ogystal â hawl statudol i apelio. O dan y Bil, bydd Gweinidogion Cymru, yn ogystal â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, yn cael y pŵer i ychwanegu neu ddileu troseddau o'r rhestr sy'n arwain at seiliau dros adfeddiannu. A allwch ragweld y byddech am wneud y naill neu'r llall yn unochrog?

14:26 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It would be nice to have that conversation at some point.

Byddai'n braf cael y sgwrs honno rywbryd.

14:26 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

14:26 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, a fyddech yn derbyn bod egwyddor sylfaenol yn y fan hon, sef bod cyfundrefn cyfiawnder troseddol ar y naill law a pholisi tai ar y llaw arall, ac os ydym yn dechrau cymysgu'r ddau, mae perygl gwirioneddol y bydd gweithredu a fydd yn tanseilio hawliau pobl sy'n denantiaid mewn tai?

Minister, a fyddech in admission that egwyddor services in anrh fan y, FfEY Bod cyfundrefn cyfiawnder troseddol on the Naill gyfraith pholisi tai on y llaw Arall, and if we are Dechrau cymysgu'r Ddau, our vulnerable gwirioneddol magistrates Action in a Fydd tanseilio Hawliau Pobl who in denantiaid tai?

14:26 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member raises an interesting point. Of course, the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill is extensive and complex. The issues of chaotic behaviour, be it in the home or in general, need to be addressed. My remit is to manage housing in Wales, and the part of the Bill that I am concerned with is the housing policy element and where we can deal with families or individuals whose behaviour is of a chaotic nature that is disturbing the wider community.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi pwynt diddorol. Wrth gwrs, mae'r Bil Ymddygiad, Gwrthgymdeithasol, Troseddau a Phlismona yn helaeth ac yn gymhleth. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â phroblemau ymddygiad anhrefnus, boed yn y cartref neu'n gyffredinol. Fy nghylch gwaith yw rheoli tai yng Nghymru, a'r rhan o'r Bil yr wyf yn rhoi sylw iddi yw'r elfen sy'n ymwneud â pholisi tai a lle y gallwn ddelio â theuluoedd neu unigolion y mae eu hymddygiad o natur anhrefnus sy'n tarfu ar y gymuned ehangach.

14:27 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am yr ateb, Weinidog, ac yn falch iawn eich bod chi'n mynd i ddiogelu hawliau tenantiaid. A gaf ddychwelyd at y cwestiwn a ofynnwyd gan Peter Black yn gynharach am ddeddfwriaeth ynglŷn â chofrestru landlordiaid ac asiantaethau gosod? Pa drafodaethau a ydych chi wedi eu cael, Weinidog, â llefaryddion y gwrthbleidiau ar y mater hwn? Rwy'n siŵr eich bod chi'n dra ymwybodol o'r ffaith na allwch sicrhau y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn mynd drwy'r lle hwn heb fod gennych gefnogaeth y gwrthbleidiau.

I am grateful for the answer, Minister, and I am very pleased that you are going to safeguard the rights of tenants. May I return to the question that Peter Black asked earlier about legislation to register landlords and letting agencies? What discussions have you had, Minister, with the spokespeople of the opposition parties on this issue? I am sure that you are quite aware of the fact that you cannot ensure that this legislation will progress through this place without the support of the opposition parties.

14:27 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Of course, and as the Member will know from legislation previously taken through this Chamber, I have always sought to engage opposition Members, and I will certainly seek to do that in future.

Wrth gwrs, ac fel y bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o ddeddfwriaeth a gyflwynwyd yn flaenorol drwy'r Siambr hon, rwyf bob amser wedi ceisio ymgysylltu ag Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, a byddaf yn sicr yn ceisio gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol.

Tai Fforddiadwy

Affordable Housing

14:28 **Ann Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am adeiladu tai fforddiadwy yn Nyffryn Clwyd? OAQ(4)0262(HR)

4. Will the Minister make a statement on the construction of affordable housing in the Vale of Clwyd? OAQ(4)0262(HR)

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:28 **Carl Sargeant** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I thank the Member for her question. Our priorities for new housing supply across Wales are to provide more homes, more affordable homes, homes of a better quality and to deliver housing that meets the needs of people in the Vale of Clwyd.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn. Ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer cyflenwad tai newydd ledled Cymru yw darparu mwy o gartrefi, cartrefi mwy fforddiadwy, cartrefi o ansawdd gwell a darparu tai sy'n diwallu anghenion pobl yn Nyffryn Clwyd.

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:28 **Ann Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Thank you very much for that, Minister. Of course, you will know that the addition of sprinklers to all new homes built will make those houses affordable to all families, in that they will not lose their lives. You will know that I have been having a debate with both the Secretary of State for Wales and the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Eric Pickles. Both are quoting something in the region of £11,000 as the cost of a sprinkler system. Now, Brandon Lewis, the Minister with responsibility for fire, quotes what I think is a responsible figure of £2,000 to £3,000. However, the Secretary of State for communities, Eric Pickles, in 2002, appeared to want to have sprinklers fitted in all premises in his constituency and he quoted a much lower figure. Is it not hypocritical of the Secretary of State for communities to want to change his mind now that he is in Government?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Wrth gwrs, byddwch yn gwybod y bydd ychwanegu systemau chwistrellu at bob cartref newydd a adeiledir yn gwneud y tai hynny yn fforddiadwy i bob teulu, yn yr ystyr na fyddant yn colli eu bywydau. Fe wyddoch fy mod wedi bod yn cael dadl gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol, Eric Pickles. Mae'r ddau yn sôn am oddeutu £11,000 fel cost system chwistrellu. Bellach, mae Brandon Lewis, y Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros dân, yn sôn am £2,000 i £3,000, sy'n ffigur cyfrifol, yn fy marn i. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros gymunedau, Eric Pickles, yn 2002, am i systemau chwistrellu gael eu gosod ym mhob eiddo yn ei etholaeth a soniodd am ffigur llawer is. Onid yw'n rhagrithiol bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros gymunedau am newid ei feddwl gan ei fod mewn grym bellach?

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

14:29 **Carl Sargeant** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

I am very grateful for the Member's question. Of course, I recognise her keenness to ensure that the cross-party support for the decision of the Assembly to introduce sprinklers into domestic properties will be something that I will pursue. I am grateful to the Member for giving me the opportunity to set the record straight. It was clear only the other week, when the Member had the Secretary of State on the ropes, as you may say, that there was concern that he wanted to roll out the big guns in his defence. The Member made reference to the Conservative Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Eric Pickles. Let us ensure that the Chamber is fully aware of the support that Eric Pickles had for this not so long ago. However, he now seems to have misplaced his memory of what he said then. He said at the time that the facts show that

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am gwestiwn yr Aelod. Wrth gwrs, rwy'n cydnabod ei hawydd i sicrhau y bydd y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i benderfyniad y Cynulliad i gyflwyno systemau chwistrellu mewn eiddo domestig yn rhywbeth y byddaf yn ei cheisio. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am roi cyfle imi nodi'r ffeithiau. Roedd yn amlwg dim ond yr wythnos o'r blaen, pan oedd yr Aelod yn trechu'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, fel petai, bod pryder ei fod am droi at y gynnau mawr i'w amddiffyn. Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Ceidwadol dros Gymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol, Eric Pickles. Gadewch inni sicrhau bod y Siambr yn gwbl ymwybodol o gefnogaeth Eric Pickles i hyn ychydig amser yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys iddo bellach anghofio'r hyn a ddywedodd bryd hynny. Dywedodd ar y pryd fod y ffeithiau yn dangos

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'many of the deaths that occur in residential fires could be prevented if a domestic sprinkler system was in operation'

y gallai llawer o'r marwolaethau sy'n digwydd mewn tanau preswyl gael eu hatal pe bai system chwistrellu yn y cartref ar waith

and that

a

'The cost of these units is relatively low but time after time it has been proved that domestic sprinkler systems can save lives and that is a price worth paying.'

bod cost yr unedau hyn yn gymharol isel ond dro ar ôl tro profwyd y gall systemau chwistrellu yn y cartref arbed bywydau, ac mae hynny yn bris gwerth ei dalu.

Only the other month, it was a very different story from what he was saying last week. Perhaps it is another policy u-turn by the UK Government.

Dim ond fis yn ôl, roedd yn stori wahanol iawn i'r hyn yr oedd yn ei ddweud yr wythnos diwethaf. Efallai mai tro pedol arall gan Lywodraeth y DU ydyw o ran polisi.

14:30 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, will you join me in commending the excellent work that is being carried out at the Woodland Skills Centre at Bodfari in Denbighshire, which has trialled the construction of a building, using local timber, that could be an affordable two or three-bedroomed home and which has cost just £60,000? Given that that is a fraction of the cost of traditional bricks and mortar construction, and that it conforms to the highest building standards, do you agree that far more needs to be done to promote this type of construction, which could bring huge benefits to Wales?

Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i ganmol y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei wneud yn y Ganolfan Sgiliau Coetir ym Modfari yn Sir Ddinbych, sydd wedi treialu'r gwaith o godi adeilad, gan ddefnyddio pren lleol, a allai fod yn gartref dwy neu dair ystafell wely fforddiadwy ac sydd wedi costio dim ond £60,000? O ystyried bod hynny ond yn ffracsiwn o gost adeilad brics a morter traddodiadol, a'i fod yn cydymffurfio â'r safonau adeiladu uchaf, a ydych yn cytuno bod angen gwneud llawer mwy i hyrwyddo'r math hwn o adeiladu, a allai ddod â manteision enfawr i Gymru?

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14:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am not familiar with the project. However, if the Member wishes to write to me, and invite me to go to see these buildings, I would seriously consider that within my diary commitments.

Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r prosiect. Fodd bynnag, os hoffai'r Aelod ysgrifennu ataf, a'm gwahodd i fynd i weld yr adeiladau hyn, byddwn yn ystyried hynny o ddifrif, o fewn fy ymrwymiadau dyddiadur.

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14:31 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rydym yn ymwybodol iawn o'r angen dybryd am dai fforddiadwy yn Nyffryn Clwyd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, bod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn ddiweddar wedi gorfod gostwng y canran o dai fforddiadwy yn ei gynllun datblygu lleol o 30% i 10%. A yw hynny'n dderbyniol yn eich barn chi?

We are very aware of the great need for affordable houses in the Vale of Clwyd. However, I am sure that you will be aware, Minister, that Denbighshire County Council has recently had to reduce the percentage of affordable houses in its local development plan from 30% to 10%. Is that acceptable in your opinion?

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14:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I understand that Denbighshire council's LDP planning process is in the six-week consultation process. I am not able to comment on it, as I may have to make a decision on it in the future.

Caf ar ddeall bod proses gynllunio CDLl Sir Ddinbych yn destun ymgynghoriad chwe wythnos. Ni allaf wneud sylwadau ar hynny, oherwydd efallai y bydd yn rhaid imi wneud penderfyniad ar hyn yn y dyfodol.

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Rhent Awdurdodau Lleol

Local Authority Rent Areas

14:32 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefel ôl-ddyledion rhent awdurdodau lleol yn Nwyrain De Cymru? OAQ(4)0260(HR)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the level of local authority rent arrears in South Wales East? OAQ(4)0260(HR)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for South Wales East for his question. At the end of March 2013, tenants of Caerphilly County Borough Council, which is one of the local authorities in his constituency area, and which still owns its housing stock, had rent arrears that represented 1.76% of the total rent owed.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru am ei gwestiwn. Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth 2013, roedd gan denantiaid Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, sef un o'r awdurdodau lleol yn ei ardal etholaeth, ac sy'n dal i fod yn berchen ar ei stoc tai, ôl-ddyledion rhent a oedd yn cyfrif am 1.76% o gyfanswm y rhent a oedd yn ddyledus.

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14:32 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much, Minister. The latest figures reveal that the number of tenancies in arrears varies from 1,804 in Blaenau Gwent to 1,852 in Merthyr Tydfil to 6,620 in Caerphilly. What studies has the Welsh Government made to discover the reasons for such a wide variance in these figures between local authorities in South Wales East?

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Weinidog. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod nifer y tenantiaethau sydd mewn ôl-ddyledion yn amrywio o 1,804 ym Mlaenau Gwent i 1,852 ym Merthyr Tudful i 6,620 yng Nghaerffili. Pa astudiaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u gwneud i ganfod y rhesymau dros amrywiaeth eang o'r fath yn y ffigurau rhwng awdurdodau lleol yn Nwyrain De Cymru?

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14:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the Member's openness and for giving me the opportunity to respond to him on the deficit that many of the constituents he represents are facing. Many of the debts that they are now in are a result of his UK Government bringing in the Welfare Reform Act 2012, which is putting added pressure on households in terms of an inability to pay their bills. The Member may wish to take back to his leader in London the point that the impact of his decisions on Wales is quite catastrophic.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am fod yn agored ac am roi'r cyfle imi ymateb iddo ynglyn â'r diffyg sydd gan lawer o'r etholwyr y mae'n eu cynrychioli. Mae llawer o'r dyledion sydd ganddynt erbyn hyn yn ganlyniad i benderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno Deddf Diwygio Lles 2012, sy'n rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar aelwydydd o ran anallu i dalu eu biliau. Efallai y bydd yr Aelod am sôn wrth ei arweinydd yn Llundain bod effaith ei benderfyniadau ar Gymru yn gwbl drychinebus.

14:33 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As you say, Minister, the effect is catastrophic. As you know, tenants in Torfaen have been particularly hard hit by the bedroom tax, with a significant number of tenants already in arrears as a result of this tax, which was introduced just in April. I know that you are committed to doing what you can to mitigate the effect of these pernicious reforms, but what specific steps are you taking to monitor the effect of arrears that have been caused specifically by the bedroom tax?

Fel y dywedwch, Weinidog, mae'r effaith yn drychinebus. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r dreth ystafell wely wedi effeithio'n arbennig o wael ar denantiaid yn Nhorfaen, gyda nifer sylweddol o denantiaid eisoes mewn dyled o ganlyniad i'r dreth hon, a gyflwynwyd ym mis Ebrill. Gwn eich bod wedi ymrwymo i wneud yr hyn a allwch i liniaru effaith y diwygiadau niweidiol hyn, ond pa gamau penodol yr ydych yn eu cymryd i fonitro effaith ôl-ddyledion a achoswyd yn benodol gan y dreth ystafell wely?

14:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We are doing some monitoring of the effects of the bedroom tax with local authorities across Wales. I have already written to Lord Freud on the matter of direct payments et cetera. I hope that the Government will reconsider allowing tenants, where they wish, to have payments made directly to the landlord. We have seen the effects in Torfaen in a pilot scheme, which was based on the most able to manage their funding. A sevenfold increase in debt is not appropriate, and, hopefully, the UK Government will take that on board.

Rydym yn ymgymryd â rhywfaint o waith i fonitro effaith y dreth ystafell wely gydag awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru. Rwyf eisoes wedi ysgrifennu at yr Arglwydd Freud ynglyn â thaliadau uniongyrchol ac ati. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ailystyried caniatáu i denantiaid, os dymunant, drefnu i daliadau gael eu gwneud yn uniongyrchol i'r landlord. Rydym wedi gweld effeithiau cynllun peilot yn Nhorfaen, a oedd yn seiliedig ar y rhai mwyaf galluog i reoli eu cyllid. Nid yw cynnydd seithplyg mewn dyled yn briodol, a, gobeithio, bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn ystyried hynny.

14:34 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you are indeed correct to say that the Tory plan of direct payments that has been piloted in Torfaen has made the situation in that area far worse. I dread to think of the chaos that would ensue if those aspects of UK welfare reform were expanded in my region or, indeed, in my country. Do you agree that a more sensitive approach should be taken, and that every support should be given to ensure that vulnerable people are not put into this perilous situation? Will you also promote joint working with credit unions, Citizens Advice, registered social landlords and local authorities on the importance of reducing the inevitable rent arrears that will be incurred, and encourage tenants to seek early and immediate advice when they are having difficulty?

Weinidog, rydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud bod cynllun taliadau uniongyrchol y Torïaid sydd wedi cael ei dreialu yn Nhorfaen wedi gwneud y sefyllfa yn yr ardal honno yn llawer gwaeth. Mae'n gas gennyf feddwl am yr anhrefn a achosid pe câi'r agweddau hynny ar ddiwygio lles y DU eu hehangu yn fy rhanbarth neu, yn wir, yn fy ngwlad. A ydych yn cytuno y dylid gweithredu mewn ffordd fwy sensitif, ac y dylid rhoi pob cymorth er mwyn sicrhau nad yw pobl sy'n agored i niwed yn cael eu rhoi yn y sefyllfa beryglus hon? A wnewch chi hefyd hyrwyddo cydweithio ag undebau credyd, Cyngor ar Bopeth, landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig ac awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd lleihau'r ôl-ddyledion rhent anochel a fydd yn cronni, ac annog tenantiaid i ofyn am gyngor yn gynnar ac ar unwaith pan fyddant yn cael anhawster?

14:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I can concur with all the sentiments expressed in the Member's question to me today.

Gallaf gytuno â holl sylwadau'r Aelod yn ei gwestiwn imi heddiw.

14:35 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Minister for giving information regarding Caerphilly. Can he reveal how that figure compares to those for registered social landlords, including those created by housing stock transfer in south-east Wales?

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am roi gwybodaeth am Gaerffili. A all ddatgelu sut y mae'r ffigur hwnnw yn cymharu â rhai ar gyfer landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig, gan gynnwys y rhai a grëwyd pan drosglwyddwyd stoc tai yn y de-ddwyrain?

14:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for his question. Although Caerphilly had a low amount of rent arrears as a percentage of rent owed in March 2013, in 2011-12, 47% of its tenancies were in rent arrears. However, some of those would have been for a minor amount of money at the outset. Arrears for registered social landlords vary, but the average percentage for registered social landlord tenancies in Caerphilly was around 43% in 2011-12. This is something that we are very keen to monitor to ensure that we have a full understanding of the impacts upon communities.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Er mai swm isel o ôl-ddyledion rhent fel canran o'r rhent a oedd yn ddyledus yng Nghaerffili ym mis Mawrth 2013, yn 2011-12, roedd 47% o denantiaethau yno mewn ôl-ddyledion rhent. Fodd bynnag, byddai rhai o'r rheiny wedi bod yn symiau bach ar y dechrau. Mae ôl-ddyledion ar gyfer landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn amrywio, ond gwelwyd canran gyfartalog o tua 43% ar gyfer tenantiaethau landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yng Nghaerffili yn 2011-12. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydym yn awyddus iawn i'w fonitro er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn deall yn llawn yr effeithiau ar gymunedau.

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Rheoliadau Adeiladu

Building Regulations

14:36 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o Ran L o'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu? OAQ(4)0272(HR)

6. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's review of Part L of the Building Regulations? OAQ(4)0272(HR)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:36 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have been meeting with house builders and my officials are analysing consultation responses and gathering further evidence to ensure that the Welsh Government makes the right decision on changes to Part L. We will discuss the way forward at a Cabinet meeting next month, and I will issue a statement in the summer.

Rwyf wedi bod yn cyfarfod ag adeiladwyr tai ac mae fy swyddogion yn dadansoddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ac yn casglu tystiolaeth bellach i sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud y penderfyniad cywir ynglŷn â newidiadau i Ran L. Byddwn yn trafod y ffordd ymlaen mewn cyfarfod Cabinet y mis nesaf, a byddaf yn cyhoeddi datganiad yn yr haf.

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14:36 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister, although I cannot understand why it has taken so long and why publishing the responses to the Government's review has taken so long. Can you provide any date for when you will be publishing the consultation responses, and can you confirm what phasing options will be implemented?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog, er na allaf ddeall pam ei bod wedi cymryd cyhyd a pham bod cyhoeddi'r ymatebion i adolygiad y Llywodraeth wedi cymryd cymaint o amser. A allwch roi unrhyw ddyddiad pryd y byddwch yn cyhoeddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, ac a allwch gadarnhau pa opsiynau o ran codi'r rhent yn raddol a gaiff eu gweithredu?

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14:37 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I will make a statement on Part L in the summer.

Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad am Ran L yn yr haf.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ardal Adfywio Aberystwyth

Aberystwyth Regeneration Area

14:37 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Ardal Adfywio Aberystwyth? OAQ(4)0267(HR)

7. Will the Minister make a statement on the Aberystwyth Regeneration Area? OAQ(4)0267(HR)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:37 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for Mid and West Wales for his question. Progress continues against the regeneration area priority themes, which include creating an attractive and thriving town centre and providing quality housing for local people. I will be visiting the town later this month to see for myself the work that has been progressed.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru am ei gwestiwn. Mae cynnydd yn parhau yn erbyn themâu â blaenoriaeth yr ardal adfywio, sy'n cynnwys creu canol tref deniadol a ffyniannus a darparu tai o safon i bobl leol. Byddaf yn ymweld â'r dref yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn i weld drosof fy hun y gwaith sydd wedi cael ei wneud.

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14:37 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you, Minister, for that reply and I am sure you will have a lovely day in Aberystwyth; I usually do when I am there.

Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am yr ateb hwnnw ac rwy'n siŵr y cewch ddiwrnod hyfryd yn Aberystwyth; rwy'n cael diwrnod hyfryd fel arfer pan fyddaf yno.

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14:37 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

You live there.

Rydych yn byw yno.

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14:37 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

I do live there, yes indeed. It helps. [Laughter.] One of the projects that was starting to get off the ground in Aberystwyth was the joint athletic track with cycling facilities. It had great support from the local authority. The previous Minister had met the proponents of the project and had given his backing to it, in principle at least. There have now been some changes in regeneration funding, and I understand why, but we need to ensure that projects such as this can still go forward. In what way can your department now help to pull together the necessary backing for that project, which is going to be another attraction in Aberystwyth? You can come and open that, perhaps, in due course.

Ydw'n wir, rwy'n byw yno. Mae'n helpu. [Chwerthin.] Un o'r prosiectau a oedd yn cychwyn yn Aberystwyth oedd y trac athletau ar y cyd â chyfleusterau beicio. Cafodd gefnogaeth wych gan yr awdurdod lleol. Roedd y Gweinidog blaenorol wedi cyfarfod â'r rhai sydd o blaid y prosiect ac wedi rhoi cefnogaeth iddo, mewn egwyddor o leiaf. Bu rhai newidiadau mewn cyllid adfywio erbyn hyn, a deallaf pam, ond mae angen inni sicrhau y gall prosiectau fel hyn fynd rhagddynt o hyd. Ym mha ffordd y gall eich adran helpu yn awr i dynnu ynghyd y gefnogaeth angenrheidiol i'r prosiect hwnnw, a fydd yn atyniad arall yn Aberystwyth? Gallwch ddod a'i agor, efallai, maes o law.

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14:38 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the Member's question and his understanding in terms of the financial challenges that we face. The 'Vibrant and Viable Places' consultation process is underway, whereby regeneration programmes will be considered when local authorities and their partners put their bids into Welsh Government and to my department. I could not predetermine the outcome of any bids, but the success of the bid will also be based upon the support that it gets from external bodies, including support from the Member himself.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod a'i ddealltwriaeth o ran yr heriau ariannol sy'n ein hwynebu. Mae proses ymgynghori 'Lleoedd Llewyrchus Llawn Addewid' yn mynd rhagddi, lle bydd rhaglenni adfywio yn cael eu hystyried pan fydd awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid yn cyflwyno eu cynigion i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i'm hadran. Ni allwn ragbenderfynu ar ganlyniad unrhyw gynigion, ond bydd llwyddiant y cynnig hefyd yn cael ei seilio ar y gefnogaeth y mae'n ei chael gan gyrff allanol, gan gynnwys cymorth gan yr Aelod ei hun.

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Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 20

Technical Advice Note 20

14:39 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddiwygio TAN 20? OAQ(4)0271(HR)

8. Will the Minister make a statement on the revision of TAN 20? OAQ(4)0271(HR)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

A revised technical advice note 20, on planning and the Welsh language, will be released later this year.

Caiff nodyn cyngor technegol 20 diwygiedig ynglŷn â chynllunio a'r Gymraeg ei gyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, rwy'n gresynu at yr ateb hwnnw, oherwydd yfory bydd yn ddwy flynedd i'r diwrnod ers i'r ymgynghoriad ar ddiwygio TAN 20 gau. Mae'n gwbl annerbyniol. Mae'r drefn sydd gennym yn fethiannus a dweud y gwir; dim ond 16 asesiad ar effaith datblygu ar y Gymraeg sydd wedi bod, allan o 60,000 o geisiadau cynllunio yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. A ydych wir yn dweud wrthyf bod aros dwy flynedd am ddiwygio'r nodyn cyngor technegol hwn yn dderbyniol, ac a wnewch gael y cwrteisi i fod ychydig yn fwy penodol ynglŷn â phryd rydych yn credu y bydd hwn yn gweld golau dydd?

Minister, I very much regret that response, because tomorrow it will be two years to the day since the consultation on the revision of TAN closed. It is entirely unacceptable. The system we have is failing, frankly; only 16 assessments on the impact of development on the Welsh language have been made, out of 60,000 planning applications in the past two years. Are you really telling me that having to wait two years for the revision of this technical advice note is acceptable, and would you have the courtesy to be a little more specific about when you think this will see the light of day?

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14:39 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Member seems to be making out something that is not a fact. Welsh Government planning policy on the Welsh language is well established and included in 'Planning Policy Wales', edition 5, paragraph 4.13. That provides the basis for formulating local development plan policies that support the Welsh language and Welsh-speaking communities. The Member suggests that there is not a policy out there. That is clearly untrue. There is a policy already there.

Ymddengys bod yr Aelod yn awgrymu rhywbeth nad yw'n wir. Mae polisi cynllunio Llywodraeth Cymru ar y Gymraeg yn sefydledig ac wedi'i gynnwys yn 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru', rhifyn 5, paragraff 4.13. Mae hynny'n darparu'r sail ar gyfer llunio polisïau cynllun datblygu lleol sy'n cefnogi'r Gymraeg a chymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith. Mae'r Aelod yn awgrymu nad oes polisi ar waith. Yn amlwg, nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae polisi ar waith eisoes.

14:40 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, it is not just TAN 20 that needs to be revised, but also TAN 15, the flooding planning policy. We have heard in this Chamber time and again that, despite TAN 15 being in place, many developments are still taking place on floodplains across Wales, despite rising sea levels and an increased risk of flooding as the climate gets wetter. What action you will take to review TAN 15 in the near future given these seriously increasing risk factors?

Weinidog, nid dim ond TAN 20 sydd angen ei ddiwygio, ond hefyd TAN 15, y polisi cynllunio ynglŷn â llifogydd. Rydym wedi clywed yn y Siambr dro ar ôl tro, er bod TAN 15 ar waith, fod llawer o ddatblygiadau yn dal i gael eu codi ar orlifdiroedd ledled Cymru, er gwaethaf lefelau cynyddol y môr a mwy o berygl llifogydd wrth i'r hinsawdd fynd yn wlypach. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i adolygu TAN 15 yn y dyfodol agos o ystyried y ffactorau hyn sy'n cynyddu risg yn sylweddol?

14:40 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I recognise the Member's concern. Raising the issue of TAN 15 under a question about TAN 20 is always interesting. I will write to the Member with the detail that he is seeking in the near future.

Rwy'n cydnabod pryder yr Aelod. Mae codi mater TAN 15 o dan gwestiwn am TAN 20 bob amser yn ddiddorol. Ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod gyda'r manylion y mae'n gofyn amdanynt yn y dyfodol agos.

14:41 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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You might find it interesting, Minister; I find it something else.

Efallai ei bod yn ddiddorol i chi, Weinidog; nid felly i mi.

14:41 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I fynd yn ôl at TAN 20, nid wyf yn meddwl bod Llyr Huws Gruffydd yn dweud nad oes polisi, ond yn cwestiynu pa effaith y mae'r polisi yn ei gael. Mae llai na 0.1% o geisiadau yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf hyn wedi cael asesiadau iaith. Mae'r holl gynghorau sir ar hyn o bryd—yn cynnwys sir Ddinbych, a gafodd ei sôn amdani gryn amser yn ôl—wedi mabwysiadu cynlluniau lleol newydd heb unrhyw sôn am asesiadau iaith o ran safleoedd newydd. A yw hynny'n dderbyniol, a pham yn union mae'r holl oedi hwn wedi bod ynglŷn â diwygio TAN 20?

To go back to TAN 20, I do not think that Llyr Huws Gruffydd is saying that there is not a policy, but is questioning the effect that the policy is having. Less than 0.1% of applications made over the last two years have had language assessments. All county councils at present—including Denbighshire, which was mentioned some time ago—have adopted new local plans without any mention of language assessments in terms of new sites. Is that acceptable, and why exactly has there been such a delay in relation to the revision of TAN 20?

14:41 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very grateful for the more constructive question that the Member raised regarding TAN 20 this afternoon. Without prejudicing any decisions that have been made around LDPs, or any that are pending by my department and by me, the First Minister recently launched a Welsh Government initiative called the big conversation on the Welsh language, and it is really important that, nine weeks into my post, I take into consideration a holistic approach to Welsh Government policy. If the First Minister is applying a process whereby the big conversation around the Welsh language is taking place, that may inform me better before I release the revised TAN 20. There is a policy in place, and, if a revision is needed of that process, I will include that following the big conversation that the First Minister is engaging in.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am y cwestiwn mwy adeiladol a godwyd gan yr Aelod ynghylch TAN 20 y prynhawn yma. Heb ragfarnu unrhyw benderfyniadau sydd wedi eu gwneud ynghylch CDLlau, neu unrhyw benderfyniadau sydd yn yr arfaeth gan fy adran a minnau, yn ddiweddar, lansiodd y Prif Weinidog fenter gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sef y sgwrs fawr ar y Gymraeg, ac mae'n bwysig iawn, ar ôl naw wythnos yn fy swydd, fy mod yn ystyried ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru. Os yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cymhwyso proses lle y cynhelir y sgwrs fawr am y Gymraeg, gallai hynny roi mwy o arweiniad imi cyn imi gyhoeddi TAN 20 diwygiedig. Mae polisi ar waith, ac, os oes angen adolygiad o'r broses honno, byddaf yn cynnwys hynny yn dilyn y sgwrs fawr y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei chynnal.

Deddfwriaeth Cynllunio Newydd / New Planning Legislation

14:43 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. Beth yw amserlen y Gweinidog o ran cyflwyno deddfwriaeth cynllunio newydd? OAQ(4)0274(HR)

9. What is the Minister's timetable for introducing new planning legislation? OAQ(4)0274(HR)

14:43 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I intend to issue a draft planning Bill and associated consultation paper before the end of this year. The Bill will be introduced into the National Assembly before the 2014 summer recess.

Bwriadaf gyhoeddi Bil cynllunio drafft a'r papur ymgynghori cysylltiedig cyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon. Bydd y Bil yn cael ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol cyn toriad yr haf yn 2014.

14:43 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch yn fawr. Byddwch yn deall fy nghonsýrn am y swm o waith sydd gerbron y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, ond gaf i ofyn i chi, pan fyddech yn ystyried ffurf y Bil, i ddileu pob nodyn cyngor technegol unwaith ac am byth, oherwydd pa fath o ffordd o gynllunio yw gosod deddfwriaeth gynradd gerbron Senedd, ac yna bod nodiadau technegol yn dod mas gan swyddogion, a llythyrau cyfarwyddyd yn dod mas gan Weinidogion, fel bod gennym ddeddfwriaeth gynllunio lan i fan hyn? Wrth gwrs, mae ambell i barc cenedlaethol yn mwynhau hynny.

Thank you. You will understand my concern about the amount of work before the Environment and Sustainability Committee, but may I ask you, when you consider the form of the Bill, to abolish all technical advice notes once and for all, because what sort of planning is putting primary legislation before a Senedd, and then having technical advice notes emerging from officials, and letters of direction being issued by Ministers, so that we have planning legislation up to here? Of course, some national parks enjoy that.

14:44 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am not sure I am convinced of the argument to put all the technical advice notes into the legislative programme. I think that, actually, the guidance and advice notes are very helpful to authorities and give them flexibility, as well as to Ministers, in terms of different economic circumstances and what they may dictate. I note the Member's comments, and of course I will give that further consideration in the development of the Bill.

Nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn argyhoeddedig ynglyn â'r ddadl y dylid rhoi'r holl nodiadau cyngor technegol yn y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol. Credaf, mewn gwirionedd, fod y canllawiau a'r nodiadau cyngor yn ddefnyddiol iawn i awdurdodau ac yn rhoi hyblygrwydd iddynt, yn ogystal ag i Weinidogion, o ran amgylchiadau economaidd gwahanol a'r hyn y gallent ei bennu. Nodaf sylwadau'r Aelod, ac wrth gwrs byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth bellach i hynny wrth i'r Bil ddatblygu.

14:44 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the opposition spokesperson, Russell George.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Russell George.

14:44 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A real divergence in policy has now emerged between England and Wales following the UK Government's announcement on changes to planning legislation and guidance for onshore windfarm developments under 50 MW. What discussions has the Minister had with Cabinet colleagues here, and with UK Ministers, following the announcement?

Mae gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol mewn polisi bellach wedi datblygu rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â'r newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth a chanllawiau cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau ffermydd gwynt ar y tir o dan 50 MW. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet yma, a chyda Gweinidogion y DU, yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad?

14:44 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

My department has had discussions with the UK department. The Member asked the First Minister a similar question yesterday, and got a full response on the basis that England is only just catching up with Wales in terms of the implementation of some of the advances and opportunities that are already in Wales. England is just about catching up.

Mae fy adran wedi cael trafodaethau gydag adran y DU. Gofynnodd yr Aelod gwestiwn tebyg i'r Prif Weinidog ddoe, a chafodd ymateb llawn ar y sail mai newydd ddechrau dilyn Cymru y mae Lloegr o ran rhoi ar waith rai o'r datblygiadau a'r cyfleoedd sydd eisoes ar waith yng Nghymru. Mae Lloegr yn dechrau cau'r bwlch, fwy neu lai.

14:45 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Although I do not share those views, Minister, I thank you for your answer. As regards projects over 50 MW, should consenting powers for large-scale energy projects and related infrastructure be devolved to Wales? It seems to me that the Welsh Government is making its case to ensure that the responsibility would fall with Welsh Ministers or an independent body, rather than being a matter for local authorities. What is the rationale in the Welsh Government's case to keep these powers at the centre and to not devolve them to local authorities? Do you believe in local determination?

Er nad wyf yn rhannu'r safbwyntiau hynny, Weinidog, diolch ichi am eich ateb. O ran prosiectau dros 50 MW, a ddylai pwerau cydsynio ar gyfer prosiectau ynni ar raddfa fawr a seilwaith cysylltiedig gael eu datganoli i Gymru? Ymddengys imi fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno ei hachos er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyfrifoldeb ar Weinidogion Cymru neu gorff annibynnol, yn hytrach na bod yn fater i awdurdodau lleol. Beth yw'r rhesymeg yn achos Llywodraeth Cymru dros gadw'r pwerau hyn yn ganolog a pheidio â'u datganoli i awdurdodau lleol? A ydych yn credu yn yr hawl i wneud penderfyniadau lleol?

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14:45 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

I believe that there is a role for local determination and national determination, depending on the scale of the project and the programme. It is quite ironic, when there are difficult decisions to be made by a local authority, it is the first to ask for it to be called in so that the decision can be made elsewhere. The planning Bill will be very definitive about what scale of planning determination will be expected at a local and a national level.

Credaf fod rôl i benderfyniadau lleol a phenderfyniadau cenedlaethol, yn dibynnu ar faint y prosiect a'r rhaglen. Mae'n eithaf eironig, pan fo penderfyniadau anodd i'w gwneud gan awdurdod lleol, ei bod yn mynd ati i wneud cais iddo gael ei alw i mewn er mwyn i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud mewn man eraill. Bydd y Bil cynllunio yn benodol iawn ynghylch maint y datblygiadau cynllunio y bydd disgwyl penderfynu yn eu cylch yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol.

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14:46 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, given your lukewarm response to Lord Dafydd Elis-Thomas's call for the abolition of technical advice notes within the Welsh planning system, do you agree that it is high time that there was a comprehensive refresh of a number of technical advice notes that are now up to and beyond 10 years since their original issue and that they need to be updated so as to effectively support the running of the planning system in Wales that is consistent with the forthcoming planning Bill?

Weinidog, o gofio'ch ymateb llugoer i gais yr Arglwydd Dafydd Elis-Thomas i ddiddymu nodiadau cyngor technegol o fewn system gynllunio Cymru, a ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn hen bryd i nifer o nodiadau cyngor technegol gael eu hailwampio'n llwyr, a gafodd eu cyhoeddi hyd at 10 mlynedd a mwy yn ôl a bod angen eu diweddaru er mwyn cefnogi'n effeithiol weithrediad y system gynllunio yng Nghymru sy'n gyson â'r Bil cynllunio arfaethedig?

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14:47 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

I would not have called my enthusiasm lukewarm. However, to suggest that the technical advice notes are not reviewed by my department in terms of their effectiveness would be wrong. Where reviews or updates are required, notes are formulated around the technical advice notes to ensure that they are up to date and fit for purpose in the planning system in Wales.

Ni fyddwn wedi dweud fy mod yn llugoer. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n anghywir awgrymu nad yw'r nodiadau cyngor technegol yn cael eu hadolygu gan fy adran o ran eu heffeithiolrwydd. Lle bo angen adolygu neu ddiweddaru nodiadau, cânt eu llunio ar sail y nodiadau cyngor technegol i sicrhau eu bod yn gyfredol ac yn addas at y diben yn y system gynllunio yng Nghymru.

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Tai mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig

Housing in Rural Areas

14:47 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. Beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog ar gyfer cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai mewn ardaloedd gwledig? OAQ(4)0273(HR)

10. What are the Minister's priorities for increasing the supply of housing in rural areas? OAQ(4)0273(HR)

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14:47 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Increasing housing supply is my No. 1 priority across all areas of my portfolio.

Cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai yw fy mhrif flaenoriaeth ym mhob rhan o'm portffolio.

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14:47 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. Your Government's TAN 6 policy document aims to support sustainable rural communities in the planning system. However, given that one in three applications for rural enterprise dwellings have been refused since 2010 and that only 53 such dwellings have been built across the whole of Wales, are you concerned that this policy is being ignored by local planning authorities? What action will you be taking to ensure that this key planning policy is properly implemented?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Nod dogfen bolisi TAN 6 eich Llywodraeth yw cefnogi cymunedau gwledig cynaliadwy yn y system gynllunio. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried bod un o bob tri chais am anheddau menter wledig wedi cael eu gwrthod er 2010 ac mai dim ond 53 o anheddau o'r fath sydd wedi cael eu hadeiladu ledled Cymru, a ydych yn pryderu bod y polisi hwn yn cael ei anwybyddu gan awdurdodau cynllunio lleol? Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y polisi cynllunio allweddol hwn yn cael ei roi ar waith yn iawn?

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14:48 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for her question. While the Member's cup is half empty, mine is half full. Welsh Government statistics indicate 392 affordable housing units. Some 56% were delivered using capital grants from this Government in nine rural authorities across Wales. I accept that we have to interpret planning policy appropriately. I believe that the appropriate guidance is in place for local authorities to make appropriate determinations. However, if the Member suggests that that is not the case, then she might wish to write to me with more detail.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn. Er bod cwpan yr Aelod yn hanner gwag, mae fy nghwpan innau yn hanner llawn. Noda ystadegau Llywodraeth Cymru 392 o unedau tai fforddiadwy. Darparwyd tua 56% drwy ddefnyddio grantiau cyfalaf gan y Llywodraeth hon mewn naw awdurdod gwledig ledled Cymru. Derbyniaf fod yn rhaid inni ddehongli polisi cynllunio'n briodol. Credaf fod y canllawiau priodol ar waith i awdurdodau lleol wneud penderfyniadau priodol. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r Aelod yn awgrymu nad yw hynny'n wir, yna gallai ysgrifennu ataf gyda mwy o fanylion.

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14:49 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Pan luniwyd cynllun datblygu unedol Gwynedd y tro diwethaf, roedd y cyngor wedi creu patrwm o ddatblygiad tai gwasgaredig ar hyd y sir, gan gynnwys cynlluniau ar gyfer tai mewn ardaloedd gwledig ac mewn pentrefi llai. Fodd bynnag, ar ddiwedd y broses, pan ddaeth yr arolygydd i mewn, penderfynodd ganoli'r datblygiadau hynny yn y trefi a'r pentrefi mwyaf, gan ddileu'r cynlluniau ar gyfer llawer iawn o'r tai yn yr ardaloedd gwledig a'r pentrefi llai. A oedd yr arolygydd yn dilyn arweiniad y Llywodraeth neu beidio yn hynny o beth?

When the Gwynedd unitary development plan was drawn up the last time, the council had created a dispersed pattern of housing development throughout the county, including plans for houses in rural areas and in smaller villages. However, at the end of that process, when the inspector came in, it was decided to centralise those developments on the towns and the larger villages, and the plans for a lot of the houses in the rural areas and the smaller villages were erased. Was the inspector following the instructions of the Government in that regard?

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14:49 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am not aware of the details of the issue that the Member raises with me, but I will write to the Member accordingly.

Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o fanylion y mater y mae'r Aelod yn ei godi gyda mi, ond byddaf yn ysgrifennu at yr Aelod yn unol â hynny.

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Darparu Tai Fforddiadwy

Providing Affordable Housing

14:49 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y rhwystrau i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy? OAQ(4)0259(HR)

11. Will the Minister make a statement on the barriers to providing affordable housing? OAQ(4)0259(HR)

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14:49 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

We have made good progress against our 7,500 additional affordable homes, with 2,500 delivered in the first year. Increasing housing supply is my No. 1 priority across all areas of my portfolio and I am determined to overcome any barriers that may be in the way of delivery.

Rydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da yn erbyn ein targed o 7,500 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol, gyda 2,500 yn cael eu darparu yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai yw fy mhrif flaenoriaeth ym mhob maes o'm portffolio ac rwy'n benderfynol o oresgyn unrhyw rwystrau i gyflawni hynny.

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14:50 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. Recently, I had a meeting with a number of small-to-medium-sized construction companies that are concerned about a number of issues that they raised with me. A particular concern was the interaction with utility companies. When you build a series of homes, companies charge about £1,000 to connect each individual plot. There are often long delays for these connections, which add to the costs and problems of delivering those developments. Of course, this is multiplied three times, for water, gas and electricity. Could you have a look at this to see what action you can take to try to get the utility companies to be more co-operative in terms of these developments?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yn ddiweddar, cefais gyfarfod â nifer o gwmnïau adeiladu bach a chanolig eu maint sy'n pryderu am nifer o faterion a godwyd gyda mi. Un pryder arbennig oedd y rhyngweithio â chwmnïau cyfleustodau. Pan fyddwch yn adeiladu cyfres o gartrefi, mae cwmnïau yn codi tua £1,000 i gysylltu pob llain unigol. Yn aml mae oedi mawr cyn y gwneir y cysylltiadau hyn, sy'n ychwanegu at y costau a'r problemau o ran cwblhau'r datblygiadau hynny. Wrth gwrs, mae hyn yn digwydd deirgwaith, ar gyfer dŵr, nwy a thrydan. A allech edrych ar hyn i weld pa gamau y gallwch eu cymryd i geisio cael y cwmnïau cyfleustodau i fod yn fwy cydweithredol o ran y datblygiadau hyn?

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14:50 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I agree with the Member, given that concerns have also been raised with me about the joined-up approach to construction. I have started a new team in my department to look at opportunities for the construction industry and how we can help it in terms of a very quick win. I will be making further announcements in the summer, and I will bear in mind the Member's question in relation to utility companies while I make those decisions.

Cytunaf â'r Aelod, o gofio bod pryderon hefyd wedi cael eu codi gyda mi ynglŷn ag ymdrin â'r sector adeiladu mewn ffordd gydgysylltiedig. Rwyf wedi sefydlu tîm newydd yn fy adran i edrych ar gyfleoedd i'r diwydiant adeiladu a sut y gallwn ei helpu ar ffurf ateb cyflym iawn. Byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiadau pellach yn yr haf, ac yn cofio am gwestiwn yr Aelod mewn perthynas â chwmnïau cyfleustodau wrth wneud y penderfyniadau hynny.

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14:51 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

A couple of weeks ago, the Council of Mortgage Lenders published research showing that more adults in Wales aspire to be home owners in the next 10 years than in Great Britain overall. However, the Welsh Government's infrastructure investment plan, debated here yesterday, showed that only 19 homebuy shared-equity scheme applications were completed for Welsh Government grants last year. Given that you have already stated that you are considering the Welsh Government mortgage guarantee scheme in the context of the UK Government's announcement on Help to Buy, and given that Help to Buy is a suite of products, including shared equity, are you also going to be giving consideration to the inclusion of a broadened or mainstreamed shared-equity scheme in the suite that might be available in Wales?

Rai wythnosau yn ôl, cyhoeddodd Cyngor y Benthycwyr Morgeisi ymchwil sy'n dangos bod mwy o oedolion yng Nghymru yn anelu at fod yn berchnogion cartref yn y 10 mlynedd nesaf nag ym Mhrydain Fawr yn gyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, roedd cynllun buddsoddi mewn seilwaith Llywodraeth Cymru, a drafodwyd yma ddoe, yn dangos mai dim ond 19 o geisiadau y cynllun cymorth prynu ecwiti a rennir a gwblhawyd ar gyfer grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru y llynedd. O ystyried eich bod eisoes wedi dweud eich bod yn ystyried cynllun gwarantu morgeisi Llywodraeth Cymru yng nghyd-destun cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â Help i Brynu, ac o gofio bod Help i Brynu yn gyfres o gynhyrchion, gan gynnwys ecwiti a rennir, a fyddwch hefyd yn ystyried cynnwys ehangu neu brif ffrydio cynllun ecwiti a rennir, yn y gyfres a allai fod ar gael yng Nghymru?

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14:51 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes.

Byddaf.

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Adfywio

Regeneration

14:52 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gymorth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer adfywio yng Ngorllewin Clwyd? OAQ(4)0264(HR)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Government support for regeneration in Clwyd West? OAQ(4)0264(HR)

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14:52 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Regeneration continues to be a priority for the Welsh Government. I have launched the new 'Vibrant and Viable Places' programme, which will continue to allow authorities to apply for funding for the chosen priorities in their area.

Erys adfywio yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rwyf wedi lansio'r rhaglen newydd 'Lleoedd Llewyrchus Llawn Addewid', a fydd yn parhau i ganiatáu i awdurdodau wneud cais am gyllid ar gyfer y blaenoriaethau a ddewiswyd yn eu hardal.

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14:52 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much for that response, Minister. One thing that I have certainly welcomed from the Welsh Government over the past few years has been the investment in the Colwyn Bay area. The nearby seaside resort of Rhyl has also received extensive investment. However, there are satellite resorts to those big seaside resorts—particularly Tywyn, Kinmel Bay and Pensarn—that have not benefited directly from significant investment in terms of their regeneration. What work will you do to ensure that there is more of a focus on some of those smaller resorts that are just as important to north Wales, in terms of the accommodation that they provide, as some of the larger ones, such as Llandudno, Colwyn Bay and Rhyl?

Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Un peth yr wyf yn sicr wedi'i groesawu gan Lywodraeth Cymru dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf fu'r buddsoddiad yn ardal Bae Colwyn. Mae tref glan môr gyfagos y Rhyl hefyd wedi cael buddsoddiad helaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae is-drefi gwyliau i'r trefi glan môr mawr hynny—yn enwedig Tywyn, Bae Cinmel a Phensarn—nad ydynt wedi elwa'n uniongyrchol ar fuddsoddiad sylweddol i'w hadfywio. Pa waith y byddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod mwy o ffocws ar rai o'r trefi gwyliau llai hynny sydd yr un mor bwysig i'r gogledd, o ran y llety a ddarperir ganddynt, â'r rhai mwy o faint, megis Llandudno, Bae Colwyn a'r Rhyl?

14:53 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am sure that the Member will have read in detail the 'Vibrant and Viable Places' document, in which it is noted that local authorities are able to bid for a share of the funding pot of £90 million over three years. The areas to which the Member alludes, such as seaside towns in the coastal regions, are appropriate for the bidding process. It is for the local authority, working with partners, to maximise the opportunity for the bidding process. I will give those bids further consideration when I see them.

Rwy'n siŵr y bydd yr Aelod wedi darllen y ddogfen 'Lleoedd Llewyrchus Llawn Addewid' yn fanwl, lle y nodir y gall awdurdodau lleol wneud cais am gyfran o'r gronfa o £90 miliwn dros dair blynedd. Mae'r ardaloedd y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio atynt, megis trefi glan môr yn y rhanbarthau arfordirol, yn briodol o ran y broses ymgeisio. Mater i'r awdurdod lleol, gan weithio gyda phartneriaid, yw gwneud y gorau o'u cyfle yn y broses ymgeisio. Byddaf yn ystyried y ceisiadau hynny ymhellach pan fyddaf yn eu gweld.

Darpariaeth Tai Fforddiadwy

Affordable Housing Provision

14:53 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth tai fforddiadwy yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0270(HR)

13. Will the Minister make a statement on affordable housing provision in North Wales? OAQ(4)0270(HR)

14:53 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for North Wales. Increasing the supply of housing across the whole of Wales is my No. 1 priority. With my new portfolio of housing, regeneration and planning, I am in a position to make this happen.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Cymru. Cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai ledled Cymru yw fy mhrif flaenoriaeth. Gyda fy mhortffolio newydd o dai, adfywio a chynllunio, rwyf mewn sefyllfa i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd.

14:53 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith mai dyma yw eich prif flaenoriaeth; i mi, mae hynny'n newyddion da. Fodd bynnag, mae yna awdurdodau lleol yn y gogledd sydd wedi gostwng yn sylweddol canran y tai fforddiadwy y maent wedi'u cynnwys yn eu cynlluniau datblygu lleol. Heb angen cyfeirio at unrhyw achosion penodol, a ydych yn credu bod hynny'n dderbyniol?

I welcome the fact that this is your main priority; to me, that is good news. However, there are authorities in north Wales that have significantly reduced the percentage of affordable houses that they have included in their local development plans. Without needing to refer to any specific cases, do you think that that is acceptable?

14:54 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that we have to maximise the opportunity for affordable housing across the sector. This is something that I have tasked my new team to work on to ensure that we can give maximum benefit, as regards the affordability of provision, in all of Wales, not just in north Wales. I am keen to ensure that that happens in future.

Credaf fod yn rhaid inni sicrhau'r cyfle gorau i godi tai fforddiadwy drwy'r sector cyfan. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi gofyn i'm tîm newydd weithio arno er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu rhoi'r budd mwyaf posibl, o ran fforddiadwyedd darpariaeth, yng Nghymru gyfan, nid dim ond yn y gogledd. Rwy'n awyddus i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd yn y dyfodol.

14:54 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, given that the regulatory requirements for housing construction are higher in Wales, would you agree that one of the best ways that the construction industry could meet the need for affordable housing construction in north Wales, and elsewhere, would be through the greater uptake of timber frame buildings using sustainable Welsh wood? Can you confirm what discussions that you will be having with your Cabinet colleagues to ensure that innovative new construction methods, such as the Brettstapel system recently used in the Coed y Brenin visitor centre, are supported by your Government, because they may help you to deliver more affordable housing?

Weinidog, o gofio bod y gofynion rheoliadol ar gyfer adeiladu tai yn uwch yng Nghymru, a fyddech yn cytuno mai un o'r ffyrdd gorau y gallai'r diwydiant adeiladu ddiwallu'r angen am adeiladu tai fforddiadwy yn y gogledd, ac mewn mannau eraill, fyddai drwy godi mwy o adeiladau ffrâm bren gan ddefnyddio coed cynaliadwy o Gymru? A allwch gadarnhau pa drafodaethau a gewch gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet i sicrhau bod dulliau adeiladu newydd arloesol, megis system Brettstapel a ddefnyddiwyd yn ddiweddar yng nghanolfan ymwelwyr Coed y Brenin, yn cael eu cefnogi gan eich Llywodraeth, oherwydd efallai y byddant yn eich helpu i ddarparu mwy o dai fforddiadwy?

14:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is a very similar question to the one the Member asked about five minutes ago. I have offered to seek to view the products that the Member alluded to. The Welsh Government's procurement policy is clear in terms of the detail, but I am interested in new innovative ways to find a solution for affordable homes in Wales.

Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn tebyg iawn i'r un a ofynnodd yr Aelod ryw bum munud yn ôl. Rwyf wedi cynnig dod i weld y cynhyrchion y cyfeiriodd yr Aelod atynt. Mae polisi caffael Llywodraeth Cymru yn glir o ran y manylion, ond mae gennyf ddiddordeb mewn ffyrdd arloesol newydd o ddod o hyd i ateb am dai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru.

Hyrwyddo Arfer Da gan Landlordiaid

Good Practice by Landlords

14:55 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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14. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo arfer da gan landlordiaid yn y sector rhentu preifat? OAQ(4)0263(HR)

14. What is the Welsh Government doing to promote good practice by landlords in the private rented sector? OAQ(4)0263(HR)

14:55 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are committed to improving conditions for people who rent from private landlords. Our housing Bill contains proposals for mandatory registration and a licensing scheme for all landlords and letting agents.

Rydym wedi ymrwymo i wella amodau i bobl sy'n rhentu oddi wrth landlordiaid preifat. Mae ein Bil Tai yn cynnwys cynigion ar gyfer cofrestru gorfodol a chynllun trwyddedu ar gyfer pob landlord ac asiant gosod.

14:55 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

One in three households rent from a local authority, a housing association or a private landlord. In my constituency, the private landlords have never stepped up to the plate, in terms of how they look after tenants, leaving many to try to find their way through what can be a complex legal court situation, and which is often a costly one. However, there is a chink of light, in that the landlords' forum in Denbighshire appears to work well and appears to be able to prevent some of these tenants from having to take bad landlords to court. What will you do in this Bill that you are about to introduce? Have you taken into account that we could look at some good practice that is already emanating from across north Wales, from some good landlords, and that we could assist that to spread, as well as putting in the regulatory legislation that will protect tenants?

