



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

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

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Hanes Diwydiannol Cymru

I. Gwyn R. Price: *Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i addysgu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol am hanes diwydiannol Cymru. OAQ(4)0646(FM)*

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): We ensure that future generations have opportunities to learn about Wales's industrial history through formal and informal education through, for example, Cadw and National Museum Wales interpretation programmes.

Gwyn R. Price: I started my working life in the coal mines and I am immensely proud of the mining heritage of the communities I represent. These communities, like many mining communities across Wales, have seen their fair share of tragedy. First Minister, do you agree with the words of the leader of Caerphilly County Borough Council, Harry Andrews, with regard to a national and mining memorial:

'The tragic history of Aber Valley, together with a significant contribution to the Welsh Coal industry, makes it a fitting location for the Welsh National Mining Memorial—the very first of its kind in Wales'?

The First Minister: Indeed. Senghennydd saw the worst mining disaster of all at the Universal colliery in 1913. I was pleased recently to be at the launch of the campaign to create a national mining memorial, and it was good to see so many people present at that launch.

Suzy Davies: First Minister, the available history curriculum is wide and varied and covers our industrial heritage, yet many of us here will recognise that our schools seem to concentrate on wartime Europe and the American civil rights movement. What is the

Wales's Industrial History

I. Gwyn R. Price: *What is the Welsh Government doing to teach future generations about Wales' industrial history. OAQ(4)0646(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Rydym yn sicrhau y caiff cenedlaethau'r dyfodol gyfleoedd i ddysgu am hanes diwydiannol Cymru drwy addysg ffurfiol ac anffurfiol a hynny, er enghraifft, drwy raglenni dehongli Cadw ac Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Gwyn R. Price: Dechreuais fy mywyd gwaith yn y pyllau glo ac rwy'n hynod falch o dreftadaeth fwyngloddio'r cymunedau a gynrychiolaf. Mae'r cymunedau hyn, fel llawer o gymunedau mwyngloddio ledled Cymru, wedi cael mwy na digon o drasiedi. Brif Weinidog, a ydych chi'n cytuno â geiriau arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Cyngor Caerffili, Harry Andrews, o ran cofeb fwyngloddio genedlaethol:

'Mae hanes trasig Cwm Aber, ynghyd â chyfraniad sylweddol at ddiwydiant Glo Cymru, yn ei wneud yn lle teilwng i Gofeb Fwyngloddio Genedlaethol Cymru—y cyntaf un o'i math yng Nghymru'?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw'n wir. Yn Senghennydd y cafwyd y trychineb mwyngloddio gwaethaf un ym mhwl glo Universal ym 1913. Roeddwn yn falch yn ddiweddar o fod yn lansiad yr ymgyrch i greu cofeb fwyngloddio genedlaethol, ac roedd yn dda gweld cymaint o bobl yn y lansiad hwnnw.

Suzy Davies: Brif Weinidog, mae'r cwricwlwm hanes sydd ar gael yn un eang ac amrywiol ac mae'n ymdrin â'n hanes diwydiannol, ond eto bydd llawer ohonom yma'n cydnabod bod ein hysgolion fel petaent yn canolbwyntio ar Ewrop yn ystod y

Welsh Government doing to ensure that history teachers teach a wider range of topics rather than those that I have just mentioned, and concentrate more on our Welsh history?

The First Minister: The study of Welsh history, which includes industrial history, is central to the structure of the history programme of study, which is compulsory at key stages 2 and 3 in our schools, and the Curriculum Cymreig allows further opportunities to develop a knowledge and understanding of the distinctive historical character of Wales.

Bethan Jenkins: Yn sicr, mae Cymru wedi arwain y byd o ran datblygiadau arloesol a diwydiannol yn y gorffennol, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod ni'n hybu hynny i'r dyfodol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ein pwyllgor ni yn y Cynulliad yn craffu ar y Bil trefadaeth. A fyddai modd i bobl ifanc mewn ysgolion efallai i gael mwy o addysg ynglŷn â'r hyn y byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth yn golygu iddyn nhw o ran hybu'r sector hwn ac er mwyn iddynt gymryd rhan yn ymgynghoriad y Llywodraeth pan y bydd yn cyflwyno'r Bil treftadaeth yn 2013?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn am weld pobl ifanc yn chwarae rhan allweddol mewn datblygu, nid dim ond y Bil treftadaeth, ond Biliau eraill hefyd. Edrychaf ymlaen felly at sicrhau bod pob modd yn cael ei ddefnyddio er mwyn sicrhau bod *input* gan bobl ifanc pan fydd y Bil yn mynd trwy'r Cynulliad.

William Powell: Extending the topic to include the importance of Wales's agriculture industry and the role that it has played alongside the industrial history of Wales and the heavy industries of the south Wales Valleys, I have in mind the example of the Brinore tramroad, which links Talybont-on-Usk to Trefil in the Brecon Beacons, which, in its day, transported limestone to the farms of mid Wales and, in turn, brought agricultural products down the valley to those communities. First Minister, what can your Government do to ensure that the important linkages between the industrial heartlands and the agricultural communities are fully understood, particularly in the context of

rhyfel a mudiad hawliau sifil America. Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ei wneud i sicrhau bod athrawon hanes yn addysgu ystod ehangach o bynciau yn hytrach na'r rheini yr wyf newydd sôn amdanynt, a'u bod yn canolbwyntio'n fwy ar hanes Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae astudio hanes Cymru, gan gynnwys hanes diwydiannol, yn ganolog i strwythur y rhaglen astudio hanes, sy'n orfodol yng nghyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3 yn ein hysgolion, ac mae'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig yn cynnig cyfleoedd pellach i ddatblygu gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth am gymeriad hanesyddol neilltuol Cymru.

Bethan Jenkins: Certainly, Wales has been a world leader in terms of innovative and industrial developments in the past, and it is important that we promote that for the future. At the moment, our committee in the Assembly is scrutinising the heritage Bill. Would it be possible for young people in schools perhaps to have more education on what the legislation would mean for them in terms of promoting this sector and in order for them to participate in the Government's consultation when it brings the heritage Bill forward in 2013?

The First Minister: I would wish to see young people playing a key role in the development of not only the heritage Bill, but other Bills too. I look forward therefore to ensuring that every method will be used to ensure that there is input from young people when the Bill goes through the Assembly.

William Powell: Gan estyn y pwnc i gynnwys pwysigrwydd diwydiant amaethyddol Cymru a'r rhan y mae wedi'i chwarae ochr yn ochr â hanes diwydiannol Cymru a diwydiannau trwm Cymoedd y De, rwy'n dwyn i gof enghraifft tramffordd Brinore, sy'n cysylltu Tal-y-bont ar Wysg â Threfil ym Mannau Brycheiniog, a oedd, yn ei hoes, yn cludo calchfaen i ffermydd y canolbarth ac yna'n dod â chynhyrchion amaethyddol i lawr y cwm i'r cymunedau hynny. Brif Weinidog, beth all eich Llywodraeth ei wneud i sicrhau bod y cysylltiadau pwysig rhwng y perffeddwledydd diwydiannol a'r cymunedau amaethyddol yn cael eu deall yn llawn, yn arbennig yng

heritage tourism and the potential it has for the Welsh economy?

The First Minister: The Museum of Welsh Life does a very good job in illustrating the important role that agriculture has played in sustaining people's livelihoods in Wales, and you are quite right to point out the important link that exists between rural Wales and urban Wales, especially given the fact that so many families who lived in the mining areas had relatives in rural Wales, where the family had originally come from. We will see no better illustration of that, and the importance of that link, than at the Royal Welsh Show next week, when many people will be travelling from urban Wales to Llanellwedd to enjoy the show, as well as to understand more about agriculture and rural life.

Darpariaeth Gofal Meddygol Aciwt

2. Bethan Jenkins: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y ddarpariaeth gofal meddygol aciwt yn ardal Castell-nedd Port Talbot. OAQ(4)0634(FM)*

The First Minister: Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board has agreed plans to ensure that Neath Port Talbot residents receive safe and secure acute medical services in the future.

Bethan Jenkins: I met members of the ABMU board on Friday and they took time out to tell me about the changes that were going to be taking place at Neath Port Talbot Hospital in considerable detail, for which I thank them. However, many of the changes that they emphasised were to do with decisions that are taken by the Wales Deanery. I would like to clarify, for the record, who the Wales Deanery is accountable to and why it does not have to carry out consultation on its actions. Furthermore, what steps has the Welsh Government taken to discuss with the UK Government the doctor recruitment problems that have been caused by a tightening of immigration rules? That seems to form quite a lot of the reasoning behind the changes in Neath Port Talbot Hospital.

nghyd-destun twristiaeth dreftadaeth a'r potensial sydd ganddi i economi Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Amgueddfa Werin Cymru'n gwneud gwaith da iawn yn egluro'r rhan bwysig y mae amaethyddiaeth wedi'i chwarae i gynnal bywoliaeth y Cymry, ac rydych yn llygad eich lle wrth nodi'r cyswllt pwysig sydd rhwng Cymru wledig a Chymru drefol, yn enwedig o ystyried bod gan gynifer o'r teuluoedd a oedd yn byw yn yr ardaloedd mwyngloddio berthnasau yng Nghymru wledig, gan fod y teulu wedi dod oddi yno'n wreiddiol. Ni welwn ddim gwell symbol o hynny, ac o bwysigrwydd y cyswllt hwnnw, nag yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru'r wythnos nesaf, lle bydd cymaint o bobl yn teithio o Gymru drefol i Llanellwedd i fwynhau'r sioe, ac i ddeall mwy am amaethyddiaeth a bywyd gwledig.

Acute Medical Care

2. Bethan Jenkins: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of acute medical care in the Neath Port Talbot area. OAQ(4)0634(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg wedi cytuno ar gynlluniau i sicrhau bod preswylwyr Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn cael gwasanaethau meddygol aciwt saff a diogel yn y dyfodol.

Bethan Jenkins: Cyfarfûm ag aelodau bwrdd Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg ddydd Gwener a bu iddynt roi o'u hamser i sôn wrthyf yn fanwl iawn am y newidiadau a fyddai'n digwydd yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot, a diolchaf iddynt am hynny. Fodd bynnag, roedd llawer o'r newidiadau a bwysleisiwyd ganddynt yn ymwneud â phenderfyniadau a wneir gan Ddeoniaeth Cymru. Hoffwn egluro, yn swyddogol, i bwy mae Deoniaeth Cymru'n atebol a pham nad oes rhaid iddi gynnal ymgynghoriad ar ei gweithredoedd. Hefyd, pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd i drafod gyda Llywodraeth y DU y problemau recriwtio meddygon a achoswyd gan dynhau'r rheolau mewnfudo? Mae hynny fel petai'n ffurfio cryn dipyn o'r ymresymu y tu ôl i'r newidiadau yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

The First Minister: The deanery is responsible for postgraduate medical training. It is also responsible for ensuring that medical training is adequate and safe. As far as the deanery is concerned, I have no argument with its right—and indeed its duty—to ensure that safe services are provided. You raise an important point regarding immigration. We know that, if immigration is seen as being too onerous as far as the medical profession is concerned, doctors will go elsewhere. For many years, we have relied on doctors coming into Wales from other countries to staff our hospitals. It is a concern, and the Member will be aware that we have launched a recruitment campaign to attract staff of different seniorities into Welsh hospitals.

David Rees: I am sure that you will be pleased, as I am, that plans are in place to deal with patient transfer as of 1 September, because of the closure of the acute medical unit in Neath Port Talbot Hospital. You have already answered the question that I was going to ask on immigration issues. However, will you be meeting the UK Government to press those points home, to ensure that what we have suffered this year will not be repeated, and that immigration rules will allow doctors to be brought in from overseas?

The First Minister: This is an issue that we continue to have concerns about. Whether it is true or not that it is more difficult to get into the UK to work as a doctor is perhaps immaterial; the perception is certainly there. When I visited India in April, there was a strong perception that the UK was almost closed in terms of people coming to study and work here. Whether that is correct or not, the perception is there, and the UK Government will have to work hard to address that.

Byron Davies: We have debated the reasons for closing the acute medical centre at Neath Port Talbot Hospital, and I recognise that there are certain issues there. Leading on from Bethan Jenkins's point, what plans are your Government and Neath Port Talbot Hospital putting in place to tackle the issue in the long term? We have an excellent hospital in Neath Port Talbot, which is a relatively

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ddeoniaeth yn gyfrifol am hyfforddiant meddygol ôl-raddedig. Mae hefyd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod hyfforddiant meddygol yn ddigonol ac yn ddiogel. O ran y ddeoniaeth, nid oes gennyf ddadl ynghylch ei hawl—ac yn wir ei dyletswydd—i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau diogel yn cael eu darparu. Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig am fewnfudo. Os ystyrir bod y broses fewnfudo'n rhy feichus i'r proffesiwn meddygol, gwyddom y bydd meddygon yn mynd i rywle arall. Ers blynyddoedd lawer, buom yn dibynnu ar feddygon yn dod i mewn i Gymru o wledydd eraill i staffio ein hysbytai. Mae'n achos pryder, a bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod ein bod wedi lansio ymgyrch recriwtio i ddenu staff ar wahanol lefelau i ysbytai Cymru.

David Rees: Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch chi, fel fi, yn falch bod cynlluniau yn eu lle i ymdrin â throsglwyddo cleifion o 1 Medi ymlaen, gan fod yr uned feddygol aciwt yn cau yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Rydych eisoes wedi ateb y cwestiwn yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w ofyn am faterion fewnfudo. Fodd bynnag, a fyddwch chi'n cyfarfod â Llywodraeth y DU i bwysleisio'r pwyntiau hynny, i sicrhau na fydd yr hyn a ddioddefasant eleni'n cael ei ailadrodd, ac y bydd rheolau fewnfudo'n caniatáu inni ddod â meddygon i mewn o dramor?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r mater hwn yn peri gofid inni o hyd. Hwyrach nad oes gwahaniaeth a yw'n wir neu beidio ei bod yn anoddach cael i mewn i'r DU i weithio fel meddyg: mae'r canfyddiad yn bendant yno. Pan ymwelais ag India ym mis Ebrill, roedd canfyddiad cryf fod y DU bron ar gau o ran pobl yn dod i astudio a gweithio yma. Ni waeth a yw hynny'n gywir neu beidio, mae'r canfyddiad yno, a bydd rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU weithio'n galed i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Byron Davies: Rydym wedi dadlau'r rhesymau dros gau'r ganolfan feddygol aciwt yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ac rwy'n cydnabod bod materion penodol yn hynny o beth. Gan symud ymlaen o bwynt Bethan Jenkins, pa gynlluniau y mae eich Llywodraeth ac Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn eu gosod ar waith i fynd i'r afael â'r mater yn y tymor hir? Mae gennym

new build. What practical steps are you taking to ensure that C2 doctors will remain?

The First Minister: It comes down to the need to recruit more doctors. That is not a particularly Welsh problem; it is a problem across the UK. However, I know that several positions in hospitals across Wales remain unfilled, not because there is no money to finance them, but because there are no applicants, or no applicants of the correct quality and standing, to fill those posts. That is why we are continuing with our recruitment campaign, to ensure that we have hospitals that are staffed appropriately and safely in the future.

Peter Black: When I met representatives of the health board on Friday, one thing that became clear is that this may not be the only area in which there may be difficulties in recruiting doctors and medical staff—there may well be other areas in the future, apart from acute medicine, where these issues might arise. In your reply to David Rees, you said that the UK Government needs to address immigration, which could be an issue of perception, as opposed to reality. However, you did not answer his question as to whether you are making representations to the UK Government about how we can improve that perception, in order to make it easier to recruit doctors abroad to try to meet the shortages that a number of health boards have envisaged may come up in the near future.

The First Minister: There are certainly observations that I have made orally to UK Ministers, but it is important that we realise that this is increasingly a perception regarding the UK. I have said it before in the Chamber as well. The Member is right; this is not an issue for just one specialism or one hospital, although history suggests that it is more difficult to recruit the further west you go. That means that we must be especially careful to ensure that, when it comes to Withybush, Prince Philip, Glangwili and Bronglais hospitals, sufficient doctors of quality are recruited in future in order to keep the services there that we all want to see kept there.

ysbyty rhagorol yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, sy'n adeilad cymharol newydd. Pa gamau ymarferol ydych chi'n eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd meddygon C2 yn aros?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n seiliedig ar yr angen i recriwtio mwy o feddygon. Nid yw honno'n broblem arbennig i Gymru; mae'n broblem ledled y DU. Fodd bynnag, gwn fod nifer o swyddi mewn ysbytai ledled Cymru'n wag o hyd, nid oherwydd prinder arian i'w cyllido, ond gan nad oes unrhyw ymgeiswyr, neu ddim ymgeiswyr o'r safon a'r safiad cywir, i lenwi'r swyddi hynny. Am y rheswm hwnnw rydym yn parhau gyda'n hymgyrch recriwtio, i sicrhau bod gennym ysbytai sydd wedi'u staffio'n briodol ac yn ddiogel yn y dyfodol.

Peter Black: Pan gyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr y bwrdd iechyd ddydd Gwener, un o'r pethau a ddaeth i'r amlwg yw hwyrach nad hwn yw'r unig faes lle mae'n anodd recriwtio meddygon a staff meddygol-mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd meysydd eraill yn y dyfodol, ar wahân i feddygaeth aciwt, lle gallai'r pethau hyn godi. Yn eich ateb i David Rees, dywedasoch fod angen i Lywodraeth y DU fynd i'r afael â mewnfudo, a allai fod yn fater o ganfyddiad, yn hytrach na realiti. Fodd bynnag, ni ateboch ei gwestiwn, sef a ydych yn gwneud sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU am y ffordd y gallwn wella'r canfyddiad hwnnw, er mwyn ei gwneud yn haws recriwtio meddygon dramor i geisio bodloni'r diffygion posibl y mae nifer o fyrddau iechyd wedi'u rhagweld yn y dyfodol agos.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n sicr wedi gwneud sylwadau ar lafar i Weinidogion y DU, ond mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli mai canfyddiad am y DU yw hwn yn gynyddol. Rwyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen yn y Siambr hefyd. Mae'r Aelod yn iawn; nid mater yw hwn i un arbenigedd neu un ysbyty yn unig, er bod hanes yn awgrymu ei bod yn anoddach recriwtio'r pellaf i'r gorllewin yr ewch. Mae hynny'n golygu bod rhaid inni fod yn arbennig o ofalus i sicrhau, o ran ysbytai Llwyn Helyg, Tywysog Philip, Glangwili a Bronglais, fod digon o feddygon o safon yn cael eu recriwtio yn y dyfodol er mwyn cadw'r gwasanaethau yno rydym oll am eu gweld yn aros yno.

**Cwestiynau Heb Rybudd gan
Arweinwyr y Pleidiau**

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, in recent weeks, at least half your Labour colleagues have issued press releases highlighting the extra money made available in the budget for the poorest schoolchildren. Vaughan Gething has been tweeting saying that this is thanks to a Labour Government. Of course, everyone knows that this is actually thanks to the insistence of the Welsh Liberal Democrats during the budget negotiations. However, will you now ensure that the other half of your Labour colleagues inform their constituents of this excellent Liberal Democrat policy?

The First Minister: I will be generous today, in the hope that that generosity of spirit will continue tomorrow. It is quite right to say that this was a Liberal Democrat idea. We were pleased to take it forward, and I am pleased to hear that there is a high level of activity among Labour Assembly Members.

Kirsty Williams: Indeed there is, Presiding Officer, because the Labour spin machine has gone into overdrive. The standard press release quotes you, First Minister, as saying that,

‘The Welsh Government is taking practical action to deliver better educational opportunities for our most disadvantaged children.’

The Minister for schools says that

‘It will provide significant financial assistance to help reduce the impact of poverty on educational attainment.’

I am not aware of any other such well-coordinated attempt to communicate Government policy. Is the Liberal Democrat pupil premium your proudest achievement this year?

The First Minister: I see that the generosity of spirit lasted approximately one and a half

**Questions Without Notice from the
Party Leaders**

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, mae o leiaf hanner eich cyd-aelodau Llafur wedi gwneud datganiadau i'r wasg yn amlygu'r arian ychwanegol a ryddhawyd yn y gyllideb i'r plant ysgol tlotaf. Mae Vaughan Gething wedi bod ar Twitter yn dweud mai Llywodraeth Lafur sydd i'w diolch am hyn. Wrth reswm, mae pawb yn gwybod mai i daerineb Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn ystod cyd-drafodaethau'r gyllideb y mae'r diolch am hyn mewn gwirionedd. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch chi sicrhau'n awr fod hanner arall eich cyd-aelodau Llafur yn rhoi gwybod i'w hetholwyr am y polisi rhagorol hwn gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddaf yn hael heddiw, yn y gobaith y bydd y natur haelionus honno'n parhau yfory. Mae'n eithaf priodol dweud mai syniad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol oedd hwn. Roeddem yn falch o fynd ymlaen ag ef, ac rwy'n falch o glywed bod llawer iawn o weithgarwch ymhlith Aelodau Cynulliad Llafur.

Kirsty Williams: Oes yn wir, Lywydd, gan fod peiriant sbin Llafur wedi bod yn gweithio'n wyllt. Yn y datganiad safonol i'r wasg, fe'ch dyfynnir chi, Brif Weinidog, yn dweud bod

Llywodraeth Cymru'n cymryd camau ymarferol i gyflwyno gwell cyfleoedd addysgol i'n plant mwyaf difreintiedig.

Dywed y Gweinidog dros ysgolion y bydd

Yn darparu cymorth ariannol sylweddol i helpu i leihau effaith tloedi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol.

Ni wn am unrhyw ymgais arall a gydlynwyd cystal i gyfleu polisi'r Llywodraeth. Ai premiwm disgybl y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw eich cyflawniad balchaf eleni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwelaf fod y natur haelionus wedi para rhyw eiliad a hanner.

seconds. I perfectly accept that, as part of the budget negotiations last year, the pupil grant was approved and that was agreed on by our two parties and the budget was subsequently passed. It is a policy that we are more than happy to implement and one that we agree with. As far as we are concerned, we are more than happy to say that this policy is one among many that this Government has adopted in order to ensure that the welfare of the people of Wales is paramount.

Kirsty Williams: This time last year you whipped Labour Assembly Members to vote against the pupil premium, but, by the time of the budget, you were persuaded of the case for it and now you are positive and enthusiastic supporters. Therefore, despite Labour Assembly Members voting last week against extending extra funding for our poorest pupils, I remain hopeful that further progress can be made. Are you seriously ruling out extending the pupil deprivation grant in future years?

The First Minister: It would be presumptuous to make any assumptions as to what will happen in the budget next year in advance of any negotiations and the need, as the Liberal Democrats see it, to extend the pupil grant, no doubt, will form part of any negotiations that might take place in the future.

The Leader of the Opposition (Andrew R.T. Davies): First Minister, yesterday we had the excellent news of the complete package of electrification for the south Wales Valleys lines and all the way to Swansea. I am sure that you will want to use this time to congratulate the UK Government on making such an announcement.

The First Minister: The announcement is very much welcome. I look forward to seeing the work begin; it represents what we as a Government have been arguing for.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Also last week, we had the announcement of the Heathrow spur, which your predecessor said was,

‘the most important announcement for 50

Derbyniaf yn berffaith fod y grant disgybl, yn rhan o gyd-drafod y gyllideb y llynedd, wedi'i gymeradwyo a bod ein dwy blaid wedi cytuno ar hwnnw a bod y gyllideb wedi'i derbyn wedyn. Mae'n bolisi rydym yn fwy na balch o'i weithredu ac yn bolisi y cytunwn ag ef. O'n rhan ninnau, rydym yn fwy na bodlon dweud bod y polisi hwn yn un o lawer a fabwysiadwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon er mwyn sicrhau bod lles pobl Cymru o'r pwys pennaf.

Kirsty Williams: Yr amser hwn y llynedd, bu ichi chwipio Aelodau Cynulliad Llafur i bleidleisio yn erbyn y premiwm disgybl ond, erbyn amser y gyllideb, cawsoch eich darbwylllo o'r achos o'i blaid ac erbyn hyn rydych yn gadarnhaol a brwd eich cefnogaeth. Felly, er bod Aelodau Cynulliad Llafur wedi pleidleisio'r wythnos diwethaf yn erbyn estyn cyllid ychwanegol i'n disgyblion tlotaf, rwy'n dal i obeithio y gellir gwneud cynnydd pellach. A ydych o ddifrif yn diystyru estyn y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai'n feiddgar gwneud unrhyw dybiaethau ynghylch yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd yn y gyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf cyn unrhyw gyd-drafodaethau a bydd yr angen, yn ôl y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, i estyn y grant disgyblion, mae'n siŵr, yn rhan o unrhyw gyd-drafodaethau a allai ddigwydd yn y dyfodol.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Andrew R.T. Davies): Brif Weinidog, ddoe cawsom y newyddion rhagorol am y pecyn trydaneiddio cyflawn i reilffyrdd Cymoedd y De a'r holl ffordd i Abertawe. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch am ddefnyddio'r amser hwn i longyfarch Llywodraeth y DU am wneud cyhoeddiad o'r fath.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae croeso mawr i'r cyhoeddiad. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y gwaith yn dechrau; mae'n cynrychioli'r hyn y buom ni'r Llywodraeth yn dadlau drosto.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Hefyd yr wythnos diwethaf, cawsom y cyhoeddiad am gangen Heathrow, a dywedodd eich rhagflaenydd mai hwn oedd,

y cyhoeddiad pwysicaf ers 50 mlynedd

years’

in relation to the Welsh economy. That was obviously before we had the announcement on the electrification of the Valleys lines and the line all the way to Swansea. This level of investment by the UK Government shows real commitment to generating economic prosperity in Wales. Do you not agree with that statement?

The First Minister: I very much welcome the building of the Heathrow spur. I hope that that happens as soon as possible; it will certainly ensure that connectivity between Heathrow and south Wales, particularly, is enhanced.

Andrew R.T. Davies: It was interesting, as I asked those two questions and as you made your comments, to see Members on your benches nodding their heads in agreement that those two major points will help the Welsh economy. However, when we look at the actions of your Government, is it not now time that you stepped up to the plate in the field of legislation? Only one Bill has come before this institution. In the field of health, we have had £534 million cut out of the health budget and a 16% increase in waiting times here in Wales. In the field of education, 40% of primary school children enter secondary school with a below-average reading age. Does not the inaction of your Government over the last 15 months compare poorly with the level of commitment that the UK Government has given to Wales in recent days?

1.45 p.m.

The First Minister: In that case, I look forward to there being an agreement on the Barnett floor, borrowing and Part 1 of the Silk Commission. I remind the leader of the opposition that electrification from Paddington to Swansea was first announced in June 2009, by a Minister in a different Government. Indeed, in May 2010, the then incoming Government placed a moratorium on electrification. Therefore, what has happened as far as the Paddington-to-Swansea line is concerned is a re-announcement of what was previously

mewn perthynas ag economi Cymru. Yn amlwg, roedd hynny cyn inni gael y cyhoeddiad am drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd a’r rheilffordd yr holl ffordd i Abertawe. Mae’r lefel hon o fuddsoddiad gan Lywodraeth y DU yn dangos gwir ymrwymiad i gynhyrchu ffyniant economaidd yng Nghymru. Onid ydych yn cytuno â’r datganiad hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Croesawaf yn fawr iawn adeiladu cangen Heathrow. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny’n digwydd cyn gynted â phosibl; bydd yn sicr yn sicrhau bod y cysylltiad rhwng Heathrow a de Cymru, yn benodol, yn gryfach.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Wrth imi ofyn y ddau gwestiwn hynny ac wrth i chi wneud eich sylwadau, diddorol oedd gweld yr Aelodau ar eich meinciau’n nodio eu pennau i gytuno y bydd y ddau beth pwysig hynny’n helpu economi Cymru. Fodd bynnag, pan edrychwn ar weithredoedd eich Llywodraeth, onid yw bellach yn bryd ichi gamu i’r adwy yn y maes deddfwriaeth? Dim ond un Bil sydd wedi dod gerbron y sefydliad hwn. Ym maes iechyd, torrwyd £534 miliwn allan o’n cyllideb iechyd a chynyddwyd amseroedd aros 16% yma yng Nghymru. Ym maes addysg, mae 40% o blant ysgol gynradd yn mynd i’r ysgol uwchradd gydag oedran darllen islaw’r cyfartaledd. Onid yw diffyg gweithredu’ch Llywodraeth dros y 15 mis diwethaf yn cymharu’n wael â lefel yr ymrwymiad y mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi’i roi i Gymru yn y diwrnodau diwethaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os felly, edrychaf ymlaen at gael cytundeb ar lawr Barnett, benthyca a Rhan 1 o Gomisiwn Silk. Atgoffaf arweinydd yr wrthblaid fod y trydaneiddio rhwng Paddington ac Abertawe wedi’i gyhoeddi am y tro cyntaf ym mis Mehefin 2009, gan Weinidog mewn gwahanol Lywodraeth. Yn wir, ym mis Mai 2010, rhoes y Llywodraeth a oedd yn dod i mewn ar y pryd foratoriwm ar drydaneiddio. Felly, yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd o ran y rheilffordd rhwng Paddington ac Abertawe yw ailgyhoeddi’r hyn a gyhoeddwyd o’r blaen gan Lywodraeth

announced by a Labour Government.

Regarding what we are doing for the economy—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Carry on, First Minister.

The First Minister: I remind the leader of the opposition of these salient facts: we have the £30 million Wales economic growth fund, the £40 million Wales SME investment fund, the £6 million loans for microbusinesses fund, the Finance Wales JEREMIE fund, totalling £150 million, the digital development fund, the Welsh life sciences fund, the High Potential Starts project, and the business start-ups service. All of these are measures that have been taken to improve our economy, despite the buffeting that we know that it is taking as a result of external influences.

The Leader of Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): First Minister, you have made it clear that you are opposed to the welfare reforms and the benefit cuts coming from the coalition Government in Westminster. These cutbacks are socially harmful, and they are hitting people's pockets as well as harming the economy. Even though you have limited resources to deploy in countering these harmful cuts, do you agree that there needs to be a Welsh alternative to austerity if we are to have any chance of turning around the Welsh economy?

The First Minister: Indeed. I have just outlined the measures that we are taking in order to support the economy. As the leader of Plaid Cymru will know, there is a ministerial group that is assessing the overall effect of welfare changes on Wales.

Leanne Wood: You will no doubt be aware of the recent warning from the Welsh Local Government Association about council tax benefit cuts, and its concern about the lack of time available for local authorities to implement any replacement scheme. These cuts also go against the aims of your tackling poverty action plan. First Minister, you have committed to taking a stand against the Tory cuts. Could you therefore tell us why you

Lafur.

O ran yr hyn rydym yn ei wneud i'r economi—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ymlaen â chi, Brif Weinidog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Atgoffaf arweinydd yr wrthblaid o'r ffeithiau amlwg hyn: mae gennym £30 miliwn yng nghronfa twf economaidd Cymru, £40 miliwn yng nghronfa fuddsoddi busnesau bach a chanolig Cymru, y benthyciadau £6 miliwn ar gyfer y gronfa microfusnesau, cronfa JEREMIE Cyllid Cymru, sy'n gyfanswm o £150 miliwn, y gronfa datblygu digidol, cronfa gwyddorau bywyd Cymru, y prosiect i Fusnesau Newydd a Chanddynt Botensial Mawr, a'r gwasanaeth dechrau busnes. Mae'r rhain oll yn gamau a gymerwyd i wella ein heconomi, er yr ergyd y gwyddom ei bod yn ei gael o ganlyniad i ddylanwadau allanol.

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru (Leanne Wood): Brif Weinidog, rydych wedi'i wneud yn glir eich bod yn gwrthwynebu'r diwygiadau lles a'r toriadau budd-dal sy'n dod o'r Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan. Mae'r toriadau hyn yn niweidio'r gymdeithas, ac maent yn ergydio pocedi pobl yn ogystal â niweidio'r economi. Er bod gennych brinder adnoddau i'w defnyddio i oresgyn y toriadau niweidiol hyn, a gytunwch fod angen cael dewis arall i Gymru yn lle camau cynilo er mwyn inni gael unrhyw obaith o drawsnewid economi Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw'n wir. Rwyf newydd amlinellu'r camau rydym yn eu cymryd i gefnogi'r economi. Fel y gŵyr arweinydd Plaid Cymru, mae grŵp o weinidogion wrthi'n asesu effaith gyffredinol newidiadau lles ar Gymru.

Leanne Wood: Byddwch yn siŵr o wybod am y rhybudd diweddar gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru am doriadau i fudd-dal y dreth gyngor, a'i phryder am y prinder amser sydd ar gael i awdurdodau lleol weithredu unrhyw gynllun amgen. Mae'r toriadau hyn yn mynd yn groes i nodau eich cynllun gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â thlodi. Brif Weinidog, rydych wedi ymrwymo i sefyll yn gadarn yn erbyn toriadau'r Toriaid.

have disagreed with Plaid Cymru's call to buy some breathing space by cancelling out these cuts for just one year?

The First Minister: We have not disagreed with anything. However, when you have a responsibility thrown at you without the budget following it, especially in difficult financial times, it is exceptionally hard to find a substantial amount of money to make up for the shortfall that has been created by the UK Government. We want to ensure that there is fairness across the whole UK, and we would urge the UK Government to rethink its policy on council tax benefits, or to give us the full budget in order to ensure that benefits can continue at the same level.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, I do not think that that is good enough. You said that you would stand up for the people of Wales against the Tory cuts. You could have shielded people from these cuts to council tax benefits as an emergency measure. However, you have chosen not to do that; you have chosen to have other priorities. Is it not the case that you have failed to deliver on this, that you have failed to deliver on Barnett reform so far, and that you have failed to deliver any kind of fiscal stimulus that would protect jobs in our communities? How do you therefore respond to the words of your adviser, Gerald Holtham, who said

'I don't think the Welsh Government has been anything like as active as the Scottish Government?'

The First Minister: I have met with UK Ministers many times; indeed, I met the Prime Minister yesterday. As far as Plaid Cymru is concerned, its words would carry more weight if it had any policies at all on economic stimulus. It has none. We are still waiting for a Bill that it might bring forward. I remind the leader of Plaid Cymru once again of what has been done to provide a fiscal stimulus: the economic growth fund, the SME investment fund, the loans for microbusinesses fund, the Finance Wales JEREMIE fund, the digital development fund, the life sciences fund, the High Potential Starts project and the business start-

A allech ddweud wrthym felly pam rydych wedi anghytuno â chais Plaid Cymru i brynu ychydig o gyfle i gael ein gwynt drwy ganslo'r toriadau hyn am flwyddyn yn unig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym wedi anghytuno â dim. Fodd bynnag, pan daflir cyfrifoldeb atoch heb fod y gyllideb yn ei ddilyn, yn enwedig mewn amseroedd ariannol caled, mae'n eithriadol o anodd dod o hyd i swm sylweddol o arian i wneud iawn am y diffyg a grëwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae arnom eisiau sicrhau bod tegwch ledled y DU gyfan, a byddem yn annog Llywodraeth y DU i ailystyried ei pholisi ar fudd-daliadau'r dreth gyngor, neu roi'r gyllideb lawn inni er mwyn sicrhau y gall budd-daliadau barhau ar yr un lefel.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n ddigon da. Dywedasoeh y byddech yn sefyll yn gadarn dros bobl Cymru yn erbyn toriadau'r Toriaid. Gallech fod wedi amddiffyn pobl rhag y toriadau hyn i fudd-daliadau'r dreth gyngor fel mesur brys. Fodd bynnag, dewisoch beidio â gwneud hynny; rydych wedi dewis blaenoriaethau eraill. Onid yw'n wir eich bod wedi methu â chyflawni hyn, eich bod wedi methu â chyflawni ar ddiwygio Barnett hyd yma, a'ch bod wedi methu â darparu unrhyw fath o ysgogiad ariannol a fyddai'n amddiffyn swyddi yn ein cymunedau? Sut ydych felly'n ymateb i eiriau eich cynghorwr, Gerald Holtham, a ddywedodd

Nid wyf yn credu bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod hanner mor weithgar â Llywodraeth yr Alban?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â Gweinidogion y DU lawer o weithiau; yn wir, cyfarfûm â'r Prif Weinidog ddoe. O ran Plaid Cymru, byddai ei geiriau'n bwysicach pe byddai ganddi unrhyw bolisiau o gwbl am ysgogi'r economi. Nid oes ganddi'r un. Rydym yn dal i aros am Fil y gallai ei gyflwyno. Atgoffaf arweinydd Plaid Cymru unwaith eto o'r hyn a wnaethpwyd i ddarparu ysgogiad ariannol: y gronfa twf economaidd, y gronfa buddsoddi mewn busnesau bach a chanolig, y gronfa benthyciadau i ficrofusnesau, cronfa JEREMIE Cyllid Cymru, y gronfa datblygu digidol, y gronfa gwyddorau bywyd, y prosiect Busnesau

ups service. I repeat these ad infinitum—ad nauseam, perhaps, as far as some Members are concerned. The reality is that it seems that Plaid Cymru is not listening. Week after week, it makes the allegation that nothing has been done to help business in Wales and that nothing has been done to stimulate the economy in Wales. In fact, the facts show the opposite.

Rhieni sydd wedi Gwahanu

3. Mark Isherwood: *Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd i helpu rhieni sydd wedi gwahanu i ddatrys problemau sy'n ymwneud â chynhaliadaeth a chyswllt. OAQ(4)0640(FM)*

The First Minister: This is largely a non-devolved area, but, through the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service Cymru, we promote the welfare of children by encouraging their ongoing relationship with both parents after separation, where it is safe and in the child's best interests.

Mark Isherwood: As you say, it is a largely devolved area, but, nonetheless, it is an area that affects people across the whole of the United Kingdom. Evidence shows that children who maintain contact with both parents have a much better outlook on life and that it should only be when it is unsafe that they should not have contact with both parents. What dialogue has the Welsh Government had with the UK Government about the consultation on shared parenting, which was recently launched, and about the £15 million scheme launched to support separated parents so that they can work together more effectively?

The First Minister: We have welcomed the UK Government's response to the family justice review. We believe that it sets out major reforms to transform the family justice system and improve the lives of children and families. A Family Justice Board has been established to oversee and drive these reforms and the Welsh Government has secured three seats for Welsh representatives on the Family Justice Board.

Newydd a Chanddynt Botensial Mawr a'r gwasanaeth dechrau busnesau. Ailadroddaf y rhain hyd dragwyddoldeb-hyd syrffed, efallai, o ran rhai Aelodau. Y gwirionedd yw bod Plaid Cymru fel petai'n gwrthod gwrando. Y naill wythnos ar ôl y llall, mae'n honni nad oes dim wedi'i wneud i helpu busnesau yng Nghymru ac nad oes dim wedi'i wneud i ysgogi'r economi yng Nghymru. Mewn gwirionedd, dengys y ffeithiau i'r gwrthwyneb.

Separated Parents

3. Mark Isherwood: *What action has the Welsh Government taken to help separated parents resolve maintenance and contact problems. OAQ(4)0640(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Maes heb ei ddatganoli yw hwn i raddau helaeth, ond, drwy Wasanaeth Cynghori a Chynorthwyo Llys i Blant a Theuluoedd Cymru, rydym yn hyrwyddo lles plant drwy annog eu perthynas barhaus â'r ddau riant ar ôl iddynt wahanu, os yw hynny'n ddiogel ac er lles pennaf y plentyn.

Mark Isherwood: Fel y dywedwch, maes a ddatganolwyd i raddau helaeth yw hwn, ond, serch hynny, mae'n faes sy'n effeithio ar bobl ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Dengys tystiolaeth fod plant sy'n cadw cysylltiad â'u dau riant yn cael rhagolwg llawer gwell ar fywyd ac mai dim ond pan fydd yn annïogel y dylid rhwystro cysylltiad â'r ddau riant. Pa drafodaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i chael gyda Llywodraeth y DU am yr ymgynghoriad ar rannu rhianta, a lansiwyd yn ddiweddar, ac am y cynllun £15 miliwn a lansiwyd i gefnogi rhieni sydd wedi gwahanu er mwyn iddynt gydweithio'n fwy effeithiol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi croesawu ymateb Llywodraeth y DU i'r adolygiad cyfiawnder teuluol. Credwn ei fod yn nodi diwygiadau mawr i drawsnewid y system cyfiawnder teuluol a'i fod yn gwella bywydau plant a theuluoedd. Sefydlwyd Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Teuluol i oruchwylio a sbarduno'r diwygiadau hyn ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sicrhau tair sedd i gynrychiolwyr Cymru ar y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Teuluol.

Lindsay Whittle: Will the First Minister inform us as to when we might expect a report on the work of the local family justice operational boards in Wales and whether that board might offer support to separated parents? I ask the question to try to explode the public myth that all separated fathers in Wales, in particular, do not care about their children's future, when the reverse is true.

The First Minister: Whatever assistance can be given by the boards is very much welcome. The Member is right to point out that there are many fathers, historically, who have not seen their children through no fault of their own. I know, because I have represented both parties in divorce proceedings. Certainly, in years gone by, if there was a determination on the part of one parent that the other parent should not see the child, that is what happened. The courts would not intervene. Clearly, that is not satisfactory and the move towards shared parenting, where it is appropriate and in the interests of the child, is very much a welcome move.

Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog

4. David Melding: *A oes gan Uned Gyflawni'r Prif Weinidog ddangosyddion perfformiad mesuradwy ar waith i fonitro'r gwaith o hyrwyddo Cymru yn rhyngwladol. OAQ(4)0637(FM)*

The First Minister: There are a number of areas that we monitor, for example, foreign direct investment, gross domestic product, and gross disposable household income, and the delivery unit is monitoring the progress and success of the actions that we are taking.

David Melding: First Minister, yesterday's decision to electrify, in effect, the whole of the south Wales rail network will be a great boon to market Wales internationally. We have very good rail services in south Wales in terms of their reach, and it is important that we build on that and remind people what an attractive place south Wales is in which to do business.

Lindsay Whittle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi gwybod inni pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl adroddiad am waith y byrddau gweithredol cyfiawnder teuluol lleol yng Nghymru ac a allai'r bwrdd hwnnw gynnig cymorth i rieni sydd wedi gwahanu? Gofynnaf y cwestiwn i geisio chwalu'r myth cyhoeddus nad yw'r holl dadau sydd wedi gwahanu yng Nghymru, yn arbennig, yn ymboeni am ddyfodol eu plant, pan fo'r gwrthwyneb yn wir.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae croeso mawr i ba gymorth bynnag y gellir ei roi gan y byrddau. Mae'r Aelod yn iawn i nodi bod llawer o dadau, yn hanesyddol, nad ydynt wedi gweld eu plant heb fod bai arnynt o gwbl. Rwy'n gwybod hynny, am fy mod wedi cynrychioli'r ddau barti mewn achosion ysgaru. Yn sicr, ers talwm, pe byddai un rhiant yn benderfynol na ddylai'r rhiant arall weld y plentyn, hynny a ddigwyddai. Ni fyddai'r llysoedd yn ymyrryd. Yn amlwg, nid yw hynny'n foddhaol ac mae'r symudiad tuag at rannu rhianta, os yw'n briodol ac er lles y plentyn, yn symudiad a groesawir yn fawr iawn.

The First Minister's Delivery Unit

4. David Melding: *Does the First Minister's Delivery Unit have measurable performance indicators in place for monitoring the promotion of Wales internationally. OAQ(4)0637(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae nifer o feysydd sy'n cael eu monitro gennym, er enghraifft, buddsoddi uniongyrchol tramor, cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth, ac incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario, ac mae'r uned gyflawni'n monitro cynnydd a llwyddiant y camau a gymerwn.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, bydd y penderfyniad ddoe i drydaneiddio rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd cyfan de Cymru, i bob pwrpas, yn fendith fawr i farchnata Cymru'n rhyngwladol. Mae gennym wasanaethau trên da iawn yn y de o ran eu cyrhaeddiad, ac mae'n bwysig inni feithrin hynny ymhellach ac atgoffa pobl fod de Cymru'n lle mor ddeniadol i wneud busnes.

The First Minister: Indeed. The great worry that I had was that if the line was electrified as far as Cardiff, then Cardiff would be seen as the end of the line. The great fear that I had about lines such as the Vale of Glamorgan line was that it is the main diversion line for the main line west. If one line was electrified and the other was not, that would be an issue. What we do not know yet is when the work will begin. We know when the work to electrify the line to Cardiff will begin, but it would be helpful to have a timetable so that we know when the work will start and finish as far as Swansea and the Valleys lines are concerned.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, rydych wedi cael cyfarfod gyda chynrychiolydd German Industry UK, sef y corff sy'n cynrychioli diwydiannau'r Almaen ym Mhrydain. A ddeilliodd unrhyw ganlyniadau o'r cyfarfod hwnnw o gofio pwysigrwydd economi'r Almaen i Ewrop ac, yn yr un ffordd, i ni yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfarfûm ag ef sawl mis yn ôl. Wrth gwrs, mae economi'r Almaen yn bwysig dros ben o safbwynt Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn ystyried a oes angen i rywun ddelio â'r Almaen yn llawn amser ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu sicrhau mwy o fuddsoddiad yng Nghymru o'r Almaen.

Plismona Rheng Flaen ac ar Ddiogelwch Cymunedol

5. Vaughan Gething: *A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gydag Arolygiaeth Cwnstabliaeth Ei Mawrhydi am effaith toriadau i'r gyllideb ar blismona rheng flaen ac ar ddiogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0635(FM)*

The First Minister: No, not with HM Inspectorate of Constabulary. There have certainly been discussions with the chief constables. Policing is not devolved, but we are supporting community safety in Wales by funding an additional 500 police community support officers.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Y pryder mawr a oedd gennyf, pe byddai'r rheilffordd yn cael ei thrydaneiddio mor bell â Chaerdydd, oedd y byddai Caerdydd yn cael ei hystyried fel diwedd y rheilffordd. Yr ofn mawr a oedd gennyf am reilffyrdd fel rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg oedd mai honno yw'r brif reilffordd ddargyfeirio i'r brif reilffordd i'r gorllewin. Pe byddai'r naill reilffordd yn cael ei thrydaneiddio, ac nid y llall, byddai hynny'n broblem. Yr hyn nad ydym yn ei wybod eto yw pryd fydd y gwaith yn dechrau. Gwyddom pryd y bydd y gwaith i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd i Gaerdydd yn dechrau, ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael amserlen er mwyn inni wybod pryd bydd y gwaith yn dechrau ac yn gorffen ar reilffyrdd Abertawe a'r Cymoedd.

Alun Ffred Jones: During the last year, you have had a meeting with a representative of German Industry UK, which is the body that represents German industries in Britain. Did any outcomes result from that meeting bearing in mind the importance of the German economy to Europe and, likewise, to us in Wales?

The First Minister: I met him several months ago. Of course, the German economy is exceptionally important from Wales's point of view. At present, we are considering whether we need someone to deal with Germany full time on behalf of the Welsh Government in order to ensure that we can create more investment in Wales from Germany.

Front-line Policing and Community Safety

5. Vaughan Gething: *Has the Welsh Government had any discussions with HM Inspectorate of Constabulary about the impact of budget cuts on front line policing and community safety in Wales. OAQ(4)0635(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Nac ydy, nid gydag Arolygiaeth Cwnstabliaeth EM. Yn sicr, bu wrthi'n trafod gyda'r prif gwnstabliaid. Nid yw plismona'n faes datganoledig, ond rydym yn cefnogi diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru drwy ariannu 500 ychwanegol o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu.

Vaughan Gething: Following the UK coalition Government's decision to cut police funding in Wales and across the UK by 20%, you will be aware that a report at the start of July from the inspectorate of constabulary revealed that Welsh forces can expect to lose hundreds of front-line uniformed officers as part of 5,800 uniformed, front-line staff going across England and Wales. The Police Federation of England and Wales says that that will have a serious impact on public safety. In contrast, can you confirm that this Welsh Government will stick to its commitment to support community safety? Have you had any support from the Secretary of State for Wales in fighting the corner of Welsh police forces?

The First Minister: I urge the Secretary of State to do just that. It is not an issue that she has raised with me, in terms of her fighting Wales's corner. As far as the police community support officers are concerned, there are around 200 either deployed or in training as of last month. That takes us substantially towards meeting the commitment to deploy 500 PCSOs during the course of this Government.

Antoinette Sandbach: Given that north Wales will be one of the 15 areas in the UK trialling neighbourhood justice panels, which will allow trained members of the public a say in how low-level criminal activity and anti-social offenders can make amends to their communities, can you confirm whether, if these panels demonstrate a significant reduction in re-offending and anti-social behaviour in north Wales, you will work with the Ministry of Justice to roll them out across Wales?

The First Minister: They are an interesting development and I look forward to seeing the results of the project. However, there is no getting away from the fact that fewer police equals more crime. It is as simple as that. Offenders are not deterred by the speed of the courts, the availability of the courts, or,

Vaughan Gething: Ar ôl i Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU benderfynu cwtdogi 20% ar gyllid yr heddlu yng Nghymru a ledled y DU, byddwch yn gwybod bod adroddiad ar ddechrau mis Gorffennaf gan yr arolygiaeth cwnstablfaeth wedi datgelu y gall heddluoedd Cymru ddisgwyl colli cannoedd o swyddogion rheng flaen mewn lifrai yn rhan o 5,800 o staff rheng flaen mewn lifrai sy'n colli eu swyddi ledled Cymru a Lloegr. Dywed Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr y bydd hynny'n effeithio o ddifrif ar ddiogelwch y cyhoedd. Mewn cyferbyniad, a allwch chi gadarnhau y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru'n cadw at ei hymrwymiad i gefnogi diogelwch cymunedol? A ydych wedi cael unrhyw gymorth gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i ymladd dros safbwynt heddluoedd Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n cymhell yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i wneud hynny'n union. Nid yw'n fater a gododd gyda mi, o ran ei bod yn ymladd dros safbwynt Cymru. O ran swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu, mae tua 200 naill ai wedi'u lleoli neu'n cael eu hyfforddi ers y mis diwethaf. Mae hynny'n gwneud cynnydd sylweddol tuag at fodloni'r ymrwymiad i leoli 500 o Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu yn ystod tymor y Llywodraeth hon.

Antoinette Sandbach: O ystyried mai gogledd Cymru fydd un o'r 15 ardal yn y DU a fydd yn treialu paneli cyfiawnder cymdogaeth, a fydd yn galluogi aelodau hyfforddedig o'r cyhoedd i gael llais yn y ffordd y gall troseddwyr gwrthgymdeithasol a mân droseddwyr wneud iawn i'w cymunedau, a allwch gadarnhau, os bydd y paneli hyn yn arddangos gostyngiad sylweddol mewn aildroseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn y gogledd, a fyddwch yn gweithio gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder i'w cyflwyno fesul dipyn ledled Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent yn ddatblygiad diddorol ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld canlyniadau'r prosiect. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir anwybyddu'r ffaith bod llai o heddlu'n golygu mwy o droseddu. Mae mor syml â hynny. Nid yw troseddwyr yn cael eu hatal gan gyflymder y llysoedd, argaeledd y

sometimes, by sentencing. They are deterred by being caught, and if there is less risk of their being caught, we will see more offending. That is why fewer police officers inevitably means that there will be more people who will chance their arm and commit crime, and that is to the detriment of our communities.

Julie Morgan: A few weeks ago, when I met Nick Herbert, the UK Minister for police in Westminster about the cuts, I urged him to accept the request from South Wales Police for additional funding for Cardiff in recognition of its status as a capital city. Does the First Minister agree that the UK coalition's failure to fund these costs properly puts additional pressure on front-line policing in Cardiff and should be addressed?

The First Minister: Indeed, there are extra pressures on South Wales Police because of the current funding formula, and it is important that it is re-examined. I have to say that I never thought I would see the day when a Conservative-led Government would be elected on a platform of having fewer police. I never thought that I would see the day when Conservatives in this Chamber would stand behind that and say it was a good idea. Most people out there want to live in communities that are safe, and that means having sufficient police officers to ensure that those communities are safe. That is something, of course, that the UK Government is signally failing to deliver.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Prif Weinidog, roeddwn i'n meddwl bod Yvette Cooper wedi ei hymrwymo i'r un math o doriadau i'r heddlu. Fodd bynnag, y cwestiwn sydd gennyf yw: ar adeg o doriadau sylweddol yng nghyllideb yr heddlu, a ydych yn cytuno mai syniad cwbl wallgof yw penodi comisiynwyr heddlu i fynd ag arian oddi wrth wasanaethau sylfaenol yr heddlu? Oni ddylem fod yn trafod gyda San Steffan ddatganoli swyddogaethau'r heddlu? Nid yr heddlu yn eu cyfanrwydd, ond swyddogaethau'r heddlu, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu darparu heddlu bydd yn effeithiol yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymhellach na hynny, wrth

llysoedd, nac, weithiau, dedfrydu. Cânt eu hatal drwy gael eu dal, ac os byddant yn llai tebygol o gael eu dal, byddwn yn gweld mwy o drosedd. Dyna pam mae llai o swyddogion heddlu'n golygu'n anochel y bydd mwy o bobl a fydd yn mentro'u lwc ac yn cyflawni trosedd, ac mae hynny er anfantais i'n cymunedau.

Julie Morgan: Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, pan gyfarfûm â Nick Herbert, Gweinidog y DU dros yr heddlu yn San Steffan, am y toriadau, cymhellais ef i dderbyn y cais gan Heddlu De Cymru am gyllid ychwanegol i Gaerdydd i gydnabod ei statws yn brifddinas. A ydy'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod methiant clymblaid y DU ag ariannu'r costau hyn yn iawn yn rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar blismona rheng flaen yng Nghaerdydd ac y dylid mynd i'r afael â hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir, mae pwysau ychwanegol ar Heddlu De Cymru oherwydd y fformiwla ariannu cyfredol, ac mae'n bwysig ei ail-archwilio. Rhaid imi ddweud na feddyliais erioed y byddwn yn gweld y dydd pan fyddai Llywodraeth a arweinir gan Geidwadwyr yn cael ei hethol ar lwyfan o gael llai o heddlu. Ni feddyliais erioed y gwelwn y dydd pan fyddai Ceidwadwyr yn y Siambr hon yn sefyll y tu ôl i hynny a dweud ei fod yn syniad da. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl am fyw mewn cymunedau sy'n ddiogel, ac mae hynny'n golygu cael digon o swyddogion heddlu i sicrhau bod y cymunedau hynny'n ddiogel. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth, wrth reswm, y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn methu'n neilltuol â'i gyflawni.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, I thought that Yvette Cooper had committed herself to the same kind of cuts to the police. However, my question is this: at a time when there are cuts to the police budget, is it not a completely mad idea to appoint commissioners to take money away from basic police services? Should we not be in discussion with Westminster about devolving the functions of the police? That is, not the police forces themselves, but the functions of the police, in order to ensure that we can provide effective policing in Wales.

The First Minister: More than that, in

ystyried y Rhan 2 o Gomisiwn Silk, mae dadl hollol deg ac yn hollol fyw yn fy marn i ynglŷn â datganoli'r heddlu, sef yr unig wasanaeth argyfwng nad yw wedi cael ei datganoli. Ynglŷn â'r comisiynwyr, mae'n wir i ddweud ein bod fel plaid ar y meinciau hyn wedi bod yn erbyn cael comisiynwyr. Rydym yn gwybod bydd etholiadau ym mis Tachwedd. Yr hyn nad ydym yn gwybod yw beth fydd effaith y comisiwnwyr a'r hyn y byddem yn gallu ei wneud. Nid ydynt yn gallu gwneud unrhyw beth ynghylch pethau dydd i ddydd yr heddlu, ac mae'n anodd gweld beth fydd budd comisiynwyr ar hyn o bryd.

Mick Antoniw: As chaos descends on the Olympics due to the incompetence of the UK Government and G4S, it is left to the public sector to try to pick up the pieces, with South Wales Police likely to be drafted in to provide security. First Minister, will you be making any representations to ensure that adequate policing and community support is available in Wales while our police are travelling down to London to sort out their mess?

2.00 p.m.

The First Minister: I am always amazed that those on the Conservative benches think that they can shout and that that has any effect. In fact, they cannot be heard out there. All that can be heard is a low murmur, which, in fairness, is about as much sense as you would expect to get out of them.

To answer the Member for Pontypridd's question, it is absolutely clear that we should have enough security for the Olympics, but the UK Government has questions to ask regarding ensuring that that security is in place. I hope that it is, as no-one wants to see security breaches, but we have all seen what has happened over the past few days. It is incumbent on the UK Government to provide assurances to members of the public that sufficient security will be in place for the Olympic Games.

The Presiding Officer: Some Members are very restless this afternoon. I am not looking at anyone in particular, Andrew R.T. Davies,

considering Part 2 of the Silk Commission, there is an entirely fair and live debate in my opinion about the devolution of the police, which is the only emergency service that has not been devolved. Regarding the commissioners, it is true to say that we as a party on these benches have been against having commissioners. We know that elections will take place in November. What we do not know is what kind of impact the commissioners will have and what they can do. They cannot interfere with day-to-day police business, and at present it is difficult to see what the benefit of the commissioners will be.

Mick Antoniw: Wrth i anrhefn ddisgyn ar y Gemau Olympaidd oherwydd anallu Llywodraeth y DU a G4S, gadewir y sector cyhoeddus i geisio casglu'r darnau, gyda Heddlu De Cymru'n debygol o gael ei recriwtio i ddarparu diogelwch. Brif Weinidog, a fyddwch yn gwneud unrhyw sylwadau i sicrhau bod digon o blismona a chymorth cymunedol ar gael yng Nghymru tra bydd ein heddlu'n teithio i lawr i Lundain i gael trefn ar eu traed moch?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf bob amser yn rhyfeddu bod y rheini ar y meinciau Ceidwadol yn credu y gallant weiddi a bod hynny'n cael unrhyw effaith. Mewn gwirionedd, ni ellir eu clywed acw. Y cyfan y gellir ei glywed yw murmur isel, sydd, gyda thegwch, yn gwneud tua chymaint o synnwyr ag y disgwyliech ei gael ganddynt.

I ateb cwestiwn yr Aelod dros Bontypridd, mae'n gwbl glir y dylem gael digon o ddiogelwch i'r Gemau Olympaidd, ond mae gan Lywodraeth y DU gwestiynau i'w gofyn o ran sicrhau bod diogelwch yn ei le. Gobeithiaf felly, gan nad oes neb am weld toriadau diogelwch, ond rydym oll wedi gweld yr hyn a ddigwyddodd dros yr ychydig ddiwrnodau diwethaf. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau aelodau'r cyhoedd y bydd digon o ddiogelwch yn ei le ar gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd.

Y Llywydd: Mae rhai Aelodau'n aflonydd iawn y prynhawn yma. Nid wyf yn edrych ar neb yn arbennig, Andrew R.T. Davies, ond a

but can we please now move on to the next questions and listen to them in some silence?

gawn ni symud ymlaen yn awr i'r cwestiynau nesaf a gwrando arnynt mewn tawelwch?

Oriau Agor Meddygon Teulu

GP Opening Hours

6. Peter Black: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar oriau agor meddygon teulu gan gynnwys pryd y mae'n disgwyl iddo gael ei weithredu. OAQ(4)0639(FM)*

6. Peter Black: *Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Government's policy on GP opening hours including when he anticipates it being implemented. OAQ(4)0639(FM)*

The First Minister: I refer the Member to the statement made by the Minister for Health and Social Services on 3 July.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at y datganiad a wnaethpwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar 3 Gorffennaf.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. My question was, of course, tabled before that statement was made. However, I noted in that statement that the Minister for health set out a three-stage process through which this policy would be brought into play. The first stage relates to 2012-13, when she said that she will 'further reduce the number of practices with half-day or lunch-time closing and to ensure appropriate distribution of early morning or evening appointments to meet the needs of patients.'

Peter Black: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Cyflwynwyd fy nghwestiwn, wrth reswm, cyn i'r datganiad hwnnw gael ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, sylwais yn y datganiad hwnnw fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd wedi nodi proses ac iddi dri cham ar gyfer rhoi'r polisi hwn ar waith. Mae'r cam cyntaf yn berthnasol i 2012-13, pan ddywedodd y bydd 'yn cwtogi ymhellach ar nifer y meddygfeydd sy'n cau am hanner diwrnod neu amser cinio a sicrhau dosbarthiad priodol o apwyntiadau cynnar y bore neu gyda'r nos er mwyn bodloni anghenion cleifion.'

What targets are being set for the take-up of that particular stage?

Pa dargedau sy'n cael eu gosod ar gyfer gweithredu'r cam arbennig hwnnw?

The First Minister: The target for the Government is to ensure that access is available to all people in Wales by the end of this Government's term. The Member has not referred to the survey that his party carried out. What is curious about that survey is that I understand that 680 GP practices were written to to take part in it, when, in fact, there are only 476 practices in the whole of Wales. Therefore, I wonder about the accuracy of that survey. The Government is clear on this: we want to work with doctors to ensure that people have access to GP services at a time that is more convenient to them.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y targed i'r Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth ar gael i baw yng Nghymru erbyn diwedd tymor y Llywodraeth hon. Nid yw'r Aelod wedi cyfeirio at yr arolwg a wnaeth y blaid hon. Mae un peth yn rhyfeddol am yr arolwg hwnnw; deallaf yr ysgrifennwyd at 680 o feddygfeydd teulu i gymryd rhan ynddo ond, a dweud y gwir, dim ond 476 o feddygfeydd sydd yng Nghymru gyfan. Tybed felly a yw'r arolwg hwnnw'n gywir. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn glir ar hyn: mae arnom eisiau gweithio gyda meddygon i sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cael at wasanaethau meddyg teulu ar adeg sy'n fwy cyfleus iddynt.

Darren Millar: On 18 October last year, you told the National Assembly that there is no cost to extending GP opening hours. In fact, you said that if other surgeries in Wales can do it, why cannot those surgeries that are currently not. However, what you did not tell

Darren Millar: Ar 18 Hydref y llynedd, dywedasoch wrth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol nad oes dim cost i estyn oriau agor meddygon teulu. Dywedasoch, mewn gwirionedd, os yw meddygfeydd eraill yng Nghymru'n gallu ei wneud, pam nad all y meddygfeydd hynny

the Assembly was that, in 2010-11, the cost to the Government of providing extended hours was £726,000 per year, rising to £765,000 this year, because it is funded as a direct enhanced service. Given that the only surgeries that open for extra hours at the moment do so because they are getting extra cash, and given that the NHS is facing record-breaking cuts as a result of your Government's decisions here in Cardiff bay, how do you anticipate achieving your GP access commitment without extra cash?

The First Minister: By asking GPs to work more flexibly. I think that that is perfectly reasonable. At the end of the day, taxpayers pay for GPs and are therefore entitled to have a service that they can access more frequently. It surprises me when I hear the Member opposite talking about 'record-breaking cuts', when in only the past two days, we have heard of plans by health trusts in England to cut people's pay. They want to sack doctors or cut their pay, they want to sack nurses or cut their pay, and they want to sack other workers or cut their pay, and he sits there with the brass neck to suggest that, somehow, things are worse in Wales. We all know what would happen if his party had a sniff of power in Wales: we would see doctors, nurses, porters and all health workers being sacked.

Elin Jones: Brif Weinidog, polisi eich Llywodraeth chi yw ehangu gofal iechyd yn y gymuned a rhoi rôl gynyddol ganolog i feddygon teulu. A ydych chi felly'n rhannu fy nghonsýrn bod 60% yn llai o leoedd hyfforddi meddygon teulu ar gael yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bronlais o fis Awst eleni? Bydd hynny'n cael effaith ddifrifol ar staffio'r ysbyty, ac mae'n ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl â diffyg cyllid Deoniaeth Cymru yn hytrach na methiant recriwtio.

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, cyfeiriwyd at y ddeoniaeth. Cyfrifoldeb y ddeoniaeth yw sicrhau bod doctoriaid yn cael eu hyfforddi mewn lleoliad lle y gallant gael eu

nad ydynt yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd? Fodd bynnag, ni ddywedasoich wrth y Cynulliad mai'r gost i'r Llywodraeth, yn 2010-11, o ddarparu oriau estynedig oedd £726,000 y flwyddyn, sy'n codi i £765,000 eleni, am ei fod yn cael ei ariannu fel gwasanaeth ychwanegol dan gyfarwyddyd. O ystyried bod yr unig feddygfeydd sy'n agor am oriau ychwanegol ar hyn o bryd yn gwneud hynny am eu bod yn cael arian ychwanegol, ac o ystyried bod y GIG yn wynebu toriadau mwy nag erioed o ganlyniad i benderfyniadau'ch Llywodraeth yma ym mae Caerdydd, sut ydych chi'n rhagweld cyflawni eich ymrwymiad i ehangu mynediad at feddygon teulu heb arian ychwanegol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Drwy ofyn i feddygon teulu weithio'n fwy hyblyg. Rwy'n credu bod hynny'n berffaith resymol. Yn y pen draw, y trethdalwyr sy'n talu am feddygon teulu ac mae hawl ganddynt felly gael gwasanaeth sydd ar gael iddynt yn amlach. Rwy'n synnu o glywed yr Aelod cyferbyn yn siarad am 'doriadau mwy nag erioed', a ninnau wedi clywed yn y ddau ddiwrnod diwethaf yn unig am gynlluniau ymddiriedolaethau iechyd yn Lloegr i dorri cyflog pobl. Maent am ddiswyddo meddygon neu dorri eu cyflog, maent am ddiswyddo nyrsys neu dorri eu cyflog, ac maent am ddiswyddo gweithwyr eraill neu dorri eu cyflog, a dyma fe'n eistedd yno'n ddigon hy i awgrymu bod pethau, rywsut, yn waeth yng Nghymru. Gwyddom oll beth fyddai'n digwydd petai ei blaid yn cael arlliw o bŵer yng Nghymru: byddem yn gweld meddygon, nyrsys, porthorion a phob math o weithwyr iechyd yn cael eu diswyddo.

Elin Jones: First Minister, it is your Government's policy to extend community healthcare and to give an increasingly central role to GPs. Do you therefore share my concern that there will be 60% less GP training places available in Bronlais General Hospital from August this year? That will have a serious impact on staffing levels at the hospital, and it is entirely related to a shortage of funding from the Welsh Deanery rather than a failure to recruit.

The First Minister: Once again, the deanery has been mentioned. It is the deanery's responsibility to ensure that doctors are trained in locations where that can be trained

hyfforddi'n iawn. Mae felly yn bwysig dros ben ein bod yn sicrhau bod digon o leoedd ar gael yng Nghymru iddynt gael eu hyfforddi, a dyna pam mae mor bwysig sicrhau bod yr ymgyrch recriwtio yn parhau, gan gofio bod Bronglais yn un o'r ysbytai lle mae'n gallu bod yn anodd recriwtio pobl iddo. Mae'n bwysig dros ben bod doctoriaid hŷn yno er mwyn i bobl allu dod i Aberystwyth i gael eu hyfforddi.

Camddefnyddio Sylweddau

7. Jenny Rathbone: *Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau.*
OAQ(4)0636(FM)

The First Minister: We continue to invest more than £50 million per annum to implement the actions within the 10-year substance misuse strategy for Wales and its associated implementation plan.

Jenny Rathbone: Yesterday, I ran into two drug addicts, who were probably also drug dealers, working in an area that is beset by people who deal drugs and cause huge anti-social problems to the whole community and area. Can you give me some indication as to how much we can expect substance misuse to rise in line with increased unemployment, as people often turn to drugs because they are feeling depressed as a result of not being properly employed?

The First Minister: The substance misuse action fund is providing £27.5 million in revenue funding to community safety partnerships to tackle substance misuse, and £5.7 million in capital funding to improve substance misuse treatment facilities. In addition, a further £17.1 million is ring-fenced for substance misuse services within the health boards' discretionary budgets.

Janet Finch-Saunders: First Minister, for every 10 alcohol-related car accidents on Welsh roads, there is one drug-related accident. One in 10 young male drivers admits to driving after taking drugs. The Crime and Courts Bill announced in this

properly. It is therefore exceptionally important to ensure that there are sufficient places available in Wales to train them, and that is why it is so important to ensure that the recruitment campaign continues, bearing in mind that Bronglais is one of those hospitals where it can be difficult to recruit people to. It is exceptionally important that senior doctors are there so that people can come to Aberystwyth to be trained.

Substance Misuse

7. Jenny Rathbone: *What is the Welsh Government doing to tackle substance misuse.* OAQ(4)0636(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym yn dal i fuddsoddi mwy na £50 miliwn y flwyddyn i weithredu'r camau yn strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau 10 mlynedd Cymru a'i chynllun gweithredu cysylltiedig.

Jenny Rathbone: Ddoe, deuthum ar draws ddau unigolyn sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau, a hwyrach eu bod hefyd yn gwerthu cyffuriau, yn gweithio mewn ardal lle mae pobl sy'n gwerthu cyffuriau ac yn achosi problemau gwrthgymdeithasol sylweddol i'r gymuned a'r ardal yn rhemp. A allwch roi rhyw syniad imi faint y gallwn ddisgwyl i gamddefnyddio sylweddau gynyddu yn unol â diweithdra cynyddol, gan fod pobl yn aml yn troi at gyffuriau am eu bod yn teimlo'n isel am eu bod heb gyflogaeth briodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gronfa weithredu ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau'n darparu £27.5 miliwn o gyllid refeniw i bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, a £5.7 miliwn mewn cyllid cyfalaf i wella cyfleusterau i drin pobl sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau. Hefyd, mae £17.1 miliwn arall yn cael ei neilltuo i wasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau yng nghyllidebau dewisol y byrddau iechyd.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Brif Weinidog, am bob 10 damwain car sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol ar ffyrdd Cymru, mae un ddamwain sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau. Mae un o bob 10 dyn ifanc sy'n gyrru'n cyfaddef ei fod wedi gyrru ar ôl cymryd cyffuriau. Mae'r

year's Queen's Speech includes proposals to tackle drug driving. What correspondence have you had with UK Ministers to protect Welsh interests in this matter?

The First Minister: I welcome anything that will reduce driving while under the influence of drugs, which is already an offence under road traffic Acts, of course, although it can sometimes be difficult to assess whether they are or not. With alcohol, it is far easier with the breathalyser, the Lion Intoximeter, and the blood tests that are normally taken at the police station. Certainly, we would support any moves by the UK Government to reduce the number of deaths caused by drug driving and the number of people who drive while under the influence of drugs.

Lindsay Whittle: First Minister, I accept your answer to Jenny Rathbone about the work of the community safety partnerships, but what work is the Government doing to encourage recovering individuals to participate in an integrated peer support scheme? Do you agree that establishing a recovery champion scheme would not only benefit substance misusers but provide previously unstable individuals with the opportunity to contribute to society and support their continued recovery?

The First Minister: The first step to recovery is treatment. Waiting times have reduced substantially over recent years. The latest published figures for October to December 2011 show that 71% of 'clients', as they are described, were assessed within 10 days of referral and 91% were treated within 10 days of the assessment. There are some areas where waiting times remain higher than we would want, but I know that officials are working closely with the relevant area planning boards to deliver programmes of service improvement.

Mesur Trosedd a Llysoedd a gyhoeddwyd yn Araith y Frenhines eleni'n cynnwys cynigion i fynd i'r afael â gyrru ar gyffuriau. Pa ohebiaeth a gawsoch chi gyda Gweinidogion y DU i amddiffyn buddiannau Cymru yn y mater hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Croesawaf unrhyw beth a fydd yn cwtogi ar yrru tra bydd pobl dan ddylanwad cyffuriau, sydd eisoes yn drosedd o dan y Deddfau traffig ffyrdd, wrth gwrs, er ei bod yn gallu bod yn anodd weithiau asesu a ydynt dan ddylanwad neu beidio. Gydag alcohol, mae'n llawer haws gyda'r anadlennydd, mesurydd meddwdod Lion, a'r profion gwaed a wneir fel arfer yn yr orsaf heddlu. Yn sicr, byddem yn cefnogi unrhyw gamau gan Lywodraeth y DU i gwtogi ar nifer y marwolaethau a achosir gan yrru ar gyffuriau ac ar nifer y bobl sy'n gyrru dan ddylanwad cyffuriau.

Lindsay Whittle: Brif Weinidog, derbyniaf eich ateb i Jenny Rathbone am waith y partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, ond pa waith y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i annog unigolion sy'n gwella i gymryd rhan mewn cynllun integredig o gefnogaeth gan gymheiriaid? A gytunwch y byddai sefydlu cynllun hyrwyddo gwellhad o fudd i gamddefnyddwyr sylweddau ond hefyd yn rhoi'r cyfle i unigolion a arferai fod yn ansefydlog gyfrannu at y gymdeithas a chefnogi eu gwellhad parhaus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y cam cyntaf i wellhad yw triniaeth. Mae amseroedd aros wedi lleihau'n sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer mis Hydref i fis Rhagfyr 2011 fod 71% o 'gleientiaid', fel y'u disgrifir, wedi cael eu hasesu cyn pen 10 diwrnod o'u hatgyfeirio a bod 91% wedi'u trin cyn pen 10 diwrnod o'r asesiad. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, mae amseroedd aros yn hirach nag y dymunem, ond gwn fod swyddogion yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r byrddau cynllunio ardal perthnasol i ddarparu rhaglenni gwella gwasanaeth.

Plant sy'n Derbyn Gofal

Looked-after Children

8. Mark Drakeford: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am bolisiâu Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0641(FM)*

The First Minister: Yes, we are progressing with our plans to improve the lives of looked-after children as set out in our programme for government, which builds on our innovative programmes to support families, including the integrated family support services and Families First.

Mark Drakeford: In the latest year for which figures are available, there was a further 5% increase in the number of children looked after by local authorities in Wales. That is a trend, year on year, that has been established now for a 20-year period. In that context, would you welcome the decision of the newly elected Labour authority in Cardiff to develop a social impact bond, tailored to Welsh circumstances, which, if successful, would allow the local authority to re-engineer its services so that they focus more on helping families to stay together rather than on taking children into care?

The First Minister: Cardiff's approach is very much in line with ours. It is putting the emphasis on prevention and early intervention by working with children and families, and we welcome the initiative as one that invests in programmes to support these vulnerable groups. Of course, Cardiff will need to undertake a proper evaluation of the proposal to develop a social impact bond, but I look forward to seeing how it develops.

Mohammad Asghar: First Minister, according to the latest statistics, over 5,400 children were looked after in Wales in 2011, an increase of 5% on the previous year. However, the number of children placed for adoption fell during the same period. Does the First Minister agree that adoption gives our most neglected and disadvantaged children the new start in life that they desperately deserve? What plan does the Welsh Government have to review the adoption process to ensure that children are

8. Mark Drakeford: *Will the First Minister give an update on the Welsh Government's policies for looked after children in Wales. OAQ(4)0641(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, rydym yn symud ymlaen â'n cynlluniau i wella bywydau plant sy'n derbyn gofal fel y'u nodir yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu, sy'n adeiladu ar ein rhaglenni arloesol i gefnogi teuluoedd, gan gynnwys y gwasanaethau integredig cymorth i deuluoedd a Theuluoedd yn Gyntaf.

Mark Drakeford: Yn y flwyddyn ddiweddaraf y mae ffigyrau ar gael ar ei chyfer, roedd cynnydd pellach o 5% yn nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Mae hwnnw'n duedd sydd, y naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall, wedi'i sefydlu bellach ers 20 mlynedd. Yn y cyddestun hwnnw, a groesawech benderfyniad yr awdurdod Llafur newydd a etholwyd yng Nghaerdydd i ddatblygu bond effaith gymdeithasol, wedi'i deilwra i amgylchiadau Cymru, a fyddai, petai'n llwyddo, yn gadael i'r awdurdod lleol adlunio ei wasanaethau er mwyn iddynt ganolbwyntio mwy ar helpu teuluoedd i aros gyda'i gilydd yn hytrach na derbyn plant i ofal?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dull Caerdydd yn debyg iawn i'n dull ni. Mae'n rhoi'r pwyslais ar atal ac ymyrraeth gynnar drwy weithio gyda phlant a theuluoedd, ac rydym yn croesawu'r fenter fel un sy'n buddsoddi mewn rhaglenni i gefnogi'r grwpiau hyn sy'n agored i niwed. Wrth reswm, bydd angen i Gaerdydd wneud gwerthusiad priodol o'r cynnig i ddatblygu bond effaith gymdeithasol, ond edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut mae'n datblygu.

Mohammad Asghar: Brif Weinidog, yn ôl yr ystadegau diweddaraf, roedd dros 5,400 o blant yn derbyn gofal yng Nghymru yn 2011, sef cynnydd o 5% ers y flwyddyn flaenorol. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr un cyfnod, gostyngodd nifer y plant a osodwyd i'w mabwysiadu. A ydy'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod mabwysiadu'n cynnig i'n plant mwyaf difreintiedig, ac a esgeuluswyd fwyaf, y dechreuad newydd mewn bywyd y maent yn ei haeddu cymaint? Pa gynllun sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i adolygu'r broses

placed in suitable homes as quickly as possible?

The First Minister: I very much agree with the Member's comments about adoption, as it certainly provides many children with the chance of a settled home life that would not otherwise be available to them. There are many reasons why adoptions do not occur or break down. It is very difficult to assess them on an individual basis, but, as a Government, we would certainly want to see children being placed, in the long term, in an atmosphere that is stable for them and provides them with the environment that they need to develop as children and adults.

Jocelyn Davies: Looked-after children often have quicker access to services in recognition of their vulnerable position, and some adopted children have similar problems but are not entitled to quicker access. Will you look at that, because the problems of some adopted children do not disappear once they are adopted?

The First Minister: That is very true. I should mention, of course, that the establishment of a national adoption service will transform adoption. It will enable reinvestment in permanency for children who cannot be reunited with their birth families. It is right to point out that many children suffer trauma that does not disappear once they are placed for adoption and subsequently adopted. It is for each local authority to ensure that support is available to prospective adoptive parents and adoptive parents to provide them with the assistance that they need to help their adopted son or daughter to deal with that trauma in the future.

Pwerau Benthg

9. Alun Ffred Jones: *A wnaiiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygiadau parthed sicrhau pwerau benthg i Gymru. OAQ(4)0648(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r trafodaethau gyda'r

fabwysiadu i sicrhau bod plant yn cael eu gosod mewn cartrefi addas cyn gynted â phosibl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn fawr iawn â sylwadau'r Aelod am fabwysiadu, am ei fod yn bendant yn rhoi'r cyfle i lawer o blant gael bywyd cartref sefydlog na fyddai ar gael iddynt fel arall. Mae llawer o resymau pam nad yw mabwysiadau'n digwydd neu pam mae'r trefniadau'n chwalu. Mae'n anodd iawn eu hasesu'n unigol, ond, fel Llywodraeth, byddem yn sicr am weld plant yn cael eu gosod, yn y tymor hir, mewn awyrgylch sy'n sefydlog iddynt ac sy'n darparu iddynt yr amgylchedd sydd eu hangen arnynt i ddatblygu fel plant ac oedolion.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn aml yn cael at wasanaethau'n gyflymach er mwyn cydnabod eu bod yn agored i niwed, ac mae rhai plant a fabwysiadwyd yn cael problemau tebyg ond heb fod hawl ganddynt gael gwasanaethau'n gyflymach. A wnewch chi edrych ar hynny, oherwydd nid yw problemau rhai plant a fabwysiadwyd yn diflannu ar ôl iddynt gael eu mabwysiadu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n wir iawn. Dylwn sôn, wrth reswm, y bydd sefydlu gwasanaeth mabwysiadu cenedlaethol yn trawsnewid y broses fabwysiadu. Bydd yn ein galluogi i ail-fuddsoddi mewn parhauster i blant na ellir eu haduno â'u teuluoedd genedigol. Mae'n iawn nodi bod llawer o blant yn dioddef trawma nad yw'n diflannu ar ôl iddynt gael eu gosod i'w mabwysiadu a'u mabwysiadu wedyn. Cyfrifoldeb pob awdurdod lleol yw sicrhau bod cymorth ar gael i ddarparu rieni mabwysiadol a rhieni mabwysiadol i roi'r cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt i helpu eu mab neu ferch a fabwysiadwyd ymdopi â'r trawma hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Borrowing Powers

9. Alun Ffred Jones: *Will the First Minister make a statement on developments regarding securing borrowing powers for Wales. OAQ(4)0648(FM)*

The First Minister: Discussions with the

Trysorlys o ran galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i fenthycu er mwyn buddsoddi mewn seilwaith yn parhau.

Alun Ffred Jones: Gwn eich bod wedi cael cyfarfod diweddar gyda David Cameron ac rwy'n cymryd roedd y mater hwn ar yr agenda. Deallaf eich bod yn sôn am atgyfodi pwerau benthycu Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Os yw hynny'n wir, beth fyddai maint y pwerau hynny yn ariannol i'r Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ar hyn o bryd, ein barn ni fel Llywodraeth yw bod gennym y pŵer i fenthycu arian, ond y broblem yw, am bob £1 yr ydym yn ei benthycu, mae £1 yn cael ei chymryd yn ôl o gyllideb cyfalaf y Llywodraeth gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, felly nid yw'r pŵer ag unrhyw effaith. Rydym eisiau sicrhau ein bod yn yr un sefyllfa â'r Alban, ac rwy'n credu bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn gweld cryfder y ddadl. Y broblem sydd gennym yw hwn: pe bai angen gwneud prosiect mawr yng Nghymru, fel ailadeiladu rhan o'r M4, ni fyddai'n bosibl ei wneud oherwydd ei fod yng Nghymru. Yn yr Alban, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, oherwydd eu bod yn gallu benthycu arian, byddai'n bosibl parhau â'r prosiect, ond ni fyddai'n bosibl yng Nghymru gan nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru y pwerau hynny. Felly, mae'n bwysig dros ben ein bod yn cael cytundeb Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ar hwn cyn gynted â phosibl.

Mike Hedges: While borrowing powers do not solve every problem and have revenue implications for future years, Northern Ireland has had borrowing powers for some time, and the Scotland Act 2012 has given borrowing powers to Scotland. Has the First Minister been told why Wales was not given the same powers?

The First Minister: These are powers that we are pursuing at the moment, and they form the subject of intense discussion.

Paul Davies: Brif Weinidog, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn a ofynnais i'r Gweinidog cyllid am bwerau benthycu mewn cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid rai wythnosau yn ôl, dywedodd fod y Llywodraeth eisiau gweld

Treasury on enabling the Welsh Government to borrow to invest in infrastructure are continuing.

Alun Ffred Jones: I know that you had a meeting with David Cameron recently and I assume that this matter was on the agenda. I understand that you are talking about resurrecting the Welsh Development Agency's borrowing powers. If that is true, how much money are we talking about for the Government?

The First Minister: At the moment, our view as a Government is that we have the power to borrow, but the problem is that, for every £1 we borrow, £1 is clawed back by the UK Government from the Welsh Government's capital budget, so the power would have no effect. We want to ensure that we are in the same situation as Scotland, and it is my opinion that the UK Government sees the validity of that argument. The problem that we have is this: if a major project were required in Wales, such as rebuilding part of the M4, it could not be done simply because it would be in Wales. In Scotland, England and Northern Ireland, because they have borrowing powers, it would be possible to go ahead with such a project, but it could not proceed in Wales because those powers do not lie with the Welsh Government. Therefore, it is crucial that we reach an agreement with the UK Government on this as soon as possible.

Mike Hedges: Er nad yw pwerau benthycu yn datrys pob problem ac er bod ganddynt oblygiadau refeniw i'r dyfodol, bu gan Gogledd Iwerddon bwerau benthycu ers cryn dipyn, ac mae Deddf yr Alban 2012 wedi rhoi pwerau benthycu i'r Alban. A ddywedwyd wrth y Prif Weinidog pam na roddwyd yr un pwerau i Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r rhain yn bwerau rydym ar eu trywydd ar hyn o bryd, ac maent yn destun trafodaeth ddwys.

Paul Davies: First Minister, in response to a question that I asked of the Minister for finance regarding borrowing powers at a Finance Committee meeting some weeks ago, she stated that the Government wished to see

pwerau benthyca mewn fframwaith newydd a chadarnach. Yn dilyn cwestiwn yr Aelod dros Arfon, a allwch chi ddweud wrthym pa fath o fframwaith y buasech yn hoffi ei weld yn cael ei roi ar waith?