Mae un o bob tri aelwyd yn rhentu oddi wrth awdurdod lleol, cymdeithas dai neu landlord preifat. Yn fy etholaeth i, nid yw'r landlordiaid preifat byth wedi ymateb i'r her, o ran sut y maent yn gofalu am denantiaid, gan adael llawer i geisio ymdopi â'r hyn a all fod yn sefyllfa gymhleth sy'n cynnwys achos llys cyfreithiol, ac sydd yn aml yn gostus. Fodd bynnag, mae llygedyn o olau, yn yr ystyr bod fforwm y landlordiaid yn Sir Ddinbych yn gweithio'n dda i bob golwg ac ymddengys ei fod yn gallu atal rhai o'r tenantiaid hyn rhag gorfod cymryd camau cyfreithiol yn erbyn landlordiaid gwael. Beth y byddwch yn ei wneud yn y Bil hwn yr ydych ar fin ei gyflwyno? A ydych wedi ystyried y gallem edrych ar rai arferion da sydd eisoes i'w gweld ym mhob rhan o'r gogledd, gan rai landlordiaid da, ac y gallem helpu hynny i ymledu, yn ogystal â chyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth reoliadol a fydd yn diogelu tenantiaid?

14:56 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful for the Member's question, and I am clear that we have already had offers of support from the very good landlords that are operating across Wales—and we have many in the system. The regulatory reform in the housing Bill will make it challenging for the bad landlords and will give additional powers and understanding to the tenants within the system. It could be a win-win situation for tenants and landlords, provided that everybody wants to come to the table to work together.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod, ac rwy'n glir ein bod eisoes wedi cael cynnig cymorth gan y landlordiaid da iawn sy'n gweithredu ledled Cymru— ac mae gennym lawer yn y system. Bydd y diwygiadau rheoliadol yn y Bil tai yn ei gwneud yn heriol i landlordiaid gwael a bydd yn rhoi pwerau a dealltwriaeth ychwanegol i'r tenantiaid o fewn y system. Gallai fod yn sefyllfa lle mae tenantiaid a landlordiaid fel ei gilydd ar eu hennill, ar yr amod bod pawb am ddod ynghyd i weithio gyda'i gilydd.

14:57 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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One of the issues that causes concern is the rented accommodation that students access during their time at university. I have a vested interest in this, given that I have a daughter at university and have gone through that process. I have been very surprised at how little information there is to support students through the complex rental agreements that they sometimes have to sign. What engagement do your officials have with the National Union of Students, for example, and other bodies, such as the universities, that would help to facilitate a greater understanding of the rental market and allow a lot of the legal pitfalls to be overcome?

Un o'r materion sy'n peri pryder yw'r llety ar rent y mae myfyrwyr yn ei ddefnyddio yn ystod eu cyfnod yn y brifysgol. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb personol yn hyn, o gofio bod gennyf ferch yn y brifysgol ac fy mod wedi mynd drwy'r broses honno. Rwyf wedi synnu at gyn lleied o wybodaeth sydd ar gael i helpu myfyrwyr drwy gytundebau rhent cymhleth y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu llofnodi weithiau. A oes unrhyw ymwneud rhwng eich swyddogion ac Undeb Cenedlaethol y Myfyrwyr, er enghraifft, a chyrff eraill, megis y prifysgolion, a fyddai'n helpu i hwyluso gwell dealltwriaeth o'r farchnad rentu ac yn helpu myfyrwyr i osgoi llawer o'r maglau cyfreithiol?

14:58 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Member raises an important question about temporary accommodation that often changes year-on-year for students. We have had lots of discussions with the landlord associations, and I will make sure that the NUS and universities are involved in those discussions moving forward. The Bill will introduce two proposals. There will be simplified contracts, which the landlord and the tenant will be clear about. We are simplifying the process so that everybody understands the full proposals.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi cwestiwn pwysig am lety dros dro sydd yn aml yn newid o flwyddyn i flwyddyn i fyfyrwyr. Rydym wedi cael llawer o drafodaethau gyda'r cymdeithasau landlordiaid, a byddaf yn sicrhau bod UCM a'r prifysgolion yn cymryd rhan yn y trafodaethau hynny yn y dyfodol. Bydd y Bil yn cyflwyno dau gynnig. Bydd contractau symlach, y bydd y landlord a'r tenant yn glir yn eu cylch. Rydym yn symleiddio'r broses fel bod pawb yn deall y cynigion llawn.

14:58 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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It appears that Nick Ramsay has left the Chamber. Therefore, his question will not be asked.

Ymddengys fod Nick Ramsay wedi gadael y Siambr. Felly, ni fydd ei gwestiwn yn cael ei ofyn.

Ni ofynnwyd cwestiwn 15, OAQ(4)0266(HR).

Question 15, OAQ(4)0266(HR), not asked.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 2.58 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 2.58 p.m.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Y Cynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Canser

Welsh Conservatives Debate: The Cancer Delivery Plan

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5264 William Graham

Motion NDM5264 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod y Cynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Canser wedi bod yn weithredol am flwyddyn.

1. Notes that the Cancer Delivery Plan has been operational for one year.

2. Yn gresynu nad yw'r amseroedd aros targed o ran atgyfeirio i driniaeth ar gyfer cleifion canser sy'n cael diagnosis drwy’r llwybr achosion brys yr amheuir bod canser arnynt wedi eu cyrraedd ers 2008.

2. Regrets that target referral to treatment waiting times for cancer patients diagnosed via the Urgent Suspected Cancer route have not been met since 2008.

3. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i'w gwneud yn ofynnol bod Byrddau Iechyd Lleol yn cyhoeddi eu cynlluniau cyflawni ar gyfer canser a'u hadroddiadau blynyddol ar eu gwefannau i sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn gallu craffu ar eu cynlluniau.

3. Calls upon the Welsh Government to require that Local Health Boards publish their cancer delivery plans and annual reports on their websites to ensure public scrutiny of their plans.

4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru a Byrddau Iechyd Lleol i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau canser yn amserol, yn canolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn a bod anghenion clinigol ac anghenion ehangach pobl, gan gynnwys cael gafael ar gyngor a chymorth ariannol, yn cael eu diwallu.

4. Calls upon the Welsh Government and Local Health Boards to ensure that cancer services are timely, person-centred and that people’s clinical and wider non-clinical needs, including access to financial advice and support, are met.

5. Yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu diweddariadau blynyddol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gynnydd o ran gweithredu'r Cynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Canser.

5. Urges the Welsh Government to provide annual updates to the National Assembly for Wales on the progress of the implementation of the Cancer Delivery Plan.

14:59

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The chances are that at some point, our lives will be touched by cancer. One year after the Welsh Government’s cancer delivery plan was published, we are planning to take a look at that plan and its development this afternoon and at the current situation of cancer delivery and treatment in Wales.

Y tebyg yw, ar ryw adeg neu’i gilydd, y bydd canser yn cyffwrdd â’n bywydau. Flwyddyn ar ôl i gynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser o eiddo Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei gyhoeddi, bwriadwn edrych ar y cynllun hwnnw a’i hynt y prynhawn yma ac ar y sefyllfa bresennol o ran darparu gwasanaethau canser a thrin canser yng Nghymru.

It is worth reminding ourselves of some statistics. In Wales, 50 people are diagnosed with cancer every day. That is more than 17, 000 people per year. If current trends continue, then by 2030, 7% of the population in Wales will be living with or after cancer. With advances in treatments and medicines, and rising cancer survival rates, a cancer diagnosis fortunately does not have to mean the worst. However, we cannot ignore the fact that cancer is still the leading cause of death in Wales. Therefore, it is absolutely fundamental that the NHS diagnosis, treatment and care process remain a priority for the Welsh Government and for Assembly Members. That is why we were disappointed as a party to note that, at the moment, the process is far from working well.

Mae’n werth atgoffa ein hunain am rai ystadegau. Yng Nghymru, mae 50 o bobl yn cael diagnosis o ganser bob dydd. Mae hynny’n fwy na 17, 000 o bobl y flwyddyn. Os bydd y tueddiadau presennol yn parhau, yna erbyn 2030, bydd 7% o’r boblogaeth yng Nghymru yn byw gyda chanser neu ar ôl cael canser. Gyda datblygiadau mewn triniaethau a meddyginiaethau, a chyfraddau goroesi canser cynyddol, nid oes rhaid i ddiagnosis o ganser olygu’r gwaethaf, yn ffodus. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn anwybyddu’r ffaith mai canser yw prif achos marwolaeth yng Nghymru o hyd. Felly, mae’n gwbl hanfodol bod proses y GIG o ganfod, trin a rhoi gofal yn parhau’n flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i Aelodau’r Cynulliad. Dyna pam roeddem yn siomedig fel plaid i nodi nad yw’r broses, ar hyn o bryd, yn gweithio’n dda o bell ffordd.

Looking briefly at the amendments that have been tabled, we will support those tabled by the Liberal Democrats. As I will expand upon later, we agree with the Liberal Democrats that patients should not be disadvantaged from accessing the most innovative cancer treatments simply because they are patients in Wales. Like them, we look forward to seeing the results of the cancer patient experience survey, once it is published.

Gan droi’n sydyn at y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd, byddwn yn cefnogi’r rhai a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Fel yr esboniaf yn fanylach yn ddiweddarach, rydym yn cytuno â’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol na ddylai cleifion gael eu hatal rhag cael mynediad i’r triniaethau canser mwyaf arloesol a hynny dim ond am eu bod yn gleifion yng Nghymru. Fel hwythau, rydym yn edrych ymlaen at weld canlyniadau’r arolwg o brofiad cleifion canser, pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi.

It is shameful that the current referral-to-treatment time target for urgent cancer treatment has not been met since 2008. The situation, unfortunately, is deteriorating. The statistics for the quarter ending March 2013 were the worst for five years. Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board in particular managed to see only 69% of patients within 62 days of referral through the urgent cancer route. Cancer Research UK has said that it would like to know what action the Government intends to take to remedy this deteriorating and worrying situation. Well, Minister, I have to say that we would like to know what action you are taking to remedy that situation, too. I hope that, in your response to the debate today, you will be able to tell us.

Mae'n gywilyddus nad yw'r targed presennol o atgyfeirio i driniaeth ar gyfer triniaeth canser brys wedi ei gyflawni ers 2008. Mae'r sefyllfa, yn anffodus, yn dirywio. Yr ystadegau ar gyfer y chwarter sy'n dod i ben ym Mawrth 2013 oedd y gwaethaf ers pum mlynedd. Llwyddodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg yn enwedig i weld 69% o gleifion yn unig o fewn 62 diwrnod i'r atgyfeiriad drwy'r llwybr canser brys. Mae Ymchwil Canser y DU wedi dweud yr hoffai wybod pa gamau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu eu cymryd i unioni'r sefyllfa hon sy'n gwaethygu ac sy'n peri pryder. Wel, Weinidog, rhaid imi ddweud yr hoffem ninnau hefyd wybod pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i unioni'r sefyllfa honno. Gobeithiaf, yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl heddiw, y byddwch yn gallu dweud wrthym.

Macmillan Cancer Support was also spot on when it said that not only can these failures increase the distress felt by patients and their families, but it can have a very real consequence for the patient's recovery and outcomes. It is not right that a higher proportion of people die from cancer in Wales than in other parts of the United Kingdom, nor can it be right that survival rates in Wales are worse than those in many other parts of Europe, as is noted in the Lib Dem amendment.

Roedd Cymorth Canser Macmillan hefyd yn llygad ei le pan ddywedodd y gall y methiannau hyn nid yn unig achosi mwy o drallod i gleifion a'u teuluoedd, ond gall fod â goblygiadau gwirioneddol i wellhad a chanlyniadau'r claf. Nid yw'n iawn bod cyfran uwch o bobl yn marw o ganser yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac ni all fod yn iawn bod cyfraddau goroesi yng Nghymru yn waeth na'r rhai mewn llawer o rannau eraill o Ewrop, fel y nodir yng ngwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

However, it is not only the wait to start treatment that is of concern, as the uptake of screening for some cancers needs to improve. As we know, screening can help to diagnose cancer earlier and dramatically reduce the risk of dying from cancer. Cancer Research UK suggests that national guidance should be issued to prioritise the early diagnosis of cancer and to raise awareness among the public and clinicians, particularly GPs, about the benefits of screening.

Fodd bynnag, nid dim ond yr oedi cyn dechrau triniaeth sy'n peri pryder, gan fod angen i niferoedd sy'n cael eu sgrinio ar gyfer rhai mathau o ganser wella. Fel y gwyddom, gall sgrinio helpu i ganfod canser yn gynt a lleihau'r risg o farw o ganser yn ddramatig. Awgryma Ymchwil Canser y DU y dylai canllawiau cenedlaethol gael eu cyhoeddi i flaenoriaethu diagnosis cynnar o ganser ac i godi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg y cyhoedd a chlinigwyr, yn enwedig meddygon teulu, am fanteision sgrinio.

Bowel cancer screening levels are of particular concern. Just over 50% of eligible people take up the bowel cancer screening test, compared with over 70% for breast and cervical cancer screening tests. This level is at its lowest for five years. While I acknowledge that the Minister for Health and Social Services admitted in answer to a written question recently that this uptake needs to be improved, I want to hear from him today what specific action he intends to take in order to drive those rates up.

Mae lefelau sgrinio canser y coluddyn yn peri pryder penodol. Dim ond ychydig dros 50% o'r bobl sy'n gymwys sy'n manteisio ar y prawf sgrinio am ganser y coluddyn, o gymharu â thros 70% ar gyfer profion sgrinio am ganser y fron a chanser ceg y groth. Mae'r lefel hon ar ei hisaf ers pum mlynedd. Er fy mod yn cydnabod i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyfaddef mewn ateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig yn ddiweddar fod angen cynyddu'r ganran hon, hoffwn glywed ganddo heddiw pa gamau penodol y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd er mwyn gwella'r cyfraddau hynny.

Once the patient has been screened, diagnosed and put on a waiting list, there is no guarantee, unfortunately, that they will be able to access the treatment that they need. While the Welsh Government spends millions of pounds on free paracetamol and other cheap and inexpensive drugs, which can be purchased over the counter for as little as 20p, unfortunately, the Government has failed to countenance a specialised fund in order to give people access to groundbreaking cancer treatments.

Ar ôl i'r claf gael ei sgrinio, cael diagnosis a'i roi ar restr aros, nid oes sicrwydd, yn anffodus, y gall gael y driniaeth sydd ei hangen arno. Er bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwario miliynau o bunnoedd am ddim ar dabledi paracetamol a chyffuriau rhad eraill, y gellir eu prynu dros y cownter am gyn lleied ag 20c, yn anffodus, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu ag ystyried cronfa arbenigol er mwyn rhoi cyfle i bobl gael triniaethau canser arloesol.

15:03

Vaughan Gething Bywgraffiad Biography

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On the cancer drugs fund, I have met members of the Wales Cancer Alliance and not one of them has said that they support the creation of a cancer drugs fund in Wales. Given the reliance that you placed on their views earlier, could you explain why you still promote a cancer drugs fund in the face of the opposition of groups in Wales?

O ran y gronfa cyffuriau canser, rwyf wedi cyfarfod ag aelodau o Gynghrair Canser Cymru ac nid oes yr un ohonynt wedi dweud eu bod yn cefnogi creu cronfa cyffuriau canser yng Nghymru. O ystyried y ffordd yr oeddech yn dibynnu ar eu barn yn gynharach, a allech egluro pam eich bod yn dal i hyrwyddo cronfa cyffuriau canser yn wyneb gwrthwynebiad gan grwpiau yng Nghymru?

15:04

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

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I encourage you to speak to cancer patients who have been denied treatments with cancer drugs that have been allowed and funded through the cancer drugs fund in England. We recognise that it is not just about drugs; we want people to be able to access other modern treatments and technologies. In fact, one of those is the issue that Prostate Cymru, for example, has been championing. It has launched a campaign for robotic urological surgery. The equipment is available in 41 locations in England but not in a single location currently in Wales, which we think is disappointing. We also recognise that there is a need to improve access to cancer treatment more widely across Wales so that people do not have to travel as far, feeling unwell once they have received their chemotherapy, which is currently the case. Therefore, we think that mobile cancer treatment units are also important.

Rwy’n eich annog i siarad â chleifion canser nad ydynt llwyddo i gael eu trin â chyffuriau canser a ganiatawyd ac a ariannwyd drwy’r gronfa cyffuriau canser yn Lloegr. Rydym yn cydnabod nad oes a wnelo hyn â chyffuriau yn unig; rydym am i bobl allu cael gafael ar driniaethau a thechnolegau modern eraill. Yn wir, un o’r rheini yw’r mater y mae Prostate Cymru, er enghraifft, wedi bod yn ei hyrwyddo. Mae wedi lansio ymgyrch dros lawdriniaeth wrolegol robotig. Mae’r offer ar gael mewn 41 o leoliadau yn Lloegr, ond dim un ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru, sy’n siomedig, yn ein barn ni. Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod angen gwella mynediad at driniaeth canser yn fwy cyffredinol ledled Cymru fel nad oes rhaid i bobl deithio mor bell, a hwythau’n teimlo’n sâl ar ôl iddynt gael eu cemotherapi, fel sy’n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Felly, credwn fod unedau triniaeth canser symudol hefyd yn bwysig.

This is a sorry state of affairs. We have to do more to improve access to these modern cancer treatments and to level the playing field between England and Wales, because what we are seeing, unfortunately, is patients upping and moving to England to access the drugs that their clinicians are recommending that they be treated with. We believe that cancer patients very much deserve better. When the cancer delivery plan was published last year, it was generally welcomed by the third sector. We, as the official opposition in the Assembly also welcomed the plan as something that could start to tackle the cancer inequalities that currently exist in Wales. Unfortunately, it has fallen well short of our expectations.

Mae’r sefyllfa hon yn warthus. Rhaid inni wneud mwy i wella mynediad at y triniaethau canser modern hyn a chael mwy o degwch rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, oherwydd yr hyn yr ydym yn ei weld, yn anffodus, yw cleifion yn gorfod symud i Loegr i gael gafael ar y cyffuriau y mae eu clinigwyr yn argymell y dylent eu cael. Credwn fod cleifion canser yn haeddu cael eu trin gryn dipyn yn well. Pan gyhoeddwyd y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser y llynedd, fe’i croesawyd yn gyffredinol gan y trydydd sector. Croesawyd y cynllun gennym ninnau hefyd, fel yr wrthblaid swyddogol yn y Cynulliad fel rhywbeth a allai ddechrau mynd i’r afael â’r anghydraddoldebau canser sy’n bodoli ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru. Yn anffodus, nid yw wedi bodloni ein disgwyliadau o bell ffordd.

First, the plan called on health boards to publish local cancer delivery plans and reports in their areas in order to improve the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of local services. However, as Macmillan Cancer Support and Cancer Research UK have both pointed out, there has been a lack of progress in this area. The quality of information available to the public for scrutiny is patchy and inconsistent, and the content of the plans themselves is, unfortunately, variable. The Minister for health also confirmed to Assembly Members at the end of May that not all health boards have made their cancer delivery plans available publicly. Hywel Dda Local Health Board, for example, has an amended plan, which is only available upon request. Powys Teaching Local Health Board, as we understand it at the current time, has still not published its plan. We want to know, Minister, what you are doing to ensure that cancer delivery plans are published, accessible and available for public scrutiny so that we can hold health boards’ feet to the fire to make sure that they deliver on those plans in order that people can get the support and treatment that they deserve?

Yn gyntaf, galwodd y cynllun ar fyrddau iechyd i gyhoeddi cynlluniau cyflawni lleol ac adroddiadau ar gyfer canser yn eu hardaloedd er mwyn gwella tryloywder, atebolrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd gwasanaethau lleol. Fodd bynnag, fel y nododd Cymorth Canser Macmillan ac Ymchwil Canser y DU, bu diffyg cynnydd yn y maes hwn. Mae ansawdd y wybodaeth sydd ar gael i’r cyhoedd edrych arni yn dameidiog ac yn anghyson, ac mae cynnwys y cynlluniau eu hunain, yn anffodus, yn amrywio. Cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog iechyd hefyd i Aelodau’r Cynulliad ar ddiwedd mis Mai nad yw pob bwrdd iechyd wedi sicrhau bod eu cynlluniau cyflawni ar gyfer canser ar gael i’r cyhoedd. Mae gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, er enghraifft, gynllun diwygiedig, sydd ar gael ar gais yn unig. Nid yw Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Addysgu Powys, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallwn ar hyn o bryd, wedi cyhoeddi ei gynllun eto. Hoffem wybod, Weinidog, beth rydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod cynlluniau cyflawni ar gyfer canser yn cael eu cyhoeddi a’u bod yn hygyrch ac ar gael i’r cyhoedd edrych arnynt fel y gallwn roi pwysau ar y byrddau iechyd er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni’r cynlluniau hynny er mwyn i bobl allu cael y cymorth a’r driniaeth a haeddant?

Secondly, we need to ensure that cancer services are timely and person-centred, which means that the needs of the patient are always put first, not necessarily the needs of the service provider. Person-centred care includes three areas of commitment: key workers for each patient; personalised care and treatment plans; and access to financial advice. Of course, we know from reports published, particularly by Macmillan Cancer Support—which has championed this cause— about the cost of cancer to individual patients, who might feel the cold more than others, who might lose income as a result of not being able to go out to work, or as a result of family members having to stop work to care for them during their treatment. I wonder, Minister, whether you will be able to give us some information about the work that you are doing with other Cabinet members to ensure that access to the specialist advice available through Macmillan Cancer Support's welfare advisers is still available to cancer patients in the future. In terms of personalised plans, unfortunately, there are some inconsistencies as to the approach regarding key workers across Wales. There has even been a suggestion that there needs to be a national definition of what a key worker is in order that we can get that right.

Yn ail, mae angen inni sicrhau bod gwasanaethau canser yn amserol ac yn canolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn, sy'n golygu mai anghenion y claf sy'n cael blaenoriaeth bob amser, nid o reidrwydd anghenion darparwr y gwasanaeth. Mae gofal sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn yn cynnwys tri maes ymrwymiad: gweithwyr allweddol ar gyfer pob claf, cynlluniau gofal a thrin personol, a mynediad at gyngor ariannol. Wrth gwrs, gwyddom o adroddiadau a gyhoeddwyd, yn enwedig gan Cymorth Canser Macmillan — sydd wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros hyn—am gost canser i gleifion unigol, y gallai'r oerfel effeithio arnynt yn fwy nag eraill, a allai golli incwm ar ôl gorfod rhoi'r gorau i'w gwaith, neu o ganlyniad i aelodau o'r teulu yn gorfod rhoi'r gorau i weithio i ofalu amdanynt yn ystod eu triniaeth. Tybed, Weinidog, a allech roi rhywfaint o wybodaeth am y gwaith yr ydych yn ei wneud gydag aelodau eraill o'r Cabinet i sicrhau bod mynediad at y cyngor arbenigol sydd ar gael drwy gynghorwyr lles Cymorth Canser Macmillan yn dal ar gael i gleifion canser yn y dyfodol. O ran cynlluniau personol, yn anffodus, mae rhai anghysondebau o ran gweithwyr allweddol ledled Cymru. Mae hyd yn oed awgrym bod angen diffiniad cenedlaethol o weithiwr allweddol er mwyn inni gael hynny'n iawn.

We are unashamed in our determination to continue to focus on cancer and the need to improve cancer survival rates and access to treatment in Wales. We will continue to return to this issue on a regular basis. We are disappointed that the Welsh Government did not itself table a debate on this issue, given the anniversary of the publication of the plans. However, we commit to doing this with you, Minister: we will work with you where sensible things that we can support come forward to improve access to cancer treatment and improve the treatment that is available to patients in Wales. I look forward to listening to your contribution to the debate to see what answers you might have for us.

Nid ydym yn edifar dim am ein penderfyniad i barhau i ganolbwyntio ar ganser a'r angen i wella cyfraddau goroesi canser a mynediad at driniaeth yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn parhau i ddychwelyd at y mater hwn yn rheolaidd. Rydym yn siomedig nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun wedi cyflwyno dadl ar y mater hwn, o gofio bod blwyddyn wedi mynd heibio ers cyhoeddi'r cynlluniau. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn ymrwymo i wneud hyn gyda chi, Weinidog: byddwn yn gweithio gyda chi lle y cyflwynir pethau synhwyrol y gallwn eu cefnogi i wella mynediad at driniaeth canser a gwella'r driniaeth sydd ar gael i gleifion yng Nghymru. Edrychaf ymlaen at wrando ar eich cyfraniad i'r ddadl i weld pa atebion a allai fod gennych inni.

15:08

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have selected the three amendments to the motion. I call Kirsty Williams to move amendments 1, 2 and 3 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Rwyf wedi dethol y tri gwelliant i'r cynnig. Galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Amendment 1—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

Insert at the end of point 2:

'a bod y cyfraddau goroesi canser yng Nghymru yn is o lawer na'r cyfartaledd Ewropeaidd'

'and that cancer survival rates in Wales are well below the European average.'

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

Yn gresynu wrth y broses dendro gyfyngedig ar gyfer cyflenwi technolegau canser newydd i Ganolfan Ganser Felindre, a fydd yn rhwystro buddsoddi yn y technolegau mwyaf modern ac arloesol a fyddai wedi denu arbenigedd a rhagoriaeth glinigol ac wedi galluogi mwy o gleifion canser yng Nghymru i gael eu trin yng Nghymru.

Regrets the restrictive tender process for the supply of new cancer technologies to Velindre Cancer Centre, which will prevent investment in the most modern and innovative treatments that would have attracted expertise and clinical excellence and enabled more Welsh cancer patients to be treated in Wales.

Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts

Amendment 3—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 4 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymrwymo i gyhoeddi canlyniadau'r arolwg Profiad Cleifion Canser.

Insert as new point 4 and renumber accordingly:

Calls upon the Welsh Government to commit to publishing the results of the Cancer Patient Experience survey.

15:09

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw Aled Roberts.

I thank the Welsh Conservatives for tabling this debate this afternoon. I begin by acknowledging what a fast-moving world the treatment of cancer is and by congratulating Professor Malcolm Mason, who heads up the Wales Cancer Bank, on his recent award. This was an acknowledgement of the groundbreaking work that he has been involved in. I would also like to acknowledge that every day, it would seem, we make a stride forward. We have heard the news today regarding the database across England that collates information on every single cancer patient, their treatment and outcome. This will be available to consultants and will be a huge step forward in identifying how we can best provide treatment to individuals.

Diolch i'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Dechreuaf drwy gydnabod pa mor gyflym y mae byd trin canser yn symud a thrwy longyfarch yr Athro Malcolm Mason, sy'n arwain Banc Canser Cymru, am ennill gwobr yn ddiweddar. Roedd yn cydnabod y gwaith arloesol y mae wedi bod yn ymwneud ag ef. Hoffwn hefyd gydnabod ein bod bob dydd, mae'n ymddangos, yn cymryd camau breision ymlaen. Rydym wedi clywed y newyddion heddiw ynglŷn â'r gronfa ddata ledled Lloegr sy'n casglu gwybodaeth am bob claf canser unigol, eu triniaeth a'u canlyniad. Bydd hon ar gael i feddygon ymgynghorol a bydd yn gam mawr ymlaen o ran nodi'r driniaeth orau i unigolion.

When the cancer delivery plan was published by the Welsh Government last year, it created a consensus inside and outside this Chamber on the way forward and how we could improve cancer treatment and cancer survival rates in Wales. Unlike many a Welsh Government strategy, the plan was detailed and quite clear in its expectations of what it wanted to happen. Therefore, I am keen that it does not go the way of most other Welsh Government plans in that it does not get implemented. As I said, there is a consensus that these are the right things to do. Our job now is to ensure that those things happen on the ground, because we need them to happen. We know that our cancer survival rates are not what we want them to be, and that the rates of cancer among men are higher than we would want them to be in Wales compared with other parts of the UK. So, we need to get this right.

Pan gyhoeddwyd y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser gan Lywodraeth Cymru y llynedd, cafwyd consensws y tu mewn a'r tu allan i'r Siambr hon ar y ffordd ymlaen a sut y gallem wella triniaeth canser a chyfraddau goroesi canser yng Nghymru. Yn wahanol i sawl strategaeth arall gan Lywodraeth Cymru, roedd y cynllun yn fanwl ac yn eithaf clir o ran ei ddisgwyliadau ynglŷn â'r hyn yr oedd am ei weld yn digwydd. Felly, rwy'n awyddus i sicrhau nad yw'r un peth yn digwydd i'r cynllun hwn ag sy'n digwydd i'r rhan fwyaf o gynlluniau eraill Llywodraeth Cymru yn yr ystyr nad yw'n cael ei roi ar waith. Fel y dywedais, mae consensws mai'r pethau hyn yw'r pethau cywir i'w gwneud. Ein gwaith ni bellach yw sicrhau bod y pethau hynny yn digwydd ar lawr gwlad, oherwydd mae angen iddynt ddigwydd. Gwyddom nad yw ein cyfraddau goroesi canser cystal ag y dymunwn, a bod y cyfraddau canser ymhlith dynion yn uwch nag y dymunwn yng Nghymru o'u cymharu â rhannau eraill o'r DU. Felly, mae angen inni gael hyn yn iawn.

The first issue that I would like to focus on is the availability of cancer plans. These plans are crucial if we are to have a handle on what local health boards are doing to implement the overarching plan. As Darren Millar says, there are issues with accessing a comprehensive report from Hywel Dda Local Health Board. To let him know exactly what is going on in Powys LHB, the Powys plan is available through board papers but is not available as a single, standalone document. Having spoken to the interim director for planning, he is in discussions with Welsh Government officials as we speak about addressing that situation and making available to Powys patients a more comprehensive, single document for ease of access.

Y mater cyntaf yr hoffwn ganolbwyntio arno yw argaeledd cynlluniau canser. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn hanfodol os ydym am gael trefn ar yr hyn y mae byrddau iechyd lleol yn ei wneud i weithredu'r cynllun cyffredinol. Fel y dywed Darren Millar, mae problemau o ran cael gafael ar adroddiad manwl gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda. Er mwyn rhoi gwybod iddo beth yn union sy'n digwydd yn BILl Powys, mae cynllun Powys ar gael trwy bapurau bwrdd, ond nid yw ar gael fel dogfen unigol, annibynnol. Ar ôl imi siarad â'r cyfarwyddwr cynllunio dros dro, mae mewn trafodaethau gyda swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa a sicrhau bod un ddogfen fwy cynhwysfawr ar gael i gleifion Powys er hwylustod.

Recent questions that I tabled to the Minister raised concerns that the Welsh Minister's officials are not quite as on the ball as they are about Powys's cancer plan when it comes to finding out how many people have an individual cancer treatment plan. That was one of the key aspects of the plan, namely that everyone would be treated as an individual and would have a key plan centred on them and their care. However, a recent question to the Minister, who is committed to every cancer patient having such a plan, revealed that he could not tell us how many patients had those plans in place. He said that it was a matter of reporting by local health boards and that the Welsh Minister would not get an idea until later in the autumn of whether the commitment that the Government had made is being fulfilled.

Mewn cwestiynau diweddar a gyflwynais i'r Gweinidog codwyd pryderon nad yw swyddogion y Gweinidog dros Gymru mor effro ag y maent yn achos cynllun canser Powys o ran canfod faint o bobl sydd â chynllun triniaeth canser unigol. Dyna oedd un o agweddau allweddol y cynllun, sef y byddai pawb yn cael ei drin fel unigolyn ac yn cael cynllun allweddol a oedd yn canolbwyntio arnynt hwy a'u gofal. Fodd bynnag, datgelodd cwestiwn yn ddiweddar i'r Gweinidog, sydd wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pob claf canser yn cael cynllun o'r fath, nad oedd yn gallu dweud wrthym faint o gleifion a oedd wedi cael y cynlluniau hynny. Dywedodd ei fod yn fater a gofnodir gan fyrddau iechyd lleol ac na fyddai'r Gweinidog dros Gymru yn cael amcan tan yn ddiweddarach yn yr hydref a yw ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth wedi cael ei gyflawni.

The waiting times from referral to treatment are worrying. That is not to say that people are not working incredibly hard. I am renowned in this Chamber for giving Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board a hard time. However, on this occasion, I congratulate the staff at Nye Bevan, who are doing very well in this regard, but it begs the question that if Nye Bevan can do it, what is going wrong in Abertawe Bro Morgannwg LHB? The difference between the figures is stark, and we need to understand the reasons for that.

Mae'r amseroedd aros rhwng atgyfeirio a thrin yn peri pryder. Nid yw hynny yn golygu nad yw pobl yn gweithio'n ddiwyd iawn. Rwy'n enwog yn y Siambr hon am feirniadu Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan. Fodd bynnag, ar yr achlysur hwn, llongyfarchaf y staff yn Nye Bevan, sy'n gwneud yn dda iawn yn hyn o beth, ond cyfyd y cwestiwn, os gall Nye Bevan wneud hynny, beth sy'n mynd o'i le ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg? Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y ffigurau yn drawiadol, ac mae angen inni ddeall y rhesymau dros hynny.

It is not only the urgent cases that tug at our heartstrings. I was recently approached by a gentleman in my constituency whose wife is waiting on the non-urgent pathway for diagnosis regarding a suspect lump in her breast. He was in tears in my surgery, as he told me that they would have to wait until August before she saw a specialist. Their lives are blighted, Minister, because they are in absolute fear about what that diagnosis will be. They are desperate for her to see someone. He looked me in the eye and said, 'She is my only friend; I need her to be with me'. What do you say to a grown man who cries in your surgery about the health of his wife? We need to ensure that people are reassured as quickly as they can be, while acknowledging that we have to concentrate on those who have the most urgent need.

Nid dim ond yr achosion brys yr ydym yn ymboeni yn eu cylch. Daeth gŵr bonheddig yn fy etholaeth i'm gweld yn ddiweddar. Mae ei wraig yn aros ar y llwybr nad yw'n frys ar gyfer diagnosis ynghylch tyfiant amheus yn ei bron. Roedd yn ei ddagrau yn fy nghymhorthfa wrth iddo ddweud wrthyf y byddai'n rhaid iddynt aros tan fis Awst cyn iddi weld arbenigwr. Mae eu bywydau yn cael eu difetha, Weinidog, am eu bod yn llawn ofn ynglŷn â'r diagnosis hwnnw. Maent yn daer am iddi weld rhywun. Edrychodd ym myw fy llygad a dweud, 'Hi yw fy unig ffrind, mae angen iddi fod gyda mi'. Beth rydych yn ei ddweud wrth ddyn aeddfed sydd yn ei ddagrau yn eich cymhorthfa oherwydd iechyd ei wraig? Mae angen inni sicrhau bod pobl yn cael tawelwch meddwl mor gyflym ag y bo modd, tra'n cydnabod bod yn rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar y rhai sydd â'r angen mwyaf brys.

On the issue of linear accelerators, I very much welcome the Government's announcement of money for Velindre hospital, but concerns have been expressed to me that that money will be limited as to what equipment can be bought. It will be a fixed gantry linac programme, which, for some people, may not be as sophisticated and appropriate as other forms of new radiotherapy. If the Minister can prove me wrong and reassure me on that point, I would be grateful.

O ran cyflymyddion llinellol, croesawaf gyhoeddiad y Llywodraeth am arian i Ysbyty Felindre yn fawr iawn, ond mae rhai wedi codi pryderon gyda mi y bydd yr arian hwnnw yn cael ei gyfyngu o ran yr offer y gellir ei brynu. Bydd yn rhaglen cyflymydd llinellol nenbont sefydlog, na fydd, i rai pobl, mor soffistigedig nac mor briodol o bosibl â mathau eraill o radiotherapi newydd. Os gall y Gweinidog fy nghywiro a rhoi sicrwydd imi ynglŷn â'r pwynt hwnnw, byddwn yn ddiolchgar.

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

I welcome the opportunity to engage in this debate, which focuses not only on the cancer plan, but, more importantly, on how the Welsh Government and we as Assembly Members can work together to address some of the issues that we face. As Darren Millar said, it is 12 months since we discussed the cancer plan, and I, too, note a little quietness in the Chamber today already. However, I pay tribute to Darren for the work that he and other AMs are doing, particularly opposition AMs, to highlight the difficulties and the trials and tribulations that people face when either they or their loved ones are diagnosed with cancer.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, sy'n canolbwyntio nid yn unig ar y cynllun canser, ond, yn bwysicach byth, ar y ffordd y gall Llywodraeth Cymru a ninnau fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad weithio gyda'n gilydd i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau sy'n ein hwynebu. Fel y dywedodd Darren Millar, mae 12 mis wedi mynd heibio ers inni drafod y cynllun canser, ac rwyf innau, hefyd yn nodi ychydig o ddistawrwydd yn y Siambr eisoes heddiw. Fodd bynnag, talaf deyrnged i Darren am y gwaith y mae ef ac ACau eraill yn ei wneud, yn enwedig ACau y gwrthbleidiau, i dynnu sylw at yr anawsterau a'r helbulon y mae pobl yn eu hwynebu pan fyddant hwy neu eu hanwyliaid yn cael diagnosis o ganser.

In my formative years, a diagnosis of cancer was still seen as a certain indication of an early death, so little was known about the disease. I have personal experience of where people did not wish to admit that they had cancer. However, a generational shift has made a vast improvement to that. People talk more about cancer in all shapes and forms, and, thanks to the medical advances through scientific research and the fact that it is talked about more, doctors are now armed with incredible tools in the fight against cancer. Scientific breakthroughs in detection, treatment and support for cancer patients have meant that the tide has started to turn in the fight against this unfair, indiscriminate and cruel illness. From the initial diagnosis of cancer, patients go on a journey to treatment, to care and to support. It is balanced out by the advice and the support that they are given along this journey. Probably every Member has some experience of a friend, a colleague, a family member or a loved one whose life has been touched by this, and will know that you go on that journey also.

Yn ystod fy mlynyddoedd ffurfiannol, roedd diagnosis o ganser yn dal i gael ei ystyried yn arwydd pendant o farwolaeth gynnar, cyn lleied a wyddid am y clefyd. Rwyf wedi cael profiad personol lle nad oedd pobl yn dymuno cyfaddef bod canser arnynt. Fodd bynnag, dros genhedlaeth gwelwyd gwelliant sylweddol yn hynny o beth. Mae pobl yn sôn mwy am ganser o bob math, a, diolch i'r datblygiadau meddygol drwy ymchwil wyddonol a'r ffaith y caiff ei drafod mwy, mae gan feddygon arfau anhygoel bellach yn y frwydr yn erbyn canser. Mae datblygiadau gwyddonol o ran canfod, trin a chefnogi cleifion canser wedi golygu bod y llanw wedi dechrau troi yn y frwydr yn erbyn yr hyn sy'n salwch annheg, anwahaniaethol a chreulon. O'r diagnosis cychwynnol o ganser, mae cleifion yn mynd ar daith i gael triniaeth, gofal a chefnogaeth. Mae hynny'n cael ei gydbwyso gan y cyngor a'r cymorth a roddir iddynt ar hyd y daith hon. Yn ôl pob tebyg, mae gan bob Aelod rywfaint o brofiad o ffrind, cydweithiwr, aelod o'r teulu neu rywun agos y mae ei fywyd wedi cael ei gyffwrdd gan hyn, a byddwch yn ymwybodol eich bod chithau hefyd yn mynd ar y daith.

I pay tribute to the work that Julie Morgan has done with her group, and I know that I got a lot of information and knowledge from attending its meetings, but no more so than from cancer patients who had gone along that journey and come out and were prepared to work with the Welsh Government and with us as Assembly Members in looking to address some of the inequalities out there and some of those concerns. In the highly publicised report by Macmillan Cancer Support on mortality trends, I was truly heartened to see the number of people who will survive the disease. By 2020, the number of people who will sadly pass away from another cause will be almost four in 10. That follows a 70% increase in cancer survival rates since 1992, and I look forward to the day when the abject fear caused by a diagnosis of cancer is a thing of the past.

Talaf deyrnged i'r gwaith a wnaeth Julie Morgan a'i grŵp, a gwn imi ddysgu llawer drwy fynychu ei gyfarfodydd, ond yn bennaf oll gan gleifion canser a oedd wedi mynd ar hyd y daith ac wedi cwblhau'r daith ac a oedd yn barod i weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a chyda ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad er mwyn ceisio mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r anghydraddoldebau sy'n bodoli a rhai o'r pryderon hynny. Yn yr adroddiad gan Cymorth Canser Macmillan ar dueddiadau marwolaethau a gafodd gryn sylw, cefais fy nghalonogi'n fawr wrth weld faint o bobl a fydd yn goroesi'r clefyd. Erbyn 2020, bydd nifer y bobl a fydd, yn anffodus, yn marw o achos arall yn cyfrif am bron bedwar o bob 10. Mae hynny'n dilyn cynnydd o 70% mewn cyfraddau goroesi canser ers 1992, ac edrychaf ymlaen at y dydd pan fydd yr ofn mawr a achosir gan ddiagnosis o ganser yn rhywbeth sy'n perthyn i'r gorffennol.

There are concerns, however, as Darren and Kirsty have quite rightly mentioned, around the interpretation and implementation of the cancer delivery plan. For example, the plan sets as a priority the early detection of cancer. It commits local health boards to raise greater awareness among the public about the life-saving implications of an early diagnosis. It proves also that there is still an inconsistent approach across Wales. I truly share the concerns of Cancer Research UK, which believes that the Welsh Government needs to have a stronger focus. Examples of central guidance have been produced both in England, through the national awareness and early diagnosis initiative, and in Scotland, through the detect cancer quickly programme. I urge the Welsh Government to address the inequalities in early screening and detection rates.

Fodd bynnag, cyfyd pryderon, fel y nododd Darren a Kirsty yn gwbl briodol, o ran y ffordd y mae'r cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser yn cael ei ddehongli a'i weithredu. Er enghraifft, mae'r cynllun yn nodi bod canfod canser yn gynnar yn flaenoriaeth. Mae'n gosod rhwymedigaeth ar fyrddau iechyd lleol i godi ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith y cyhoedd ynglŷn â goblygiadau diagnosis cynnar o ran arbed bywyd. Mae'n profi hefyd bod dull gweithredu anghyson o hyd ledled Cymru. Rwy'n wir yn rhannu pryderon Ymchwil Canser y DU, sy'n credu bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru gael ffocws cryfach. Mae enghreifftiau o ganllawiau canolog wedi cael eu paratoi yn Lloegr, drwy'r fenter ymwybyddiaeth a diagnosis cynnar genedlaethol, ac yn yr Alban, drwy'r rhaglen canfod canser yn gyflym. Rwy'n annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldebau mewn cyfraddau sgrinio a chanfod yn gynnar.

The cancer delivery plan also requires local health boards to publish local delivery plans and an annual report on how they are performing against those plans, yet we know now that there has been an inconsistent approach to fulfilling this commitment. This is a job for the Welsh Government, to ensure that the strategies and reports that are often drawn up here are acted upon and implemented.

Mae'r cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i fyrddau iechyd lleol gyhoeddi cynlluniau cyflawni lleol ac adroddiad blynyddol ynglŷn â sut y maent yn perfformio yn erbyn y cynlluniau hynny, ond eto gwyddom erbyn hyn fod ymagwedd anghyson tuag at gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn. Dyma waith i Lywodraeth Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau bod y strategaethau a'r adroddiadau sydd yn aml yn cael eu llunio yma yn cael eu gweithredu a'u rhoi ar waith.

A person will never feel more vulnerable than they do upon receiving a diagnosis of cancer, but it is with that in mind that I am pleased to see a commitment in the delivery plan to provide patients with person-centred cancer care. However, the words in that document are only as good as the actions that are then taken.

Ni fydd neb byth yn teimlo'n fwy bregus nag y teimla ar ôl cael diagnosis o ganser, ond gyda hynny mewn cof rwy'n falch o weld ymrwymiad yn y cynllun cyflawni i roi gofal canser personol i gleifion. Fodd bynnag, mae'r geiriau yn y ddogfen honno ond mor dda â'r camau gweithredu sydd wedyn yn cael eu cymryd.

Cancer poverty is an issue that Darren Millar has quite rightly raised. It affects numerous families in Wales, and I want to put on record today that somebody needs to grasp this. Regardless of strategies and documents, I want to know what the Welsh Government is doing now to assist people living with cancer poverty on a daily basis, and their friends and families. This should not be a question of a strategy or a report; it is about the level of prevention of cancer, the number of early diagnoses and early detections, the quality of advice, the information, the support and the best possible treatment for all people across Wales.

Mae tlodi canser yn broblem y mae Darren Millar wedi'i chodi a hynny'n gwbl briodol. Mae'n effeithio ar nifer o deuluoedd yng Nghymru, a hoffwn nodi'n gyhoeddus heddiw bod angen i rywun fynd i'r afael â hyn. Waeth beth fo'r strategaethau a'r dogfennau, rwyf am wybod beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud yn awr i helpu pobl sy'n byw gyda chanser tlodi o ddydd i ddydd, a'u ffrindiau a'u teuluoedd. Ni ddylai hyn fod yn fater o strategaeth neu adroddiad; mae'n ymwneud â lefel atal canser, nifer yr achosion o ganfod canser yn gynnar, ansawdd y cyngor, y wybodaeth, y cymorth a'r driniaeth orau bosibl i bawb ledled Cymru.

15:19 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig y prynhawn yma, ynghyd â'r gwelliannau sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno. Mae'n briodol inni drafod cynnydd ar y cynllun canser yma yn y Cynulliad gyda phersbectif cenedlaethol. Un o wendidau'r cynllun canser, yn fy marn i, yw ei fod yn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb i weithredu fwy neu lai yn gyfan gwbl ar ysgwyddau'r byrddau iechyd, a bod rhywfaint o ddiffyg gyriant strategol cenedlaethol a chysondeb gwasanaeth ar draws Cymru yn deillio, felly, o'r cynllun. Serch hynny, gan fod y Llywodraeth wedi dewis rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio gwasanaethau a gweithredu i'r byrddau iechyd, mae'n hollbwysig bod y byrddau iechyd hynny yn cyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw ac yn adrodd yn gyhoeddus ar y gwaith. Mae'n siomedig, fel mae Aelodau eisoes wedi crybwyll, nad yw pob cynllun cyflawni gan fyrddau iechyd nac ychwaith adroddiadau blynyddol wedi'u cyhoeddi ar wefannau'r byrddau iechyd. Yn ychwanegol, mae'n siomedig nad yw pob elfen a gynigiwyd yn y cynllun canser yn cael ei weithredu yng nghynlluniau cyflawni pob un o'r byrddau iechyd. Mae cyfrifoldeb, felly, ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod pob bwrdd iechyd yn paratoi cynllun cyflenwi sy'n adlewyrchu gofynion y cynllun cenedlaethol, a bod y cynlluniau lleol hynny yn cael eu cyhoeddi, fel bod pob claf a phob unigolyn yn ymwybodol o'r gwasanaeth canser a fydd ar gael iddynt yn lleol.

Plaid Cymru will be supporting the motion this afternoon, along with the amendments that have been tabled. It is appropriate for us to discuss progress on the cancer plan here in the Assembly from a national perspective. One of the weaknesses of the cancer delivery plan, in my opinion, is that it places the responsibility for implementation almost entirely in the hands of the health boards, and that a lack of strategic drive on a national level and consistency in terms of service across Wales then emanates from the plan. However, given that the Government has chosen to place the responsibility for service plans and implementation in the hands of the health boards, it is vital that those health boards carry out that work and report back publicly on the work. It is disappointing, as Members have already said, that not every health board delivery plan or annual report is published on health board websites. It is also disappointing that not every element proposed in the cancer delivery plan is implemented in the delivery plans of each health board. Therefore, it is the Government's responsibility to ensure that each health board prepares a delivery plan that reflects the requirements of the national plan, and that those local plans are published so that every patient and individual in Wales is aware of the cancer service that is available to them locally.

15:21 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to the Minister for taking an intervention—

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn ymyriad—

15:21 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much. [Laughter.]

Diolch yn fawr iawn. [Chwerthin.]

15:21 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am ever so sorry; I thank the Member. However, the point is, do you think that there is a gap in not having a national cancer co-ordinator to drive the plan and shorten the inequalities between the different health boards? You have identified it yourself. The plan seems sound, but it is the delivery on the ground—and the patchwork on the ground—that is letting cancer patients down.

Mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf; diolch i'r Aelod. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt yw, a ydych yn credu bod bwlch yn yr ystyr nad oes cydgysylltydd canser cenedlaethol i hyrwyddo'r cynllun ac i leihau'r anghydraddoldebau rhwng y gwahanol fyrddau iechyd? Rydych wedi nodi hynny eich hun. Ymddengys fod y cynllun yn gadarn, ond y broses gyflawni ar lawr gwlad—a'r ddarpariaeth amrywiol ar lawr gwlad—yw'r hyn sy'n fethiant o ran cleifion canser.

15:21 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. As I said, I believe that there is a weakness in that there is not that kind of strategic national direction and sufficient monitoring of the cancer plan, and that everything, it seems, is being left to the local health boards.

Ydw. Fel y dywedais, credaf fod gwendid yn yr ystyr nad oes cyfarwyddydd cenedlaethol strategol o'r fath na gwaith monitro digonol ar y cynllun canser, a bod popeth, fel petai, yn cael ei adael yn nwylo'r byrddau iechyd lleol.

Rwyf am gyfeirio at dair agwedd ar y cynllun canser sy'n achosi rhywfaint o ofid ar hyn o bryd. Y cyntaf o'r rhain yw'r ffaith bod y targed bod 95% o'r bobl sy'n achosion brys, lle mae canser yn cael ei amau, yn cychwyn triniaeth o fewn 62 diwrnod yn cael ei fethu yn gyson, a bod y Llywodraeth yn bellach o gwrdd â'r targed hwnnw heddiw nag ydoedd dair blynedd yn ôl. Mae'r perfformiad yn erbyn y targed yn gwaethygu, felly. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod bod diagnosis a thriniaeth gynnar yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig at allu claf i oroesi canser. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ei ymateb heddiw yn gallu esbonio'r dirywiad hwn mewn perfformaid, a dweud pa gamau y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y targed hwn yn nes at gael ei gyflawni ac, yn y pen draw, yn cael ei gyflawni gan yr holl fyrddau iechyd.

I wish to refer to three aspects of the cancer plan that concern me somewhat. First is the fact that the target that 95% of those who are urgent cases where cancer is suspected should start treatment within 62 days is consistently not being met, and that the Government is further from meeting that target today than it was three years ago. Therefore, performance against that target is getting worse. We all know that early diagnosis and treatment is very important to the patient's ability to survive cancer. I hope that the Minister in his response today will be able to explain this decline in performance, and tell us what steps he intends to take to ensure that this target is closer to being met and, ultimately, is met by all health boards.

Yr ail bwynt rwyf am gyfeirio ato yw bod y cynllun canser yn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb ar fyrddau iechyd i neilltuo gweithiwr allweddol i bob unigolyn â chanser. Mae hyn yn bell o fod wedi'i gyflawni mewn rhai ardaloedd, ac nid oes cysondeb yn y dehongliad ymhlith ein byrddau iechyd o beth yw rôl gweithiwr allweddol o'r fath. Felly, mae angen diffiniad safonol o swyddogaethau gweithiwr allweddol. Yn fy marn i, mae hyn eto yn rôl i'r Llywodraeth, o ran daparu fframwaith ar gyfer y swyddogaeth hon yn genedlaethol, a bod hynny'n cael ei ddarparu wedyn gan y byrddau iechyd yn lleol maes o law.

The second point that I would like to make is that the cancer plan places responsibility on health boards to allocate a key worker for each individual with cancer. That has not been achieved, and it is far from being achieved in some areas. There is no consistency in terms of interpretation across the health boards as regards the role of a key worker of that kind. Therefore, we need a standardised definition of the role of a key worker. In my view, providing the framework for that function on a national level is, again, a role for the Government, and that should then be provided by the health boards on a local level.

Yn olaf, rwyf am gyfeirio at yr ymrwymiadau yn y cynllun canser i ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth lliniarol. Yn hyn o beth, mae'r gwasanaeth hosbis elusennol yn ddarparwr pwysig. Fis Rhagfyr diwethaf, daeth y gwasanaeth hosbis yn y cartref yng Ngheredigion—Ffagl Gobaith—i ben oherwydd trafferthion ariannol. Roedd hwn yn wasanaeth a oedd wedi cefnogi cannoedd o unigolion yn eu dyddiau olaf, yn eu cartrefi gyda'u teuluoedd. Mae'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd i Ffagl Gobaith yn ein hatgoffa i gyd bod darparwyr elusennol yn gallu bod yn fregus mewn sefyllfa fregus economaidd, yn enwedig yn y cyfnod economaidd presennol. Pan fydd gwasanaeth o'r fath yn dod i ben mae angen i'r bwrdd iechyd perthnasol fod yn barod i gamu i mewn yn syth i sicrhau darparwr arall, a fydd yn caniatáu i'r gwasanaeth i'r claf canser barhau.

Finally, I wish to refer to the commitments in the cancer plan to developing palliative services. In that regard, the charity hospice service is an important provider. Last December, the hospice at home service in Ceredigion—Beacon of Hope—ceased to operate due to financial difficulties. That service had supported hundreds of individuals in their final days, in their homes with their families. What has happened to Beacon of Hope reminds us all that charity providers can be fragile in economically fargile situations, particularly this current economic period. When such a service comes to an end, the appropriate health board needs to be prepared to step in immediately to ensure that another provider is available, enabling the service to continue for cancer patients.

Cyfeiriwyd at hyn eisoes: bydd 7% o boblogaeth Cymru yn byw gyda chanser erbyn 2030. Mae cyfrifoldeb felly ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau y bydd yr NHS yn darparu gwasanaeth priodol i'r bobl hyn.

This has already been mentioned: 7% of the people of Wales will be living with cancer by 2030. It is therefore incumbent upon the Government to ensure that the NHS provides appropriate services for these people.

15:25

Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is an extremely important debate, and I am grateful for the opportunity to make a contribution. It should alarm everyone that more than 8,000 people in Wales are dying each year as a result of cancer. Despite it being the leading cause of death, cancer treatment is still not being given the priority that it deserves.

Mae hon yn ddadl eithriadol o bwysig, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar i gael cyfle i gyfrannu. Dylai godi braw ar bawb fod mwy nag 8,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn marw bob blwyddyn o ganlyniad i ganser. Er mai canser yw'r prif achos o farwolaeth, nid yw trin canser yn cael y flaenoriaeth a haedda o hyd.

For urgent cancer patients, the target of starting treatment within 62 days of referral has not been met since 2008. The latest figures show a continued deterioration. The figures for March of this year are the lowest that they have been for five years. This is a deeply concerning situation, and cancer patients and their families deserve to know what action is going to be taken and how soon this decline will be reversed.

O ran cleifion canser brys, nid yw'r targed o ddechrau triniaeth o fewn 62 diwrnod ar ôl atgyfeirio wedi'i gyflawni ers 2008. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf ddirywiad parhaus. Y ffigurau ar gyfer mis Mawrth eleni yw'r isaf ers pum mlynedd. Mae hon yn sefyllfa sy'n achos pryder mawr, ac mae cleifion canser a'u teuluoedd yn haeddu cael gwybod pa gamau fydd yn cael eu cymryd a pha mor fuan y bydd y dirywiad hwn yn cael ei wrthdroi.

There is also a growing gulf between the level of care available in Wales and in England. For example, there are 20 more cancer treatments available to English patients than to Welsh patients. Cancer patients in England are five times more likely to get access to newer cancer drugs that are not routinely available here in Wales. Minister, as an example, Jennifer Parratt from Colwyn Bay has said that she is going to have to move over the border to England from Colwyn Bay—this is being highlighted by ITV Wales today—because she cannot access the drugs that her specialist advises her that she needs. We spend £3 million a year prescribing paracetamol in Wales. It is ludicrous that millions of pounds are spent prescribing basic prescription drugs that can be bought over the counter for as little as 20p, when cancer patients are denied access to life-saving cancer treatments. I am sure that if you were to ask members of the public, 'Would you rather buy your paracetamol for 20p in order to allow that money to go towards modern cancer drug treatments?', they would choose to give up that right. I would ask you, Minister to look at that.

Hefyd, mae bwlch cynyddol rhwng lefel y gofal sydd ar gael yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Er enghraifft, mae 20 yn fwy o driniaethau canser ar gael i gleifion yn Lloegr nag i gleifion yng Nghymru. Mae cleifion canser yn Lloegr bum gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael cyffuriau canser newydd nad ydynt ar gael fel mater o drefn yma yng Nghymru. Weinidog, fel enghraifft, dywedodd Jennifer Parratt o Fae Colwyn y bydd yn rhaid iddi symud dros y ffin i Loegr o Fae Colwyn—mae hyn yn cael sylw gan ITV Cymru heddiw—am nad yw'n gallu cael y cyffuriau y mae ei meddyg arbenigol wedi dweud wrthi fod angen iddi eu cael. Rydym yn gwario £3 miliwn y flwyddyn yn rhagnodi paracetamol yng Nghymru. Mae'n hurt fod miliynau o bunnoedd yn cael eu gwario ar ragnodi cyffuriau presgripsiwn sylfaenol y gellir eu prynu dros y cownter am gyn lleied ag 20c, pan fo cleifion canser yn methu â chael triniaethau canser sy'n achub bywyd. Rwy'n siŵr, pe baech yn gofyn i aelodau o'r cyhoedd, 'A fyddai'n well gennych brynu eich paracetamol am 20c er mwyn caniatáu i'r arian hwnnw gael ei wario ar driniaethau cyffuriau canser modern?', y byddent yn dewis ildio'r hawl honno. Byddwn yn gofyn ichi, Weinidog edrych ar hynny.

There is also a particular inequality for men with prostate cancer. There are 41 hospitals in England that have sophisticated robotic urology surgery equipment, but not one of those machines is available in Wales. This means that patients in Wales are left with little option but to pay for the treatment privately, at a cost of £13,000 to £15,000. That is not a universally available NHS service, when that service is not available here in Wales. This situation is repeated for patients with other cancers, where treatments are having to be funded out of the patient's own pocket, or through charitable donations. Minister, you might be aware of Kate Spall, again from Colwyn Bay, who set up a foundation in order to fight for her mother to have access to the cancer drug that she was denied. These issues are very real and very personal for the families in that situation.

Cyfyd hefyd anghydraddoldeb penodol i ddynion â chanser y prostad. Mae gan 41 o ysbytai yn Lloegr yr offer llawdriniaeth wroleg robotig soffistigedig, ond nid oes yr un o'r peiriannau hynny ar gael yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn golygu nad oes gan gleifion yng Nghymru fawr ddim dewis ond talu am y driniaeth breifat, ar gost o £13,000 i £15,000. Nid yw hwn yn un o wasanaethau'r GIG sydd ar gael yn gyffredinol, os nad yw'r gwasanaeth ar gael yma yng Nghymru. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn codi eto ar gyfer cleifion gyda chanserau eraill, lle mae'r claf ei hun yn gorfod talu am driniaethau, neu y telir amdanynt drwy roddion elusennol. Weinidog, efallai y byddwch yn ymwybodol o Kate Spall, unwaith eto o Fae Colwyn, a sefydlodd sefydliad er mwyn ymladd dros sicrhau bod ei mam yn cael y cyffuriau canser y gwrthodwyd eu rhoi iddi. Mae'r problemau hyn yn real iawn ac yn bersonol iawn i'r teuluoedd yn y sefyllfa honno.

Welsh Conservatives have outlined some of our own proposals to address these challenges, not least the establishment of a cancer treatments fund, which could have a very significant impact for a modest investment. I have indicated, Minister, in my submission today, where you might be able to find the saving in order to fund that proposal. There is a clear need for common sense about where funding is directed.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi amlinellu rhai o'n cynigion ein hunain i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau hyn, yn bennaf sefydlu cronfa triniaethau canser, a allai gael effaith sylweddol iawn am fuddsoddiad cymharol fach. Rwyf wedi nodi, Weinidog, yn fy nghyflwyniad heddiw, ble y gallech ddod o hyd i'r arbedion er mwyn ariannu'r cynnig hwnnw. Mae angen amlwg am synnwyr cyffredin ynglŷn â ble mae cyllid yn cael ei gyfeirio.

The last thing that I would like to mention is Macmillan's submission that putting people at the centre of care planning means that they need to be given the opportunity to express their views, which are listened to and respected. People should receive the care that they need when it is needed, regardless of organisational boundaries. Minister, those should not only be organisational boundaries, but country boundaries. If a service cannot be provided, people should be told why and told how and where they can access support. Minister, I would ask you to reconsider the Welsh Government's approach, and to put the interests of patients before ideology, to target the NHS's limited resources where they can deliver the greatest benefits, and to set up a cancer treatment fund.

Y peth olaf yr hoffwn sôn amdano yw cyflwyniad Macmillan bod rhoi pobl wrth wraidd y broses cynllunio gofal yn golygu bod angen iddynt gael cyfle i fynegi eu safbwyntiau, y gwrandewir arnynt ac sy'n cael eu parchu. Dylai pobl gael y gofal sydd ei angen arnynt pan fydd ei angen, waeth beth fo'r ffiniau sefydliadol. Weinidog, ni ddylai hyn olygu ffiniau sefydliadol yn unig, ond ffiniau gwlad. Os na ellir darparu gwasanaeth, dylai pobl gael gwybod pam, a hefyd sut a ble y gallant gael cymorth. Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi ailystyried dull gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru, a rhoi blaenoriaeth i fuddiannau cleifion yn hytrach nag ideoleg, i dargedu adnoddau cyfyngedig y GIG ble y gallant sicrhau'r manteision mwyaf, ac i sefydlu cronfa triniaeth canser.

15:30 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am pleased to speak in this debate, as the chair of the cross-party group on cancer. I also have a particular interest as Velindre hospital is in my constituency. Velindre is the major cancer hospital in Wales, and I have worked closely with it for many years.

Rwy'n falch o gael siarad yn y ddadl hon, fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar ganser. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig hefyd gan fod ysbyty Felindre yn fy etholaeth. Felindre yw'r prif ysbyty canser yng Nghymru, ac rwyf wedi gweithio'n agos â'r ysbyty ers blynyddoedd lawer.

I welcome the fact that we have this cancer delivery plan. I also welcome the fact that it includes research as part of the plan. I was pleased that Kirsty Williams mentioned my constituent, Professor Malcolm Mason, who received the prestigious William Farr medal for his research into prostate cancer last week. I think that we all know that, on research, Wales is doing very well. I particularly want to draw attention to the work of the clinical trials unit as well.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod gennym y cynllun cyflawni hwn ar gyfer canser. Croesawaf hefyd y ffaith ei fod yn cynnwys ymchwil fel rhan o'r cynllun. Roeddwn yn falch bod Kirsty Williams wedi cyfeirio at fy etholwr, yr Athro Malcolm Mason, a enillodd fedal fawreddog William Farr am ei ymchwil i ganser y prostad yr wythnos diwethaf. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn gwybod bod Cymru, o ran ymchwil, yn gwneud yn dda iawn. Rwyf yn arbennig o awyddus i dynnu sylw at waith yr uned treialon clinigol hefyd.

I am also glad that the plan includes end-of-life care. I declare an interest as the vice-president of George Thomas Hospice Care. I also wish to make the point that lots of speakers have made today about how widespread cancer is. In many cases now, it has become a chronic, as well as an acute, illness. Many people are living with cancer, and that is why the points that have been made about money being available, the important work of the charities, and all those issues, are so important, because people are living with cancer for many years.

Rwyf hefyd yn falch bod y cynllun yn cynnwys gofal diwedd bywyd. Datganaf fuddiant fel is-lywydd Gofal Hosbis George Thomas. Hoffwn hefyd wneud y pwynt y mae llawer o siaradwyr wedi'i wneud heddiw ynghylch pa mor gyffredin yw canser. Mewn llawer o achosion, erbyn hyn, mae wedi dod yn salwch cronig, yn ogystal â salwch acíwt. Mae llawer o bobl yn byw gyda chanser, a dyna pam bod y pwyntiau a wnaed ynglyn â'r arian sydd ar gael, gwaith pwysig yr elusennau, a'r holl faterion hynny, mor bwysig, am fod pobl yn byw gyda chanser am flynyddoedd lawer.

I wish to say a quick word about the amendments. I am very pleased that Kirsty Williams has said that she has an open mind on amendment 2 from the Liberal Democrats, regarding the fact that they regret what they call the restrictive tender process for the supply of new cancer technologies to Velindre Cancer Centre. I know that she is committed to making sure that everyone receives excellent cancer care. I was therefore surprised when I saw this amendment, because it challenges the professional expertise of Velindre in the middle of a tender process. The tender specification has been drawn up by expert medical staff at Velindre, in order to meet the needs of Welsh patients who presently have to go to Sheffield. There will be no need for patients from Wales with this particular type of cancer to leave Wales, once the specification is agreed.

Hoffwn sôn ychydig am y gwelliannau. Rwy'n falch iawn bod Kirsty Williams wedi dweud bod ganddi feddwl agored o ran gwelliant 2 gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ynghylch y ffaith eu bod yn gresynu at yr hyn y maent yn ei alw yn broses dendro gyfyngol ar gyfer cyflenwi technolegau canser newydd i Ganolfan Ganser Felindre. Gwn ei bod wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pawb yn cael gofal canser rhagorol. Felly, roeddwn yn synnu pan welais y gwelliant hwn, gan ei fod yn herio arbenigedd proffesiynol Felindre yng nghanol proses dendro. Mae'r fanyleb tendro wedi cael ei llunio gan staff meddygol arbenigol yn Felindre, er mwyn diwallu anghenion cleifion o Gymru y mae'n rhaid iddynt fynd i Sheffield ar hyn o bryd. Ni fydd angen i gleifion o Gymru gyda'r math penodol hwn o ganser adael Cymru, unwaith y cytunir ar y fanyleb.

15:32 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for taking the intervention. I recognise that it is good news that we have this new technology coming to Velindre. However, you must recognise that, for people in north Wales, Velindre is quite inaccessible, and it is a challenge to get there. Therefore, do you recognise the need for cross-border collaboration in terms of access to these sorts of technologies for patients from north Wales, and some parts of mid Wales?

Diolch ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Rwy'n cydnabod ei fod yn newyddion da bod y dechnoleg newydd hon yn dod i Felindre. Fodd bynnag, rhaid ichi gydnabod bod ysbyty Felindre yn eithaf anodd i'w gyrraedd i bobl yn y gogledd a'i bod yn her mynd yno. Felly, a ydych yn cydnabod yr angen am gydweithredu trawsffiniol o ran mynediad at y mathau hyn o dechnolegau i gleifion o'r gogledd, a rhai rhannau o'r canolbarth?

15:33 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, of course. I am talking about Velindre's catchment area, which is south-west Wales, and, perhaps, mid Wales. I will take an intervention from Kirsty Williams.

Ydw, wrth gwrs. Sôn yr wyf am ddalgylch Felindre, sef y de-orllewin, a'r canolbarth o bosibl. Derbyniaf ymyriad gan Kirsty Williams.

15:33 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Julie, as you know, it is very welcome that certain types of patients who go to Sheffield will now be able to be repatriated. However, there is still a concern that significant numbers of Welsh patients will have to travel across the border. I am concerned that we could have had a tendering process, which would have allowed us to buy non-fixed gantry linacs, which would have meant that even more patients could have been treated in Wales. If there are specific reasons as to why those machines are not acceptable, I would be very pleased to hear that, and I would consider withdrawing the amendment.

Julie, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n ffaith y bydd rhai mathau penodol o gleifion sy'n mynd i Sheffield yn gallu cael eu trin yng Nghymru erbyn hyn yn rhywbeth i'w groesawu'n fawr. Fodd bynnag, erys pryder y bydd yn rhaid i niferoedd sylweddol o gleifion o Gymru deithio dros y ffin. Rwy'n pryderu y gallem fod wedi cael proses dendro, a fyddai wedi ein galluogi i brynu cyflymydd llinellog nenbont ansefydlog, a fyddai wedi golygu y gallai hyd yn oed mwy o gleifion fod wedi cael eu trin yng Nghymru. Os oes rhesymau penodol pam nad yw'r peiriannau hynny yn dderbyniol, byddwn yn falch iawn o glywed hynny, a byddwn yn ystyried tynnu'r gwelliant yn ôl.

15:33 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I hope that Kirsty Williams will withdraw the amendment, because the specification that Velindre has put forward will cover all the patients that she is concerned about. I do not understand what the basis is for the Liberal Democrats saying that this is a restrictive tender process. The revenue that is needed to treat patients on the new equipment—when that is provided—will be coming from repatriating patients. The money that is used to send them to England will be used to run the service back here. That is the essence of the business case.

Gobeithio y bydd Kirsty Williams yn tynnu'r gwelliant yn ôl, gan y bydd y fanyleb a gyflwynir gan Felindre yn cwmpasu'r holl gleifion y mae'n pryderu yn eu cylch. Nid wyf yn deall ar ba sail y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dweud bod hon yn broses dendro gyfyngol. Bydd y refeniw sydd ei angen i drin cleifion ar yr offer newydd—pan gaiff ei ddarparu—yn deillio o drin cleifion yng Nghymru. Bydd yr arian a ddefnyddir i'w hanfon i Loegr yn cael ei ddefnyddio i redeg y gwasanaeth yma. Dyna hanfod yr achos busnes.

Velindre itself cannot comment on this process, because it is out to tender at the moment, so it is a crucial time. However, I am absolutely confident that this specification will meet the needs of the patients of Wales. They have considered all the points that she has made. It is a good news story, and the Liberal Democrats have played a major role in it. Therefore, I think that it is an awful shame if we cast some sort of aspersions on the professional specification at this point.

Ni all Felindre ei hun wneud sylwadau ar y broses hon, gan ei fod yn tendro ar hyn o bryd, felly mae'n adeg dyngedfennol. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hollol ffyddiog y bydd y fanyleb hon yn diwallu anghenion cleifion Cymru. Maent wedi ystyried yr holl bwyntiau a wnaeth. Mae'n newyddion da, ac mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi chwarae rhan fawr yn hynny o beth. Felly, credaf ei bod yn drueni mawr pe baem yn beirniadu'r fanyleb broffesiynol ar hyn o bryd.

If the specification results in what Velindre hopes it will, there will be cutting-edge technology there that will be as good as anywhere else in Europe. In fact, the staff at Velindre will be going to Denmark to see how it operates. The path that Velindre is following in its commissioning and tendering is the same as what is happening in Glasgow, Belfast and Newcastle. This is a well-trodden path. In view of the fact that the Liberal Democrats have done a lot to promote this, I hope that Kirsty Williams will consider withdrawing the amendment. I was going to go on to talk about waiting times, but I think that perhaps I cannot.

Os yw'r fanyleb yn arwain at yr hyn y mae Felindre yn gobeithio ei weld, bydd technoleg arloesol yma a fydd cystal ag unrhyw le arall yn Ewrop. Yn wir, bydd y staff yn Felindre yn mynd i Ddenmarc i weld sut mae'n gweithredu. Mae'r llwybr y mae Felindre yn ei ddilyn o ran comisiynu a thendro yr un fath â'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn Glasgow, Belfast a Newcastle. Mae hwn yn llwybr y mae llawer wedi'i ddilyn. Yn wyneb y ffaith bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi gwneud llawer i hyrwyddo hyn, gobeithio y bydd Kirsty Williams yn ystyried tynnu'r gwelliant yn ôl. Roeddwn yn bwriadu sôn am amseroedd aros, ond ni chredaf y gallaf wneud hynny.

15:35 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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You have a little injury time. I should not encourage you, but I do remind you of that.

Mae gennych ychydig o amser ychwanegol. Ni ddylwn roi anogaeth ichi, ond gwnaf eich atgoffa o hynny.

15:35 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I just wanted to say that we have talked a bit today about some of the waiting time figures, but I wanted to talk about waiting times for radiotherapy. I got this information from Velindre. The royal college recommendation on cancer standards is that treatment for radiotherapy should be within 28 days. In Velindre hospital, the 99% success rate was achieved in May, and in 2012-13, it was 95%. The only reason that it was below then was because of the snow and people cancelled operations for that reason. Thank you very much, Deputy Presiding Officer, for your indulgence.

Y cyfan yr oeddwn am ei ddweud yw ein bod wedi sôn cryn dipyn heddiw am rai o'r ffigurau amseroedd aros, ond roeddwn am sôn am amseroedd aros ar gyfer radiotherapi. Cefais y wybodaeth hon gan Felindre. Argymhelliad y coleg brenhinol ynglŷn â safonau canser yw y dylai triniaeth ar gyfer radiotherapi ddigwydd o fewn 28 diwrnod. Yn ysbyty Felindre, cafwyd cyfradd llwyddiant o 99% ym mis Mai, ac yn 2012-13, cafwyd cyfradd o 95%. Yr unig reswm ei fod yn is bryd hynny oedd yr eira a'r ffaith bod pobl wedi canslo llawdriniaethau am y rheswm hwnnw. Diolch yn fawr iawn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am eich goddefgarwch.

15:36 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I want to focus my contribution on a situation with which I am currently dealing regarding a lady in her early 60s, Mrs Celia Morris, who continues to struggle to get an effective response from the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee about securing life-saving cancer treatment. Mrs Morris is, of course, happy that I detail her case.

Rwyf am ganolbwyntio fy nghyfraniad ar sefyllfa yr wyf yn ymdrin â hi ar hyn o bryd ynghylch gwraig yn ei 60au cynnar, Mrs Celia Morris, sy'n parhau i gael trafferth i gael ymateb effeithiol gan Bwyllgor Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Iechyd Cymru ynglyn â sicrhau triniaeth canser sy'n achub bywyd. Mae Mrs Morris, wrth gwrs, yn fodlon fy mod yn rhoi manylion ei hachos.

Celia Morris was diagnosed with cancer of the bowels some four years ago, when she initially fell ill at home with severe stomach pain. She phoned for an ambulance and was taken to the closest A&E department, which was at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital. As the cancer was diagnosed in Shrewsbury, all the treatment has been carried out by the same consultant. This included two operations, chemotherapy and various meetings and discussions around prognosis.

Cafodd Celia Morris ddiagnosis o ganser y coluddion ryw bedair blynedd yn ôl, pan aeth yn sâl yn ei chartref i ddechrau gyda phoenau mawr yn y stumog. Ffoniodd am ambiwlans ac aethpwyd a hi i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys agosaf, sef Ysbyty Brenhinol Amwythig. Gan fod y canser wedi'i ganfod yn Amwythig, cafodd yr holl driniaeth ei chynnal gan yr un meddyg ymgynghorol. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys dwy lawdriniaeth, cemotherapi a gwahanol gyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau ynglŷn â'r rhagolygon.

Some three months ago, Mrs Morris and her family were told the news that all families fear, that the tumour was continuing to grow and would be fatal if the right treatment was not sought. After various discussions and meetings with three consultants—two at Shrewsbury and one at the Christie Hospital, the specialist cancer hospital in Manchester—the specific medical advice was that a further operation would be required, and Mrs Morris was advised that this would have to take place in Christie's. Mrs Morris's consultant explained to her and her family that this operation would be vital to prolonging her life.

Tua thri mis yn ôl, cafodd Mrs Morris a'i theulu y newyddion y mae pob teulu yn ei ofni, sef bod y tiwmor yn parhau i dyfu ac y byddai'n angheuol pe na bai'n cael y driniaeth gywir. Ar ôl nifer o drafodaethau a chyfarfodydd â thri meddyg ymgynghorol—dau yn Amwythig ac un yn Ysbyty Christie, yr ysbyty canser arbenigol ym Manceinion—y cyngor meddygol penodol oedd y byddai angen llawdriniaeth bellach, a dywedwyd wrth Mrs Morris y byddai hyn yn digwydd yn ysbyty Christie. Esboniodd meddyg ymgynghorol Mrs Morris iddi hi a'i theulu y byddai'r llawdriniaeth hon yn hanfodol er mwyn ymestyn ei bywyd.

As far as I understand it, this treatment is accepted practice in England, and no specific requests for funding are required. That is not the case in Wales. So, in Mrs Morris's case, an application had to be made to the WHSSC through the individual patient funding request process. I am told that, after waiting three months for a reply, she received a letter from WHSSC on 10 May saying that it will not fund her operation. It gave no reasonable reason why and it did not provide any further solution. The decision has been challenged by Mrs Morris's family, her GP, her county councillor, Aled Davies, her consultant in Shrewsbury and by her surgeon in Manchester. Now, WHSSC seem to be backtracking on what it said initially by saying that it has not declined her request, but that it in fact requires more information. It seems inconceivable to me that two consultants, having reviewed the letter, have come to the same conclusion that it had been refused.

Hyd y deallaf, mae'r driniaeth hon yn arferol yn Lloegr, ac nid oes angen cais penodol am gyllid. Nid yw hynny'n wir yng Nghymru. Felly, yn achos Mrs Morris, bu'n rhaid i gais gael ei gyflwyno i Bwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru drwy'r broses cais am arian i gleifion unigol. Dywedir wrthyf, ar ôl aros tri mis am ateb, iddi dderbyn llythyr gan y pwyllgor ar 10 Mai yn dweud na fydd yn talu am ei llawdriniaeth. Ni roddodd unrhyw reswm rhesymol pam ac ni roddodd unrhyw ateb pellach. Mae'r penderfyniad wedi cael ei herio gan deulu Mrs Morris, ei meddyg teulu, ei chynghorydd sir, Aled Davies, ei meddyg ymgynghorol yn Amwythig a chan ei llawfeddyg ym Manceinion. Erbyn hyn, ymddengys fod Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru yn ailfeddwl am yr hyn a ddywedodd i ddechrau drwy ddweud nad yw wedi gwrthod ei chais, ond ei fod mewn gwirionedd wedi gofyn am fwy o wybodaeth. Ymddengys yn rhyfeddol imi fod dau feddyg ymgynghorol, ar ôl adolygu'r llythyr, wedi dod i'r un casgliad ei fod wedi ei wrthod.

As I said during my contribution to yesterday's business statement, over and above the serious distress currently being caused to Mrs Morris, this raises wider concerns. The first concerns the way in which the IPFR system works and how open and transparent the process is. The second relates to WHSSC and the complex, bureaucratic processes it uses to assess requests and how it communicates those decisions with clinicians and patients in a timely manner. When time is of the essence, the lack of appropriate engagement is astonishing and totally unacceptable.

Fel y dywedais yn ystod fy nghyfraniad i'r datganiad busnes ddoe, ar ben y gofid mawr a achosir ar hyn o bryd i Mrs Morris, mae hyn yn codi pryderon mwy cyffredinol. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r ffordd y mae'r system Ceisiadau Cyllido Cleifion Unigol yn gweithio a pha mor agored a thryloyw yw'r broses. Mae'r ail yn ymwneud â Phwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru a'r prosesau cymhleth a biwrocrataidd y mae'n eu defnyddio i asesu ceisiadau a'r ffordd y mae'n hysbysu clinigwyr a chleifion am y penderfyniadau hynny mewn modd amserol. Pan fydd amser yn brin, mae'r diffyg ymgysylltu priodol yn rhyfeddol ac yn gwbl annerbyniol.

There is also an issue of patient advocacy. While the GP may be the gatekeeper of the NHS system, they are also the patient's front-line advocate and this function is extremely important. If a secondary care consultant applies for an IPFR, that patient's GP does not see the IPFR or the response. So, they are usually only alerted to any problem through the patient making contact. However, if the patient does not come forward, and if they do not receive the correspondence, how can they effectively advocate for the patient and try to move things forward to seek a resolution? Patients in Wales are getting lost in the systems, often in secondary care, because no-one is advocating on their behalf. This process has considerable delays. Mrs Morris's GP has told me that another patient of hers waited so long for IPFR approval for a quite mainstream cancer treatment that she died waiting for it. Again, the situation was that the GP had been unaware of the delay, and she only found out when it was too late. This GP told me that consultants in England dealing with their patients are thoroughly bemused by this way of approving treatments, especially when they have been fully approved in England.

Cyfyd mater eiriolaeth cleifion hefyd. Er mai'r meddyg teulu yw'r porthgeidwad o ran system y GIG, hwy hefyd yw eiriolwr rheng flaen y claf ac mae'r swyddogaeth hon yn eithriadol o bwysig. Os bydd meddyg ymgynghorol gofal eilaidd yn gwneud cais mewn perthynas â chlaf unigol, nid yw meddyg teulu'r claf hwnnw yn gweld y cais na'r ymateb. Felly, dim ond os bydd y claf yn cysylltu â hwy y byddant fel arfer yn cael gwybod am unrhyw broblem. Fodd bynnag, os na fydd y claf yn gwneud hynny, ac os na chânt yr ohebiaeth, sut y gallant eiriol yn effeithiol dros y claf a cheisio symud pethau ymlaen i ddatrys y broblem? Mae cleifion yng Nghymru yn mynd ar goll yn y systemau, yn aml mewn gofal eilaidd, am nad oes neb yn eiriol drostynt. Mae'r broses hon yn arwain at gryn dipyn o oedi. Mae meddyg teulu Mrs Morris wedi dweud wrthyf fod claf arall iddi wedi marw tra'n aros am i Gais Cyllido Claf Unigol gael ei gymeradwyo ar gyfer triniaeth canser eithaf prif ffrwd. Unwaith eto, y sefyllfa oedd na fu'r meddyg teulu yn ymwybodol o'r oedi, a dim ond pan oedd yn rhy hwyr yr oedd yn cael gwybod. Dywedodd y meddyg teulu hwn wrthyf fod meddygon ymgynghorol yn Lloegr sy'n delio â'u cleifion yn synnu'n fawr at y ffordd y caiff triniaethau eu cymeradwyo, yn enwedig os ydynt wedi cael eu cymeradwyo'n llawn yn Lloegr.

To conclude, I heard what the Minister for business said to me yesterday, but Mrs Morris and her family do not care about reviews or the politics of this issue. If the patient was truly central to your policy, then her consultants would have had a clear decision weeks ago. That has not happened. In a meeting last Friday, Mrs Morris's consultant said that he required a decision this week, and that if he and his colleagues are to make a real difference to her prognosis, further delay simply cannot be an option.

I gloi, clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog busnes wrthyf ddoe, ond nid yw Mrs Morris a'i theulu yn poeni am adolygiadau na gwleidyddiaeth y mater hwn. Os oedd y claf yn wirioneddol wrth wraidd eich polisi, yna byddai ei meddygon ymgynghorol wedi cael penderfyniad clir wythnosau yn ôl. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny. Mewn cyfarfod ddydd Gwener diwethaf, dywedodd meddyg ymgynghorol Mrs Morris fod angen penderfyniad yr wythnos hon, ac er mwyn iddo ef a'i gyd-feddygon wneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i'w rhagolygon, nid yw oedi pellach yn opsiwn.

15:41

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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

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

15:41

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddweud y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r cynnig fel y'i gosodwyd ar gyfer y ddadl y prynhawn yma, bron union flwyddyn, fel y mae Aelodau eraill wedi dweud, ers lansio'r cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser. Yr unig welliant y byddwn yn ei wrthwynebu yw'r un sy'n ymwneud â chaffael yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre, am nad yw'n adlewyrchiad teg o'r sefyllfa fel y mae, fel y mae Julie Morgan wedi esbonio'r prynhawn yma.

I would like to start by saying that the Government will support the motion as tabled for the debate this afternoon, nearly a year to the day, as other Members have said, to the launch of the cancer delivery plan. The only amendment that we will oppose is the one that relates to procurement in Velindre NHS Trust, because it is not a fair reflection of the situation, as Julie Morgan has explained this afternoon.

Mae'n anorfod y bydd unrhyw ddadl am wasanaethau canser yn ennyn teimladau cryf. Rydym ni wedi etifeddu diwylliant lle mae diagnosis o ganser yn gwneud inni feddwl am ffrindiau neu aelodau o'r teulu sydd wedi marw ohono. Yn y diwylliant hwnnw, roedd ofn canser yn golygu y byddai pobl yn gwneud bron popeth i osgoi ei drafod, fel y mae Janet Finch-Saunders wedi ei awgrymu. Fel y dywedodd hi, mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid dros y blynyddoedd, ac mae rhai pethau'n dra gwahanol heddiw.

It is inevitable that any debate about cancer services will provoke strong feelings. We have inherited a culture where a cancer diagnosis makes us think of friends or relatives who died because of it. In that culture, that fear meant that people would do almost anything to avoid discussing it, as Janet Finch-Saunders has suggested today. As she said, the situation has changed over the years, and some things are very different today.

Mae pethau'n wahanol oherwydd gwaith rhagorol yr elusennau canser sydd wedi llusgo'r clefyd o'r cysgodion a'n helpu ni i siarad yn fwy agored amdano. Mae pethau'n wahanol oherwydd y buddsoddiad mawr sydd wedi cael ei wneud mewn ymchwil feddygol ac o ran datblygu triniaethau newydd. Mae pethau'n wahanol hefyd oherwydd y cynnydd aruthrol sydd wedi cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod y triniaethau newydd hyn ar gael drwy'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol.

Things are different because of the great work of the cancer charities that have dragged the disease from the shadows and helped us to speak more openly about it. Things are different because of the major investment that has been made in medical research and in developing new treatments. Things are different also because of the great progress that has been made to ensure that these new treatments are available through the national health service.

My starting point is that cancer services available to Welsh patients provide a range of effective treatments undreamed of only a few years ago. Indeed, as Kirsty Williams said, the field of cancer treatment, maybe more than any other, is changing in front of us. The input of genetics is only just beginning to be felt at the practical end of services for patients. It is all too easy in the political world to erode the meaning of words by language inflation, but the term 'revolution' may well be an accurate description if the next 20 years in cancer treatment is pushed forward by the sort of world-leading translational research going on here in Wales, through the work of the genomic services hosted by Cardiff and the Vale and the outstanding work of the Wales Cancer Bank.

Fy man cychwyn yw bod y gwasanaethau canser sydd ar gael i gleifion yng Nghymru yn cynnig ystod o driniaethau effeithiol na ellid ond eu dychmygu ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. Yn wir, fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams, mae maes trin canser, yn fwy nag unrhyw faes arall o bosibl, yn newid o flaen ein llygaid. Mae cyfraniad geneteg ond yn dechrau cael dylanwad ymarferol o ran gwasanaethau cleifion. Mae'n rhy hawdd yn y byd gwleidyddol i erydu ystyr geiriau drwy ormodiaith, ond mae'n ddigon posibl y gall y term 'chwyldro' fod yn ddisgrifiad cywir os bydd yr 20 mlynedd nesaf mewn triniaeth canser yn cael ei symud ymlaen gan y math o ymchwil gymhwyso o'r radd flaenaf sy'n digwydd yma yng Nghymru, drwy waith y gwasanaethau genomig a gynhelir gan Gaerdydd a'r Fro a gwaith rhagorol Banc Canser Cymru.

The fact that the cancer bank is on track to achieve a 20% rate of tissue donation is a huge tribute to its work. It demonstrates the essential contribution that patients make towards shaping the future of cancer services. It is because their views are so vitally important that, working with Macmillan Cancer Support, the first all-Wales cancer patient experience survey is about to take place, and the results of that survey will of course be made public.

Mae'r ffaith bod y banc canser ar y trywydd iawn i sicrhau cyfradd o 20% o ran rhoi meinweoedd yn glod mawr i'w waith. Mae'n dangos y cyfraniad hanfodol y mae cleifion yn ei wneud tuag at lunio dyfodol gwasanaethau canser. Mae'r arolwg cyntaf o brofiad cleifion i Gymru gyfan ar fin digwydd, drwy gydweithio â Cymorth Canser Macmillan, oherwydd bod eu barn mor hanfodol bwysig, a bydd canlyniadau'r arolwg hwnnw, wrth gwrs, yn cael eu cyhoeddi.

It will include specific questions on key workers and care plans. I am not satisfied that, across Wales, we have proper definitions of what key worker roles are meant to be, and proper plans for implementing them consistently across Wales. I agree with Elin Jones that it is a national responsibility to make sure that those definitions are provided and pushed forward. The cancer implementation group, which leads that national effort on a clinical basis, is working to secure greater clarity and consistency in the role of key worker. I also know that not all LHBs have openly published their plans and that the quality of published plans is variable. I have made it clear to LHB chairs that these plans are to be published, and, when I meet them next in July, I have asked each one of them to bring with them to that meeting a copy of their plan, so that we can test them for consistency and quality. Drawing on those local efforts, we will publish the national picture in the next annual report in the autumn.

Bydd yn cynnwys cwestiynau penodol am weithwyr allweddol a chynlluniau gofal. Nid wyf yn fodlon, ledled Cymru, fod gennym ddiffiniadau cywir o briod rolau gweithwyr allweddol, na chynlluniau priodol i'w gweithredu'n gyson ledled Cymru. Cytunaf ag Elin Jones ei fod yn gyfrifoldeb cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod y diffiniadau hynny yn cael eu rhoi a'u hyrwyddo. Mae'r grŵp gweithredu canser, sy'n arwain yr ymdrech genedlaethol ar sail glinigol, yn mynd ati i sicrhau mwy o eglurder a chysondeb o ran rôl y gweithiwr allweddol. Gwn hefyd nad yw pob BILl wedi cyhoeddi ei gynlluniau mewn ffordd agored a bod ansawdd y cynlluniau a gyhoeddwyd yn amrywio. Rwyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir i gadeiryddion y BILlau fod yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau hyn gael eu cyhoeddi, a phan fyddaf yn eu cyfarfod nesaf ym mis Gorffennaf, rwyf wedi gofyn i bob un ohonynt ddod â chopi o'u cynllun gyda hwy i'r cyfarfod hwnnw, fel y gallwn eu profi o ran cysondeb ac ansawdd. Gan ddefnyddio'r ymdrechion lleol hynny, byddwn yn cyhoeddi'r darlun cenedlaethol yn yr adroddiad blynyddol nesaf yn yr hydref.

I recognise that there is more that needs to be done in other areas, too. We are more alert than we have ever been to the role that information plays in driving improvement in services. Focusing on outcomes, collecting reliable data against them, making those data available in a form that allows the non-specialist to make sense of them, and reporting regularly on an all-Wales basis, are the key components of an improvement strategy. They are clearly identified in the motion and the Government is committed to them all.

Cydnabyddaf fod mwy y mae angen ei wneud mewn meysydd eraill hefyd. Rydym yn fwy effro nag erioed i'r rôl y mae gwybodaeth yn ei chwarae o ran hyrwyddo gwelliant mewn gwasanaethau. Canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau, casglu data dibynadwy yn eu herbyn, sicrhau bod y data hynny ar gael ar ffurf sy'n gwneud synnwyr i bobl nad ydynt yn arbenigwyr, a chyflwyno adroddiadau'n rheolaidd ar sail Cymru gyfan, yw elfennau allweddol strategaeth wella. Maent wedi'u nodi'n glir yn y cynnig ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i bob un ohonynt.

The motion also regrets the failure to meet target waiting times for urgent cancer referrals, and I share that regret. No Government sets targets without wanting to see them achieved. As we support the motion, so we will support the Liberal Democrat amendment on cancer survival rates, amendment 1, even though it is only part of the picture, and provides no recognition, for example, of the fact that oesophageal cancer survival rates in Wales outperform those of all other European nations. However, we want to see more cancer survival rates that are among the best in Europe, and we accept the amendment in that spirit.

Mae'r cynnig hefyd yn gresynu at y methiant i gyrraedd targedau amseroedd aros ar gyfer atgyfeiriadau canser brys, ac rwyf innau hefyd yn gresynu at hynny. Nid oes unrhyw Lywodraeth yn pennu targedau nad yw am eu gweld yn cael eu cyflawni. Gan ein bod yn cefnogi'r cynnig, felly byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ynglŷn â chyfraddau goroesi canser, er mai dim ond rhan o'r darlun yw hwn, ac nad yw'n cydnabod o gwbl, er enghraifft, fod cyfraddau goroesi canser yr oesoffagws yng Nghymru yn well na phob gwlad Ewropeaidd arall. Fodd bynnag, rydym am weld mwy o gyfraddau goroesi canser gyda'r gorau yn Ewrop, a derbyniwn y gwelliant yn yr ysbryd hwnnw.

The 62-day target, as Members have noted, has been persistently elusive. It is, nevertheless, a fact that more patients are seen within 62 days, year in, year out, in Wales. It is simply that more people enter the system, and therefore the percentage reflects that challenge.

Bu'n anodd o hyd i gyflawni'r targed o 62 diwrnod, fel y nododd Aelodau. Serch hynny, mae'n ffaith bod mwy o gleifion yn cael eu gweld o fewn 62 diwrnod, o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, yng Nghymru. Y gwir amdani yw bod mwy o bobl yn dod i mewn i'r system, ac felly mae'r ganran yn adlewyrchu'r her honno.

15:48

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have been contacted by a consultant who is working flat out to reach those targets, and who, in some ways, has been a victim of his own success. His specialty is skin cancer and dermatology. They have lots of people going into the system, and luckily the vast majority, 90%, do not have cancer. However, that means that there are, potentially, delays for the people who have a life-threatening illness. What can we do to ensure that the right people are in the right part of the system at the right time?

Mae meddyg ymgynghorol wedi cysylltu â mi, un sy'n gweithio fel lladd nadroedd i gyflawni'r targedau hynny, ac sydd, i ryw raddau, wedi cael ei drechu gan ei lwyddiant ei hun. Ei arbenigedd yw canser y croen a dermatoleg. Mae llawer o bobl yn mynd i mewn i'r system, ac yn ffodus nid oes gan y mwyafrif llethol, 90%, ganser. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n golygu bod oedi, o bosibl, i'r bobl sydd â salwch sy'n peryglu bywyd. Beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y bobl iawn yn y rhan gywir o'r system ar yr adeg gywir?

15:48

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I accept very much what you say. In some ways, it is a problem of success, because we want people to be identified earlier, we want them to present themselves earlier, and we want them to be referred into the process earlier, but, when you get more people coming through the door, you have to run faster and faster in order to try to achieve the 95% target. However, I want to make it clear—and I have made it clear to those people who advise me at the most senior level about cancer target times—that I expect the 62-day target to be reached. They say to me that the real key to doing that is to make sure that everybody gets a first out-patient appointment within 10 working days of initial referral.

Derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedwch i raddau helaeth. Mewn sawl ffordd, problem a achsoir gan lwyddiant ydyw, oherwydd rydym am i bobl gael eu nodi'n gynharach, rydym am iddynt gyflwyno eu hunain yn gynharach, ac rydym am iddynt gael eu cyfeirio at y broses yn gynharach, ond, pan fydd mwy o bobl yn dod drwy'r drws, rhaid ichi redeg yn gynt ac yn gynt er mwyn ceisio cyrraedd y targed o 95%. Fodd bynnag, rwyf am ei gwneud yn glir—ac rwyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir i'r bobl hynny sy'n fy nghynghori ar y lefel uchaf am y targed amseroedd canser—fy mod yn disgwyl i'r targed o 62 diwrnod gael ei gyflawni. Maent yn dweud wrthyf mai'r ateb gwirioneddol i hynny yw sicrhau bod pawb yn cael apwyntiad cyntaf fel claf allanol o fewn 10 diwrnod gwaith i'r atgyfeiriad cychwynnol.

15:49 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will ask the same question that I asked the health spokesman for Plaid Cymru: do you therefore believe that having a national cancer co-ordinator would be a sensible approach from the Government to lift standards across Wales so as to create equitable access to these services?

Gofynnaf yr un cwestiwn a ofynnais i llefarydd iechyd Plaid Cymru: a ydych yn credu felly y byddai cydgysylltydd canser cenedlaethol yn gam gweithredu synhwyrol gan y Llywodraeth i godi safonau ledled Cymru er mwyn creu mynediad cyfartal at y gwasanaethau hyn?

15:49 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I see the attraction of that idea, and we have used it in other places where we appoint national clinical leads. We have a national cancer implementation group, and I am not yet convinced that a single individual is better placed to drive forward the improvements that we want than that very senior and comprehensive group. However, I understand the point you make and I am not dismissing it at all. I have said that I expect LHBs to make that initial appointment within 10 days happen. Officials will monitor that on a weekly basis to emphasise the importance we attach to achieving those waiting times targets.

Gwelaf atyniad y syniad hwnnw, ac rydym wedi ei ddefnyddio mewn mannau eraill lle rydym wedi penodi arweinwyr clinigol cenedlaethol. Mae gennym grŵp gweithredu canser cenedlaethol, ac nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi eto fod unigolyn mewn sefyllfa well i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwelliannau yr ydym am eu gweld na'r grŵp cynhwysfawr hwnnw o aelodau lefel uchel iawn. Fodd bynnag, deallaf y pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud, ac nid wyf yn ei ddiystyru o gwbl. Rwyf wedi dweud fy mod yn disgwyl i'r BILlau sicrhau apwyntiadau cychwynnol o fewn 10 diwrnod. Bydd swyddogion yn monitro hynny'n wythnosol er mwyn pwysleisio'r pwys a roddwn ar gyflawni'r targedau amseroedd aros hynny.

Darren Millar, when he opened the debate, pointed to three key requirements: early diagnosis, timely and effective treatment, and sustained care to help people live with the short and long-term impacts of cancer on the lives of individuals and families. Those remain the cornerstone of the cancer delivery plan for Wales. I am determined that they will continue to be so and be achieved over the year ahead.

Nododd Darren Millar, wrth agor y ddadl, dri gofyniad allweddol: diagnosis cynnar, triniaeth amserol ac effeithiol, a gofal parhaus i helpu pobl i fyw gydag effeithiau byrdymor a hirdymor canser ar fywydau unigolion a theuluoedd. Erys y rhain yn gonglfaen y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser i Gymru. Rwy'n benderfynol y byddant yn parhau i fod felly ac y byddant yn cael eu cyflawni dros y flwyddyn i ddod.

15:50 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Some 50 people, as we have heard, are diagnosed with cancer every day. Cancer is the leading cause of death in Wales. Nearly 7% of all NHS expenditure in Wales is accounted for by cancer treatment. In that context, I welcome all the contributions to what was a constructive and evidence-based discussion.

Mae tua 50 o bobl, fel y clywsom, yn cael diagnosis o ganser bob dydd. Canser yw prif achos marwolaeth yng Nghymru. Mae bron 7% o holl wariant y GIG yng Nghymru yn cael ei wario ar drin canser. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, croesawaf yr holl gyfraniadau i'r hyn a fu'n drafodaeth adeiladol ac yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth.

Darren stated that cancer is still the leading cause of death in Wales, and that it must be a priority for Welsh Government and NHS, but the process is far from working well. It is not right that Wales has a higher proportion of people dying from cancer than the rest of the UK or that cancer survival rates in Wales are well below the European average. He referred to the proposal for a cancer drug fund and urged opponents to speak to patients who cannot access these drugs in Wales but could do so if they lived in England. He talked of the need to level the playing field between England and Wales. He welcomed the cancer delivery plan, but, as he said, it has fallen well short of expectations.

Nododd Darren mai canser yw prif achos marwolaeth yng Nghymru o hyd, a bod yn rhaid iddo fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru a'r GIG, ond nid yw'r broses yn gweithio'n dda o bell ffordd. Nid yw'n iawn bod cyfran uwch o bobl yng Nghymru yn marw o ganser na gweddill y DU na bod cyfraddau goroesi canser yng Nghymru dipyn yn is na'r cyfartaledd Ewropeaidd. Cyfeiriodd at y cynnig ar gyfer cronfa cyffuriau canser ac anogodd gwrthwynebwyr i siarad â chleifion nad ydynt yn gallu cael y cyffuriau hyn yng Nghymru ond a allai eu cael pe baent yn byw yn Lloegr. Soniodd am yr angen am degwch rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Croesawodd y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser, ond, fel y dywedodd, nid yw wedi bodloni'r disgwyliadau o bell ffordd.

Kirsty Williams referred again to the Welsh Government cancer plan and pointed out that there was a consensus on the way forward. Therefore, she was keen that it does not go the way of other Welsh Government plans in not getting implemented on the ground. She said that cancer treatment plans are crucial, but the Minister will not have evidence until the autumn if those are being complied with, which is clearly a concern.

Cyfeiriodd Kirsty Williams eto at gynllun canser Llywodraeth Cymru a nododd fod consensws ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen. Felly, roedd yn awyddus i sicrhau nad yw'r un peth yn digwydd i'r cynllun hwn ag a ddigwyddodd i gynlluniau eraill Llywodraeth Cymru sef nad yw'n cael ei weithredu ar lawr gwlad. Dywedodd fod cynlluniau triniaeth canser yn hanfodol, ond ni fydd gan y Gweinidog dystiolaeth tan yr hydref pa un a gydymffurfir â'r rhain, sy'n amlwg yn bryder.

Janet Finch-Saunders, as the Minister also stated in his concluding comments, referred to her younger days—of course, she is still a very young person, so it cannot have been that long ago—when cancer was considered a diagnosis of death and was little talked about. She highlighted the positive shift and openness in discussion now, pointing out that the tide has begun to turn in the fight against cancer. There has been a 70% improvement in cancer survival rates. One of those cancer survivors is one of my own daughters, who is now living a full and happy life, after having been diagnosed as a teenager. There has been a 70% improvement in survival rates since 1992. However, there are concerns about the implementation of the cancer delivery plan, especially with regard to early intervention, public awareness and inconsistency across Wales. We need the best possible treatment for people across Wales, she concluded.

Soniodd Janet Finch-Saunders, fel y nododd y Gweinidog hefyd yn ei sylwadau i gloi, am y sefyllfa pan oedd yn iau—wrth gwrs, mae'n dal i fod yn berson ifanc iawn, felly rhaid nad oedd mor hir yn ôl â hynny—pan fyddai canser yn cael ei ystyried yn ddiagnosis o farwolaeth a prin y sonnid am y peth. Tynnodd sylw at y newid cadarnhaol a'r gallu i'w drafod yn agored erbyn hyn, gan nodi bod y llanw wedi dechrau troi yn y frwydr yn erbyn canser. Bu gwelliant o 70% yng nghyfraddau goroesi canser. Un o'r goroeswyr canser hynny yw un o'm merched fy hun, sydd bellach yn byw bywyd llawn a bodlon, ar ôl cael diagnosis yn ei harddegau. Bu gwelliant o 70% yn y cyfraddau goroesi ers 1992. Fodd bynnag, mae pryderon ynglŷn â'r ffordd y caiff y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser ei weithredu, yn enwedig o ran ymyrraeth gynnar, ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd ac anghysondeb ledled Cymru. Daeth i ben drwy ddweud bod angen inni sicrhau'r driniaeth orau posibl i bobl ledled Cymru.

We welcome Elin Jones's support for the creation of a national cancer co-ordinator, which Plaid voted against when in Government. I welcome the fact that the Minister has also said that he will now consider this.

Rydym yn croesawu cefnogaeth Elin Jones i'r syniad o benodi cydgysylltydd canser cenedlaethol, y pleidleisiodd Plaid Cymru yn ei erbyn pan oedd mewn grym. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Gweinidog hefyd wedi dweud y bydd yn ystyried hyn ymhellach.

15:53 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You have slightly spun my words there. I said that there needs to be national direction to the work on delivering the cancer plan; I did not support your particular policy. I did not say that.

Rydych wedi troi fy ngeiriau ychydig o ran hynny. Dywedais fod angen cyfeiriad cenedlaethol i'r gwaith ar gyflwyno'r cynllun canser; ni chefnogais eich polisi penodol. Ni ddywedais hynny.

15:54 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Okay. Thank you for that clarification. I still welcome the Minister's comment, which was somewhat more constructive.

O'r gorau. Diolch ichi am yr eglurhad hwnnw. Rwy'n dal i groesawu sylw'r Gweinidog, a oedd ychydig yn fwy adeiladol.

Elin Jones said that it is vital that local health boards carry out the work required by the cancer delivery plan and report back publicly. She said, rightly, that it is vital that people are aware of a cancer service available locally. She talked about the importance of early diagnosis and treatment for survival and, quite rightly and importantly, about the importance of hospice and palliative care services. We must support our independent charitable hospices alongside the NHS and ensure that proper service level agreements and funding are put in place in Wales at last.

Dywedodd Elin Jones ei bod yn hanfodol bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn gwneud y gwaith sy'n ofynnol o dan y cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer canser ac adrodd yn ôl yn gyhoeddus. Dywedodd, yn gwbl briodol, ei bod yn hanfodol bod pobl yn ymwybodol o wasanaeth canser sydd ar gael yn lleol. Soniodd am bwysigrwydd diagnosis a thriniaeth gynnar i oroesi ac, yn gwbl briodol ac, yn bwysig ddigon, am bwysigrwydd gwasanaethau gofal hosbis a gofal lliniarol. Rhaid inni gefnogi ein hosbisau elusennol annibynnol ochr yn ochr â'r GIG a sicrhau bod cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth priodol a chyllid yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru o'r diwedd.

Antoinette Sandbach expressed alarm that more than 8,000 people are dying as a result of cancer in Wales every year and that cancer patients in England are five times more likely to have access to new cancer drugs than patients in Wales, while the NHS spends millions on free paracetamol, which is available for 20p at local supermarkets. She highlighted a particular inequality between England and Wales over bowel screening, and called on the Welsh Government to reconsider its approach, put patients first and set up a cancer treatment fund.

Mynegodd Antoinette Sandbach ei braw bod mwy nag 8,000 o bobl yn marw o ganlyniad i ganser yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, a bod cleifion canser yn Lloegr bum gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael cyffuriau canser newydd na chleifion yng Nghymru, tra bod y GIG yn gwario miliynau ar dabledi paracetamol am ddim, sydd ar gael am 20c mewn archfarchnadoedd lleol. Tynnodd sylw at anghydraddoldeb penodol rhwng Cymru a Lloegr o ran sgrinio'r coluddyn, a galwodd ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried ei dull gweithredu, rhoi cleifion yn gyntaf a sefydlu cronfa triniaeth canser.

Julie Morgan, who does great work as chair of the cross-party group on cancer, pointed out that many people are now living with cancer for many years; I believe that more than 120,000 are doing so at present, and, on the basis of current growth rates, that number could reach 220,000 in Wales within a decade. She highlighted the issues over waiting times for radiotherapy, and the encouraging figures from Velindre hospital, snow notwithstanding.

Dywedodd Julie Morgan, sy'n gwneud gwaith gwych fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar ganser, fod llawer o bobl bellach yn byw gyda chanser am flynyddoedd lawer; credaf fod mwy na 120,000 yn gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd, ac, ar sail y cyfraddau twf presennol, gallai'r ffigur hwnnw gyrraedd 220,000 yng Nghymru o fewn degawd. Tynnodd sylw at y materion o ran amseroedd aros ar gyfer radiotherapi, a'r ffigurau calonogol gan ysbyty Felindre, er gwaethaf yr eira.

On Russell's comments, I will be quick, because I am near the end of the time allowed. Russell referred to some tragic cases in his own constituency and the unacceptable bureaucracy at the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee when time is of the essence. Finally, as time is very short, I welcome the Minister's statement that he will be supporting this motion and that he shares concerns over waiting times and publication of the LHB plans. I hope that his words will now become proven actions, and that, in future, people—practitioners, patients and politicians—will all have full access to all of the information that they need and deserve.