2.15 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Buasem am weld yr un fframwaith â'r Alban er mwyn sicrhau nad yw Cymru mewn sefyllfa o anfantais o ran cystadlu gyda'r Alban i ddenu buddsoddiad yn y dyfodol. Er enghraifft, petai angen ailadeiladu rhan Port Talbot o'r M4, sydd yn broblem a aeth yn waeth dros y blynyddoedd, dim ond drwy gael pŵer benthyca y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud hynny. Heb y pŵer hwnnw, ni fyddai'r gwaith hwnnw byth yn cael ei wneud. Nid yw'n iawn fod Cymru yn y sefyllfa honno pan nad yw gweddill y Dernas Unedig yn yr un sefyllfa. O ran tegwch, mae'n rhaid sicrhau bod Cymru yn yr un sefyllfa, o leiaf, â'r Alban.

borrowing powers within a new and more robust framework. Following on from the question asked by the Member for Arfon, can you tell us what kind of framework you would like to see being implemented?

The First Minister: I would want to see the same framework as that used in Scotland in order to ensure that Wales is not disadvantaged in terms of competing with Scotland in attracting inward investment in the future. For example, should the Port Talbot section of the M4 need to be rebuilt, which is problematic and has become worse over the years, the Welsh Government could only do that through the acquisition of borrowing powers. Without those powers, that work could never be done. It is not right that Wales finds itself in that situation while the rest of the United Kingdom does not. In terms of equity, we need to ensure that Wales is the same situation, at least, as Scotland.

Hanes Cymru yn y Cwricwlwm Ysgolion

Welsh History in the School Curriculum

10. Christine Chapman: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i hybu Hanes Cymru yn y cwricwlwm ysgolion. *OAQ(4)0633(FM)*

10. Christine Chapman: What plans does the Welsh Government have to promote Welsh History within the school curriculum. *OAQ(4)0633(FM)*

The First Minister: Welsh history is central to the history programme of study at key stages 2 and 3. The Curriculum Cymreig is intended to further develop knowledge and understanding of Welsh history. We are considering a review of assessment and aspects of the curriculum, and promoting Welsh history is part of those considerations.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hanes Cymru'n ganolog i'r rhaglen astudio hanes yng nghyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3. Bwriad y Cwricwlwm Cymreig yw datblygu gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth am hanes Cymru ymhellach. Rydym yn ystyried adolygiad o asesu ac agweddau ar y cwricwlwm, ac mae hyrwyddo hanes Cymru'n rhan o'r ystyriaethau hynny.

Christine Chapman: On the weekend, I was delighted to host a conference in the Pierhead building on Wales since world war two for Llafur, which emphasised the cultural and political changes that have taken place, and I welcome the recent announcement by the Minister for Education and Skills that new Welsh history learning materials will be produced for schools. Do you agree, First Minister, that history, including Welsh history, can help to engage young people of all ability levels by encouraging independent thinking and by teaching skills and analysis?

Christine Chapman: Ar y penwythnos, roeddwn wrth fy modd yn cynnal cynhadledd yn adeilad y Pierhead ar Gymru ers yr ail ryfel byd ar gyfer Llafur, a oedd yn pwysleisio'r newidiadau diwylliannol a gwleidyddol sydd wedi digwydd, a chroesawaf y cyhoeddiad diweddar gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau y bydd deunyddiau dysgu hanes Cymru'n cael eu cynhyrchu i ysgolion. A ydych yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, fod hanes, gan gynnwys hanes Cymru, yn gallu helpu i ennyn diddordeb pobl ifanc o bob lefel gallu drwy

Do you also agree that history is a useful subject for future employment and for life in general?

The First Minister: Yes, it is. It is important that we as a nation have sufficient knowledge of our own history, and the reality is that that has not been the case in the past, quite bluntly. That is something that we are continuing to address. The analytical skills that history teaches are useful for a wide range of various occupations. They are also useful in terms of developing someone's personality and character. History is not just all about dates; it is about taking evidence, assessing it and giving an interpretation of it. It is useful as a skill in many walks of life.

William Graham: First Minister, as the movement away from teaching history focusing on dates alters to interpretation of events, how can the great collection of artefacts that the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth holds be greatly employed for the next generation of historians?

The First Minister: We are very fortunate of the resources that we have in Wales, particularly the resources that exist at Aberystwyth, but history cannot be written without the source material that is needed in order for it to be discovered and interpreted. So, it is important that source material is protected to enable future historians to write the story of Wales in a way that illuminates people in Wales.

Simon Thomas: Brif Weinidog, nid wyf yn gwybod a welsoch chi lythyr gan fachgen saith mlwydd oed yn *Golwg* yr wythnos hon, ond roedd Aron Brenig Jones yn anhapus a siomedig ar ymweliad â Chilmeri gan nad oedd wedi gweld dim o hanes Llywelyn Ein Llyw Olaf yno. Beth yw eich neges chi i blant ifanc fel Aron sydd â diddordeb mewn hanes Cymru, er mwyn iddynt weld hanes Cymru nid yn unig yn y cwricwlwm, ond yn cael ei adlewyrchu ar dirwedd Cymru ac yn yr hyn rydym yn ei weld o'n cwmpas?

annog meddwl annibynnol a thrwy addysgu sgiliau a dadansoddi? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod hanes yn bwnc defnyddiol ar gyfer cyflogaeth yn y dyfodol ac ar gyfer bywyd yn gyffredinol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydw, mae. Mae'n bwysig bod gennym ni fel cenedl ddigon o wybodaeth am ein hanes ein hun, ac mewn gwirionedd nid fel hynny y bu yn y gorffennol, a dweud y gwir. Rydym yn parhau i fynd i'r afael â hynny. Mae'r sgiliau dadansoddi y mae hanes yn eu haddysgu yn ddefnyddiol ar gyfer ystod eang o alwedigaethau amrywiol. Maent hefyd yn ddefnyddiol o ran datblygu personoliaeth a chymeriad rhywun. Nid dyddiau yn unig mo hanes; mae'n ymwneud ag ystyried tystiolaeth, ei hasesu a rhoi dehongliad ohoni. Mae'n ddefnyddiol fel sgil ar lawer o lwybrau bywyd.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, wrth i'r symudiad i ffwrdd o addysgu hanes gan ganolbwyntio ar ddyddiadau newid i ddehongli digwyddiadau, sut gellir defnyddio'r casgliad gwych o arteffactau sydd gan Gomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru yn Aberystwyth yn helaeth i'r genhedlaeth nesaf o haneswyr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym yn ffodus iawn o'r adnoddau sydd gennym yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yr adnoddau sydd yn Aberystwyth, ond ni ellir ysgrifennu hanes heb y deunydd ffynhonnell sydd ei angen er mwyn ei ddarganfod a'i ddehongli. Felly, mae'n bwysig diogelu deunydd ffynhonnell er mwyn i haneswyr y dyfodol ysgrifennu stori Cymru mewn modd sy'n ei hegluro i bobl yng Nghymru.

Simon Thomas: First Minister, I do not know if you saw a letter from a seven-year-old pupil in *Golwg* this week, but Aron Brenig Jones was unhappy and disappointed with a visit to Cilmeri as a result of the fact that he did not see the history of Llywelyn Ein Llyw Olaf on display there. What is your message to young children such as Aron who are interested in Welsh history, so that they see Welsh history not only in the curriculum, but reflected in the Welsh landscape and in what we see around us?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, gwelsom y rhaglen ddiweddar a gafodd ei chyflwyno gan Huw Edwards, a oedd yn rhaglen dda dros ben o ran sicrhau bod pobl yn deall mwy am hanes Cymru. Rwyf yn cofio dysgu am Llywelyn pan oeddwn yn astudio hanes yn yr ysgol. Mae'n bwysig dros ben fod pobl yn gallu gweld hanes nid yn unig yn yr ysgol, ond y tu fas er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn deall beth ddigwyddodd ac ym mhle yn ystod hanes Cymru. Mae cofeb mewn cae yng Nghilmeri wrth ochr yr hewl, sy'n atgoffa pobl o'r hyn ddigwyddodd yno yn 1282.

Cyflawniadau Llywodraeth Cymru

11. Simon Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gyflawniad mwyaf Llywodraeth Cymru er mis Mai 2011. OAQ(4)0638(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Delifro ar addewidion y manifesto.

Simon Thomas: Rydym yn dal i aros am y delifro hwnnw. Nid ydym wedi gweld llawr Barnett; nid ydym wedi gweld pwerau benthyg i Lywodraeth Cymru; mae diweithdra wedi cynyddu, gan saethu i fyny ymysg menywod; a Chymru yw'r lle mwyaf anffafriol ar gyfer buddsoddiad mewnl. Felly, pa ddarllen sydd gennych ar gyfer yr haf, Brif Weinidog, er mwyn gwella perfformiad eich Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf wedi sôn y prynhawn yma, a chyn heddiw, am yr hyn rydym wedi'i wneud i helpu busnesau i dyfu ac i greu busnesau newydd yn y dyfodol. Nid wyf am ddarllen y rhestr ichi unwaith eto, ond mae'n dangos bod y Llywodraeth hon yn gweithio'n galed er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol i economi Cymru drwy ddefnyddio'r cronfeydd yr wyf wedi sôn amdanynt er mwyn helpu gwahanol sectorau economi Cymru.

Kenneth Skates: First Minister, yesterday, the Minister for Local Government and Communities opened the new £30 million access road to Wrexham industrial estate in my colleague Lesley Griffiths's constituency. This was delivered ahead of schedule and under budget. First Minister, what efforts are you making to ensure that the Welsh Labour

The First Minister: Of course, we saw the recent programme presented by Huw Edwards, which was an exceptionally good programme in terms of ensuring that people understand more about the history of Wales. I remember learning about Llywelyn in my history lessons at school. It is very important that people can see history not just at school, but outside of school so that they can understand what happened and where during the history of Wales. There is a memorial in a field in Cilmeri by the side of the road, which reminds people what occurred there in 1282.

Welsh Government's Accomplishments

11. Simon Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's greatest accomplishment since May 2011. OAQ(4)0638(FM)

The First Minister: Delivering on our manifesto pledges.

Simon Thomas: We are still waiting for the delivery. We have not seen the Barnett floor; we have not seen borrowing powers for the Welsh Government; unemployment is up, particularly among women, for whom it has shot up; and Wales is the most unfavourable site for internal investment. Therefore, what summer reading do you have planned, First Minister, in order to improve your Government's performance?

The First Minister: I have mentioned today, and previously in the Assembly, what we have been doing to assist businesses to grow and to create new businesses for the future. I am not going to repeat that list, but it is obvious that this Government is working very hard to secure a future for the Welsh economy by using the funds I mentioned in order to help the various sectors within that economy.

Kenneth Skates: Brif Weinidog, ddoe, bu'r Gweinidog dros Lywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau'n agor y ffordd fynediad £30 miliwn newydd i ystâd ddiwydiannol Wrecsam yn etholaeth fy nghyd-aelod Lesley Griffiths. Cyflawnwyd hyn cyn pen yr amserlen a heb wario'r gyllideb gyfan. Brif Weinidog, pa ymdrechion ydych chi'n eu

Government continues to support further infrastructure investment in north Wales?

The First Minister: We are investing in the future through, for example, the work on the A470 at Gelligemlyn, where construction started in April, and Maes yr Helmau, where work started in March. Plans for the Caernarfon to Bontnewydd bypass are progressing. As the party opposite will know, the Minister for Local Government and Communities announced the preferred route on 4 July. The next stage will be to appoint advisers to take the scheme forward.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, listening to your comments in the Chamber earlier, you would be forgiven for thinking that your Government's best achievement over the past few years was the electrification of the line to Swansea and the Valleys lines. I dare say that you wish it was. First Minister, the truth is that, under the last Labour UK Government, not a single inch of railway track in Wales was electrified, despite record borrowing at the time. Turning to the issue of the Heathrow spur, which is an exciting development with potential economic benefits for Wales, how do you believe your policy should now be framed so that you can take advantage of what could be a vital economic link for Wales?

The First Minister: We always frame Wales as a place that is close to London. Cardiff is two hours away by train. Other parts of Wales are certainly further away, but, of course, we are closer than Scotland. That is an advantage to us in attracting investment that comes via and around Heathrow. With regard to electrification, no line has been electrified yet. Therefore, the UK Government has not actually electrified any line as yet, although I will take them at their word. We can all play this game. The last Labour Government did not electrify any lines, but nor did the last Tory Government. From 1979 to 1997, not 1 inch of line in Wales was electrified, so it is a bit strange to see this game being played by the party opposite. Let me put it this way: I welcome the UK Government's announcement. I am

gwneud i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru'n parhau i gefnogi buddsoddiad pellach mewn seilwaith yn y gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym yn buddsoddi yn y dyfodol, er enghraifft, drwy'r gwaith ar yr A470 yng Ngelligemlyn, lle dechreuodd yr adeiladu ym mis Ebrill, a Maes yr Helmau, lle dechreuodd y gwaith ym mis Mawrth. Mae cynlluniau ar gyfer ffordd osgoi Caernarfon i Bontnewydd yn mynd rhagddynt. Fel y gŵyr y blaid gyferbyn, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros Lywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau'r llwybr a ffeirir ar 4 Gorffennaf. Y cam nesaf fydd penodi cynghorwyr i fynd â'r cynllun yn ei flaen.

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, wrth wrando ar eich sylwadau yn y Siambr yn gynharach, byddai'n hawdd meddwl mai cyflawniad gorau eich Llywodraeth dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf oedd trydaneiddio'r rheilffordd i Abertawe a rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd. Mi fentraf eich bod yn dymuno bod hynny'n wir. Brif Weinidog, y gwir yw, o dan Lywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf y DU, ni thrydaneiddiwyd yr un fodfedd o'r rheilffordd yng Nghymru, er gwaethaf benthyca mwy nag erioed ar y pryd. Gan droi at fater cangen Heathrow, sy'n ddatblygiad cyffrous a chanddo fuddion economaidd posibl i Gymru, sut ydych chi'n credu y dylai'ch polisi gael ei fframio'n awr er mwyn ichi fanteisio ar yr hyn a allai fod yn gyswllt economaidd hanfodol i Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym bob amser yn fframio Cymru fel lle sy'n agos i Lundain. Mae Caerdydd ddwy awr i ffwrdd ar y trê. Mae rhannau eraill o Gymru'n bendant yn bellach i ffwrdd ond, wrth reswm, rydym yn agosach na'r Alban. Mae hynny'n fantais i ni wrth ddenu buddsoddiad sy'n dod drwy Heathrow ac o amgylch Heathrow. O ran trydaneiddio, nid yw'r un rheilffordd wedi'i thrydaneiddio eto. Felly, a dweud y gwir, nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi trydaneiddio unrhyw reilffordd eto, ond cymeraf ei gair drosto. Gallwn oll chwarae'r gêm hon. Ni thrydaneiddiodd y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf unrhyw reilffyrdd, ond ni wnaeth y Llywodraeth Doriaidd ddiwethaf hynny ychwaith. Rhwng 1979 a 1997, ni thrydaneiddiwyd yr un fodfedd o reilffordd yng Nghymru, felly mae braidd yn rhyfedd

glad that it listened to the arguments we put forward as the Welsh Government, and I now look forward to seeing the work beginning on those lines and being completed.

Eluned Parrott: If we are going to go that far back in history, I am sure that we will all welcome the achievement that is the Severn tunnel as well. [Laughter.] However, the electrification of the Great Western main line and the Valleys lines is an achievement and a testament to the power of effective collaboration, not just across this Chamber but between this Chamber and Westminster, something I think we all welcome. However, to make the most of it and to deliver a truly integrated transport system, we will need to ensure that all of our transport companies and local authorities are working effectively together. Therefore, are you sympathetic to calls for the establishment of a passenger transport executive for the south-east Wales city region?

The First Minister: Well, none of us can remember as far back as the Liberal Government, so I am not going to hold the Liberal Democrats to account for what they may have done in Government as a single party, as that predates the first world war. Passenger transport authorities may have a role to play in future, particularly when it comes to delivering regional transport solutions. It is something that the Minister keeps under constant review.

Adfywio Economaidd

12. David Rees: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer adfywio economaidd ar draws ardal Bae Abertawe. OAQ(4)0645(FM)*

The First Minister: Yes. Our plans include strengthening the conditions for job creation and retention and investing in infrastructure, skills and innovation.

David Rees: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. Last week, we heard from Tata the

gweld y gêm hon yn cael ei chwarae gan y blaidd gyferbyn. Gadewch imi ei eirio fel hyn: croesawaf gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU. Rwy'n falch ei bod wedi gwranddo ar y dadleuon a gyflwynasom ni, Lywodraeth Cymru, ac rwyf bellach yn edrych ymlaen at weld y gwaith yn dechrau ar y rheilffyrdd hynny ac yn cael ei gwblhau.

Eluned Parrott: Os ydym am fynd mor bell â hynny'n ôl mewn hanes, rwy'n siŵr y byddwn oll yn croesawu cyflawniad twnnel Hafren hefyd. [Chwerthin.] Fodd bynnag, mae trydaneiddio prif reilffordd Great Western a rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn gyflawniad ac yn tystio i bŵer cydweithio effeithiol, nid yn unig ar draws y Siambr hon ond rhwng y Siambr hon a San Steffan, sef rhywbeth a groesawn i gyd, rwy'n credu. Fodd bynnag, i wneud y mwyaf ohono ac i ddarparu system drafnidiaeth gwbl integredig, bydd angen inni sicrhau bod ein holl gwmnïau trafnidiaeth ac awdurdodau lleol yn cydweithio'n effeithiol. Felly, a ydych yn cydymdeimlo â cheisiadau i sefydlu gweithrediaeth cludiant teithwyr i ranbarth dinasoedd de-ddwyrain Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, ni all yr un ohonom gofio mor bell yn ôl â'r Llywodraeth Ryddfrydol, felly nid wyf am ddal y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i gyfrif am yr hyn y gallent fod wedi'i wneud mewn Llywodraeth fel un blaidd, am fod hynny cyn y rhyfel byd cyntaf. Hwyrach y bydd gan awdurdodau cludiant teithwyr ran i'w chwarae yn y dyfodol, yn arbennig o ran darparu atebion cludiant rhanbarthol. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae'r Gweinidog yn cadw llygad arno o hyd.

Economic Regeneration

12. David Rees: *Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Government's plans for economic regeneration across the Swansea Bay region. OAQ(4)0645(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Mae ein cynlluniau'n cynnwys cryfhau'r amodau i greu a chadw swyddi a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith, sgiliau ac arloesi.

David Rees: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Yr wythnos diwethaf, clywsom

news that it is reducing manufacturing output across its plants, including the plant at Port Talbot, due to global market decline and, therefore, a reduction in demand for steel. Clearly, this causes concern among employees and their families, as well as the wider community in Port Talbot. Do you agree that the current economic policies of the UK Government, which are focused on austerity, have failed businesses like Tata and that it should start looking at growth and development rather than what it is doing, to ensure that goods can be bought, which will encourage steel production? Can you also update us on the actions that the Welsh Government is taking in the meantime to ensure that the steel industry stays vibrant in Wales?

The First Minister: There is no question that the market for steel is difficult at the moment, particularly in Europe. It is not helped by the fact by the UK's energy costs are high, especially compared with those of some of our main competitors, and I have certainly brought that to the attention of Vince Cable, as the appropriate Minister, on more than one occasion. We have a reputation that is deserved, it seems to me, of having high energy costs and that inevitably may cause difficulties in the future in terms of attracting industries that use a lot of energy. It is useful to remember, however, that the company is still proceeding with the initial £240 million investment at the site, which includes £185 million for the rebuild of blast furnace 4. That is a sign of the company's commitment to Wales, which I very much welcome. In terms of what we as a Government are doing, we work closely with Tata, and the Member will be aware of the outcome of the meeting that I had with Tata in Mumbai.

Byron Davies: First Minister, not surprisingly, a lot of play is being, and will be, made today of the positive impact of the UK Government's decision to electrify the Great Western line to Swansea. Do you agree that this announcement by the Conservative-led UK Government will greatly enhance the economic regeneration of the Swansea bay region, and will you outline in the Chamber what plans you have you have to build on this announcement and what investment your

newyddion Tata ei fod yn lleihau cynnyrch gweithgynhyrchu ar draws ei ffatrioedd, gan gynnwys y ffatri ym Mhort Talbot, oherwydd dirywiad y farchnad fyd-eang ac, felly, gostyngiad yn y galw am ddr. Mae hyn yn amlwg yn peri gofid ymhlith cyflogaion a'u teuluoedd, yn ogystal â'r gymuned ehangach ym Mhort Talbot. A gytunwch fod polisiau economaidd cyfredol Llywodraeth y DU, sy'n canolbwyntio ar gamau cynilo, wedi methu busnesau fel Tata ac y dylai ddechrau edrych ar dwf a datblygiad yn hytrach na'r hyn a wna, i sicrhau y gellir prynu nwyddau, a fydd yn annog cynhyrchiad dur? A allwch hefyd roi gwybod y diweddaraf inni am y camau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n eu cymryd yn y cyfamser i sicrhau bod y diwydiant dur yn aros yn ffyniannus yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Heb os nac oni bai, mae'r farchnad ar gyfer dur yn anodd ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig yn Ewrop. Nid yw costau ynni uchel y DU yn helpu hyn, yn enwedig o'u cymharu â chostau ynni rhai o'n prif gystadleuwyr, ac rwy'n bendant wedi tynnu hynny i sylw Vince Cable, y Gweinidog priodol, ar fwy nag un achlysur. Mae gennym enw sy'n haeddiannol, mae'n debyg imi, o fod â chostau ynni uchel a hwyrach y gall hynny achosi anawsterau'n anochel yn y dyfodol o ran denu diwydiannau sy'n defnyddio llawer o ynni. Fodd bynnag, defnyddiol yw cofio bod y cwmni'n dal i symud ymlaen gyda'r buddsoddiad cychwynnol o £240 miliwn ar y safle, sy'n cynnwys £185 miliwn o ailadeiladu ffwrnais chwyth 4. Mae hynny'n arwydd o ymrwymiad y cwmni i Gymru, a chroesawaf hynny'n fawr. O ran yr hyn rydym ni'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, gweithiwn yn agos gyda Tata, a bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod am ganlyniad fy nghyfarfod â Tata ym Mumbai.

Byron Davies: Brif Weinidog, heb syndod, mae llawer o chwarae heddiw, a bydd llawer o chwarae yfory, ar effaith gadarnhaol penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i drydaneiddio rheilffordd Great Western i Abertawe. A gytunwch y bydd y cyhoeddiad hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU a arweinir gan Geidwadwyr yn cryfhau'n sylweddol y broses o adfywio economi rhanbarth bae Abertawe, ac a wnewch chi amlinellu yn y Siambr pa gynlluniau sydd gennyh i

Government will make in infrastructure to deliver further regeneration?

The First Minister: The Conservative party's desire to play with electrification is a bit like watching a rabbit that has been in a run all day and suddenly thrown a ball to play with. They have been playing with it all afternoon, but I suppose that there has been nothing else for them to do over the past few months. As far as we are concerned, however, our record on the railways is second to none. We reopened the Vale of Glamorgan line and the Ebbw Valley line, we are redoubling the Gowerton to Loughor line and we introduced services to Fishguard that ran in addition to the services to the ferry. So, we have a very good record in terms of supporting railways and railway travel in Wales.

Bethan Jenkins: Pan oedd Ieuan Wyn Jones yn Weinidog dros yr economi, cefais gyfarfod gydag ef er mwyn gweld y cynlluniau ar gyfer datblygiad bae Abertawe gyda chanolfan chwaraeon dŵr i'r ardal. A oes unrhyw gynlluniau tebyg gan y Llywodraeth hon, neu a fydd y cynlluniau gwreiddiol hynny ddim yn digwydd yn awr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cafodd y cynlluniau hynny eu hystyried gan yr awdurdod lleol ond mae'r sefyllfa economaidd wedi newid dros y blynyddoedd. Wedi dweud hynny, mae Abertawe wedi newid er y gorau dros y blynyddoedd o gofio SA1, yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd gyda thŵr Meridian a'r orsaf newydd yn y Stryd Fawr, ac mae cynlluniau i sicrhau y caiff canol y ddinas ei adfywio hefyd.

Yr Economi yn Nelyn

13. Sandy Mewies: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi'r economi yn Nelyn. OAQ(4)0642(FM)*

The First Minister: The programme for government sets out our priorities for supporting the economy, including plans for infrastructure, skills, innovation and supporting the business environment.

adeiladu ar y cyhoeddiad hwn a pha fuddsoddiad y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i adfywio ymhellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae awydd y blaid Geidwadol i chwarae â thrydaneiddio ychydig fel gwyllo cwningen a fu'n gaeth drwy'r dydd yn cael pêl yn sydyn i chwarae â hi. Buont yn chwarae gyda hwn drwy'r prynhawn, ond hwyrach na fu dim byd arall iddynt ei wneud dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf. O'n rhan ni, fodd bynnag, mae ein record ar y rheilffyrdd heb ei hail. Rydym wedi ailagor rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg a rheilffordd Cwm Ebwy, rydym yn ailddyblu lein Tre-gŵyr i Gasllwchwr ac rydym wedi cyflwyno gwasanaethau i Abergwaun sy'n ogystal â'r gwasanaethau i'r cwch. Felly, mae gennym record dda iawn o ran cefnogi rheilffyrdd a theithio ar y trên yng Nghymru.

Bethan Jenkins: When Ieuan Wyn Jones was Minister for the economy, I had a meeting with him in which I was shown the plans for the development of the Swansea bay area, which included a water sports centre. Does this Government have any similar plans in the pipeline, or are the original plans not to proceed?

The First Minister: Those plans were considered by the local authority but the economic situation has changed over the years. Having said that, Swansea has seen a great deal of positive change over the years, including the SA1 development, the Meridian tower and the new station in High Street, and there are plans to ensure that the city centre is also regenerated.

The Economy in Delyn

13. Sandy Mewies: *Will the First Minister outline how the Welsh Government is supporting the economy in Delyn. OAQ(4)0642(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu'n nodi ein blaenoriaethau i gefnogi'r economi, gan gynnwys cynlluniau ar gyfer seilwaith, sgiliau, arloesi a chefnogi'r amgylchedd busnes.

Sandy Mewies: I am aware of the exciting proposals that will benefit my constituency, including the Deeside enterprise zone and the planned cross-border strategic body, the Mersey-Dee alliance. However, to ensure that Delyn will benefit fully from these proposals, will the Welsh Government continue to look closely at transport issues in the area to ensure that everyone is able to take advantage of the new jobs that are created? Can you continue to press for improvements in rail services in north Wales?

The First Minister: Indeed so. We fully appreciate the need to ensure that north and mid Wales are not left behind when it comes to the development of rail services. We are looking closely at the infrastructure that is needed to support the Deeside enterprise zone, and the interim board has been asked to submit its views in relation to key infrastructure considerations, including transport.

Antoinette Sandbach: Given the disappointing news from Jeyes that the Mold factory will close and 117 jobs will be lost, moving over to Norfolk; with Unilever shutting the gates at St David's park and Bridgend, and, potentially, at Swansea, and moving those jobs up to Port Sunlight; and Tesco in Chepstow moving its jobs over the border into Avonmouth, are you identifying a flight of jobs out of Wales and the factors that may be responsible for that? Can you confirm what retraining support will be given to workers at the Jeyes site, so that they can re-enter the workforce?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: Support is certainly being given to workers at the Jeyes site. They have received information about Jobcentre Plus and ReAct services to help them to maximise their re-employment opportunities. My officials are working with Flintshire County Borough Council to maximise employment opportunities in the area. With regard to a flight of jobs, as you will know, 1,000 jobs have been announced at St Athan and there are more jobs in the pipeline. We know of the success of Airbus. Deeside, and Flintshire generally, has been a great area of growth in the economy, even in difficult

Sandy Mewies: Gwn am y cynigion cyffrous y bydd fy etholaeth yn elwa arnynt, gan gynnwys ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy a'r corff strategol trawsffiniol sydd ar y gweill, sef cynghrair Mersi a Dyfrdwy. Fodd bynnag, i sicrhau y bydd Delyn yn elwa'n llawn ar y cynigion hyn, a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n dal i edrych yn agos ar faterion cludiant yn yr ardal i sicrhau bod pawb yn gallu manteisio ar y swyddi newydd sy'n cael eu creu? A allwch barhau i bwysio am welliannau mewn gwasanaethau trên yn y gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Gwerthfawrognwn yn llwyr fod angen sicrhau nad yw'r gogledd a'r canolbarth yn cael eu gadael ar ei hôl hi o ran datblygu gwasanaethau rheilffordd. Rydym yn edrych yn ofalus ar y seilwaith sydd ei angen i gefnogi ardal fenter Glannau Dyfrdwy, a gofynnwyd i'r bwrdd dros dro gyflwyno ei farn mewn perthynas ag ystyriaethau seilwaith allweddol, gan gynnwys cludiant.

Antoinette Sandbach: O ystyried y newyddion siomedig gan Jeyes y bydd ffatri'r Wyddgrug yn cau a 117 o swyddi'n cael eu colli, gan symud draw i Norfolk; gydag Unilever yn cau'r clwydi ym mharc Dewi Sant a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac, o bosibl, yn Abertawe, ac yn symud y swyddi hynny i fyny i Port Sunlight; a Tesco yng Nghasgwent yn symud ei swyddi dros y ffin i Avonmouth, a ydych chi'n adnabod hediad o swyddi allan o Gymru a'r ffactorau a allai fod yn gyfrifol am hynny? A allwch gadarnhau pa gymorth ailhyfforddi a fydd yn cael ei roi i weithwyr yn safle Jeyes, fel y gallant ddychwelyd i'r gweithlu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn bendant, mae cymorth yn cael ei roi i weithwyr ar safle Jeyes. Maent wedi cael gwybod am wasanaethau'r Ganolfan Byd Gwaith a ReAct i'w helpu i wneud y mwyaf o'u cyfleoedd ailgyflogi. Mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol y Fflint i wneud y mwyaf o'r cyfleoedd cyflogaeth yn yr ardal. O ran hediad o swyddi, fel y gwyddoch, cyhoeddwyd 1,000 o swyddi yn Sain Tathan ac mae rhagor o swyddi ar y gweill. Gwyddom am lwyddiant Airbus. Mae Glannau Dyfrdwy, a Sir y Fflint yn gyffredinol, wedi bod yn ardal fawr o dwf yn

times. Wales is an attractive place to invest, and electrification will help; I concede and recognise that. However, what helps more than anything else is to have a Government that is committed to growing the economy and putting in place business packages that help to support business.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: Ategaf y sylwadau ynglŷn â'r angen i fuddsoddi mewn trydaneiddio'r llinell ar draws y gogledd. Amcangyfrifir mai rhyw £300 miliwn fydd cost cyflawni hynny, ac rwy'n siŵr bod nifer ohonom yn siomedig na fydd ceiniog o'r £9 biliwn a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos hon yn mynd tuag at wella'r gwasanaeth yn y gogledd. Byddai hynny'n dod â budd economaidd i ardaloedd fel Delyn, wrth gwrs. Beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i'w wneud i sicrhau na fydd trigolion y gogledd yn gorfod aros hyd at 10 mlynedd er mwyn sicrhau'r isadeiledd angenrheidiol i weld gwasanaeth teilwng?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym yn gwybod eto pa mor hir y bydd pobl i'r gorllewin a'r gogledd o Gaerdydd yn gorfod aros ar gyfer y trydaneiddio. Fodd bynnag, mae'n deg, yn awr bod y datganiad hwn wedi'i wneud, bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau cynlluniau i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd o Crewe i Gaerdydd. Mae'n bwysig bod y gogledd yn cadw'r gwasanaeth rhyngddinasol sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd i Euston yn Llundain.

yr economi, hyd yn oed mewn amseroedd anodd. Mae Cymru'n lle deniadol i fuddsoddi, a bydd trydaneiddio'n helpu; rwy'n cyfaddef ac yn cydnabod hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n helpu mwy na dim yw cael Llywodraeth sydd wedi ymrwymo i dyfu'r economi a gosod pecynnau busnes ar waith sy'n helpu i gefnogi busnes.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd: I endorse the comments made about the need to invest in electrifying the line across north Wales. It is estimated that that would cost some £300 million, and I am sure that many of us are disappointed that not a single penny of the £9 billion announced this week will go towards improving the service in north Wales. That would bring economic benefits to places like Delyn, of course. What will the Government do to ensure that the residents of north Wales do not have to wait up to 10 years to get the infrastructure that is necessary to carry a worthy service?

The First Minister: We do not yet know how long people to the west and north of Cardiff will have to wait for electrification. However, it is fair, now that this statement has been made, that work is done on plans for the electrification of the railway from Crewe to Holyhead. It is important that north Wales keeps the inter-city service that currently exists into Euston, London.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I have several changes to report to this week's planned business. The First Minister will shortly make a statement on the Robert Powell investigation. The Minister for Education and Skills will make a statement on Remploy and the Minister for Local Government and Communities will make a statement on electrification. To accommodate these additional statements, three legislative items have been postponed until tomorrow. Business for the next three working weeks is as shown on the business statement and

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Mae gennyf lawer o newidiadau i'w hadrodd ym musnes yr wythnos hon. Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwneud datganiad am ymchwiliad Robert Powell yn fuan. Bydd y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yn gwneud datganiad am Remploy, a'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn gwneud datganiad am drydanu. Er mwyn darparu ar gyfer y datganiadau ychwanegol hyn, mae tair eitem ddeddfwriaethol wedi cael eu gohirio tan yfory. Nodir y busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, sydd ymysg y papurau

announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers available to Members electronically.

Mark Isherwood: I call for statements on two matters. As you are aware, Minister, it was recently Armed Forces Day, and on a number of occasions in the past, the Minister responsible for co-ordinating services for forces personnel and veterans in Wales has made a statement. I specifically call for a statement in respect of community covenants. The Royal British Legion is supporting the roll out of community covenants in Wales as voluntary statements of mutual support between the armed forces and civilian communities, and it will be promoting community covenants over the next few weeks, hoping to see more local authorities following the example of Anglesey and the Vale of Glamorgan in taking forward this agenda, which I know has cross-party support.

As you will be aware, community covenants are a positive way for local communities to demonstrate their support for the armed forces community and to make a real difference to that community, helping to raise awareness of its needs and encouraging activities that allow for integration into local life. I call for a statement, therefore, from the Welsh Government on how it will encourage local authorities to work with local partners to sign community covenants.

Finally, I call for a statement following a new report on preventable infant death and disability from group B streptococcus infection. I understand that a national screening committee at UK level is looking at the evidence relating to the introduction of testing for GBS in late pregnancy; women are not tested during pregnancy in Wales or the UK. In countries that have introduced screening, numbers have fallen substantially. Every year, large numbers of babies are affected, and while most recover, some are stillborn, more die in the first weeks of life, and others suffer lifelong disability. Given that this would be provided in Wales, at the devolved level, by our devolved Welsh NHS, I call for a statement recognising that, if

agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

Mark Isherwood: Galwaf am ddatganiadau am ddau fater. Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, cynhaliwyd Diwrnod y Lluoedd Arfog yn ddiweddar, a sawl gwaith yn y gorffennol cafwyd datganiad gan y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gydlynu gwasanaethau ar gyfer aelodau a chyn-filwyr y lluoedd arfog yng Nghymru. Galwaf yn benodol am ddatganiad yng nghyswllt cyfamodau cymunedol. Mae'r Llenng Brydeinig Frenhinol yn cefnogi'r broses o gyflwyno cyfamodau cymunedol yng Nghymru fel datganiadau gwirfoddol o gefnogaeth i'w gilydd rhwng y lluoedd arfog a chymunedau sifiliaid, a bydd yn hyrwyddo cyfamodau cymunedol dros yr wythnosau nesaf, gyda'r gobaith o weld mwy o awdurdodau lleol yn dilyn esiampl Ynys Môn a Bro Morgannwg wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon sydd, rwyf yn gwybod, yn cael cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae cyfamodau cymunedol yn ffordd gadarnhaol i gymunedau lleol ddangos eu cefnogaeth i gymuned y lluoedd arfog ac i wneud gwir wahaniaeth i'r gymuned honno, gan helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'i hanghenion a hybu gweithgareddau sy'n ei galluogi i integreiddio â bywyd lleol. Felly, galwaf am ddatganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru ynghylch sut y bydd yn annog awdurdodau lleol i weithio gyda phartneriaid lleol i lofnodi cyfamodau cymunedol.

Yn olaf, rwyf yn galw am ddatganiad yn dilyn adroddiad newydd ar achosion y mae modd eu hatal o farwolaeth ac anabledd ymysg babanod yn sgîl haint grŵp B streptococcus. Rwyf yn deall bod pwyllgor sgrinio cenedlaethol ar lefel y DU yn edrych ar y dystiolaeth sy'n ymwneud â chyflwyno profion ar gyfer GBS yn hwyr mewn beichiogrwydd; nid yw menywod yn cael eu profi yn ystod beichiogrwydd yng Nghymru nac yn y DU. Mewn gwledydd sydd wedi cyflwyno profion sgrinio, mae'r niferoedd wedi gostwng yn sylweddol. Bob blwyddyn, mae hyn yn effeithio ar nifer helaeth o fabanod, ac er bod y rhan fwyaf yn gwella, mae rhai yn farw-anedig, mae mwy yn marw yn ystod wythnosau cyntaf eu bywydau, ac

current trends continue, the number of GBS infections and resultant deaths and disabilities among newborn babies will double in the next three decades. The number has fallen by 80% in the US, by 86% in Spain, by 82% in Australia, and by 71% in France, where screening programmes have been introduced.

Jane Hutt: I thank Mark Isherwood for those questions. The Minister for Local Government and Communities—the Minister responsible for the armed forces—is backing the national strategy that he has published, which local authorities and all our partners are taking up in terms of the recommended actions, and the actions that we are taking. Furthermore, the Minister has written to all local authorities regarding the opportunities that are presented by community covenants, as demonstrated by two local authorities in Wales. I know that the Minister will want to report back on that matter to the Assembly, as he receives responses.

You raise an important point on GBS, in terms of preventable infection and the impact on infant infection and in prenatal situations. We work closely with the UK National Screening Committee, and the Minister for Health and Social Services abides by its guidelines.

Julie Morgan: How soon will there be a statement on the consultation on the exemption on the smoking ban for film and television? Campaigning organisations are concerned that there is no need for such an exemption, because smoking can be simulated using existing technology, and that any exemption would dilute the ban in Wales.

Jane Hutt: I thank the Member for Cardiff North. There has been a consultation on this matter, which is concluding now. The Minister for Health and Social Services is

mae babanod eraill yn dioddef o anabledd gydol eu hoes. O ystyried y byddai hyn yn cael ei ddarparu yng Nghymru, ar y lefel ddatganoledig, gan GIG Cymru sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, galwaf am ddatganiad i gydnabod, os bydd y tueddiadau presennol yn parhau, y bydd nifer yr heintiau GBS a'r achosion o farwolaethau ac anabledd ymysg babanod newydd-anedig o ganlyniad i hynny yn dyblu yn ystod y tri degawd nesaf. Mae'r nifer wedi gostwng 80 y cant yn yr Unol Daleithiau, 86 y cant yn Sbaen, 82 y cant yn Awstralia, a 71 y cant yn Ffrainc, lle mae rhaglenni sgrinio wedi cael eu cyflwyno.

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Mark Isherwood am y cwestiynau hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau—sef y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y lluoedd arfog—yn cefnogi'r strategaeth genedlaethol y mae wedi'i chyhoeddi, ac mae awdurdodau lleol a'n holl bartneriaid yn mabwysiadu'r strategaeth o ran y camau a argymhellir, a'r camau rydyn ni'n eu cymryd. Ar ben hynny, mae'r Gweinidog wedi ysgrifennu at bob awdurdod lleol ynghylch y cyfleoedd y mae cyfamodau cymunedol yn eu cynnig, fel y dangoswyd gan ddau awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn dymuno adrodd yn ôl ar y mater hwnnw i'r Cynulliad, wrth iddo gael ymatebion.

Rydych yn codi pwynt pwysig ynghylch GBS, o ran haint y mae modd ei atal a'r effaith ar achosion o haint ymysg babanod ac mewn sefyllfaoedd cyn-geni. Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda Phwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU, ac mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cadw at ei ganllawiau.

Julie Morgan: Pa mor fuan y ceir datganiad am yr ymgynghoriad ynghylch eithrio ffilmiau a theledu rhag y gwaharddiad ysmegu? Mae sefydliadau ymgyrchu yn pryderu nad oes angen eithriad o'r fath oherwydd y gellir cyfleu ysmegu drwy ddefnyddio technoleg sydd eisoes yn bodoli, ac y byddai unrhyw eithriad yn gwanhau'r gwaharddiad yng Nghymru.

Jane Hutt: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd. Mae ymgynghoriad wedi cael ei gynnal ar y mater hwn, ac mae'n dirwyn i ben yn awr. Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a

considering the responses. The Minister will wish to report on this issue to the Assembly in due course.

Jocelyn Davies: Following a visit to the Senedd, and watching a live debate from the gallery, Blackwood Primary School year 4 pupils were inspired to come up with some policy ideas of their own. They have written to me, asking whether the Government would consider developing their concept of an eco-cycle scheme, whereby schools could access grants for bikes, which could be loaned to children for home/school travel, or for weekends. This would have obvious advantages for wellbeing and health, and would reduce pollution and so on. It could also be linked to road safety and cycle training. Would you consider scheduling a debate in the near future, so that this excellent idea can be further developed as part of your sustainable travel plan and your safe routes to school strategy?

Jane Hutt: I believe that the Minister for Local Government and Communities would like you to write to him, proposing that idea, and highlighting the policy ideas that have come from the school in your region. It is important that, when schools come here, through the education centre, they have these opportunities; they can come up with some imaginative schemes. We have the world's only active travel Bill—it is certainly the only one in the UK—taking forward these issues. This is a cross-cutting issue for the Minister for Education and Skills and the Minister for Local Government and Communities, and I am sure that we will consider this carefully. A bike-loan scheme, for home/school travel, may already exist in some schools but that we are not aware of it. However, we will take this issue forward.

Kirsty Williams: Last week, the Westminster Government announced a consultation on greater flexibility on speed limits. Will your Government make a similar statement about speed limits on roads, especially trunk roads, which traverse my constituency, and continue to cause a great

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ystyried yr ymatebion. Bydd y Gweinidog yn dymuno adrodd am y mater hwn wrth y Cynulliad maes o law.

Jocelyn Davies: Ar ôl ymweliad â'r Senedd a gwylio dadl fyw o'r oriel, cafodd disgyblion blwyddyn 4 o Ysgol Gynradd y Coed-duon eu hysbrydoli i feddwl am eu syniadau polisi eu hunain. Maent wedi ysgrifennu ataf yn gofyn a fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn ystyried datblygu eu cysyniad o gynllun beicio amgylcheddol a fyddai'n galluogi ysgolion i gael grantiau ar gyfer beiciau, a byddai plant yn gallu cael benthyg y beiciau er mwyn teithio i'r ysgol/cartref neu ar benwythnosau. Byddai manteision amlwg i hyn o safbwynt iechyd a lles, a byddai'n lleihau llygredd ac ati. Gellid hefyd ei gysylltu â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a hyfforddiant beicio. A wnech ystyried trefnu dadl yn y dyfodol agos, er mwyn gallu datblygu'r syniad ardderchog hwn ymhellach fel rhan o'ch cynllun teithio cynaliadwy a'ch strategaeth llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol?

Jane Hutt: Rwyf yn credu y byddai'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn dymuno ichi ysgrifennu ato yn cynnig y syniad hwnnw, gan dynnu sylw at y syniadau polisi a gynigiwyd gan yr ysgol yn eich rhanbarth chi. Mae'n bwysig bod ysgolion, pan fyddant yn dod yma, yn cael y cyfleoedd hyn drwy'r ganolfan addysg; maent yn gallu meddwl am gynlluniau llawn dychymyg. Mae gennym unig Fil Teithio gweithredol y byd—yn sicr, dyma'r unig un yn y DU—sy'n symud y materion hyn yn eu blaen. Mae hwn yn fater trawsbynciol i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau a'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, ac rwyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn ystyried hyn yn ofalus. Mae'n bosibl bod cynllun benthyg beiciau, ar gyfer teithio i'r ysgol/cartref, eisoes yn bodoli mewn rhai ysgolion, ond nad ydym yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'r mater hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth San Steffan ymgynghoriad ar fwy o hyblygrwydd ar gyfer terfynau cyflymder. A fydd eich Llywodraeth chi yn gwneud datganiad tebyg am derfynau cyflymder ar y ffyrdd, yn enwedig ar gefnffyrdd, sy'n croesi ar draws fy etholaeth

deal of concern to local communities? While the Minister for Local Government and Communities is preparing such a statement, he might also prepare one on illegal off-roading, which is a particular concern in many constituencies. It causes a great deal of nuisance, and is a difficult problem to tackle—it is particularly difficult during the summer months. I wonder whether he would be minded to make a statement that addresses those concerns, and what action the Government is taking to solve that problem.

Jane Hutt: The Minister for transport will be noting the questions put today by Kirsty Williams, particularly those on the issue of greater speed-limit flexibility on trunk roads, which raises concerns in terms of impact. The Minister will look at this, as he does with any discussion that emanates from the UK Government or anywhere else.

Mick Antoniw: Minister, you will probably have seen the report on research conducted by the Wales Trades Union Congress on the consequences of regional pay for Wales. Potentially, this could take £660 million out of the Welsh economy and cost up to 10,000 jobs. As the summer approaches, could you give an indication of how the Welsh Government will maintain dialogue with the UK Government on the implications of the regional pay policy?

Jane Hutt: I thank Mick Antoniw for continuing to place this on the Assembly agenda. Of course, there is cross-party consensus that regional pay should be resisted. We wait, with hope and expectation, for the UK to pull back on this. Killing it off is certainly what Vince Cable has suggested. However, we have to have the evidence on this, and that is where our chief economist has been so clear. I am glad that the TUC has contributed to that evidence. Also, Vince Cable's own department, the Department Business, Innovation and Skills, has recognised that this is not an issue in terms of so-called crowding out. It has put that issue to rest. I have written to the Chief Secretary to the Treasury and I met with him recently in relation to our latest statement, which I made on 5 July. That statement was a

ac yn parhau i achosi llawer o bryder i gymunedau lleol? Tra bydd y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn paratoi datganiad o'r fath, efallai y byddai am baratoi un am yrru anghyfreithlon oddi ar y ffordd hefyd, sy'n peri pryder mawr mewn nifer o etholaethau. Mae'n niwsans mawr, ac yn broblem anodd i fynd i'r afael â hi—mae'n anodd dros ben yn ystod misoedd yr haf. Tybed a fyddai'n dymuno gwneud datganiad sy'n rhoi sylw i'r pryderon hynny, a'r camau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i ddatrys y broblem honno.

Jane Hutt: Bydd y Gweinidog Trafnidiaeth yn nodi'r cwestiynau a ofynnir heddiw gan Kirsty Williams, yn enwedig y rheini ynghylch mwy o hyblygrwydd ar gyfer terfynau cyflymder ar gefnffyrdd, ac mae effaith hynny'n achosi pryder. Bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych ar hyn, fel y mae'n ei wneud gydag unrhyw drafodaeth a ddaw o Lywodraeth y DU neu o unrhyw le arall.

Mick Antoniw: Weinidog, mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi gweld yr adroddiad ar ymchwil a gynhaliwyd gan Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru ynghylch effaith tâl rhanbarthol ar Gymru. Mae'n bosibl y gallai hyn dynnu £660 miliwn o economi Cymru a chostio hyd at 10,000 o swyddi. A ninnau ar drothwy'r haf, a allech roi syniad o sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i drafod goblygiadau'r polisi tâl rhanbarthol â Llywodraeth y DU?

Jane Hutt: Diolch i Mick Antoniw am barhau i roi hyn ar agenda'r Cynulliad. Wrth gwrs, ceir consensws trawsbleidiol y dylid gwrthwynebu tâl rhanbarthol. Rydym yn aros, gyda gobaith a disgwyliad, i'r DU dynnu'n ôl ar hyn. Yn sicr, ei ddileu'n llwyr yw awgrym Vince Cable. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni gael y dystiolaeth ar hyn, ac mae ein prif economegydd wedi bod yn glir iawn yn hynny o beth. Rwyf yn falch bod TUC wedi cyfrannu at y dystiolaeth honno. Hefyd, mae adran Vince Cable ei hun, yr Adran Busnes, Arloesedd a Sgiliau, wedi cydnabod nad yw hyn yn fater o ran yr hyn a elwir yn allwthio. Mae wedi rhoi diwedd ar y mater hwnnw. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, a chefais gyfarfod ag ef yn ddiweddar ynghylch ein datganiad diweddaraf, a wneuthum ar 5 Gorffennaf.

research update. I will certainly keep Members informed of developments over the summer recess.

Mohammad Asghar: Minister, would you and your Minister for transport consider making a little statement about children and educated young adults who will, very soon, be leaving their institutions? When they travel for jobs inside and outside Wales, they should have concessionary or free passes to travel on trains or buses. That is one request. The second request is whether you would also consider that we should make a legal stand against racial abuse in this Chamber. Should we bring forward a law stating that racial abuse should not happen in Wales?

Jane Hutt: Those are two very important but different points. We are providing our young people with support so that they can have opportunities, particularly to travel and access our Jobs Growth Wales scheme and its opportunities and apprenticeships. I am also talking about our higher education student support. It is always interesting when a Conservative Member makes yet another call for more public expenditure. I would like to ask him what he would cut in order for us to be able to extend our already very generous concessionary fares scheme, of which we are very proud. Disabled young people are particularly pleased that we kept our concessionary bus fare scheme.

Regarding his second point, of course that is illegal. It is already illegal. This Chamber and this Government are ensuring that the hate-crime framework is developed and implemented, and that is an extra indication of why this Welsh Government, with backing across the Chamber, is stamping out racial abuse and discrimination.

Bethan Jenkins: Weinidog, a fyddai'n bosibl inni gael datganiad ar adfer cofebion sy'n bwysig i hanes Cymru? Gofynnaf y cwestiwn hwn oherwydd bod Llyr Huws

Roedd y datganiad hwnnw'n rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y gwaith ymchwil. Byddaf yn sicr yn rhoi gwybod i'r Aelodau am y datblygiadau diweddaraf yn ystod toriad yr haf.

Mohammad Asghar: Weinidog, a fyddoch chi a'ch Gweinidog Trafnidiaeth yn ystyried gwneud datganiad bach am blant ac oedolion ifanc addysgedig a fydd, yn fuan iawn, yn gadael eu sefydliadau? Pan fyddant yn teithio ar gyfer swyddi yng Nghymru a thu hwnt i Gymru, dylent gael tocynnau rhatach neu docynnau am ddim i deithio ar drenau neu fysiau. Dyna un cais. Yr ail gais yw a fyddoch hefyd yn ystyried y dylem wneud safiad cyfreithiol yn erbyn cam-drin hiliol yn y Siambr hon. A ddylem gyflwyno deddf yn datgan na ddylai cam-drin hiliol ddigwydd yng Nghymru?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r ddau bwynt hynny'n rhai pwysig iawn, ond gwahanol iawn. Rydym yn rhoi cefnogaeth i'n pobl ifanc er mwyn iddynt allu cael cyfleoedd, yn enwedig i deithio a manteisio ar ein cynllun Swyddi Twf Cymru, a chyfleoedd a phrentisiaethau y cynllun hwnnw. Rwyf hefyd yn sôn am ein cefnogaeth i fyfyrwyr addysg uwch. Mae bob amser yn ddiddorol pan fydd Aelod Ceidwadol yn galw eto am fwy o wariant cyhoeddus. Hoffwn ofyn iddo ym mhle y byddai'n gwneud toriadau er mwyn inni allu ehangu ein cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach sydd eisoes yn hael iawn, ac rydym yn falch iawn o'r cynllun hwnnw. Mae pobl ifanc anabl yn arbennig o falch ein bod wedi cadw ein cynllun tocynnau bws rhatach.

O ran ei ail bwynt, wrth gwrs mae hynny'n anghyfreithlon. Mae eisoes yn anghyfreithlon. Mae'r Siambr hon a'r Llywodraeth hon yn sicrhau bod y fframwaith ar droseddau casineb yn cael ei ddatblygu a'i weithredu, ac mae hynny'n arwydd ychwanegol o'r modd y mae Llywodraeth bresennol Cymru, gyda chefnogaeth ar draws y Siambr, yn cael gwared ar gam-drin a gwahaniaethu ar sail hil.

Bethan Jenkins: Minister, would it be possible for us to have a statement on restoring monuments that are important in Welsh history? I ask this because Llyr Huws

Gruffydd wedi bod yn cyfathrebu â Huw Lewis a'r Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod cofeb Cilmeri mewn cyflwr gwael. Mae'r safle mewn cyflwr uffernol hefyd. Mae plentyn saith oed o'r enw Aron Brenig Jones wedi ysgrifennu'n bersonol at Carwyn Jones i ofyn i'r Llywodraeth adfer y gofeb benodol honno. Mae Huw Lewis wedi ymateb drwy ddweud na fydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi arian tuag at y gwaith o adfer y gofeb. Rwy'n erfyn arnoch i gael trafodaeth lawn ar hyn yn amser y Llywodraeth, er mwyn i Cadw edrych ar y posibilrwydd o gael grant i adfer y gofeb bwysig iawn hon i hanes Cymru sydd ar hyn o bryd mewn cyflwr gwael iawn.

Gruffydd has been in correspondence with Huw Lewis and the First Minister about the fact that the Cilmeri monument is in a poor state. The site is also in a terrible condition. A seven-year-old child called Aron Brenig Jones has written personally to Carwyn Jones asking the Government to restore this monument. Huw Lewis has responded by saying that the Government will not provide funding to restore this monument. I am seeking a full debate on this in Government time, in order for Cadw to look at the possibility of having a grant to restore this very important memorial to Welsh history that is currently in a very bad condition.

2.45 p.m.

Jane Hutt: This, again, is clearly an issue in terms of priorities. I know that the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage is concerned to ensure that we can safeguard, protect and restore memorials of this kind. Again, it is going to be a matter of priorities in a time of reducing budgets as a result of the cuts by the UK Government. It is certainly something that the First Minister has recognised as being very important to Wales this afternoon.

Jane Hutt: Mae hyn, unwaith eto, yn amlwg yn fater o flaenoriaethu. Gwn fod y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth yn awyddus i sicrhau y gallwn ddiogelu, amddiffyn ac adfer cofebion fel hyn. Unwaith eto, mae'n mynd i fod yn fater o flaenoriaethau mewn cyfnod o gyllidebau llai o ganlyniad i'r toriadau a wneir gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'n sicr yn rhywbeth y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i gydnabod sy'n bwysig iawn i Gymru y prynhawn yma.

Antoinette Sandbach: Minister, could you call for the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science to make a statement to us in relation to broadband, finally? You will be aware that the provision of broadband, particularly in rural areas, is key to the success of rural enterprise, supporting jobs in the rural economy and stimulating tourism in rural areas. It has been a bit like tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow, but tomorrow never comes with the statement on broadband. The Welsh Government has been given £59 million, which has been languishing. In the meantime, our businesses and communities are suffering due to a lack of competitiveness.

Antoinette Sandbach: Weinidog, a allech alw ar y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth i wneud datganiad inni ynghylch band eang, o'r diwedd? Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y ddarpariaeth band eang, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn allweddol i lwyddiant mentrau gwledig, i gefnogi swyddi yn yr economi wledig ac i hybu twristiaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Rydym wedi clywed yfory, yfory, yfory droeon, ond nid yw yfory byth yn dod o ran y datganiad am fand eang. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael £59 miliwn, ac mae oedi wedi bod o ran hyn. Yn y cyfamser, mae ein busnesau a'n cymunedau yn dioddef oherwydd diffyg gallu i gystadlu.

Jane Hutt: Antoinette Sandbach, you will be well aware of the importance of commercial confidentiality as regards contract negotiations. I am sure that you will be delighted to hear the outcome from the Minister for business as it emerges.

Jane Hutt: Antoinette Sandbach, rydych yn gwbl ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd cyfrinachedd masnachol yng nghyswllt negodiadau contract. Rwyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn falch iawn o glywed y canlyniad gan y Gweinidog Busnes pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi.

Suzy Davies: Minister, tomorrow we will have a debate on the media in Wales and it may well be that the Minister for business will have an opportunity to update us on the progress of the creative industries panel. However, if time militates against her, will she bring forward a statement to update us on the progress of that panel and the tourism panel?

Jane Hutt: Clearly, that is something that we consider and that is an opportunity that we may consider in the next session.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Is it possible to have two written statements, please? One relates to continuing social care and healthcare claims. I have been approached again this morning by a constituent who has waited a considerable amount of time to resolve such issues in relation to a deceased relative. I appreciate that there is a large backlog of claims, but every now and again this issue raises its head in the Chamber, and we are told that procedures and processes are being put in place. However, based on the evidence of constituents who are involved in the process, they are seeing little or no progress in getting through the backlog of claims. Could we please have a statement from the Minister for health on this issue, to clarify the current position of the Welsh Government and the Powys health board, which I believe is the lead health board on this matter?

Secondly, could we have a written statement on the funding stream around the small and medium-sized enterprise fund that was announced back in the spring? I recently received a letter from the First Minister in relation to a question that I put to him about funding streams in South Wales Central. To date, not one penny has arrived in any businesses in South Wales Central. I would be most grateful—as I am sure other Members would be—to receive a statement on the roll-out of the fund in Wales.

Jane Hutt: As regards your first point, if it is a particular case related to continuing care and healthcare assessment, then obviously

Suzy Davies: Weinidog, byddwn yn cael dadl yfory ar y cyfryngau yng Nghymru, ac mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd y Gweinidog Busnes yn cael cyfle i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am ddatblygiad y panel diwydiannau creadigol. Fodd bynnag, os bydd amser yn drech na hi, a wnaiff gyflwyno datganiad i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am ddatblygiad y panel hwnnw a'r panel twristiaeth?

Jane Hutt: Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n rhywbeth rydym yn ei ystyried, ac mae hynny'n gyfle y byddwn efallai'n ei ystyried yn y sesiwn nesaf.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A yw'n bosibl cael dau ddatganiad ysgrifenedig, os gwelwch yn dda? Mae un yn ymwneud â hawliadau gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol parhaus. Mae etholwr wedi cysylltu â mi eto'r bore yma i ddweud ei fod wedi aros llawer o amser i'r materion hyn gael eu datrys yng nghyswllt perthynas ymadawedig. Rwyf yn sylweddoli bod ôl-groniad mawr o hawliadau, ond mae'r mater hwn yn codi ei ben bob hyn a hyn yn y Siambr, a dywedir wrthym fod gweithdrefnau a phrosesau yn cael eu rhoi ar waith. Fodd bynnag, ar sail tystiolaeth etholwyr sy'n rhan o'r broses, nid ydynt yn gweld llawer o gynnydd, os o gwbl, o ran ymdrin â'r ôl-groniad o hawliadau. A allem gael datganiad am y mater hwn gan y Gweinidog Iechyd os gwelwch yn dda, i egluro sefyllfa bresennol Llywodraeth Cymru a bwrdd iechyd Powys sef, rwyf yn meddwl, y bwrdd iechyd arweiniol ar y mater hwn?

Yn ail, a allem gael datganiad ysgrifenedig am y ffrwd ariannu sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gronfa ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig a gyhoeddwyd yn ôl yn y gwanwyn? Cefais lythyr gan y Prif Weinidog yn ddiweddar ynghylch cwestiwn a ofynnais iddo am ffrydiau ariannu yng Nghanol De Cymru. Hyd yn hyn, nid oes yr un geiniog goch wedi cyrraedd unrhyw fusnesau yng Nghanol De Cymru. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn—ac rwyf yn siŵr y byddai Aelodau eraill hefyd—o gael datganiad am y broses o weithredu'r gronfa yng Nghymru.

Jane Hutt: O ran eich pwynt cyntaf, os yw'n achos penodol sy'n gysylltiedig ag asesiad gofal iechyd a gofal parhaus, mae'n amlwg

there is a backlog. However, it is important to raise cases directly with the health board, as you will appreciate. I am sure that the Minister will want to provide an update on the more general picture across Wales in due course.

With regard to the SME fund, which is a £40 million plus fund, applications are being considered. It was warmly welcomed at a business community breakfast recently; they welcomed the fact that we had this fund available. I am sure that as applications are considered, you will find that they will also benefit businesses in your regional constituency.

bod ôl-groniad. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig codi achosion yn uniongyrchol gyda'r bwrdd iechyd, fel y byddwch yn gwerthfawrogi. Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn dymuno rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y darlun mwy cyffredinol ar draws Cymru maes o law.

O ran y gronfa ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig, sy'n gronfa gwerth £40 miliwn a mwy, mae'r ceisiadau'n cael eu hystyried. Cafodd groeso cynnes mewn brecwast i'r gymuned fusnes yn ddiweddar; roeddent yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y gronfa hon ar gael. Wrth i'r ceisiadau gael eu hystyried, rwyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn gweld y byddant hefyd o fudd i fusnesau yn eich etholaeth ranbarthol.

Datganiad: Ymchwiliad Robert Powell Statement: The Robert Powell Investigation

The First Minister: Today I am publishing a report by an independent investigator on the lessons to be learned from the death of 10-year-old Robert Powell—known to family and friends as Robbie. On 17 April 1990, 10-year-old Robbie died from Addison's disease, a rare, but treatable, hormonal deficiency. Sadly, in Robbie's case the disease was not diagnosed prior to his death.

All deaths of children are of course tragic and traumatic for the families involved. This case is particularly so as Mr and Mrs Powell have always felt that their son's death was avoidable. Over the years, there have been numerous investigations into the case, including a family practitioner committee hearing, a medical services appeal hearing, an inquest, several police investigations, the Elias review and an investigation by the Public Services Ombudsman. Mr and Mrs Powell also tried to report their concerns to the General Medical Council. However, the General Medical Council indicated that, in accordance with its rules, it was unable to consider the case as more than five years had elapsed since the events complained of. Despite these various investigations, Mr and Mrs Powell have never felt that their concerns have been properly addressed and have repeatedly requested a public inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Robbie's death.

Y Prif Weinidog: Heddiw, rwyf yn cyhoeddi adroddiad gan ymchwilydd annibynnol am y gwersi sydd i'w dysgu o farwolaeth Robert Powell, 10 mlwydd oed—a oedd yn cael ei alw'n Robbie gan ei deulu a'i ffrindiau. Ar 17 Ebrill 1990, bu farw Robbie, 10 mlwydd oed, o glefyd Addison—clefyd diffyg hormonau prin, ond y mae modd ei drin. Yn anffodus, yn achos Robbie, ni chafodd y clefyd ei ddiagnosisio cyn ei farwolaeth.

Wrth gwrs, mae bob amser yn drasig ac yn drawmatig i'r teuluoedd pan fydd plentyn yn marw. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir yn yr achos hwn, gan fod Mr a Mrs Powell bob amser wedi teimlo y gellid fod wedi osgoi marwolaeth eu mab. Dros y blynyddoedd, mae nifer o ymchwiliadau wedi cael eu cynnal i'r achos, gan gynnwys gwrandawriad pwyllgor ymarferwyr teulu, gwrandawriad apêl gwasanaethau meddygol, cwêst, nifer o ymchwiliadau gan yr heddlu, adolygiad Elias ac ymchwiliad gan Ombwdsmon y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Roedd Mr a Mrs Powell hefyd wedi ceisio rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol am eu pryderon. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd y Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol na allai, yn unol â'i reolau, ystyried yr achos gan fod mwy na phum mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers y digwyddiadau y cwynir amdanynt. Er gwaethaf y gwahanol ymchwiliadau hyn, nid yw Mr a Mrs Powell erioed wedi teimlo bod eu pryderon wedi cael sylw priodol, ac maent

wedi gofyn dro ar ôl tro am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i amgylchiadau marwolaeth Robbie.

A number of these concerns relate to actions taken by the police and Crown Prosecution Service that fall, respectively, within the remit of the UK Home Office and the Attorney General's Office. Both departments confirmed that they did not wish to join in establishing a joint inquiry into Robbie's case. Welsh Ministers only have power to inquire into matters that are

'wholly or primarily concerned with a Welsh matter'.

Therefore, Welsh Ministers are not able to inquire into matters relating to the police or the Crown Prosecution Service. Taking this into account, together with the information already available, including the evidence given at the lengthy inquest into Robbie's death, the nature and extent of an inquiry, its focus and of course the fact that findings and recommendations must be

'wholly or primarily concerned with a Welsh matter',

I took the decision that it would not be justifiable to hold a formal public inquiry. However, it seemed to me that there was still one final step that we needed to take to ensure that the NHS learns from any outstanding issues that arise from this sad event.

I therefore announced in December 2010 my intention to initiate an independent investigation into the Robbie Powell case. In January 2011, I appointed Nicholas David Jones of Counsel as the independent investigator. The terms of reference for the investigation were focused around the lessons that the Welsh NHS can learn from the circumstances of Robbie's death.

Today I am making public the investigator's report. In order to comply with the Welsh Government's duty to process information fairly and lawfully, a small number of sections have been redacted from the report, although I am content that the redactions do not detract from the overall impact of the

Mae nifer o'r pryderon hyn yn ymwneud â'r camau a gymerwyd gan yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron, sy'n dod o dan gylch gwaith Swyddfa Gartref y DU a Swyddfa'r Twrnai Cyffredinol. Cadarnhaodd y ddwy adran nad oeddent yn dymuno ymuno â ni i sefydlu ymchwiliad ar y cyd i achos Robbie. Mae pwerau Gweinidogion Cymru yn gyfyngedig i faterion

sy'n ymwneud yn llwyr, neu'n bennaf, â mater sy'n berthnasol i Gymru.

Felly, nid yw Gweinidogion Cymru yn gallu ymchwilio i faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r heddlu na Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron. Gan ystyried hyn, ynghyd â'r wybodaeth a oedd eisoes ar gael, gan gynnwys y dystiolaeth a roddwyd yn y cwêst hirfaith ynghylch marwolaeth Robbie, natur a maint yr ymchwiliad, ei ffocws ac, wrth gwrs, y ffaith ei bod yn rhaid i'r canfyddiadau a'r argymhellion

ymwneud yn llwyr, neu'n bennaf, â mater sy'n berthnasol i Gymru

penderfynais na ellid cyfiawnhau cynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus ffurfiol. Fodd bynnag, roedd yn ymddangos i mi fod angen inni gymryd un cam olaf arall i sicrhau bod y GIG yn dysgu o unrhyw faterion sy'n codi o'r digwyddiad trist hwn.

Felly, cyhoeddais ym mis Rhagfyr 2010 fy mwriad i alw am ymchwiliad annibynnol i achos Robbie Powell. Ym mis Ionawr 2011, penodais y Cwnsler Nicholas David Jones i fod yn ymchwilydd annibynnol. Roedd cylch gorchwyl yr ymchwiliad yn canolbwyntio ar y gwersi y gall GIG Cymru eu dysgu gan amgylchiadau marwolaeth Robbie.

Heddiw, rwyf yn cyhoeddi adroddiad yr ymchwilydd. Er mwyn cydymffurfio â dyletswydd Llywodraeth Cymru i brosesu gwybodaeth yn deg ac yn gyfreithlon, mae nifer bach o adrannau yn yr adroddiad wedi cael eu golygu, ond rwyf yn fodlon nad yw'r golygiadau yn tynnu oddi ar effaith

report. No doubt, everyone will wish to reflect on it carefully.

The report makes 12 recommendations that fall into four general groups: communication to ensure continuity of care; involvement and communication with patients and their families; the management of medical records; and dealing with complaints following the death of a patient. For our part, I have asked the Minister for Health and Social Services to consider the recommendations and make a further statement in this Chamber following the summer recess on the actions she will be asking the NHS to take.

The report reinforces what a tragedy this was. Robbie and his family have clearly been failed and let down badly by a system that should have been there to protect them. The various hearings and investigations that subsequently followed Robbie's death have also prevented Mr and Mrs Powell from having the answers that they so needed to feel that everything possible had been done to address the inadequacies in care and practice that led up to and followed Robbie's death. Mr and Mrs Powell have pursued their quest for information with persistence and vigour and, having read this report, their anger is justified. They are owed an apology. Although Robbie's death occurred in 1990, long before the National Assembly for Wales was established, we are the successor body to the Welsh Office at that time, and so, on behalf of the Welsh Government, I want to apologise to Mr and Mrs Powell for the failings in the system that led to Robbie's death, and for the inadequate explanations that were subsequently offered to the family. Of course, since then many things have changed for the better, but I commit the Welsh Government to make further improvements where we can still do so.

I met with Mr Powell earlier today to share the findings with him and to give him my commitment that we will learn from this, all these years on. I sincerely hope, by publishing this report today, that Mr and Mrs Powell will be able to find some comfort in knowing that we are determined to ensure that the NHS will take action to build on the learning that this report identifies. Even

gyffredinol yr adroddiad. Yn sicr, bydd pawb am ei ystyried yn ofalus.

Mae'r adroddiad yn gwneud 12 o argymhellion sy'n perthyn i bedwar grŵp cyffredinol: cyfathrebu i sicrhau dilyniant gofal; cynnwys a chyfathrebu â chleifion a'u teuluoedd; rheoli cofnodion meddygol; ac ymdrin â chwynion yn dilyn marwolaeth claf. O'n rhan ni, rwyf wedi gofyn i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ystyried yr argymhellion a gwneud datganiad arall yn y Siambr hon ar ôl toriad yr haf am y camau y bydd yn gofyn i'r GIG eu cymryd.

Mae'r adroddiad yn ategu cymaint o drasiedi oedd hyn. Mae'n amlwg bod Robbie a'i deulu wedi cael eu gadael i lawr yn ddifrifol gan system a ddylai fod wedi bod yno i'w hamddiffyn. Mae'r gwahanol wrandawiadau ac ymchwiliadau a gafodd eu cynnal yn dilyn marwolaeth Robbie hefyd wedi atal Mr a Mrs Powell rhag cael yr atebion yr oedd cymaint eu hangen arnynt i deimlo bod popeth posibl wedi cael ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r diffygion gofal ac ymarfer cyn ac ar ôl marwolaeth Robbie. Mae Mr a Mrs Powell wedi mynd ati gyda dyfalbarhad i chwilio am wybodaeth ac, ar ôl darllen yr adroddiad hwn, gellir cyfiawnhau eu dicter. Maent yn haeddu ymddiheuriad. Er y bu farw Robbie yn 1990, ymhell cyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gael ei sefydlu, ni yw corff olynol y Swyddfa Gymreig a oedd yn bodoli ar y pryd, ac felly, ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, hoffwn ymddiheuro i Mr a Mrs Powell am y methiannau yn y system a arweiniodd at farwolaeth Robbie, ac am yr esboniadau annigonol a gynigiwyd i'r teulu yn dilyn hynny. Wrth gwrs, mae llawer o bethau wedi newid er gwell ers hynny, ond rwyf yn ymrwymo Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud gwelliannau pellach lle y gallwn barhau i wneud hynny.

Cefais gyfarfod â Mr Powell yn gynharach heddiw i rannu'r canfyddiadau ag ef, ac i roi fy ymrwymiad iddo y byddwn yn dysgu gan hyn, yr holl flynyddoedd hyn yn ddiweddarach. Rwyf yn mawr obeithio y bydd Mr a Mrs Powell, yn sgîl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwn heddiw, yn gallu cael rhywfaint o gysur o wybod ein bod yn benderfynol o sicrhau y bydd y GIG yn

though systems, procedures and legislation within the NHS have changed considerably since 1990, we can always seek ways to improve our systems to provide better safeguards for patients. We know that, in all systems, we cannot ever guarantee that mistakes will not happen; however, what we can do is to ensure that we learn from them.

This investigation's recommendations show us there are still some things that we can do to further improve. I know that Members in the Chamber will share my determination to continue to learn, to provide a lasting legacy from Robbie's untimely death.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for your statement this afternoon, First Minister, and for informing the Chamber of the actions that you have taken to date. Given that the report was sent out to Members about five to 10 minutes ago and that there is a lot of information in it to take on board, it would be inopportune, given the gravity of this situation, to try to dissect it quickly here this afternoon.

From the angle that I am looking at this, I want to pay tribute to Mr and Mrs Powell for their tenacity and the way in which they have fought against the many obstacles that have been put in their way by the authorities over a 20-year period. Over the last 48 hours, I have refreshed my memory in relation to some of the issues around this particular case, and to say that they are horrendous is an understatement. The system has been brutal and unforgiving, and I am sure that your apology today, in your capacity as the First Minister of Wales, will be welcomed by the family. I fully accept that many of the actions took place long before this institution was established, but there is a point at which we need to reflect on what we can do now to make sure that other families do not go through the same harrowing experience that Mr and Mrs Powell have gone through.

I note that you had a meeting with Mr and Mrs Powell this morning. I would have welcomed the opportunity to come along to

cymryd camau i adeiladu ar y gwersi a nodir yn yr adroddiad hwn. Er bod systemau, gweithdrefnau a deddfwriaeth o fewn y GIG wedi newid yn sylweddol er 1990, gallwn bob amser chwilio am ffyrdd o wella ein systemau i ddarparu dulliau diogelu gwell ar gyfer cleifion. Gwyddom na allwn fyth warantu na fydd camgymeriadau'n digwydd mewn unrhyw system; fodd bynnag, yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud yw sicrhau ein bod yn dysgu ganddynt.

Mae argymhellion yr ymchwiliad hwn yn dangos inni fod pethau y gallwn eu gwneud o hyd i wella ymhellach. Gwn y bydd Aelodau yn y Siambr yr un mor benderfynol â minnau i barhau i ddysgu, er mwyn sicrhau bod marwolaeth gynamserol Robbie yn gadael effaith barhaol.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad y prynhawn yma, Brif Weinidog, ac am roi gwybod i'r Siambr am y camau rydych wedi'u cymryd hyd yn hyn. O ystyried bod yr adroddiad wedi cael ei anfon at yr Aelodau tua phump i 10 munud yn ôl a bod llawer o wybodaeth i'w hystyried ynddo, byddai'n amhriodol, o ystyried difrifoldeb y sefyllfa hon, ceisio ei ddadansoddi yn gyflym yma y prynhawn yma.

O'm safbwynt i, hoffwn dalu teyrnged i Mr a Mrs Powell am eu cryfder a'r ffordd y maent wedi ymladd yn erbyn y rhwystrau niferus y mae'r awdurdodau wedi'u rhoi o'u blaenau dros gyfnod o 20 mlynedd. Dros y 48 awr ddiwethaf, rwyf wedi atgoffa fy hun o rai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud a'r achos penodol hwn, ac ni ellir gorbwysleisio pa mor ddychrynlyd ydynt. Mae'r system wedi bod yn greulon a didostur, ac rwyf yn siŵr y bydd y teulu yn falch o gael eich ymddiheuriad chi heddiw, yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel Prif Weinidog Cymru. Rwyf yn derbyn yn llwyr fod llawer o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd wedi digwydd ymhell cyn i'r sefydliad hwn gael ei sefydlu, ond mae angen ystyried y pwynt o ran yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud yn awr i wneud yn siŵr nad yw teuluoedd eraill yn dioddef yr un profiad dirdynnol ag y mae Mr a Mrs Powell wedi'i ddioddef.

Nodaf eich bod wedi cael cyfarfod a Mr a Mrs Powell y bore yma. Byddwn wedi croesawu'r cyfle i ddod gyda chi i'r cyfarfod

that meeting, but I understand that your office declined me that opportunity—that is your prerogative. However, I would be grateful if you could kindly indicate what the family's response has been to the report, given that the family has not been satisfied by the many previous reports and their outcomes and the bits of information that have come forward over time. It is vital that we offer the family support and consolation, if that is the right word, that the systems are being changed so that other families will not go through what they have gone through.

On a personal note—and it is always dangerous from an Assembly Member's perspective to introduce personal experience—my experience of the health service when my father died in 2008 proves to me that the system is still unforgiving and brutal. I have still, today, not had a resolution to the issues around that case. Therefore, I very much hope that this report will not just be a report that sits on a shelf, but that it will ultimately lead to changes that will soften the blow of loss to any family in Wales.

The First Minister: We should remind ourselves that today's statement is about Robbie and his family and no-one else. Originally, Jonathan Evans MP wished to join with Mr Powell, and I had no difficulty with that at all—I know that Jonathan Evans has been involved with Mr Powell's case for some years—but I felt that it would be inappropriate for anyone else to attend unless, for example, they were the constituency Member for Brecon and Radnorshire, where Mr Powell lives.

There is much yet to digest in the report, but there are some issues that have worried me greatly. For example, on the face of it, it seems that Dyfed-Powys Police in 1996 gave an assurance to people who it was investigating that they would not be prosecuted. That is an exceptionally serious matter and one about which I am very concerned. I will be writing to Dyfed-Powys Police to ask why it appears that some people were effectively given immunity from prosecution, despite the fact that, some years later, the CPS took the view that there were

hwnnw, ond rwyf yn deall bod eich swyddfa wedi gwrthod y cyfle hwnnw imi—mae gennych hawl i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech mor garedig â dweud beth yw ymateb y teulu i'r adroddiad, o ystyried nad yw'r teulu wedi bod yn fodlon â'r adroddiadau blaenorol niferus a'u canlyniadau, a'r pytiau o wybodaeth sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg dros amser. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cynnig cymorth a chysur i'r teulu, os dyna yw'r gair iawn, a bod y systemau'n cael eu newid fel na fydd teuluoedd eraill yn dioddef yr hyn y maent hwy wedi'i ddioddef.

Ar nodyn personol—ac mae bob amser yn beryglus sôn am brofiad personol o safbwynt Aelod Cynulliad—mae fy mhrofiad i o'r gwasanaeth iechyd pan fu farw fy nhad yn 2008 yn profi i mi fod y system yn dal yn ddiostur a chreulon. Rwyf yn dal i aros hyd heddiw am ateb i'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r achos hwnnw. Felly, rwyf yn mawr obeithio na fydd yr adroddiad hwn yn ddim ond adroddiad sy'n eistedd ar sillf, ac y bydd, yn y pen draw, yn arwain at newidiadau a fydd yn lleddfu'r ergyd o golled i unrhyw deulu yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dylem atgoffa ein hunain bod datganiad heddiw yn ymwneud â Robbie a'i deulu, a neb arall. Yn wreiddiol, roedd Jonathan Evans AS, yn dymuno ymuno â Mr Powell, ac nid oedd gennyf unrhyw broblem o gwbl gyda hynny—gwn fod Jonathan Evans wedi bod yn ymwneud ag achos Mr Powell ers blynyddoedd lawer—ond teimlwn y byddai'n amhriodol i unrhyw un arall fod yn bresennol oni bai, er enghraifft, eu bod yn Aelod dros etholaeth Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, lle mae Mr Powell yn byw.

Mae llawer o bethau eto i'w pwysu a'u mesur yn yr adroddiad, ond mae rhai materion wedi peri pryder mawr imi. Er enghraifft, ar yr wyneb, mae'n ymddangos bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi sicrhau'r bobl yr oedd yn ymchwilio iddynt yn 1996 na fyddent yn cael eu herlyn. Mae hynny'n fater eithriadol o ddifrifol, ac yn fater sy'n peri pryder mawr imi. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu at Heddlu Dyfed-Powys i ofyn pam ei bod yn ymddangos bod rhai pobl, i bob pwrpas, wedi bod yn ddiogel rhag erlyniad, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron o'r farn, rai

some offences that certainly had a prima facie case that would have led to prosecution. As far as Mr and Mrs Powell are concerned, I can fully understand why they should be exceptionally angry at seeing that appear in print, and to know that that happened, among the other failings that have been identified in this report.

3.00 p.m.

It is important that we, as a Government, are able to satisfy ourselves that, despite the passage of time, everything that needed to be done—or needs to be done—is done to make sure that no-one else has to go through what Robbie's parents have had to go through and the fight that they have had to put up over many years. As I said, the Minister for health will be making a statement with a full response to the report, as is justified, because it is a detailed report. I know that Members will read the report and there will be some elements that will, to put it mildly, surprise Members in terms of what was done. What we see is a catalogue of errors, a catalogue of bad luck, at times, but, above all, a catalogue of neglect, by a system that was meant to be there to help a 10-year-old boy who had a curable disease. Despite that system being there in 1990, it let the Powells down at almost every stage. It is important that there is an independent investigation, which has taken place, and a report, so that, once again, we can be reminded of what happened and of what needs to be done to ensure that it never happens again. Once again, I hope that it provides Mr and Mrs Powell with a step towards what they regard as justice for their son.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, I thank you for your statement this afternoon. I am very glad that we now have a report on this matter. It has been a very long time since Robbie's tragic death in 1990 and I know that this issue was brought to the attention of your predecessor well over a decade ago. I remember speaking to Mr Powell, along with other Assembly Members, in the first Assembly. Jocelyn Davies and I, Kirsty Williams, Nick Bourne and others have been

blynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach, fod rhai troseddau yn sicr yn achos o prima facie a fyddai'n sicr o fod wedi arwain at erlyniad. O safbwynt Mr a Mrs Powell, gallaf ddeall yn llwyr pam y byddent yn hynod ddig wrth weld hynny ar bapur, ac wrth wybod bod hynny wedi digwydd, ymhlith y methiannau eraill sydd wedi cael eu nodi yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod ni fel Llywodraeth yn gallu sicrhau ein hunain, er gwaethaf treigl amser, bod popeth yr oedd angen ei wneud—neu y mae angen ei wneud—yn cael ei wneud er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr nad oes neb arall yn gorfod dioddef yr hyn y mae rhieni Robbie wedi gorfod ei ddioddef, a'r frwydr y maent wedi gorfod ei hymladd dros flynyddoedd lawer. Fel y dywedais, bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd yn gwneud datganiad gydag ymateb llawn i'r adroddiad, fel sy'n iawn, gan ei fod yn adroddiad manwl. Gwn y bydd yr Aelodau yn darllen yr adroddiad, ac y bydd rhai elfennau o ran yr hyn a wnaed yn synnu'r Aelodau, a dweud y lleiaf. Yr hyn a welwn yw un camgymeriad ar ôl y llall, un anffawd ar ôl y llall—ar adegau—ond yn anad dim, un achos o esgeulustod ar ôl y llall, gan system a oedd i fod yno i helpu bachgen 10 mlwydd oed a oedd â chlefyd y gellid ei wella. Er bod y system honno'n bodoli yn 1990, gwnaeth adael y teulu Powell i lawr ar bob cam bron. Mae'n bwysig cael ymchwiliad annibynnol—ac mae hwnnw wedi cael ei gynnal—ac adroddiad, er mwyn inni gael ein hatgoffa unwaith eto o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd ac o'r hyn y mae angen ei wneud i sicrhau na fydd byth yn digwydd eto. Unwaith eto, rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd hyn, i Mr a Mrs Powell, yn gam tuag at yr hyn y maent yn ei ystyried yn gyfiawnder i'w mab.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, diolch ichi am eich datganiad y prynhawn yma. Rwyf yn falch iawn bod gennym adroddiad ar y mater hwn yn awr. Mae llawer o amser wedi mynd heibio ers marwolaeth drasig Robbie yn 1990, a gwn fod y mater hwn wedi cael ei ddwyn i sylw eich rhagflaenydd ymhell dros ddegawd yn ôl. Rwyf yn cofio siarad â Mr Powell, ynghyd ag Aelodau Cynulliad eraill, yn y Cynulliad cyntaf. Mae Jocelyn Davies a minnau, Kirsty

trying to ensure that these issues were looked at in detail. We need an explanation as to why it has taken 10 years for the National Assembly to deal with this issue. I am glad that you were able to apologise to the family this afternoon, but the length of time that this has taken needs to be explained.

We also need an explanation as to why the UK Government decided not to investigate this matter. As you rightly said, there are very serious issues here that fall within the remit of the Home Office and the Attorney-General's department. Have you had discussions with them? Have they explained why they decided not to follow up on these matters? Could you also tell us, First Minister, when you received this report? It has been suggested that you may have had it as early as the end of February this year. If so, why has it taken so long to come to the floor of the Assembly? I know that an issue that concerns Mr and Mrs Powell is that they feel that the medical notes were altered. I have not had time to read the report in detail, but I had a quick look at it and at the recommendations and did not see any mention of that. Is there any way in which we can ensure that medical notes cannot be altered? That is a very serious issue. In terms of the recommendations themselves, I have looked at them—I have read through them quickly, I admit—and it seems to me that most of them are common sense. How are you as a Government going to ensure that these recommendations are carried out, day in, day out, within the NHS and GPs' surgeries?