O ran sylwadau Russell, byddaf yn gryno, am fy mod yn nesáu at ddiwedd yr amser a ganiateir. Cyfeiriodd Russell at rai achosion trasig yn ei etholaeth ei hun a biwrocratiaeth annerbyniol Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Iechyd Cymru pan fo amser yn brin. Yn olaf, gan fod amser yn brin iawn, croesawaf ddatganiad y Gweinidog y bydd yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn a'i fod yn rhannu pryderon ynghylch amseroedd aros a chyhoeddi cynlluniau'r BILl. Gobeithiaf y bydd ei eiriau bellach yn troi'n weithredoedd profedig, ac, yn y dyfodol, y bydd pobl—ymarferwyr, cleifion a gwleidyddion—i gyd yn cael mynediad llawn at yr holl wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt ac y maent yn ei haeddu.

15:56

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. I therefore defer all voting under this item until voting time.

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

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol

Plaid Cymru Debate: National Transport Plan

I call on Dafydd Elis-Thomas to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Dafydd Elis-Thomas i ymateb i'r ddadl.

Byddaf yn gryno. Rwy'n croesawu'n fawr cyfraniadau pawb at y ddadl hon. Mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl adeiladol, ac os dilynwch chi ni ar y meinciau hyn, fe gewch chi fwy ohonynt, oherwydd rwy'n meddwl bod trafodaeth ddeallus a golau, sy'n rhoi cyfle i'r Llywodraeth fynegi'r hyn y mae'n ei wneud ac i ninnau fod yn feirniaid pwrpasol a manwl, yn dda i ddemocratiaeth.

I will be brief. I very much welcome the contributions made to this debate. This has been a very constructive debate and if you follow us on these benches, you will get more of them, because I do think that an intelligent and enlightened debate that gives Government an opportunity to express what it is doing, and us an opportunity to be purposeful and critical friends, is good for democracy.

Diolch yn fawr, Suzy: rwyf wastad yn croesawu cefnogaeth Ceidwadwyr Cymru pan gallaf ei chael. Roedd Eluned yn sôn am ddadreoleiddio ac am effeithiau hynny ar y bysys. Rwy'n croesawu'r hyn y mae Eluned yn ceisio ei wneud i wella'r gwasanaeth bysys ym Mro Morgannwg gan fod gen i deulu yn byw yno. Lindsay Whittle, roeddwn yn hoff iawn o'r weledigaeth o Gymru fel rhanbarth yn y genedl ac yn y byd ac o'r ffordd y gallwn weithio yn genedlaethol, yn rhanbarthol ac yn fyd-eang.

Thank you very much, Suzy: I always welcome the support of the Welsh Conservatives when I can gain that support. Eluned mentioned deregulation and the impacts of that on bus services. I welcome what Eluned is endeavouring to do to improve the bus service in the Vale of Glamorgan as I have family living there. Lindsay Whittle, I was much taken by the vision of Wales as a region both nationally and globally, and of the way that we can work nationally, regionally and globally.

Mick, we will create a special bus-pass-users group in this Assembly, and I appoint you, as you are already my deputy Member for Porthmadog, as the chair of that group. Is that alright?

Mick, byddwn yn creu grŵp arbennig o ddefnyddwyr tocynnau bws am ddim yn y Cynulliad hwn, ac rwy'n eich penodi chi, gan eich bod eisoes yn ddirprwy Aelod imi dros Borthmadog, fel cadeirydd y grŵp hwnnw. A yw hynny'n iawn?

That is fine.

Mae hynny'n iawn.

We may have to have an election. [Laughter.]

Efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni gynnal etholiad. [Chwerthin.]

It is not usual, Nick, to refer to interventions, but I think that your two interventions on the airport matter have been classics of their kind. [Laughter.] They are in the great vintage of Conservative positions in this place. You were against this building, but you love to sit here. When the airport will fly, you will fly with it. [Laughter.]

Nid yw'n arferol, Nick, imi gyfeirio at ymyriadau, ond credaf fod eich dau ymyriad chi o ran y maes awyr yn glasuron o'u bath. [Chwerthin.] Maent yn enghreifftiau o farn Geidwadol ar ei gorau. Rydych yn erbyn yr adeilad hwn, ond wrth eich bodd yn eistedd yma. Pan fydd y maes awyr yn hedfan, byddwch yn hedfan gydag ef. [Chwerthin.]

Does dim rhaid i mi sôn ymhellach am araith arbennig—

I do not need to elaborate on the excellent speech—

15:56

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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In the spirit of joint flying, or whatever you might call it, it seems strange to me that you have accused us of copying your policies, and I think that the Lib Dems have accused you of copying their policies, but as Chair of the Enterprise and Business Committee, I am just so pleased that our report on integrated transport is going down so well that everyone wants to talk about it in advance.

O gofio ein bod yn cyd-hedfan, neu beth bynnag y gallech ei alw, ymddengys yn rhyfedd imi eich bod wedi ein cyhuddo chi o gopïo eich polisïau, a chredaf fod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi eich cyhuddo o gopïo eu polisïau hwy, ond fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, rwyf mor falch bod ein hadroddiad ar drafnidiaeth integredig yn cael y fath groeso fel bod pawb am siarad amdano ymlaen llaw.

I think that this is most excellent, and I believe that the more we talk about our committee reports, the better it is for all our committees. I only wish that people outside this building, especially in a palace that does not produce such good reports, would also read them.

Credaf fod hyn yn wych, ac yn fy marn i, gorau po fwyaf rydym yn siarad am ein hadroddiadau pwyllgor, o ran ein holl bwyllgorau. Trueni na fyddai pobl y tu allan i'r adeilad hwn, yn enwedig mewn man nad yw'n cynhyrchu adroddiadau cystal, hefyd yn eu darllen.

Ieuan, diolch yn fawr i ti am y frawddeg bwysig yn dweud bod integreiddio trafnidiaeth yn dibynnu ar fod y seilwaith yn iawn. Rwy'n meddwl bod hynny'n allweddol. Mae 'seilwaith' yn golygu seilwaith mewnol i'r genedl a seilwaith allanol ar draws Ewrop.

Ieuan, thank you very much for that important sentence saying that the integration of transport depends on the infrastructure being right. I think that that is crucially important. 'Infrastructure' means the nation's internal infrastructure and external infrastructure across Europe.

Ken Skates, you are the king of simplicity; thank you very much for that. The whole point about the integration of transport is that it has to be attractive to the user, which is why I love my Oyster card, and I top it up at every possible opportunity. When we get that in Wales, we will glorify in that. You mentioned that half the people in your constituency are in transport poverty; that is a serious issue that we have to address.

Ken Skates, chi yw brenin symlrwydd; diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am hynny. Y peth pwysig am integreiddio trafnidiaeth yw bod yn rhaid iddi fod yn ddeniadol i'r defnyddiwr, a dyna pam rwyf wrth fy modd gyda fy ngherdyn Oyster, ac rwy'n ychwanegu arian ato ar bob cyfle posibl. Pan gawn gerdyn o'r fath yng Nghymru, byddwn yn ymfalchïo ynddo. Dywedasoch fod hanner y bobl yn eich etholaeth yn dioddef o dlodi trafnidiaeth; mae hynny'n fater difrifol y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael ag ef.

Alun Ffred, diolch yn fawr i ti am siarad mor glir am Faes Awyr Caerdydd, gan ddangos unwaith eto ein bod fel plaid, fel y mae plaid y Llywodraeth, yn edrych ar y pethau yma o safbwynt Cymru gyfan; nid chwarae hanner y genedl yn erbyn ei gilydd ac esgus bod mantais i'r de yn erbyn y gogledd. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd yr ymateb yn glir yn y dyfodol am gyswllt rheilffordd i mewn i Gaerdydd ac yn arbennig am yr amrywiaeth yn y doll.

Alun Ffred, thank you very much for your very clear contribution on Cardiff Airport, showing once again that we, as a party, look at these things, as does the party of Government, from an all-Wales perspective; we are not playing half the nation against the other half and pretending that there are benefits for south Wales as opposed to north Wales. I hope that the response will be clear for the future in terms of a rail link into Cardiff and particularly about the variation in air passenger duty.

16:00 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ddefnyddio'r ddadl hon i egluro ei bolisïau, fel arfer. Rydym yn derbyn y ffaith bod gwariant sylweddol ar drafnidiaeth ranbarthol. Fodd bynnag, ynglŷn â'r corff integredig, y rheswm yr oeddwn yn awyddus i gyflwyno hyn yn y ddadl hon oedd ei fod wedi ei awgrymu yn adroddiad y pwyllgor o dan gadeiryddiaeth Nick. Nid oes problem gen i os bydd y corff integredig yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth, ond nid yw'r drefn bresennol o ranbarthau, consortia a llywodraeth leol yn rhedeg trafnidiaeth yn glir, yn weithredol nac yn effeithiol.

I thank the First Minister for using this debate to clarify his policies as per usual. We accept the fact that there is significant expenditure on regional transport. However, in terms of the integrated body, the reason that we were eager to bring this forward in this debate was that it is being suggested in the report by the committee that is chaired by Nick. I have no problem if the integrated body is part of Government, but the current system of regions, consortia and local government running transport is not clear, effective or efficient.

16:01 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there is an objection. Therefore, I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 5, 7 ac 11 yn enw William Graham, gwelliannau 2 a 10 yn enw Lesley Griffiths, a gwelliannau 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 a 12 yn enw Aled Roberts. Os derbynnir gwelliant 4, caiff gwelliant 5 ei ddad-dethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 7, caiff gwelliant 8 ei ddad-dethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 10, caiff gwelliannau 11 a 12 eu dad-dethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 11, caiff gwelliant 12 ei ddad-dethol.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments I, 5,7 and 11 in the name of William Graham, amendments 2 and 10 in the name of Lesley Griffiths, and amendments 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 in the name of Aled Roberts. If amendment 4 is agreed, amendment 5 will be de-selected. If amendment 7 is agreed, amendment 8 will be de-selected. If amendment 10 is agreed, amendments 11 and 12 will be de-selected. If amendment 11 is agreed, amendment 12 will be de-selected.

Cynnig NDM5263 Elin Jones

Motion NDM5263 Elin Jones

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn ailddatgan ei gefnogaeth i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig.

1. Reiterates its support for integrated public transport.

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i barhau i gyflawni'r ymrwymiadau yn y Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol, ac i gefnogi gweithredu cynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol ledled y wlad.

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to continue to deliver the commitments in the National Transport Plan, and to support the implementation of regional transport plans across the nation.

3. Yn cefnogi datblygu systemau trafnidiaeth integredig ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys 'system Metro' i dde-ddwyrain Cymru.

3. Supports the development of integrated transport systems across Wales, including a 'Metro system' for south-east Wales.

4. Yn croesawu camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar Faes Awyr Caerdydd, ac yn galw am ddatblygu a chyhoeddi strategaeth hedfan i Gymru.

4. Welcomes Welsh Government action on Cardiff Airport, and calls for an aviation strategy for Wales to be developed and published.

5. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi creu awdurdod trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol i Gymru.

5. Calls on the Welsh Government to support the creation of a national transport authority for Wales.

16:07 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r cynnig yn enw Elin Jones ar ran grŵp Plaid Cymru. Pan ofynnodd fy arweinydd hoffus i mi gymryd y cyfrifoldebau trafnidiaeth, yn ogystal â'r cyfrifoldebau eraill o gadeirio Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd a bod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, sy'n cynnwys trafnidiaeth, roeddwn yn teimlo bod hynny'n deyrnged i mi'n bersonol oherwydd fy ymroddiad cyson i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Nid wyf yn siŵr os oes angen datgan diddordeb yn fy oed i, ond yr ydwyf yn berchen ar bas bws sydd yn fy ngalluogi i gael cerdyn teithio drwy Gymru, ac mae hynny'n bleser mawr. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r garden honno ond yn gweithio ar fysus ac ar drenau ar reilffordd Dyffryn Conwy, ond efallai y gallwn fynd â'r mater hwnnw ymhellach rhyw ddiwrnod.

It is my pleasure to move the motion in the name of Elin Jones on behalf of the Plaid Cymru group. When my valued leader asked me to undertake responsibility for transport, as well as my other responsibilities of chairing the Environment and Sustainability Committee and being a member of the Enterprise and Business Committee, which covers transport, I took that as being a tribute to me personally because of my consistent commitment to public transport. I am not sure whether I need to declare an interest given my age, but I do own a bus pass that enables me to have a travel card that is valid throughout Wales, and that is a great pleasure to me. Unfortunately, that card only works on buses and trains on the Conwy valley line, but maybe we can take that issue further at another point.

Mae trafnidiaeth yn ganolog i bopeth yr ydym yn ei wneud. Mae'n ganolog i'n rôl ni fel Aelodau Cynulliad i ddod yma i Gaerdydd—i'r brifddinas—i gynrychioli ein hetholaethau. Eto, mae'n debyg mai fi yw un o'r teithwyr mwyaf cyson gyda gwahanol foddau o drafnidiaeth. Byddaf yn hedfan, er gwaethaf ymdrechion rhai pobl yma sydd wedi ceisio ein rhwystro rhag hedfan—rwy'n cofio pwy oeddech chi. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'm cyfaill ar y dde, ac yn enwedig i'm cyfaill sydd bellach yn gadeirydd bwrdd iechyd i lawr tuag Abertawe, sef Andrew Davies, am sefydlu'r gwasanaeth a sefydlu'r derfynfa awyr yn y Fali ar Ynys Môn. Mae hi wastad yn bleser cyrraedd yno, er ei bod wastad yn chwythu. Nid wyf yn credu y gall yr Aelod dros Ynys Môn wneud unrhyw beth am hynny.

Transport is central to everything that we do. It is central to our role as Assembly Members in coming here to Cardiff—to our capital city—to represent our constituencies. Again, it would appear that I am one of the most consistent users of different modes of transport. I fly, despite the efforts of some people here who tried to prevent us from using that service—I remember who you were. I am very grateful to my colleague on my right, and particularly to my colleague who is now the chair of a health board in the Swansea area, namely Andrew Davies, for establishing that air service and an air terminal in Valley on Anglesey. It is always a pleasure to arrive there, although it is always very windy. I do not think that the Member for Anglesey can do anything about that problem.

Mae teithio ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn bleser pur, oherwydd rydym yn gweld y wlad a pha mor fach a chymhleth yw hi. Mae teithio yn yr awyr yn rhoi golwg newydd ar y dirwedd. Mae teithio ar drenau yn golygu bod rhywun yn gallu mynd ychydig bach yn gyflymach a bwyta'r pryd gorau, os caf ddweud, ar gledrau yn y Deyrnas Unedig—ar y gwasanaeth 6.21 p.m. o Gaerdydd ar noson waith a gwasanaeth 6.18 a.m. o Gyffordd Llandudno yn y bore ar gyfer brecwast. Mae'n uchafbwynt i'm mywyd i os gallaf wneud y ddau mewn un diwrnod. Mae bysus hefyd yn bleser arbennig pan maen nhw'n cwrdd â'r trenau, a phan maen nhw'n cwrdd â'i gilydd, a phan nad ydynt yn cystadlu â'i gilydd.

Travelling on public transport in Wales is a pleasure, because we see our countryside and realise how small and complex our country is. Travelling by air gives us a new view of our landscape. Using the trains does mean that one can travel a little more quickly and eat the best meal on the railways, if I may say, anywhere in the UK—on the 6.21 p.m. service from Cardiff on a work night and the 6.18 a.m. service from Llandudno Junction in the morning for breakfast. That is a highlight for me if I can do both in the same day. Buses also give me particular pleasure when they actually link up with the train services, and when they link up with each other, and when they do not compete with each other.

Mae trafnidiaeth yn gallu uno'r genedl, symud nwyddau a chreu hyfywedd cymunedol. Gofynnodd athro mewn seicoleg i mi, rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, enwi beth oedd polisi gorau Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n rhaid mai Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un oedd honno, oherwydd honno fu'r Llywodraeth orau i ni ei chael hyd yn hyn. Gofynnodd beth oedd y polisi gorau. Roeddwn yn crafu fy mhen; nid oeddwn yn siŵr beth i'w ddweud. Dywedodd mai'r cerdyn teithio oedd hwnnw, a oedd yn galluogi pobl i symud o'u cymunedau, yn ôl ac ymlaen, ac i deimlo eu bod yn rhydd i symud, a hynny yn ddigost. Rwy'n gwybod fod cost ychwanegol o ran symudedd yn y cynllun hwnnw a bod rhaid i ni warchod hynny, ond mae'n gyfraniad i bolisi cymdeithasol, yn ogystal ag i bolisi trafnidiaeth.

Transport can unite the nation, move goods and create community viability. A professor of psychology asked me, some years ago, to name the one greatest policy implemented by the Welsh Government. I suppose that that was the One Wales Government because that is the best Government that we have had to date. He asked me what that single policy was. I did not know what to say. He said that it was the concessionary travel card, which enabled people to travel back and forth to their communities, and to feel that they were free to move, without cost. I know that there is an additional cost attached to mobility in terms of that scheme and we need to protect that, but it is a significant contribution to social policy, as well as transport policy.

Rwy'n derbyn dy bwynt am drafnidiaeth integredig, ond os nad oes bysiau'n bodoli, megis yn fy ardal i, yng Nghastell-nedd, ar ddyddiau Sul neu ar wyliau banc, a fyddech chi'n cydnabod nad yw pobl wedyn yn gallu teithio yn eu hardaloedd lleol, ac nad ydynt felly yn gallu teithio ymlaen ar y trên neu i'r maes awyr, oherwydd nad yw'r gwasanaethau hynny'n bodoli?

I take your point on integrated transport, but if buses are not available, as they are not in my area, in Neath, on Sundays or bank holidays, would you have any comment to make on the fact that people are then not able to travel in their locality, and that they are not able to travel onwards on the railways or to the airport, because those services simply are not available?

Diolch yn fawr, Bethan, am yr ymyrraeth adeiladol honno. Mae pwyllgor sydd yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth, y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig, ac rwy'n gobeithio y cawn ymateb gan y Llywodraeth ar y pwynt hwnnw. Nid oes pwynt cael trafnidiaeth y dyddiau yma nad yw'n integredig, gan nad yw hynny'n gynaliadwy.

Thank you for that constructive intervention, Bethan. The committee with responsibility for transport, the Enterprise and Business Committee, has published a report on integrated public transport, and I hope that we will get a response from Government on that issue. There is no point having transport these days that is not integrated, as that is not sustainable.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn rwyf eisiau ei wneud yn bennaf wrth agor y ddadl hon yw canmol fy nghyfaill ar y dde, unwaith eto, am greu'r cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol cyntaf yn hanes Cymru, o bosibl, ers dyddiau'r Rhufeiniaid.

However, but what I wish to do mainly in opening this debate is to praise my colleague on my right, once again, for creating the first national transport plan in the history of Wales, possibly since the days of the Romans.

Think about it, Peter; it is logical.

Meddyliwch am y peth, Peter, mae'n rhesymegol.

Edrychwyd ar leoliad daearyddol Cymru ac ar ei chysylltiadau mewnol ac allanol. Dyna oedd y weledigaeth a gyflwynwyd ym mis Mawrth 2010. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn symud ymlaen yn yr ysbryd hwnnw. Dyna'r rheswm ein bod yn y drafodaeth heddiw yn ailddatgan ein cefnogaeth i gludiant cyhoeddus integredig ac i'r atebion rhyngfoddol gwahanol ar gyfer symud, er mwyn i ni allu datgarboneiddio ein trafnidiaeth a sicrhau bod gennym drafnidiaeth sy'n gallu goresgyn newid hinsawdd.

A view was taken of Wales in its geographical location and in terms of its internal and external connections. That was the vision that was realised in March 2010. It is important that we move forward in that spirit. That is why, in this debate today, we re-emphasise our support for integrated public transport and the various intermodal solutions for transport, so that we can decarbonise our transport system and ensure that we have a system that can actually tackle climate change.

Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, carwn roi teyrnged i fy etholwr clyfar, Richard Jones, rheolwr gyfarwyddwr cwmni Lloyds Coaches ym Machynlleth. Y mae ar hyn o bryd yn profi'r bws Enviro 350H—ym Machynlleth, Russell—ac rwy'n gobeithio y caf gyfle i weld y bws hwnnw'r wythnos hon, oherwydd mae'n fws cyfun ei danwydd, yn defnyddio ynni trydanol ac ynni confensiynol o safbwynt bysys. Bydd y bws hwn yn un ardderchog i'w ddefnyddio drwy gefn gwlad Cymru—gan ddod yn ail yn unig i'r bws nwy sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei dreialu yng Nghaerdydd. Y mae wedi bod ar 'route' 6. Rwy'n gobeithio bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn gyfarwydd iawn â 'route' 6, sef y bws sy'n dod â ni lawr fan hyn o ganol y ddinas.

In that spirit, I would like to pay tribute to my clever constituent, Richard Jones, the managing director of Lloyds Coaches in Machynlleth. He is currently testing the Enviro 350H bus—in Machynlleth, Russell—and I hope to have an opportunity to see that bus this week, because it is a dual-fuel bus, using electricity and conventional fuels. This will certainly be an excellent bus to be used throughout rural Wales—second only to the gas-powered bus that is currently being trialled in Cardiff. It has been on the number 6 route. I hope that Assembly Members will be familiar with the number 6 bus that brings us down here from the city centre.

16:08

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yn ogystal, yn y drafodaeth hon, rydym yn datgan ein cefnogaeth i ddatblygu'r metro yn y de-ddwyrain. Rydym yn pwysleisio hynny, oherwydd mae'n rhaid i ddinas a rhanbarth dinesig alluogi symudedd hwylus a gwyrdd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n gefnogaeth ar draul gweddill Cymru, oherwydd rhaid i ni edrych ar drafnidiaeth o safbwynt cenedlaethol. Dyna'r rheswm pam fod trydaneiddio arfordir y gogledd yn bwysig i ni. Mae datblygiad y signalau rhwng Casnewydd a'r Amwythig a rhwng y Fflint a Chyffordd Llandudno yn bwysig hefyd. Yn ogystal, gobeithio y bydd cyfle, nid yn y dyfodol rhy bell, i allu trydaneiddio'r Mers, oherwydd mae honno'n llinell genedlaethol yng Nghymru, ac mae'n bwysig iawn o safbwynt symudedd trafnidiaeth yn y dyfodol, yn arbennig o ran nwyddau.

Also, in this debate, we declare our support for the development of a metro in the south-east. We emphasise that, because a city and a city region must enable easy and green transport. However, that is not support at the expense of the rest of Wales, because we must look at transport from a national perspective. That is why the electrification of the north Wales coast line is important to us. The development of the signalling between Newport and Shrewsbury and between Flint and Llandudno Junction is also important. We hope that there will be an opportunity, in the not-too-distant future, to electrify the Marches, because that is also a national line for Wales, and it is very important for the future in terms of transport mobility, and particularly for freight.

Mae'n fy nharo'n gyson, yn ystod yr holl oriau o fy mywyd rwy'n treulio yng ngorsaf Nghaerdydd Canolog, cymaint o drenau nwyddau sy'n dal i symud drwy'r orsaf honno. Mae'r ganran o nwyddau sy'n cael ei symud ar reilffyrdd Cymru yn dal i fod yn uchel, ac mae cysylltiadau arbennig yn parhau o'r cynhyrchu dur yn ne Cymru, a de-orllewin Cymru, gyda'r porthladdoedd ar arfordir dwyreiniol Lloegr. Mae'n bwysig bod y rheini yn gallu cael eu cynnal a'u datblygu.

It strikes me regularly, in the many hours of my life that I spend in Cardiff Central, how many freight trains continue to travel through that station. The percentage of goods carried on the railways in Wales is still high, and there are excellent links from steel production in south Wales, and south-west Wales in particular, with the ports on the eastern coast of England. It is important that those can be maintained and developed.

Rydym hefyd yn croesawu'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud gyda'r maes awyr. Yn wir, ein harweinydd ni awgrymodd hyn yn gyntaf. Rwy'n hapus iawn pan fydd unrhyw blaid yn gweithredu polisïau Plaid Cymru, yn arbennig y Blaid Lafur. Edrychaf ymlaen at y dydd pan fydd y blaid Geidwadol yn dechrau gweithredu ein polisïau. Bu ichi wneud hynny yn y gorffennol. Pan oeddwn yn ymwneud â gwleidyddiaeth yr iaith Gymraeg, roedd Llywodraethau Ceidwadol hyd yn oed yn San Steffan a oedd yn gweithredu polisïau Plaid Cymru. Efallai y dylech edrych am ffordd y gallech wneud hynny unwaith eto, ac efallai y byddech yn siarad llai o ddwli.

We also welcome what the Government is doing in terms of the airport. Indeed, it was our leader who first suggested this. I am very content when any party implements Plaid Cymru's policies, particularly the Labour Party. I look forward to the day when the Conservative party starts to implement our policies. You have done that in the past. When I was working in Welsh language politics, there were Conservative Governments even in Westminster that implemented Plaid Cymru's policies. Perhaps you could seek ways of doing that again in future, and perhaps you would talk less rubbish.

Daw hynny â mi at ddiwedd fy nghyflwyniad. Mae trafnidiaeth yn ganolog i'r genedl. Mae trafnidiaeth de-gogledd yn ganolog i'r genedl, yn ogystal â thrafnidiaeth dwyrain-gorllewin, nid un na'r llall. Pa wlad ryfedd yn ei daearyddiaeth fyddai'n dweud bod uno'r genedl yn llai pwysig na chysylltu'r genedl? Mae'n bwysig cysylltu'r genedl yn fewnol a chysylltu'r genedl ar draws gydag Iwerddon a Lloegr. Rwyf wedi treulio lot fawr o fy mywyd yn Lloegr, ac mae'n lle hyfryd iawn, yn enwedig cefn gwlad Lloegr, ond y lle hyfrytaf i mi yw'r Mers—y ffin agored rhwng dwy wlad, sydd wedi bod felly ers 1,000 o flynyddoedd.

This brings me to the end of my contribution. Transport is central to the nation. North-south links are central to the nation, as well as east-west links, not one or the other. What strange country in its geography could say that uniting the nation is less important than connecting the nation? Connecting the nation internally and with Ireland and England is important—I have spent a great deal of time in England, and it is a beautiful place, particularly rural England, but the most wonderful place to me are the Welsh Marches—the open border between the two countries that has existed for over 1,000 years.

Y rheswm pwysicaf dros gael y ddadl hon, felly, yw er mwyn galw am weithredu ar drafnidiaeth yng Nghymru, o fewn y fframwaith a osodwyd gan fy nghyfaill, y cyn-Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. Mae gan Transport Scotland enghraifft i gynnig i ni ac mae'r ffordd y mae trafnidiaeth gogledd a chanolbarth Lloegr yn gweithredu wers i ni. Mae llawer o hyn yn yr adroddiad gan y pwyllgor y byddwn yn ei drafod maes o law. Gobeithiaf heddiw y gallwn gael ymateb gan y Llywodraeth fydd yn dangos bod y cyfeiriad yr ydym yn ceisio symud iddo yn gyfeiriad y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei groesawi gan ei fod i gyd wedi cael ei arloesi gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un.

The most important reason for having this debate, therefore, is to call for action on transport in Wales within the framework put in place by my colleague, the former Deputy First Minister. Transport Scotland has an exemplar for us, and the transport infrastructure of the north and midlands of England can also teach us lessons. Much of this is contained within the committee's report, which we will discuss in due course. I hope today that we will hear a response from the Government that will demonstrate that the direction in which we are endeavouring to move is the direction that the Welsh Government would welcome, because it was all innovated by the One Wales Government.

I say to Members who I will start to call now that the five-minute limit will be more rigorously enforced. I do not have the latitude that I had in the last debate as quite a lot of Members wish to speak.

Dywedaf wrth yr Aelodau y byddaf yn dechrau eu galw yn awr y bydd y terfyn pum munud yn cael ei orfodi'n fwy llym. Nid oes gennyf y rhyddid a oedd gennyf yn y ddadl ddiwethaf gan fod cryn dipyn o Aelodau yn dymuno siarad.

I have selected the 12 amendments to the motion. If amendment 4 is agreed, amendment 5 will be deselected. If amendment 7 is agreed, amendment 8 will be deselected. If amendment 10 is agreed, amendments 11 and 12 will be deselected. If amendment 11 is agreed, amendment 12 will be deselected.

Rwyf wedi dethol y 12 gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 4, caiff gwelliant 5 ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 7, caiff gwelliant 8 ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 10, caiff gwelliannau 11 a 12 eu dad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 11, caiff gwelliant 12 ei ddad-ddethol.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Ym mhwynt 2, dileu popeth ar ôl 'Lywodraeth Cymru i' a rhoi yn ei le 'gyflawni'r ymrwymiadau yn y Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol, i gefnogi'r broses o weithredu cynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol ledled y wlad, ac i sicrhau cysylltiadau effeithiol â meysydd datblygu economaidd eraill, gan gynnwys Ardaloedd Menter a Dinas-ranbarthau'.

In point 2, delete all after 'Welsh Government to' and replace with 'deliver the commitments in the National Transport Plan, support the implementation of regional transport plans across the nation, and ensure that there is effective linkage with other areas of economic development, including Enterprise Zones and City Regions'.

16:12

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gwelliant 5—William Graham

Amendment 5—William Graham

Ym mhwynt 3, ar ôl 'gan gynnwys' cynnwys 'ystyried potensial'.

In point 3, after 'including' insert 'exploring the potential for'.

Gwelliant 7—William Graham

Amendment 7—William Graham

Dileu pwynt 4 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 4 and replace with:

Yn cydnabod y cynigion a amlinellwyd yn nogfen 'Glasbrint ar gyfer Maes Awyr Caerdydd' y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno strategaeth hedfan gynhwysfawr i Gymru.

Recognises the proposals outlined in the Welsh Conservative document 'A Blueprint for Cardiff Airport' and calls on the Welsh Government to bring forward a comprehensive aviation strategy for Wales.

Gwelliant 11—William Graham

Amendment 11—William Graham

16:12

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Ym mhwynt 5, dileu 'gefnogi creu' a rhoi yn ei le 'ystyried hyfywedd'.

In point 5 delete 'support the creation' and replace with 'examine the viability'.

16:12

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 5, 7 ac 11 yn enw William Graham.

I move amendments 1, 5, 7 and 11 in the name of William Graham.

Diolchaf i Blaid Cymru am ddod â'r ddadl hon gerbron y Siambr heddiw. Nid wyf am roi loes i Dafydd Elis-Thomas gyda'r hyn rwyf ar fin ei ddweud.

I thank Plaid Cymru for bringing forward this debate in the Chamber. I do not want to hurt Dafydd Elis-Thomas by what I am about to say.

The Welsh Conservatives broadly welcome this debate. We will be supporting the other amendments, with the exception of amendment 10.

Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn croesawu'r ddadl hon yn fras. Byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau eraill, ac eithrio gwelliant 10.

The consensus surrounding the aspiration for integrated public transport in Wales is a long-held one in the Chamber. However, the transport industry frequently asks us what we really mean by 'integrated'. Do we accept that the car is part of the system; is the Active Travel (Wales) Bill a panacea or a serious attempt to incorporate walking and cycling into the national psyche; or are we content just with dovetailing bus and train tickets and timetables? Even with the current national transport plan, we cannot expect transport providers to really commit to major investment if they remain unclear about this legislature's intentions.

Cafwyd consensws yn y Siambr ers tro ynghylch y dyhead am drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r diwydiant trafnidiaeth yn aml yn gofyn beth rydym yn ei olygu wrth 'integredig' mewn gwirionedd. A ydym yn derbyn bod ceir yn rhan o'r system; a yw Bil Teithio Llesol (Cymru) yn ateb pob problem neu'n ymgais ddifrifol i gynnwys cerdded a beicio yn y feddylfryd genedlaethol; neu a ydym yn fodlon ar gydblethu tocynnau ac amserlenni bysiau a threnau yn unig? Hyd yn oed gyda'r cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol presennol, ni allwn ddisgwyl i ddarparwyr trafnidiaeth ymrwymo'n wirioneddol i fuddsoddi symiau mawr o arian os ydynt yn aneglur o hyd ynghylch bwriadau'r ddeddfwrfa hon.

There is broad support on the big-ticket items, such as a south Wales metro system, and I hope that Members will acknowledge that it is a bit easier for us as an Assembly to have this on the agenda since the UK coalition Government's commitment of the hundred of millions of pounds needed to electrify the south Wales lines. We now wait to hear how the Welsh Government would network public transport around the heavy line electrified routes. Will all our eggs be in the one metro basket, or will there be a more pluralist approach? The slight change suggested by amendment 5 simply reminds us not to run away with the idea of the metro without the occasional reality check.

Ceir cefnogaeth eang dros y prif bethau, fel system metro yn y de, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd Aelodau'n cydnabod ei bod ychydig yn haws inni fel Cynulliad gynnwys hyn ar yr agenda ers i Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU ymrwymo'r cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd sydd eu hangen i drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y de. Arhoswn i glywed sut y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhwydweithio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus o amgylch y llwybrau trwm wedi'u trydaneiddio. A fyddwn yn dibynnu'n llwyr ar y system metro, neu a fydd dulliau gweithredu mwy amryfath? Mae'r mân newid a awgrymir gan welliant 5 ond yn ein hatgoffa i beidio â dibynnu'n llwyr ar y syniad o system metro heb ystyried y reality o bryd i'w gilydd.

Our first amendment reinforces part of point 2 of the original motion. Different parts of Wales need different regional transport plans, not least because regional plans are a sensible context in which to develop city regions. For example, a south Wales metro model means a south Wales metro model. That means paying proper attention to Wales's second city. Swansea could be a driver for the regional and local economy in my region. It is not just a terminal on the outskirts of a system that would draw travel naturally into Cardiff. We need our own regional plan to ensure fair investment. The amendment also draws attention to another danger with the national transport plan, which has been raised consistently in the Chamber and outside in the business community. This is the failure to co-ordinate plans for enterprise zones and other Government strategies. Silo-thinking does not sit well with the concept of integrated transport.

Mae ein gwelliant cyntaf yn atgyfnerthu rhan o ail bwynt y cynnig gwreiddiol. Mae angen cynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol gwahanol ar rannau gwahanol o Gymru, yn bennaf am fod cynlluniau rhanbarthol yn gyd-destun synhwyrol i ddatblygu dinas-ranbarthau. Er enghraifft, mae model metro yn y de yn golygu model metro yn y de. Mae hynny'n golygu rhoi sylw priodol i ail ddinas Cymru. Gallai Abertawe fod yn sbardun ar gyfer yr economi ranbarthol a lleol yn fy rhanbarth. Mae'n fwy na therfynell ar gyrion system a fyddai wrth reddf yn denu teithwyr i Gaerdydd. Mae angen ein cynllun rhanbarthol ein hunain arnom er mwyn sicrhau buddsoddiad teg. Mae'r gwelliant hefyd yn tynnu sylw at berygl arall o ran y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, a godwyd yn gyson yn y Siambr a thu hwnt yn y gymuned fusnes, sef methiant i gydlynu cynlluniau ar gyfer ardaloedd menter a strategaethau eraill y Llywodraeth. Nid yw meddylfryd seilo yn cyd-fynd yn dda â'r cysyniad o drafnidiaeth integredig.

Amendment 7 simply recognises our position on the airport. Members know of our opposition to nationalising the airport. However, what is done is done, and maturity demands responsible engagement. The amendment refers to our new position paper outlining our ideas for the airport, in particular our suggestions about how to return it to the private sector with a return on taxpayers' investment. I hope that it will be well received and considered seriously by Members, the Government and industry at large. The amendment also retains the motion's original call for an aviation strategy for Wales, which we support and which must include the airport. We all want Cardiff Airport to become our international gateway again, but we must also be realistic about the challenges. Just look at the example of recent passenger numbers. There were 994,885 passengers last year, which was dramatically below the airport's 2007 levels. That figure must rise year on year for the taxpayers' investment to remain secure.

Mae gwelliant 7 yn syml yn cydnabod ein safbwynt o ran y maes awyr. Gŵyr aelodau am ein gwrthwynebiad i wladoli'r maes awyr. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn newid yr hyn a wnaed, ac mae aeddfedrwydd yn gofyn am ymgysylltu cyfrifol. Mae'r gwelliant yn cyfeirio at ein papur sefyllfa newydd sy'n amlinellu ein syniadau ar gyfer y maes awyr, yn benodol ein hawgrymiadau o ran sut i'w drosglwyddo'n ôl i'r sector preifat a sicrhau elw ar fuddsoddiad trethdalwyr. Rwy'n gobeithio y caiff ei groesawu a'i ystyried o ddifrif gan Aelodau, y Llywodraeth a'r diwydiant yn gyffredinol. Mae'r gwelliant hefyd yn cynnal galwad wreiddiol y cynnig am strategaeth hedfan i Gymru, yr ydym yn ei gefnogi ac a ddylai gynnwys y maes awyr. Rydym i gyd am weld Maes Awyr Caerdydd yn dod yn borth rhyngwladol unwaith eto, ond rhaid inni hefyd fod yn realistig o ran yr heriau. Dim ond edrych ar yr enghraifft o nifer y teithwyr diweddar sy'n rhaid inni ei wneud. Cafwyd 994,885 o deithwyr y llynedd, a oedd yn sylweddol is na lefelau'r maes awyr yn 2007. Rhaid i'r ffigur hwnnw godi flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn er mwyn i'r arian a fuddsoddir gan drethdalwyr barhau i fod yn ddiogel.

I hope that Members will understand that our amendment 11 is not against the idea of a national transport authority for Wales. It merely refines the slightly cavalier call to support the creation of one without well-researched evidence to back up that move. It is obvious, however, that the current structure is not working. Organisations such as the south-east Wales transport association and its partner organisations across Wales do not have the funds to deliver meaningful integration. In practice, they can often become bogged down in parochial bus lanes.

Gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau'n deall nad yw gwelliant 11 yn gwrthwynebu'r syniad o greu awdurdod trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol i Gymru. Mae ond yn mireinio'r alwad ychydig yn ddi-hid i gefnogi'r syniad hwnnw heb dystiolaeth dda sy'n seiliedig ar ymchwil i'w gefnogi. Mae'n amlwg, fodd bynnag, nad yw'r strwythur presennol yn gweithio. Nid oes gan sefydliadau megis cymdeithas trafnidiaeth de-ddwyrain Cymru a'i sefydliadau partner ledled Cymru yr arian i gyflawni proses integreiddio ystyrlon. Yn ymarferol, gallant yn aml gael eu llethu gan lonydd bysiau plwyfol.

Members, I hope that you will see that our amendments do not remove that broad support for the motion. The tweaks and additions have been introduced with a positive, and, we hope, helpful intention. We hope that they will be received in that spirit.

Aelodau, rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch yn deall nad yw ein gwelliannau'n dileu'r gefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r cynnig. Mae'r addasiadau a'r ychwanegiadau wedi'u cyflwyno at ddiben cadarnhaol, a defnyddiol, gobeithio. Rydym yn gobeithio y cânt eu hystyried yn y ffordd honno.

I call the First Minister to move amendments 2 and 10 tabled in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Galwaf ar y Prif Weinidog i gynnig gwelliannau 2 a 10 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

Gwelliant 2—Lesley Griffiths

Amendment 2—Lesley Griffiths

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

Insert at end of point 2:

', gan gydnabod y pwysau ar y gyllideb sydd ar gael'

', whilst recognising the pressure on the budget available'

Gwelliant 10—Lesley Griffiths

Amendment 10—Lesley Griffiths

Dileu pwynt 5.

Delete point 5.

I move amendments 2 and 10 in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Cynigiaf welliannau 2 a 10 yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

16:12

Eluned Parrott [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I call Eluned Parrott to move amendments 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Galwaf ar Eluned Parrott i gynnig gwelliannau 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 a 12 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 3—Aled Roberts

Amendment 3—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

Yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cynlluniau trafnidiaeth cymunedol, yn enwedig i bobl hŷn a phobl anabl a'r rheini sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithredu cyllidebau tair blynedd ar gyfer cynlluniau trafnidiaeth cymunedol er mwyn sicrhau bod cyllid ar gael i weithredwyr trafnidiaeth cymunedol.

Recognises the importance of community transport schemes, particularly to the elderly and disabled and those living in rural areas, and calls on the Welsh Government to implement three year budgeting for community transport schemes to provide security of funding for community transport operators.

Gwelliant 4—Aled Roberts

Amendment 4—Aled Roberts

16:15

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

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

Ym mhwynt 3, dileu ', gan gynnwys 'system Metro' i dde-ddwyrain Cymru' a rhoi yn ei le 'ac yn croesawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y DU i'r cynllun gwerth £1 biliwn i drydaneiddio prif reilffordd Great Western, ac i'r cynllun gwerth £350 miliwn i drydaneiddio Cledrau'r Cymoedd, a fydd yn braenaru'r tir ar gyfer 'system Metro' i dde-ddwyrain Cymru'

In point 3 delete ', including a 'Metro system' for south-east Wales' and replace with 'and welcomes the commitment by the UK Government to the £1billion electrification of the Great Western main line and the £350million electrification of the Valley Lines, which will pave the way for a 'Metro system' for south-east Wales'

16:15 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gwelliant 6—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 4 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Yn cefnogi trydaneiddio prif reilffordd Gogledd Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i egluro a yw Manceinion yn rhan o'r achos strategol ac yn cael ei chynnwys yn ystyriaethau'r Tasglu ynghylch yr achos busnes dros drydaneiddio.

Amendment 6—Aled Roberts

Insert as new point 4 and renumber accordingly:

Supports the electrification of the North Wales mainline and calls on the Welsh Government to clarify whether Manchester is part of the strategic case and is being included in the Task Force's deliberations on the business case for electrification.

16:17 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gwelliant 8—Aled Roberts

Ym mhwynt 4, dileu 'croesawu' a rhoi 'nodi' yn ei le.

Gwelliant 9—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 5 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Amendment 8—Aled Roberts

In point 4 delete 'Welcomes' and replace with 'Notes'.

Amendment 9—Aled Roberts

Insert as new point 5 and renumber accordingly:

Lindsay Whittle Bywgraffiad Biography

Yn gresynu wrth y penderfyniad i ddirwyn i ben y llwybr bws X91 sy'n gwasanaethu Maes Awyr Caerdydd ar ddydd Sul, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno llwybr uniongyrchol o ansawdd uchel rhwng canol dinas Caerdydd a Maes Awyr Caerdydd.

Gwelliant 12—Aled Roberts

Regrets the decision to end the X91 bus route serving Cardiff Airport on a Sunday and calls on the Welsh Government to introduce a direct high quality route between Cardiff city centre and Cardiff Airport.

Amendment 12—Aled Roberts

16:21 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Ym mhwynt 5, dileu 'i gefnogi creu' a rhoi yn ei le 'i ymgynghori ar rinweddau'.

In point 5 delete 'to support the creation of' and replace with 'to consult on the merits of'.

I move amendments 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 in the name of Aled Roberts.

I thank Plaid Cymru for bringing this debate forward today. I very much enjoyed the pastoral introduction to this debate this afternoon. One of the great benefits of public transport is that you get to see the scenery along the way and, clearly, your Lordship, you have. You have outlined some of the environmental benefits of public transport, but, of course, connecting communities and the people of Wales is important for both social and economic reasons as well. Transport may not always be glamorous, but it connects people and communities and can be a powerful lever in driving economic growth.

Cynigiaf welliannau 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 a 12 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Diolch i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Mwynheais yn fawr y cyflwyniad bugeiliol i'r ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Un o fanteision mawr trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yw eich bod yn cael gweld y golygfeydd ar hyd y daith ac, yn amlwg, Arglwydd, rydych wedi gwneud hynny. Rydych wedi amlinellu rhai o fanteision amgylcheddol trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, ond, wrth gwrs, mae cysylltu cymunedau a phobl Cymru yn bwysig am resymau cymdeithasol ac economaidd hefyd. Efallai nad yw trafnidiaeth bob amser yn foethus, ond mae'n cysylltu pobl a chymunedau a gall fod yn ffordd bwerus o sicrhau twf economaidd.

We have a national transport plan, which has been reassessed and reprioritised, but, sadly, much of it remains undelivered. For that reason I support this part of your motion. One commitment, of course, that is uncompleted, but not unpromised, is the new bus link from Cardiff to Cardiff Airport, which the First Minister yesterday confirmed will begin in August. Clearly, after two years of asking, I am delighted by this news and I hope that the First Minister will be able to give us a little bit more detail than he was able to offer us yesterday. Certainly, it will be difficult to be any briefer.

Mae gennym gynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, sydd wedi'i ailasesu a'i ailflaenoriaethu, ond, yn anffodus, erys llawer ohono heb ei gyflawni. Oherwydd hynny, rwy'n cefnogi'r rhan hon o'ch cynnig. Un ymrwymiad, wrth gwrs, nad yw wedi'i gwblhau, ond nad yw heb ei addo, yw'r cyswllt bws newydd o Gaerdydd i Faes Awyr Caerdydd, y cadarnhaodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe y bydd yn dechrau ym mis Awst. Yn amlwg, ar ôl dwy flynedd o ofyn, rwy'n falch iawn o glywed y newyddion hwn ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gallu rhoi ychydig mwy o fanylion inni nag y gallai ei gynnig ddoe. Yn sicr, bydd yn anodd bod yn fwy cryno.

16:24

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Welsh Liberal Democrats support the proposal of a metro system for south-east Wales. Only yesterday, I asked for a statement to update the Chamber on its progress. Any metro system needs to link up existing bus and train routes, as well as expanding the rail network in south Wales. Of course, the Welsh Government over the last decade has successfully reopened two lines, created new stations on existing lines and has previously announced its intentions to open more stations around Bridgend, Caerphilly and Ebbw Vale. Funding for some of those projects seems to have been allocated previously, but not necessarily with obvious results. I refer to the Welsh Government's capital spending plan for 2011-12, which included a spend of £2.96 million for enhancements to the railway infrastructure on the Cardiff Valleys network, and which named Hirwaun as an example of a station that could be reopened. Therefore, perhaps the First Minister could update us on that, too, seeing as that financial year is now closed.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig i gyflwyno system metro i'r de-ddwyrain. Dim ond ddoe y gofynnais am ddatganiad er mwyn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Siambr am gynnydd. Mae angen i unrhyw system metro gysylltu llwybrau bws a thrên presennol, yn ogystal ag ehangu'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn y de. Wrth gwrs, dros y degawd diwethaf mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi llwyddo i ailagor dwy linell, creu gorsafoedd newydd ar linellau presennol a chyhoeddi ei bwriad i agor mwy o orsafoedd o amgylch Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Caerffili a Glynebwy. Ymddengys fod cyllid ar gyfer rhai o'r prosiectau hynny wedi'i ddyrannu'n flaenorol, ond nid o reidrwydd â chanlyniadau amlwg. Cyfeiriaf at gynllun gwariant cyfalaf Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2011-12, a oedd yn cynnwys gwariant o £2.96 miliwn at gyfer gwelliannau i'r seilwaith rheilffyrdd ar rwydwaith Cymoedd Caerdydd, ac a oedd yn nodi Hirwaun fel enghraifft o orsaf y gellid ei hailagor. Felly, efallai y gallai'r Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynny hefyd, gan fod y flwyddyn ariannol honno bellach wedi dod i ben.

16:24

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Any successful metro system has to look at the soft infrastructure as well as the hard infrastructure. Issues such as through-ticketing and electronic smartcards should be a prerequisite for any metro model that we hope will work effectively. I know that the Welsh Government has been looking at an electronic purse, but true integration of public transport is about more than e-ticketing. We need to be thinking about—

Rhaid i unrhyw system metro lwyddiannus ystyried y seilwaith meddal yn ogystal â'r seilwaith caled. Dylai materion megis tocynnau trwodd a chardiau doeth electronig fod yn rhagofyniad ar gyfer unrhyw fodel metro effeithiol. Gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn ystyried pwrs electronig, ond bydd angen mwy nag e-docynnau er mwyn integreiddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus mewn gwirionedd. Mae angen inni ystyried—

I appreciate what you are saying, but even schemes for young people cannot be correlated via two different bus companies. So, the Welsh Government has to look at how it would have one system for lots of different bus companies because of the deregulation of the system.

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, ond ni ellir cydblethu hyd yn oed gynlluniau ar gyfer pobl ifanc drwy ddefnyddio dau gwmni bysiau gwahanol. Felly, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ystyried sut y byddai'n defnyddio un system ar gyfer llawer o gwmnïau bysiau gwahanol yn sgil dadreoleiddio'r system.

16:26 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I agree that the deregulation of the system has been a challenge. There is an interesting contradiction in the motion that you have put forward, in that you are supporting the implementation of regional transport plans across the nation and that the regional delivery of these types of ticketing system is easier. Yet, in point 5 of the motion you call for the creation of a national transport authority as well. You cannot have both, surely. I find it difficult to understand how that operates together. Perhaps you can give me some more detail on that. When we have taken evidence on this subject, the issues of ticketing and maps are ones where regional transport consortia already have authority and a duty to do this, yet, as a passenger, I see little evidence of those plans being implemented, and little evidence on the ground for passengers more widely that there is enough integration of the way in which the services connect with one another. There is clearly much more that needs to be done in this area.

Cytunaf fod dadreoleiddio'r system wedi bod yn her. Mae'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gennych yn gwrthddweud ei hun mewn modd diddorol, o ran y ffaith eich bod yn cefnogi cynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol ar draws y wlad a'i bod yn haws cyflwyno systemau tocynnau o'r fath yn rhanbarthol. Serch hynny, ym mhwynt 5 y cynnig rydych yn galw am greu awdurdod trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol yn ogystal. Ni allwch gael y ddau, does bosib. Rwy'n ei chael hi'n anodd deall sut mae hynny'n cyd-fynd. Efallai y gallwch roi ychydig yn rhagor o fanylion imi am hynny. Wrth gasglu tystiolaeth ar y mater hwn, rydym wedi gweld bod tocynnau a mapiau yn faterion lle mae gan gonsortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol eisoes awdurdod a dyletswydd i wneud hyn, ond, fel teithiwr, ni welaf fawr ddim tystiolaeth o'r cynlluniau hynny'n cael eu gweithredu, a fawr ddim tystiolaeth ar lawr gwlad i deithwyr yn fwy cyffredinol fod y gwasanaethau'n cael eu hintegreiddio ddigon. Mae'n amlwg bod angen gwneud llawer mwy yn y maes hwn.

Turning to our amendments, we have seen the first major steps towards a south Wales metro, thanks to the electrification of the Valleys lines promised by the UK Government. It is worth noting that the first Welsh politician to seriously suggest the Valleys lines electrification was my predecessor, Jenny Randerson, back in 2009, and I am pleased to see her ideas being taken forward. I also welcome Dafydd Elis-Thomas's support for my amendment on north Wales electrification. It is important that we work together to make that case, bringing together, as you say, the line's freight and passenger potential, through perhaps the TEN-T network, to make sure that we can make the strongest case possible.

Gan droi at ein gwelliannau, rydym wedi gweld y camau mawr cyntaf yn cael eu cymryd tuag at system metro yn y de, yn sgil trydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn unol ag addewid Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'n werth nodi mai fy rhagflaenydd, Jenny Randerson, oedd y gwleidydd cyntaf o Gymru i awgrymu o ddifrif y dylid trydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd, a hynny nôl yn 2009, ac rwy'n falch o weld ei syniadau yn cael eu datblygu. Croesawaf hefyd gefnogaeth Dafydd Elis-Thomas i'm gwelliant o ran trydaneiddio yn y gogledd. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd i gyflwyno'r achos hwnnw, gan ddwyn ynghyd, fel y dywedwch, botensial y llinell i gludo nwyddau a theithwyr, o bosibl drwy'r rhwydwaith TEN-T, er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn gyflwyno'r achos cryfaf posibl.

My party has also been calling for the Welsh Government to publish an aviation strategy for some time, so I am pleased to see Plaid Cymru adopting some of our policies in this debate today. We welcome that and the positive nature in which this debate has been conducted.

Mae fy mhlaid hefyd wedi bod yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi strategaeth hedfan ers peth amser, felly rwy'n falch o weld Plaid Cymru yn mabwysiadu rhai o'n polisïau yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Rydym yn croesawu hynny a natur gadarnhaol y ddadl hon.

16:28 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am pleased to participate in this debate today, a debate that covers a vital issue for the short-term and long-term prospects of our country. It is no great secret that one of the biggest challenges that we face is the infrastructure within our country, which includes transport links.

Rwy'n falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon heddiw, dadl sy'n cwmpasu mater hollbwysig o ran rhagolygon byrdymor a hirdymor ein gwlad. Nid yw'n gyfrinach fawr mai un o'r heriau mwyaf a wynebwn yw seilwaith ein gwlad, sy'n cynnwys cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth.

16:28 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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In the short term, most of us in the Assembly would agree that to drag us out of this current economic lag, we need investment in major capital projects—the so-called shovel-ready projects that will create jobs and provide a boost for our businesses. For the longer term, the legacy of these projects will be lasting, and many of them could transform our historic economic performance.

Yn y byrdymor, byddai'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn y Cynulliad yn cytuno bod angen buddsoddi mewn prosiectau cyfalaf mawr er mwyn ein codi allan o'r sefyllfa economaidd sydd ohoni—yr hyn a elwir yn brosiectau parod a fydd yn creu swyddi ac yn rhoi hwb i'n busnesau. Yn yr hirdymor, bydd etifeddiaeth y prosiectau hyn yn barhaol, a gallai llawer ohonynt drawsnewid ein perfformiad economaidd hanesyddol.

One project proposal in particular ticks all of these boxes and more. Back in 2011, a detailed and comprehensive report into the opportunities of the new metro system for Cardiff and the Valleys was published. That report became a catalyst for the further debates that we have had. It concentrates our mind on how we all approach regional economic policy in this country. Since then, the Welsh Government has published a report into city regions, which has largely been welcomed. In March of this year, the metro consortium produced a new report into the practicalities of creating and funding a metro for what would be our country's new capital region.