I apologise for the number of questions, but I have been dealing with this for over a decade. I am coming to my last set of questions. First Minister, this is about the failings in this particular case and we must look at this particular case and not make general remarks about the NHS, which I still believe is a service that offers a very good standard of care to people in Wales and throughout the UK. It would be wrong of us to make general

Williams, Nick Bourne ac eraill wedi bod yn ceisio sicrhau bod y materion hyn yn cael eu hystyried yn fanwl. Mae arnom angen eglurhad ynghylch pam y mae wedi cymryd 10 mlynedd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Rwyf yn falch eich bod wedi gallu ymddiheuro i'r teulu y prynhawn yma, ond mae angen egluro pam y mae wedi cymryd cymaint o amser i wneud hyn.

Mae arnom angen eglurhad hefyd ynghylch pam y gwnaeth Llywodraeth y DU benderfynu peidio ag ymchwilio i'r mater hwn. Fel y dywedoch, mae'r rhain yn faterion difrifol iawn sy'n dod o dan gylch gwaith y Swyddfa Gartref ac adran y Twrnai Cyffredinol. A ydych wedi cael trafodaethau â hwy? A ydynt wedi esbonio pam eu bod wedi penderfynu peidio â mynd ar drywydd y materion hyn? A allech hefyd ddweud wrthym, Brif Weinidog, pryd y gwnaethoch dderbyn yr adroddiad hwn? Awgrymwyd ei bod yn bosibl eich bod wedi cael yr adroddiad mor gynnar â diwedd mis Chwefror eleni. Os felly, pam ei bod wedi cymryd cyhyd i gyrraedd llawr y Cynulliad? Gwn mai un mater sy'n peri pryder i Mr a Mrs Powell yw eu bod yn teimlo bod y nodiadau meddygol wedi cael eu newid. Nid wyf wedi cael amser i ddarllen yr adroddiad yn fanwl, ond cefais gip sydyn arno ac ar yr argymhellion, ac ni welais unrhyw sôn am hynny. A oes unrhyw ffordd y gallwn sicrhau na ellir newid nodiadau meddygol? Mae hynny'n fater difrifol iawn. O ran yr argymhellion eu hunain, rwyf wedi edrych arnynt—fe'u darllenais yn gyflym, rwyf yn cyfaddef—ac mae'n ymddangos i mi mai synnwyr cyffredin yw'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Sut ydych chi fel Llywodraeth yn mynd i sicrhau bod yr argymhellion hyn yn cael eu cyflawni, ddydd ar ôl dydd, yn y GIG ac mewn meddygfeydd meddygon teulu?

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am y cwestiynau niferus, ond rwyf wedi bod yn ymdrin â hyn ers dros ddegawd. Rwyf yn dod at fy set olaf o gwestiynau. Brif Weinidog, mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r methiannau yn yr achos penodol hwn, ac mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar yr achos arbennig hwn a pheidio â gwneud sylwadau cyffredinol am y GIG sydd, rwyf yn dal i gredu, yn wasanaeth sy'n cynnig gofal o safon uchel i bobl yng Nghymru ac

statements from this. However, there were very serious failings in this case.

In terms of these recommendations, First Minister, which of them do you believe will change the situation in the future? All that we have in front of us are 12 recommendations. They do not seem to be set out in order of priority. Do you feel that there is something here that will make a difference? Do you and the Minister for Health and Social Services, and the rest of the Government, believe that the Government of Wales, over and above the recommendations in the report, should bring forward further recommendations to change the situation in the future?

Thank you, once again, First Minister, for the statement. I commend you on your apology to the family. I think that that was needed and I am very grateful to you for making that apology on behalf of us all this afternoon.

The First Minister: I thank the Member for his comments. I cannot comment on what happened before I came into post in December 2009. However, I can say that, when I saw the circumstances surrounding the case, it was clear to me that there needed to be an investigation. Every other avenue, at that point, had been exhausted and closed to the Powell family, but it was important that there was an investigation in order to ensure that we knew exactly what had happened and to ensure that lessons were learned as a result. It was not possible, of course, to investigate the actions of the police and the Crown Prosecution Service because of our competence here. It would certainly have been a far more comprehensive report had the Attorney-General and the Home Office decided to allow the police and the CPS to take part. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that the circumstances surrounding the actions of the police and the CPS are referred to in detail in the report itself so that the public can understand what was done at that time. I wrote to both departments asking them to join us in moving forward with an investigation, but they declined.

ym mhob rhan o'r DU. Byddem ar fai yn gwneud datganiadau cyffredinol ar sail hyn. Fodd bynnag, bu methiannau difrifol iawn yn yr achos hwn.

O ran yr argymhellion hyn, Brif Weinidog, pa rai ohonynt fydd yn newid y sefyllfa yn y dyfodol yn eich barn chi? Y cyfan sydd gennym o'n blaenau yw 12 o argymhellion. Nid yw'n ymddangos eu bod wedi'u gosod yn ôl blaenoriaeth. A ydych yn teimlo y bydd rhywbeth yma yn gwneud gwahaniaeth? A ydych chi a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a gweddill y Llywodraeth, yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, yn ychwanegol at yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad, gyflwyno argymhellion pellach i newid y sefyllfa yn y dyfodol?

Diolch ichi unwaith eto am y datganiad, Brif Weinidog. Rwyf yn eich cymeradwyo am ymddiheuro i'r teulu. Rwyf yn credu fod angen gwneud hynny, ac rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn ichi am wneud yr ymddiheuriad hwnnw ar ran pob un ohonom y prynhawn yma.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei sylwadau. Ni allaf roi sylwadau ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd cyn i mi ddechrau ar y swydd ym mis Rhagfyr 2009. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ddweud, pan welais amgylchiadau'r achos, roedd yn amlwg i mi fod angen ymchwiliad. Bryd hynny, roedd y teulu Powell wedi dilyn pob llwybr ac nid oedd llwybr arall ar gael iddynt, ond roedd yn bwysig bod ymchwiliad yn cael ei gynnal er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod beth yn union ddigwyddodd ac i sicrhau bod gwersi'n cael eu dysgu o ganlyniad. Wrth gwrs, nid oedd yn bosibl ymchwilio i weithredoedd yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron oherwydd ein cymhwysedd yma. Yn sicr, byddai wedi bod yn adroddiad llawer mwy cynhwysfawr pe bai'r Twrnai Cyffredinol a'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi penderfynu caniatáu i'r heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron gymryd rhan. Serch hynny, rwyf yn fodlon y cyfeirir at yr amgylchiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithredoedd yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron yn fanwl yn yr adroddiad ei hun, er mwyn i'r cyhoedd allu deall beth gafodd ei wneud ar y pryd. Ysgrifennais at y ddwy adran yn gofyn iddynt ymuno â ni i frwr ymlaen ag ymchwiliad, ond gwrthodant.

On when I first received the full report, I started going through the full report some two to three weeks ago, when it was presented to me in the company of lawyers. A substantial number of legal issues surrounded the report. It simply was not a case of being able to hand it out as it was. The report was gone through in fine detail. I can inform Members that the approach that I took to the report was that it should be as open as possible. That meant ensuring that the fullest picture was made available to the Powell family and to the public when the report was issued. Therefore, the number of redactions is small, and there are matters there such as the circumstances surrounding the police investigation and the CPS that are important components of telling the unfortunate and tragic story as far as Robbie and his family are concerned.

Of course, 22 years have elapsed since Robbie's death. I am sure that, for the Powell family, it seems like yesterday, but a lot has changed in that time. It is important, however, that we, as a Government, ensure that enough change has happened in that time. That is why it was important to have an investigation that made recommendations. At this stage, I will not be drawn into what the response will be, because it should be a full response. The Powell family deserves full consideration by the Government of the recommendations of the report, and the Minister will come back here in due course—as soon as possible—with a full response to all of the recommendations on the part of the Government.

There were severe failings in the care of Robbie. We are going back to the early 1990s, which is some time ago. Nevertheless, it is important for others to know that we, as a Government, will be looking to ensure that all of the lessons are learned. It is important to Robbie's family to know, first of all, that there has been an investigation and, secondly, that Members and the wider public are aware of the circumstances that surrounded his death and the years beyond that.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the First Minister for his statement this afternoon and for the

O ran y tro cyntaf imi gael yr adroddiad llawn, dechreuais ddarllen yr adroddiad llawn ryw bythefnos neu dair wythnos yn ôl, pan gafodd ei gyflwyno imi yng ngŵydd cyfreithwyr. Roedd nifer helaeth o faterion cyfreithiol yn gysylltiedig â'r adroddiad. Nid oedd mor syml â gallu ei rannu fel yr oedd. Cafodd yr adroddiad ei ystyried yn fanwl iawn. Gallaf ddweud wrth yr Aelodau mai fy agwedd i at yr adroddiad oedd y dylai fod mor agored â phosibl. Roedd hynny'n golygu sicrhau bod y teulu Powell a'r cyhoedd yn cael y darlun llawnaf posibl pan fyddai'r adroddiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi. Felly, nid fu llawer o olygu, ac mae'n cynnwys materion fel amgylchiadau ymchwiliad yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron, sy'n elfennau pwysig wrth adrodd yr hanes anffodus a thrasig o safbwynt Robbie a'i deulu.

Wrth gwrs, mae 22 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers marwolaeth Robbie. Rwyf yn siŵr ei fod yn teimlo fel ddoe i'r teulu Powell, ond mae llawer o bethau wedi newid yn y cyfnod hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn sicrhau bod digon o newid wedi digwydd yn y cyfnod hwnnw. Dyna pam yr oedd yn bwysig cael ymchwiliad a oedd yn gwneud argymhellion. Ar hyn o bryd, nid wyf yn mynd i gael fy nenu i sôn am beth fydd yr ymateb, oherwydd dylai fod yn ymateb llawn. Mae'r teulu Powell yn haeddu cael y Llywodraeth yn ystyried argymhellion yr adroddiad yn llawn, a bydd y Gweinidog yn dychwelyd yma maes o law—cyn gynted ag y bo modd—gydag ymateb llawn i'r holl argymhellion ar ran y Llywodraeth.

Roedd methiannau difrifol yn y gofal a gafodd Robbie. Rydym yn mynd yn ôl i'r 1990au cynnar, sydd gryn amser yn ôl. Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig i bobl eraill wybod y byddwn ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn ceisio sicrhau bod pob un o'r gwersi'n cael eu dysgu. Mae'n bwysig i deulu Robbie wybod, yn gyntaf oll, bod ymchwiliad wedi cael ei gynnal, ac yn ail, bod yr Aelodau a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol yn ymwybodol o'r amgylchiadau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'i farwolaeth, a'r blynyddoedd ar ôl hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma,

publication of the report. On behalf of my group, I echo your sympathies, First Minister, to the family and I sincerely hope that the contents of the report and the recommendations it contains are robust and can give the family some satisfaction. I warmly welcome your apology not only on behalf of the Welsh Government but on behalf of us all in this case. It is most appropriate that you have done that this afternoon, and I am grateful for it.

Are you able at this stage to give a more precise timetable for when we can expect the Minister for health to respond fully to the report? I agree that the report is detailed and that we need a sufficient amount of time for the Minister for health to consider its recommendations, but, given the length of time that all of these issues have taken to be resolved, a timetable would be helpful. Could you also at this early stage give us some idea of how the Minister for health will assess the current practice with regard to the sharing of information between hospitals and GPs, the availability of GP notes and the other issues around communication? How will the Minister for health begin to assess whether best practice as outlined here is being taken forward by the NHS?

Finally, First Minister, if the Minister for health felt it necessary for there to be a statutory basis for taking forward some of these recommendations, would you find time in your legislative programme to bring forward law in this area if your Minister for health, on reflection, felt it was only by legislation that these issues and recommendations could be addressed? Would you find time in your legislative programme before the next election for that?

The First Minister: I thank the Member for her comments. As far as the further statement is concerned, I would expect that to be delivered in the early autumn, when we return from recess. In terms of current practice, I want to be careful not to give bits of answers today when full answers are needed from this report. That is why the Minister will provide a full analysis and a full range of responses when that statement is

ac am gyhoeddi'r adroddiad. Ar ran fy ngrŵp, rwyf yn ategu eich cydymdeimlad â'r teulu, Brif Weinidog, ac rwyf yn mawr obeithio bod cynnwys yr adroddiad a'r argymhellion ynddo yn gadarn, ac y byddant yn gallu rhoi rhywfaint o gysur i'r teulu. Rwyf wir yn croesawu eich ymddiheuriad, nid yn unig ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, ond hefyd ar ran pob un ohonom yn yr achos hwn. Mae'n briodol iawn eich bod wedi gwneud hynny y prynhawn yma, ac rwyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny.

A ydych yn gallu rhoi amserlen fwy penodol ar hyn o bryd o ran pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r Gweinidog Iechyd ymateb yn llawn i'r adroddiad? Rwyf yn cytuno bod yr adroddiad yn fanwl a bod arnom angen digon o amser i'r Gweinidog Iechyd ystyried ei argymhellion, ond o ystyried ei bod wedi cymryd cyhyd i ddatrys pob un o'r materion hyn, byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael amserlen. A allech hefyd, ar y cam cynnar hwn, roi rhyw syniad inni o sut y bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd yn asesu'r arferion presennol o ran rhannu gwybodaeth rhwng ysbytai a meddygon teulu, argaeledd nodiadau meddygon teulu a'r materion eraill sy'n ymwneud â chyfathrebu? Sut y bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd yn dechrau asesu a yw'r GIG yn cyflawni'r arferion gorau a amlinellir yma?

Yn olaf, Brif Weinidog, os byddai'r Gweinidog Iechyd yn teimlo bod angen cael sylfaen statudol er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â rhai o'r argymhellion hyn, a fyddech yn dod o hyd i amser yn eich rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol i gyflwyno deddf yn y maes hwn pe bai eich Gweinidog Iechyd, ar ôl pwyso a mesur, yn teimlo ei bod yn rhaid cael deddfwriaeth er mwyn gallu mynd i'r afael â'r materion a'r argymhellion hyn? A fyddech yn dod o hyd i amser yn eich rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol cyn yr etholiad nesaf ar gyfer hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei sylwadau. O ran y datganiad pellach, byddwn yn disgwyl i hwnnw gael ei gyflwyno ddechrau'r hydref, pan fyddwn yn dychwelyd ar ôl y toriad. O ran arferion presennol, rwyf am wneud yn siŵr nad wyf yn rhoi atebion rhannol heddiw lle mae angen atebion llawn ar gyfer yr adroddiad hwn. Dyna pam y bydd y Gweinidog yn darparu dadansoddiad llawn ac ystod lawn o ymatebion pan gaiff y

delivered. However, I can say that, if the Minister concludes that we need to make changes and put those changes on a statutory footing, we would make time during the course of this Government to introduce legislation—if it is required, although we do not know at the moment that it is. If that were to be the case, I think that Mr and Mrs Powell would be owed that.

Nick Ramsay: This case has touched a number of AMs in this Chamber at some point or other. With my previous hat on, when I worked in Nick Bourne's office I got to know the Powell family when I was helping to deal with their case, and I was touched by their tragedy. As has been said by other AMs, it is probably one of the worst cases of medical negligence—I will use that word, as you yourself have used the 'N' word today, which I am pleased to have heard you use. It is one of the worst cases that I am aware of.

As you said, Robbie died 22 years ago. He would be 32 now. It is a long space of time, and I am sure that every day the Powell family wonder what he would be doing and how his life would have progressed had he lived. It is a terrible thing to happen to a family when a child has a life-threatening disease for which there is no cure. However, as we know, there is a cure for Addison's disease. There was not back in Jane Austen's day—she is believed to have died from it—but there was medication for it in 1990. Had the right steps been taken and the right treatment been administered when Robbie was found on the bathroom floor deeply dehydrated and his parents were told that he had a stomach bug, he would probably be here today, or certainly he would have been here for a lot longer than 1990.

Looking at the recommendations, I am pleased that there was an investigation; I think that you have done far more than your predecessors to get to where we are today. I would have liked to have seen a public inquiry, as would the Powell family. Your

datganiad hwnnw ei gyflwyno. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ddweud, os bydd y Gweinidog yn dod i'r casgliad bod angen inni wneud newidiadau a rhoi'r newidiadau hynny ar sylfaen statudol, byddem yn neilltuo amser yn ystod cyfnod y Llywodraeth hon i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth—os bydd angen, er nad ydym yn gwybod ar hyn o bryd a oes angen gwneud hynny. Pe bai angen hynny, rwyf yn meddwl y byddai Mr a Mrs Powell yn haeddu hynny.

Nick Ramsay: Mae'r achos hwn wedi effeithio ar nifer o ACau yn y Siambr hon ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd. Gan wisgo fy het flaenorol, pan oeddwn yn gweithio yn swyddfa Nick Bourne, deuthum i adnabod y teulu Powell pan oeddwn yn helpu i ymdrin â'u hachos, a chafodd eu trasiedi effaith arnaf. Fel y mae ACau eraill wedi'i ddweud, mae'n siŵr ei fod yn un o'r achosion gwaethaf o esgeulustod meddygol—rwyf am ddefnyddio'r gair hwnnw, gan eich bod chi wedi defnyddio'r gair eich hun heddiw, ac rwyf yn falch o'ch clywed yn ei ddefnyddio. Mae'n un o'r achosion gwaethaf rwyf fi'n ymwybodol ohono.

Fel y dywedoch, bu farw Robbie 22 mlynedd yn ôl. Byddai'n 32 oed yn awr. Mae'n gyfnod hir, ac rwyf yn siŵr bod y teulu Powell yn meddwl bob dydd tybed beth fyddai'n ei wneud a sut y byddai ei fywyd wedi symud ymlaen pe bai wedi byw. Mae'n rhywbeth ofnadwy i deulu pan mae gan blentyn glefyd sy'n bygwth bywyd ac nad oes gwellhad iddo. Fodd bynnag, mae iachâd ar gyfer clefyd Addison, fel y gwyddom. Nid oedd gwellhad yn ôl yn nyddiau Jane Austen—credir ei bod hi wedi marw o'r clefyd—ond roedd meddyginiaeth ar ei gyfer yn 1990. Pe bai'r camau cywir wedi cael eu cymryd a'r driniaeth gywir wedi cael ei rhoi pan ddaethpwyd o hyd i Robbie ar lawr yr ystafell ymolchi wedi dadhydradu'n ddifrifol a'i rieni cael clywed mai haint ar ei stumog oedd ganddo, mae'n debygol y byddai yma heddiw, neu'n sicr byddai wedi bod yma'n llawer hwy na 1990.

Wrth edrych ar yr argymhellion, rwyf yn falch bod ymchwiliad wedi cael ei gynnal; rwyf yn meddwl eich bod wedi gwneud llawer mwy na'ch rhagflaenwyr i gyrraedd lle'r ydym heddiw. Byddwn wedi dymuno gweld ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, fel y byddai'r

predecessor, Rhodri Morgan, supported a public inquiry until he became the First Minister, and then, for some reason, he backed away from that, but we have had this investigation. I hope that it will give some degree of closure—it will not be total closure—to the Powell family. I would be interested to hear their response, because you did not allow all AMs to be at that meeting, and I would like to hear how they have responded to this investigation. Hopefully, this will not be the end of their role in terms of their involvement in talking with you about how similar tragedies can be avoided in future.

3.15 p.m.

Briefly, on the 12 recommendations—thank you, Presiding Officer, for allowing me to speak at length on this—and the management of medical records, Rhodri Glyn Thomas made a very important comment in his contribution when he said that this should not be allowed to happen. We know that there may well be criminality involved—and criminality is involved in tampering with medical records—but I would like to know that, whatever the Minister for Health and Social Services does about implementing this, that simply cannot happen in future. If there is a diagnosis or a suspicion of a condition, and a doctor has seen a child who is ill, that suspicion should be there from the start to the end. There should be no chance in any way that that can disappear from the medical records. It is extraordinary that that ever happened—or how we believe it happened—but it should not be allowed to happen.

On dealing with complaints following the death of a patient, I repeat that it has been 22 years. The Welsh Government was not even here then, and I appreciate your apology on behalf of the Welsh Office because this has gone on across administrations and is the responsibility of a large number of people. That sort of time lag should never happen. My goodness me. The Powells have a family, who have suffered along with them over those 22 long years, but they have committed themselves to fighting so that other children will not suffer this fate in future. Can we

teulu Powell wedi'i ddymino. Roedd eich rhagflaenydd, Rhodri Morgan, o blaid ymchwiliad cyhoeddus nes iddo ddod yn Brif Weinidog, ac yna, am ryw reswm, cefnodd ar hynny, ond rydym wedi cael yr ymchwiliad hwn. Rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn galluogi'r teulu Powell i ddechrau gweld diwedd y mater hwn. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb clywed eu hymateb gan na wnaethoch ganiatáu i ddim un AC fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, a hoffwn glywed sut y maent wedi ymateb i'r ymchwiliad hwn. Gobeithio, nid dyma fydd diwedd eu rôl o ran eu trafodaethau â chi ynghylch sut y gellir osgoi trasedïau tebyg yn y dyfodol.

Yn fyr, o ran y 12 o argymhellion—diolch ichi, Lywydd, am ganiatáu imi siarad yn hir ar hyn—ac o ran rheoli cofnodion meddygol, gwnaeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas sylw pwysig iawn yn ei gyfraniad pan ddywedodd na ddylid caniatáu i hyn ddigwydd. Rydym yn gwybod ei bod yn ddigon posibl bod troseddau wedi cael eu cyflawni—ac mae myrryd â chofnodion meddygol yn drosedd—ond ni waeth beth y bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ei wneud am weithredu hyn, hoffwn wybod na all hynny ddigwydd yn y dyfodol. Os oes cyflwr yn cael ei ddiagnosisio neu os oes amheuaeth am gyflwr, a bod meddyg wedi gweld plentyn sy'n sâl, dylai'r amheuaeth honno fod yno o'r dechrau i'r diwedd. Ni ddylai fod unrhyw gyfle mewn unrhyw ffordd i hynny ddiplannu o'r cofnodion meddygol. Mae'n anhygoel bod hynny wedi digwydd o gwbl—neu sut rydym yn credu y digwyddodd hynny—ond ni ddylai allu digwydd.

O ran ymdrin â chwynion yn dilyn marwolaeth claf, rwyf yn dweud eto bod 22 mlynedd ers hynny. Nid oedd Llywodraeth Cymru hyd yn oed yn bodoli bryd hynny, ac rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi eich ymddiheuriad ar ran y Swyddfa Gymreig, oherwydd mae amryw o weinyddiaethau wedi ymdrin â hyn ac mae'n gyfrifoldeb ar nifer helaeth o bobl. Ni ddylid byth fod wedi cael y cyfnod hwnnw o oedi. Bobol bach. Mae gan y teulu Powell deulu, sydd wedi dioddef gyda nhw dros y 22 mlynedd hir hynny, ond maent wedi ymrwymo eu hunain i ymladd fel na

please have a commitment from your Government, from the Minister for health, that, whatever new regime is put in place, such concerns will be dealt with quickly and that it will not simply fall to the parents of children affected in this way to fight that lonely fight alone? I would not have been involved, and nor would Kirsty Williams or the other AMs, had it not been for the sheer tenacity of the Powell family who, let us face it, came to us seven years after this happened. They kept this going that long on their own.

First Minister, I am very pleased that this investigation has happened. Please give us your complete assurance that you will now continue this fight and that the Powells' 22-year fight will not have been in vain.

The First Minister: In my meeting with Mr Powell, we touched on what could be done as a result of this report. Normally, I would not break the confidence of such a meeting, but I think that it is right, as far as Mr Powell is concerned, to put on record here what I said to him. First, I intend to write to Dyfed-Powys Police to find out how it was that immunity from prosecution was apparently given by a police officer to people being investigated by the police. That is a serious matter and everyone needs to be reassured that that is not something that happens now. Investigations did take place into the handling of this case by Dyfed-Powys Police, and the description 'institutional incompetence' was used to describe what happened with Robbie's case. Those are strong words. I believe that there are also issues for the General Medical Council now that the report has been published. I want to consider what communications I should have with the GMC. In particular, the question was raised with me of why the GMC itself took no action to investigate the circumstances of Robbie's death without waiting for a complaint, given that it was a matter that was very much in the public eye at that stage. I believe that that is an answer that the Powell family deserves to receive.

fydd plant eraill yn dioddef y dynged hon yn y dyfodol. A allwn gael ymrwymiad gan eich Llywodraeth a chan y Gweinidog Iechyd, ni waeth pa drefn newydd gaiff ei rhoi ar waith, yr ymdrinnir â chwynion fel hyn yn gyflym ac na fydd yn rhaid i rieni plant yr effeithir arnynt fel hyn ymladd y frwydr unig honno ar eu pen eu hunain? Ni fyddwn i wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â hyn, na Kirsty Williams na'r ACau eraill, oni bai am gadernid llwyr y teulu Powell a ddaeth atom ni, gadewch inni wynebu'r ffaith, saith mlynedd ar ôl i hyn ddigwydd. Gwnaethant ddal ati â hyn cyhyd ar eu pen eu hunain.

Brif Weinidog, rwyf yn falch iawn fod yr ymchwiliad hwn wedi digwydd. A wnewch roi eich sicrwydd llwyr inni y byddwch yn parhau a'r frwydr hon yn awr, ac na fydd brwydr y teulu Powell, dros 22 mlynedd, wedi bod yn ofer.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn fy nghyfarfod â Mr Powell, gwnaethom sôn am yr hyn y gellid ei wneud o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwn. Fel arfer, ni fyddwn yn torri cyfrinachedd cyfarfod o'r fath, ond rwyf yn credu ei bod yn briodol, o safbwynt Mr Powell, imi ddweud yma ar goedd yr hyn a ddywedais wrtho. Yn gyntaf, rwyf yn bwriadu ysgrifennu at Heddlu Dyfed-Powys i gael gwybod sut bod un o swyddogion yr heddlu wedi eithrio rhai pobl a oedd yn destun ymchwiliad gan yr heddlu rhag cael eu herlyn. Mae hynny'n fater difrifol, ac mae angen i bawb gael sicrwydd nad yw hynny'n rhywbeth sy'n digwydd yn awr. Mae ymchwiliadau wedi cael eu cynnal i'r modd yr ymdriniodd Heddlu Dyfed Powys â'r achos hwn, a chafodd y disgrifiad anghymhwysedd sefydliadol ei ddefnyddio i ddisgrifio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd gydag achos Robbie. Mae'r rheini'n eiriau cryf. Credaf y ceir materion i'r Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol hefyd gan fod yr adroddiad wedi cael ei gyhoeddi. Rwyf am ystyried sut y dylwn gyfathrebu â'r Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol. Yn benodol, gofynnwyd imi'r cwestiwn pam na gymerodd y Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol ei hun unrhyw gamau i ymchwilio i amgylchiadau marwolaeth Robbie heb aros am gŵyn, o gofio ei fod yn fater a oedd wir yn llygad y cyhoedd ar y pryd. Rwyf yn credu bod hwnnw'n ateb y mae'r teulu Powell yn haeddu ei gael.

I have asked Mr Powell to reflect on the report over the summer and I have said to him that, once I have responses from the police and the GMC, I will, of course, meet him again to see what else might be done to provide him with at least some closure on what has been a very long case. I do not think that it is possible to defend in any way the actions of the system, if I can put it that way. There were multiple failings here. I do not think that anyone can blame Mr Powell or his family for the way in which they have pursued the matter, quite rightly from their point of view, having lost a 10-year-old son who, although he could not be cured, could have been treated. It does not matter that he could not have been cured; he would still have been alive. To find themselves in the position of losing him was enough, as would be the case for any parent, to drive them forward to look for answers as to how their son died and to find an element of justice and explanation for the circumstances surrounding his death.

As I said earlier in my statement, the Powell family's anger can be well justified. Their frustration can be well justified. It is important, as far as the Government is concerned, first, that there should be this report and, secondly, that we do what we can. When it comes to the police and the Crown Prosecution Service, the reality is that they are not devolved, but we will do what we can to help Mr and Mrs Powell feel that they are being listened to and that they are moving towards answers and explanations as far as Robbie's death is concerned.

Rwyf wedi gofyn i Mr Powell ystyried yr adroddiad dros yr haf, ac rwyf wedi dweud wrtho y byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn cael cyfarfod arall ag ef ar ôl imi gael ymateb gan yr heddlu a'r Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol, i weld beth arall y gellid ei wneud er mwyn iddo ddechrau gweld diwedd yr achos hir hwn. Nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn bosibl amddiffyn gweithredoedd y system mewn unrhyw ffordd, os caf ei roi felly. Bu methiannau niferus yn yr achos hwn. Nid wyf yn meddwl y gall neb weld bai ar Mr Powell a'i deulu am y ffordd y maent wedi mynd ar drywydd y mater, yn gwbl briodol o'u safbwynt hwy, ar ôl colli mab 10 mlwydd oed a allai, er na ellid ei wella, fod wedi cael ei drin. Nid yw'r ffaith na fyddai wedi gallu gwella yn gwneud gwahaniaeth; byddai'n dal wedi bod yn fyw. Roedd bod yn y sefyllfa o'i golli yn ddigon, fel y byddai i unrhyw riant, i'w hysgogi i chwilio am atebion o ran sut y bu farw eu mab, ac i ddod o hyd i elfen o gyfiawnder ac esboniad am amgylchiadau ei farwolaeth.

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach yn fy natganiad, gellir cyfiawnhau dicter y teulu Powell yn llwyr. Gellir cyfiawnhau eu rhwystredigaeth yn llwyr. O safbwynt y Llywodraeth, yn gyntaf mae'n bwysig bod yr adroddiad hwn yn bodoli, ac yn ail, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud popeth a allwn. O ran yr heddlu a Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron, y realiti yw nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli, ond byddwn yn gwneud popeth y gallwn i helpu Mr a Mrs Powell i deimlo bod rhywun yn gwrando arnynt a'u bod yn symud tuag at atebion ac esboniadau o safbwynt marwolaeth Robbie.

Datganiad: Y Rhaglen Ddeddfwriaethol Statement: The Legislative Programme

The First Minister: Last year, I set out the Welsh Government's five-year legislative programme of over 20 Bills to help to improve public services and create opportunities for everyone. When I announced the legislative programme, I said that we would consult and engage with the public and stakeholders through Green and White Papers and strike the right balance

Y Prif Weinidog: Y llynedd, cyflwynais raglen ddeddfwriaethol bum-mllynedd Llywodraeth Cymru o ragor nag 20 Bil i helpu i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a chreu cyfleoedd i bawb. Pan gyhoeddais y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol, dywedais y byddem yn ymgynghori ac yn ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd a rhanddeiliaid drwy gyfrwng Papurau Gwyrdd a Gwyn a tharo'r cydbwysedd

between what is on the face of an Assembly Bill and what detail is left to subordinate legislation. We have done just that.

During this second year, we will introduce a further eight Bills. We will introduce the local democracy Bill after the recess, which will bring greater transparency to the local elections process and the activities of local representatives. It will make reforms to the structure and functions of the Local Government Boundary Commission for Wales and amend the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 to improve provisions relating to the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales, local authority area committees and audit committees. It will also include provisions concerning the public's access to information relating to town and community councils.

Responding to Julie Morgan's short debate on dangerous dogs, we said that we would take early action to protect the public by promoting responsible dog ownership. We will consult on the control of dogs Bill in the autumn, which will propose key changes to current dangerous dogs legislation. For example, action could be taken where dogs attack people or other animals on any property, and controls would focus on dog behaviour rather than breed. Responsible ownership will be fundamental to the changes and, through the introduction of dog control notices, there will be a strong education and training requirement for both the dogs and their owners or keepers. That Bill will be introduced next spring.

It has been our ambition for some time to introduce a Bill that would provide for an opt-out system of organ donation that would improve the rates of donation in Wales, and we published the draft human transplantation Bill for consultation in June. It represents a major step forward in implementing a soft opt-out system of consent to donation in Wales. The Bill will be introduced by the end of this year, with a view to a new soft opt-out system being implemented in 2015.

When I announced our proposals for a social services (Wales) Bill, I said that such a Bill would provide, for the first time, a coherent

priodol rhwng yr hyn sydd ar wyneb Bil Cynulliad a'r manylion i'w gadael i is-ddeddfwriaeth. A dyna'n union a wnaethom.

Yn ystod yr ail flwyddyn hon, byddwn yn cyflwyno wyth Bil pellach. Byddwn yn cyflwyno Bil democratiaeth leol ar ôl y toriad, a bydd hwn yn dod â mwy o dryloywder i brosesau etholiadau lleol a gweithgareddau cynrychiolwyr lleol. Bydd yn diwygio strwythur a swyddogaethau'r Comisiwn Ffiniau Llywodraeth Leol i Gymru ac yn diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 i wella darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â Phanel Annibynnol Cymru ar Gydnabyddiaeth Ariannol, pwyllgorau ardal llywodraeth leol a phwyllgorau archwilio. Bydd hefyd yn cynnwys darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â mynediad y cyhoedd at wybodaeth ynglŷn â chynghorau tref a chynghorau cymuned.

Gan ymateb i ddadl fer Julie Morgan ynglŷn â chŵn peryglus, dywedasom y byddem yn cymryd camau buan i amddiffyn y cyhoedd drwy hyrwyddo perchnogaeth gyfrifol dros gŵn. Byddwn yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â'r Bil rheoli cŵn yn yr hydref, a bydd yn cynnig newidiadau allweddol i'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol yng nghyswllt cŵn peryglus. Er enghraifft, gellid gweithredu pan fydd cŵn yn ymosod ar bobl neu anifeiliaid eraill yn unrhyw eiddo, a byddai'r rheoliadau yn canolbwyntio ar ymddygiad y ci, yn hytrach na'i frîd. Bydd perchnogaeth gyfrifol yn greiddiol i'r newidiadau a, drwy gyflwyno rhybuddion rheoli cŵn, bydd gofyniad addysgu a hyfforddi cryf ar gyfer y cŵn a'u perchnogion neu geidwaid, fel ei gilydd. Cyflwynir y Bil hwnnw y gwanwyn nesaf.

Ein huchelgais ers tro fu cyflwyno Bil a fyddai'n darparu ar gyfer system optio allan ar gyfer rhoi organau a fyddai'n gwella cyfraddau rhoi yng Nghymru, a chyhoeddasom y Bil trawsblannu dynol drafft ar gyfer ymgynghori ym mis Mehefin. Mae'n gam sylweddol ymlaen o ran gweithredu system optio allan feddal ar gyfer caniatáu i roi organau yng Nghymru. Cyflwynir y Bil cyn diwedd eleni, gyda'r bwriad o weithredu system optio allan feddal yn 2015.

Pan gyhoeddais ein cynigion ar gyfer Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol (Cymru), dywedais y byddai Bil o'r fath yn darparu,

legal framework for social services in Wales. It would ensure a strong voice and real control for people of all ages, enabling them to maximise their wellbeing and set the infrastructure to transform services to meet changing social expectations and changing demography. A large number of responses was received to the consultation on the Bill. The initial analysis shows clear support for the thrust of our proposals, and the feedback has given us much to think about as regards the detailed provisions. I have agreed with the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services that the Bill will be introduced at the beginning of 2013. This will provide the time needed to consider fully the important issues that have been raised by our stakeholders and to work through the implications for existing legislation to create a robust and coherent Act for Wales.

The regulation and inspection proposals will not be included in the Bill. Instead, we will introduce a separate regulation and inspection Bill to cover the regulation and inspection of the social care workforce, of training and of social care services in Wales. It will be broader in scope and go further than the proposals set out in the consultation paper. We will publish a White Paper on the proposed content during 2013.

We said that we would introduce a children and young persons Bill to build upon the introduction of the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011, to strengthen our approach to supporting looked-after children, to establish a single adoption service for Wales, to review our position on safeguarding, to set national standards, and to consider the role and function of the local safeguarding children boards. To achieve an integrated approach to service delivery, we are taking forward these commitments through the social services Bill and the delivery of 'Sustainable Social Services for Wales'.

To help the people of Wales to become healthier, more active and more environmentally aware, we will introduce the

am y tro cyntaf, fframwaith cyfreithiol cydlynol ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Byddai'n sicrhau llais cryf a rheolaeth wirioneddol i bobl o bob oed, gan alluogi iddynt wella eu lles i'w eithaf a phennu'r seilwaith ar gyfer gweddnewid gwasanaethau i gwrdd â disgwyliadau cymdeithasol newidiol a demograffeg newidiol. Cafwyd nifer helaeth o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â'r Bil. Mae'r dadansoddiad cychwynnol yn dangos cefnogaeth glir i nod ein cynigion, ac mae'r adborth wedi rhoi llawer inni gnoi cil yn ei gylch o ran y darpariaethau manwl. Rwyf wedi cytuno â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y bydd y Bil yn cael ei gyflwyno ddechrau 2013. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu'r amser sydd ei angen i ystyried yn llawn y materion pwysig a godwyd gan ein rhanddeiliaid ac i weithio ein ffordd drwy'r goblygiadau i ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol er mwyn creu Deddf gadarn a chydlynol i Gymru.

Ni fydd y cynigion rheoleiddio ac arolygu wedi'u cynnwys yn y Bil. Yn lle hynny, byddwn yn cyflwyno Bil rheoleiddio ac arolygu ar wahân i ymdrin â rheoleiddio ac arolygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol, â hyfforddiant ac â gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Bydd yn ehangach ei gwmpas ac yn mynd ymhellach na'r cynigion a nodir yn y papur ymgynghori. Byddwn yn cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn ynglŷn â'r cynnwys arfaethedig yn ystod 2013.

Dywedasom y byddem yn cyflwyno Bil plant a phobl ifanc i adeiladu ar gyflwyno Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011, i atgyfnerthu ein hagwedd tuag at gefnogi plant sy'n derbyn gofal, i sefydlu un gwasanaeth mabwysiadu i Gymru, i adolygu ein safbwynt ynglŷn â diogelu, i bennu safonau cenedlaethol, ac i ystyried rôl a swyddogaeth y byrddau diogelu plant lleol. Er mwyn sicrhau agwedd integredig tuag at gyflenwi gwasanaeth, rydym yn bwrw ymlaen â'r ymrwymadau hyn drwy'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyflawni 'Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru'.

Er mwyn helpu pobl Cymru i ddod yn iachach, yn fwy egniol ac yn fwy ymwybodol o'r amgylchedd, byddwn yn cyflwyno'r Bil

active travel Bill early next year, helping to make walking and cycling the most natural and normal ways of getting about. This will help to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and address poverty and disadvantage. More people walking and cycling will reduce congestion, reduce the number of days lost through sickness, support the cycling and tourism industries in Wales to help our economy to grow, and unlock sustainable economic growth.

The Welsh Government's priorities for public services are clearly set out in our programme for government. We recognise that the public service workforce is our greatest public service asset, not its greatest burden. In contrast to the UK Government, we want to create a public service working environment that values and supports public service workers, developing socially progressive answers that save jobs and protect services.

We are currently consulting on a public service workforce Green Paper that outlines a number of proposals. It seeks views on a proposal to reassert our commitment to the codes of practice on workforce matters—known as the two-tier codes—to ensure that public service workers in Wales are treated fairly and consistently. Proposals to provide the Welsh Ministers with specific powers to issue statutory guidance on workforce matters and to strengthen partnership working arrangements will be considered. Subject to the consultation responses, we will bring forward a Bill next spring to put the workforce at the centre of public service improvement in Wales.

Education is fundamental to building a just, inclusive and fair society, and we will be bringing forward two further education Bills in the second year. The recently published White Paper set out our proposals for a further and higher education Bill, following the decision by the Office for National Statistics to reclassify further education colleges as part of central Government for the purpose of national accounts. We intend to

teithio egnïol ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf, gan helpu i wneud cerdded a seiclo y ffyrdd mwyaf naturiol ac arferol o symud o gwmpas. Bydd hyn yn helpu i leihau ein hallyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr ac yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anfantais. Gyda mwy o bobl yn cerdded ac yn seiclo, ceir llai o dagfeydd, collir llai o ddyddiau oherwydd salwch, cefnogir y diwydiannau seiclo a thwristiaeth yng Nghymru i helpu ein heconomi i dyfu a rhyddheir twf economaidd cynaliadwy.

Mae blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus wedi'u pennu'n glir yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu. Rydym yn cydnabod mai ein hased mwyaf gwerthfawr, nid y baich mwyaf arnom, ym maes gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw'r gweithlu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn groes i Lywodraeth y DU, rydym am greu amgylchedd gwaith ym maes gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n gwerthfawrogi ac yn cefnogi gweithwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan ddatblygu atebion cymdeithasol arloesol sy'n arbed swyddi ac yn amddiffyn gwasanaethau.

Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â Phapur Gwyrdd ar gyfer y gweithlu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n amlinellu nifer o gynigion. Mae'n ceisio barn pobl ynglŷn â chynnig i ail-ddatgan ein hymrwymiad i'r codau ymarfer yng nghyswllt materion y gweithlu—a elwir yn godau dwy-haen—i sicrhau bod gweithwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn cael eu trin yn deg ac yn gyson. Ystyrir cynigion i roi pwerau penodol i Weinidogion Cymru gyhoeddi canllawiau statudol ynglŷn â materion y gweithlu a chryfhau trefniadau gweithio mewn partneriaeth. Yn amodol ar yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, byddwn yn dod â Bil gerbron y gwanwyn nesaf i osod y gweithlu wrth galon gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Mae addysg yn allweddol ar gyfer adeiladu cymdeithas gyfiawn, gynhwysol a theg, a byddwn yn dod â dau Fil addysg bellach gerbron yn yr ail flwyddyn. Mae'r Papur Gwyn a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn nodi ein cynigion ar gyfer Bil addysg bellach ac uwch, yn dilyn penderfyniad y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol i ail-ddosbarthu colegau addysg bellach fel rhan o Lywodraeth ganolog at ddibenion cyfrifon cenedlaethol.

seek a reversal of that reclassification, subject to stakeholder views. The Welsh Ministers will continue to retain intervention powers to ensure that the quality of learning and financial viability will not be compromised. However, we recognise that the further education sector is best placed to determine and meet the needs of its learners. Providing greater freedoms to manage its own governance arrangements, borrowing arrangements and dissolution of colleges reflects this. The Bill will also seek to reform the functions of the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales. The council's quality assurance functions will be retained and extended to include the enhancement of higher education provision. We want to establish a more co-ordinated approach between all providers of post-16 education, and we will seek powers for the Welsh Ministers to fund higher education provision directly to support partnership and collaborative activity where it is strategically appropriate. The Bill will also seek provision to strengthen the learner voice, fair access arrangements and dispute resolution procedures in higher education. These provisions will ensure that Wales has a strong and competitive higher education sector that is fit for purpose. That Bill will be introduced early next spring.