Mae un cynnig prosiect yn arbennig yn rhagori ar y meini prawf. Nôl yn 2011, cyhoeddwyd adroddiad manwl a chynhwysfawr ar y cyfleoedd y byddai system metro newydd yn eu cynnig yng Nghaerdydd a'r Cymoedd. Daeth yr adroddiad hwnnw'n gatalydd ar gyfer dadleuon pellach a gafwyd gennym. Mae'n hoelio ein sylw ar ein hymagwedd at bolisi economaidd rhanbarthol yn y wlad hon. Ers hynny, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad ar ddinas-ranbarthau, a gefnogwyd i raddau helaeth. Ym mis Mawrth eleni, lluniodd y consortiwm metro adroddiad newydd ar natur ymarferol creu ac ariannu metro ar gyfer yr hyn a fyddai'n brif ranbarth newydd i Gymru.

Daeth Peter Black i'r Gadair am 4.19 p.m.

Peter Black took the Chair at 4.19 p.m.

With the electrification of the Great Western line now assured, we have a golden opportunity—a once-in-a-generation opportunity—to transform the prospects of our Valleys communities, and, more importantly, the prospects of our great capital city as a really serious international player. The metro consortium calculates that around £1.5 billion of investment would be required to deliver the metro and that completion could be within 10 to 15 years. To be fair, the Welsh Government has strongly backed the proposals, but I would be interested to hear with what urgency the Ministers will take this case forward to the UK Government so that funding can be achieved. I speak of urgency because, as the consortium has highlighted, the rest of the UK and, indeed, the rest of the world are not standing still. The HS2 project in England that we have derided much in this Chamber will be a significant boost to city regions such as Birmingham and Manchester. Recommendations in the Heseltine report suggest a strengthening of regional policy in England that will further benefit centres such as Bristol, which is our big competitor here. We love rugby, but Wales cannot afford to watch from the sidelines as other places have the capital to put infrastructure in place for future growth and prosperity.

Gyda'r gwaith o drydaneiddio llinell y Great Western bellach wedi'i sicrhau, mae gennym gyfle euraidd—cyfle unwaith mewn cenhedlaeth—i drawsnewid rhagolygon cymunedau'r Cymoedd ac, yn bwysicach, sicrhau bod ein prifddinas wych yn gallu cystadlu o ddifrif yn rhyngwladol. Mae'r consortiwm metro yn amcangyfrif y byddai angen buddsoddi tua £1.5 biliwn er mwyn cyflawni'r metro ac y gellid ei gwblhau o fewn 10 i 15 mlynedd. Er tegwch, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi'r cynigion yn gryf, ond byddai'n ddiddorol clywed pa mor gyflym y bydd y Gweinidogion yn cyflwyno'r achos hwn gerbron Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau cyllid. Gofynnaf hynny oherwydd, fel y mae'r consortiwm wedi'i nodi, nid yw gweddill y DU ac, yn wir, weddill y byd, yn sefyll yn eu hunfan. Bydd prosiect HS2 yn Lloegr yr ydym wedi ei watwar lawer yn y Siambr hon yn hwb sylweddol i ddinas-ranbarthau fel Birmingham a Manceinion. Awgryma argymhellion yn adroddiad Heseltine atgyfnerthu polisi rhanbarthol yn Lloegr a fydd o fudd i ganolfannau fel Bryste, sef ein prif gystadleuydd yma. Rydym wrth ein boddau gyda rygbi, ond ni all Cymru fforddio gwylio o'r ochr wrth i fannau eraill gael y cyfalaf i roi seilwaith ar waith a fydd yn sicrhau twf a ffyniant yn y dyfodol.

Let us not forget either why a metro system in our capital region could be so transformative, as it is in other countries. Our cities are already underperforming by UK standards, responsible for just a third of our gross value added. In addition to that, we have Valleys communities that are yet to be given the opportunity of reinvention following their deindustrialisation over the past 30 years or so. New, modern transport links, coupled with a new approach to regional policy, will provide communities like mine and like those in which many of us live an opportunity to find a new economic and social place in a prosperous and dynamic region. I very much hope that the Government will seize this opportunity to ensure that we get the maximum benefit from the creation and existence of the metro.

Gadewch inni beidio ychwaith ag anghofio pam y gallai system metro yn ein prif ranbarth drawsnewid y sefyllfa, fel sy'n wir mewn gwledydd eraill. Mae ein dinasoedd eisoes yn tanberfformio yn ôl safonau'r DU, sydd ond yn gyfrifol am draean o'r gwerth ychwanegol crynswth. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae gennym gymunedau yn y Cymoedd nad ydynt eto wedi cael y cyfle i ailddyfeisio eu hunain yn dilyn eu dad-ddiwydiannu dros y 30 mlynedd diwethaf. Bydd cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth modern, newydd, ynghyd ag ymagwedd newydd at bolisi rhanbarthol, yn rhoi cyfle i gymunedau fel fy nghymuned i a'r rhai y mae llawer ohonom yn byw ynddynt, ddod o hyd i le economaidd a chymdeithasol newydd mewn rhanbarth ffyniannus a dynamig. Gobeithiaf yn fawr iawn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn manteisio ar y cyfle hwn i sicrhau ein bod yn cael y budd mwyaf o fodolaeth system metro.

16:31

Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

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First, I will respond to Dafydd Elis-Thomas's introduction by saying that I will have the dubious honour next year of joining the club of holders of the free bus pass. Perhaps we ought to be given a badge or something; I do not know.

Yn gyntaf, byddaf yn ymateb i gyflwyniad Dafydd Elis-Thomas drwy ddweud y byddaf yn cael y fraint amheus y flwyddyn nesaf o ymuno â'r clwb o ddeiliaid tocyn bws am ddim. Efallai y dylem gael bathodyn neu rywbeth; wn i ddim.

I want to comment particularly on the issues around the metro and the airport. The metro, at the moment, means different things to different people. There is no clear concept of what the metro is or might be. I welcome the considerable work that has been put in over a number of years by the South East Wales Transport Alliance and by the local authorities, which have been working away and developing the ideas around integrated transport, which will be of considerable benefit to us. I acknowledge the importance of the statement that is due to be made in October, which I think and hope will be a transformational statement in respect of a project that is likely to be one of the major transformational economic projects that this Assembly will have taken on board.

Hoffwn sôn yn arbennig am y materion yn ymwneud â'r metro a'r maes awyr. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r metro yn golygu pethau gwahanol i bobl wahanol. Nid oes unrhyw gysyniad clir o ran beth yw metro neu'r hyn a allai fod. Croesawaf y gwaith sylweddol a wnaed dros nifer o flynyddoedd gan Gynghrair Trafnidiaeth De-ddwyrain Cymru a'r awdurdodau lleol, sydd wedi bod yn gweithio o bell ac yn datblygu'r syniadau ynghylch trafnidiaeth integredig, a fydd o fudd mawr i ni. Rwy'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd y datganiad y disgwylir iddo gael ei wneud ym mis Hydref a fydd, rwy'n credu ac yn gobeithio, yn ddatganiad trawsnewidiol am brosiect sy'n debygol o fod yn un o'r prosiectau economaidd trawsffurfiol mwyaf y bydd y Cynulliad hwn wedi ymgymryd ag ef.

Funding will be absolutely crucial as to how we might be able to move forward. Of course, there is a certain investment already in respect of electrification, but there will be an issue of funding in respect of structural funds from Europe and local authorities' money. The issue of borrowing powers will also be absolutely essential, because I do not see how, without them, we will be able to realise the full potential of an integrated transport system across the whole of Wales.

Bydd cyllid yn gwbl hanfodol o ran sut y gallem symud ymlaen. Wrth gwrs, mae rhywfaint o fuddsoddiad eisoes o ran trydaneiddio, ond bydd angen cyllid gan gronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop ac awdurdodau lleol. Bydd pwerau benthyca hefyd yn gwbl hanfodol, oherwydd hebddynt, ni welaf sut y gallwn wireddu potensial llawn system drafnidiaeth integredig ledled Cymru gyfan.

Key to this—and why the Welsh Government's purchasing of the airport is so important—is the fact that the airport is an integral part not only of the transport system, but of the economic development and regeneration programme. It is pleasing that, in this debate, there is so much common ground between the parties, and it is pleasing that the Conservatives have started to come around to our way of thinking in respect of the importance of the airport and its role within economic and transport strategies. Some key issues that will affect my constituency—

Yn allweddol i hyn—a'r rheswm pam ei bod mor bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi prynu'r maes awyr—yw'r ffaith bod y maes awyr yn rhan annatod, nid yn unig o'r system drafnidiaeth, ond o ddatblygu economaidd a'r rhaglen adfywio. Mae'n bleser nodi, yn y ddadl hon, fod cymaint o dir cyffredin rhwng y pleidiau, ac rwy'n falch o weld bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi dechrau rhannu ein ffordd o feddwl o ran pwysigrwydd y maes awyr a'i rôl o fewn strategaethau economaidd a thrafnidiaeth. Rhai o'r materion allweddol a fydd yn effeithio ar fy etholaeth—

16:34

Bethan Jenkins Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the Member for giving way. We opposed the purchase of the airport, but we are realistic. The Welsh Conservatives accepts that we are where we are. Of course we want the airport to work; it would be foolish not to. You said that we are coming around to the purchase of it, but we opposed that purchase and we still think that it should not have happened.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Gwnaethom wrthwynebu prynu'r maes awyr, ond rydym yn realistig. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn derbyn y sefyllfa. Wrth gwrs, rydym yn awyddus i'r maes awyr lwyddo; byddai'n ffôl inni beidio â gwneud hynny. Dywedasoch ein bod yn dechrau derbyn y ffaith bod y maes awyr wedi'i brynu, ond gwnaethom wrthwynebu hynny ac rydym yn dal i gredu na ddylai fod wedi digwydd.

16:34

Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

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I very much welcome your u-turn in the same way that the prodigal son was welcomed in biblical terms.

Croesawaf eich tro pedol yn fawr yn yr un modd ag y croesawyd y mab afradlon yn y Beibl.

16:34 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The key issue that applies in my constituency will be the fact that, for the first time in a generation, we are really seriously talking about the potential for new railway lines or old railway lines to be opened, including the concept of a Valleys circle line, using existing lines such as the Beddau to Pontyclun line, the linking up with the airport and the potential for a new line, depending upon development and housing development, from Cardiff to Llantrisant. All of these are potential realities, and many more go outside my constituency. The key is that we have to see this as a transformational economic programme in terms of creating jobs and in terms of the economic transformation and projection of Wales. We have to work together as a committed Assembly for something that will occur over a period of 10 to 15 years. There are many uncertainties at the moment, but it is fundamentally important that there is, in fact, such enormous cross-party support, which means that we have a real potential for success as long as we have the will and the political commitment to deliver on this.

Y mater allweddol yn fy etholaeth fydd y ffaith ein bod, am y tro cyntaf mewn cenhedlaeth, yn sôn o ddifrif am y potensial i greu rheilffyrdd newydd neu ailagor hen reilffyrdd, gan gynnwys y cysyniad o linell cylch yn y Cymoedd, gan ddefnyddio linellau presennol fel yr un o Feddau i Bontyclun, y cyswllt â'r maes awyr a'r potensial i greu llinell newydd, yn dibynnu ar waith datblygu ac adeiladu tai, o Gaerdydd i Lantrisant. Mae pob un o'r rhain yn realiti posibl, ac mae llawer mwy yn mynd y tu hwnt i'm hetholaeth. Yr hyn sy'n allweddol yw bod yn rhaid inni ystyried hyn fel rhaglen economaidd drawsnewidiol o ran creu swyddi a thrawsnewid economi Cymru a'r ddelwedd ohoni. Rhaid inni gydweithio fel Cynulliad ymrwymedig er mwyn cyflawni rhywbeth a fydd yn digwydd dros gyfnod o 10 i 15 mlynedd. Mae llawer o ansicrwydd ar hyn o bryd, ond mae'n hynod bwysig bod cymaint o gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol o'r fath, sy'n golygu bod gennym botensial gwirioneddol i lwyddo cyn belled â bod gennym yr ewyllys a'r ymrwymiad gwleidyddol i wneud hynny.

16:34 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch yn fawr am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth hon heddiw. Wrth wrando ar fy nghyfaill Dafydd Elis-Thomas yn agor y drafodaeth ac yn cyfeirio at y ffaith ei fod wedi'i benodi gan yr arweinydd presennol fod yn llefarydd trafnidiaeth, cefais fy atgoffa o'r cyfnod yn 1987 pan wnaeth ef, fel arweinydd y Blaid, fy mhenodi i yn llefarydd trafnidiaeth. Felly, mae'r cylch wedi'i gwblhau bellach. Roeddwn yn falch iawn ei fod wedi gwneud hynny ar y pryd oherwydd yr oedd trafnidiaeth yn allweddol bwysig i ni ym Môn yn sgîl y cysylltiad morol gydag Iwerddon a'r cysylltiad rheilffordd bob cam o Gaergybi i Lundain. Yr oedd y cysylltiadau hynny a oedd yn cysylltu, ar y pryd, y dwyrain a'r gorllewin yn rhai hynod o bwysig. Rwy'n cofio ymuno â'r pwyllgor trawsbleidiol yn y Senedd a oedd yn ymladd yn y 1980au a'r 1990au i gael trydaneiddio rheilffordd gogledd Cymru. Yr oedd hefyd am ailgyflwyno'r gwaith o gludo nwyddau ar lein y gogledd, gan fod hynny wedi dod i ben pan aeth y derfynfa 'containers' o borthladd Caergybi.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to contribute to this debate. When I was listening to my colleague Dafydd Elis-Thomas opening the debate, referring to the fact that he was appointed by the current leader to be transport spokesperson, it reminded me of that period in 1987 when he was leader of Plaid Cymru and appointed me as transport spokesperson. Therefore, we have now come full circle. I am very pleased that he did that at that time because transport was fundamentally important to us in Anglesey due to the maritime link with Ireland and the railway connection from Holyhead to London. At the time, those links between the east and west were extremely important. I remember joining the cross-party group in Parliament that was fighting for electrification of the north Wales line in the 1980s and 1990s. It also fought to reintroduce freight to the north Wales line, which came to an end when the container terminal left the port of Holyhead.

Felly, mae hen hanes yn y rhan honno o ogledd Cymru o safbwynt brwydro am well cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth a thrafnidiaeth a oedd yn caniatáu mwy o integreiddio. Mae gennym dipyn o hanes yn yr achos arbennig hwn. Felly, pan ges i'r cyfle yn 2007 i gyfuno'r economi a thrafnidiaeth yn un cyfrifoldeb, roeddwn yn edrych ymlaen at y gwaith oherwydd roeddwn yn gweld cyfle i wireddu rhai o'r pethau yr oeddwn wedi bod yn dadlau drostynt am flynyddoedd lawer.

Therefore, there is a great history in that part of north Wales of us fighting for better transport links that also allowed greater integration. We have quite a bit of history in this particular case. Therefore, when I had the opportunity in 2007 to combine the economy and transport as one area of responsibility, I was looking forward to it because I could see that there was an opportunity to realise some of the things that we had been advocating for many years.

Mae'r syniad taw cysylltu'r genedl mewn un ffordd yn unig sy'n bwysig wedi cael ei chwalu'n hynod o effeithiol gan Dafydd Elis-Thomas, wrth iddo arwain y drafodaeth a dweud mai nid mater o drafnidiaeth o'r de i'r gogledd neu o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ydyw, ond bod yn rhaid gwneud y ddau. Dyna pam y'i gwnaethom yn glir, yn y ddogfen a lansiwyd gan y Llywodraeth flaenorol ar y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, fod cysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd yn bwysig. Rhoddwyd nifer o gynlluniau ar waith, ac nid cynlluniau ar y ffyrdd yn unig—er, mae ambell un o'r rhain yn parhau, a gobeithir gweld eu cwblhau yn fuan, yn ardal Dolgellau yn enwedig—

This idea that connecting the nation in only one way is important was dispelled effectively by Dafydd Elis-Thomas in opening the debate when he made the point that this is not just a matter of north-south or east-west transport; you must have both. That is why we made it clear in the document launched by the previous Government on the national transport plan that the north-south links were important. Many schemes were implemented, and not only road schemes—even though some of these are still in progress, of course, and will hopefully be completed soon, such as the scheme in Dolgellau—

16:35 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yn fuan iawn, gobeithio.

Very soon, hopefully.

Hefyd, rhaid sôn am y cysylltiadau rheilffyrdd. Un o'r pethau y sylweddolais—fel y gwnaeth nifer o Aelodau a symudodd o Lundain i Gaerdydd—oedd cymaint haws oedd hi i deithio ar drên i Lundain nac i Gaerdydd yn 1999. A bod yn onest, roedd y cysylltiadau rhwng sir Fôn a Chaerdydd yn 1999 yn warthus. Yr araf bach, rydym wedi gwella'r gwasanaethau, ond mae rhagor i'w wneud. Meddyliwch am y nonsens o godi trac rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer, fel y gwnaeth rhyw Lywodraeth yn y gorffennol, gan adael un trac, sef y prif lein rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Bellach, oherwydd y penderfyniadau a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un, mae £47 miliwn yn cael ei roi er mwyn ailwneud y lein fel ei bod yn un ddwyffordd rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer.

I should also refer to rail links. One of the things that I realised—as did many other Members who made the move from London to Cardiff—was how much easier it was to travel by rail to London than to Cardiff in 1999. To be honest, the links between Anglesey and Cardiff in 1999 were atrocious. Very slowly, we have improved the services, but there is still some way to go. Think of the nonsense of removing a track between Wrexham and Chester, which a Government did in the past, leaving us with just one track and which is now the main line between north and south Wales. As a result of the decisions made by the One Wales Government, £47 million is being invested in redoubling the track between Wrexham and Chester.

Bydd hyn yn gyfraniad sylweddol, ar y cyd â'r gwelliannau eraill, i wella cysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd.

It will make a significant contribution, along with the other improvements, to improving links between north and south Wales.

Mae pwynt arall rwyf am ei wneud ynglŷn â rheilffyrdd—rwy'n meddwl i Eluned Parrott gyfeirio at un enghraifft, sef ailagor y rheilffordd i Hirwaun, ac roedd gennyf innau ddiddordeb mewn ailagor y rheilffordd rhwng Llangefni a Bangor. Rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr y bydd y Llywodraeth yn fodlon cario ymlaen â'r cynlluniau hynny, oherwydd maent mor bwysig. Mae integreiddio trafnidiaeth yn dibynnu ar y seilwaith iawn. O gael cysylltiadau felly, gellir ennill y frwydr.

There is another point that I want to make about railways—I think that Eluned Parrott referred to one example, namely the reopening of the line to Hirwaun, and I had an interest in reopening the line from Llangefni to Bangor. I very much hope that the Government will be willing to continue with those schemes, because they are so important. Integrating transport depends on having the right infrastructure. If you have those kinds of links, you can win the battle.

Mae pwynt arall yn cael ei wneud ynglŷn â chael 'smartcard'—teclyn sy'n caniatáu i chi fynd ar fws a thrên. Mae hynny'n hanfodol os ydym am sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu symud o'r naill ffordd o deithio i'r llall—o'r bws i'r trên. Rhoddwyd peth o'r gwaith hwnnw ar y gweill gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un, ac rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr y bydd y Llywodraeth bresennol yn parhau â'r gwaith hwnnw.

Another point was made about having a smartcard—the tools to allow you to travel by bus and train. That is vital if we are to ensure that people can move from one mode of travel to another—from the bus to the train. Some of that work was started by the One Wales Government, and I very much hope that the current Government will carry that work forward.

16:40 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd adeiladu pellach ar y sylfaen a roddwyd yn ei le. Rydym yn sylweddoli bod problemau gydag arian yn wynebu'r Llywodraeth, ond caiff bob cefnogaeth gennym ni wrth iddi fynd ati i sicrhau gwasanaeth integredig cyflawn i Gymru.

I hope that the foundation put in place is further built upon. We realise that the Government is facing problems with finances, but it will have every support from us as it proceeds to try to secure a fully integrated service for Wales.

I begin by thanking Plaid Cymru for bringing forward this debate. In my contribution, I would also like to raise the benefits that a fully integrated transport and ticketing system could bring to north Wales, echoing the astute observations of Dafydd Elis-Thomas and Ieuan Wyn Jones. The clarion call that I make—for a simple, modern, integrated public transport infrastructure—is by no means a new one. At its heart, it is a request for simplicity in the way we travel. The inability to move efficiently between different forms of public transport can often be the difference in getting a new job, being connected to friends and family, and having good access to healthcare, leisure or training opportunities.

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Yn fy nghyfraniad, hoffwn hefyd godi'r manteision y gallai system trafnidiaeth a thocynnau gwbl integredig eu cynnig yn y gogledd, gan adleisio sylwadau craff Dafydd Elis-Thomas ac Ieuan Wyn Jones. Nid yw'r hyn rwy'n gofyn amdano—sef seilwaith trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig syml a modern—yn gais newydd. Yn ei hanfod, mae'n gais i symleiddio'r ffordd rydym yn teithio. Gall methu â symud yn effeithlon rhwng mathau gwahanol o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn aml olygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng cael swydd newydd, cysylltu â ffrindiau a theulu, gallu cael gafael ar ofal iechyd, hamdden a chyfleoedd hyfforddi, neu beidio.

Just as real-terms income levels are again squeezed, a report by Sustrans has highlighted that more and more people are struggling to navigate the rising costs and complexity of an increasingly fragmented transport system. The report has highlighted that nearly half the people in Denbighshire and Wrexham, in my constituency, live in transport poverty. That is why I believe that the development of an integrated ticketing system for passengers, using rail and bus services, is vital.

Yn union fel y mae lefelau incwm gwirioneddol yn cael eu gwasgu unwaith eto, mae adroddiad gan Sustrans wedi dangos bod mwy a mwy o bobl yn ei chael hi'n anodd ymdopi â chostau cynyddol a chymhlethdod system drafnidiaeth sy'n gynyddol ddarniog. Mae'r adroddiad wedi nodi bod bron hanner y bobl yn Sir Ddinbych a Wrecsam, yn fy etholaeth i, yn byw mewn tlodi trafnidiaeth. Dyna pam fy mod yn credu bod datblygu system docynnau integredig ar gyfer teithwyr, gan ddefnyddio gwasanaethau bysiau a threnau, yn hanfodol.

Furthermore, the Association of Transport Coordinating Officers has projected that a seamless transfer between public transport services could boost passenger numbers by 6%. For many services and bus routes that are struggling for numbers, a sustained increase in demand of this size could mean long-term survival as a vital community service. The Welsh Government has already indicated that plans to develop an all-Wales entitlement card are currently being examined. This is important, because we can see across Wales, with Cardiff being the latest example, big strategic decisions being made about the future shape of bus and rail services. I believe that a future scheme of this kind will have a large bearing on the sustainability and shape of a future transport infrastructure. This will, of course, help urban areas, such as Wrexham, become easier to get to, and it will also help rural bus routes in my constituency by increasing passenger use and making them more attractive to service providers.

Ar ben hynny, mae'r Gymdeithas Swyddogion Cydgysylltu Trafnidiaeth wedi rhagweld y gallai proses drosglwyddo ddi-dor rhwng gwasanaethau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus hybu nifer y teithwyr 6%. I lawer o wasanaethau a llwybrau bysiau nad oes llawer o bobl yn eu defnyddio, gallai cynnydd parhaus o'r maint hwn yn y galw olygu eu bod yn gallu goroesi yn yr hirdymor fel gwasanaethau cymunedol hanfodol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi nodi bod cynlluniau i ddatblygu cerdyn hawl i Gymru gyfan yn cael eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn yn bwysig, oherwydd gallwn weld ledled Cymru, ac yn fwyaf diweddar yng Nghaerdydd, benderfyniadau strategol mawr yn cael eu gwneud ynghylch ffurf gwasanaethau bysiau a rheilffyrdd yn y dyfodol. Credaf y bydd cynllun o'r fath yn y dyfodol yn cael effaith fawr ar gynaliadwyedd a natur y seilwaith trafnidiaeth yn y dyfodol. Bydd hyn, wrth gwrs, yn ei gwneud yn haws cyrraedd ardaloedd trefol, megis Wrecsam, a bydd hefyd yn helpu llwybrau bysiau gwledig yn fy etholaeth drwy gynyddu nifer y teithwyr sy'n eu defnyddio a'u gwneud yn fwy deniadol i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau.

Of course, to make this happen, we may need increased powers over local bus services. It is clear that the deregulation of bus services in the 1980s was a disaster for those rural communities in my constituency where it was never going to be profitable to operate a commercial service.

Wrth gwrs, er mwyn gwneud hyn, efallai y bydd angen pwerau ychwanegol arnom dros wasanaethau bysiau lleol. Mae'n amlwg bod dadreoleiddio gwasanaethau bysiau yn yr 1980au wedi bod yn drychineb i'r cymunedau gwledig hynny yn fy etholaeth, lle nad oedd byth yn mynd i fod yn broffidiol i weithredu gwasanaeth masnachol.

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I was wondering whether you were going to say that you would be lobbying your own Government Ministers on that. When I asked Edwina Hart last week whether she was looking into it, she did not say that she would support looking to re-regulate bus services. I just wondered what your opinion was.

Roeddwn yn meddwl tybed a oeddech yn mynd i ddweud y byddech yn lobïo Gweinidogion eich Llywodraeth eich hun ar hynny. Pan ofynnais i Edwina Hart yr wythnos diwethaf a oedd yn ystyried y mater, ni ddywedodd y byddai'n cefnogi cynnig i ail-reoleiddio gwasanaethau bysiau. Roeddwn ond yn meddwl tybed beth oedd eich barn chi.

16:43

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure that we will have the Government's response shortly—

Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb yn fuan—

16:44

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I asked for your opinion.

Gofynnais am eich barn chi.

My point is that the very same communities that suffered from the deterioration in bus services have, in turn, seen a contribution to the economic difficulties that rural economies have suffered in the last 25 years. If we did have the powers to re-regulate bus services, we could move to a franchise system in which companies would have to provide key services to socially important areas if they wanted access to the most profitable routes. Such a model works well in areas like London and other cities, and it would be a good innovation in areas like north Wales. It would then help us to truly integrate services and timetables as part of a genuinely integrated ticketing system.

Y pwynt a wnaf yw bod yr union gymunedau a ddioddefodd yn sgil y dirywiad mewn gwasanaethau bysiau, yn eu tro, wedi gweld cynnydd yn yr anawsterau economaidd y mae economïau gwledig wedi'u dioddef dros y 25 mlynedd diwethaf. Pe bai gennym y pwerau i ail-reoleiddio gwasanaethau bysiau, gallem symud i system fasnachfraint lle y byddai'n rhaid i gwmnïau ddarparu gwasanaethau allweddol i ardaloedd o bwys cymdeithasol os oeddent am ddefnyddio'r llwybrau mwyaf proffidiol. Mae model o'r fath yn gweithio'n dda mewn ardaloedd fel Llundain a dinasoedd eraill, a byddai'n ddatblygiad da mewn ardaloedd fel gogledd Cymru. Byddai wedyn yn ein helpu i integreiddio gwasanaethau ac amserlenni o ddifrif i mewn i system docynnau wirioneddol integredig.

Of course, public transport integration has to work cross-border, too. I welcome the Welsh Government's recognition of the need for cross-border integration, and its decision to establish a taskforce to look at the development of integrated transport in north-east Wales. It builds on the previous work done by Taith in the north-east Wales area transport study to develop more effective cross-border links with economic centres just over the border. The Wrexham to Bidston line, the rail route from Wrexham to Chester, the rail line from Chester to Warrington Bank Quay, as well as the electrification of the north Wales coast line, are other important upgrades that we need to make sure are integrated effectively.

Wrth gwrs, rhaid i system trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig weithio ar draws ffiniau hefyd. Croesawaf gydnabyddiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o'r angen am waith integreiddio trawsffiniol, a'i phenderfyniad i sefydlu tasglu i ystyried datblygu system drafnidiaeth integredig yn y gogledd-ddwyrain. Mae'n adeiladu ar y gwaith blaenorol a wnaed gan Taith yn yr astudiaeth o drafnidiaeth yn y gogledd ddwyrain i ddatblygu cysylltiadau trawsffiniol mwy effeithiol â chanolfannau economaidd dros y ffin. Mae'r llinell o Wrecsam i Bidston, y llwybr rheilffordd o Wrecsam i Gaer, y rheilffordd o Gaer i Warrington Bank Quay, yn ogystal â thrydaneiddio'r llinell ar hyd arfordir y gogledd, yn brosiectau uwchraddio pwysig eraill y mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn cael eu hintegreiddio'n effeithiol.

While the call for integrated transport is not a new one, its impact, if we can achieve it, could be transformational. I would urge the Welsh Government to place a renewed focus on this agenda in the coming few years.

Er nad yw'r galw am system drafnidiaeth integredig yn un newydd, gallai ei effaith, os gallwn ei chyflawni, fod yn drawsnewidiol. Byddwn yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ganolbwyntio o'r newydd ar yr agenda hon dros y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Rwyf eisiau canolbwyntio fy sylwadau ar Faes Awyr Caerdydd. Fel mae'r cynnig yn ei ddweud, rydym yn croesawu camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar Faes Awyr Caerdydd, ac yn galw am ddatblygu a chyhoeddi strategaeth hedfan i Gymru. Mae'n deg dweud bod y Llywodraeth wedi symud ar y maes awyr yn rhannol oherwydd y dirywiad sylweddol yn nifer y teithwyr yn y blynyddoedd diweddar—dirywiad a oedd yn llawer iawn mwy sylweddol nag mewn meysydd awyr eraill—ac oherwydd y bygythiad y gallai'r lle orfod cau oherwydd diffyg diddordeb perchnogion blaenorol. Felly, credaf fod y Llywodraeth i'w chanmol am gamu i'r adwy, ond y gamp bellach yw sicrhau bod y maes awyr yn ffynnu i'r dyfodol. Yn sicr, mae angen gweld cynllun gweithredu, amserlen a thargedau inni gael mapio'r cynnydd, i gyfiawnhau'r buddsoddiad cyhoeddus sylweddol hwn.

I want to concentrate my comments on Cardiff Airport. As the motion states, we welcome the actions taken by the Welsh Government on Cardiff Airport, and call for the development and publication of an aviation strategy for Wales. It is fair to say that the Government moved on the airport partly because of the significant decline in the number of passengers over recent years—a decline that was far more pronounced than in other airports—and also the threat that the airport might have to close because of the lack of interest of previous owners. Therefore, I believe that the Government should be praised for stepping in, but the challenge now will be to ensure that the airport prospers for the future. We certainly need to see an action plan, a timetable and targets so that we can map progress, to justify this significant investment of public money.

Mae angen inni weld Maes Awyr Caerdydd fel rhan o'r rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth integredig. Credaf fod y Prif Weinidog yn iawn ddoe bod angen canolbwyntio i ddechrau ar gynyddu nifer y teithwyr, ac mae'n debyg eich bod yn gwneud hynny'n bennaf trwy wella'r llwybrau a chyfleoedd teithio o'r maes awyr. Yn dilyn hynny, mae angen edrych ar y cysylltiadau rhwng y maes awyr a'r rheilffordd yn arbennig—yn ddelfrydol, maes o law, hoffem weld cyswllt uniongyrchol gyda rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd y de—ac yna gallwch edrych ar y ffyrdd. Ni chredaf mai ffyrdd yw'r broblem ar hyn o bryd, ond nifer y teithiau a'r cyfleoedd i deithio o Gaerdydd. O gynyddu'r rheini, gallem weld cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y teithwyr sy'n dod i Gymru, a byddai hynny'n rhan o strategaeth dwristiaeth Cymru. Byddai elw mawr nid yn unig i Gaerdydd, wrth gwrs, ond i'r de yn gyffredinol, ac efallai hefyd i rannau eraill o Gymru.

We need to see Cardiff Airport as part of an integrated transport network. I believe that the First Minister was right to say yesterday that we need to concentrate first of all on increasing the number of passengers, and I suppose that you mainly do that by improving the routes and the travel opportunities from the airport. Following on from that, we need to look at the links between the airport and the railway particularly—ideally, one would want to see a direct link with the south Wales rail network—and then we could look at the roads. I do not think that roads are the problem at present, but rather the number of flights and opportunities to travel out of Cardiff Airport. By increasing those, we could see a significant increase in the number of passengers coming to Wales, and that could then be part of a wider tourism strategy. It would bring great profits not only to Cardiff but to south Wales more generally, and perhaps also to other parts of Wales.

16:46

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Mae York Aviation wedi datgan y gallai teithiau hir i Dubai ac Efrog Newydd o Gaerdydd fod yn hyfyw. Hoffwn glywed barn y Llywodraeth ynglŷn â hynny. Mater arall rwyf eisiau clywed y Llywodraeth yn datgan arno yw'r doll ar deithwyr ar y teithiau hir hyn. Os caiff y Llywodraeth y pwerau—ac rwy'n mawr obeithio y bydd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn caniatáu hynny—a fydd y Llywodraeth hon yn amrywio'r doll honno er mwyn ceisio denu teithiau hir, fel sydd wedi digwydd mewn rhai meysydd awyr rhanbarthol eraill yma yn y Deyrnas Unedig?

York Aviation has stated that long-haul flights from Cardiff to Dubai and New York could be viable. I would like to hear the Government's view on that. Another issue on which we want to hear a Government statement is the air passenger duty on long-haul flights. If the powers are transferred—and I very much hope that the Westminster Government will allow that—will this Government look to vary that duty in order to try to attract long-haul routes, as has happened in some regional airports elsewhere in the UK?

16:46

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Felly, mae cefnogaeth o'r meinciau hyn i'r hyn mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei wneud, ond rydym eisiau gweld y Llywodraeth yn mynd ymhellach ac yn creu strategaeth hedfan i Gymru, ac yn gweld y cysylltiadau eraill sy'n bosibl yn y cyd-destun hwn. Mae creu maes awyr proffidiol yn hollbwysig, ac yn flaenoriaeth—rwy'n derbyn hynny—ac, allan o hynny, credaf y gallem weld manteision economaidd eraill trwy gynyddu faint o fasnach a nwyddau sy'n cael eu hallforio neu'u mewnforio drwy Faes Awyr Caerdydd. Gallai hynny fod yn gyfle i adfer rhywfaint o'r tir sydd wedi'i golli mor sylweddol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

So, there is support from these benches for what the Government has done, but we want to see the Government go further and formulate an aviation strategy for Wales, and look at the other possibilities in this context. A profitable airport is crucial and a priority—I accept that—and, from that, I believe that we could see other economic benefits accruing from the increased amount of trade and goods imported or exported through Cardiff Airport. That could be an opportunity to regain some of the ground that has so significantly been lost over the last few years.

16:47

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Cefnogaeth sydd yma i'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd, ond mae hynny'n amodol ar yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd nesaf a'r brwdfrydedd a'r gefnogaeth a fydd i wella nid yn unig y cyfleusterau yn y maes awyr ond hefyd i'w weld yn dod yn llwyddiant ac yn ddylanwad sylweddol ar yr economi yn yr ardal hon, ynghyd â'r cyfleoedd o ran swyddi.

There is support here for what has happened, but that is conditional upon what will happen next and the enthusiasm and support not only for improving the facilities at the airport but also for seeing it become a success and a significant influence on the economy in this area, as well as job creation opportunities.

Diolch i Blaid Cymru am ddod â'r ddadl hon i'r Siambr y prynhawn yma. Yn y rhan fwyaf o'r ddadl, nid oedd unrhyw bwysau o ran pobl yn siarad yn erbyn y cynnig. Rydym yn cefnogi pwynt 1 ac rydym yn gefnogol iawn i bwynt 2. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi rhoi £23.5 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyllidol hon tuag at gynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol, sy'n gynnydd o 30% ar y llynedd. Felly, mae llawer o gefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth i gynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol.

I thank Plaid Cymru for bringing this debate to the Chamber this afternoon. For most of the debate, there was no pressure in terms of people opposing it. We support point 1 and are very supportive of point 2. The Minister has given £23.5 million in this financial year for regional transport plans, which is an increase of 30% on last year. Therefore, there is a lot of support from the Government for regional transport plans.

Rydym hefyd yn gefnogol iawn o'r nod o greu system fetro. Ni allaf gytuno fynd â'r hyn a ddywedodd Eluned Parrott. Soniodd Jenny Randerson am y 'Valleys metro' rhyw fis ar ôl i mi sôn am y peth, yng nghlwb rygbi Bedwas os cofiaf yn iawn. Cawn gytuno ei fod yn rhywbeth sy'n bwysig dros ben i ni fel cenedl.

We are also very supportive of the aim of creating a metro system. I cannot agree with what Eluned Parrott said. Jenny Randerson talked about the Valleys metro about a month after I mentioned it, at Bedwas rugby club if I remember rightly. We can agree that it is very important for us as a nation.

O ran y maes awyr, unwaith eto, rwy'n croesawu'n fawr iawn y gefnogaeth ar feinciau Plaid Cymru i sicrhau dyfodol cryf i brif faes awyr Cymru. Ni allwn gefnogi pwynt 5, gan na welwn fod tystiolaeth ar hyn o bryd i gefnogi cwango arall â phwerau dros drafnidiaeth yng Nghymru. Byddai'n rhaid dangos llawer mwy o dystiolaeth bod rhaid cael rhyw fath o awdurdod sy'n wahanol i'r Llywodraeth.

In terms of the airport, once again we greatly welcome the support from the Plaid Cymru benches for securing a strong future for Wales's main airport. We cannot support point 5, because we do not see any evidence to date to support the creation of another quango with powers over transport in Wales. We would need to see much more evidence that some sort of authority outwith the Government was needed.

O ran yr hyn a ddywedodd Dafydd Elis-Thomas, clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd arweinydd Plaid Cymru am y maes awyr, ond roeddwn hanner ffordd drwy'r trafodaethau ag Abertis Airports ar y pryd ynglŷn â phrynu'r maes awyr. Ond rydym i gyd yn cefnogi lle rydym ar hyn o bryd.

In terms of what Dafydd Elis-Thomas said, I heard what the leader of Plaid Cymru said about the airport, but at that time I was halfway through the negotiations with Abertis Airports to buy the airport. However, we all support where we are at present.

16:50

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 4.42 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 4.42 p.m.

16:50

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Turning to some of the points that have been made by some of the speakers, I listened carefully to what Suzy Davies said. I was not clear what her position was with regard to the Valleys metro, or the south Wales metro, which I think is better terminology for it. It is clear that such a system would need to be integrated. It would need to be heavily branded and recognised as such by the public. I got the impression that she was not supportive of the concept of a metro, but she wanted to see a more pluralist approach. I am not sure what that means. There is no railway line anywhere in the UK that I am aware of where more than one operator is franchised to offer a service on that railway.

Gan droi at rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan rai o'r siaradwyr, gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Suzy Davies. Nid oeddwn yn glir beth oedd ei safbwynt o ran system metro'r Cymoedd, neu system metro'r de, sy'n enw gwell arni yn fy marn i. Mae'n amlwg y byddai angen i system o'r fath gael ei hintegreiddio. Byddai angen iddi gael ei brandio'n helaeth a'i chydnabod gan y cyhoedd. Cefais yr argraff nad oedd yn cefnogi'r cysyniad o system metro, ond ei bod am weld dull mwy amryfath. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth mae hynny'n ei olygu. Ni wn am reilffordd unrhyw le yn y DU lle mae mwy nag un gweithredwr wedi'i fasnachfreinio i gynnig gwasanaeth ar y rheilffordd honno.

Thank you for giving way, First Minister. What I was trying to say is that the metro is not the be all and end all. If we are looking at an integrated transport system for south Wales, other types of transport need to be considered in the overall plan as well.

Diolch ichi am ildio, Brif Weinidog. Yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei ddweud yw nad system metro yw'r unig ateb. Os ydym yn edrych ar system drafnidiaeth integredig ar gyfer y de, mae angen inni ystyried mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth yn y cynllun cyffredinol hefyd.

That much is true, but that is not an argument against having a branded metro system. The two run together rather than being in opposition to each other.

Mae hynny'n wir, ond nid yw hon yn ddadl yn erbyn cael system metro wedi'i brandio. Mae'r ddau beth yn mynd law yn llaw â'i gilydd yn hytrach na gwrthwynebu ei gilydd.

16:51

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Turning to what was said about the airport. It is not clear what the Welsh Conservatives' position is on this. The airport is either a vanity project, as it was described yesterday in the Chamber by Byron Davies, or it is supported by the Conservative Party. Let us remember where we were before the airport was bought. The owners had no money to invest in it. We had offered them money—the former Deputy First Minister will remember that we offered them financial assistance—but they would not take it. They were not prepared to sell it to any other operator. It was offered to us and we bought it after a fully independent valuation was carried out. I believe that the alternative would have been to see the airport close, and we were being told that it would have closed within 18 months.

Gan droi at yr hyn a ddywedwyd am y maes awyr, nid yw'n glir beth yw safbwynt y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn hyn o beth. Mae'r maes awyr naill ai'n brosiect balchder, fel y'i disgrifiwyd ddoe yn y Siambr gan Byron Davies, neu caiff ei gefnogi gan y Blaid Geidwadol. Gadewch inni gofio'r sefyllfa cyn i'r maes awyr gael ei brynu. Nid oedd gan y perchenogion unrhyw arian i fuddsoddi ynddo. Roeddem wedi cynnig arian iddynt—bydd y cyn Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog yn cofio inni gynnig cymorth ariannol iddynt—ond nid oeddent yn awyddus i'w gymryd. Nid oeddent yn barod i werthu i unrhyw weithredwr arall. Fe'i cynigiwyd inni a gwnaethom ei brynu ar ôl cynnal prisiad cwbl annibynnol. Credaf mai'r dewis arall fyddai gadael i'r maes awyr gau, ac roedd sôn y byddai wedi cau o fewn 18 mis.

16:51

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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We would have been in a position where British Airways would not have had a runway to bring in its planes. That service would have gone, probably to Prestwick in Scotland. We would have been in a position where we would have been selling Wales abroad without a single international airport. It would also have led to the closure of the airport on Ynys Môn, because that airport depends almost wholly—there are summer services to the Isle of Man for the Tourist Trophy races—on the link that it has with Cardiff at the moment. That service, and the airport on Ynys Môn, would have gone as well.

Byddem wedi bod mewn sefyllfa lle na fyddai gan British Airways redfa i ddod â'i awyrennau yma. Byddai'r gwasanaeth hwnnw wedi mynd, yn ôl pob tebyg, i Prestwick yn yr Alban. Byddem wedi bod mewn sefyllfa lle byddem wedi bod yn gwerthu Cymru dramor heb un maes awyr rhyngwladol. Byddai hefyd wedi arwain at gau'r maes awyr ar Ynys Môn, gan fod y maes awyr hwnnw'n dibynnu bron yn gyfan gwbl—ceir gwasanaethau haf i Ynys Manaw ar gyfer rasys Tourist Trophy—ar y cyswllt sydd ganddo â Chaerdydd ar hyn o bryd. Byddai'r gwasanaeth hwnnw, a'r maes awyr ar Ynys Môn, wedi diflannu hefyd.

As we have said many times in the Chamber, due diligence was put in place. Again, I remember Byron Davies stating in the Chamber that the airport had a £20 million debt. It had no such debt. We looked at the due diligence and that was fantasy, without grounding in fact in any way whatsoever. The airport is either a national asset or a vanity project; it cannot be both. It has to be one or the other, and you have to make your minds up about which side of the argument you are on.

Fel yr ydym wedi ei ddweud droeon yn y Siambr, rhoddwyd diwydrwydd dyladwy ar waith. Unwaith eto, rwy'n cofio Byron Davies yn nodi yn y Siambr fod y maes awyr mewn dyled o £20 miliwn. Nid oedd ganddo ddyled o'r fath. Gwnaethom edrych ar y diwydrwydd dyladwy ac roedd hynny'n ffantasi, nad oedd yn seiliedig ar unrhyw wirionedd. Mae'r maes awyr naill ai'n ased cenedlaethol neu'n brosiect balchder; ac ni all fod y ddau beth. Mae'n rhaid iddo fod y naill neu'r llall, a rhaid ichi benderfynu pa ochr o'r ddadl rydych yn ei chefnogi.

We have said many times that a commercial operator would be brought in to run the airport. There is a great deal of interest among operators with regard to the airport itself. We are not seeking to run the airport in the long term.

Rydym wedi dweud droeon y byddai gweithredwr masnachol yn cael ei benodi i redeg y maes awyr. Mae cryn ddiddordeb ymysg gweithredwyr o ran y maes awyr ei hun. Nid ydym yn bwriadu rhedeg y maes awyr yn yr hirdymor.

16:52

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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Nick Ramsay a gododd—

Nick Ramsay a rose-

16:52

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will take an intervention in a second. We want to see a return for the Welsh taxpayer, sooner rather than later, and we take the view that we can make the airport profitable. Some of the things that were happening there were difficult to explain in terms of the business model. There are opportunities there, and there are particular opportunities with regard to freight that can be explored in future.

Cymeraf ymyriad mewn eiliad. Rydym am sicrhau elw i drethdalwyr Cymru, cyn gynted â phosibl, ac rydym o'r farn y gallwn wneud y maes awyr yn broffidiol. Roedd rhai o'r pethau a oedd yn digwydd yno yn anodd eu hesbonio o ran y model busnes. Mae cyfleoedd yno, ac mae cyfleoedd arbennig o ran cludo nwyddau y gellir eu hystyried yn y dyfodol.

I am grateful to the First Minister for giving way. To help clarify things in your mind, First Minister, because I do not think that it is confusing at all: we did not support the purchase of Cardiff Airport. I think that that is pretty clear. However, you have bought the airport and, therefore, of course we want to see it succeed. I do not think that that is a difficult concept to understand.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ildio. Er mwyn helpu i egluro pethau ichi, Brif Weinidog, oherwydd ni chredaf fod y sefyllfa'n ddryslyd o gwbl: nid oeddem o blaid prynu Maes Awyr Caerdydd. Credaf fod hynny'n eithaf clir. Fodd bynnag, rydych wedi prynu'r maes awyr ac, felly, wrth gwrs rydym am ei weld yn llwyddo. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n gysyniad anodd i'w ddeall.

Why call it a vanity project then? If it is a vanity project, it is bound to fail. With respect, you cannot say, on the one hand, 'Well, of course, the airport has been bought now, so we want it to succeed', and on the other say that the first thing that you want to do is to sell it back again and possibly put it back in the same position as it was in before. The airport needs continuity, and it needs to have a viable future, and it needs to have a commercial future—there is no question about that. It cannot be something that is run at public expense; that would be neither right nor legal, for that matter.

Pam ei alw'n brosiect balchder felly? Os yw'n brosiect balchder, mae'n sicr o fethu. Gyda phob parch, ni allwch ddweud ar y naill law, 'Wel, wrth gwrs, mae'r maes awyr wedi'i brynu nawr, felly rydym am iddo lwyddo', ac ar y llaw arall mai'r peth cyntaf rydych am ei wneud yw ei werthu yn ôl eto ac o bosibl ei roi yn ôl yn yr un sefyllfa ag yr oedd ynddi'n flaenorol. Mae angen parhad ar y maes awyr, ac mae angen iddo gael dyfodol hyfyw, a dyfodol masnachol —nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Ni all fod yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei redeg ar draul y cyhoedd; ni fyddai hynny'n iawn nac yn gyfreithiol, o ran hynny.

Nevertheless, it is important, where appropriate, for the Government to step in—as happened with the banks—to ensure that important national assets are taken through difficult times, so that they are then able to stand on their own two feet in future. What we will not do, as a Government, is sell the airport completely, running the risk that we may find ourselves in exactly the same position at some point in years to come.

Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig, lle y bo'n briodol, i'r Llywodraeth gamu i'r adwy—fel y digwyddodd gyda'r banciau—er mwyn sicrhau bod asedau cenedlaethol pwysig yn goroesi cyfnodau anodd, fel eu bod wedyn yn gallu sefyll ar eu traed eu hunain yn y dyfodol. Yr hyn na fyddwn yn ei wneud, fel Llywodraeth, yw gwerthu'r maes awyr yn gyfan gwbl, a wynebu'r risg y gallem fod yn un sefyllfa yn union rywbryd eto mewn blynyddoedd i ddod.

In response to what Eluned Parrott said, she heard my answer yesterday about the X91 bus; I am sorry if it was not long enough, but it was certainly to the point and that is the timescale to which we are working. She raised the question of what has been done in years gone by. It is successive Welsh Governments that have reopened the Vale of Glamorgan line and the Ebbw valley line, that have reopened stations and that have doubled the track on the line from Loughor across the river to the other side in Carmarthenshire and between Wrexham and Chester. Ieuan was entirely right when he said that so many daft decisions were taken in the 1960s and 1970s on lines and stations that we now have to reinstate. I see that my time is up, but how wonderful it would be if we still had the line from Carmarthen to Aberystwyth, which was still there in 1975. However, at that time, it was carrying milk rather than passengers, if I remember correctly.

Mewn ymateb i'r hyn a ddywedodd Eluned Parrott, a glywodd fy ateb ddoe am wasanaeth bws X91; mae'n ddrwg gennyf os nad oedd yn ddigon hir, ond roedd yn sicr yn bwrpasol a dyna'r math o derfynau amser rydym yn gweithio iddynt. Cododd y cwestiwn ynghylch yr hyn a wnaed mewn blynyddoedd a fu. Llywodraethau olynol yng Nghymru fu'n gyfrifol am ailagor llinell Bro Morgannwg a llinell cwm Ebwy, ailagor gorsafoedd a dyblu'r trac ar y llinell o Gasllwchwr ar draws yr afon i'r ochr arall yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer. Roedd Ieuan yn gwbl gywir pan ddywedodd fod cymaint o benderfyniadau gwirion wedi'u gwneud yn ystod y 1960au a'r 1970au ynghylch llinellau a gorsafoedd y mae'n rhaid inni bellach eu hadfer. Gwelaf fod fy amser ar ben, ond oni fyddai'n wych pe bai gennym y llinell o Gaerfyrddin i Aberystwyth o hyd, a oedd yn dal i fodoli yn 1975. Fodd bynnag, ar y pryd, llaeth oedd yn cael ei gludo yn hytrach na theithwyr, os wyf yn cofio'n gywir.

16:55

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am aware of the time, but I will briefly go through the amendments. There are some that we can support, while there are some that cause us difficulties. We will support amendment 1. For clear reasons, we will support amendment 2, as it is our own amendment. We cannot support amendment 3, because it is not possible to give three-year budgets when we ourselves do not have three-year budgets from the UK Government. We think that amendment 4 is unnecessary. We will oppose amendment 5, because we are committed to the metro rather than to exploring the options for the metro.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r amser, ond soniaf yn fras am y gwelliannau. Mae rhai y gallwn eu cefnogi, tra bod rhai sy'n peri anawsterau inni. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1. Am resymau amlwg, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 2, gan mai ein gwelliant ni ydyw. Ni allwn gefnogi gwelliant 3, oherwydd nid yw'n bosibl rhoi cyllidebau tair blynedd pan nad oes gennym ni ein hunain gyllidebau tair blynedd gan Lywodraeth y DU. Credwn fod gwelliant 4 yn ddiangen. Byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 5, gan ein bod yn ymrwymedig i'r system metro yn hytrach nag ystyried opsiynau ar gyfer y metro.

We will look to oppose amendment 6, because we are already developing a business case for the modernisation of the railway system in the north. For obvious reasons, we will oppose amendment 7. We oppose amendment 8, as it is unnecessary. We will support amendment 9, as we have said that we are looking to support that. Amendment 10 is our own amendment, so we will support it. We will support amendment 11, because the issue of a national transport authority can be considered, but it should not be introduced without evidence, in our view. We oppose amendment 12 because we do not believe that that is sufficiently certain. I am grateful for the time that you have allowed me, Dirprwy Lywydd, and I will now draw my remarks to a close.

Byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 6, gan ein bod eisoes yn datblygu achos busnes ar gyfer moderneiddio'r system reilffordd yn y gogledd. Am resymau amlwg, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 7. Rydym yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 8, gan ei fod yn ddiangen. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 9, gan ein bod wedi dweud ein bod yn awyddus i gefnogi hynny. Ein gwelliant ni ein hunain yw Gwelliant 10, felly byddwn yn ei gefnogi. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 11, oherwydd gellir ystyried awdurdod trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, ond ni ddylid ei gyflwyno heb dystiolaeth, yn ein barn ni. Rydym yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 12 am nad ydym yn credu bod hynny'n ddigon sicr. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am yr amser rydych wedi'i ganiatáu imi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a byddaf yn awr yn dod â'm sylwadau i ben.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Prentisiaethau yng Nghymru

Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: Apprenticeships in Wales

Thank you, David Rees, for your contribution today. We all recognise your commitment to this and how passionate you are about this subject. I really welcome your recognition of the scale of the problem that we are facing here with regard to the lack of parity of esteem. I can sense your frustration, and that is one of the things that I wanted to focus on today, to see what we can do to be proactive and pragmatic, and to overcome some of these challenges.

Diolch, David Rees, am eich cyfraniad heddiw. Rydym oll yn cydnabod eich ymrwymiad i hyn a'ch brwdfrydedd dros y pwnc hwn. Croesawaf y ffaith eich bod yn cydnabod maint y broblem sy'n ein hwynebu o ran diffyg parch cydradd. Gallaf synhwyro eich rhwystredigaeth, ac mae hynny'n un o'r pethau yr wyf am ganolbwyntio arno heddiw, er mwyn gweld beth y gallwn ei wneud i fod yn rhagweithiol ac yn bragmataidd, ac i oresgyn rhai o'r heriau hyn.

The point was well made that educating parents and advisers is particularly important here. Of course, young people go to their parents and teachers because they are the closest source of advice, and they need reassurance. Therefore, that contact between parents and advisers and the young people is very important in the process. You made an interesting point on the flexibility and transferability between academic and vocational skills sets. That is a very important point. Why would you not want to do both? I certainly did, and it enriched my career and my life as well.

Gwnaed pwynt da ei bod yn hynod bwysig addysgu rhieni a chynghorwyr yn hyn o beth. Wrth gwrs, aiff pobl ifanc at eu rhieni a'u hathrawon gan mai hwy yw'r ffynhonnell agosaf o gyngor, a bod angen tawelwch meddwl arnynt. Felly, mae'r cyswllt hwnnw rhwng rhieni a chynghorwyr a'r bobl ifanc yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r broses. Gwnaethoch bwynt diddorol am hyblygrwydd setiau sgiliau academaidd a galwedigaethol a'r gallu i'w trosglwyddo. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig iawn. Pam na fyddech am wneud y ddau? Yn sicr, gwneuthum innau hynny, a chyfoethogodd fy ngyrfa a'm bywyd yn ogystal.

Aled Roberts talked about the complexity of the apprenticeship landscape and the barrier that that represents in and of itself. He explained as well some of the hoops that still need to be jumped through to take an applicant from the point where they are thinking about being an apprentice and looking for information, to the point of actually applying. There are several different websites and several different sources of information. Therefore, we talked about some of the benefits that might be achieved through having a single, simple information, application and confirmation system, like UCAS—not aping it absolutely, but that kind of process—so that everything is in one place and people know where they can go back to for more advice. He also, of course, underlined the importance of working with parents and advisers.

Soniodd Aled Roberts am gymhlethdod y dirwedd prentisiaethau a'r rhwystr y mae hynny'n ei gyflwyno ynddo'i hun. Eglurodd hefyd rai o'r anawsterau sy'n codi o hyd er mwyn tywys ymgeisydd o'r pwynt lle y mae'n ystyried bod yn brentis ac yn chwilio am wybodaeth i'r pwynt lle y bydd yn mynd ati o ddifrif i wneud cais. Mae sawl gwahanol wefan a sawl gwahanol ffynhonnell o wybodaeth. Felly, trafodwyd rhai o'r buddiannau y gellid o bosibl eu cyflawni drwy sefydlu un system syml ar gyfer rhoi gwybodaeth, gwneud cais a chadarnhau, fel UCAS—nid copïo'r system honno yn llwyr, ond y math hwnnw o broses—fel bod popeth mewn un lle a bod pobl yn gwybod ble y gallant ddychwelyd i gael rhagor o gyngor. Tanlinellodd hefyd, wrth gwrs, bwysigrwydd gweithio gyda rhieni a chynghorwyr.

Mark Isherwood compared the number of placements available in Wales and England and discussed the UK Government's youth contract and success in opening up new opportunities for young people, especially at those higher levels. I thank you very much for that contribution.

Cymharodd Mark Isherwood nifer y lleoliadau sydd ar gael yng Nghymru a Lloegr a thrafododd gontract ieuenctid Llywodraeth y DU a'r llwyddiant i gyflwyno cyfleoedd newydd i bobl ifanc, yn enwedig ar y lefelau uwch hynny. Diolch yn fawr iawn am y cyfraniad hwnnw.

I will now turn to the Deputy Minister's response. Deputy Minister, you seem to have agreed, apparently, in principle, with almost everything that has been said this afternoon, and you have been very positive about these issues in the past. I absolutely recognise your commitment to apprenticeships, but I am frustrated that you are opposing the motion as a whole rather than amending the one point that you seem to take issue with. In terms of the start rate and the completion rate, yes there are more completions, and I welcome that; I do not want to see people disengaged from the education and training process. However, we have more completions on 75% of the starts. Would it not have been better to have the same improvement and completion rates on 100% of the starts? That would have been the ideal position. Having said that, I have said today that the focus is on demand issues and culture, and I would like to return to supply in the future.

Trof yn awr at ymateb y Dirprwy Weinidog. Ddirprwy Weinidog, ymddengys eich bod wedi cytuno, mae'n debyg, mewn egwyddor, â phopeth, fwy neu lai, a ddywedwyd y prynhawn yma, ac rydych wedi bod yn gadarnhaol iawn am y materion hyn yn y gorffennol. Rwy'n llwyr gydnabod eich ymrwymiad i brentisiaethau, ond rwy'n rhwystredig eich bod yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig yn ei gyfanrwydd yn hytrach na diwygio'r un pwynt nad ydych, fe ymddengys, yn cytuno ag ef. O ran y gyfradd ddechrau a'r gyfradd gwblhau, ydy, mae'r gyfradd gwblhau yn uwch, a chroesawaf hynny; nid wyf am weld pobl yn ymddieithrio oddi wrth y broses addysg a hyfforddiant. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gyfradd gwblhau yn uwch ar 75% o'r prentisiaethau a gaiff eu dechrau. Oni fyddai wedi bod yn well sicrhau'r un gwelliant a chyfraddau cwblhau ar 100% o'r prentisiaethau a gaiff eu dechrau. Dyna fyddai'r ddelfryd. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'r ffocws heddiw ar alw a diwylliant, a hoffwn ddychwelyd at gyflenwad yn y dyfodol.

It is not about investing more or expecting you to spend more; it is about trying to find ways of getting more out of the money that you are already investing. That UCAS-type system could be a mine of useful information for you. It is bringing together the information sources that you need to do things like labour market matching with applications, and to easily access young people so that you can find out about quality issues. You will easily be able to get in contact with young people to find out what their destination was after they finished their apprenticeship or training placement. The benefit of that to you in terms of saving you time scrabbling around through the various sources that you have at the moment is surely immense. It will help you to plan for a better supply side as well as demand side in the future. This is something that needs further consideration. Nothing that we have suggested—

Nid mater o fuddsoddi mwy na disgwyl ichi wario mwy mohono; ond ceisio dod o hyd i ffyrdd o gael mwy o fudd o'r arian rydych eisoes yn ei fuddsoddi. Gallai'r system honno ar ffurf system UCAS ddarparu cyfoeth o wybodaeth ddefnyddiol ichi. Mae'n cyfuno'r ffynonellau gwybodaeth sydd eu hangen arnoch i wneud pethau fel paru ceisiadau â'r farchnad lafur, ac yn cynnig ffordd hawdd o gysylltu â phobl ifanc er mwyn cael gwybod am faterion ansawdd. Byddwch yn gallu cysylltu'n hawdd â phobl ifanc er mwyn cadarnhau eu cyrchfan ar ôl gorffen eu prentisiaeth neu leoliad hyfforddi. Oni fyddai mantais hynny o ran arbed amser ichi wrth chwilota drwy'r amrywiol ffynonellau presennol yn aruthrol? Bydd yn eich helpu i gynllunio ar gyfer ochr gyflenwi well yn ogystal â'r galw yn y dyfodol. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae angen ei ystyried ymhellach. Nid oes unrhyw beth a awgrymwyd gennym—

Thank you for giving way. I think that I said that I am prepared to consider ideas. My door is open. However, what we have to remember, in terms of apprenticeships, is that they are employer driven. It is not a training scheme or a course of study, so there have to be differences. However, where there are ideas, I will willingly listen.

Diolch am ildio. Credaf fy mod wedi sôn fy mod yn barod i ystyried syniadau. Mae fy nrws ar agor. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio bod prentisiaethau wedi'u llywio gan gyflogwyr. Nid cynllun hyfforddi na chwrs astudio mohonynt, felly rhaid y bydd gwahaniaethau. Fodd bynnag, lle ceir syniadau, byddaf yn barod i wrando.

Thank you, Deputy Minister; that is really positive. I accept that this is not about a training scheme and that it is not the same as a university course. However, there are opportunities to use that kind of more centralised system to embed more fully the kind of partnerships that you want to develop with employers, and to provide additional support where smaller employers are looking for it. There are opportunities to use this in a more creative way, and I think that it is something that might bring benefits. Nothing that we have suggested today detracts from the work already being done. Our proposals have been specifically designed to complement the action that has already been taken. We need to be more proactive in our response to the challenges that we face.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Weinidog; mae hynny'n gadarnhaol iawn. Derbyniaf nad yw hyn yn ymwneud â chynllun hyfforddi ac nad yw yr un fath â chwrs prifysgol. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio system fwy canolog o'r fath i roi'r math o bartneriaethau yr ydych am eu datblygu gyda chyflogwyr ar waith yn well, ac i roi cymorth ychwanegol lle bo cyflogwyr llai am gael y cymorth hwnnw. Mae cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio hyn mewn ffordd fwy creadigol, a chredaf y gallai fod o fudd. Nid oes unrhyw beth a awgrymwyd gennym heddiw yn difrïo'r gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo eisoes. Cynlluniwyd ein cynigion yn benodol i ategu'r camau sydd eisoes ar waith. Mae angen inni fod yn fwy rhagweithiol wrth ymateb i'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu.

The plain truth is that we will never change a culture. We will never change people's minds with a promotional strategy that relies on the individual to come looking for information. If 93% of young people do not know about apprenticeships in the first place, they will not come looking for them. Even the 7% will not come looking if they already have a negative perception. I hope that Members show imagination and ambition here, and recognise that we need to change that emphasis and be more proactive in the future.

Y gwir amdani yw na fyddwn byth yn newid diwylliant. Ni fyddwn byth yn newid meddyliau pobl drwy ddefnyddio strategaeth hyrwyddo sy'n dibynnu ar yr unigolyn i chwilio am wybodaeth. Os nad yw 93% o bobl ifanc yn gwybod am brentisiaethau yn y lle cyntaf, ni fyddant yn chwilio amdanynt. Ni fydd hyd yn oed y 7% yn chwilio os oes ganddynt ganfyddiad negyddol yn barod. Gobeithio y bydd Aelodau yn dangos dychymyg ac uchelgais yma, ac yn cydnabod bod angen inni newid y pwyslais a bod yn fwy rhagweithiol yn y dyfodol.

I have run out of time.

Mae fy amser ar ben.

Y cwestiwn yw y dylid 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.

The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are, therefore I defer voting under this item until voting time.

Voting time will now follow. Before I proceed to take the first set of votes, do three Members wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are not.

Bydd y cyfnod pleidleisio yn dilyn yn awr. Cyn imi fwrw ati i gynnal y gyfres gyntaf o bleidleisiau, a oes tri Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

16:55

Eluned Parrott Bywgraffiad Biography

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Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Elin Jones, a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw William Graham. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, caiff gwelliant 2 ei ddad-dethol.

The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Elin Jones, and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of William Graham. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendment 2 will be de-selected.

Cynnig NDM5265 Aled Roberts

Motion NDM5265 Aled Roberts

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn cydnabod y manteision y mae prentisiaethau yn eu cynnig i gyflogwyr drwy ddarparu gweithlu ymrwymedig, effeithlon, medrus a llawn cymhelliant ac yn nodi bod yr unigolyn cyffredin sy'n cwblhau prentisiaeth yn cynyddu cynhyrchiant busnes £214 yr wythnos.

1. Recognises the benefits that apprenticeships offer to employers through the provision of a committed, efficient, skilled and motivated workforce and notes that the average person completing an apprenticeship increases business productivity by £214 per week.

2. Yn cydnabod y manteision y mae prentisiaethau yn eu cynnig i bobl ifanc ddatblygu eu sgiliau, ennill cymwysterau cydnabyddedig, ennill cyflog uwch a sicrhau cyfleoedd swyddi mwy sefydlog, oherwydd bod llawer o gyflogwyr yn dibynnu ar brentisiaethau i ddarparu'r gweithwyr medrus sydd eu hangen arnynt ar gyfer y dyfodol.

2. Recognises the benefits that apprenticeships offer for young people to develop their skills, gain recognised qualifications, earn a higher salary and secure more stable job opportunities, as many employers rely on apprenticeships to provide the skilled workers they need for the future.

3. Yn gresynu bod nifer y bobl ar leoliadau prentisiaeth yng Nghymru wedi lleihau mwy na 25% rhwng 2006/7 a 2010/11.

3. Regrets that between 2006/7 and 2010/11 the number of people on apprenticeship placements in Wales fell by more than 25%.

4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ehangu mynediad i brentisiaethau drwy:

4. Calls on the Welsh Government to widen access to apprenticeships by:

a) datblygu rhaglen cyswllt ag ysgolion i gynyddu amlygrwydd prentisiaethau o ran darparu cyngor gyrfaol i bobl ifanc;

a) developing a school liaison programme to increase the prominence of apprenticeships in the provision of career advice to young people;

b) sefydlu cynllun Llysgenhadon Prentisiaeth i hyrwyddo modelau rôl cadarnhaol;

b) establishing an Apprenticeship Ambassadors scheme to promote positive role models;

c) gwella gwelededd cystadlaethau i ddathlu rhagoriaeth mewn sgiliau;

c) improving the visibility of competitions to celebrate excellence in skills;

d) treialu proses fel un UCAS o wneud cais unigol a system glirio i wella cydraddoldeb ymagwedd rhwng llwybrau gyrfa; ac

d) trialling a UCAS-style single application process and clearing house system to improve the parity of approach between career routes; and

e) creu un system ar gyfer gwybodaeth, gwneud cais a chymorth i symleiddio'r broses o ddarparu gwybodaeth a lleihau cyfraddau gadael ac ymddieithrio.ddarparu gwybodaeth a lleihau cyfraddau gadael ac ymddieithrio.

e) creating a single information, application and support system to streamline information provision and reduce drop-out and disengagement rates.

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

17:03

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I know that we all recognise that apprenticeships are vital if we are to build the highly skilled workforce in Wales that will ensure that businesses are equipped for a modern economy and are able to compete on a national and international stage. For some people, that will involve higher education and university, but for many people it will mean getting high-quality on-the-job vocational training.

Gwn fod pob un ohonom yn cydnabod bod prentisiaethau yn hanfodol er mwyn creu'r gweithlu hyfedr yng Nghymru a fydd yn sicrhau bod busnesau yn barod ar gyfer economi fodern ac yn gallu cystadlu ar lwyfan genedlaethol a rhyngwladol. I rai, bydd hynny'n golygu addysg uwch a'r brifysgol, ond i lawer, bydd yn golygu cael hyfforddiant galwedigaethol o ansawdd uchel mewn swydd.

Apprenticeships are hugely beneficial to the apprentices themselves. They are a vital link between education and the workplace. They are a gateway to further career progression and future prospects, an opportunity to develop skills and gain recognised portable qualifications, and also to earn a higher salary and secure more stable job opportunities in future. It is the difference between getting a job and building a career. Of course, apprenticeships also help businesses because they reduce recruitment costs, reduce staff turnover and improve productivity.

Mae prentisiaethau o fudd mawr i'r prentisiaid eu hunain. Maent yn gyswllt hanfodol rhwng addysg a'r gweithle. Maent yn borth i ddilyniant gyrfa pellach a rhagolygon ar gyfer y dyfodol, yn gyfle i feithrin sgiliau ac ennill cymwysterau symudol cydnabyddedig, a hefyd i ennill cyflog uwch a sicrhau cyfleoedd mwy sefydlog am swyddi yn y dyfodol. Dyma'r gwahaniaeth rhwng cael gwaith a datblygu gyrfa. Wrth gwrs, mae prentisiaethau hefyd yn helpu busnesau am eu bod yn lleihau costau recriwtio, yn lleihau trosiant staff ac yn gwella cynhyrchiant.

There is broad consensus that investment in training is directly linked to improved competitiveness and economic performance, and there is plenty of robust evidence on the value of apprenticeships to the economy. The International Labour Office found that, for European countries, a 1% increase in training days leads to a 3% increase in productivity. The National Audit Office estimates that, for every £1 spent on apprenticeships, the economy benefits by £18. It is a classic win-win opportunity, and yet the system has been under significant pressure in recent years. Between 2006-07 and 2010-11, the number of people on an apprenticeship placement in Wales fell by more than 25%. However, the large increase in the number of older adults going to retrain via apprenticeships during the recession, when the labour market has been particularly tough, masks an even bigger fall in the number of young people who are going directly from school into this kind of pathway. Figures released today show that, as the labour market is continuing to improve, it is imperative that we support and encourage young people now if we want to prevent a further fall in future.

Cytunir yn gyffredinol bod cyswllt uniongyrchol rhwng buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant a gwell cystadleurwydd a pherfformiad economaidd, ac mae digon o dystiolaeth gadarn ar werth prentisiaethau i'r economi. Canfu'r Swyddfa Lafur Ryngwladol, i wledydd Ewrop, fod cynnydd o 1% mewn diwrnodau hyfforddiant yn arwain at gynnydd o 3% mewn cynhyrchiant. Yn ôl amcangyfrifon y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol, am bob £1 a gaiff ei gwario ar brentisiaethau, ceir budd o £18 i'r economi. Mae'n gyfle clasurol lle mae pawb ar eu hennill, ac eto bu'r system o dan bwysau sylweddol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Rhwng 2006-07 a 2010-11, gostyngodd nifer y bobl ar brentisiaethau yng Nghymru fwy na 25%. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynnydd mawr yn nifer yr oedolion hŷn sy'n mynd ati i ailhyfforddi drwy brentisiaethau yn ystod y dirwasgiad, pan fu'r farchnad lafur yn arbennig o anodd, yn celu gostyngiad mwy byth yn nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n dilyn y math hwn o lwybr yn syth o'r ysgol. Dengys ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, wrth i'r farchnad lafur barhau i wella, ei bod yn hanfodol ein bod yn cefnogi ac yn annog pobl ifanc yn awr er mwyn atal gostyngiad pellach yn y dyfodol.

The effects of a low-skill workforce on the economy can be devastating. It stymies efforts to attract inward investment because it forces the focus on to low-paid work with low barriers to exit—the kinds of jobs that could be easily performed in cheaper labour markets elsewhere, and therefore the most vulnerable to relocation. However, it also hampers quality innovation and it acts as a barrier to the creation of indigenous new businesses, because if the future workforce lacks the high-level skills and the confidence in their professions to be able to establish their own businesses, they will not be able to do so effectively.

Gall effeithiau gweithlu â lefelau sgiliau isel ar yr economi fod yn drychinebus. Mae'n cael effaith andwyol ar ymdrechion i ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad gan ei fod yn gorfodi'r ffocws ar waith cyflog isel heb lawer o rwystrau o ran gadael—y math o swyddi y gellid eu cyflawni'n hawdd mewn marchnadoedd llafur rhatach mewn mannau eraill, ac felly sydd fwyaf tebygol o gael eu hadleoli. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn atal arloesi o ansawdd ac mae'n rhwystr i greu busnesau newydd cynhenid, oherwydd os nad oes gan weithlu'r dyfodol y sgiliau lefel uchel a'r hyder yn eu proffesiynau i allu dechrau eu busnesau eu hunain, ni fyddant yn gallu gwneud hynny'n effeithiol.

17:03

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

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There are particular supply-side issues in Wales, such as developing apprenticeship opportunities in rural Wales and encouraging a higher proportion of small and medium-sized enterprises to take on apprentices in an economy with relatively few larger employers. Of course, funding additional places is welcome, but it will not be the whole solution if we hope to use apprenticeships as a means to change the entire character of our workforce. We need to change attitudes towards skills-based learning if we are to create the kind of highly-skilled workforce that will give Wales a competitive advantage when attracting inward investment and developing successful home-grown businesses in future. We need young people to be inspired by the opportunities that apprenticeships offer them, and to make them a positive, proactive choice of route.

Mae problemau penodol o ran yr ochr gyflenwi yng Nghymru, megis datblygu cyfleoedd prentisiaeth yng Nghymru wledig ac annog cyfran uwch o fusnesau bach a chanolig i dderbyn prentisiaid mewn economi gyda nifer gymharol isel o gyflogwyr mwy o faint. Wrth gwrs, dylid croesawu cynigion i ariannu lleoedd ychwanegol, ond nid dyna yw'r ateb llawn os ydym am ddefnyddio prentisiaethau fel ffordd o newid cymeriad cyfan ein gweithlu. Mae angen inni newid agweddau tuag at ddysgu seiliedig ar sgiliau er mwyn creu'r math o weithlu hyfedr a fydd yn rhoi mantais gystadleuol i Gymru wrth ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad a datblygu busnesau cynhenid llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol. Mae angen i bobl ifanc gael eu hysbrydoli gan y cyfleoedd a gynigir iddynt yn sgil prentisiaethau, a'u gwneud yn ddewis llwybr cadarnhaol, rhagweithiol.

The purpose of this debate today is to look at the ways in which we can inspire and encourage our young people to consider apprenticeships as a route to the future that they want to build, to show them that they have a range of positive choices on leaving school—they can go to university, they can enter the workplace, they can start a business, perhaps, but certainly they can be an apprentice and this is a route to a future that is positive for them. For this reason, we will not be supporting the self-congratulatory amendment by Plaid Cymru today, which fails to recognise that this debate is about increasing demand and challenging negative perceptions, not just pouring money into the supply. This just seeks to stifle the important discussion that we are proposing on ways to improve the perception of apprenticeships and improve accessibility. Our proposals today take nothing away from what has already been done, and they seek to add value to the investment that has been committed.

Diben y ddadl hon heddiw yw ystyried sut y gallwn ysbrydoli ac annog ein pobl ifanc i ystyried prentisiaethau fel llwybr y maent yn awyddus i'w hadeiladu ar gyfer y dyfodol, dangos iddynt fod amrywiaeth o ddewisiadau cadarnhaol ar gael iddynt pan fyddant yn gadael yr ysgol—gallant fynd i'r brifysgol, gallant fynd i weithio, gallant ddechrau busnes, efallai, ond yn sicr, gallant fod yn brentis ac mae'r dewis hwn yn llwybr i ddyfodol cadarnhaol iddynt. Am y rheswm hwn, ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant hunanlongyfarchol plaid Cymru heddiw, sy'n methu â chydnabod bod a wnelo'r ddadl hon â chynyddu'r galw a herio'r canfyddiadau negyddol, nid dim ond arllwys arian i'r cyflenwad. Mae'n ceisio lladd ar y drafodaeth bwysig rydym yn ei chynnig ar ffyrdd i wella'r canfyddiad o brentisiaethau a gwella hygyrchedd. Nid yw ein cynigion heddiw yn bychanu'r hyn a gyflawnwyd eisoes o gwbl, ac maent yn ceisio ychwanegu gwerth at y buddsoddiad a ymrwymwyd.

We will be supporting the Conservative amendments, which recognise the need to expand apprenticeships beyond the traditional skills base and offer continued support through employment. These amendments strengthen our motion today, as we see it.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Ceidwadwyr, sy'n cydnabod yr angen i ehangu prentisiaethau y tu hwnt i'r sail sgiliau traddodiadol a chynnig cymorth parhaus drwy gyflogaeth. Credwn fod y gwelliannau hyn yn atgyfnerthu ein cynnig heddiw.

However, as I said, while we recognise that there are supply-side issues, the purpose of this debate is to focus on culture and demand issues, looking at practical ways to widen access to apprenticeships and overcome some of the psychological and practical barriers that prevent young people from pursuing this as a route of choice.

Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, er ein bod yn cydnabod bod problemau o ran yr ochr gyflenwi, diben y ddadl hon yw canolbwyntio ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â diwylliant a galw, gan ystyried ffyrdd ymarferol i ehangu mynediad i brentisiaethau a goresgyn rhai o'r rhwystrau seicolegol ac ymarferol sy'n atal pobl ifanc rhag dewis y llwybr hwn.

Research by CollegesWales shows that 93% of 15-year-olds were unable to identify an apprenticeship as a post-GCSE option. To me that is horrific. It shows the depth of the problem we face if we want to change the culture, as we are starting from such a low base. If we compare the promotion of university education with the promotion of apprenticeships for young people the mismatch is really clear. The provision of advice about university education available to potential students in Wales is far more extensive. There are the regional Reaching Wider partnerships, engagement activity by UCAS, big higher education fairs, information provision by Careers Wales, and widening access outreach strategies and activities embedded in every Welsh higher education institution as part of their funding agreement. There are widening access teams with activity in every one of Wales's universities, schools liaison teams in every one of Wales's universities, and PR and marketing teams in every one of Wales's universities. That is just a snapshot, but you can see how much is going on.

Dengys gwaith ymchwil gan ColegauCymru na lwyddodd 93% o bobl ifanc 15 oed i nodi prentisiaeth fel dewis ar ôl TGAU. Mae hynny, yn fy marn i, yn erchyll. Dengys dyfnder y broblem sy'n ein hwynebu os ydym am newid y diwylliant, gan ein bod yn dechrau o sail mor isel. Drwy gymharu'r gwaith a wneir i hyrwyddo addysg prifysgol â'r gwaith a wneir i hyrwyddo prentisiaethau i bobl ifanc, mae'r gwahaniaeth yn amlwg iawn. Mae'r cyngor am addysg prifysgol sydd ar gael i ddarpar fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru yn llawer helaethach. Mae'r partneriaethau Ymgyrraedd yn Ehangach rhanbarthol, gweithgarwch ymgysylltu gan UCAS, ffeiriau addysg uwch mawr, gwybodaeth a ddarperir gan Gyrfa Cymru, a strategaethau a gweithgareddau allgymorth ehangu mynediad sydd ar waith ymhob sefydliad addysg uwch yng Nghymru fel rhan o'u cytundeb ariannu. Mae timau ehangu mynediad yn cynnal gweithgareddau ymhob un o brifysgolion Cymru, mae timau cyswllt ysgolion ymhob un o brifysgolion Cymru, ac mae timau cysylltiadau cyhoeddus a marchnata ymhob un o brifysgolion Cymru. Ciplun yw hynny, ond gallwch weld faint o waith sy'n mynd rhagddo.

In contrast, the promotion of apprenticeships consists of information provision and an apprenticeship matching service through Careers Wales. There is an apprenticeship week activity supported in Wales by Careers Wales and marketing activity in further education colleges, a proportion of which, but not all of which, is about apprenticeships.

I'r gwrthwyneb, caiff prentisiaethau eu hyrwyddo drwy ddarparu gwybodaeth a gwasanaeth paru prentisiaethau drwy Gyrfa Cymru. Cynhelir gweithgareddau wythnos prentisiaeth a gefnogir yng Nghymru gan Gyrfa Cymru a gweithgaredd marchnata mewn colegau addysg bellach, y mae cyfran ohono, ond nid y cyfan, yn ymwneud â phrentisiaethau.

Setting that aside, there are also subconscious reasons why the system favours higher education over further education or apprenticeships. The first is that teachers are the most frequently approached source of expert advice and, while all of them will have first-hand experience of higher education, relatively few of them have experience of having been an apprentice. Secondly, in many places in Wales schools compete with FE colleges for students at post-16 level. This is an active disincentive for them to engage proactively with their local FE colleges. We received evidence in the Enterprise and Business Committee from Careers Wales that supports that idea. That committee, last year, identified a number of issues that prevented young people from seeking to apply for an apprenticeship programme in Wales. I welcomed the Minister's positive response to that report. However, I would ask if we can do more now to tackle these demand-side issues.

Gan roi hynny i'r neilltu, mae hefyd resymau isymwybodol pam mae'r system yn ffafrio addysg uwch ar draul addysg bellach neu brentisiaethau. Y cyntaf yw mai athrawon yw'r ffynhonnell cyngor arbenigol yr eir atynt fwyaf ac, er y bydd gan bob un ohonynt brofiad uniongyrchol o addysg uwch, cymharol brin yw'r nifer sydd â phrofiad o fod yn brentis. Yn ail, mewn sawl man yng Nghymru, mae ysgolion yn cystadlu â cholegau AB i ddenu myfyrwyr ar lefel ôl-16. Felly, o ganlyniad, ni chânt eu cymell i ymgysylltu'n rhagweithiol â'u colegau AB lleol. Cawsom dystiolaeth yn y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes gan Gyrfa Cymru sy'n ategu'r syniad hwnnw. Nododd y pwyllgor hwnnw, y llynedd, nifer o faterion a oedd yn atal pobl ifanc rhag gwneud cais am raglen prentisiaeth yng Nghymru. Croesawais ymateb cadarnhaol y Gweinidog i'r adroddiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, gofynnwn a allwn wneud mwy yn awr i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn o ran galw.

It is clear that, despite attempts to modernise and reinvigorate the apprenticeship system itself over the past decade, there is a commonly expressed opinion that some significant challenges still remain. These are a lack of visibility, a perceived lack of value and esteem, an applications process that is not always well understood by those who have to challenge it, a support system that subconsciously favours university routes for high-achieving students in particular, and, perhaps, a lack of consistent support in overcoming practical barriers too. If these issues are not addressed, apprenticeships will continue to be viewed as a secondary, or even tertiary, route for young people at post-16 level, with university and entering the workplace without formal training taking precedence.

Mae'n amlwg, er gwaethaf ymdrechion i foderneiddio ac adfywio'r system prentisiaethau ei hun dros y degawd diwethaf, mai'r farn gyffredinol yw bod heriau sylweddol o hyd. Yn eu plith mae diffyg gwelededd, diffyg gwerth a pharch canfyddedig, proses gwneud cais nad yw'r rhai sy'n gorfod ei herio bob amser yn ei deall yn iawn, a system cymorth sy'n ffafrio'n isymwybodol lwybrau prifysgol i fyfyrwyr cyflawniad uchel yn arbennig, ac, efallai, diffyg cymorth cyson i oresgyn rhwystrau ymarferol hefyd. Onid ymdrinnir â'r materion hyn, bydd prentisiaethau yn parhau i gael eu hystyried yn llwybr eilaidd, neu hyd yn oed drydyddol, i bobl ifanc ôl-16, gyda phrifysgolion a dechrau gweithio heb hyfforddiant ffurfiol yn cael blaenoriaeth.

17:09 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Our motion today proposes measures to help overcome these demand barriers so that, from a young age, people can readily identify the most appropriate and fulfilling route to their chosen career path. My colleagues will expand on some of the ways in which we hope to do that during the course of this debate, but, fundamentally, we must look at ways to prevent young people from becoming disengaged from education and training at that crucial early stage of their career development. We must ensure that they have the opportunity to reach their full potential, economically and personally. We need to make sure they see that, if they are taking a vocational route, it is equal, without stigma and prejudice, and is something that is a positive choice for them. We will only achieve that if there is greater parity in the ways in which we present those options to them. We want to open up the discussion over ways in which that can be done. I hope that Members will support our motion today.

Mae ein cynnig heddiw yn cynnig mesurau i helpu i oresgyn y rhwystrau hyn o ran galw fel y gall pobl, o oedran cynnar, nodi'r llwybr mwyaf priodol a boddhaus tuag at eu dewis yrfa yn hawdd. Bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau yn ymhelaethu ar rai o'r ffyrdd yr ydym yn gobeithio gwneud hynny yn ystod y ddadl hon, ond, yn y bôn, rhaid inni ystyried ffyrdd o atal pobl ifanc rhag ymddieithrio oddi wrth addysg a hyfforddiant yn ystod y cam cynnar hanfodol hwnnw o ddatblygu eu gyrfa. Rhaid inni sicrhau y cânt y cyfle i gyflawni eu llawn botensial, yn economaidd ac yn bersonol. Mae angen inni sicrhau eu bod yn gweld, os byddant yn dilyn llwybr galwedigaethol, bod hynny'n gyfwerth, heb stigma na rhagfarn, a'i fod yn ddewis cadarnhaol iddynt. Dim ond drwy sicrhau gwell cydraddoldeb yn y ffordd y caiff yr opsiynau hynny eu cyflwyno iddynt y gellir cyflawni hynny. Rydym yn awyddus i ddechrau'r drafodaeth ynglŷn â sut y gellir gwneud hynny. Gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau yn cefnogi ein cynnig heddiw.

Rwyf wedi dethol y tri gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, caiff gwellliant 2 ei ddad-ddethol. Galwaf ar Simon Thomas i gynnig gwelliant 1 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Elin Jones.

I have selected the three amendments to the motion. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendment 2 will be deselected. I call on Simon Thomas to move amendment 1 tabled in the name of Elin Jones.

Gwelliant 1—Elin Jones

Amendment 1—Elin Jones

Dileu pwyntiau 3 a 4 a rhoi yn eu lle:

Delete points 3 and 4 and replace with:

Yn croesawu'r cytundeb rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Phlaid Cymru i fuddsoddi £40 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol tuag at brentisiaethau dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf, gan greu tua 5,650 o gyfleoedd prentisiaeth ychwanegol a 2,650 o gyfleoedd prentisiaethau lefel uwch, gan gynnwys ehangu'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer prentisiaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Welcomes the agreement between the Welsh Government and Plaid Cymru to invest an extra £40 million of additional funding towards apprenticeships over the next two years, creating approximately 5,650 additional apprenticeship opportunities and 2,650 opportunities for higher level apprenticeships and including expansion of Welsh language apprenticeship provision.

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Elin Jones.

I move amendment 1 in the name of Elin Jones.

Mae'n draddodiad yn y lle hwn i ddiolch i'r pleidiau am gynnal dadl. Mae'n gwrteisi i wneud hynny, ond heddiw rwy'n dweud hynny o ddifrif, oherwydd rwy'n falch iawn bod gennym ddadl ar brentisiaethau. Rwy'n cytuno â bron popeth a ddywedodd Eluned Parrott wrth gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Nid wyf yn anghytuno â hi. Rwyf eisiau ei gwneud yn glir pam rydym wedi cynnig y gwelliant. Mae'n amlwg bod y pwynt ynglŷn â dirywiad yn nifer y prentisiaethau yn bwynt teg ynddo'i hun. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n anwybyddu'r ffaith bod dirwasgiad wedi digwydd yn ystod y cyfnod. Hefyd, nid yw'r ffigur o 25% yn cyd-daro â ffigurau sydd gennyf, sy'n awgrymu bod y dirywiad wedi bod yn 17%. Cawn weld, ond rydym yn derbyn ei fod yn ddirywiad sylweddol, beth bynnag. Yr ail bwynt, ac mae'n bwynt pwysig, yw eich bod wedi dewis rhestru nifer o bwyntiau yr ydych yn meddwl fydd yn gwella statws prentisiaethau yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn anghytuno â nifer fawr o'r pwyntiau hynny, er nid wyf yn siŵr ynglŷn â busnes UCAS a dull tebyg i hwnnw, ond rwyf eisiau pwysleisio—ac rwy'n meddwl eich bod yn anghywir yn hyn o beth—bod y chwistrelliad ychwanegol o arian rydym wedi llwyddo i'w gael drwy ein cytundeb gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth Lafur, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth nid yn unig i'r 'supply side' fel y gwnaethoch ei disgrifio, ond hefyd i'r effaith mae'n ei gael.

It is a tradition in this place to thank parties for holding a debate. It is a matter of courtesy, but today I say that in all sincerity, because I am very pleased that we have a debate on apprenticeships. I agree with virtually everything that Eluned Parrott said in introducing this debate. I do not disagree with her. I want to make it clear why we have suggested this amendment. It is clear that the point about the decline in the number of apprenticeships is a fair point. That said, it ignores the fact that there has been a recession during that period. Also, the figure of 25% does not chime with the figures that I have, which suggest that the decline has been 17%. We will have to wait and see, but we accept that that there has been a significant decline. The second point, and it is an important point, is that you have chosen to list a number of points that you believe would raise the status of apprenticeships in Wales. I do not disagree with many of those points, although I am not sure about the business of a UCAS-style approach, but I want to emphasise—and I think that you are wrong in this regard—that this additional injection of funding that we have managed to put in place through our agreement with the Deputy Minister and the Labour Government, is making a difference not only to the supply side, as you described it, but also to the impact it has.

17:09

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae'n gwneud hynny mewn dwy ffordd. Yn gyntaf, mae'n gyrru'r signal cryf roeddech yn chwilio amdano wrth gynnal y ddadl hon heddiw bod prentisiaethau o bwys, eu bod yn cael eu cymryd o ddifrif gan y Llywodraeth a'r pleidiau eraill, a'u bod yn rhywbeth sy'n ennill yr un faint o gefnogaeth â dulliau eraill o ran addysg ôl-16. Credaf ei fod yn gyrru'r neges honno, felly mae'n helpu yn hynny o beth.

It does so in two ways. First, it provides the clear signal that you were seeking in holding this debate today that apprenticeships are of value, that they are taken seriously by the Government and the other parties, and that they are something that has as much support as other post-16 education approaches. I think that it drives that point home, therefore it helps in that regard.

Yr ail ffordd mae'n helpu yw drwy'r ffordd, unwaith rydych yn rhoi'r arian hwn, nid ar blât, ond yn ei wneud ar gael i golegau a darparwyr ac ati, mae pobl yn dechrau chwilio am ffyrdd maent yn gallu sicrhau eu bod yn llenwi'r lleoedd hynny. Mae hynny'n arwain at ddyfeisgarwch yn y system. Rwyf yn ymwybodol bod nifer o bethau y gwnaethoch eu rhestru o ran llysgenhadon dros brentisiaethau a gwobrwyo pobl a phethau felly yn digwydd eisoes ar lawr gwlad. Nid fy mod yn eu herbyn o gwbl, ond nid ydym eisiau bod yn hollol 'prescriptive' yn y fan hyn—rydym eisiau gweld rhyddid i golegau a darparwyr wneud yr hyn y gallant ei wneud.

The other way that it helps is in the way that, once you provide funding, not on a plate, but making it available to colleges and providers and so on, people start to seek ways in which they can ensure that they fill those places. That leads to innovation in the system. I am aware that many things you listed in terms of apprenticeship ambassadors and awards and so on are already happening on the ground. It is not that I am opposed to them in any way, but we do not want to be entirely prescriptive here—we want to see colleges and providers being given the freedom to do what they are able to do.

Felly, rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr ag amcan eich dadl. Mae anghytuno efallai o ran a oedd angen bod mor gaeedig yn y ffordd rydych wedi gosod rhai pethau. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn falch ein bod yn gallu cytuno ar bron bopeth rydych wedi ei amlinellu heddiw.

Therefore, I agree completely with the objectives of your motion. There is disagreement perhaps over whether you need to be so prescriptive in the way that you have set some things out. However, I am pleased that we can agree with almost everything that you have outlined today.

Rwyf eisiau tanlinellu'r ffaith bod y £40 miliwn o arian ychwanegol dros ddwy flynedd sy'n mynd i mewn i'r system prentisiaethau yn mynd i greu nifer sylweddol fwy o leoedd. Mae angen ymateb i'r 'supply side'—nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Mae'n wir fod angen codi'u proffil, ond mae hefyd yn wir fod angen gwneud mwy. I roi un enghraifft a ddaeth i'm sylw o dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, pan gynigiodd Bronavon Community Housing 10 o leoedd prentisiaeth, cafodd 250 o geisiadau am y 10 lle hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod diffyg, ac felly bod yn rhaid creu mwy o leoedd. Mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn creu mwy o leoedd ar gyfer sgiliau uwch, ac mae hynny'n un o'r pethau rwyf yn arbennig o falch ein bod wedi taro cytundeb gyda'r Llywodraeth yn ei gylch. Bydd 2,650 o leoedd ychwanegol ar lefel 4, 5 a 6 ar gael dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Mae hynny'n bwysig hefyd, achos unwaith eto mae'n codi statws. Pan rydych yn gweld bod prentisiaethau yn gallu arwain at rywbeth sy'n gyfwerth â gradd, mae'n codi eu statws ac yn gwneud i bobl eraill, o'r gwasanaeth gyrfaoedd ac athrawon, sylweddoli bod hwn yn opsiwn ac yn rhywbeth gwerth chweil.

I want to highlight the fact that the £40 million of additional funding over two years that is now going in to the apprenticeship system is going to generate a significant number of new apprenticeships. There is an issue of the supply side—there is no doubt about that. We do need to raise their profile, but we also need to do more. To give you one example that has come to my attention from the evidence to the committee, when Bronavon Community Housing made 10 apprenticeships available, they had 250 applications for those 10 places. Obviously, there is a shortage of apprenticeships and we need to create more. It is also important that we create more apprenticeships for higher level skills, and that is why I am particularly pleased that we were able to reach an agreement with Government on that. There will be 2,650 additional places at levels 4, 5 and 6 over the next two years. I think that that is also very important because, again, it raises the status of apprenticeships. When you see that apprenticeships can lead to something that is of equal value to a degree, it does raise their status and helps people from the careers service and teachers to realise that this is an option that should be taken seriously.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig cael rhychwant ehangach o fusnesau ynghlwm â'r prentisiaethau, gan gynnwys busnesau bach. Os ydych yn dibynnu gormod ar fusnesau mawr, rydych yn cael 'hotspots' a 'notspots'. Rydym ni sy'n cynrychioli ardaloedd cefn gwlad yn arbennig o ymwybodol ei bod yn anodd iawn canfod lleoedd prentisiaeth yng nghefn gwlad. Felly, mae hybu pethau fel prentisiaethau ar y cyd, a'i gwneud yn haws i gwmnïau llai o faint ddod mewn i'r cynllun 'Young Recruits', ac ati, hefyd yn hanfodol. Dyna pam ein bod yn falch bod tua 3,000 o leoedd ychwanegol ar gyfer hynny yn y cytundeb hwnnw.

It is also important to have a wider range of businesses involved in apprenticeships, including small businesses. If you are overly reliant on large businesses, you have the hotspots and the notspots. Those of us who represent rural areas are particularly aware that it is very difficult to find apprenticeship placements in rural Wales. So, promoting things such as shared apprenticeships and making it easier for smaller businesses to come into the Young Recruits scheme are also very important. That is why we are pleased that there are some additional 3,000 placements available for that within that agreement.

Mae'r newyddion yn bositif iawn o ran trafod gyda cholegau a sefydliadau fel Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Mae pawb yn awyddus iawn i weld y prentisiaethau uwch yn arbennig, a phawb yn dweud eu bod yn barod iawn i baratoi lleoedd ar eu cyfer. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen yn fawr at weld prentisiaethau yn cynyddu eu statws yng Nghymru.

The news is very positive in discussing this with colleges and bodies such as the Federation of Small Businesses over the last few weeks. People are very keen to see the higher level apprenticeships especially, and people are saying that they are very happy to provide placements. I look forward very much to seeing apprenticeships increasing their status in Wales.

Galwaf ar Janet Finch-Saunders i gynnig gwelliannau 2 a 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

I call on Janet Finch-Saunders to move amendments 2 and 3 tabled in the name of William Graham.

17:14

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Gwelliant 2—William Graham

Amendment 2—William Graham

17:14

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd pwynt 4:

Add as new sub-point at end of point 4:

17:14

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

chwilio am ffyrdd newydd o ehangu sylfaen prentisiaethau traddodiadol i rolau proffesiynol a diwydiannau eraill.

seeking new ways of broadening the base of traditional apprenticeships into professional roles and other industries.

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Amendment 3—William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod y gall fod angen cymorth ar brentisiaid ifanc ar ddiwedd eu hyfforddiant i barhau mewn gwaith, yn ogystal ag i ddeall rheoliadau a chontractau cyflogaeth.

Recognises that young apprentices may need support at the end of their training to stay in employment, as well as navigating employment contracts and regulations.

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

Cynigiaf welliannau 2 a 3 yn enw William Graham.

I strongly acknowledge the benefit of apprenticeships not only in terms of the opportunities for apprentices, but also for Welsh employers, as being a central tenet of Welsh industry. With the level of youth unemployment in Wales at a painful 23.6%, young people are presented with a vicious circle of high unemployment, and, in many cases, a basic lack of the skills deemed necessary to fill particular vacancies. As someone who has spent a lifetime in business, I can remember schemes going back many years, such as the youth training scheme, and the north Wales training agency, which changed the lives of people in my current constituency. It is sad to see that the wheel, although it has been reinvented numerous times over the years, is now still failing to turn as a wheel of success. It is my belief that, over the years, the rise of middle management intervention and of immense bureaucracy and complexity has hindered this process. I know that Eluned referred earlier to the unemployment levels we have seen among the young in particular and how we can work with the figures that we have to get the economy growing and get these people into employment.

Rwy'n cydnabod yn gryf fanteision prentisiaethau, nid yn unig o ran y cyfleoedd i brentisiaid, ond hefyd i gyflogwyr yng Nghymru, fel un o egwyddorion canolog diwydiant yng Nghymru. Gyda diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yng Nghymru ar lefel echrydus o 23.6%, mae pobl ifanc yn wynebu cylch dieflig o ddiweithdra uchel, ac, mewn llawer o achosion, ddiffyg sylfaenol o ran y sgiliau yr ystyrir eu bod yn angenrheidiol i lenwi swyddi gwag penodol. Fel rhywun sydd wedi treulio'i oes mewn busnes, gallaf gofio cynlluniau a gyflwynwyd ers blynyddoedd lawer, megis y cynllun hyfforddi ieuenctid, ac asiantaeth hyfforddiant gogledd Cymru, a newidiodd fywydau pobl yn fy etholaeth bresennol. Mae'n siomedig gweld bod yr olwyn, er iddi gael ei hailddyfeisio droeon dros y blynyddoedd, yn awr yn dal i fethu â throi fel olwyn llwyddiant. Yn fy marn i, dros y blynyddoedd, mae'r cynnydd o ran ymyriadau gan reolwyr canol ac o ran biwrocratiaeth aruthrol a chymhlethdod wedi llesteirio'r broses hon. Gwn fod Eluned wedi cyfeirio'n gynharach at y diweithdra a welsom ymhlith pobl ifanc yn arbennig a sut y gallwn weithio gyda'r ffigurau presennol i roi hwb i'r economi a dod o hyd i swyddi i'r bobl hyn.

For too long, it is fair to say that apprenticeships have been regarded as a lesser means of entering the workforce. I, for one, can categorically state that that could not be further from the truth. The skills, experience, confidence, knowledge and pure raw ambition that can stem from the door of opportunity being allowed to open for an apprentice to go into their chosen field or their preferred field are immense. On the point that you touched on earlier about retraining, where people may have had a good life in industry but find that their skills are, sadly, no longer required, it is really important that we pick that up quickly and ensure that they receive really good retraining so that they can enter the workforce again.

Ers gormod o amser, mae'n deg dweud bod prentisiaethau wedi cael eu hystyried yn ffordd israddol o ymuno â'r gweithlu. Gallaf i, yn bersonol, ddatgan yn bendant nad yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Mae'r sgiliau, y profiad, yr hyder, y wybodaeth a'r uchelgais crai a all ddeillio o agor drws cyfle i brentis a galluogi iddo ymuno â'i ddewis faes neu ei faes dymunol yn aruthrol. O ran y pwynt a grybwyllwyd gennych yn gynharach ynghylch ailhyfforddi, lle y gallai pobl fod wedi cael bywyd da mewn diwydiant ond, yn anffodus, nad oes angen eu sgiliau mwyach, mae'n bwysig iawn y gallwn weithredu'n gyflym a sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu hailhyfforddi'n llwyddiannus er mwyn gallu ailymuno â'r gweithlu.

The standard template for accessing employment has always been for young people, in particular, to stay in further education and to enter the workforce following a university degree. This works for some, but Government policy in Wales needs to reflect that this is by no means a one-size-fits-all approach and that we must look to provide for the individuality that exists within us all.

Y templed safonol ar gyfer dod o hyd i swydd i bobl ifanc, yn arbennig, fu aros mewn addysg bellach ac ymuno â'r gweithlu ar ôl ennill gradd prifysgol. Mae hyn yn gweithio i rai, ond mae angen i bolisi'r Llywodraeth yng Nghymru adlewyrchu'r ffaith nad yw'r dull hwn yn addas i bawb o bell ffordd a bod yn rhaid inni ystyried darparu ar gyfer yr unigoliaeth sy'n rhan o bob un ohonom.

17:19

David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

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Apprentice and employee training can be somewhat fraught for employers, because of red tape and, in particular, the insurance blame culture that has arisen over recent years. Employers are now struggling with the implications of the liabilities that could possibly be placed on them for merely wanting to take on someone who they want to work alongside with, who they want to and could train and who they could welcome into their practice to bring out their natural talents, which, in turn, would contribute in overall terms to the success of their business, making it a truly win-win situation. Again, Eluned referred to that earlier.

Gall hyfforddi prentisiaid a chyflogeion fod yn anodd i gyflogwyr, oherwydd biwrocratiaeth ac, yn arbennig, y diwylliant beio yswiriant sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae cyflogwyr bellach yn ei chael hi'n anodd ymdopi â goblygiadau'r rhwymedigaethau y gellid o bosibl eu gosod arnynt oherwydd eu bod am roi cynnig i rywun y maent am weithio ag ef, y maent am ei hyfforddi ac y gallent ei hyfforddi ac y gallent ei groesawu i'w harfer drwy annog ei ddoniau naturiol, a fyddai, yn ei dro, yn cyfrannu'n gyffredinol at lwyddiant eu busnes, gan olygu bod pawb ar eu hennill. Unwaith eto, cyfeiriodd Eluned at hynny yn gynharach.

I know that there have been various reports on this, and there has been talk about how we must ask employers to do more to engage. I think that there needs to be a lot more support out there for employers, so that they know how to access apprentices who could enter their line of employment.

Gwn fod amrywiol adroddiadau ar hyn, a bu sôn am sut y mae'n rhaid inni ofyn i gyflogwyr wneud mwy i ymgysylltu. Credaf fod angen llawer mwy o gymorth ar gael i gyflogwyr, fel eu bod yn gwybod sut i gael gafael ar brentisiaid a allai ymuno â'u maes cyflogaeth.

On microbusinesses, I know that I have raised this before in the Chamber, and we often talk about small businesses, but there are many microbusinesses that would really be helped if they were encouraged to take on an apprentice. My constituency hosts the only true chocolatier business in Wales, producing chocolate from bean to bar, and there is a situation at the moment where we are trying to get a young lady who is desperately trying to become a chocolatier into any of the existing work programmes. It is an absolute nightmare, because there is no set scheme for a chocolatier. There is a confectionery one, but that does not cover that.

O ran microfusnesau, gwn fy mod wedi codi'r mater hwn o'r blaen yn y Siambr, ac rydym yn aml yn sôn am fusnesau bach, ond mae llawer o ficrofusnesau y byddai eu hannog i dderbyn prentis o gymorth mawr iddynt. Mae fy etholaeth yn gartref i'r unig fusnes siocled go iawn yng Nghymru, sy'n cynhyrchu siocled o'r ffa i'r bar, ac rydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ceisio dod o hyd i le ar un o'r rhaglenni gwaith presennol i ferch ifanc sy'n torri ei bol am ddod yn siocledwr. Mae'n hunllef lwyr, gan nad oes unrhyw gynllun penodedig i siocledwyr. Mae cynllun ar gyfer gwneud melysion, ond nid yw hynny'n ymdrin â siocled.

Conclude now, please.

Dewch i ben yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

I believe that we need to grasp this nettle once and for all. This is a win-win situation. It is a win-win situation for Wales, for our employees and for our unemployed.

Credaf fod angen inni fynd i'r afael â hyn unwaith ac am byth. Mae'n sefyllfa lle y bydd pawb ar eu hennill. Mae'n sefyllfa lle y bydd Cymru ar ei hennill ymhob ffordd, o ran ein cyflogeion ac o ran pobl ddi-waith.

Developing the apprenticeship programme in Wales will require a concerted effort, both in increasing the supply of places by encouraging employers and tackling issues of capacity and stimulating demand for those places from talented young people. I do not think that just putting a lot more money into it does all of those things. It certainly helps, but it does not do everything involved in that.

Bydd angen ymdrech ar y cyd i ddatblygu'r rhaglen prentisiaethau yng Nghymru, o ran cynyddu'r cyflenwad o leoedd drwy annog cyflogwyr ac o ran mynd i'r afael â materion sy'n ymwneud â'r cyflenwad o leoedd ac ysgogi galw am y lleoedd hynny gan bobl ifanc dalentog. Nid dim ond drwy fuddsoddi llawer mwy o arian y cyflawnir yr holl bethau hynny, yn fy marn i. Yn sicr, mae'n helpu, ond nid yw'n gwneud popeth sydd angen ei wneud.

A successful system is one that allows equality of opportunity for young people to enable them to form the most appropriate and fulfilling path to employment. If we are to be successful and effective in changing perceptions and actions, we must design a system that tackles barriers at a range of levels. We need a proactive strategy for changing perceptions and inspiring young people to consider apprenticeships. The use of online information is important, but can often be dependent on a pupil's level of motivation, persistence and confidence, as well as his or her stage of career planning. Reactive methods of communication, such as online advice, can be highly valuable for those individuals who engage with it, but not for those who do not actively seek it. They are ineffective in terms of profile-raising and will not help to overcome perceptual barriers because negative perceptions will prevent the individual from actively pursuing more balanced information in the first place.

Mae system lwyddiannus yn cynnig cyfle cyfartal i bobl ifanc er mwyn galluogi iddynt ffurfio'r llwybr mwyaf priodol a boddhaus i gyflogaeth. Er mwyn bod yn llwyddiannus ac yn effeithiol o ran newid canfyddiadau a gweithredoedd, rhaid inni gynllunio system sy'n mynd i'r afael â rhwystrau ar nifer o lefelau. Mae angen strategaeth ragweithiol arnom i newid canfyddiadau ac ysbrydoli pobl ifanc i ystyried prentisiaethau. Mae defnyddio gwybodaeth ar-lein yn bwysig, ond yn aml gall ddibynnu ar lefel cymhelliant, dyfalbarhad a hyder disgybl, yn ogystal â'i gam cynllunio gyrfa. Gall dulliau cyfathrebu adweithiol, megis cyngor ar-lein, fod yn werthfawr iawn i'r unigolion hynny sy'n ei ddefnyddio, ond nid i'r rheini nad ydynt wrthi'n benodol yn chwilio amdano. Nid ydynt yn effeithiol o ran codi proffil ac ni fyddant yn helpu i oresgyn rhwystrau canfyddiadol gan y bydd canfyddiadau negyddol yn atal yr unigolyn rhag mynd ati i chwilio am wybodaeth fwy cytbwys yn y lle cyntaf.