That Bill will be followed by the education (Wales) Bill, which will set out a number of proposals, including requirements for the registration of the education workforce, reform of the statutory framework for children and young people with special educational needs, and the registration of children of compulsory school age who are home educated. The basis of the provisions within this Bill will be formed by the outcome of the public consultation on the requirements for registration of the education workforce, the consultation that sets out the proposals for reform of the legislative framework for special educational needs, and the consultation on the educational provision made by home-based educators.

In addition to these eight Bills, the Welsh Government will be conducting a number of White Paper consultations, commencing with the ending violence against women and

Rydym yn bwriadu ceisio gwyrddroi'r ailddosbarthiad hwnnw, yn amodol ar farn rhanddeiliaid. Bydd Gweinidogion Cymru'n parhau i gadw pwerau ymyryd er mwyn sicrhau na pheryglir ansawdd yr addysg na hyfywedd ariannol. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cydnabod mai'r sector addysg bellach sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i bennu ac i ddiwallu anghenion ei ddysgwyr. Mae rhoi mwy o ryddid iddo reoli ei drefniadau llywodraethu ei hun, ei drefniadau benthyca a diddymu colegau yn adlewyrchu hyn. Bydd y Bil hefyd yn ceisio diwygio swyddogaethau Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru. Cedwir ac estynnir swyddogaethau sicrhau ansawdd y cyngor i gynnwys gwella'r ddarpariaeth addysg uwch. Rydym am sefydlu agwedd fwy cydlynol rhwng holl ddarparwyr addysg ôl-16, a byddwn yn ceisio pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru ariannu'r ddarpariaeth addysg uwch yn uniongyrchol er mwyn cefnogi gweithgarwch partneriaeth a chydweithredu lle bo hynny'n strategol briodol. Bydd y Bil hefyd yn ceisio darpariaeth i gryfhau llais y dysgwyr, trefniadau mynediad teg a gweithdrefnau datrys anghydfod ym maes addysg uwch. Bydd y darpariaethau hyn yn sicrhau bod gan Gymru sector addysg uwch cryf a chystadleuol sy'n addas ar gyfer ei wrpas. Cyflwynir y Bil hwnnw ddechrau'r gwanwyn nesaf.

Bydd Bil addysg (Cymru) yn dilyn y Bil hwnnw, a bydd yn amlinellu nifer o gynigion, gan gynnwys gofynion i gofrestru'r gweithlu addysg, diwygio'r fframwaith statudol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, a chofrestru plant oed ysgol gorfodol sy'n derbyn eu haddysg yn y cartref. Seilir y darpariaethau yn y Bil hwn ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ynglŷn â'r gofynion ar gyfer cofrestru'r gweithlu addysg, yr ymgynghoriad sy'n nodi'r cynigion ar gyfer diwygio'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig, a'r ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â'r ddarpariaeth addysgol a wneir gan addysgwyr yn y cartref.

Yn ogystal â'r wyth Bil yma, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynnal nifer o ymgynghoriadau Papur Gwyn, gan ddechrau gyda'r Bil rhoi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn

domestic abuse Bill, which will underpin our integrated strategy for tackling all forms of violence against women and domestic abuse. There will also be a consultation on the sustainable development Bill, which will develop and strengthen the approach to sustainable development in Wales, and a consultation on the environment Bill, which will enable us to secure a more integrated approach to the management of the environment. This will be followed by a White Paper on the proposed tenancy reform Bill, to cover the reform of tenancies across social and private housing sectors in Wales. I commend this legislative statement to the Assembly.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you, First Minister, for your statement on the legislative programme so far. It has been a rather disappointing start on your Government's part in legislation terms: one Bill in 15 months is hardly a record to be proud of. In relation to the Scottish Parliament, the score is 6-1. Six Bills have passed through the Scottish Parliament and onto the statute books, and there are 10 Bills in total up for consideration before that Parliament, which was elected at exactly the same time as this institution.

3.30 p.m.

It hardly bears the rhetoric of the First Minister, who said when we won the referendum that we could now do things instead of just talking about them. His Minister for environment talked about delivery being a priority for the fourth term of the Assembly. You need to ramp up your game a bit, First Minister, if you are going to start using these powers effectively to improve people's lives here in Wales. We have had a damp summer, but this is a damp statement on a damp weekend, with very little that will make a meaningful difference to people's lives. We have much in the field of education again; is it because he is the only Minister who is actually doing much in his portfolio? Teachers, professionals and parents want consistency and stability in the field of education, and we have Bills coming before us, which we will give a fair wind, but will they make a difference? I do not believe they will because the ideology of your party

merched a cham-drin domestig, a fydd yn sail i'n strategaeth integredig ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â phob math o drais yn erbyn merched a cham-drin domestig. Ceir ymgynghori hefyd ynglŷn â'r Bil datblygu cynaliadwy, a fydd yn datblygu ac yn cryfhau'r agwedd tuag at ddatblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru, ac ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â'r Bil amgylchedd, a fydd yn galluogi inni sicrhau agwedd fwy integredig tuag at reoli'r amgylchedd. Dilynir hyn gan Bapur Gwyn ynglŷn â'r Bil diwygio tenantiaethau arfaethedig, i roi sylw i ddiwygio tenantiaethau ar draws sectorau tai cymdeithasol a phreifat yng Nghymru. Cymeradwyaf y datganiad deddfwriaethol hwn i'r Cynulliad.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch, Brif Weinidog, am eich datganiad ynglŷn â'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol cyn belled. Bu'n ddechrau pur siomedig ar ran eich Llywodraeth mewn termau deddfwriaethol; go brin fod un Bil mewn 15 mis yn rhywbeth i ymfalchïo ynddo. O'i gymharu â Senedd yr Alban, y sgôr yw 6-1. Pasiwyd chwe Bil drwy Senedd yr Alban ac i'r llyfrau statud, ac mae cyfanswm o 10 Bil yn cael eu hystyried gan y Senedd honno, a etholwyd yn union yr un pryd â'r sefydliad hwn.

Nid yw'n deilwng o rethreg y Prif Weinidog, a ddywedodd ar ôl inni ennill y refferendwm y gallem wneud pethau yn awr, yn hytrach na dim ond siarad amdanynt. Cyfeiriodd ei Weinidog dros yr amgylchedd am gyflawni fel un o flaenoriaethau pedwerydd tymor y Cynulliad. Mae angen ichi ei siapio hi, Brif Weinidog, os ydych am ddefnyddio'r pwerau hyn yn effeithiol i wella bywydau pobl yma yng Nghymru. Cawsom haf tila, ond mae hwn yn ddatganiad tila ar benwythnos tila, gydag ychydig iawn a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth ystyrllon i fywydau pobl. Cawn lawer o bethau ym maes addysg eto; a yw hynny oherwydd mai ef yw'r unig Weinidog sydd wir yn gwneud unrhyw beth yn ei bortffolio? Mae athrawon, gweithwyr proffesiynol a rhieni yn dymuno gweld cysondeb a sefydlogrwydd ym maes addysg, ac mae Biliau yn cael eu rhoi ger ein bron, ac fe roddwn wrandawriad teg iddynt, ond a fyddant yn gwneud gwahaniaeth? Ni chredaf

is wrong when it looks at how to develop education in Wales. When you look at the record since devolution, there has been a lamentable failure under various Labour Governments.

You talk about Bills in your statement and about retaining and extending functions to include the enhancement of higher education provision. I would be grateful to know what you believe the Bill will do that will extend and enhance the provision of higher education. You then go on to talk about Ministers seeking powers so that they can fund higher education directly. Again, I would be grateful if you could outline exactly what you mean by that, bearing in mind the discussions going on at the moment in the HE field and, obviously, the amalgamations, forced or not, as the case may be, but we might learn a little bit more about that this afternoon from the Minister's statement. You have talked specifically in your statement about two Bills and the provisions that you will be putting in them.

I note and welcome the announcement on the control of dogs Bill, given the publicity around this issue and the danger that people have faced. I would like the Government to show a bit of imagination—I can see the Deputy Minister chuckling away behind you, but if you included more of an animal health Bill, it would address many of the issues that have been brought forward before this Chamber, including fly-grazing for example. Legislative measures are needed to address such a serious issue, which you, First Minister, have touched upon. The scope of the Bill, as I understand it, could have been far wider.

On the human transplantation Bill, I believe in transplantation and organ donation, but I recognise that there are valid concerns regarding this subject. There was also an issue of potential dispute with the UK Government in relation to competence. Are you in a position to confirm that that area has now been clarified, that there are no areas of dispute and that the Assembly and, by default, your good selves as a Government,

y byddant, oherwydd bod ideoleg eich plaid yn ddiffygiol pan fydd yn ystyried sut i ddatblygu addysg yng Nghymru. Edrychwch ar y record ers datganoli, ac fe welwch fethiannau truenus o dan amrywiol Lywodraethau Llafur.

Yr ydych yn sôn am Filiau yn eich datganiad ac am gadw ac ehangu swyddogaethau i gynnwys gwella'r ddarpariaeth addysg uwch. Byddwn yn falch o glywed beth yr ydych yn ei gredu y bydd y Bil yn ei wneud a fydd yn ehangu ac yn gwella'r ddarpariaeth addysg uwch. Ewch yn eich blaen wedyn i sôn am Weinidogion yn ceisio pwerau er mwyn iddynt allu ariannu addysg uwch yn uniongyrchol. Unwaith eto, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech amlinellu yn union beth a olygwch wrth hynny, o gofio'r trafodaethau sy'n mynd rhagddynt ar hyn o bryd ym maes AU ac, yn amlwg, yr uniadau, gorfodol neu beidio, yn ôl rhaid, ond gallem ddsygu ychydig mwy am hynny y prynhawn yma o ddatganiad y Gweinidog. Yr ydych wedi sôn yn benodol yn eich datganiad am ddau Fil a'r darpariaethau y byddwch yn eu rhoi ynddynt.

Nodaf, a chroesawaf, y cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â'r Bil rheoli cŵn, yn wyneb y cyhoeddusrwydd ynglŷn â'r mater hwn a'r perygl y mae pobl wedi'i wynebu. Hoffwn pe bai'r Llywodraeth yn dangos rhywfaint o ddychymyg—gallaf weld y Dirprwy Weinidog yn chwerthin yn braf tu ôl eich cefn, ond pe baech wedi cynnwys mwy o Fil iechyd anifeiliaid, byddai'n mynd i'r afael â nifer o'r materion a ddygwyd ger bron y Siambr hon, gan gynnwys pori anghyfreithlon, er enghraifft. Mae angen mesurau deddfwriaethol i fynd i'r afael â mater mor ddifrifol, yr ydych chi, Brif Weinidog, wedi cyfeirio ato. Gallai cwmpas y Bil, yn ôl a ddeallaf i, fod wedi bod yn llawer ehangach.

Ynglŷn â'r Bil trawsblannu dynol, rwyf yn credu mewn trawsblannu a rhoi organau, ond rwyf yn derbyn bod pryderon dilys ynglŷn â'r pwnc hwn. Roedd mater hefyd o anghydfod posib gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â chymhwys. A ydych mewn sefyllfa i gadarnhau bod y maes hwnnw wedi'i ddatrys yn awr, ac nad oes unrhyw feysydd anghydfod a bod gan y Cynulliad ac, yn rhinwedd hynny, chi eich hunain fel

have that area of competence to deliver on?

Llywodraeth, y maes cymhwysedd hwnnw i gyflawni ynddo?

The important thing for many of us is the economy, and I have heard many times from you, First Minister, that you do not believe that you can legislate to improve the economy. To a point, that is correct; I am a businessman myself and a partner in a business, and I fully accept that less regulation is something that businesses talk about time and again. However, around the field of procurement and regulation for example, there are aspects of legislation that would improve the competitive nature of the Welsh economy. In particular, in the field of planning, last year you talked about bringing forward a planning Bill. I was led to believe that the Bill was meant to be coming forward by the end of this year. I am now led to believe that there has been some slippage and it is moving into 2013. Can you confirm the new timetable for the planning Bill that you propose to bring before the Assembly, as it is of critical importance in making the Welsh economy more competitive? It is also important for private residences and individual householders.

Y mater pwysig i lawer ohonom yw'r economi, ac rwyf wedi clywed sawl gwaith gennych chi, Brif Weinidog, nad ydych yn credu y gallwch ddeddfu i wella'r economi. I raddau, mae hynny'n wir; rwyf yn ddyn busnes fy hun, ac yn bartner mewn busnes, ac rwyf yn llwyr dderbyn bod llai o reoleiddio yn rhywbeth y mae busnesau yn ei drafod dro ar ôl tro. Fodd bynnag, ym maes caffael a rheoleiddio, er enghraifft, mae agweddau o ddeddfwriaeth a fyddai'n gwella natur gystadleuol economi Cymru. Yn benodol, ym maes cynllunio, y llynedd, soniasoch am gyflwyno Bil cynllunio. Cefais ar ddeall y bwriedid dod â'r Bil gerbron erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Rwyf yn awr yn cael ar ddeall bod peth oedi wedi bod, a bod hyn yn symud ymlaen i 2013. A allwch gadarnhau'r amserlen newydd ar gyfer y Bil cynllunio yr ydych yn bwriadu ei ddwyn ger bron y Cynulliad, gan ei fod yn allweddol bwysig o ran gwneud economi Cymru yn fwy cystadleuol? Mae hefyd yn bwysig ar gyfer preswylfeydd preifat a deiliaid tai unigol.

As I said earlier, if this is the best that the Government is offering, God help us for the next four years. The ability to use the powers that were transferred to us by the referendum are clearly not being exercised by this Government. You would hardly think that the Government was in the spring of youth, having served just 15 months, with another four years to go. Under the old powers in the third Assembly, 100% more Bills, or double the number that this Government has managed to put forward in the fourth Assembly, proceeded through under the legislative competence Order process. That stands as testament to the lack of imagination that sits around those Government benches here today.

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, os mai dyma'r gorau sydd gan y Llywodraeth i'w gynnig, Duw a'n gwaredo am y pedair blynedd nesaf. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r gallu i ddefnyddio'r pwerau a drosglwyddwyd inni gan y refferendwm yn cael eu harfer gan y Llywodraeth hon. Anodd credu bod y Llywodraeth yng ngwanwyn ei hieuentid, ar ôl cwta 15 mis o wasanaeth, gyda phedair blynedd arall i fynd. O dan yr hen bwerau yn y trydydd Cynulliad, gwelwyd 100 y cant yn fwy o Filiau, neu ddwbl y rhif y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi llwyddo i'w cyflwyno yn y pedwerydd Cynulliad, yn symud drwy'r broses Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Mae hynny'n brawf o'r diffyg dychymyg sy'n eistedd ar feinciau'r Llywodraeth yma heddiw.

The First Minister: A tenuous string of well-worn clichés is the best way to describe that contribution. I listened carefully to the leader of the opposition. He was critical, as is his right, of the Government's programme, but what did he and his party offer in terms of an exciting legislative programme? A fly-

Y Prif Weinidog: Y ffordd orau o ddisgrifio'r cyfraniad yna yw rhestr ddisylwedd o ystrydebau cyfarwydd. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar arweinydd yr wrthblaid. Yr oedd yn feirniadol, fel y mae hawl ganddo i fod, o raglen y Llywodraeth, ond beth oedd ganddo ef a'i blaid i'w gynnig

grazing Act. That was the best that he could do. He had the opportunity to put forward Bills, but fly-grazing was the best that he could do. I remind him that no Bills went through the last Assembly, because the last Assembly did not have the power to pass Bills; they were Measures.

Much of what he said was expected. However, I was rather disturbed by one thing that he said, namely that the ideology was wrong. Is the ideology wrong in having an ending violence against women Bill, a tenancy reform Bill, a human transplantation Bill and a local democracy Bill? If our ideology is based on improving people's lives and ensuring that we have a fairer society, we make no apologies for that ideology. That is what we were elected to do—to ensure that we get a fairer society, with more opportunity and more social justice. That is what the people of Wales voted for.

He seemed to say that the human transplantation Bill is not something that he would personally support. It would be interesting to know whether that is his party's view. As far as we are concerned, there are no issues of competence regarding the human transplantation Bill. We believe that it is widely supported throughout Welsh society, and many people's lives will be saved as a result of this Bill being passed. It is, of course, important that there are safeguards in place so that those people who wish to opt out are able to do so, and we know that an education campaign will be needed so that people are aware of their right to opt out. We understand the ethical dilemmas that lie behind that.

On planning, work is ongoing on the planning Bill. That will be a substantial and important piece of legislation. It has been considered by Cabinet, and the next stage will be to produce a White Paper and, in time, a Bill. It is a substantial Bill, but an important Bill, as he pointed out. We have produced eight Bills, which will represent a substantial amount of legislation that will progress through the Assembly. I am disappointed that, although I expected criticism from the benches opposite, their

o ran rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol gyffrous? Deddf pori anghyfreithlon. Dyna ei gynnig gorau. Cafodd gyfle i gyflwyno Biliau, ond pori anghyfreithlon oedd ei gynnig gorau. Fe'i hatgoffaf na wnaeth unrhyw Fil fynd drwy'r Cynulliad diwethaf gan nad oedd gan y Cynulliad diwethaf y pŵer i basio Biliau; Mesurau oeddent.

Yr oedd llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd i'w ddisgwyl. Fodd bynnag, fe'm tarfwyd braidd gan un peth a ddywedodd, sef bod yr ideoleg yn ddiffygiol. A yw'r ideoleg yn ddiffygiol o ran cael Bil rhoi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn merched, Bil diwygio tenantiaethau, Bil trawsblannu dynol a Bil democratiaeth leol? Os yw ein hideoleg wedi'i seilio ar wella bywydau pobl a sicrhau bod gennym gymdeithas decach, ni ymddiheurwn dros yr ideoleg honno. Dyna'r hyn y'n hetholwyd i'w wneud—sicrhau ein bod yn cael cymdeithas decach, gyda mwy o gyfleoedd a mwy o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Dyna'r hyn y pleidleisiodd pobl Cymru drosto.

Ymddengys iddo ddweud nad yw'r Bil trawsblannu dynol yn rhywbeth y byddai ef yn bersonol yn ei gefnogi. Byddai'n ddiddorol clywed ai dyna safbwynt ei blaid. O'n rhan ni, nid oes unrhyw faterion cymhwysedd yng nghyswllt y Bil trawsblannu dynol. Credwn fod cefnogaeth helaeth iddo ledled y gymdeithas yng Nghymru, a bydd bywydau llawer o bobl wedi'u harbed o ganlyniad i basio'r Bil hwn. Yn naturiol, mae'n bwysig cael trefniadau diogelu i sicrhau bod pobl sy'n dymuno optio allan yn gallu gwneud hynny, a gwyddom y bydd angen ymgyrch addysgu er mwyn i bobl wybod am eu hawl i optio allan. Rydym yn deall y cyfyng gyngor moesegol sydd wrth wraidd hynny.

Ym maes cynllunio, mae gwaith ar y Bil cynllunio yn parhau. Bydd hwnnw'n ddarn sylweddol a phwysig o ddeddfwriaeth. Fe'i hystyriwyd gan y Cabinet, a'r cam nesaf fydd cynhyrchu Papur Gwyn ac, ymhen amser, Bil. Mae'n Fil sylweddol, ond yn Fil pwysig, fel y dywedodd. Rydym wedi cynhyrchu wyth Bil, a fydd yn cynrychioli swmp sylweddol o ddeddfwriaeth a fydd yn gweithio ei ffordd drwy'r Cynulliad. Er imi ddisgwyl beirmiadaeth o'r meinciau gyferbyn, rwyf yn siomedig nad oedd ganddynt unrhyw

ideas were non-existent.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you for your legislative statement, First Minister. It is often said that if you legislate in haste, you are in danger of creating bad law. No-one will accuse you of legislating in haste, so let us hope that, as a result of this slow process, the laws that emerge will be the right ones and will achieve good things for Wales. Before I move on to some of the new matters that have been announced in the statement, I will look at the progress of matters that have previously been announced.

The publication of the social services Bill has been delayed until next year. Your statement confirms the Minister for Health and Social Services' intention to disaggregate inspection and regulation out of that social services Bill, with a view to further consultation next year. My concern is that, by the time that those new laws on regulation and inspection will be on the statute book, the process will have taken about four years. While it is important to get these things right, it is also important to enact change and new policy in a timely fashion. I am concerned about the time it is taking to do some of these important things. I am sure that, when we see the detail, the Welsh Liberal Democrats will be able to support, this, but I am concerned that it is taking some four years for this institution to change something as fundamental and important as regulation and inspection. That must be a concern. We may have law that is correct, thorough and substantial, but it has to be timely as well, and I am not convinced that, in some of these important cases, our procedures are timely. Therefore, is there any possibility of speeding up the inspection and regulation aspect of the social services Bill, now that it has been decided that it will be disaggregated?

Turning to the transplant Bill, because of the sensitive nature of its content, it is appropriate to go out to further consultation on the Bill. However, could you give us a timescale by which you think the Government will be able to move that Bill

syniadau i'w cynnig.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad deddfwriaethol, Brif Weinidog. Dywedir yn aml os ydych yn deddfu ar frys, eich bod mewn perygl o greu cyfraith wael. Ni fydd neb yn eich cyhuddo o ddeddfu ar frys, felly gadewch inni obeithio, o ganlyniad i'r broses araf hon, y bydd y cyfreithiau a ddeillia y rhai iawn ac y byddant yn cyflawni pethau da dros Gymru. Cyn imi symud ymlaen i rai o'r materion newydd a gyhoeddwyd yn y datganiad, edrychaf ar y cynnydd a wnaed gyda materion sydd eisoes wedi'u cyhoeddi.

Mae cyhoeddi'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi'i ohirio tan flwyddyn nesaf. Mae eich datganiad yn cadarnhau bwriad y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i ddadgyfuno arolygu a rheoleiddio o'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gyda'r bwriad o ymgynghori ymhellach y flwyddyn nesaf. Dyma fy mhryder—erbyn i'r cyfreithiau newydd hynny ynglŷn â rheoleiddio ac arolygu gyrraedd y llyfr statud, bydd y broses wedi cymryd rhyw bedair blynedd. Er mor bwysig cael y pethau hyn yn iawn, mae hefyd yn bwysig sicrhau newid a pholisi newydd mewn da bryd. Rwyf yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r amser y mae'n ei gymryd i wneud rhai o'r pethau pwysig hyn. Rwyf yn siŵr, pan welwn y manylion, y bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gallu cefnogi hyn, ond rwyf yn bryderus ei bod hi'n cymryd rhyw bedair blynedd i'r sefydliad hwn newid rhywbeth mor sylfaenol a phwysig â rheoleiddio ac arolygu. Rhaid i hynny fod yn destun pryder. Gallwn gael cyfraith sy'n gywir, trylwyr a sylweddol, ond rhaid iddi fod yn amserol hefyd, ac nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig, yn rhai o'r achosion pwysig hyn, bod ein gweithdrefnau'n amserol. O'r herwydd, a oes unrhyw bosibilrwydd o gyflymu elfen arolygu a rheoleiddio'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, yn dilyn y penderfyniad i'w ddadgyfuno?

A throi at y Bil trawsblannu, oherwydd natur sensitif ei gynnwys, mae'n briodol ymgynghori ymhellach ynglŷn â'r Bil. Fodd bynnag, a allech roi amserlen inni pryd fydd y Llywodraeth, yn eich tyb chi, yn gallu symud y Bil hwnnw i'r Cynulliad graffu

into the Assembly for scrutiny? When do you expect the passage of the Bill to be completed?

Could you also give us an update on the timetable for those pieces of legislation that are already at Stage 1 and when you hope to see them completed? We need to start getting them on the statute book. As a Liberal Democrat, nothing excites me more than local government bye-laws. This legislation is very important and very exciting. However, I am not convinced that we have waited the hundreds of years it has taken for Wales to be able to pass its own legislation for that to be the be all and end all of what we have achieved so far. I would therefore be grateful for an update on the timetable for the stuff that is already at Stage 1.

I am concerned that you have just said in answer to Andrew R.T. Davies that the planning Bill will be a substantial one. It seems to me that substantiality, if such a word exists, has been the downfall of the social services White Paper. Because it has been so big, and because it has tried to achieve so much, in the end, we have had to delay it and things have had to fall out of it. I would like some reassurance that that will not happen with the planning Bill. If it is to be as comprehensive and all-encompassing as you say, what is there to say that the same thing will not happen to planning, so that we do not see things dropping out of the planning Bill because it simply tries to do too much in one go? Also, could you confirm when that will be taken forward? The Government promised responses to the consultation in May or June. The last time I looked, we were in July. I would be grateful to know when we will see some progress on planning.

The local government democracy Bill will be the fourth piece of local government legislation since the Assembly was granted law-making powers, either in its old form in the previous Assembly or in its current form. I would be grateful, First Minister, if you could outline what has changed in that time to necessitate another piece of legislation in

arno? Pryd yr ydych yn disgwyl i'r Bil gael ei gwblhau?

A allech hefyd roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni ynglŷn â'r amserlen ar gyfer y darnau hynny o ddeddfwriaeth sydd eisoes yng Ngham 1 a phryd yr ydych yn gobeithio eu gweld yn cael eu cwblhau? Mae angen inni ddechrau eu gweld yn y llyfr statud. Fel Democrat Rhyddfrydol, nid oes dim yn fy nghyffroi'n fwy nag is-ddeddfau llywodraeth leol. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn hynod bwysig ac yn hynod gyffrous. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig ein bod wedi disgwyl y cannoedd o flynyddoedd y mae hi wedi'i gymryd i Gymru allu pasio ei deddfwriaeth ei hun i hynny fod yr oll rydym wedi'i gyflawni cyn belled. Byddwn felly'n ddiolchgar i gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â'r pethau sydd eisoes yng Ngham 1.

Rwyf yn bryderus eich bod newydd ddweud, wrth ateb Andrew R.T. Davies, y bydd y Bil cynllunio yn un sylweddol. Ymddengys i mi mai sylweddol-deb, os oes y fath air yn bodoli, fu maen tramgwydd y Papur Gwyn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Oherwydd iddo fod mor fawr, ac oherwydd iddo geisio cyflawni cymaint, rydym wedi gorfod ei ohirio ac mae pethau wedi gorfod disgyn ohono. Carwn gael rhywfaint o sicrwydd na fydd hynny'n digwydd gyda'r Bil cynllunio. Os yw am fod mor gynhwysfawr ac ollgynhwysol ag a ddywedwch, beth sydd i ddweud na fydd yr un peth yn digwydd gyda chynllunio, rhag inni weld pethau'n diflannu o'r Bil cynllunio oherwydd ei fod yn ceisio gwneud gormod ar y tro? Hefyd, a allech gadarnhau pryd y bwrir ymlaen â hynny? Addawodd y Llywodraeth ymateb i'r ymgynghori ym mis Mai neu fis Mehefin. Y tro diwethaf i mi edrych, roeddem ym mis Gorffennaf. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar o wybod pryd y gwelwn rywfaint o gynnydd ym maes cynllunio.

Y Bil democratiaeth llywodraeth leol fydd y pedwerydd darn o ddeddfwriaeth llywodraeth leol ers dyfarnu pwerau deddfu i'r Cynulliad, naill ai yn ei hen ffurf yn y Cynulliad blaenorol neu yn ei ffurf gyfredol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Brif Weinidog, pe gallech amlinellu'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw i orfod cael darn arall o

this area. If this legislation is needed, why was it not previously tackled?

Last year, the First Minister talked about a third sector compact Bill. Maybe I have missed it in his statement this afternoon. The third sector is an important part of Welsh life and it delivers services for many of our citizens. I think that the AWEMA scandal has brought into sharp focus how we need to act in this particular area. If I have missed it in your statement, First Minister, I apologise, but I would be grateful for an update on that.

Also, could you inform us of the exact nature of the education (Wales) Bill? This, too, is another bill in the portfolio of the Minister for education who, to be fair, has been responsible so far for a lot of legislative changes. Could you outline for us in further detail what you mean by 'the registration of the education workforce' and how that differs from the current situation? Will the feedback from the special needs pilot schemes, which have been around for some time in Welsh education, now form the basis of a statutory move forward in this particular field?

I regret that there is nothing here on the re-regulation of bus routes. It is an area where the Welsh Government could have involvement and could see some big improvements for the travelling Welsh public. First Minister, will you give some consideration to the re-regulation of bus services, to go hand-in-hand with the renaissance we expect to see in our train services?

The First Minister: First of all, it is quite right to say that we should not legislate in haste. These things do take time, bearing in mind that we are a unicameral legislature. We have a process whereby we have consultations on White Papers, draft Bills with further consultations, and then a Bill is, of course, introduced into the Assembly, which means that a substantial amount of scrutiny rightly takes place.

3.45 p.m.

ddeddfwriaeth yn y maes hwn. Os oes angen y ddeddfwriaeth hon, pam nad aethpwyd i'r afael â hi yn flaenorol?

Y llynedd, soniodd y Prif Weinidog am Fil compact y trydydd sector. Efallai i mi ei fethu yn ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma. Mae'r trydydd sector yn rhan bwysig o fywyd Cymru ac mae'n cyflenwi gwasanaethau i nifer o'n dinasyddion. Credaf fod sgandal AWEMA wedi dangos yn glir pam bod angen inni weithredu yn y maes arbennig hwn. Os methais hyn yn eich datganiad, Brif Weinidog, ymddiheuraf, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar o gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â hynny.

Hefyd, a allech ein hysbysu o union natur y Bil addysg (Cymru)? Mae hwn hefyd yn fil arall ym mhorthfolio'r Gweinidog addysg sydd, a bod yn deg, wedi bod yn gyfrifol hyd yn hyn am lawer o newidiadau deddfwriaethol. A allwch amlinellu'n fwy manwl inni yr hyn a olygwch wrth 'gofrestru'r gweithlu addysg' a sut mae hynny'n wahanol i'r sefyllfa gyfredol? Ai'r adborth o gynlluniau peilot anghenion arbennig, sydd wedi bod ym myd addysg yng Nghymru ers peth amser, fydd yn awr yn sail i gam statudol ymlaen yn y maes arbennig hwn?

Rwyf yn gresynu nad oes dim yma ynglŷn ag ail-reoleiddio llwybrau bysiau. Mae'n faes y gallai Lywodraeth Cymru fod wedi ymwneud ag ef a lle gallai'r cyhoedd sy'n teithio yng Nghymru fod wedi gweld rhai gwelliannau sylweddol. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch roi peth ystyriaeth i ail-reoleiddio gwasanaethau bysiau, i gyd-fynd â'r dadeni rydym yn disgwyl ei weld gyda'n gwasanaethau trên?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, mae'n berffaith gywir dweud na ddylem ddeddfu ar frys. Mae'r pethau hyn yn cymryd amser, o gofio ein bod yn ddeddfwrfa un siambr. Mae gennym broses lle'r ydym yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â Phapurau Gwyn, Biliau drafft gydag ymgynghori pellach ac yna mae Bil, wrth gwrs, yn cael ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad, sy'n golygu bod lefel sylweddol o graffu yn digwydd, a da hynny.

The social services Bill has followed the custom in Westminster, where if it is felt that a Bill should be split, it is done. The regulation Bill is certainly important and it is important that the two Bills should quickly follow each other onto the statute book.

It is difficult to see how Bills could be speeded up, unless one of the stages was dispensed with. I would not advocate that. We have to realise that there are capacity limitations on the size of the Assembly, which do not help. Given that there is a small number of Members who can scrutinise legislation, there is a limit on how much work can be brought through. That is true of any legislature but it is particularly true here, because we only have 60 Members. I am not advocating suddenly changing the number of Assembly Members today, but Members will know that it is an issue for us.

In terms of the human transplantation Bill, the consultation will close on 10 September, with a view to introducing a Bill as soon as is practicable thereafter. With regard to the planning Bill, we have received a substantial number of recommendations on what should be contained in the Bill. They are now being taken forward into the drafting stage of the Bill.

I made it clear that a number of issues related to the local democracy Bill are dealt with here—for example, the Local Government Boundary Commission is one such area that the Bill would deal with, and there are other areas such as the independent remuneration panel and the membership of local authority area committees and audit committees. With regard to the third sector compacts Bill, there will be a consultation on that next year, and work is being done towards that now.

With regard to the other matter that you raised on buses, we always look to keep under review what could be done under the powers that we have to regulate services such as bus services. That will be given consideration over the course of the coming year.

Mae'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi dilyn trefn San Steffan lle credir, os oes angen rhannu Bil, yna gwneir hynny. Mae'r Bil rheoleiddio yn sicr yn bwysig, ac mae'n bwysig bod y ddau Fil yn dilyn ei gilydd yn gyflym i'r llyfr statud.

Mae'n anodd gweld sut y gellid cyflymu Biliau, heblaw bod un o'r camau'n cael eu hepgor. Ni fyddwn yn eiriol dros hynny. Rhaid inni sylweddoli bod maint y Cynulliad yn cyfyngu ar ei allu, ac mae hynny'n llyffethair. O gofio mai nifer bach o Aelodau sy'n gallu craffu dros ddeddfwriaeth, mae terfyn ar faint o waith y gellir ei ddwyn gerbron. Mae hynny'n wir am unrhyw ddeddfwrfâ, ond mae'n arbennig o wir yma, gan mai dim ond 60 o Aelodau sydd gennym. Nid wyf yn eiriol dros newid nifer yr Aelodau Cynulliad yn sydyn, ond mae Aelodau'n gwybod bod hyn yn broblem inni.

O ran y Bil trawsblannu dynol, bydd yr ymgynghori'n dod i ben ar 10 Medi, gyda'r bwriad o gyflwyno Bil cyn gynted ag y mae'n ymarferol bosib ar ôl hynny. O ran y Bil cynllunio, rydym wedi derbyn nifer helaeth o argymhellion ynglŷn â'r hyn y dylid ei gynnwys yn y Bil. Maent yn awr yn cael eu dwyn ymlaen i gam drafftio'r Bil.

Gwneuthum hi'n glir bod nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â'r Bil democratiaeth leol yn cael sylw yma—er enghraifft, mae'r Comisiwn Ffiniau Llywodraeth Leol yn un maes o'r fath y byddai'r Bil yn rhoi sylw iddo, ac mae meysydd eraill megis y panel annibynnol ar gydnabyddiaeth ariannol ac aelodaeth pwyllgorau ardal awdurdodau lleol a phwyllgorau archwilio. O ran y Bil compactau'r trydydd sector, ymgynghorir ynglŷn â hwnnw'r flwyddyn nesaf, ac mae gwaith ar droed yng nghyswllt hynny ar hyn o bryd.

O ran y mater arall a godwyd gennych ynglŷn â bysiau, rydym bob amser yn cadw golwg ar adolygu'r hyn y gellir ei wneud o dan y pwerau sydd gennym i reoleiddio gwasanaethau megis gwasanaethau bysiau. Rhoddir sylw i hynny yng nghwrs y flwyddyn i ddod.

Leanne Wood: I welcome the statement but Members will not be surprised that Plaid Cymru has also been critical of the Government's slow progress on legislation in the year following the Welsh public's overwhelming endorsement of this institution gaining full law-making powers. None of us are under any illusion that this country faces vast economic challenges. While we recognise that our problems—our economic problems in particular—cannot be sorted out through legislation alone, we on this side of the Chamber say that something must be done.

The Plaid Cymru manifesto in 2011 outlined a number of legislative proposals, and I will provide some examples. By now, a Plaid Cymru Government would have brought forward legislation on education to make changes to school terms and to funding streams for schools, which would have had an economic impact. We would have legislated to protect our forestry, to enshrine public ownership and access in law and to enable the use of the forestry estate for economic, environmental and energy benefits. By now, we would have introduced a planning Bill that was suitable for twenty-first century Wales. We, too, are critical of the lack of ambition and progress thus far. Having said that, Plaid Cymru is keen to support the Government's legislative programme, because we want to see the best possible laws being made in this place.

I have two brief questions for the First Minister in relation to this statement. The first was asked by Andrew R.T. Davies, but I do not think that it was answered—please accept my apologies if it was. It related to the proposed further and higher education Bill. What is the purpose of the powers in the Bill and are they in any way related to the potential merger of higher education institutions in south-east Wales? My second question is in relation to the sustainable development Bill. How can you assure concerned environmentalists that the sustainable development Bill will be meaningful and strong enough to prevent unsustainable development?

Leanne Wood: Croesawaf y datganiad, ond ni fydd Aelodau'n synnu bod Plaid Cymru hithau wedi bod yn feirniadol o gynnydd araf y Llywodraeth gyda deddfwriaeth yn y flwyddyn ers cymeradwyaeth ysgubol pobl Cymru i ddyfarnu pwerau deddfu llawn i'r sefydliad hwn. Nid oes yr un ohonom yn twyllo ein hunain nad yw'r wlad hon yn wynebu heriau economaidd aruthrol. Er cydnabod nad yw ein problemau—ein problemau economaidd yn benodol—yn rhai y gellir eu datrys drwy ddeddfwriaeth yn unig, rydym ni, yr ochr hon i'r siambr, yn dweud bod rhaid gwneud rhywbeth.

Roedd manifestio Plaid Cymru yn 2011 yn amlinellu nifer o gynigion deddfwriaethol, a rhoddaf rai enghreifftiau i chi. Erbyn hyn, byddai Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru wedi dod â deddfwriaeth ymlaen ym maes addysg i newid tymhorau ysgolion ac i ffrydiau cyllido ysgolion, a fyddai wedi cael effaith economaidd. Byddem wedi deddfu i amddiffyn ein coedwigaeth, i gorffori perchnogaeth gyhoeddus a mynediad trwy gyfraith a galluogi'r stad goedwigaeth i gael ei defnyddio er budd economaidd, amgylcheddol ac ynni. Erbyn hyn, byddem wedi cyflwyno Bil cynllunio a fyddai'n addas ar gyfer Cymru'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Rydym ninnau'n feirniadol o'r diffyg uchelgais a chynnydd cyn belled. Wedi dweud hynny, mae Plaid Cymru'n awyddus i gefnogi rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol y Llywodraeth, oherwydd ein bod am weld y cyfreithiau gorau posib yn cael eu gwneud yn y lle hwn.

Mae gen i ddau gwestiwn byr i'r Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â'i ddatganiad. Gofynnwyd y cyntaf gan Andrew R.T. Davies, ond ni chredaf iddo gael ei ateb—ymddiheuraf os cafodd. Roedd yn ymwneud â'r Bil addysg bellach ac uwch arfaethedig. Beth yw pwrpas y pwerau yn y Bil ac a ydynt yn ymwneud mewn unrhyw ffordd ag uno arfaethedig sefydliadau addysg uwch yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru? Mae fy ail gwestiwn yn ymwneud â'r Bil datblygu cynaliadwy. Sut gallwch dawelu pryderon amgylcheddwyr y bydd y Bil datblygu cynaliadwy yn ystyrllon ac yn ddigon cryf i atal datblygu anghynaliadwy?

The First Minister: That is the nature of the Bill itself. That is what it will have to do, to ensure that we are able to promote sustainable development in all its forms. It is not just an environmental issue; it is important to remind Members of that. Sustainability is not just about the environment, but about social and economic sustainability as well. The Bill must encompass that. It is not simply an environmental issue, although that is an important part of it.

With regard to the further and higher education Bill, enabling Welsh Ministers to directly fund provision gives us additional leverage to support partnership and collaborative activities. It creates a sustainable model for addressing the challenges of the future. It will enhance partnership working by enabling better joint planning and delivery through having a shared mission and reducing competitive behaviour, as well as, in some cases, the duplication of provision.

In terms of the criticism that came my way on the legislative programme, the leader of Plaid Cymru said that three Bills could have been passed by now. The first was a planning Bill. I cannot begin to imagine how a planning Bill could be passed in the course of 12 months, but nevertheless, I hear what she says—although I do not know what her planning Bill would have contained. In terms of the forestry estate, that has already been done. It is already in public ownership and is being used not just economically, through sawmills, but through strategies such as Woodlands for Wales to promote the public's use of woodlands for recreation and tourism. With regard to education, there are the two education Bills to which I have already referred. I do not think that Members will be short of work in scrutinising Bills over the course of the next year.

Joyce Watson: I welcome this legislative programme, particularly the ending violence against women and domestic abuse Bill. I do not think that anybody in this Chamber would not welcome the commitment that we have shown on that issue since this institution came into being, starting with Edwina Hart in 1999 and leading right up to where we are

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna natur y Bil ei hun. Dyna fydd yn rhaid iddo ei wneud, sicrhau ein bod yn gallu hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy yn ei holl ffurfiau. Nid mater amgylcheddol yn unig mohono; mae'n bwysig atgoffa Aelodau o hynny. Nid dim ond i'r amgylchedd y mae cynaliadwyedd yn berthnasol, mae'n ymwneud â chynaliadwyedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd hefyd. Rhaid i'r Bil gwmpasu hynny. Nid yw'n fater amgylcheddol yn unig, er bod hynny'n elfen bwysig ohono.

O ran y Bil addysg bellach ac uwch, mae galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i gyllido darpariaeth yn uniongyrchol yn rhoi dylanwad ychwanegol inni o ran cefnogi gweithgareddau partneriaeth a chydweithio. Mae'n creu model cynaliadwy ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â heriau'r dyfodol. Bydd yn hwyluso gweithio mewn partneriaeth drwy alluogi gwell cynllunio a chyflenwi ar y cyd drwy rannu bwriad a lleihau ymddygiad cystadleuol, yn ogystal, mewn rhai achosion, â dyblygu darpariaeth.