The first proposal in our motion, therefore, is to develop a widening access all-schools liaison programme to introduce the idea of apprenticeships in schools. The programme should focus on professionals visiting schools to deliver talks, question and answer sessions and other activities to young people. It should work primarily with 11 to 16-year-olds and should have the scope to engage with parents through carers and parents' evenings. It should give information about what life as an apprentice might be like with the younger part of the audience, and more practical information for older students about how to apply. It will provide a counterbalance to the weight of communication that young people receive about university as a potential future route into the world of work, while proactively imparting positive messages about the benefits of a skills-based course. By choosing an approach that is currently used by universities in their own marketing efforts to this age group, the programme will also send the subliminal message that there is comparability between the two routes and give the impression of parity of value through parity of presentation.

Y cynnig cyntaf yn ein cynnig, felly, yw datblygu rhaglen cyswllt ehangu mynediad i bob ysgol i gyflwyno'r syniad o brentisiaethau mewn ysgolion. Dylai'r rhaglen ganolbwyntio ar weithwyr proffesiynol yn ymweld ag ysgolion i roi sgyrsiau, cynnal sesiynau holi ac ateb a gweithgareddau eraill i bobl ifanc. Dylai weithio'n bennaf â disgyblion 11 i 16 oed a dylai allu ymgysylltu â rhieni drwy nosweithiau i ofalwyr a rhieni. Dylai roi gwybodaeth am fywyd fel prentis i ran ifancaf y gynulleidfa, a gwybodaeth fwy ymarferol i'r myfyrwyr hŷn o ran sut i wneud cais. Bydd yn gwrthbwyso'r doreth o wybodaeth a gaiff pobl ifanc am brifysgolion fel llwybr posibl i fyd gwaith yn y dyfodol, ac yn cyfleu negeseuon cadarnhaol ar yr un pryd am fuddiannau cwrs seiliedig ar sgiliau. Drwy ddewis dull a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd gan brifysgolion yn eu hymdrechion hwy i farchnata i'r grŵp oedran hwn, bydd y rhaglen hefyd yn anfon neges isganfyddol ei bod yn bosibl cymharu'r ddau lwybr ac yn rhoi'r argraff bod y ddau lwybr yr un mor werthfawr drwy eu cyflwyno ar yr un lefel.

A similar challenge has been faced by the scientific establishment in encouraging more young people to study the sciences at school and beyond. Educationalists and the scientific institutions identified that a young person had a negative perception of science, which they thought was either hard or boring to study. Therefore, over the past 20 years or more, a range of projects have been established to challenge those perceptions and offer young people a more positive experience and view of the sciences.

Mae'r sefydliad gwyddonol wedi wynebu her debyg wrth annog mwy o bobl ifanc i astudio'r gwyddorau yn yr ysgol a thu hwnt. Nododd addysgwyr a'r sefydliadau gwyddonol fod gan bobl ifanc ganfyddiad negyddol o wyddoniaeth, gan dybio ei bod naill ai'n anodd neu'n ddiflas i'w hastudio. Felly, dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf neu fwy, rhoddwyd amrywiaeth o brosiectau ar waith i herio'r canfyddiadau hynny a chynnig profiad a safbwynt mwy cadarnhaol i bobl ifanc o'r gwyddorau.

17:24

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The STEM ambassadors programme has seen huge success across the UK, including in Wales, helping to tackle preconceived ideas, showing young people what being a scientist is like, helping to overcome gender stereotypes, and show pupils how they can turn a subject that they enjoy into a career.

Bu rhaglen cenhadon STEM yn llwyddiant ysgubol ledled y DU, gan gynnwys yng Nghymru, i helpu i fynd i'r afael â syniadau rhagdybiedig, dangos i bobl ifanc beth yw bod yn wyddonydd, helpu i oresgyn stereoteipiau rhyw, a dangos i ddisgyblion sut y gallant droi pwnc y maent yn ei fwynhau yn yrfa.

Our second idea, therefore, is to develop an apprenticeship ambassador scheme so that young people have positive role models and can see themselves in their shoes. Successful current and former apprentices will be invited to visit schools to talk about their own experience and to answer questions from pupils. That would enable young people to meet apprentices and to learn about their real-life experience of that route. Apprentices from underrepresented groups and groups that are unrepresented in specific career pathways, such as women in plumbing, should be strongly encouraged to take part to help overcome the preconceptions that some individuals may have about particular careers. The ambassador scheme should be managed by the same organisation that runs the widening access programme to ensure that they are effectively co-ordinated and are as administratively efficient as possible. It would help to overcome the challenge of stigma and false preconceptions by providing young people with role models and pathfinders that will help them to move psychologically from simply being aware of apprenticeships to be able to see themselves following that path.

Ein hail syniad, felly, yw datblygu cynllun cenhadon prentisiaethau fel bod gan bobl ifanc fodelau rôl cadarnhaol ac y gallant weld eu hunain yn y sefyllfa honno. Gwahoddir prentisiaid presennol a blaenorol llwyddiannus i ymweld ag ysgolion i sôn am eu profiadau eu hunain ac i ateb cwestiynau gan ddisgyblion. Byddai hynny'n rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc gwrdd â phrentisiaid a dysgu am eu profiad gwirioneddol o'r llwybr hwnnw. Dylid annog prentisiaid o grwpiau nas cynrychiolir yn ddigonol a grwpiau nas cynrychiolir o gwbl o fewn llwybrau gyrfaol penodol, megis merched ym maes plymio, i gymryd rhan er mwyn helpu i oresgyn y rhagdybiaethau a all fod gan rai unigolion am yrfaoedd penodol. Dylai'r un sefydliad reoli'r cynllun cenhadon a'r rhaglen ehangu mynediad er mwyn sicrhau y cânt eu cydgysylltu'n effeithiol a'u bod mor effeithlon â phosibl yn weinyddol. Byddai'n helpu i oresgyn yr her sy'n gysylltiedig â stigma a rhagdybiaethau ffug drwy roi modelau rôl ac esiamplau penodol i bobl ifanc a fydd yn eu helpu i symud yn seicolegol o fod yn ymwybodol o brentisiaethau i allu gweld eu hunain yn dilyn y llwybr hwnnw.

In support of the apprenticeships ambassador programme, as a society, we need to celebrate excellence in skills in the way that we celebrate excellence in other ways. Competitions are an enjoyable and challenging part of being an apprentice, but while these skilled competitions can attract large audiences in other parts of the world, in the UK they remain an undersold opportunity.

Er mwyn ategu'r rhaglen lcenhadon prentisiaethau, mae angen inni, fel cymdeithas, ddathlu rhagoriaeth mewn sgiliau yn yr un ffordd ag y dethlir rhagoriaeth mewn ffyrdd eraill. Mae cystadlaethau yn rhan foddhaus a heriol o fod yn brentis, ond er y gall y cystadlaethau sgiliau hyn ddenu cynulleidfaoedd mawr mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd, ni fanteisir ddigon ar y cyfle yn y DU.

In Wales, we have a culture that supports the idea of competitions as large public spectacles through our history of eisteddfodau. We should explore partnerships and organisations, such as the eisteddfodau, to bring existing activities to new audiences and new platforms. I hope that the ideas that we have in this motion can be taken on by the Government and that we can support them as part of this drive to improve apprenticeships.

Yng Nghymru, mae gennym ddiwylliant sy'n ategu'r syniad o gystadlaethau fel digwyddiadau cyhoeddus mawr drwy ein hanes o eisteddfodau. Dylem ymchwilio i bartneriaethau a sefydliadau, fel yr eisteddfodau, er mwyn cyflwyno gweithgareddau sy'n bodoli eisoes i gynulleidfaoedd newydd a llwyfannau newydd. Gobeithio y gall y Llywodraeth dderbyn y syniadau sy'n rhan o'r cynnig hwn ac y gallwn eu cefnogi fel rhan o'r ymdrech hon i wella prentisiaethau.

As a member of the Assembly's Enterprise and Business Committee, which undertook the inquiry into apprenticeships in Wales last year, I am pleased that the Liberal Democrats have today given me another opportunity to speak on such an important issue. I am sure that all in the Chamber will join me in recognising the benefits that apprenticeships bring to the workplace and to the individual. We have already heard from some in support of that, and I am sure that we will hear from others.

Fel aelod o Bwyllgor Menter a Busnes y Cynulliad, a gynhaliodd yr ymchwiliad i brentisiaethau yng Nghymru y llynedd, rwyf wrth fy modd bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi rhoi cyfle arall imi heddiw i sôn am fater mor bwysig. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd pawb yn y Siambr yn cytuno â mi wrth gydnabod y buddiannau y mae prentisiaethau yn eu cyflwyno i'r gweithle ac i unigolion. Rydym eisoes wedi clywed gan rai sy'n ategu hynny, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwn yn clywed gan eraill.

Apprenticeships are of vital importance to our society. They contribute to our economic growth and provide job opportunities for young people in the main—although, as Eluned Parrott identified, apprenticeships exist for different ages and different levels. They help to tackle youth unemployment. Indeed, statistics suggest that 80% of employers agree that apprenticeships make the workplace more productive, and 81% of consumers favour companies that take on apprenticeships. Apprenticeships endow young people with the chances to reach their potential. They equip them with the skills for a long-term career and, hopefully, ensure an employment state of stability. Apprentices are able to earn as they learn, gain skills and achieve qualifications. To this end, apprenticeships generate a committed, efficient and up-skilled workforce, and they provide young people with improved life opportunities, meaning that they tend to remain in their locality once they have qualified.

Mae prentisiaethau yn holl bwysig i'n cymdeithas. Maent yn cyfrannu at ein twf economaidd ac yn darparu cyfleoedd swyddi i bobl ifanc yn bennaf—er, fel y nododd Eluned Parrott, mae prentisiaethau ar gael ar gyfer gwahanol oedrannau a gwahanol lefelau. Maent yn helpu i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc. Yn wir, mae ystadegau yn awgrymu bod 80% o gyflogwyr yn cytuno bod prentisiaethau yn gwneud y gweithle yn fwy cynhyrchiol, a bod 81% o ddefnyddwyr yn ffafrio cwmnïau sy'n cynnig prentisiaethau. Mae prentisiaethau yn rhoi cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc gyflawni eu potensial. Maent yn rhoi cyfle iddynt feithrin y sgiliau ar gyfer gyrfa hirdymor a, gobeithio, yn sicrhau sefydlogrwydd o ran cyflogaeth. Gall prentisiaid ennill cyflog wrth ddysgu, meithrin sgiliau a chyflawni cymwysterau. I'r perwyl hwn, mae prentisiaethau yn arwain at weithlu ymroddedig, effeithlon a medrus, ac maent yn rhoi cyfleoedd gwell mewn bywyd i bobl ifanc, gan olygu eu bod yn tueddu i aros yn yr ardal leol unwaith y byddant wedi cymhwyso.

Nevertheless, I feel that there are some key issues that require emphasis. The first concerns prestige and perception. This has already been discussed, but, to be frank, while it is all very well for us here in the Chamber to extol the benefits of apprenticeships, we must confront the persistent reality that, in some quarters, there exists a stigma attached to apprenticeships and vocational schemes alike. For too long, we have been focusing on future career paths for our schoolchildren on the academic route to higher education institutions, and we have allowed vocational qualifications to be perceived as lesser qualifications. In fact, they must be seen as an equal and respected alternative form of educational provision. If we continue to allow the divorce of the academic from the vocational, we will prevent young people from making informed decisions about their future. We must break down the barriers that exist between the two, increase the flexibility in our educational system, and make it clear to all that only one system exists, and not two that run in parallel and are mutually exclusive.

Serch hynny, credaf fod angen pwysleisio rhai materion allweddol. Mae a wnelo'r cyntaf â bri a chanfyddiad. Trafodwyd hyn eisoes, ond, a dweud y gwir, er ei bod yn ddigon hawdd inni yma yn y Siambr gymeradwyo buddiannau prentisiaethau, rhaid inni wynebu'r realiti parhaus, mewn rhai mannau, bod stigma yn pethyn i brentisiaethau a chynlluniau galwedigaethol fel ei gilydd. Ers gormod o amser, rydym wedi bod yn canolbwyntio ar lwybrau gyrfa ar gyfer y dyfodol i'n plant ysgol yn seiliedig ar y llwybr academaidd i sefydliadau addysg uwch, ac rydym wedi caniatáu i gymwysterau galwedigaethol gael eu hystyried yn gymwysterau israddol. Mewn gwirionedd, rhaid iddynt gael eu hystyried fel cymwysterau cyfwerth a'u parchu fel math amgen o ddarpariaeth addysgol. Os byddwn yn parhau i ganiatáu'r rhaniad rhwng llwybrau academaidd a galwedigaethol, byddwn yn atal pobl ifanc rhag gwneud penderfyniadau hyddysg am eu dyfodol. Rhaid inni ddileu'r rhwystrau sy'n bodoli rhwng y ddau, gwella hyblygrwydd ein system addysgol, a'i gwneud yn glir i bawb mai dim ond un system sydd ar waith, ac nid dwy system sy'n rhedeg yn gyfochrog ac yn gwbl annibynnol ar ei gilydd.

I totally agree that we need to generate increased awareness among our young people—but not just among young people; it must be among their parents and guardians as well, and wider society—of the multitude of excellent career opportunities that are available, thereby ensuring that they can feel confident that choosing an apprenticeship is a valued and worthwhile career choice, and one that is as good a way as any other of creating a highly skilled workforce. Such an awareness campaign should begin much earlier in schools, so that notions of equality between academia and vocational studies become the norm. It must also combat the entrenched stereotypes that surround apprenticeships, including gender stereotyping, particularly in specific industry sectors. I quite agree that the use of ambassadors as role models is important. I will give you the perfect example of Jon Ferriman, the managing director of Tata Steel in Port Talbot. He started off as an apprentice and is now running the largest steelworks in Wales.

Cytunaf yn llwyr fod angen inni wella ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith ein pobl ifanc—ond nid dim ond ymhlith pobl ifanc; rhaid gwneud hynny ymhlith eu rheini a'u gwarcheidwaid hefyd, ac o fewn cymdeithas ehanghach—o'r llu o gyfleoedd gyrfaol ardderchog sydd ar gael, gan felly sicrhau y gallant deimlo'n hyderus bod dewis prentisiaeth yn ddewis gyrfaol gwerthfawr a boddhaus, ac yn un sydd llawn cystal ag unrhyw ffordd arall o greu gweithlu hyfedr. Dylai ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth o'r fath ddechrau yn llawer cynharach mewn ysgolion, er mwyn sicrhau mai cysyniadau o gydraddoldeb rhwng y byd academaidd ac astudiaethau galwedigaethol yw'r peth arferol. Rhaid iddi hefyd drechu'r stereoteipiau hirsefydledig sy'n gysylltiedig â phrentisiaethau, gan gynnwys stereoteipio ar sail rhyw, yn enwedig mewn sectorau diwydiant penodol. Cytunaf yn llwyr ei bod yn bwysig defnyddio cenhadon fel modelau rôl. Mae Jon Ferriman, rheolwr gyfarwyddwr Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot yn enghraifft berffaith o hynny. Dechreuodd fel prentis ac erbyn hyn, mae'n rhedeg y gwaith dur mwyaf yng Nghymru.

17:29

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Furthermore, we need to enhance and simplify the transferability between the different paths that individuals take. Should a young person start a vocational course and wish to move to an academic route, or vice versa, we must ensure that the flexibility to do so exists. As academic programmes and apprenticeship specifications are developed, we need to ensure that this ease of transition is part and parcel of them—that they are cemented into them.

At hynny, mae angen inni wella a symleiddio'r gallu i drosglwyddo rhwng y gwahanol lwybrau y bydd unigolion yn eu dilyn. Os bydd person ifanc yn dechrau cwrs galwedigaethol ac yn awyddus i symud i lwybr academaidd, neu i'r gwrthwyneb, rhaid inni sicrhau bod yr hyblygrwydd ar gael i wneud hynny. Wrth i raglenni academaidd a manylebau prentisiaethau gael eu datblygu, mae angen inni sicrhau bod y gallu hwn i drosglwyddo'n hawdd yn rhan ohonynt—y caiff ei gynnwys fel rhan annatod ohonynt.

I also want to highlight the links between apprenticeships and the wider business community. While I feel that a liaison programme would be extremely beneficial for increasing awareness of the myriad different educational possibilities, it is crucially important to establish links with businesses. This will go beyond simply talking about the short-term provision of work experience for young people, perhaps going further by creating opportunities for pupils and students to gain the necessary skills and experience that would allow them to find stable employment in their chosen profession.

Hoffwn hefyd dynnu sylw at y cysylltiadau rhwng prentisiaethau a'r gymuned fusnes ehangach. Er fy mod yn teimlo y byddai rhaglen gyswllt yn hynod fuddiol o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r llu o wahanol bosibiliadau addysgol, mae'n holl bwysig sefydlu cysylltiadau â busnesau. Bydd hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i drafod y posibilrwydd o roi profiad gwaith byrdymor i bobl ifanc, efallai drwy gymryd cam pellach drwy greu cyfleoedd i ddisgyblion a myfyrwyr feithrin y sgiliau a'r profiad angenrheidiol a fyddai'n eu galluogi i ddod o hyd i swydd sefydlog yn eu dewis broffesiwn.

We talk about simplifying business. It is important that we support businesses. The report identified and indicated difficulties for businesses in attracting and supporting apprentices. The Federation of Small Businesses identified that only 11% of small businesses surveyed in Wales actually took on an apprentice in 2010. It is similar to the figure for the UK, which was 10%. However, it highlighted the fact that 80% of apprenticeships were with small and medium-sized enterprises. So, it is a question of how we support SMEs and microbusinesses in dealing with the employment situation. We must address those situations.

Rydym yn sôn am symleiddio busnes. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cefnogi busnesau. Nododd yr adroddiad fod busnesau yn ei chael hi'n anodd denu a chefnogi prentisiaid. Nododd y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach mai dim ond 11% o'r busnesau bach y cynhaliwyd arolwg ohonynt yng Nghymru a gynigiodd brentisiaeth yn 2010. Mae'n debyg i'r ffigur ar gyfer y DU, sef 10%. Fodd bynnag, tynnodd sylw at y ffaith bod 80% o brentisiaethau yn cael eu cynnig gan fusnesau bach a chanolig. Felly, mae angen inni ystyried sut y gallwn helpu busnesau bach a chanolig a microfusnesau i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa gyflogaeth. Rhaid inni ymdrin â'r sefyllfaoedd hynny.

The twenty-first century offers new opportunities, technologies and industries to extend the scope of apprenticeships. It is beholden on us to ensure that the career choice offered to young people is as wide as possible.

Mae'r unfed ganrif ar hugain yn cynnig cyfleoedd, technolegau a diwydiannau newydd i ehangu cwmpas prentisiaethau. Mae dyletswydd arnom i sicrhau bod y dewisiadau gyrfaol a gynigir i bobl ifanc mor eang â phosibl.

In conclusion, I welcome the recent allocation by the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology of £3.4 million to develop a more coherent system to facilitate access to apprenticeships and to strengthen the links between schools, colleges and employers as part of the effort to promote apprenticeships as a viable and valued educational course and experience for young people.

I gloi, croesawaf y dyraniad diweddar o £3.4 miliwn gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg i ddatblygu system fwy cydlynol er mwyn ei gwneud hi'n haws cael cynnig prentisiaeth ac atgyfnerthu'r cysylltiadau rhwng ysgolion, colegau a chyflogwyr fel rhan o'r ymdrech i hyrwyddo prentisiaethau fel cwrs a phrofiad addysgol hyfyw a gwerthfawr i bobl ifanc.

David Rees has mentioned the attention that the Enterprise and Business Committee has already given to the issue of apprenticeships. I want to develop the theme that became apparent in the evidence to that committee, namely that the current system is perceived by employers and applicants as being too complex and bureaucratic. In its evidence, Careers Wales stated:

Soniodd David Rees am y sylw y mae'r Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes eisoes wedi'i roi i brentisiaethau. Hoffwn ddatblygu'r thema a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn y dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor hwnnw, sef y ffaith bod cyflogwyr ac ymgeiswyr o'r farn bod y system bresennol yn rhy gymhleth a biwrocrataidd. Yn ei dystiolaeth, dywedodd Gyrfa Cymru:

'we have a very complex system that many people do not understand when it comes to how it works and how to access it'.

mae gennym system gymhleth iawn nad yw llawer o bobl yn deall sut y mae'n gweithio a sut i'w defnyddio.

The sector skills councils themselves thought that it was the apprenticeship landscape that was complicated. Anecdotal evidence suggests that even current apprentices believe that they, as people who wanted to actively take on apprenticeships, have often struggled to find the information they needed.

Roedd y cynghorau sgiliau sector eu hunain o'r farn mai'r dirwedd prentisiaethau oedd yn gymhleth. Awgryma tystiolaeth anecdotaidd fod hyd yn oed y prentisiaid presennol o'r farn eu bod hwy, fel pobl a oedd yn awyddus i ddod o hyd i brentisiaethau, yn aml wedi'i chael hi'n anodd dod o hyd i'r wybodaeth angenrheidiol.

I would also like to draw the Assembly's attention to the theme being echoed in a recent meeting of the policy forum for Wales in December, which looked at the way forward as far 14-19 learning was concerned. It clearly felt that parents, young people, teachers and businesses had difficulty in understanding the different pathways and routes that we have developed over the years. Similarly, research by the Warwick Institute for Employment Research finds that, across Wales and other areas of the UK, many young people do not know how to identify suitable employers or suitable programmes of study. This is seen in many instances as one of the main barriers to participation post 16.

Hoffwn hefyd dynnu sylw'r Cynulliad at y thema a adleisiwyd yn un o gyfarfodydd diweddar fforwm polisi Cymru ym mis Rhagfyr, a oedd yn ystyried y ffordd ymlaen o ran dysgu 14-19. Roedd yn amlwg o'r farn bod rhieni, pobl ifanc, athrawon a busnesau yn ei chael hi'n anodd deall y gwahanol lwybrau a ddatblygwyd gennym dros y blynyddoedd. Yn yr un modd, noda gwaith ymchwil gan Athrofa Ymchwil Gyflogaeth Warwick, ledled Cymru ac mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, nad yw llawer o bobl ifanc yn gwybod sut i adnabod cyflogwyr addas neu raglenni astudio addas. Mewn sawl enghraifft, dyma un o'r prif ffactorau sy'n atal unigolion rhag cymryd rhan mewn opsiynau ôl-16.

17:35 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I acknowledge that there have been recent changes, but when we look at the Careers Wales site, which has streamlined many of the services, we can see that more could be done. While the apprenticeship matching scheme is on the site, information on funding and levels of apprenticeships remain on the Welsh Government site, or elsewhere. More needs to be done to streamline the system of information and advice within the application and funding process.

Rwy'n cydnabod bod newidiadau wedi bod yn ddiweddar, ond o edrych ar wefan Gyrfa Cymru, sydd wedi symleiddio llawer o'r gwasanaethau, gallwn weld y gellid gwneud rhagor. Er bod y cynllun paru prentisiaethau ar y wefan, mae gwybodaeth am arian a lefelau prentisiaethau ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru, neu rywle arall, o hyd. Mae angen gwneud mwy i symleiddio'r system gwybodaeth a chyngor sy'n rhan o'r broses gwneud cais ac ariannu.

17:35 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

What we have tried to do is throw in suggestions. I note that Simon Thomas in particular was not convinced with regard to the suggestion of the UCAS-style scheme. What we are asking for in this motion is for such a scheme to perhaps be trialled in the first instance, because we need to create parity of approach between the different career progression routes that David Rees referred to. We feel that there is a need for all action points for potential applicants, from seeking information to confirming places, to be found in one place. Any system should provide a clear application timetable with fixed deadlines to enable schools and colleges to assist students in managing their applications effectively and to provide a consistent approach for each student. The system should also act as a confirmation service, so that once any exam results are gathered there is a post-confirmation matching service to find suitable vacancies for unplaced applicants. It would also help to ensure that the application process, by being consistent, would be better understood by applicants, parents and their advisers.

Ein nod oedd gwneud awgrymiadau. Nodaf na lwyddwyd i ddarbwyllo Simon Thomas yn arbennig o ran awgrym cynllun ar ffurf UCAS. Fel rhan o'r cynnig hwn, rydym yn gofyn i gynllun o'r fath o bosibl gael ei dreialu i ddechrau, gan fod angen inni greu cydraddoldeb ymagwedd rhwng y gwahanol lwybrau dilyniant gyrfa y cyfeiriodd David Rees atynt. Teimlwn fod angen gallu dod o hyd i bob pwynt gweithredu i ddarpar ymgeiswyr, o chwilio am wybodaeth i gadarnhau lleoedd, mewn un man. Dylai unrhyw system ddarparu amserlen glir ar gyfer gwneud cais gyda therfynau amser penodedig er mwyn galluogi ysgolion a cholegau i helpu myfyrwyr i reoli eu ceisiadau yn effeithiol ac i sicrhau dull cyson ar gyfer pob myfyriwr. Dylai'r system hefyd weithredu fel gwasanaeth cadarnhad, fel y bydd gwasanaeth paru ar ôl cadarnhad ar gael, ar ôl casglu canlyniadau unrhyw arholiadau, i ddod o hyd i leoedd gwag i ymgeiswyr nad ydynt wedi cael lle. Byddai hefyd yn ddefnyddiol o ran sicrhau bod ymgeiswyr, eu rhieni a'u cynghorwyr yn deall y broses gwneud cais yn well, oherwydd byddai'r broses honno yn gyson.

We also feel that there is a subconscious benefit inherent in creating this parity of approach between the application processes for higher education and a skills-based pathway. At the moment, regardless of what we say here, that parity is not evident.

Rydym hefyd o'r farn bod budd isymwybodol yn gysylltiedig â chreu'r cydraddoldeb ymagwedd hwn rhwng y prosesau gwneud cais ar gyfer addysg uwch a llwybr seiliedig ar sgiliau. Ar hyn o bryd, ni waeth beth a ddywedwn yma, nid yw'r cydraddoldeb hwnnw yn amlwg.

More information for parents is equally important, as highlighted by a recent House of Commons report. This needs to be integrated into a streamlined information service. A recent survey at UK level asked parents of children aged 11 to 15 what they would like their child to do when they reached 16 and left school. It found that 79% of parents wanted their child to continue in full-time education; 10% wanted their child to go on a training course or start an apprenticeship, while 6% were enlightened, and said it was their child's decision. Events to bring together parents and students with career professionals and other employers would be key, as parents will often have as much influence on decisions their children make as their teachers or peers. That was the evidence that we heard recently in the Children and Young People Committee. We hope that the work the further education colleges are currently concerned with, and the benefits of the pupil deprivation grant, will mean that people in future can choose their career path with equal opportunity and ambition, whether that be through further education, university or through an apprenticeship.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth i rieni yr un mor bwysig, fel yr amlygwyd gan adroddiad diweddar gan Dŷ'r Cyffredin. Mae angen integreiddio hyn â gwasanaeth gwybodaeth symlach. Gofynnodd arolwg diweddar a gynhaliwyd ledled y DU gyfan i rieni plant 11 i 15 oed beth yr hoffent i'w plentyn wneud pan fyddai'n cyrraedd 16 oed ac yn gadael yr ysgol. Canfu fod 79% o rieni yn awyddus i'w plentyn barhau mewn addysg lawn amser; roedd 10% yn awyddus i'w plentyn fynd ar gwrs hyfforddi neu ddechrau prentisiaeth, tra oedd 6% yn oleuedig, gan ddweud mai penderfyniad eu plentyn fyddai hynny. Byddai digwyddiadau i ddod â rhieni a myfyrwyr ynghyd â gweithwyr gyrfa proffesiynol a chyflogwyr eraill yn allweddol, gan y bydd gan rieni yn aml gymaint o ddylanwad ar benderfyniadau eu plant â'u hathrawon neu eu cyfoedion. Dyna oedd y dystiolaeth a glywsom yn ddiweddar yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Gobeithio y bydd y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo gan y colegau addysg bellach ar hyn o bryd, a buddiannau'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, yn golygu y bydd pobl yn y dyfodol yn gallu dewis eu llwybr gyrfa mewn ffordd gyfartal a chan ddangos uchelgais, boed hynny drwy addysg bellach, prifysgolion neu brentisiaeth.

We will only succeed when everyone is given the chance to reach their full potential. The consistent decline in the number of apprenticeships in Wales under the Labour Welsh Government, and the previous Labour and Plaid Cymru Government, is therefore regrettable.

Dim ond pan gaiff pawb y cyfle i gyflawni eu llawn botensial y byddwn yn llwyddo. Felly, mae'r gostyngiad cyson yn nifer y prentisiaethau yng Nghymru o dan Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru, a Llywodraeth flaenorol Llafur a Phlaid Cymru, yn anffodus.

Apprenticeships can offer training, real career opportunities and a skilled and committed workforce. However, in Wales, the number of apprenticeships started dropped from 21,570 in 2007-08 to 17,910 in 2011-12. The total number of apprenticeships undertaken—apprenticeships started plus apprenticeships continuing from the previous academic year—dropped from 44,130 to 36,500 over the same period.

Gall prentisiaethau gynnig hyfforddiant, cyfleoedd gyrfa go iawn a gweithlu medrus ac ymroddedig. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, gostyngodd nifer y prentisiaethau a ddechreuwyd o 21,570 yn 2007-08 i 17,910 yn 2011-12. Gostyngodd cyfanswm nifer y prentisiaethau yr ymgymerwyd â hwy—prentisiaethau a ddechreuwyd a phrentisiaethau sy'n parhau o'r flwyddyn academaidd flaenorol—o 44,130 i 36,500 dros yr un cyfnod.

That contrasts with the situation in England. The UK Government recognises the need for more apprenticeships, as does everybody here, but, in England, 520,600 people started an apprenticeship in 2011-12, up from 279,700 in 2009-10—the last year of Labour UK Government—a record number, and the first time ever that more than half a million people have started an apprenticeship in one year.

Mae hynny'n wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cydnabod yr angen am fwy o brentisiaethau, fel y mae pawb yma, ond, yn Lloegr, dechreuodd 520,600 o bobl brentisiaeth yn 2011-12, cynnydd o 279,700 yn 2009-10—sef blwyddyn olaf Llywodraeth Lafur y DU—y nifer uchaf erioed, a'r tro cyntaf erioed y dechreuodd mwy na hanner miliwn o bobl brentisiaeth mewn un flwyddyn.

Provisional numbers indicate 245,000 further starts in England during the first half of 2012-13 alone. Just across the border from north Wales, apprenticeship programme starts in north-west England increased from 47,000 in 2009-10, the last year of Labour Government, to almost 90,000 in 2011-12. Wales, under Welsh Labour, is unfortunately trailing behind once again.

Noda'r niferoedd amodol fod 245,000 o brentisiaid newydd wedi dechrau yn Lloegr a hynny dim ond yn ystod hanner gyntaf 2012-13. Yn union dros y ffin o ogledd Cymru, cynyddodd nifer y rhaglenni prentisiaeth newydd yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr o 47,000 yn 2009-10, sef blwyddyn olaf y Llywodraeth Lafur, i bron i 90,000 yn 2011-12. Yn anffodus, mae Cymru, o dan Lafur Cymru, ar ei hôl hi unwaith eto.

The UK Government's £1 billion youth contract will provide nearly half a million new opportunities for 18 to 24-year-olds, including apprenticeships, voluntary work placements and careers guidance. National apprenticeship service figures show online applications in England between February and April up 32% on the same period last year. Apprenticeship vacancies there have reached a record high. Over the lifetime of this UK Parliament, a quarter of a million more apprenticeships will be funded than the last UK Government planned.

Bydd contract ieuenctid £1 biliwn Llywodraeth y DU yn darparu bron i hanner miliwn o gyfleoedd newydd i bobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed, gan gynnwys prentisiaethau, lleoliadau gwaith gwirfoddol ac arweiniad gyrfaoedd. Dengys ffigurau'r gwasanaeth prentisiaethau cenedlaethol fod ceisiadau ar-lein yn Lloegr rhwng mis Chwefror a mis Ebrill wedi cynyddu 32% o gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd. Mae prentisiaethau gwag yno wedi cyrraedd eu lefel uchaf erioed. Yn ystod oes y tymor Seneddol hwn, caiff chwarter miliwn yn fwy o brentisiaethau eu hariannu na'r nifer a fwriadwyd gan Lywodraeth ddiwethaf y DU.

The UK Government is offering cash bonuses for small companies taking on apprentices aged between 16 and 24. It has established a £25 million higher apprenticeships fund to support up to 10,000 degree-level apprenticeships in areas such as aerospace and renewable energy. It has renewed its apprenticeship programme's focus on younger adults, new employees, higher level qualifications and particular sectors where apprenticeships can make the greatest impact.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cynnig taliadau bonws arian parod i gwmnïau bach sy'n rhoi cyfleoedd i brentisiaid rhwng 16 a 24 oed. Mae wedi sefydlu cronfa prentisiaethau uwch gwerth £25 miliwn i gefnogi hyd at 10,000 o brentisiaethau lefel gradd mewn meysydd fel awyrofod ac ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae wedi adnewyddu ffocws ei rhaglen prentisiaethau ar oedolion iau, cyflogeion newydd, cymwysterau lefel uwch a sectorau penodol lle y gall prentisiaethau gael yr effaith fwyaf.

In fact, 241,000 more people started an apprenticeship in England in 2011-12 than in the last year of UK Labour Government, which is an 86% increase. Over that period, the number of people aged under 25 starting an apprenticeship increased by an average of 166 every day. In fact, the UK Government is delivering more than double the apprenticeship starts that Gordon Brown promised by 2013. In England, the number of people starting an apprenticeship is growing for all ages. That is in contrast with Wales, which has unfortunately been going backwards.

Yn wir, dechreuodd 241,000 yn fwy o bobl brentisiaeth yn Lloegr yn 2011-12 nag ym mlwyddyn olaf Llywodraeth Lafur y DU, sef cynnydd o 86%. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, cynyddodd nifer y bobl o dan 25 oed a ddechreuodd brentisiaeth 166 bob dydd, ar gyfartaledd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cyflwyno mwy na dwbl nifer y prentisiaethau newydd a addawodd Gordon Brown erbyn 2013. Yn Lloegr, mae nifer y bobl sy'n dechrau prentisiaeth yn cynyddu ar gyfer pob oedran. Mae hynny'n wahanol i Gymru, sydd, yn anffodus, wedi bod yn mynd am yn ôl.

17:41

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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Let us hope that new Welsh Government apprenticeship funding, committed for the next two years, allows some of that gap to be closed. However, as always, the measure of success will be in how well that money is spent. There will have to be a vast improvement in outcomes on the post-devolution record to date under Labour and, yes, Plaid Cymru.

Gadewch inni obeithio y bydd y cyllid newydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer prentisiaethau ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd nesaf yn llwyddo i leihau'r bwlch hwnnw rywfaint. Fodd bynnag, fel bob amser, caiff llwyddiant ei fesur o ran sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei wario. Bydd yn rhaid gwella canlyniadau yn sylweddol o gymharu â chanlyniadau'r Blaid Lafur ac, yn wir, Plaid Cymru, ers datganoli.

17:41 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The unemployment rate for under-25s in Wales exceeds the average rates in both the UK and the EU. This Welsh Government's Jobs Growth Wales programme provides unemployed young people aged 16 to 24 with a job opportunity for six months. Questioning the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty in the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on 23 May, I referred to the UK Government's Work Programme, the biggest welfare-to-work programme the UK has ever seen and which includes Wales. The Minister responded by stating that the Work Programme only has success rates of 6% to 8% and that it could learn from Jobs Growth Wales. In reality, over a third of apprentices who have taken part in the Jobs Growth Wales scheme have returned to unemployment. In reality, 49% of 18 to 24-year-olds referred to Work Programme providers in Wales in June 2011 have gained employment. In fact, 32% of all people referred to Work Programme providers in Wales in June 2011 have gained employment. This is, remember, a two-year programme aimed at unemployed people who find it hardest to find a job. As Work Programme providers in Wales have told me, they are, therefore, still working with many customers to aid their journey into long-term employment. As the programme progresses, they are seeing increasing numbers of people sustaining employment. Would it not be great if this Welsh Government could, therefore, become a little less reactionary and start engaging a little more, at last?

Mae'r gyfradd ddiweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc o dan 25 oed yng Nghymru yn uwch na'r cyfraddau cyfartalog yn y DU a'r UE. Mae rhaglen Twf Swyddi Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi cyfle swydd am chwe mis i bobl ifanc ddi-waith rhwng 16 a 24 oed. Wrth holi'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi yn y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar 23 Mai, cyfeiriais at Raglen Waith Llywodraeth y DU, sef y rhaglen fwyaf o fudd-dal i waith a welwyd erioed yn y DU ac sy'n cynnwys Cymru. Ymatebodd y Gweinidog drwy ddatgan mai dim ond 6% i 8% oedd cyfraddau llwyddiant y Rhaglen Waith ac y gallai ddysgu o Twf Swyddi Cymru. Mewn gwirionedd, mae dros draean o'r prentisiaid sydd wedi cymryd rhan yng nghynllun Twf Swyddi Cymru wedi dychwelyd i fod yn ddi-waith. Mewn gwirionedd, mae 49% o'r bobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed a gyfeiriwyd at ddarparwyr y Rhaglen Waith yng Nghymru ym mis Mehefin 2011 wedi dod o hyd i swyddi. Mewn gwirionedd, mae 32% o'r holl bobl a gyfeiriwyd at ddarparwyr y Rhaglen Waith yng Nghymru ym mis Mehefin 2011 wedi dod o hyd i swyddi. Rhaglen dwy flynedd yw hon, cofiwch, wedi'i hanelu at y bobl ddi-waith sy'n ei chael hi fwyaf anodd dod o hyd i swydd. Fel y mae darparwyr y Rhaglen Waith yng Nghymru wedi dweud wrthyf, maent hwy, felly, yn dal i weithio gyda llawer o gwsmeriaid i'w helpu i sicrhau cyflogaeth hirdymor. Wrth i'r rhaglen fynd rhagddi, mae nifer gynyddol o bobl yn llwyddo i ddod o hyd i swydd barhaus. Oni fyddai'n braf pe gallai'r Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru, felly, fod ychydig yn llai adweithiol a dechrau ymgysylltu ychydig mwy, o'r diwedd?

Galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg, Jeff Cuthbert, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology, Jeff Cuthbert, to respond to the debate.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau positif—

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I thank Members for their positive contributions.

—apart from the last one, perhaps. [Laughter.] Apprentices who are highly skilled and qualified increase the attractiveness of Wales as a place to do business. In a fast-changing economy, apprenticeships will become an increasingly important tool, providing real life chances for young people across Wales and supporting the economy. Consequently, we recognise the benefits that apprenticeships offer young people and businesses alike.

—ac eithrio'r un diwethaf, efallai. [Chwerthin.] Mae prentisiaid cymwysedig â lefel sgiliau uchel yn golygu bod Cymru yn fwy deniadol fel lle i gynnal busnes. Mewn economi sy'n newid yn gyflym, bydd prentisiaethau yn dod yn adnodd cynyddol bwysig, gan roi cyfleoedd go iawn i bobl ifanc ledled Cymru a chefnogi'r economi. O ganlyniad, rydym yn cydnabod buddiannau prentisiaethau i bobl ifanc a busnesau fel ei gilydd.

17:44 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Apprenticeships, underpinned by high-quality qualifications and the wider curricula, have become the gold standard for vocational competence in Wales. We are proud of those who secure a higher apprenticeship place. In today's market, we must strive to ensure that it holds as much value as a place at university, as Peter Black, Dave Rees and others have mentioned.

Mae prentisiaethau, wedi'u hategu gan gymwysterau o safon uchel a'r cwricwla ehangach, bellach yn gweithredu fel safon aur ar gyfer cymhwysedd galwedigaethol yng Nghymru. Rydym yn falch o'r rhai sy'n ennill lle i gael prentisiaeth uwch. Yn y farchnad heddiw, rhaid inni anelu at sicrhau bod hynny yr un mor werthfawr â lle mewn prifysgol, fel y nodwyd gan Peter Black, Dave Rees ac eraill.

17:44 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss the programme, and I am grateful to the Lib Dems for bringing forward this debate. However, I have to say that I ask Members to oppose the original motion as put forward by Aled Roberts.

Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle hwn i drafod y rhaglen, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn gofyn i Aelodau wrthwynebu'r cynnig gwreiddiol fel y'i cyflwynwyd gan Aled Roberts.

17:44 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The report 'Productivity Matters: The Impact of Apprenticeships on the UK Economy' predicted that apprenticeships will contribute around £3.4 billion to the UK economy in net productivity gains by 2022. Dave Rees mentioned the economic benefits, and it is calculated that the average person completing an apprenticeship increases business productivity by over £200 per week. These gains obviously translate into increased profits, lower prices, better prospects and higher wages. The report concludes that apprenticeships are great for business and are a brilliant choice for young people as they begin their working lives.

Rhagwelodd yr adroddiad 'Productivity Matters: The Impact of Apprenticeships on the UK Economy' y bydd prentisiaethau yn cyfrannu tua £3.4 biliwn i economi'r DU o ran enillion cynhyrchiant net erbyn 2022. Soniodd Dave Rees am y buddiannau economaidd, a chyfrifir bod unigolyn cyffredin sy'n cwblhau prentisiaeth yn cynyddu cynhyrchiant busnes dros £200 yr wythnos. Mae'r enillion hyn yn amlwg yn cyfateb i elw cynyddol, prisiau is, gwell rhagolygon a chyflogau uwch. Daw'r adroddiad i'r casgliad bod prentisiaethau o fudd i fusnesau ac yn ddewis ardderchog i bobl ifanc wrth iddynt ddechrau eu bywyd gwaith.

However, point 3 of the original motion concerns me, as it unfairly highlights the decline in the number of apprenticeships. I hope that Mark Isherwood is listening to this, because it is quite wrong to concentrate on the issue of starts. In 2007, there were just over 53,000 apprenticeship places in Wales. In 2012, that number had decreased to just under 40,000. However, over the same period, the completion rate, which is far more important than the start rate, had increased from 54% in 2007 to 85% in 2012. Simple arithmetic or simple functional numeracy, Mark, should tell you that that means that the number completing apprenticeships has risen from just over 28,000 to just over 33,000. We are, therefore, well ahead of what is being done in England in terms of completion.

Fodd bynnag, mae pwynt 3 o'r cynnig gwreiddiol yn peri pryder imi, gan ei fod yn tynnu sylw annheg at y gostyngiad yn nifer y prentisiaethau. Gobeithio bod Mark Isherwood yn gwrando ar hyn, gan ei fod yn gwbl amhriodol canolbwyntio ar y nifer sy'n dechrau prentisiaethau. Yn 2007, roedd ychydig dros 53,000 o brentisiaethau yng Nghymru. Yn 2012, roedd y nifer honno wedi lleihau i ychydig o dan 40,000. Fodd bynnag, dros yr un cyfnod, cynyddodd y gyfradd gwblhau, sy'n llawer pwysicach na'r gyfradd ddechrau, o 54% yn 2007 i 85% yn 2012. Dylai rhifyddeg syml neu rifedd ymarferol syml, ddweud wrthych, Mark, fod hynny'n golygu bod y nifer sy'n cwblhau prentisiaethau wedi cynyddu o ychydig dros 28,000 i ychydig dros 33,000. Rydym, felly, ymhell ar y blaen o gymharu â'r hyn a gyflawnir yn Lloegr o ran cwblhau.

Point 4 of the original motion calls for the Welsh Government to take action to work more closely with schools and to develop a Universities and Colleges Admissions Service-style clearing house for apprenticeships. We recognise the need to work more closely with businesses, providers and schools in relation to the promotion of apprenticeships—we have no problem with that. However, you have to remember that apprenticeships are an employer-driven programme; they are based around a job offer and are tied to employers' terms and conditions. I am prepared to listen to ideas about how we improve the availability and understanding of apprenticeships—my door is open in that regard. However, the motion itself fails to recognise that we have the apprenticeship matching service, although Eluned Parrott mentioned this in her opening speech.

Mae pwynt 4 o'r cynnig gwreiddiol yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd ati i weithio'n agosach gydag ysgolion ac i ddatblygu system glirio ar gyfer prentisiaethau ar ffurf Gwasanaeth Derbyn y Prifysgolion a'r Colegau. Rydym yn cydnabod yr angen i weithio gyda busnesau, darparwyr ac ysgolion mewn perthynas â hyrwyddo prentisiaethau—nid oes gennym broblem â hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cofio mai rhaglen wedi'i llywio gan gyflogwyr yw prentisiaethau; maent yn seiliedig ar gynnig swydd ac yn ddarostyngedig i delerau ac amodau cyflogwyr. Rwy'n barod i wrando ar syniadau am sut rydym yn gwella argaeledd prentisiaethau a'r ddealltwriaeth ohonynt—mae fy nrws ar agor yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynnig ynddo'i hun yn methu â chydnabod y gwasanaeth paru prentisiaethau, er bod Eluned Parrott wedi sôn amdano yn ei haraith agoriadol.

Aled Roberts commented that greater information on that service can be provided. I will certainly look at that point to see that the information is as clear as it can be. Nevertheless, this service, operated by Careers Wales, can offer a one-stop shop, both for employers looking for particular applicants for apprenticeships and the young people who want to see what is available in their occupational and geographical areas.

Dywedodd Aled Roberts y gellir rhoi mwy o wybodaeth am y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Yn sicr, edrychaf ar y pwynt hwnnw er mwyn sicrhau bod y wybodaeth mor glir â phosibl. Serch hynny, gall y gwasanaeth hwn, a weithredir gan Gyrfa Cymru, gynnig siop un stop, i gyflogwyr sy'n chwilio am ymgeiswyr penodol ar gyfer prentisiaethau ac i'r bobl ifanc sydd am weld beth sydd ar gael yn eu meysydd galwedigaethol a'u hardaloedd daearyddol.

We can do more, and no-one denies that. However, we invest heavily in the visibility of apprenticeships. That is why our apprenticeship awards are receiving more and more publicity and coverage, and I am sure that that is something that we would all want to encourage.

Gallwn wneud mwy, ac nid oes neb yn gwadu hynny. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn buddsoddi'n helaeth i sicrhau bod pobl yn ymwybodol o brentisiaethau. Dyna pam mae ein gwobrau prentisiaeth yn cael mwy a mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd a sylw, ac rwy'n siŵr bod hynny'n rhywbeth y byddai pob un ohonom yn awyddus i'w annog.

I now turn to the amendment tabled by Plaid Cymru. I call upon people, or Members—I beg your pardon; you are people, of course—to support this amendment. [Laughter.] Peter Black mentioned that it is not just about pumping more money in, and I agree with that. Nevertheless, the amendment indicates the clear budget agreement that the Government has with Plaid Cymru and our subsequent announcement on spending plans. I will briefly remind you of what they are: to create an additional 5,650 places, of which 2,650 will be higher level apprenticeships at level 4 and above; an enhanced wage subsidy of £3,905 per year per apprentice for employers taking on young apprentices aged 16 to 24, through the younger recruits programme, which is better, Mark, than the offer in England; and a one-off payment of £500. I will give way.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru. Galwaf ar bobl, neu Aelodau—mae'n ddrwg gennyf; rydych yn bobl, wrth gwrs—i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. [Chwerthin.] Soniodd Peter Black nad mater o fuddsoddi mwy o arian yn unig mohono, a chytunaf â hynny. Serch hynny, noda'r gwelliant y cytundeb cyllidebol clir rhwng y Llywodraeth a Phlaid Cymru a'n cyhoeddiad dilynol ar gynlluniau gwariant. Fe'ch atgoffaf yn gryno o'u cynnwys: creu 5,650 o leoedd ychwanegol, y bydd 2,650 ohonynt yn brentisiaethau lefel uwch ar lefel 4 ac uwch; cymhorthdal cyflog uwch o £3,905 y flwyddyn fesul prentis i gyflogwyr sy'n cynnig lle i brentisiaid ifanc rhwng 16 a 24 oed, drwy'r rhaglen recriwtiaid ifanc, sy'n well, Mark, na'r cynnig yn Lloegr; a thaliad untro o £500. Ildiaf.

Referring to figures in 2007 and 2012, I actually highlighted the number of apprenticeship starts plus those continuing from the previous year, that is, those in the pipeline. So, completions were those who started in previous years. Therefore, the pipeline has gone down between 2007 and 2012, according to the Welsh Government official figures. Therefore, I am intrigued by your attempt to argue that somehow the past is the future and the future is the past.

Gan gyfeirio at ffigurau yn 2007 a 2012, tynnais sylw at nifer y prentisiaethau a ddechreuwyd a'r rheini a barhaodd o'r flwyddyn flaenorol, hynny yw, y rheini a oedd yn rhan o'r system. Felly, y rhai a gwblhawyd oedd y rheini a ddechreuodd mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Felly, mae'r nifer yn y system wedi lleihau rhwng 2007 a 2012, yn ôl ffigurau swyddogol Llywodraeth Cymru. Felly, rwy'n rhyfeddu at eich ymgais i ddadlau rywsut mai'r gorffennol yw'r dyfodol a'r dyfodol yw'r gorffennol.

No; you are quite wrong. That point was made at the very beginning of my speech; I thought that you had an intervention on what I just said. Our figures are not challenged. We are well ahead of all other parts of the UK in terms of completion, and that is because we have strengthened the specification for apprenticeships and have a very good relationship with employers.

Na; rydych yn gwbl anghywir. Gwnaed y pwynt hwnnw ar ddechrau fy araith; roeddwn yn meddwl ichi gael ymyrryd ar yr hyn yr wyf newydd ei ddweud. Ni ellir herio ein ffigurau. Rydym ymhell ar y blaen o gymharu â phob rhan arall o'r DU o ran cyfraddau cwblhau, gan ein bod wedi atgyfnerthu'r fanyleb ar gyfer prentisiaethau a bod gennym gydberthynas dda iawn â chyflogwyr.

Only 12% of employers are engaging with us in terms of apprenticeships in Wales. We are determined to increase that number. By the way, the figure in England in 8%. Therefore, as part of the agreement with Plaid Cymru, we are providing a one-off payment of £500 for small businesses and microbusinesses to cover the time and cost that they tell us were a barrier to recruiting apprentices. That has been welcomed by the Federation of Small Businesses. Also, it is part of the agreement to support those who wish to complete their vocational training through the medium of Welsh. We will be working harder to create more Welsh-medium apprenticeship places. We also have a commitment to engage more people in apprenticeships within the science, technology, engineering and mathematics sectors. That includes breaking down the issue of gender barriers. That agreement will ensure that apprenticeships continue to play an integral role within our local economies, helping us to increase the skill set of the workforce and to tackle youth employment.

Dim ond 12% o gyflogwyr sy'n ymgysylltu â ni o ran prentisiaethau yng Nghymru. Rydym yn benderfynol o gynyddu'r nifer hwnnw. Gyda llaw, 8% yw'r ffigur yn Lloegr. Felly, fel rhan o'r cytundeb â Phlaid Cymru, rydym yn darparu taliad untro o £500 i fusnesau bach a microfusnesau i dalu am yr amser a'r gost y maent yn dweud wrthym sy'n eu hatal rhag recriwtio prentisiaid. Croesawyd hynny gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach. Hefyd, fel rhan o'r cytundeb, caiff y rhai sy'n awyddus i gwblhau eu hyfforddiant galwedigaethol drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gymorth i wneud hynny. Byddwn yn gweithio'n galetach i greu mwy o leoedd o ran prentisiaethau cyfrwng Cymraeg. Rydym hefyd wedi ymrwymo i ddenu mwy o bobl i brentisiaethau o fewn y sectorau gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianneg a mathemateg. Mae hynny'n cynnwys chwalu'r rhwystrau o ran rhyw. Bydd y cytundeb hwnnw yn sicrhau bod prentisiaethau yn parhau i chwarae rhan annatod yn ein heconomïau lleol, gan ein helpu i gynyddu set sgiliau'r gweithlu ac i fynd i'r afael â lefelau cyflogaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc.

In relation to the amendments proposed by William Graham, we would urge support for them, but we agree that we need to broaden the base of traditional apprenticeships, and that is why we have committed to the development of higher level apprenticeships across Wales. That will change the way in which employers can recruit future technicians, managers and leaders. With regard to the proposal to introduce a new point at the end of the motion, we are working within a network of apprenticeship providers to ensure that apprentices are placed into sustained employment opportunities.

Mewn perthynas â'r gwelliannau a gynigiwyd gan William Graham, byddem yn annog cefnogaeth iddynt, ond cytunwn fod angen inni ehangu sail prentisiaethau traddodiadol, a dyna pam rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prentisiaethau lefel uwch ledled Cymru. Bydd hynny'n newid y ffordd y gall cyflogwyr recriwtio technegwyr, rheolwyr ac arweinwyr yn y dyfodol. O ran y cynnig i gyflwyno pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig, rydym yn gweithio fel rhan o rwydwaith o ddarparwyr prentisiaethau i sicrhau y caiff prentisiaid gyfleoedd i gael swydd barhaus.

All apprentices in Wales are on employed status. You will recall the formal debate we had yesterday on those who find themselves made redundant or who are self-employed, but the overwhelming majority will be on our standard conditions, and we will expect and hope that they progress into sustained employment upon completion of their apprenticeships. We are working hard to make sure that that is a reality for as big a number as we can.

Mae gan bob prentis yng Nghymru statws cyflogedig. Fe gofiwch y ddadl ffurfiol a gawsom ddoe ar y rhai sy'n colli eu swyddi neu sy'n hunangyflogedig, ond bydd y mwyafrif llethol yn ddarostyngedig i'n hamodau safonol, a byddwn yn disgwyl ac yn gobeithio y byddant yn symud i swyddi parhaol ar ôl cwblhau eu prentisiaethau. Rydym yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau mai dyna sy'n digwydd i gynifer â phosibl.

17:50 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have been generous with time, Deputy Minister.

Rwyf wedi bod yn hael gyda'r amser, Ddirprwy Weinidog.

17:50 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Employment law contracts and regulations can be a rather technical issue. Where possible, we will refer and signpost individuals to specialist groups, such as Citizens Advice on such matters, when there are issues of work.

Gall contractau a rheoliadau cyfreithiau cyflogaeth fod yn fater technegol iawn. Lle y bo'n bosibl, byddwn yn cyfeirio unigolion at grwpiau arbenigol, fel Cyngor ar Bopeth ar faterion o'r fath, pan fo problemau o ran gwaith.

I thank Members for their contributions today. This is a subject that always inspires a very active response, and rightly so, because this is, after all, about the opportunities we offer our children and how that will shape our economy in the future, and, certainly, there is no subject that is closer to my heart. I will respond to some of the individual points raised. Simon Thomas was questioning the statistics I was using. The statistics came from StatsWales report number 024078 from the Welsh Government, so I think that they are reasonably credible, Simon.

Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau heddiw. Mae'r pwnc hwn bob amser yn ennyn ymateb brwdfrydig iawn, a hynny'n briodol, gan ei fod a wnelo, wedi'r cyfan, â'r cyfleoedd a gynigiwn i'n plant a sut y bydd hynny'n llywio ein heconomi yn y dyfodol, ac, yn sicr, nid oes unrhyw bwnc sy'n agosach at fy nghalon. Ymatebaf i rai o'r pwyntiau unigol a godwyd. Roedd Simon Thomas yn amau'r ystadegau a ddefnyddiwyd gennyf. Daeth yr ystadegau o adroddiad rhif 024078 StatsCymru gan Lywodraeth Cymru, felly credaf eu bod yn weddol gredadwy, Simon.

I would say that, of course, funding is important, but it does not drive demand unless you tell someone about it, and a press release to the BBC News website is not going to reach the target audience of young people still in school in the way that some of the measures that we are suggesting will. People do not actively seek out what they do not know exists, and if that is 93% of the cohort, then you have to tackle that before you can tackle some of the other issues.

Credaf, wrth gwrs, fod arian yn bwysig, ond nid yw'n ysgogi'r galw oni chaiff pobl eu hysbysu amdano, ac nid yw datganiad i'r wasg i wefan newyddion y BBC yn mynd i gyrraedd y gynulleidfa darged, sef pobl ifanc sydd yn yr ysgol o hyd, yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaiff rhai o'r mesurau a awgrymir gennym. Nid yw pobl yn chwilio am bethau nad ydynt yn gwybod eu bod yn bodoli, ac os yw hynny'n berthnasol i 93% o'r garfan, yna rhaid mynd i'r afael â hynny cyn y gellir mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion eraill.

17:51 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Putting the politics aside, there is a lot of common ground between us; I welcome that and hope that we can build on it in the future.

Gan roi'r wleidyddiaeth i'r naill ochr, mae llawer o dir cyffredin rhyngom; croesawaf hynny a gobeithio y gallwn adeiladu arno yn y dyfodol.

Janet Finch-Saunders underlined the scale of the problem with regard to youth unemployment, and recognised how important it is to offer a much greater level of support to microbusinesses wanting to employ apprentices in the future. It would be very interesting to have a debate to look at the supply side of this equation, and I would really like to come back to that.

Tanlinellodd Janet Finch-Saunders faint y broblem o ran diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc, gan gydnabod pwysigrwydd cynnig llawer mwy o gymorth i ficrofusnesau sy'n awyddus i gyflogi prentisiaid yn y dyfodol. Byddai'n ddiddorol iawn cynnal dadl i ystyried yr ochr gyflenwi, ac rwy'n awyddus iawn i ddychwelyd at hynny.

Peter Black discussed why reactive information provision is ineffective in effecting culture change. He also outlined what might be achieved by developing a widening access and ambassador programme to go into schools to talk to young people about the opportunities that might be available to them—a proactive response to the challenges that we face.

Trafododd Peter Black pam nad yw darparu gwybodaeth adweithiol yn effeithiol o ran rhoi newid diwylliant ar waith. Amlinellodd hefyd yr hyn y gellid ei gyflawni drwy ddatblygu rhaglen ehangu mynediad a cenhadon i ymweld ag ysgolion i siarad â phobl ifanc am y cyfleoedd a allai fod ar gael iddynt—ymateb rhagweithiol i'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu.

17:52

Cyfnod Pleidleisio — Voting Time

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Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad Biography]

We will vote first on the Welsh Conservatives' debate. Before we do this, I have been informed by Kirsty Williams that she wishes to withdraw amendment 2. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. The amendment is therefore withdrawn, in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.27.

Byddwn yn pleidleisio yn gyntaf ar ddadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Cyn inni wneud hyn, cefais wybod gan Kirsty Williams ei bod yn dymuno tynnu gwelliant 2 yn ôl. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Felly, caiff y gwelliant ei dynnu'n ôl, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.27.

Tynnwyd gwelliant 2 yn ôl drwy ganiatâd y Cynulliad.

Amendment 2 withdrawn by leave of the Assembly.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5264.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5264.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 5, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 49, Against 5, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 9, Yn erbyn 45, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 9, Against 45, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5263.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 45, Yn erbyn 9, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 45, Against 9, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5263.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 49, Yn erbyn 5, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 49, Against 5, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 26, Yn erbyn 28, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 26, Against 28, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 4 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 17, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 17, Against 37, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 5 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 5 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 42, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 12, Against 42, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 6 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 6 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 17, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 17, Against 37, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 7 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 7 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 42, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 12, Against 42, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 8 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 8 to motion NDM5263.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 17, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 17, Against 37, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 9 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 9 to motion NDM5263.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 45, Yn erbyn 9, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 45, Against 9, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 10 i gynnig NDM5263.

Result of the vote on amendment 10 to motion NDM5263.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 33, Yn erbyn 21, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 33, Against 21, Abstain 0.

Cafodd gwelliannau 11 a 12 i gynnig NDM5263 eu dad-ddethol.

Amendments 11 and 12 to motion NDM5263 were deselected.

Cynnig NDM5263 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5263 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn ailddatgan ei gefnogaeth i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig.

1. Reiterates its support for integrated public transport.

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflawni'r ymrwymiadau yn y Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol, i gefnogi gweithredu cynlluniau trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol ledled y wlad, ac i sicrhau cysylltiadau effeithiol â meysydd datblygu economaidd eraill, gan gynnwys Ardaloedd Menter a Dinas-ranbarthau, gan gydnabod y pwysau sydd ar y gyllideb sydd ar gael.

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to deliver the commitments in the National Transport Plan, support the implementation of regional transport plans across the nation, and ensure that there is effective linkage with other areas of economic development, including Enterprise Zones and City Regions, whilst recognising the pressure on the budget available.

3. Yn cefnogi datblygu systemau trafnidiaeth integredig ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys 'system Metro' i dde-ddwyrain Cymru.

3. Supports the development of integrated transport systems across Wales, including a 'Metro system' for south-east Wales.

4. Yn croesawu camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar Faes Awyr Caerdydd, ac yn galw am ddatblygu a chyhoeddi strategaeth hedfan i Gymru.

4. Welcomes Welsh Government action on Cardiff Airport, and calls for an aviation strategy for Wales to be developed and published.

5. Yn gresynu wrth y penderfyniad i ddirwyn i ben y llwybr bws X91 sy'n gwasanaethu Maes Awyr Caerdydd ar ddydd Sul, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno llwybr uniongyrchol o ansawdd uchel rhwng canol dinas Caerdydd a Maes Awyr Caerdydd.

5. Regrets the decision to end the X91 bus route serving Cardiff Airport on a Sunday and calls on the Welsh Government to introduce a direct high quality route between Cardiff city centre and Cardiff Airport.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM2563 fel y'i diwygiwyd :

Result of the vote on motion NDM2563 as amended:

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 48, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 5.

Amendment agreed: For 48, Against 0, Abstain 5.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5265.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5265.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 5, Yn erbyn 49, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 5, Against 49, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i NDM5265

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to NDM5265

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 38, Yn erbyn 16, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 38, Against 16, Abstain 0.

Cafodd gwelliant 2 ei ddad-ddethol.

Amendment 2 deselected.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i NDM5265.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to NDM5265.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 54, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 54, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5265 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5265 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn cydnabod y manteision y mae prentisiaethau yn eu cynnig i gyflogwyr drwy ddarparu gweithlu ymrwymedig, effeithlon, medrus a llawn cymhelliant ac yn nodi bod yr unigolyn cyffredin sy'n cwblhau prentisiaeth yn cynyddu cynhyrchiant busnes £214 yr wythnos.

1. Recognises the benefits that apprenticeships offer to employers through the provision of a committed, efficient, skilled and motivated workforce and notes that the average person completing an apprenticeship increases business productivity by £214 per week.

2. Yn cydnabod y manteision y mae prentisiaethau yn eu cynnig i bobl ifanc ddatblygu eu sgiliau, ennill cymwysterau cydnabyddedig, ennill cyflog uwch a sicrhau cyfleoedd swyddi mwy sefydlog, oherwydd bod llawer o gyflogwyr yn dibynnu ar brentisiaethau i ddarparu'r gweithwyr medrus sydd eu hangen arnynt ar gyfer y dyfodol.

2. Recognises the benefits that apprenticeships offer for young people to develop their skills, gain recognised qualifications, earn a higher salary and secure more stable job opportunities, as many employers rely on apprenticeships to provide the skilled workers they need for the future.

3. Yn croesawu'r cytundeb rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Phlaid Cymru i fuddsoddi £40 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol tuag at brentisiaethau dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf, gan greu tua 5,650 o gyfleoedd prentisiaeth ychwanegol a 2,650 o gyfleoedd prentisiaethau lefel uwch, gan gynnwys ehangu'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer prentisiaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

3. Welcomes the agreement between the Welsh Government and Plaid Cymru to invest an extra £40 million of additional funding towards apprenticeships over the next two years, creating approximately 5,650 additional apprenticeship opportunities and 2,650 opportunities for higher level apprenticeships and including expansion of Welsh language apprenticeship provision.

4. Yn cydnabod y gall fod angen cymorth ar brentisiaid ifanc ar ddiwedd eu hyfforddiant i barhau mewn gwaith, yn ogystal ag i ddeall rheoliadau a chontractau cyflogaeth.

4. Recognises that young apprentices may need support at the end of their training to stay in employment, as well as navigating employment contracts and regulations.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5265 fel y'i diwygiwyd.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5265 as amended.

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5265 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 37, Yn erbyn 12, Ymatal 5.

Motion NDM5265 as amended agreed: For 37, Against 12, Abstain 5.

18:00

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Would those Members who are leaving please do so quietly and quickly?

A wnaiff yr Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael wneud hynny yn dawel ac yn gyflym?

18:01

Dadl Fer: GIG sy'n Addas i Bawb—Tuag at Ddewis Arall yn Lle Canoli

Short Debate: An NHS Fit for All—Towards an Alternative to Centralisation

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

It will come as no surprise to Members in the Chamber that I have selected the health service for the topic of my short debate this afternoon. All of us in the Senedd have a direct interest in the long-term future of our health service and should be discussing what that future looks like as much as we possibly can. I am hopeful that the Minister will respond positively and constructively to our continuing discussion on the direction that our health service in Wales should take. I have been particularly disappointed by the poverty of ideas around this topic and the chronic short-termism, and I very much hope that that will change.

Ni fydd yn syndod i Aelodau yn y Siambr glywed fy mod wedi dewis y gwasanaeth iechyd fel pwnc fy nadl fer y prynhawn yma. Mae gan bob un ohonom yn y Senedd ddiddordeb uniongyrchol yn nyfodol tymor hir ein gwasanaeth iechyd a dylem fod yn trafod y dyfodol cymaint ag y gallwn. Rwy'n obeithiol y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol ac yn adeiladol i'n trafodaeth barhaus ar y cyfeiriad y dylai ein gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru fynd iddo. Mae'r prinder syniadau ynglŷn â'r pwnc hwn a natur fyrdymor eithriadol hyn wedi fy siomi'n fawr, a gobeithiaf yn fawr iawn y bydd hynny'n newid.

I want to begin by continuing from where we left this discussion last week. Last week, the Minister highlighted what he called incontrovertible facts. It is true to say that we face a major recruitment problem throughout the United Kingdom. This is inevitable given that, according to World Health Organization figures, the UK has one of the lowest numbers of physicians per head in the European Union. Our extrapolation of these figures shows that Wales has not been keeping up with other parts of the UK. While Wales has increased our medical workforce along with other parts of the UK, the rate of growth has been slower than in Scotland. Scotland has enjoyed a 53.5% increase in the number of consultants over the past decade. Most of this has been in recent years under an SNP Government. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that we have been looking to learn what has been done differently in other countries when developing our own health policies in Plaid Cymru, including our ideas on workforce planning that we outlined here in February.

Rwyf am ddechrau drwy barhau â'r drafodaeth a gawsom yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr wythnos diwethaf, pwysleisiodd y Gweinidog yr hyn a alwodd yn ffeithiau diymwad. Mae'n wir dweud ein bod yn wynebu problem recriwtio fawr ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae hyn yn anochel o gofio bod gan y DU, yn ôl ffigurau Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, un o'r niferoedd isaf o feddygon y pen yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae ein hamcangyfrif o'r ffigurau hyn yn dangos nad yw Cymru wedi llwyddo i gystadlu â rhannau eraill o'r DU. Er bod Cymru wedi cynyddu ein gweithlu meddygol, ynghyd â rhannau eraill o'r DU, mae'r gyfradd twf wedi bod yn arafach nag un yr Alban. Mae'r Alban wedi gweld cynnydd o 53.5% yn nifer y meddygon ymgynghorol yn ystod y degawd diwethaf. Digwyddodd y rhan fwyaf o hyn dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf o dan Lywodraeth SNP. Felly, ni ddylai fod yn syndod ein bod wedi ceisio dysgu'r hyn a wnaed yn wahanol mewn gwledydd eraill wrth ddatblygu ein polisïau iechyd ein hunain ym Mhlaid Cymru, yn cynnwys ein syniadau ar gynllunio'r gweithlu a amlinellwyd gennym yma ym mis Chwefror.

The second point is that we need to ensure minimum patient numbers in order to maintain quality. The royal college guidelines on patient treatment numbers apply to trainees and are about ensuring that trainees see enough patients so that they can pass an exam. The guidance is not as strict for those already qualified, who need to demonstrate their continual professional development. There is no intrinsic reason why units seeing fewer patients should be of inferior quality. After all, it is not as if staff in accident and emergency departments are sitting around twiddling their thumbs, is it? As Professor Marcus Longley notes in his document 'The Case for Change',

Yr ail bwynt yw bod angen inni sicrhau nifer ofynnol o gleifion er mwyn cynnal ansawdd. Mae canllawiau'r coleg brenhinol ar niferoedd cleifion sy'n cael triniaeth yn gymwys i hyfforddeion ac maent yn ymwneud â sicrhau bod hyfforddeion yn gweld digon o gleifion fel y gallant lwyddo mewn arholiad. Nid yw'r canllawiau mor llym ag y maent ar gyfer y rheiny sydd eisoes wedi cymhwyso, y mae angen iddynt ddangos eu datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Nid oes unrhyw reswm cynhenid pam y dylai unedau sy'n gweld llai o gleifion fod o ansawdd israddol. Wedi'r cyfan, nid yw staff mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn eistedd o gwmpas yn troi eu bodiau. Fel y mae'r Athro Marcus Longley yn nodi yn ei ddogfen 'Yr Achos dros Newid',

'Services that meet clinical standards and consistently follow recommended pathways make the most difference, whatever the size of the unit.'

Gwasanaethau sy'n bodloni safonau clinigol ac sy'n dilyn llwybrau a argymhellir yn gyson sy'n gwneud y gwahaniaeth mwyaf, beth bynnag yw maint yr uned.

Professor Longley also notes that smaller units often show better compliance than larger units.

Noda'r Athro Longley hefyd fod unedau llai yn aml yn dangos gwell cydymffurfiaeth nag unedau mwy o faint.

I do not want to waste too much time on that. Instead, I want the Chamber to consider a different set of incontrovertible facts. First, Wales has a consistently poor ambulance service and has had over a long period of time. There is a proven relationship between distance and outcome, as demonstrated by the University of Sheffield study back in 2007. Requiring patients to travel significant distances clearly poses an increased risk in emergency situations, especially with a poor-performing ambulance service. Secondly, the projected demand on our NHS will only grow due to predicted demographic changes. Thirdly, our existing accident and emergency capability is already overstretched. As Andy Burnham, the shadow Minister for health in Westminster argued last week,

Nid wyf am wastraffu gormod o amser ar hynny. Yn hytrach, rwyf am i'r Siambr ystyried set wahanol o ffeithiau diymwad. Yn gyntaf, mae gan Gymru wasanaeth ambiwlans sy'n gyson wael ac mae wedi bod felly dros gyfnod hir o amser. Mae cydberthynas bendant rhwng pellter a chanlyniad, fel y dangosodd astudiaeth gan Brifysgol Sheffield yn 2007. Mae ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gleifion deithio pellteroedd hir yn amlwg yn peri mwy o risg mewn sefyllfaoedd o argyfwng, yn enwedig gyda gwasanaeth ambiwlans sy'n perfformio'n wael. Yn ail, ni fydd y galwadau a ragwelir ar ein GIG ond yn tyfu o ganlyniad i newidiadau demograffig a ragwelir. Yn drydydd, mae ein hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys presennol eisoes dan bwysau aruthrol. Fel y dadleuodd Andy Burnham, Gweinidog iechyd yr wrthblaid yn San Steffan yr wythnos diwethaf,

'we cannot accept the pushing through of proposals that have not taken enough account of the latest evidence, and cannot show that extra pressure can be safely absorbed by neighbouring units. That is important, because the public will rightly ask this simple question: how can it make sense to close A and Es in the middle of an A and E crisis?'

ni allwn dderbyn y ffaith bod cynigion yn cael eu derbyn nad ydynt wedi ystyried y dystiolaeth ddiweddaraf yn ddigonol, ac ni allwn ddangos y gall unedau cyfagos ymdopi'n ddiogel â'r pwysau ychwanegol. Mae hynny'n bwysig, oherwydd bydd y cyhoedd yn gofyn y cwestiwn syml hwn, a hynny'n briodol: sut y gall cau adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ynghanol argyfwng o ran adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys wneud synnwyr?

What if I play devil's advocate here for a second? Let us assume that all of the evidence on distance to hospitals in emergencies does not matter at all. Under that assumption, the current set of proposals on the table still does not make sense. Why? They only seek to reduce the number of district general hospitals offering consultant-led A&E and maternity provision from 13 to 11. Here is a question for the Minister directly: how will reducing from 13 to 11 address the very real problems that we have, which are around an overstretched workforce? How will 13 to 11 address the growing demand on health services? How will 13 to 11 address the problems that a restricted budget will continue to bring for another decade? This reconfiguration exercise is a fudge, which will postpone the alleged collapse of our health service by a few years at best. I suspect that you know that, Minister.

Gadewch imi roi'r dadleuon yn erbyn hyn am eiliad? Gadewch inni dybio nad yw'r holl dystiolaeth am deithio pellter mawr i ysbytai mewn argyfwng yn bwysig o gwbl. O dan y dybiaeth honno, nid yw'r set gyfredol o gynigion sydd ger ein bron yn gwneud synnwyr o hyd. Pam? Yr unig beth y maent yn ceisio ei wneud yw lleihau nifer yr ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth sy'n cynnig adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a darpariaeth mamolaeth o 13 i 11. Dyma gwestiwn i'r Gweinidog yn uniongyrchol: sut y bydd lleihau'r nifer o 13 i 11 yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau go iawn sydd gennym, sy'n ymwneud â gweithlu dan bwysau aruthrol? Sut y bydd lleihau'r nifer o 13 i 11 yn mynd i'r afael â'r galwadau cynyddol ar y gwasanaethau iechyd? Sut y bydd lleihau'r nifer o 13 i 11 yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau y bydd cyllideb gyfyngedig yn parhau i'w creu am ddegawd arall? Mae'r ymarfer ad-drefnu hwn yn ymgais i osgoi datrys y broblem, a fydd yn gohirio chwalfa honedig ein gwasanaeth iechyd o ychydig o flynyddoedd ar y gorau. Tybiaf eich bod yn gwybod hynny, Weinidog.

The answer here, of course, is this: having reviewed the evidence, LHBs have had no choice but to aim to maintain the widest possible cover of these services because distance does matter and people who live too far away from an A&E are placed at increased risk. Health boards were perfectly clear that the risks to people in south Powys were too great to make removing A&E from Prince Charles Hospital their preferred option. Elsewhere in Wales, the preferred options of Hywel Dda Local Health Board and Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board see three sites retained in those areas, provided that they can maintain staffing levels, of course.

Yr ateb yma, wrth gwrs, yw hyn: ar ôl adolygu'r dystiolaeth, ni fu gan y BILlau unrhyw ddewis ond sicrhau'r nifer fwyaf o staff ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn gan fod pellter yn bwysig a bod pobl sy'n byw yn rhy bell i ffwrdd oddi wrth adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn wynebu mwy o risg. Nododd y byrddau iechyd yn glir na allent ddewis symud yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys o Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl fel yr opsiwn a ffefrir gan fod hyn yn creu gormod o risgiau i bobl yn ne Powys. Mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru, opsiynau a ffefrir Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yw cadw tri safle yn yr ardaloedd hynny, ar yr amod y gallant gynnal lefelau staffio, wrth gwrs.

Let us think, instead, a bit more creatively about how we will address the twenty-first century challenges of the national health service. It goes without saying that we should be creating a full-scale national health and social care service; therefore, I will not dwell on that point. However, in terms of the district general hospital of the future, the key issues will be accessibility and adaptability.

Gadewch inni feddwl, yn lle hynny, ychydig yn fwy creadigol am y modd y byddwn yn mynd i'r afael â heriau unfed ganrif ar hugain y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Afraid dweud y dylem fod yn creu gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a gofal cymdeithasol ar raddfa fawr; felly nid wyf am ymhelaethu ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, o ran ysbyty cyfffredinol dosbarth y dyfodol, y materion allweddol fydd hygyrchedd ac addasrwydd.

There is a firm called Durrow Consulting that has carried out work for health systems in many countries throughout the world, some of which may even have a lower physician to population ratio than Wales. In response to its ever-increasing frustration at the lack of creativity that health trusts and health boards have displayed in addressing their problems, and its frustration about the obsession with centralising services every few years as an answer to everything, it has produced this booklet. It is entitled 'Hypermodern local acute hospital', and it is a proposal that looks at best practice in advanced healthcare systems in countries like Norway, Germany and Denmark—countries that we should aspire to be like. It links modern building design with high environmental standards and green spaces with the modern medical technologies that will become available in the future. The hypermodern local acute hospital is designed to be at the heart of communities, playing an important role in town-centre regeneration, among other things, and offering a range of health and social care services to the local population that crucially include accident and emergency.

Mae cwmni o'r enw Durrow Consulting wedi bod yn gwneud gwaith ar gyfer systemau iechyd mewn nifer o wledydd ledled y byd, y mae gan rai ohonynt efallai gymhareb meddygon i boblogaeth is na Chymru. Mewn ymateb i'w rwystredigaeth fythol gynyddol ynglŷn â'r diffyg creadigrwydd y mae ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a byrddau iechyd wedi ei arddangos wrth fynd i'r afael â'u problemau, a'i rwystredigaeth ynglŷn â'r obsesiwn â chanoli gwasanaethau bob ychydig o flynyddoedd fel ateb i bopeth, mae wedi cynhyrchu'r llyfryn hwn. Mae'n dwyn y teitl 'Hypermodern local acute hospital', ac mae'n gynnig sy'n edrych ar arfer gorau mewn systemau gofal iechyd uwch mewn gwledydd fel Norwy, yr Almaen a Denmarc—gwledydd y dylem anelu at fod yn debyg iddynt. Mae'n cysylltu dylunio adeiladau modern â safonau amgylcheddol uchel a mannau gwyrdd â'r technolegau meddygol modern a fydd ar gael yn y dyfodol. Mae'r ysbyty acíwt lleol hyperfodern wedi'i gynllunio i fod wrth wraidd cymunedau, yn chwarae rôl bwysig o ran adfywio canol tref, ymysg pethau eraill, ac yn cynnig amrywiaeth o wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i'r boblogaeth leol sy'n cynnwys adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, ac mae hynny'n hollbwysig.

I will not commit a future Plaid Cymru Government here this afternoon to building lots of these hospitals. We do not yet know, at this stage, what further damage George Osborne intends to do to the UK economy, and we must ensure that all Plaid Cymru proposals can be delivered. However, I will use it as an example of what can be done if we are prepared to think a bit more creatively about long-term solutions, rather than choosing a planned collapse of the health service that pits community against community, then patting ourselves on the back for at least choosing to plan for this.

Nid wyf am ymrwymo darpar Lywodraeth Plaid Cymru y prynhawn yma i adeiladu llawer o'r ysbytai hyn. Ni wyddom eto, ar hyn o bryd, pa ddifrod pellach y mae George Osborne yn bwriadu ei wneud i economi'r DU, a rhaid inni sicrhau y gellir cyflawni holl gynigion Plaid Cymru. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ei ddefnyddio fel enghraifft o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud os ydym yn barod i feddwl ychydig yn fwy creadigol am atebion tymor hir, yn hytrach na dewis chwalfa arfaethedig y gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n gosod cymuned yn erbyn cymuned, a chanmol ein hunain wedyn am ddewis cynllunio ar gyfer hyn o leiaf.

Finally, I want to highlight the irony of the health consultants who emphasise modern building designs as being crucial to the delivery of a quality health service. The most modern hospital in the south Wales area is the district general hospital capable of adapting to new technologies and changes, and that hospital is, of course, the Royal Glamorgan Hospital in Llantrisant. Yes, it is my local hospital, and it is of course the one under most threat from this ill-advised, clichéd and fudged job that goes under the guise of NHS reconfiguration. However, proposing to take services from this adaptable, modern hospital demonstrates the short-term thinking that has become prevalent in the health service, whether it comes to service planning, workforce planning or ensuring that we have the capacity to deal with an ageing population.

Yn olaf, rwyf am dynnu sylw at eironi'r ymgynghorwyr iechyd sy'n pwysleisio bod dyluniadau adeiladau modern yn hanfodol i ddarparu gwasanaeth iechyd o ansawdd. Yr ysbyty mwyaf modern yn ardal y de yw'r ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth sy'n gallu addasu i dechnolegau newydd a newidiadau, a'r ysbyty hwnnw, wrth gwrs, yw Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn Llantrisant. Ie, fy ysbyty lleol i ydyw, a hwn, wrth gwrs, yw'r un sy'n wynebu'r bygythiad mwyaf yn sgil y gwaith annoeth, ystrydebol a charbol sy'n gweithredu dan gochl ad-drefnu'r GIG. Fodd bynnag, mae cynnig dileu gwasanaethau o'r ysbyty modern, hyblyg hwn yn dangos y meddylfryd tymor byr sydd wedi dod yn amlwg yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, boed yn gynllunio gwasanaethau, cynllunio'r gweithlu neu sicrhau bod gennym y capasiti i ddelio â phoblogaeth sy'n heneiddio.

Of course, I do not expect major change from this debate, but I do hope that, privately, you might pause to consider whether the actual plans on the table are wise and whether they address the long-term challenges that we face. In the 1960s, a similar debate was held on which railways should be closed, no doubt with many politicians agreeing with the concept until the Beeching report applied to their own area. The Beeching closures are now regarded as being among the most short-sighted and ill-advised policies of the twentieth century. How can we be confident that what we currently have will not be seen in a similar light 20 years from now?

Wrth gwrs, nid wyf yn disgwyl i newid mawr ddeillio o'r ddadl hon, ond rwy'n gobeithio, yn breifat, y gwnewch oedi efallai i ystyried a yw'r cynlluniau gwirioneddol sydd ger ein bron yn ddoeth ac a ydynt yn mynd i'r afael â'r heriau tymor hir a wynebwn. Yn y 1960au, cynhaliwyd dadl debyg ar ba reilffyrdd a ddylai gau, ac yn ddi-au roedd llawer o wleidyddion yn cytuno â'r cysyniad nes i adroddiad Beeching gymhwyso hyn at eu hardal eu hunain. Ystyrir achosion Beeching o gau rheilffyrdd bellach yn un o bolisïau mwyaf anystyriol ac annoeth yr ugeinfed ganrif. Sut y gallwn fod yn hyderus na chaiff yr hyn sydd gennym yn awr ei ystyried yn yr un modd ymhen ugain mlynedd?

18:11 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that the Member has indicated that she is prepared to allow Mick Antoniw to contribute to the debate.

Credaf fod yr Aelod wedi dangos ei bod yn barod i ganiatáu i Mick Antoniw gyfrannu at y ddadl.

18:12 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I value the debate, because I think that there are comments and ideas that have been brought forward that are valid. I am not sure about the Beeching analogy, because there was not a shortage of train drivers when the issue of the railway lines arose. However, I think that what we have to do is to look at the whole picture and, in particular, the evidence that we have. Now, there is a consultation process under way that affects the Royal Glamorgan, and that is fundamentally important, as some of the issues raised with regard to access are indeed valid. However, what has been made very clear to me by every royal college and every senior consultant, and in evidence to the health committee in respect of the deanery and so on, is that reconfiguration is essential. I have not seen any substantive evidence that goes against the need for change. The key is how that change should take place. Of course, the valid point that you raise, Leanne, is that the reconfiguration proposals will require an increase in the number of consultants, and there is an issue with making reconfiguration sufficiently attractive in order to attract the additional consultants that will be required.

Gwerthfawrogaf y ddadl, oherwydd credaf fod y sylwadau a'r syniadau a gyflwynwyd yn ddilys. Nid wyf yn siŵr am y gyfatebiaeth â Beeching, am nad oedd prinder gyrwyr trenau pan gododd mater y rheilffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, credaf mai'r hyn sy'n rhaid inni ei wneud yw edrych ar y darlun cyfan ac, yn enwedig, y dystiolaeth sydd gennym. Bellach, mae proses ymgynghori ar waith sy'n effeithio ar Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, ac mae hynny'n hanfodol bwysig, gan fod rhai o'r materion a godwyd o ran mynediad yn wir yn ddilys. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn a bwysleisiwyd imi gan bob coleg brenhinol a phob uwch feddyg ymgynghorol, ac mewn tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor iechyd mewn perthynas â'r ddeoniaeth ac yn y blaen, yw bod ad-drefnu yn hanfodol. Nid wyf wedi gweld unrhyw dystiolaeth o sylwedd sy'n groes i'r angen am newid. Yr hyn sy'n allweddol yw sut y dylai'r newid hwnnw ddigwydd. Wrth gwrs, y pwynt dilys a godwch, Leanne, yw y bydd angen i'r cynigion ad-drefnu sicrhau cynnydd yn nifer y meddygon ymgynghorol, ac mae problem yn codi o ran sicrhau bod yr ad-drefnu yn ddigon atyniadol i ddenu'r meddygon ymgynghorol ychwanegol y bydd eu hangen.

18:13 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Leanne Wood very much for bringing forward this vital debate. These matters also exercise the minds of many residents in Mid and West Wales, particularly in southern Powys. In every single one of the south Wales programme options, A&E, maternity, neonatal and children's services are expected to be delivered at a new hospital in Cwmbran—the much vaunted SCCC. We have been promised a hospital, as my party leader highlighted earlier in the week, since 2006. In 2008, the Minister for health at that time said that building would start in the following year, and that the hospital would be fully operational by this year. We were told that the decision must be delayed because of the consultation process. Considering that the SCCC is so crucial to all options in this current consultation, is it not for that very reason that the decision should be taken sooner rather than later?

Diolch yn fawr i Leanne Wood am gyflwyno'r ddadl hollbwysig hon. Mae'r materion hyn hefyd yn peri pryder i lawer o drigolion yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, yn enwedig yn ne Powys. Ym mhob un o opsiynau rhaglen y de, disgwylir i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gwasanaethau mamolaeth, newyddenedigol a gwasanaethau plant gael eu darparu mewn ysbyty newydd yng Nghwmbrân—y Ganolfan Gofal Critigol Arbenigol y bu cymaint o sôn amdani. Addawyd ysbyty inni, fel y soniodd arweinydd fy mhlaid yn gynharach yn yr wythnos, ers 2006. Yn 2008, dywedodd y Gweinidog iechyd ar y pryd y byddai'r gwaith adeiladu yn dechrau'r flwyddyn ganlynol, ac y byddai'r ysbyty yn gwbl weithredol erbyn eleni. Dywedwyd wrthym fod yn rhaid i'r penderfyniad gael ei ohirio oherwydd y broses ymgynghori. O gofio bod y Ganolfan Gofal Critigol Arbenigol mor hanfodol i bob opsiwn yn yr ymgynghoriad presennol hwn, onid dyna'r union reswm y dylid gwneud y penderfyniad yn gynt?

18:14 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister for Health and Social Services to reply to the debate—Mark Drakeford.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i ymateb i'r ddadl—Mark Drakeford.

18:14 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

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I will do my best to be as constructive as I am able in replying to a debate a great deal of which I am simply not able to be drawn into in its detail. However, I have to begin by challenging the premise that underpins the title of the debate, and what the mover of it called an obsession with centralisation. If there ever were to be a description of health policy since the era of devolution, it would surely be exactly the opposite. The real policy thrust in health, ever since 1999, has been to move as many services as possible back into Wales, from tertiary into secondary care, from secondary into primary care, and to bring services closer to, not move them further away from, people. Far from there being an obsession with centralisation, the whole thrust of policy has been different.

Gwnaf fy ngorau i fod mor adeiladol ag y gallaf wrth ymateb i ddadl na allaf gyfrannu'n fanwl at lawer ohoni. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ddechrau drwy herio'r rhagdybiaeth sy'n sail i deitl y ddadl, a'r hyn a alwyd yn obsesiwn â chanoli gan y cynigydd. Pe bai disgrifiad o bolisi iechyd erioed ers oes datganoli, y gwrthwyneb yn llwyr i hyn fyddai hynny, mae'n siŵr. Bu'r pwyslais gwirioneddol o ran polisi ym maes iechyd, ers 1999, ar symud cymaint o wasanaethau â phosibl yn ôl i Gymru, o ofal trydyddol i ofal eilaidd, o ofal eilaidd i ofal sylfaenol, a dod â gwasanaethau yn nes at bobl, ac nid eu symud ymhellach i ffwrdd oddi wrthynt. Yn hytrach nag obsesiwn â chanoli, mae holl fyrdwn y polisi wedi bod yn wahanol.

Bethan Jenkins a gododd—

Bethan Jenkins rose—

18:15 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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You are allowed to take interventions, Minister.

Mae gennych hawl i dderbyn ymyriadau, Weinidog.

18:15 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am happy to do so.

Rwy'n hapus i wneud hynny.

18:15 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I want to react in good faith as well, but how, therefore, do you explain taking away acute services from Neath Port Talbot? That means that people have to travel further, and that takes away that local service from people in my area.

Rwyf am ymateb mewn ewyllys da hefyd, ond sut rydych, felly, yn esbonio cael gwared ar wasanaethau acíwt o Gastell-nedd Port Talbot? Mae hynny'n golygu bod yn rhaid i bobl deithio ymhellach, ac mae hynny'n tynnu'r gwasanaeth lleol hwnnw oddi wrth bobl yn fy ardal.

18:15 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will explain that in just a moment. The answer to the question exposes the fallacies in the argument put forward by her leader very straightforwardly. However, before I do that, I will just give you a few examples of what has really happened in health services in Wales.

Esboniaf hynny mewn munud. Mae'r ateb i'r cwestiwn yn tynnu sylw yn glir iawn at y camsyniadau yn y ddadl a gyflwynwyd gan ei harweinydd. Fodd bynnag, cyn imi wneud hynny, rhoddaf rai enghreifftiau o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd mewn gwirionedd yn y gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru.

If you were in Wales prior to devolution and needed brachytherapy for the treatment of prostate cancer, you would have had to leave Wales and go to England to obtain it. If you had wanted a PET scan, you would have had to go across the border to obtain it. Both of those services are now available in Wales. Had you needed cardiac pacing services you would have had to go the tertiary level of services; they were available in only two centres in the whole of Wales. Now those services are routinely provided as part of secondary care. Had you needed secondary care for dermatology services, as you would have done in the early days of devolution, you would have had to go to a hospital for that; now those services are widely available.

Os oeddech yng Nghymru cyn datganoli a bod angen bracitherapi arnoch i drin canser y prostad, byddech wedi gorfod gadael Cymru a mynd i Loegr i'w chael. Pe bai angen sgan PET arnoch, byddech wedi gorfod mynd dros y ffin i'w gael. Mae'r ddau wasanaeth hynny bellach ar gael yng Nghymru. Pe bai angen gwasanaethau rheoli'r galon arnoch byddech wedi gorfod mynd i'r lefel drydyddol o wasanaethau; roeddent ond ar gael mewn dwy ganolfan yng Nghymru gyfan. Bellach darperir y gwasanaethau hynny fel mater o drefn fel rhan o ofal eilaidd. Pe bai angen gofal eilaidd ar gyfer gwasanaethau dermatoleg arnoch, fel y byddech wedi gorfod ei wneud yn nyddiau cynnar datganoli, byddech wedi gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty am hynny; bellach mae'r gwasanaethau hynny ar gael yn eang.

18:17 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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It is an interesting history lesson that you are giving us, but you are referring to events that took place more than 15 years ago. Centralisation is taking place now, under the current proposals, and more services will be centralised in the future. Do you accept that point?

Rydych yn rhoi gwers hanes ddiddorol inni, ond rydych yn cyfeirio at ddigwyddiadau 15 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae canoli yn digwydd yn awr, o dan y cynigion presennol, a bydd mwy o wasanaethau'n cael eu canoli yn y dyfodol. A dderbyniwch y pwynt hwnnw?

18:17 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is absolutely not a description of something that happened 15 years ago, and nor is it a history lesson. It is a description of the major thrust of health policy ever since this institution came into being, and that continues to be put into practice now. Had you been here, not 15 years ago, but far closer to today, and needed insulin, you were very likely to have had to go into hospital to start that treatment, but it is now routinely provided in the community. You might have needed dialysis, and you would have routinely had to go to a dialysis unit, but now more and more patients are treated not in units, but in their own homes. Children with congenital heart disease throughout the whole of south and mid Wales had to come to Cardiff to get the treatment they needed; now, not only is that no longer a tertiary service, but it has leapt to being distributed and provided directly in the homes of the children who need it.

Nid disgrifiad o rywbeth a ddigwyddodd 15 mlynedd yn ôl yw hyn o gwbl, ac nid gwers hanes ydyw ychwaith. Mae'n ddisgrifiad o brif bwyslais polisi iechyd ers i'r sefydliad hwn ddod i fodolaeth, ac mae'n parhau i gael ei roi ar waith yn awr. Pe baech wedi bod yma, nid 15 mlynedd yn ôl, ond yn agosach o lawer at heddiw, a bod angen inswlin arnoch, mae'n debygol iawn y byddech wedi gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty i ddechrau'r driniaeth honno, ond fe'i darperir fel mater o drefn bellach yn y gymuned. Pe bai angen dialysis arnoch, byddech wedi mynd fel mater o drefn i uned dialysis, ond bellach mae mwy o mwy o gleifion yn cael eu trin yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Roedd yn rhaid i blant â chlefyd cynhenid y galon ledled y de a'r canolbarth ddod i Gaerdydd i gael y driniaeth angenrheidiol; bellach, nid yw hynny'n wasanaeth trydyddol ac mae hefyd yn cael ei ddosbarthu a'i ddarparu'n uniongyrchol yng nghartrefi'r plant sydd ei angen.

That is the thrust of policy here in Wales. It is the exact opposite of an obsession with centralisation, but, of course, in some cases, centralisation is necessary. It is necessary for the reasons that Bethan Jenkins just mentioned, because, without that centralisation, services collapse in places because they simply cannot be sustained. Where services need to be centralised for those reasons, it is right and proper that they should be, but, even when they are, and even when a specialist part of a service has to be concentrated, then everything that happens before that specialist part of the service—diagnostic services, pre-operative care—needs to happen as close to someone's home as possible. Also, once that slice of specialist service, which you might need to travel for and maybe further than you used to—and you would be glad to travel further, because you would be getting the service that is right for you—is over, then the recuperative services need to take place much closer to home. It is absolutely right and proper that the specialist part of the service should be provided by someone who is capable of providing you not with the best you can get locally, and not with the best you have to put up with near home, but with the best that can possibly be provided for you.

Dyna yw byrdwn y polisi yma yng Nghymru. Y gwrthwyneb llwyr i obsesiwn â chanoli ydyw, ond wrth gwrs, mewn rhai achosion, mae canoli yn angenrheidiol. Mae'n angenrheidiol am y rhesymau y mae Bethan Jenkins newydd eu crybwyll, oherwydd, heb y canoli hwnnw, bydd gwasanaethau'n methu mewn lleoedd am na ellir eu cynnal. Lle mae angen canoli gwasanaethau am y rhesymau hynny, mae'n iawn a phriodol y dylid eu canoli, ond, hyd yn oed pan gânt eu canoli, a hyd yn oed pan fydd rhan arbenigol o'r gwasanaeth yn gorfod cael ei chanoli, yna bydd popeth sy'n digwydd yn union cyn y rhan arbenigol honno o'r gwasanaeth—gwasanaethau diagnostig, gofal cyn llawdriniaeth—yn gorfod digwydd mor agos â phosibl at gartref rhywun. Hefyd, pan fydd yr elfen honno o wasanaeth arbenigol, y gallech fod yn gorfod teithio i'w chyrraedd a theithio ymhellach efallai nag yr oeddech fel arfer yn gorfod gwneud—a byddech yn falch o deithio ymhellach, oherwydd byddech yn cael y gwasanaeth sy'n iawn i chi—yn dod i ben, yna bydd yn rhaid i'r gwasanaethau gwella gael eu darparu yn agosach o lawer at eich cartref. Mae'n iawn a phriodol y dylai'r rhan arbenigol honno o'r gwasanaeth gael ei darparu gan rywun sy'n gallu rhoi, nid y gorau y gallwch ei gael yn lleol, ac nid y gorau y gallwch ei gael yn agos at eich cartref, ond y gwasanaeth gorau posibl y gellir ei ddarparu i chi.

18:20 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the Minister for giving way. Accepting his premise for the moment, which is a widely accepted premise as regards specialist services, would he accept that one of the difficulties in driving forward community support for these services has been, as happened in the Hywel Dda LHB area, that there has been no explanation whatsoever of how those community services would be put in place, the workforce planning or the finance for them. That made it very difficult for people to see what they were getting when they were losing services, as they perceived it, from their local communities.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ildio. A derbyn ei gynsail am y tro, sy'n gynsail a dderbynnir yn gyffredinol o ran gwasanaethau arbenigol, a fyddai'n derbyn mai un o'r anawsterau yn y gorffennol wrth hyrwyddo cymorth cymunedol ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn oedd, fel y digwyddodd yn ardal BILl Hywel Dda, na fu unrhyw esboniad o gwbl o sut y byddai'r gwasanaethau cymunedol hynny yn cael eu rhoi ar waith, cynllunio'r gweithlu na'r cyllid ar eu cyfer. Roedd hynny'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd iawn i bobl weld yr hyn yr oeddent yn ei gael pan oedd gwasanaethau, yn eu barn hwy, yn diflannu o'u cymunedau lleol.

18:20 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is a very fair point. It is a problem that faces health services when they are trying to reform. Often, people are very aware of what they already have. They can see it, they know it, and they visit it, and so on. They are sometimes asked to take what they will get in the future on trust. Sometimes, those things are difficult to explain. Sometimes, they are badly explained too; I accept that. That gets in the way of people understanding the process and being willing to go with it. It is not universally done badly; it has been done well in some parts of Wales. However, I understand the point that he makes. It is very important that those people who are charged with trying to bring about necessary change in the health service try to do it in a way that provides proper explanations to people of how the services they will get in the future will be run and organised.

Mae hynny'n bwynt teg iawn. Mae'n broblem sy'n wynebu gwasanaethau iechyd pan maent yn ceisio diwygio. Yn aml, mae pobl yn ymwybodol iawn o'r hyn sydd ganddynt eisoes. Gallant ei weld, maent yn gyfarwydd ag ef, ac maent yn ymweld ag ef, ac yn y blaen. Weithiau, gofynnir iddynt gymryd yr hyn y byddant yn ei gael yn y dyfodol ar goel. Weithiau, mae'n anodd esbonio'r pethau hynny. Weithiau, cânt eu hesbonio yn wael hefyd; derbyniaf hynny. Mae hynny'n rhwystro pobl rhag deall y broses a bod yn barod i'w derbyn. Ni chaiff y broses ei gwneud yn wael ymhob man; mae wedi cael ei gwneud yn dda mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, deallaf y pwynt a wna. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod y bobl hynny sy'n gyfrifol am geisio sicrhau'r newid angenrheidiol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ceisio ei wneud mewn ffordd sy'n esbonio'n briodol i bobl sut y caiff y gwasanaethau a gânt yn y dyfodol eu rhedeg a'u trefnu.

However, I really do think that the ongoing debate, at both a local and national level, about service change has placed too much emphasis on hospital care. We know that 90% of all health contacts takes place in the community. The services that people rely on day to day for the majority of their care are provided by the general practitioner, the pharmacist, the dentist, the optician, the practice nurse and many other health professionals.

Fodd bynnag, credaf yn wirioneddol fod y ddadl barhaus, yn lleol a chenedlaethol, ar newid gwasanaethau wedi rhoi gormod o bwyslais ar ofal mewn ysbyty. Gwyddom fod 90% o'r holl gysylltiadau iechyd yn digwydd yn y gymuned. Darperir y gwasanaethau y mae pobl yn dibynnu arnynt o ddydd i ddydd ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o'u gofal gan y meddyg teulu, y fferyllydd, y deintydd, yr optegydd, nyrs y practis a llawer o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol eraill.

We will not succeed in obtaining a health service that is 'fit for all'—to reference the title of the debate—if we constantly focus on one narrow part of the system without debating the way in which we go about improving health and wellbeing, tackling health inequalities and genuinely increasing the pace at which we provide as much care at or as close to home as possible. You can only do that if you harness not just the NHS but its local government partners and the people who work in the third sector too. It is by bringing them together that we can achieve a fundamental shift from hospitals towards community and primary provision.

Ni fyddwn yn llwyddo i gael gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n addas i bawb—i gyfeirio at deitl y ddadl—os canolbwyntiwn yn gyson ar un rhan gul o'r system heb drafod y ffordd yr awn ati i wella iechyd a lles, mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd a sicrhau ein bod yn wirioneddol yn cyflymu'r broses o ddarparu cymaint o ofal â phosibl neu mor agos i'w cartrefi â phosibl. Gallwch ond gwneud hynny os ydych nid yn unig yn harneisio'r GIG ond ei bartneriaid llywodraeth leol a'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn y trydydd sector hefyd. Drwy eu dwyn ynghyd, gallwn newid yn sylfaenol o ysbytai i ddarpariaeth gymunedol a sylfaenol.

There are good examples of that being done, particularly for the frail and the elderly, enabling them to stay at home or in a community setting, avoiding unnecessary hospital admission and supporting prompt discharge home for those who have been in hospital.

Ceir enghreifftiau da o hynny'n digwydd, yn enwedig i'r bregus a'r henoed, gan eu galluogi i aros gartref neu yn y gymuned, ac osgoi cael eu derbyn yn ddiangen i'r ysbyty a sicrhau bod y rhai sydd wedi bod yn yr ysbyty yn cael eu hanfon adref yn brydlon.

Where I agree with the leader of Plaid Cymru is when she said in this debate that we need a wider pool of ideas. Of course we do. We need a richer debate. I do not know the report that she referred to, but I am looking forward to a chance to have a look at it. We all need to do what we can to try to widen the set of ideas available to us in Wales and to be prepared to think in different ways about the way in which services will be needed in future. In many ways, the scale and the pace of that thinking needs to be widened and increased. Then, we have to enable those people who are charged with the process of change and bringing about services for the future to lead that process so that new ways of delivering services can mature, so that we relieve the burden on hospital services and provide people with the sort of services that we know they would prefer for the future.

Lle y cytunaf ag arweinydd Plaid Cymru yw pan ddywedodd yn y ddadl hon fod angen cronfa ehangach o syniadau arnom. Wrth gwrs mae angen hynny arnom. Mae angen dadl ddwysach arnom. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r adroddiad y cyfeiriodd ato, ond edrychaf ymlaen at gael cyfle i'w ddarllen. Mae angen i bob un ohonom wneud yr hyn a allwn i ehangu'r set o syniadau sydd ar gael inni yng Nghymru a bod yn barod i feddwl mewn ffyrdd gwahanol am y ffordd y bydd angen gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol. Mewn sawl ffordd, mae angen ehangu a chynyddu graddfa a chyflymder y ffordd honno o feddwl. Yna, rhaid inni sicrhau y gall y bobl hynny sy'n gyfrifol am y broses o newid ac am ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol arwain y broses honno fel y gall ffyrdd newydd o ddarparu gwasanaethau aeddfedu, fel y gallwn leddfu'r baich ar wasanaethau ysbyty a rhoi'r math o wasanaethau i bobl y gwyddom y byddai'n well ganddynt eu cael yn y dyfodol.

18:24 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Onid yw gofal integredig o ran gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a chyd-gyllido yn allweddol i hyn i gyd? Pryd fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd gofal o hyn?

Is not integrated health and social care and joint funding crucial to all of this? When will the Welsh Government take care of this?

18:24 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n cytuno ei bod yn hollbwysig integreiddio yr hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen yn y maes iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae mwy nag un ffordd o wneud hynny. Dywedodd Leanne Wood nad oes rhaid cael y ddadl am integreiddio, ond roedd yn siarad—roeddwn yn meddwl—am ddod â'r ddau beth at ei gilydd dan yr un to, mewn un gwasanaeth. A dweud y gwir, mae mwy nag un ddadl i'w chael yn y fan honno, ac mae mwy nag un ffordd o'i wneud. Rwy'n siarad â gweision sifil sy'n fy nghynghori ar y ffordd orau o wneud hyn, ond rwy'n cytuno mewn egwyddor mai dyna'r ffordd orau i'w wneud ar gyfer pobl yn y dyfodol.

I agree that is crucial to integrate what goes on in the health field and social services. There is more than one way of achieving that. Leanne Wood said that there is no need to have the debate on integration, but I she was talking—I think—about bringing those two things together under the same roof, in a single service. To be honest, there is more than one debate to be had around that, and there is more than one way of achieving that. I am talking to the civil servants who advise me on the best way of achieving this, but I agree in principle that is the best way to progress this for people in future.

Rwyf am ddweud un peth am bobl eu hunain.

I want to say one thing about people themselves.

It is really important that we do not forget that people themselves have a role to play in helping us achieve a sustainable NHS, fit for all for now and into the future. We need to continue to have a debate, which we started here some weeks ago, about the extent to which we enable people to take greater responsibility for their own health and minimise the risk of avoidable health problems in their own lives. Where people have long-term health conditions, it is very important that we do more, as the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill aims to do, to provide those people with a greater voice in how services for them are provided and as much control as they are prepared to exercise in managing the impact of their condition on their day to day lives.

Mae'n bwysig iawn nad ydym yn anghofio bod gan bobl eu hunain rôl i'w chwarae i'n helpu i gyflawni GIG cynaliadwy, sy'n addas i bawb yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Mae angen inni barhau i gael trafodaeth, a ddechreuwyd gennym yma rai wythnosau yn ôl, am y graddau yr ydym yn galluogi pobl i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb am eu hiechyd eu hunain a lleihau'r risg o broblemau iechyd y gellir eu hosgoi yn eu bywydau eu hunain. Lle mae gan bobl gyflyrau iechyd tymor hir, mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn gwneud mwy, fel y mae'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant yn ceisio ei wneud, i roi mwy o lais i'r bobl hynny o ran y ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau iddynt a chymaint o reolaeth ag y maent yn barod i'w harfer wrth reoli effaith eu cyflwr ar eu bywydau o ddydd i ddydd.

I want an NHS that, together with its partners, is designed to be able to support and enable individuals, families and local communities to protect and improve their health and wellbeing, to be as self-reliant as they are able to be, and to use NHS resources sensibly.

Rwyf am gael GIG sydd, ynghyd â'i bartneriaid, wedi'i gynllunio i allu cefnogi a galluogi unigolion, teuluoedd a chymunedau lleol i ddiogelu a gwella eu hiechyd a'u lles, i fod mor hunanddibynnol ag y gallant fod, a defnyddio adnoddau'r GIG yn synhwyrol.

Where bringing services together in a smaller number of places makes them safer and sustainable for the future, that is what we should do. However, the big tide of health services in Wales—the tide that has run for as long as devolution—is to make more available, closer to more people for more of the time. That is a national health service fit for the future, and that is what I hope we will go on creating here in Wales.

Lle mae dod â gwasanaethau at ei gilydd mewn nifer lai o leoedd yn eu gwneud yn fwy diogel a chynaliadwy ar gyfer y dyfodol, dyna'r hyn y dylem ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, y llanw mawr o wasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru—y llanw sydd wedi parhau cyhyd â datganoli—yw sicrhau bod mwy ar gael, yn agosach at fwy o bobl am fwy o amser. Mae hynny'n wasanaeth iechyd gwladol sy'n addas ar gyfer y dyfodol, a dyna'r hyn, gobeithio, y byddwn yn ei greu yma yng Nghymru.

18:27 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister. That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Diolch, Weinidog. Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

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