O ran y feirniadaeth a gyfeiriwyd ataf ynglŷn â'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol, dywedodd arweinydd Plaid Cymru y gallai tri Bil fod wedi'u pasio erbyn hyn. Y cyntaf oedd Bil cynllunio. Ni allaf ddechrau dychmygu sut y gellid pasio Bil cynllunio yng nghwrs 12 mis, ond serch hynny, clywaf ei geiriau—er na wn beth fyddai ei Bil cynllunio hi wedi'i gynnwys. O ran y stâd goedwigaeth, gwnaed hynny eisoes. Mae eisoes yn eiddo cyhoeddus ac mae'n cael ei defnyddio nid yn unig yn economaidd, drwy felinau llifio, ond drwy strategaethau megis Coetiroedd i Gymru i hyrwyddo defnydd y cyhoedd o goetiroedd ar gyfer hamdden a thwristiaeth. O ran addysg, mae dau Fil addysg rwyf eisoes wedi cyfeirio atynt. Ni chredaf y bydd Aelodau yn brin o waith o ran craffu Biliau yng nghwrs y flwyddyn nesaf.

Joyce Watson: Croesawaf y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol hon, yn enwedig y Bil rhoi terfyn ar drais yn derbyn merched a chamdrin domestig. Ni chredaf na fyddai neb yn y Siambr hon yn peidio â chroesawu'r ymrwymiad rydym wedi'i ddangos i'r mater hwnnw ers creu'r sefydliad hwn, gan ddechrau gydag Edwina Hart yn 1999 a gan

now. However, there is nothing to be proud of when we look at the figures on the huge number of women and children who suffer domestic abuse in its very wide range of forms. So, I am extremely proud to be part of a Government that continues to see the necessity to protect those vulnerable people.

Moving on, I am also pleased to welcome the new tenancy aspect of the housing Bill. For my part, I think that the housing Bill will be the cornerstone of the legislative programme that we will be introducing. The home is absolutely the cornerstone of everybody's life. Whether it is acquiring education, the right to a space or employment, everything starts at home. I would like to see a little more, if possible, on that new housing Bill. We know that what we will be facing, and what the people of Wales will be facing, are the changes to housing benefit. That will be a defining issue for everyone in the UK. It is a challenge for this Government and for the Welsh people. I would say that some of the ramifications of the sweeping changes to the benefits system are still being worked through, and I know that it is something that Welsh housing associations are working on around the clock. I have previously expressed my concerns that some buy-to-let mortgage loan terms and conditions do not allow landlords to let to tenants on any kind of benefit or income support, and I urge you to challenge some lenders on that particular issue.

However, overall there have been huge changes where necessary, and there are huge commitments in our legislative programme. I do not think that making legislation in a hurry, as we hear from our friends on the other benches, is necessarily the right approach. Making the right legislation is what we will be doing, and what we will be supporting on this side.

The First Minister: I thank the Member for her comments. We certainly will be taking forward the ending violence against women Bill, despite the fact that it appears to wrong in ideology, because we know that domestic violence remains a tremendous problem for many families and communities in Wales.

arwain at ein sefyllfa gyfredol. Fodd bynnag, nid oes dim i ymhyfrydu yn ei gylch pan edrychwn ar y ffigurau ynglŷn â'r nifer aruthrol o ferched a phlant sy'n dioddef camdrin domestig yn ei ystod helaeth iawn o ffurfiau. Felly, rwyf yn falch iawn o fod yn rhan o Lywodraeth sy'n parhau i weld y rheidrwydd i amddiffyn y bobl hyn sydd mor agored i niwed.

A symud ymlaen, rwyf hefyd yn falch o groesawu elfen denantiaeth y Bil tai. O'm rhan i, credaf mai'r Bil tai fydd conglaen y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol y byddwn yn ei chyflwyno. Y cartref, yn anad dim, yw conglaen bywyd pawb. Boed hi'n fater o gael addysg, yr hawl i ofod neu gyflogaeth, mae popeth yn dechrau yn y cartref. Carwn weld ychydig mwy, os yn bosib, ar y Bil tai newydd. Gwyddom mai'r hyn a wynebwn, a'r hyn y bydd pobl Cymru'n ei wynebu, yw'r newidiadau mewn budd-dal tai. Bydd hwnnw'n fater creiddiol bwysig i bawb yn y DU. Mae'n her i'r Llywodraeth hon ac i bobl Cymru. Dywedwn fod rhai o ddsbarthiadau'r newidiadau ysgubol i'r system fudd-daliadau dal i gael eu mireinio, a gwn ei fod yn rhywbeth y mae cymdeithasau tai Cymru'n gweithio arno bob awr o'r dydd. Rwyf wedi mynegi fy mhryderon o'r blaen ynglŷn â'r ffaith nad yw telerau ac amodau rhai benthyciadau morgais prynu i osod yn caniatáu i landlordiaid osod eiddo i denantiaid sy'n derbyn unrhyw fath o fudd-dal neu gymhorthdal incwm, ac anogaf i chi herio rhai benthycwyr ynglŷn â'r mater penodol hwnnw.

Fodd bynnag, at ei gilydd, bu newidiadau aruthrol lle'r oedd eu hangen, a gwnaed ymrwymadau aruthrol yn ein rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol. Ni chredaf mai deddfu ar frys, fel y clywn gan ein cyfeillion ar y meinciau eraill, o reidrwydd, yw'r ffordd orau o weithredu. Gwneud y ddeddfwriaeth iawn yw'r hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud, a'r hyn y byddwn yn ei gefnogi'r ochr yma.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei sylwadau. Byddwn yn sicr o fwrw ymlaen â'r Bil rhoi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn merched, er gwaethaf y ffaith ei fod yn ymddangos yn ddiffygiol o ran ideoleg, oherwydd ein bod yn gwybod bod trais domestig yn parhau i fod yn broblem fawr iawn i sawl teulu a

With regard to the tenancy reform Bill, which is, again an important piece of legislation to look carefully at ensuring that people are able to rent houses with security and to look at the most appropriate way of creating tenancies in the future, I look forward to hearing the Member's contributions as it progresses through the Assembly.

The Presiding Officer: We have heard from a speaker from each of the parties. I have a long list of speakers who still wish to contribute. I therefore ask Members to stick to questions on points that have not been covered and, hopefully, not too many points from each speaker.

Antoinette Sandbach: First Minister, I do not know whether you have looked at the proposals for 11 Bills contained in our manifesto; had you done so, you would have seen a well thought through legislative programme. However, in relation to your legislative programme, I am surprised that there is nothing contained within it on the natural resources body. That body is supposed to be providing one of the most dramatic changes to the way that we manage our natural environment, yet its powers are not being dealt with by way of a Bill, despite the fact that you are looking to bring forward legislation on piercing and various other things. Why is it that the body that is going to be regulating our natural environment does not have a Bill that can be properly scrutinised and can receive the appropriate input by those whose lives are going to be affected by it?

Your Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes, at the Royal Welsh Show last year, made a commitment to bring forward legislation in relation to the banning of vessels of over 12m in Welsh inshore fisheries. He also referred to the 200 individual pieces of legislation that govern the use of the Welsh fisheries zone. I would be grateful if you could update us on the legislation that your Deputy Minister was speaking about, because there is nothing contained within the statement about that.

chymuned yng Nghymru.

O ran y Bil diwygio tenantiaethau sydd, unwaith eto, yn ddarn pwysig o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n edrych yn ofalus ar sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu rhentu tai gyda sicrwydd ac edrych ar y ffordd fwyaf priodol o greu tenantiaethau i'r dyfodol, edrychaf ymlaen at glywed cyfraniadau'r Aelod wrth iddo weithio ei ffordd drwy'r Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Rydym wedi clywed gan lefarydd o bob plaid. Mae gennyf restr faith o siaradwyr sydd am gyfrannu. Gofynnaf felly i Aelodau lynu wrth gwestiynau ynglŷn â phwyntiau na chodwyd yn barod a, gobeithio, dim gormod o bwyntiau gan bob siaradwr.

Antoinette Sandbach: Brif Weinidog, ni wn a ydych wedi edrych ar y cynigion ar gyfer 11 Bil a gynhwyswyd yn ein maniffesto; pe baech wedi gwneud hynny, byddech wedi gweld rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol ag ôl gwaith meddwl mawr arni. Fodd bynnag, o ran eich rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol chi, rwyf yn synnu nad oes dim ynddi yn cyfeirio at y corff adnoddau naturiol. Mae'r corff hwnnw i fod i ddarparu un o'r newidiadau mwyaf dramatig yn y ffordd rydym yn rheoli'r amgylchedd naturiol, ac eto nid yw ei bwerau'n cael sylw ar ffurf Bil, er gwaethaf y ffaith eich bod yn bwriadu dod â deddfwriaeth ymlaen ynglŷn â thyllu cosmetig ac amrywiol bethau eraill. Pam nad oes gan y corff sy'n mynd i fod yn rheoli ein hamgylchedd naturiol Fil y gellir ei graffu'n briodol ac sy'n gallu derbyn y mewnbwn priodol gan y bobl hynny y mae'n mynd i effeithio ar eu bywydau?

Gwnaeth eich Dirprwy Weinidog Amaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd ymrwymiad yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru y llynedd i ddod â deddfwriaeth ymlaen yng nghyswllt gwahardd cychod 12m ym mhysgodfeydd y glannau. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at y 200 o ddarnau unigol o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n llywodraethu defnyddio parth pysgodfeydd Cymru. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ein diweddarau ynglŷn â'r ddeddfwriaeth yr oedd eich Dirprwy Weinidog yn cyfeirio ati, gan nad oes dim sôn o gwbl yn y datganiad am hynny.

The First Minister: The matters to which the Member refers do not require Bills. The natural resources body does not require a Bill to be created; it can be created through ministerial action. The issues raised with regard to fisheries legislation can also be dealt with via secondary legislation, so they would not be included as part of the legislative programme in any event.

Mark Drakeford: I commend the approach taken by you, First Minister, and the Minister for Health and Social Services in relation to the human transplantation Bill. This legislation not only deals with a deeply serious health service matter, but goes beyond that in redrawing an important element in the contract that exists between the citizen and the state. That is why the Welsh Government's approach—a White Paper, a draft Bill and a full Bill by the end of the year—is so important, because it allows the maximum opportunity for anyone with views about these proposals to have their voice heard, to be listened to with respect and, as Ministers work to create the widest possible consensus behind what is proposed, to bring people together in that way.

First Minister, could you confirm that that is the general principle that runs through today's statement? It is always entertaining to hear the leader of Plaid Cymru quote Edward VIII—and look what happened to him—by saying that something must be done, but is it not more important that we find legislation that is well thought through and effectively put on to the statute book? That means using, as the statement demonstrates, the full range of Green Papers, White Papers, draft Bills and Bills as mechanisms for ensuring that the legislation that this place puts on the statute book is as well thought out and effective as it can be.

The First Minister: Absolutely. The approach that the Member has described is the approach that we take to legislation. It is critical that, as we move forward with the powers that were granted to us last year, we produce sound law that is properly scrutinised through various stages. Yes, it does take time, but what is important is that

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes angen Biliau ar y materion y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio atynt. Nid oes angen Bil ar gyfer creu corff adnoddau naturiol; gellir ei greu gan weinidogion. Gellir ymdrin hefyd â'r materion a godwyd ynglŷn â deddfwriaeth pysgodfeydd drwy is-ddeddfwriaeth, felly ni fyddent yn cael eu cynnwys fel rhan o'r rhaglen deddfwriaethol beth bynnag.

Mark Drakeford: Cymeradwyaf yr agwedd a gymerwyd gennych, Brif Weinidog, a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yng nghyswllt y Bil trawsblannu dynol. Nid yn unig mae'r deddfwriaeth hon yn ymdrin â mater difrifol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, mae hefyd yn mynd y tu hwnt i hynny gan ei fod yn ail-lunio elfen bwysig yn y cytundeb sy'n bodoli rhwng y dinesydd a'r wladwriaeth. Dyna pam bod agwedd Llywodraeth Cymru—Papur Gwyn, Bil drafft a Bil llawn erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn—mor bwysig, gan ei fod yn rhoi pob cyfle posib i bawb sydd ag unrhyw farn o gwbl ynglŷn â'r cynigion hyn gael clust i'w llais a, gan fod Gweinidogion yn gweithio i sicrhau'r consensws ehangaf posib i'r hyn a gynigir, i ddwyn pobl ynghyd fel hynny.

Brif Weinidog, a allech gadarnhau mai dyna'r brif egwyddor sy'n rhedeg trwy ddatganiad heddiw? Mae hi bob amser yn ddifyr clywed arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn dyfynnu Edward VIII—ac edrychwch beth ddigwyddodd iddo ef—drwy ddweud bod rhaid gwneud rhywbeth, ond onid yw hi'n bwysicach inni ganfod deddfwriaeth sydd wedi'i phwyso a'i mesur yn llawn ac yn effeithiol cyn ei gosod yn y llyfr statud? Golyga hynny ddefnyddio, fel y dengys y datganiad, ystod lawn y Papurau Gwyrdd, Papurau Gwyn, Biliau drafft a Biliau fel mecanweithiau ar gyfer sicrhau bod y deddfwriaeth y mae'r lle hwn yn ei gosod yn y llyfr statud mor drylwyr ac effeithiol ag y gall fod.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr. Yr agwedd a ddisgrifiodd yr Aelod yw'r agwedd rydym yn ei harddel gyda deddfwriaeth. Mae'n hollbwysig, wrth inni symud ymlaen gyda'r pwerau a roddwyd inni'r llynedd, ein bod yn cynhyrchu cyfraith gadarn y craffwyd yn briodol arni drwy'r amrywiol gamau. Ydyw, mae'n cymryd amser, ond yr hyn sy'n bwysig

we have law that is easily understood and easily accessible, which can withstand any legal challenge that occurs as a result of any secondary legislation that may come as result of a Bill that is passed in this place.

4.00 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Rydych wedi rhoi sialens, Brif Weinidog, i Leanne Wood, arweinydd grŵp Plaid Cymru, drwy ofyn iddi sut yn y byd y byddai wedi gallu cyflwyno Bil cynllunio yn ystod y flwyddyn gyfredol. Dywedaf wrthyhych sut, oherwydd yr oeddech chi a fi yn rhan o Lywodraeth a gyhoeddodd dogfen o'r enw 'Adnewyddu'r Economi: cyfeiriad newydd'. Ar dudalen 17, mae rhestr hir o argymhellion o'r math o welliannau i'r system gynllunio y byddem yn hoffi eu gweld. Nid y lleiaf ohonynt oedd gwella'r ffordd y caiff y system ei gweithredu i'w gwneud yn fwy cyson, cymesur ac effeithiol.

Roeddech wedi cyhoeddi datganiad y llynedd, Brif Weinidog, yn dweud—rwy'n dyfynnu o'r Saesneg oherwydd dyna'r unig gopi sydd gen i:

'A White Paper setting out our proposals will be published towards the end of 2012, and that will be followed by the introduction of a planning Bill in 2014.'

Does dim gair am y Bil hwnnw yn eich papur heddiw. Pam ydych wedi gohirio cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyn tan ddiwedd 2013, a pham na fydd Bil tan 2015? Os yw hynny'n wir, ni fydd Deddf tan 2016, chwe blynedd ar ôl y cyhoeddiad yn y ddogfen 'Adnewyddu'r Economi: cyfeiriad newydd'. Brif Weinidog, a ydych chi'n derbyn bod nifer o gwmmïau yng Nghymru nad ydynt am fuddsoddi oherwydd nad ydynt yn hapus gyda'r drefn bresennol? Rydych yn gwybod hynny, felly pam ydych yn oedi mor hir gyda'r Bil pwysig hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Bil llawer yn fwy nag unrhyw Fil yn cynnwys yr argymhellion a gafodd eu gwneud o'r blaen. Mae'r adroddiad a gafodd ei gomisiynu newydd gael ei dderbyn a'i ystyried gan y Cabinet. Rydym nawr eisiau symud ymlaen. Rwyf am weld y Cynulliad yn pasio Deddf cyn diwedd

yw bod gennym gyfraith sy'n hawdd ei deall ac o fewn cyrraedd rhwydd, sy'n gallu gwrthsefyll unrhyw her gyfreithiol sy'n deillio o ganlyniad i unrhyw is-ddeddfwriaeth a allai ddod yn sgîl Bil sy'n cael ei basio yn y lle hwn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: First Minister, you have challenged Leanne Wood, the leader of the Plaid Cymru group, by asking her how on earth she could have brought forward a planning Bill during the current year. I will tell you how, because you and I were part of a Government that published a document called, 'Economic Renewal: a new direction'. On page 17, there is a long list of recommendations of the kinds of improvements that we would like to see to the planning system, not least of which was an improvement in the way in which the system is implemented in order to make it more consistent, proportionate and efficient.

You made a statement last year, First Minister, saying—I will quote it in English because that is the only copy that I have:

There is not a word about that Bill in your paper today. Why have you delayed the publication of the White Paper until the end of 2013, and why will there be no Bill until 2015? If that is the case, there will be no Act until 2016, six years after the announcement in 'Economic Renewal: a new direction'. First Minister, do you therefore accept that there are a number of companies in Wales that do not wish to invest because they are not happy with the current system? You know that, so why are you delaying for so long with this important Bill?

The First Minister: The Bill is much broader than any Bill that would include the recommendations that were made previously. The report that was commissioned has just been received and considered by the Cabinet. We now want to move on. I want to see the Assembly passing an Act before the end of

y Cynulliad hwn. Mae hynny'n bwysig dros ben. Nid wyf am weld unrhyw Fil yn cario ymlaen i'r etholiadau nesaf ac ymhellach na hynny. Rwy'n deall y pwynt bod rhaid cael sicrwydd a bod angen newid y system gynllunio, ond mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn cael y system yn iawn. Dyna pam rydym yn ystyried yr argymhellion sydd wedi cael eu gwneud yn yr adroddiad mae'r Llywodraeth newydd ei dderbyn.

Julie James: I welcome this report, First Minister. It is an excellent programme for legislation and well within the capacity of this legislature to deliver. I have a couple of short questions. On the local democracy Bill, I welcome the retaining of the code of conduct for local government councillors. I ask that the Government look carefully at the practicalities of the implementation measures for the local resolution of those conflicts and the economies of scale or otherwise that can be achieved there.

On the human transplantation Bill, I welcome the approach taken by the Minister for health, you and your Government and want to add my voice to those encouraging people to consult properly with their families, so that should this option happen to them, their families would be well aware in advance of the feelings of the person whose organs might be suitable for donation. This is very important now and it will continue to be important in that approach.

I welcome the dangerous dogs Bill. Anyone in the Chamber who has been knocking on doors or has listened to the post office unions will know how important this is. I ask the Government to continue to consider, in this and other Bills, the importance of microchipping dogs in that regard. Those are the questions that I wanted to ask.

The First Minister: I thank the Member for her comments. The code of conduct is important as far as local government is concerned. With the human transplantation (Wales) Bill, we recognise that it is important that the public is fully informed of the proposed change in the law and of what individuals should do to opt out if they so wish, and that families are informed should

this Assembly. That is extremely important. I do not want to see any Bill being carried forward to the next elections and further than that. I understand the point that we must have certainty and that there is a need to change the planning system, but it is also important that we get it right. That is why we are considering the recommendations that have been made in the report that the Government has just received.

Julie James: Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn, Brif Weinidog. Mae'n rhaglen ardderchog ar gyfer deddfwriaeth ac yn gyfforddus o fewn gallu'r ddeddfwrfa hon i'w chyflawni. Mae gennyf gwpl o gwestiynau cryno. Gyda'r Bil democratiaeth leol, croesawaf gadw'r cod ymddygiad ar gyfer cynghorwyr llywodraeth leol. Gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth edrych yn ofalus ar ymarferoldeb y mesurau gweithredu ar gyfer datrys yn lleol y gwrthdrawiadau a'r arbedion maint, neu fel arall, hynny y gellid eu cyflawni yno.

Gyda'r Bil trawsblannu dynol, croesawaf yr agwedd a gymerwyd gan y Gweinidog iechyd, gennych chi a gan eich Llywodraeth a charwn ychwanegu fy llais at y rhai sy'n annog pobl i ymgynghori'n briodol â'u teuluoedd, er mwyn sicrhau, pe bai'r opsiwn hwn yn digwydd iddynt hwy, y byddai eu teuluoedd yn gwybod ym mhell ymlaen llaw beth yw teimladau'r sawl y gallai ei organau fod yn addas ar gyfer eu rhoi. Mae hyn yn dra phwysig yn awr a bydd yn parhau i fod yn bwysig yng nghyswllt hynny.

Croesawaf y Bil cŵn peryglus. Bydd unrhyw un sydd yn y Siambr a fu'n cnocio drysau neu'n gwrandao ar undebau swyddfa'r post yn gwybod pa mor bwysig yw hwn. Gofynnaf i'r llywodraeth barhau i ystyried, gyda'r Bil hwn a rhai eraill, microsglodio cŵn yng nghyswllt hynny. Dyna'r cwestiynau yr oeddwn am eu gofyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei sylwadau. Mae'r cod ymddygiad yn bwysig cyn belled ag y mae llywodraeth leol yn bod. Gyda Bil trawsblannu dynol (Cymru), rydym yn sylweddoli ei bod hi'n bwysig bod y cyhoedd yn llwyr ymwybodol o'r newid arfaethedig yn y gyfraith a beth ddylai unigolion ei wneud er mwyn optio allan, os ydynt yn dymuno, a bod teuluoedd yn

individuals opt out. With regard to the control of dogs (Wales) Bill, the issue of microchipping has been raised before in the Chamber and the Minister will consider what the most effective measures are when it comes to strengthening the current legislation regarding the control of dogs.

Mark Isherwood: First Minister, I am intrigued to know why there is no reference to the housing White Paper, 'Homes for Wales', given that it has been published and is out for consultation until 17 August this year, and given the pressing needs that it seeks to address. Last year, national house building counts reported a 70% reduction in new home registrations in Wales, whereas they went up in England and Scotland. The number of new homes completed in Wales during the first quarter of this year was the lowest since records began. In that context, how will the Welsh Government respond without legislation to take forward the proposals in this White Paper and the consultation, when the European Commission has singled out the UK as one of four member countries required to amend their housing policies during 2012-13, which, as it includes the UK, therefore includes Wales? I understand that the Welsh Government makes its own submissions, but that responses come through the conduit of the UK as the member state. It has said that we must address the destabilising impact of high and volatile house prices and high household debt by implementing a comprehensive housing reform programme.

In a similar vein, how do you respond to concerns relating to the statement in the White Paper that the Welsh Government will modernise the private rented sector by introducing a mandatory landlord registration and accreditation scheme when the National Landlords Association has said that, although the White Paper states that this is grounded in fairness and equality, meets housing need and achieves benefits for landlords, agents, tenants and prospective tenants alike, at no point are we told how or why, and nowhere is there a coherent explanation of how the introduction of registration achieves any of these goals and improves outcomes for anyone involved?

gwybod a yw unigolion yn optio allan neu beidio. O ran Bil rheoli cŵn (Cymru), codwyd mater microsgludio o'r blaen yn y Siambr a bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried beth fydd y mesurau mwyaf effeithiol pan ddaw'n fater o gryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol ynglŷn â rheoli cŵn.

Mark Isherwood: Brif Weinidog, testun chwilfrydedd i mi yw nad oes unrhyw gyfeiriad at y Papur Gwyn tai, 'Cartrefi i Gymru', o gofio iddo gael ei gyhoeddi ac yr ymgynghorir yn ei gylch tan 17 Awst eleni, ac o gofio'r anghenion brys y mae'n ceisio eu datrys. Y llynedd, cofnododd cyfrifon adeiladu tai cenedlaethol ostyngiad o 70 y cant mewn cofrestru cartrefi newydd yng Nghymru, er iddynt gynyddu yn Lloegr a'r Alban. Nifer y cartrefi newydd a gwblhawyd yng Nghymru yn chwarter cyntaf y flwyddyn hon oedd yr isaf ers dechrau cadw cofnodion. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, sut bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n ymateb heb ddeddfwriaeth i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynigion yn y Papur Gwyn hwn a'r ymgynghoriad, gyda'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi dynodi'r DU fel un o bedair aelod wlad y mae gofyn iddynt ddiwygio eu polisiau tai yn 2012-13, sydd, gan ei fod yn cynnwys y DU, hefyd yn cynnwys Cymru? Rwyf yn deall bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynnig ei sylwadau ei hun, ond bod ymatebion yn dod drwy sianel y DU fel yr aelod wladwriaeth. Dywedodd fod rhaid inni fynd i'r afael ag effaith ddadsefydlogi prisiau tai uchel ac anwadal a dyledion uchel aelwydydd drwy weithredu rhaglen diwygio tai gynhwysfawr.

Yn yr un modd, sut ydych chi'n ymateb i bryderon ynglŷn â'r datganiad yn y Papur Gwyn y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n moderneiddio'r sector rhentu preifat drwy gyflwyno cynllun cofrestru ac achredu gorfodol ar gyfer landlordiaid pan fo Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Landlordiaid wedi dweud, er bod y Papur Gwyn yn dweud bod hyn wedi'i seilio ar degwch a chyraddoldeb, ei fod yn cwrdd ag anghenion tai ac yn sicrhau buddiannau landlordiaid, asiantau, tenantiaid a darpar denantiaid fel ei gilydd, ni ddywedir wrthym, ar unrhyw bwynt, sut na pham, ac ni cheir esboniad cynhwysfawr yn unrhyw le o sut y byddai cyflawni cofrestru yn cyflawni unrhyw un o'r nodau hyn nac yn gwella canlyniadau i

unrhyw un dan sylw?

The First Minister: As the Member will have heard me mention, the tenancy reform Bill will be a matter for consultation during the course of this year. The housing (Wales) Bill will continue to be consulted upon. Therefore, in terms of tenancy reform, there is a clear way forward in terms of the production of a Bill.

Julie Morgan: I welcome the legislative programme and I think that it will make a big difference to people's lives. I particularly welcome the control of dogs Bill. My interest in this began after an attack on a child in my constituency who was horrifically injured, and I think that we all know that there are many injuries every year, particularly to postmen and postwomen, as Julie James has already mentioned; I think that there were 200 last year. Will the First Minister confirm that there will be a preventive element to this Bill that will attempt to stop these attacks from happening, as well as a means of punishing the responsible owners?

The First Minister: Yes, one of the issues that will be dealt with in the Bill is the early identification of out-of-control dogs that threaten people or other animals through investigation and the introduction of dog control notices. Clearly, with such notices, the intention is to prevent attacks in the future in order to ensure that this is not just legislation that deals with penalising those who allow dogs to run out of control and then attack people. It is important to make sure that preventive measures are in place.

It is also important, given the unfortunate history of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, to ensure that the behaviour of individual dogs is assessed, rather than trying to assess specific breeds. We know that some breeds are identified as being particularly violent, but we know that it is not always easy to identify cross-bred dogs or to identify particular breeds. Identifying the behaviour of dogs is an important step in terms of preventing attacks in the future, rather than simply assuming that only certain breeds of dogs are likely to be dangerous.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y bydd yr Aelod wedi fy nghlywed yn ei ddweud, bydd y Bil diwygio tenantiaethau yn fater yr ymgynghorir yn ei gylch yng nghwrs y flwyddyn hon. Parheir i ymgynghori ynglŷn â Bil tai (Cymru). O'r herwydd, o ran diwygio tenantiaethau, mae ffordd glir ymlaen o ran cynhyrchu Bil.

Julie Morgan: Croesawaf y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol a chredaf y bydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr ym mywydau pobl. Rwyf yn croesawu'n benodol y Bil rheoli cŵn. Dechreuodd fy niddordeb yn hyn yn dilyn ymosodiad ar blentyn yn fy etholaeth a gafodd anafiadau erchyll, a chredaf fod pob un ohonom yn gwybod y ceir sawl anaf bob blwyddyn, yn enwedig i bostmyn a phostmonesau, fel y soniodd Julie James yn barod; credaf i oddeutu 200 ddigwydd y llynedd. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau y bydd elfen ataliol yn y Bil hwn a fydd yn ceisio rhwystro'r ymosodiadau hyn rhag digwydd, yn ogystal â chyfrwng i gosbi'r perchnogion sy'n gyfrifol am y cŵn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Un o'r materion y rhoddir sylw iddynt yn y Bil yw dynodi'n fuan gŵn sydd allan o reolaeth sy'n bygwth pobl neu anifeiliaid eraill drwy gynnal archwiliadau a chyflwyno rhybuddion rheoli cŵn. Yn amlwg, gyda rhybuddion o'r fath, y bwriad yw atal ymosodiadau i'r dyfodol er mwyn sicrhau nad deddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â chosbi pobl sy'n caniatáu i'w cŵn redeg allan o reolaeth ac yna ymosod ar bobl yn unig mo hon. Mae'n bwysig gwneud yn siŵr bod mesurau ataliol yn eu lle.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig, yn wyneb hanes anffodus Deddf Cŵn Peryglus 1991, sicrhau bod ymddygiad cŵn unigol yn cael ei asesu, yn hytrach na cheisio asesu bridiau penodol. Gwyddom fod rhai bridiau wedi'u dynodi yn rhai arbennig o ymosodol, ond gwyddom nad yw hi bob amser yn hawdd dynodi cŵn croesfrid neu ddynodi bridiau penodol. Mae dynodi ymddygiad cŵn yn gam pwysig ymlaen o ran atal ymosodiadau i'r dyfodol, yn hytrach na dim ond tybio mai dim ond rhai bridiau o gŵn sy'n debygol o fod yn beryglus.

In terms of what else might be taken forward, we will then examine what might be done in the scrutiny process, if any suggestions are made during the course of the Bill that would help to strengthen the safety of the public in terms of preventing attacks in the first place.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister.

O ran beth arall y gellid ei ddwyn ymlaen, byddwn wedyn yn archwilio'r hyn y gellid ei wneud yn y broses graffu, os gwneir unrhyw awgrymiadau yng nghwrs y Bil a fyddai'n helpu i atgyfnerthu diogelwch y cyhoedd o ran atal ymosodiadau yn y lle cyntaf.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Brif Weinidog.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.09 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.09 p.m.*

Datganiad: Ad-drefnu Addysg Uwch yn Ne-ddwyrain Cymru Statement: Higher Education Reconfiguration in South East Wales

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): Higher education reconfiguration has been a longstanding objective of successive Welsh Governments, from the publication of 'Wales: The Learning Country' in 2001, through to our current higher education strategy, 'For our Future'. It has enjoyed all-party support in the Assembly, Deputy Presiding Officer, from the Post 16 Education and Training Committee chaired by Cynog Dafis AM in 2001 to the Audit Committee chaired by yourself, sir, in 2009, and was reflected in the decision of the Cabinet of the One Wales Government in June 2010 in support of the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales's corporate strategy.

The Assembly's Audit Committee in 2009 was unequivocal. It concluded:

'We think that the Assembly Government and HEFCW between them need to be much more robust in this area.'

The Audit Committee recommended that,

'the Assembly Government and HEFCW should use the core grant to institutions, as appropriate, to drive forward their goals.'

The mandate for structural change within Welsh higher education is clear and is supported by virtually every independent commentator. A year ago, I published the

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Mae ad-drefnu addysg uwch wedi bod yn amcan hirsefydlog i un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall, o ddyddiad cyhoeddi 'Cymru: Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu' yn 2001, hyd at ein strategaeth addysg uwch bresennol, 'Er Mwyn ein Dyfodol'. Mae wedi cael cefnogaeth hollbleidiol yn y Cynulliad, Ddirprwy Lywydd, gan gynnwys gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 a gadeiriwyd gan Cynog Dafis AC yn 2001, a chan y Pwyllgor Archwilio a gadeiriwyd gennych chi, syr, yn 2009. Cafodd y gefnogaeth ei hadlewyrchu hefyd ym mhenderfyniad Cabinet Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ym mis Mehefin 2010 wrth iddo gefnogi strategaeth gorfforaethol Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru.

Roedd barn Pwyllgor Archwilio'r Cynulliad yn 2009 yn bendant. Daeth i'r casgliad:

Rydym yn credu bod angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a CCAUC rhyngddynt fod yn fwy cadarn o lawer yn y maes hwn.

Roedd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn argymhell:

dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a CCAUC ddefnyddio'r grant craidd ar gyfer sefydliadau, fel y bo'n briodol, er mwyn gyrru eu hamcanion yn eu blaen.

Mae'r mandad ar gyfer newid strwythurol o fewn addysg uwch yng Nghymru yn glir ac yn cael ei gefnogi gan bob sylwebydd annibynnol bron. Flwyddyn yn ôl,

report from HEFCW on the future structure of higher education in Wales. As I said at the time, I believe that it made a persuasive case for change.

In relation to south-east Wales, HEFCW recommended that Cardiff University should remain committed to developing its position as a research-intensive institution. I accepted this recommendation.

HEFCW also advised that the University of Glamorgan, Cardiff Metropolitan University and the University of Wales, Newport should merge. I said in November that I was minded to accept the recommendation, subject to thorough consideration of all the evidence and consultation with the institutions concerned, for the establishment of a single metropolitan university for Glamorgan and Gwent, with campuses widely distributed, as at present, throughout the Valleys, Cardiff and Newport.

Between March and May this year, I undertook discussions with the chairs and vice-chancellors of the three institutions, together with the principal and interim chair of the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, on the options for creating a single metropolitan university in south-east Wales. I have met staff and student representatives from these institutions.

My officials have given careful consideration to a range of issues and evidence available so far relating to HEFCW's proposals, including the comments raised in written representations on the report. They have conducted a detailed analysis of the issues and options for such proposals, and I shall be making the outcomes of that analysis available shortly.

I am particularly grateful to Professor Sir Steve Smith, vice-chancellor of the University of Exeter and a previous chair of Universities UK. Over the past few months, he has carefully considered the evidence and arguments, and has met all key stakeholders to discuss the proposed south-east Wales reconfiguration. His support has been invaluable, and I published his report

cyhoeddais adroddiad CCAUC ar strwythur addysg uwch Cymru yn y dyfodol. Fel y dywedais ar y pryd, rwyf o'r farn ei fod yn cyflwyno dadl argyhoeddiadol dros newid.

O ran de-ddwyrain Cymru, argymhellodd CCAUC y dylai Prifysgol Caerdydd barhau i ymrwymo i ddatblygu ei statws fel sefydliad ymchwil-ddwys. Derbyniais yr argymhelliad hwn.

Roedd CCAUC hefyd o'r farn y dylai Prifysgol Morgannwg, Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd uno. Ar yr amod bod yr holl dystiolaeth yn cael ei hystyried yn ofalus a bod ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal â'r sefydliadau dan sylw, dywedais ym mis Tachwedd fy mod yn bwriadu derbyn yr argymhelliad i sefydlu un brifysgol fetropolitan ar gyfer Morgannwg a Gwent, gyda champysau wedi'u dosbarthu'n eang, fel y maent ar hyn o bryd, ledled y Cymoedd, Caerdydd a Chasnewydd.

Rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Mai eleni, bûm yn trafod yr opsiynau ar gyfer creu un brifysgol fetropolitan yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru â chadeiryddion ac is-gangellorion y tri sefydliad, ynghyd â phennaeth a chadeirydd dros dro Coleg Brenhinol Cerdd a Drama Cymru. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr myfyrwyr a staff o'r sefydliadau hyn.

Mae fy swyddogion wedi mynd ati'n ofalus i ystyried amrywiaeth o faterion a'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael hyd yma ynghylch cynigion CCAUC, gan gynnwys yr hyn a godwyd yn y sylwadau ysgrifenedig ar yr adroddiad. Maent wedi cynnal dadansoddiad manwl o'r materion a'r opsiynau ar gyfer y cyfryw gynigion, a byddaf yn sicrhau bod canlyniadau'r dadansoddiad hwnnw ar gael cyn bo hir.

Rwyf yn arbennig o ddiolchgar i'r Athro Syr Steve Smith, is-ganghellor Prifysgol Caerwysg a chyn gadeirydd Universities UK. Dros y misoedd diwethaf, mae wedi ystyried y dystiolaeth a'r dadleuon yn ofalus, ac wedi cyfarfod â'r holl randdeiliaid allweddol er mwyn trafod y cynnig i ad-drefnu yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae ei gefnogaeth wedi bod yn amhrisiadwy, a chyhoeddais ei

yesterday. Professor Smith's conclusions are entirely in line with this Government's long-standing view about the need for radical change within the Welsh higher education sector.

Having considered the available evidence and the issues raised in discussions, I continue to believe that HEFCW's proposal for a strong metropolitan university in south-east Wales remains a sound one. I welcome, therefore, the recent announcement by the University of Glamorgan and the University of Wales, Newport regarding their intention to merge. They intend to create an institution with an enhanced applied research capacity, a focus on business engagement and employability, and improved access opportunities for local learners.

I have noted the recent response of the governing body of Cardiff Metropolitan University to the proposed merger and of its desire to remain outside any merger discussions. However, I continue to believe that there is a case for that institution to join with the University of Wales, Newport and the University of Glamorgan.

I now wish to update Members on the process I expect to see develop. The discussions between Glamorgan and Newport focus on a merger that is likely to utilise the existing vehicle of the University of Glamorgan structure. There would therefore be a need to dissolve the existing University of Wales, Newport Higher Education Corporation. I have, therefore, decided to commence, as soon as possible, a statutory consultation on the dissolution of the University of Wales, Newport Higher Education Corporation. Subject to the outcome of this statutory consultation, I would anticipate seeing real progress on the merger of Newport and Glamorgan by 2013.

Since I am minded to accept HEFCW's proposal, I would also expect to proceed to a similar and concurrent consultation on the dissolution of the Cardiff Metropolitan University Higher Education Corporation. I would hope to see progress in terms of Cardiff Metropolitan's involvement in the new merged institution in 2014.

adroddiad ddoe. Mae casgliadau'r Athro Smith yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr â safbwynt hirsefydlog y Llywodraeth hon, sef bod angen i sector addysg uwch Cymru newid yn radical.

Ar ôl ystyried y dystiolaeth sydd ar gael a'r materion a godwyd yn y trafodaethau, rwyf yn parhau i gredu bod cynnig CCAUC ar gyfer prifysgol fetropolitan gref yn neddwyrain Cymru yn dal yn un cadarn. Felly, rwyf yn croesawu cyhoeddiad diweddar Prifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd ynghylch eu bwriad i uno. Maent yn bwriadu creu sefydliad gyda gwell gallu ar gyfer ymchwil gymhwysol, ffocws ar gyswllt busnes a chyflogadwyedd, a gwell cyfleoedd mynediad i ddysgwyr lleol.

Rwyf wedi nodi ymateb diweddar corff llywodraethu Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd i'r cynnig o uno, a'i ddmuniad i aros y tu allan i unrhyw drafodaethau'n ymwneud ag uno. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn dal i gredu bod dadl dros weld y sefydliad hwnnw'n ymuno â Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a Phrifysgol Morgannwg.

Yn awr, hoffwn roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am y broses rwyf yn disgwyl ei gweld yn datblygu. Mae'r trafodaethau rhwng Morgannwg a Chasnewydd yn canolbwyntio ar broses uno sy'n debygol o ddefnyddio strwythur presennol Prifysgol Morgannwg. Felly, byddai angen diddymu Corfforaeth Addysg Uwch Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. Felly, rwyf wedi penderfynu cychwyn ymgynghoriad statudol ar ddiddymu Corfforaeth Addysg Uwch Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Yn amodol ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriad statudol hwn, byddwn yn rhagweld datblygiadau gwirioneddol yn y broses o uno Casnewydd a Morgannwg erbyn 2013.

Gan fy mod yn bwriadu derbyn cynnig CCAUC, byddwn hefyd yn disgwyl symud ymlaen at gynnal ymgynghoriad tebyg a chydamserol ar ddiddymu Corfforaeth Addysg Uwch Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Byddwn yn gobeithio gweld datblygiadau o safbwynt rhan Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn y sefydliad newydd

wedi'r uno yn 2014.

If the outcome of the statutory consultations resulted in a decision to proceed with merger, there would be a need to plan the development of the new institution. In that eventuality, I would therefore propose to establish a new strategic board, to be chaired by Geraint Talfan Davies. The board, if constituted, would include representation from all three institutions, including the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, and would work for a period of some two years on a blueprint for the merged institution. The board, if constituted, would include staff and student representatives. We would intend for there to be minimum disruption for students and staff.

4.15 p.m.

Clearly, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales will need some certainty with regard to planning future arrangements. If the outcome of the statutory consultations resulted in the dissolution of the institutions affected, I would expect that HEFCW's public funding of provision in south-east Wales from 2015-16 onwards would support two higher education institutions—Cardiff University and the new merged metropolitan university. I believe at this point that HEFCW's recommendations for south-east Wales, leading to a more focused research-intensive institution alongside a strong metropolitan university, are the way forward.

Angela Burns: Thank you, Minister, for your statement today on higher education reconfiguration in south-east Wales and for making Professor Sir Steve Smith's report available for scrutiny. You are very aware of the Welsh Conservative position that mergers should happen on a voluntary basis, and I reconfirm our position today. You will recall that I welcomed the appointment of Professor Sir Steve Smith as an adviser to the Welsh Government and your officials in the pursuit of mergers, and his report, naturally enough, supports your policy intention without question. That is an intention confirmed by this afternoon's statement. However, I have questions and comments. I am surprised that the Professor, your officials and, indeed, you,

Pe bai canlyniad yr ymgynghoriadau statudol yn arwain at benderfyniad i fwrw ymlaen â'r uno, byddai angen cynllunio datblygiad y sefydliad newydd. Yn yr achos hwnnw, byddwn felly'n cynnig sefydlu bwrdd strategol newydd, i'w gadeirio gan Geraint Talfan Davies. Byddai'r bwrdd, pe bai'n cael ei sefydlu, yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o bob un o'r tri sefydliad, gan gynnwys Coleg Brenhinol Cerdd a Drama Cymru, a byddai'n gweithio am gyfnod o tua dwy flynedd ar lasbrint ar gyfer y sefydliad newydd wedi'r uno. Os bydd y bwrdd yn cael ei sefydlu, bydd yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr myfyrwyr a staff. Byddem am darfu cyn lleied ag y bo modd ar fyfyrwyr a staff.

Yn amlwg, bydd ar Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru angen rhywfaint o sicrwydd o ran cynllunio trefniadau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Pe bai canlyniad yr ymgynghoriadau statudol yn arwain at ddiddymu'r sefydliadau sydd dan sylw, byddwn yn disgwyl y byddai darpariaeth cyllid cyhoeddus CCAUC yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru o 2015-16 ymlaen yn cefnogi dau sefydliad addysg uwch—Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r brifysgol fetropolitan newydd wedi'r uno. Ar hyn o bryd, rwyf o'r farn mai argymhellion CCAUC ar gyfer de-ddwyrain Cymru, a fydd yn arwain at sefydliad â mwy o ffocws ymchwil-ddwys ochr yn ochr â phrifysgol fetropolitan gadarn, yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

Angela Burns: Diolch, Weinidog, am eich datganiad heddiw ar ad-drefnu addysg uwch yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru ac am ddarparu adroddiad yr Athro Syr Steve Smith i graffu arno. Rydych yn ymwybodol iawn o farn y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, sef y dylai sefydliadau uno ar sail wirfoddol, ac rwyf yn ail-gadarnhau ein barn heddiw. Byddwch yn cofio imi groesawu penodiad yr Athro Syr Steve Smith fel cynghorydd i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i'ch swyddogion wrth fynd ar drywydd uno, ac mae ei adroddiad, yn naturiol ddigon, yn cefnogi bwriad eich polisi yn ddi-gwestiwn. Cadarnhawyd y bwriad hwnnw gan y datganiad y prynhawn yma. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf gwestiynau a sylwadau. Rwyf yn synnu bod yr Athro, eich

Minister, are taking so much account of a 2005 Bull and Cooke review and the subsequent Hopkin review in 2008 because, although both reports contain a great deal that is sound and that has come to pass—and, indeed, the Bull and Cooke review talked an awful lot about the spiral of decline—you would surely accept, Minister, that, given Cardiff Met's performance, it has not experienced that spiral of decline.

Indeed, if it is experiencing any turbulence at all, it is because of your change of policy, Minister—which affects HEFCW's funding drivers—and the state of unease Welsh universities are in after all the talks of reconfiguration and the scandals and subsequent demise, to all intents and purposes, of the University of Wales. Given that it will take a substantial time for the merger of the universities of Glamorgan and Newport to bed in and given the relatively more recent and more positive 2008 Hopkin report, do you not consider that it would be of benefit to completely and independently review the case for Cardiff Metropolitan University?

As for the 2011 HEFCW report, it was always a report that was intended to fit the policy, as the e-mails leaked in October last year demonstrated. It seems to me that, in his report, Professor Smith makes it very clear that Cardiff Met is strong and resilient and is under pressure only because of your strategic direction. This is a Government prerogative; I totally understand that. However, I am deeply uneasy about what appears to be the single-minded destruction of one of our more successful universities. You made no bones about parking your tanks on its lawns last year and, since then, you have marshalled your arguments, drafted in support and, today, launched the final assault, and all this over a strong, successful—although admittedly small, with 13,000 students, which is only a couple of thousand less than the University of Exeter—and viable university. It is No. 78 in the UK league table, well above Glamorgan and Newport. Is it not true, Minister, that the real crisis in higher education is more to do with the fact that, in 1999, funding of higher education

swyddogion ac, yn wir chi, Weinidog, yn rhoi cymaint o ystyriaeth i adolygiad Bull a Cooke 2005 ac adolygiad Hopkin a ddilynodd hynny yn 2008, oherwydd er bod y ddau adroddiad yn cynnwys llawer iawn o elfennau cadarn sydd wedi digwydd—ac, yn wir, roedd adolygiad Bull a Cooke yn sôn llawer iawn am y dirywiad graddol—siawns eich bod yn derbyn, Weinidog, o ystyried perfformiad Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, nad yw wedi profi'r dirywiad graddol hwnnw.

Yn wir, os yw'n profi unrhyw gythrwfl o gwbl, mae hynny oherwydd eich newid chi mewn polisi, Weinidog—sy'n effeithio ar y ffactorau sy'n sbarduno cyllid CCAUC—a'r sefyllfa bryderus y mae prifysgolion Cymru ynddi ar ôl yr holl sôn am ad-drefnu a'r sgandalau a dirywiad dilynol Prifysgol Cymru i bob pwrpas. Gan gofio y bydd yn cymryd cryn dipyn o amser i uno Prifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Casnewydd, a chan ystyried adroddiad Hopkin 2008, sydd ychydig yn fwy diweddar ac yn fwy cadarnhaol, a ydych yn meddwl y byddai'n fuddiol cynnal adolygiad annibynnol a chyflawn o'r achos ar gyfer Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd?

O ran adroddiad CCAUC 2011, roedd bob amser yn adroddiad a fwriadwyd i gyd-fynd â'r polisi, fel y dangosodd y negeseuon e-bost a ddatgelwyd heb awdurdod ym mis Hydref y llynedd. Yn ei adroddiad, mae'n ymddangos i mi fod yr Athro Smith yn dweud yn glir iawn bod Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn gryf ac yn wydn, ac mai eich cyfeiriad strategol chi yw'r unig reswm ei bod o dan bwysau. Mae hyn yn un o hawliau'r Llywodraeth; rwyf yn deall hynny'n iawn. Ond, rwyf yn hynod bryderus eich bod, i bob golwg, yn benderfynol o ddinistrio un o'n prifysgolion mwyaf llwyddiannus. Heb betruso dim, rhoddoch bwysau direswm ar y brifysgol y llynedd, ac ers hynny rydych wedi trefnu eich dadleuon, wedi denu cefnogaeth ac wedi dechrau ar eich ymosodiad terfynol heddiw, hyn oll er bod hon yn brifysgol gadarn a llwyddiannus sydd, er yn fach—gyda dim ond ychydig filoedd o fyfyrwyr yn llai na Phrifysgol Caerwysg—yn brifysgol hyfyw. Mae'r brifysgol yn Rhif 78 yn nhabl cynghrair y DU, sy'n dipyn uwch na Morgannwg a Chasnewydd. Onid yw'n wir,

students was equal in all the nations of the UK, but that, today, Welsh students are funded to the tune of £1,000 less than their English counterparts and £2,000 less than their cousins over the Scottish border?

Minister, what is your timescale for statutory consultation on the proposed dissolution of Cardiff Metropolitan University? I understand that the legal term is 'some three months', and that that is the current legal advice. However, given that the students, who are most critical in this process, will not be returning until mid-September, how will you ensure that their voices, so far much marginalised, are heard? I would also expect that the National Assembly would be able to scrutinise the process, as is its remit. Will you confirm whether the Order would be made under the negative or affirmative procedure? I also understand that Higher Education Wales is not of the opinion that the university should merge, and nor are Cardiff Council or the Cardiff Business Partnership. Therefore, I would like clarification of paragraph 13 of Professor Sir Steve Smith's report. As for the unions, their views are unsurprising, although we should all note that the Cardiff Metropolitan Students' Union is against the merger proposals.

Finally, Minister, given that you seem intent on trying to win the somewhat dubious accolade of being only the second person to forcibly dissolve a university, I would like to end with this quote from Bastian Baumann, former head of the Magna Charta Observatory of Fundamental University Values and Rights, who described the possible merger as an attack on the 'fundamental principles of university freedoms'.

Leighton Andrews: If the Member wants to look into the history of Welsh universities and actions taken by Governments to encourage co-operation between higher education institutions and the merger and bailing-out of higher education institutions in financial difficulty, I suggest that she reads

Weinidog, mai'r gwir reswm am yr argyfwng mewn addysg uwch yw'r ffaith bod y cyllid ar gyfer myfyrwyr addysg uwch yn gyfartal yn holl wledydd y DU ym 1999, ond heddiw, fod myfyrwyr Cymru yn cael £1,000 yn llai na'u cyd-fyfyrwyr yn Lloegr, a £2,000 yn llai na'u cefndryd a'u cyfnitherod dros y ffin yn yr Alban.

Weinidog, beth yw eich amserlen ar gyfer cynnal ymgynghoriad statudol ar y cynnig i ddiddymu Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd? Rwyf yn deall mai'r cyfnod cyfreithiol yw 'oddeutu tri mis', ac mai dyna'r cyngor cyfreithiol presennol. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried na fydd y myfyrwyr, sy'n hollbwysig yn y broses hon, yn dychwelyd tan ganol Medi, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod eu lleisiau nhw, sydd gryn dipyn ar y cyrion hyd yn hyn, yn cael eu clywed? Byddwn hefyd yn disgwyl y byddai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gallu craffu ar y broses, fel ei gylch gwaith. A wnewch gadarnhau a fyddai'r Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud o dan y weithdrefn negyddol neu gadarnhaol? Rwyf hefyd yn deall nad yw Addysg Uwch Cymru o'r farn y dylai'r brifysgol uno, ac mae'r un peth yn wir am Gyngor Caerdydd a Phartneriaeth Busnes Caerdydd. Felly, hoffwn gael eglurhad ynghylch paragraff 13 o adroddiad yr Athro Syr Steve Smith. O ran yr undebau, nid yw eu safbwyntiau nhw yn eich synnu, er y dylai pob un ohonom nodi bod Undeb Myfyrwyr Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn erbyn y cynigion i uno.

Yn olaf, Weinidog, gan eich bod i bob golwg yn benderfynol o geisio ennill y wobr amheus braidd o fod yr ail berson yn unig i ddiddymu prifysgol drwy rym, hoffwn orffen gyda'r dyfyniad hwn gan Bastian Baumann, cyn bennaeth Arsyllfa Magna Charta ar gyfer Gwerthoedd a Hawliau Sylfaenol Prifysgolion, a ddisgrifiodd yr uno posibl fel ymosodiad ar egwyddorion sylfaenol rhyddid prifysgolion.

Leighton Andrews: Os yw'r Aelod yn dymuno edrych ar hanes prifysgolion Cymru a'r camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraethau i hybu cydweithrediad rhwng sefydliadau addysg uwch ac uno ac achub sefydliadau addysg uwch mewn trafferthion ariannol, rwyf yn awgrymu ei bod yn darllen

the autobiography of the former Conservative Secretary of State for Wales Lord Crickhowell, who explains precisely the steps that he took in relation to Cardiff University in the mid-1980s.

In respect of Sir Steve Smith's report, it is, of course, an independent report. Sir Steve Smith is the vice-chancellor of the University of Exeter, he is the former chair of Universities UK and he is a person of substance. I am sorry that the Member does not think that his report covers the ground completely and independently. I think that it does.

One of the key changes since 2008 has been the drive at Westminster by the UK coalition Government to create a more competitive market for higher education in England. That has clear implications for us in Wales. We have made it clear, since 2010 and since the Browne proposals were modified by the Ministers in the UK coalition Government, that it is our objective to plan the development of our higher education system in Wales and not to leave it to the market.

The proposals that HEFCW has presented to us focus on the creation of a strong, successful metropolitan university in south-east Wales that would rival most metropolitan universities anywhere in the United Kingdom and be close in size to Manchester Metropolitan University. I pay tribute to the strengths of individual higher education institutions in Wales, but I note the pressures that they are under. Unions have informed us, for example, that 170 jobs have gone over recent years at Cardiff Metropolitan University, so I think that we can see the kinds of challenges that they face. In respect of the students at Cardiff Metropolitan University, I have met representatives of all the student unions affected, and I understand some of the issues that they have raised and we will look to address those issues. In respect of the detail of the timescales in respect of dissolution Orders, those will be made clear when I publish the consultation on them.

hunangofiant yr Arglwydd Crucywel, cyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Ceidwadol Cymru, sy'n egluro'n union pa gamau a gymerodd mewn perthynas â Phrifysgol Caerdydd yng nghanol y 1980au.

O ran adroddiad Syr Steve Smith, mae'r adroddiad, wrth gwrs, yn un annibynnol. Syr Steve Smith yw is-ganghellor Prifysgol Caerwysg, mae'n gyn gadeirydd Universities UK ac yn berson o sylwedd. Mae'n flin gennyf nad yw'r Aelod yn credu bod ei adroddiad yn ymdrin â'r maes yn gyfan gwbl ac yn annibynnol. Rwyf fi'n credu ei fod yn gwneud hynny.

Un o'r newidiadau allweddol er 2008 fu'r ymgyrch yn San Steffan gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU i greu marchnad fwy cystadleuol ar gyfer addysg uwch yn Lloegr. Mae gan hynny oblygiadau clir i ni yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi dweud yn glir, er 2010, ac ers i gynigion Browne gael eu haddasu gan Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU, mai ein hamcan ni yw cynllunio datblygiad ein system addysg uwch yng Nghymru, a pheidio â'i gadael yn wylo'r farchnad.

Mae'r cynigion y mae CCAUC wedi'u cyflwyno inni yn canolbwyntio ar greu prifysgol fetropolitan gadarn a llwyddiannus yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru—prifysgol a fyddai'r un mor dda â'r rhan fwyaf o brifysgolion metropolitan yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac a fyddai'n debyg o ran maint i Brifysgol Fetropolitan Manceinion. Rwyf yn talu teyrnged i gryfderau sefydliadau addysg uwch unigol yng Nghymru, ond rwyf yn sylwi ar y pwysau sydd arnynt. Mae undebau wedi rhoi gwybod inni, er enghraifft, fod 170 o swyddi wedi diflannu dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf ym Mhrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, felly rwyf yn meddwl y gallwn weld y mathau o heriau sy'n eu hwynebu. O ran y myfyrwyr ym Mhrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, rwyf wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o'r holl undebau myfyrwyr yr effeithir arnynt, ac rwyf yn deall rhai o'r materion a godwyd ganddynt. Byddwn yn mynd ati i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny. O ran manylion yr amserlenni mewn perthynas â Gorchmynion diddymu, bydd y rheini'n cael eu hegluro pan fyddaf yn cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad arnynt.

Simon Thomas: Diolch, Weinidog, am y datganiad heddiw. O leiaf, o'r diwedd, mae'n ffaith agored mai eich bwriad yw diddymu un o'r prifysgolion mwyaf llwyddiannus yng Nghymru. Mae risgau a pheryglon amlwg i weithred o'r fath a, heb yr achos busnes na'r dystiolaeth ger ein bron, ni fydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r cam hwn ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n croesawu cyhoeddiad casgliadau Syr Steve Smith. Rwy'n falch eu bod wedi eu cyhoeddi. Mae ei adroddiad yn adlewyrchu barn y Gweinidog a barn Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, ac rwy'n derbyn ei fod yn adlewyrchu barn nifer fawr o bobl o fewn prifysgolion ac yn y sector yng Nghymru.

Nid wyf yn siŵr, serch hynny, mai'r farn sy'n cael ei hamlinellu yn yr adroddiad yw barn Addysg Uwch Cymru fel corff. Rwyf wedi methu â dod o hyd i unrhyw ddatganiad gan Addysg Uwch Cymru sydd yn dweud ei fod am i'r pwerau diddymu hyn gael eu defnyddio. Rwy'n meddwl mai barn y cadeirydd presennol sy'n cael ei hadlewyrchu yn adroddiad Syr Steve Smith. Os wyf yn anghywir, mae'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn fy rhoi yn fy lle.

Felly, y farn ar hyn o bryd, fel y gwelsom yn adroddiad gwreiddiol HEFCW a gydnabu ei bod yn farn, yw nad oes dyfodol i Brifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Mae'n farn, fel mae adroddiad Syr Steve Smith yn gwneud yn glir, sy'n seiliedig ar benderfyniadau cyllido'r Gweinidog a Chyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru ei hun. Hynny yw, mae'n gylch dieflig i'r brifysgol erbyn hyn: oni bai ei bod yn bihafio fel mae'r Gweinidog yn dymuno, mae'n amlwg bod y cyllid yn mynd i ddiflannu oddi tani.

Gofynnaf, felly, i brifysgolion a sefydliadau addysg uwch eraill yng Nghymru—efallai y rhai sydd yn y gogledd-ddwyrain—hefyd i ystyried pa neges a gaiff ei hanfon allan yn rhyngwladol os byddwn yn deddfu yng Nghymru i ddiddymu sefydliad llwyddiannus am y tro cyntaf, a hynny yn erbyn ewyllys y sefydliad hwnnw. Peth gwahanol yw diddymu sefydliad os yw'r sefydliad hwnnw'n dymuno cael ei ddiddymu neu wedi dewis gwneud hynny. Felly, byddwn yn cefnogi'r hyn sy'n digwydd mewn perthynas â phrifysgol Casnewydd gan mai dymuniad

Simon Thomas: Thank you, Minister, for today's statement. At least, at last, it is openly known that it is your intention to dissolve one of the most successful universities in Wales. There are obvious risks and dangers to such an act and, without the business case or the evidence before us, Plaid Cymru will not support this step at present. I welcome the publication of the conclusions of Sir Steve Smith. I am pleased that they have been published. His report reflects the Minister's opinion and HEFCW's opinion, and I accept that it reflects the opinion of a great many people within universities and in the sector in Wales.

I am not sure, however, that the view outlined in the report is the view of Higher Education Wales as a body. I have failed to find any statement by Higher Education Wales that states that it wants these dissolution powers to be used. I think that it is the view of the current chair that is reflected in Sir Steve Smith's report. If I am wrong, I am sure that the Minister will put me in my place.

Therefore, the opinion at present, as we saw in the original HEFCW report, which recognised that it was an opinion, is that there is no future for Cardiff Metropolitan University. As Sir Steve Smith's report makes clear, it is an opinion based on the funding decisions of the Minister and HEFCW itself. That is, it is a vicious circle for the university now: unless it behaves as the Minister wishes, it is clear that the funding will disappear from under it.

I ask, therefore, universities and other higher education institutions in Wales—perhaps those in the north-east—also to consider what message will be sent internationally if we legislate in Wales to dissolve a successful institution for the first time, and do so against the will of that institution. Dissolving an institution if that institution wishes to be dissolved or has chosen to do that is a different matter. Therefore, we would support what is happening in relation to Newport university, as it is Newport university's wish to be merged with the University of

prifysgol Casnewydd yw cael ei huno â Glamorgan. Phrifysgol Morgannwg.

Mae'n anodd gweld cydweithio parod rhwng y brifysgol newydd, sef y brifysgol a gaiff ei sefydlu drwy uno prifysgol Casnewydd a Phrifysgol Morgannwg, a Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Hoffwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog pa gamau y bydd yn eu cymryd yn awr i gefnogi cydweithio gwirfoddol ac i leihau dyblygu yn y de-ddwyrain. Gan mai penderfyniad Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yw mynd ar ei phen ei hun, a gan fod y brifysgol wedi cynnig cydweithio â'r corff newydd, ym mha ffordd y mae'r datblygiadau hyn yn ffitio i mewn gyda'r gweithgor y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i gyhoeddi heddiw?

Hoffwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog hefyd a fydd yr astudiaeth a wnaed gan ei swyddogion ac a soniodd amdani yn ei adroddiad yn astudiaeth ddichonoldeb gyflawn ar ddyfodol y brifysgol ac ar ddyfodol prifysgol fetropolitan fawr yn y de-ddwyrain. Mae Plaid Cymru'n chwilio am achos busnes dros y cam hwn, nid barn, hyd yn oed os yw'r farn honno'n cael ei rhoi gan bobl uchel eu parch fel Syr Steve Smith—ac mae gennyf lawer o barch tuag at Syr Steve Smith. Rwyf yn disgwyl cael tystiolaeth cyn y byddwn yn deddfu i ddiddymu prifysgol annibynnol. Yn olaf, hoffwn ofyn pa astudiaeth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i gwneud ar effaith ei benderfyniad a'i gyhoeddiad heddiw ynglŷn â chyllido tebygol ar ôl 2015-16, a gallu Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd i recriwtio myfyrwyr.

Leighton Andrews: In my statement, I referred to the conclusions of the Audit Committee of the Assembly in 2009. That was an all-party committee, which included representatives of Plaid Cymru. The Audit Committee said that

'the Assembly Government and HEFCW should use the core grant to institutions, as appropriate, to drive forward their goals.'

I am implementing the recommendation of the Audit Committee and have been doing so since becoming the Minister for education. I have to say to the Member that there are a

It is difficult to see ready collaboration between the new university, that is, the university that will be established by merging Newport university and the University of Glamorgan, and Cardiff Metropolitan University. I would like to ask the Minister what steps he will take now to support voluntary collaboration and to reduce duplication in the south-east. Given that it is Cardiff Metropolitan University's decision to go it alone, and given that the university has offered to collaborate with the new body, in what way do those developments fit in with the working group that the Minister has announced today?

I would also like to ask the Minister whether the study undertaken by his officials that is mentioned in his report is a full feasibility study into the future of the university and the future of a major metropolitan university in the south-east. Plaid Cymru is seeking a business case for this step, not an opinion, even if the opinion is given by those as highly respected as Sir Steve Smith—and I have a great deal of respect for Sir Steve Smith. I expect to have evidence before we legislate to dissolve an independent university. Finally, I would like to ask what study the Minister has made of the impact of his decision and his announcement today with regard to the likely funding post 2015-16, and the ability of the Cardiff Metropolitan University to recruit students.

Leighton Andrews: Yn fy natganiad, cyfeiriais at gasgliadau Pwyllgor Archwilio'r Cynulliad yn 2009. Roedd hwnnw'n bwyllgor hollbleidiol a oedd yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Blaid Cymru. Dywedodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio:

dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a CCAUC ddefnyddio'r grant craidd ar gyfer sefydliadau, fel y bo'n briodol, er mwyn gyrru eu hamcanion yn eu blaen.

Rwyf yn gweithredu argymhelliad y Pwyllgor Archwilio ac yn gwneud hynny ers dod yn Weinidog Addysg. Rhaid imi ddweud wrth y Aelod y bydd yn rhaid iddo egluro ei

number of issues on which he really is going to have to explain himself. I have heard his leader, on a number of occasions, refer to the disconnect between vice-chancellors and their staff. I agree with many of the things that she has said in this regard. The Member is going to have to explain why he takes a particular view, as against the view of the University and College Union at Cardiff Metropolitan University.

The second issue on which he is going to have to explain himself relates to why he is going back on so many decisions, in his policy, of the One Wales Government. I remind him that the Members for Arfon, Ynys Môn, Ceredigion and South Wales East signed up to a Cabinet paper on 21 June 2010 that committed the One Wales Government to a corporate strategy for higher education that referred to substantially fewer institutions. The Cabinet minutes are publicly available and can be read.

The third thing that I have to say to him is that he is a Member of a party that believes in stronger powers for this institution. Yet, when it comes to using the powers that we already have, he appears to be too timid to be prepared to use them. I had hoped—and I still hope—not to have to use the power of dissolution. However, I am certainly not going to rule out using it at this stage. In respect of the specific information that the Member requested, we will publish the conclusions of the information drawn together by my officials. We are committed to creating, in south-east Wales, a strong metropolitan higher education institution alongside a research-intensive university. We are very clear about the priorities for higher education in Wales in an increasingly market-oriented environment.

4.30 p.m.

Our policy—the policy of successive Welsh Governments—has been clear for some time. We have sought to incentivise collaboration between institutions in the past. The Audit Committee looked at the successes and otherwise of that policy in 2009. We will

hun ar nifer o faterion. Ar sawl achlysur, rwyf wedi clywed ei arweinydd yn cyfeirio at y diffyg cyswllt rhwng is-gangellorion a'u staff. Rwyf yn cytuno â llawer o'r pethau y mae hi wedi'u dweud yng nghyswllt hyn. Mae'r Aelod yn mynd i orfod esbonio'r farn benodol hon sydd ganddo, yn erbyn barn yr Undeb Prifysgol a Choleg ym Mhrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd.

Yr ail fater y bydd yn rhaid iddo egluro ei hun yn ei gylch yw pam mae'n mynd yn ôl ar gymaint o benderfyniadau Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn ei bolisi. Hoffwn ei atgoffa fod Aelodau Arfon, Ynys Môn, Ceredigion a Dwyrain De Cymru wedi cytuno ar bapur gan y Cabinet ar 21 Mehefin 2010 a oedd yn ymrwymo Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i strategaeth gorfforaethol ar gyfer addysg uwch a oedd yn cyfeirio at gryn dipyn yn llai o sefydliadau. Mae cofnodion y Cabinet ar gael i'r cyhoedd, a gellir eu darllen.

Y trydydd peth sydd gennyf i'w ddweud wrtho yw ei fod yn Aelod o blaid sy'n credu mewn pwerau cryfach ar gyfer y sefydliad hwn. Eto, pan ddaw'n fater o ddefnyddio'r pwerau sydd gennym yn barod, ymddengys ei fod yn rhy ddiniwed i fod yn barod i'w defnyddio. Roeddwn wedi gobeithio—ac rwyf yn dal i obeithio—na fydd yn rhaid imi ddefnyddio'r pŵer diddymu. Fodd bynnag, yn sicr, nid wyf yn mynd i ddiystyru ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd. O ran y wybodaeth benodol y gofynnodd yr Aelod amdani, byddwn yn cyhoeddi casgliadau'r wybodaeth y bydd fy swyddogion wedi'u rhoi at ei gilydd. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i greu sefydliad addysg uwch metropolitan cryf yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, ochr yn ochr â phrifysgol ymchwil-ddwys. Rydym yn glir iawn ynghylch y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer addysg uwch yng Nghymru mewn amgylchedd sy'n troi fwyfwy o amgylch y farchnad.

Mae ein polisi—polisi un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall—yn glir ers tro. Rydym wedi ceisio annog sefydliadau i gydweithio yn y gorffennol. Edrychodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio ar lwyddiannau ac ar fethiannau'r polisi hwnnw yn 2009. Byddwn yn parhau i

continue to press for greater collaboration, and I am pleased to see the research collaboration that has taken place between a number of higher education institutions in Wales. Indeed, we want to build on that. However, at the present time, I take the view that this is the right way forward for this Government.

Aled Roberts: Minister, we acknowledge the cross-party demands made of successive Welsh Governments where higher education reform is concerned. However, it was made perfectly clear by the opposition parties at the time the HEFCW report was published that, while we support voluntary mergers, we would need to see a business case for what, in effect, would be a forced merger. Very little of what we have seen so far encourages me to reach out from the depths of my timidity to support the course of action on which you appear to be setting out.

While acknowledging, as Simon Thomas did, Professor Smith's standing in the higher education sector throughout the UK, our concerns are that it appears on first reading that much of his report focuses on representations made to him by the University of Glamorgan in particular by electronic mail on 20 February. At that stage, the university outlined its view that the only way to achieve a merger of the University of Wales, Newport, Cardiff Metropolitan University and the University of Glamorgan in the foreseeable future was for the University of Glamorgan and Newport to engage in a voluntary merger, using the University of Glamorgan as the legal vehicle, and for the Welsh Government to go about dissolving Cardiff Met, expecting that the University of Glamorgan, as a legal entity, would protect the interests of staff and students in assimilating the asset base into the new south-east Wales post-1992 university. The document goes on to mention considering trading names and brands within the new University of Glamorgan entity.

To outline my concerns about the report itself, as Simon Thomas has alluded to, Professor Smith quite rightly refers to the use of the Welsh Government's core grant to drive the programme forward, but he also

bwyso am fwy o gydweithio, ac rwyf yn falch o weld y cydweithio o safbwynt ymchwil sydd wedi digwydd rhwng nifer o sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru. Yn wir, rydym yn awyddus i adeiladu ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, rwyf o'r farn mai dyma'r ffordd briodol ymlaen i'r Llywodraeth hon.

Aled Roberts: Weinidog, rydym yn cydnabod y gofynion trawsbleidiol ar un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall, o safbwynt diwygio addysg uwch. Fodd bynnag, mynegodd y gwrthbleidiau'n glir pan gyhoeddwyd adroddiad CCAUC, er ein bod yn cefnogi uno gwirfoddol, byddai angen inni weld achos busnes ar gyfer yr hyn a fyddai, i bob pwrpas, yn enghraifft o orfodi i uno. Ychydig iawn o'r hyn a welwyd hyd yn hyn sy'n fy annog i fod yn fwy hyderus ynghylch cefnogi'r camau gweithredu rydych i bob golwg yn eu gosod allan.

Er ein bod, yn yr un modd â Simon Thomas, yn cydnabod statws yr Athro Smith yn y sector addysg uwch ledled y DU, mae ein pryderon yn ymwneud â'r ffaith bod cryn dipyn o'r adroddiad hwn, ar yr olwg gyntaf, yn canolbwyntio ar y sylwadau a gyflwynwyd iddo gan Brifysgol Morgannwg yn benodol drwy bost electronig ar 20 Chwefror. Bryd hynny, amlinellodd y brifysgol ei barn mai'r unig ffordd i uno Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd a Phrifysgol Morgannwg yn y dyfodol agos oedd i Brifysgol Morgannwg a Chasnewydd uno'n wirfoddol—gan ddefnyddio Prifysgol Morgannwg fel y cyfrwng cyfreithiol—ac i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiddymu Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, gan ddisgwyl y byddai Prifysgol Morgannwg, fel endid cyfreithiol, yn diogelu buddiannau staff a myfyrwyr wrth gydweddu'r sylfaen asedau yn rhan o'r brifysgol ôl-1992 newydd yn neddwyrain Cymru. Mae'r ddogfen yn mynd ymlaen i sôn am ystyried enwau masnachu a brandiau o fewn yr endid Prifysgol Morgannwg newydd.

I amlinellu fy mhryderon ynghylch yr adroddiad ei hun, fel y crybwyllodd Simon Thomas, mae'r Athro Smith, yn gwbl briodol, yn cyfeirio at ddefnyddio grant craidd Llywodraeth Cymru i yrru'r rhaglen yn ei

goes on, in paragraph 10, to talk about the use of additional Government funding to support mergers. We would like to hear whether any exploratory work has been done at this stage on assessing the cost of capital works to any new facility, given that there has already been mention of work to the Howard Gardens campus as far as Cardiff Met is concerned.

The issue of redundancy is also alluded to in Professor Smith's report, and concerns have been mentioned with regard to pensions crystallisation in the event of dissolution. We would also want to hear whether it is the intention of the Government that those monies be diverted from existing higher education institutions or whether it is envisaged that additional monies will be made available.

I have to say that I share Angela Burns's concerns regarding the consultation period, given that students in particular will be away from much of it if we set out on that consultation period immediately. Having heard what you have now said, Minister, are you able to indicate when you intend to publish the consultation, given that you alluded to the fact that many of the issues that Angela Burns raised would be addressed at the time of publication?

Briefly, given your previous assurances and the assurance of the First Minister to Plenary on 12 June with regard to campus closures and the involvement of the shadow board, can you as Minister now give another assurance about campus closures?

Finally, given the opposition parties' reluctance to support what you have set out today, do you have any indication of when more information will be available by way of an initial business case in support of the journey that you have set out on today?

Leighton Andrews: Today, I have set out what I see as the course that is likely to unfold, depending on the result of consultations on dissolution orders for the University of Wales, Newport and Cardiff

blaen, ond mae hefyd yn mynd yn ei flaen, ym mharagraff 10, i sôn am ddefnyddio cyllid ychwanegol gan y Llywodraeth i gefnogi uno. Byddem yn hoffi clywed a oes unrhyw waith archwilio wedi cael ei wneud ar y cam hwn i asesu cost gwaith cyfalaf i unrhyw gyfleuster newydd, o gofio y soniwyd eisoes am waith ar gampws Gerddi Howard ym Mhrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd.

Cyfeirir at ddileu swyddi yn adroddiad yr Athro Smith hefyd, a soniwyd am bryderon ynghylch crisialeiddio pensiynau pe byddai'r broses ddiddymu yn mynd rhagddi. Byddem hefyd yn awyddus i glywed a yw'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu dargyfeirio'r arian hwnnw o sefydliadau addysg uwch presennol ynteu a ragwelir y bydd arian ychwanegol yn cael ei ddarparu.

Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod innau, fel Angela Burns, yn pryderu ynghylch y cyfnod ymgynghori, o gofio na fydd myfyrwyr yn enwedig o gwmpas am gryn dipyn o'r cyfnod, os ydym yn dechrau ar y cyfnod ymgynghori hwnnw ar unwaith. Ar ôl clywed yr hyn rydych wedi'i ddweud yn awr, Weinidog, a allwch ddweud pryd rydych yn bwriadu cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad, gan gofio eich bod wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith y byddai nifer o'r materion a godwyd gan Angela Burns yn cael sylw pan fydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi?

Yn gryno, o ystyried eich sicrwydd blaenorol a sicrwydd Prif Weinidog Cymru i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar 12 Mehefin mewn perthynas â chau campysau a chysylltiad y bwrdd cysgodol, a allwch chi fel Gweinidog roi sicrwydd arall yn awr am gau campysau?

Yn olaf, o ystyried amharodrwydd y gwrthbleidiau i gefnogi'r hyn rydych wedi'i ddweud heddiw, a oes gennych unrhyw syniad pryd y bydd mwy o wybodaeth ar gael ar ffurf achos busnes cychwynnol i gefnogi'r siwrnai rydych wedi cychwyn arni heddiw?

Leighton Andrews: Heddiw, rwyf wedi sôn am yr hyn sy'n debygol o ddigwydd, gan ddibynnu ar ganlyniad ymgynghoriadau ar orchmynion diddymu ar gyfer Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a Phrifysgol Fetropolitan

Metropolitan University. In the course of those consultations, further information will be provided, which can be considered by us, as a Government, by the appropriate committees and by Assembly Members.

The Member asked about additional funding to support mergers. Funding has been available in respect of reconfiguration over the last decade from successive Welsh Governments. If funding is required to bring about a successful merger, we would not see that as a handicap, and we would look to make such provisions. Any issues or questions relating to costs, pensions and crystallisation can be teased out during the discussion on the consultation on the dissolution orders.

On students, I understand what the Member is saying in respect of the consultation period. Students are represented by full-time officers who will be in post, but we will make sure that there are opportunities for students to contribute to any consultation.

Our policy on campus closures has been clear and was stated in our manifesto for the last election. We do not expect to see campus closures as a result of the merger process.

Sometimes in politics, it is important to give a clear understanding of the route that you expect events to follow, depending of course on the outcome of consultations. Today, we are trying to give clear signals regarding our understanding of the route that is likely to unfold, depending on the result of the consultations on the dissolution orders. That comes within the context of a policy framework that has been pursued by successive Welsh Governments with all-party endorsement by a number of committees and in the Chamber over the last decade.

Julie Morgan: Last week, I joined in the graduation celebrations at the Wales Millennium Centre with students from Cardiff Met. It was the management school's ceremony that I attended, so there were lots of overseas students and a very joyous occasion it was. Cardiff Met is ranked as

Caerdydd. Yn ystod yr ymgynghoriadau hynny, bydd rhagor o wybodaeth yn cael ei darparu, y gallwn ni, fel Llywodraeth, y pwyllogorau priodol ac Aelodau Cynulliad ei hystyried.

Holodd yr Aelod am gyllid ychwanegol i gefnogi uno. Mae arian wedi bod ar gael ar gyfer ad-drefnu dros y degawd diwethaf gan un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall. Os oes angen cyllid i uno'n llwyddiannus, ni fyddem yn edrych ar hynny fel rhywbeth a fyddai'n ein hatal, a byddem yn gwneud darpariaethau o'r fath. Gellir dod ag unrhyw faterion neu gwestiynau am gostau, pensiynau a chrisialeiddio i'r amlwg yn ystod y drafodaeth ar yr ymgynghoriad ar y gorchmynion diddymu.

O ran myfyrwyr, rwyf yn deall yr hyn y mae'r Aelod yn ei ddweud am y cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae myfyrwyr yn cael eu cynrychioli gan swyddogion amser llawn a fydd yn eu swyddi, ond byddwn yn sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i fyfyrwyr gyfrannu at unrhyw ymgynghoriad.

Mae ein polisi ar gau campysau wedi bod yn glir, a nodwyd hyn yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiad diwethaf. Nid ydym yn disgwyl i gampysau gael eu cau o ganlyniad i'r broses uno.

Weithiau mewn gwleidyddiaeth, mae'n bwysig rhoi dealltwriaeth glir o'r llwybr rydych yn disgwyl y bydd digwyddiadau'n ei ddilyn, yn dibynnu wrth gwrs ar ganlyniad ymgynghoriadau. Heddiw, rydym yn ceisio rhoi arwyddion clir ynghylch ein dealltwriaeth o'r llwybr tebygol, yn dibynnu ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriadau ar y gorchmynion diddymu. Daw hynny o fewn cyd-destun fframwaith polisi sydd wedi cael ei ddilyn gan un Llywodraeth Cymru ar ôl y llall, gyda chymeradwyaeth hollbleidiol gan nifer o bwyllogorau ac yn y Siambr yn ystod y degawd diwethaf.

Julie Morgan: Yr wythnos diwethaf, ymunais â myfyrwyr o Brifysgol Fetroplitan Caerdydd yn y dathliadau graddio yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru. I seremoni'r ysgol reolaeth yr es i, felly roedd llawer o fyfyrwyr o dramor yno. Roedd yn achlysur llawen iawn. Mae Prifysgol Fetroplitan

providing the best experience for overseas students in the UK. Does the Minister agree that it is possible to carry this unique selling point, along with the other unique features of Cardiff Met such as excellence in sport, forward into a possible future merged university? I accept the Minister's points, but I hope that he does not have to use the power of dissolution and that we will be able to move forward in collaboration.

Leighton Andrews: I also very much hope that we will not have to enforce a dissolution. Technically, at some stage, there will have to be a dissolution if institutions are to merge. The Member makes important points about carrying forward the strengths of individual institutions into the new, merged metropolitan university in south-east Wales. We want to build on the strengths of the individual institutions, which include the strength of their appeal to students from overseas—and all the different institutions involved in this process appeal to students from overseas. It also requires us to look at the strengths that different institutions have. I set some of this out myself in a speech in the Chamber last year. There are recognised strengths in sports in Cardiff Metropolitan University, particularly under its former brand name of UWIC, and there are strengths in those areas in Glamorgan as well. There is much synergy between those institutions as we look at the approaches going forward, just as there has been synergy in fine arts and the arts between Cardiff Metropolitan University and the University of Wales, Newport. Indeed, they submitted jointly to the research assessment exercise in recent years in those fields. Therefore, we are conscious of the synergies, and we want to build on those strengths.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Given the importance of this statement, I will extend the time allowed for it, but I still have a lot of Members who wish to ask questions, and so I want focused questions only now. I warn Members that, if they go on, I will cut them off.

Caerdydd yn cael ei chyfrif fel y brifysgol sy'n darparu'r profiad gorau i fyfyrwyr o dramor yn y DU. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn bosibl i'r pwynt gwerthu unigryw hwn, ynghyd â nodweddion unigryw eraill Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, fel rhagoriaeth mewn chwaraeon, gael ei drosglwyddo i brifysgol newydd bosibl yn dilyn proses o uno? Rwyf yn derbyn pwyntiau'r Gweinidog, ond gobeithio na fydd yn rhaid iddo ddefnyddio'r pŵer diddymu ac y byddwn yn gallu symud ymlaen drwy gydweithio.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf finnau hefyd yn mawr obeithio na fydd yn rhaid inni orfodi diddymiad. Yn dechnegol, ar ryw adeg, bydd yn rhaid diddymu os yw sefydliadau'n uno. Mae'r Aelod yn gwneud pwyntiau pwysig am sicrhau bod cryfderau'r sefydliadau unigol yn cael eu trosglwyddo i'r brifysgol fetropolitan newydd wedi'r uno yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru. Rydym am adeiladu ar gryfderau'r sefydliadau unigol, sy'n cynnwys cryfder eu hapêl i fyfyrwyr o dramor—ac mae pob un o'r gwahanol sefydliadau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses hon yn apelio at fyfyrwyr o dramor. Mae gofyn inni hefyd edrych ar gryfderau'r gwahanol sefydliadau. Nodais rywfaint o hyn fy hun mewn araith yn y Siambr y llynedd. Mae chwaraeon yn gryfder sy'n cael ei gydnabod ym Mhrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, yn enwedig o dan enw brand blaenorol y brifysgol, sef UWIC, ac mae cryfderau yn y meysydd hynny ym Morgannwg yn ogystal. Mae llawer o synergedd rhwng y sefydliadau hynny wrth inni edrych ar y dulliau gweithredu wrth symud ymlaen, yn union fel y bu synergedd yn y celfyddydau cain a'r celfyddydau rhwng Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd. Yn wir, yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, maent wedi bod yn rhan, ar y cyd, o'r ymarfer asesu ymchwil yn y meysydd hynny. Felly, rydym yn ymwybodol o'r synergeddau, ac rydym yn awyddus i adeiladu ar y cryfderau hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O ystyried pwysigrwydd y datganiad hwn, byddaf yn ymestyn yr amser a ganiateir ar ei gyfer, ond mae gennyf lawer o Aelodau sy'n dymuno gofyn cwestiynau o hyd, felly dim ond cwestiynau â ffocws y mae arnaf eu heisiau yn awr. Rwyf yn rhybuddio Aelodau, os

byddant yn mynd ymlaen ac ymlaen, y byddaf yn gwneud iddynt ddirwyn i ben.

William Graham: Minister, you will know that many students decide on their choice of university when they begin their A-levels or baccalaureate. It will clearly be important for the timescales that you eventually publish to be adhered to. Members here will be keen that there should be a reasonable chance of a large number of students being able to apply to the new university. In Newport and east Gwent, we have long cherished the idea of a university. You will know that it is vital that that be maintained in the future. I ask you to be certain that your plans, when you have finalised them, are well publicised so that all will know that this is a good university to enter.

Leighton Andrews: I hope that I can reassure the Member on those points. He validly makes the point about the importance of the university institution within Newport and indeed more widely within Gwent. Clearly, we are keen that the new institution should maintain that wide appeal, and I hope that it will provide substantial support for the development of higher education opportunities in Newport and Gwent as a whole. If he looks carefully at my statement, he will see that what I said in respect of the future was that, if the outcome of the statutory consultation resulted in the dissolution of the institutions affected, I would expect HEFCW's public funding of provision in south-east Wales from 2015-16 onwards to support two higher education institutions, so I think that we have been very clear about the timescales that we see applying.

Jenny Rathbone: I just want to reiterate the point made by Julie Morgan in that it is very important that, in any merger, we do not lose the strengths of all three institutions, but particularly Cardiff Metropolitan, which comes out so well in all the various league tables as the best of all the post-1992 universities. I hope that, having received Sir Steve Smith's very clear report, we can move forward on a voluntary merger rather than a

William Graham: Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod llawer o fyfyrwyr yn penderfynu ar eu dewis o brifysgol pan fyddant yn dechrau dilyn Safon Uwch neu fagloriaeth. Yn amlwg, bydd yn bwysig cadw at yr amserlenni y byddwch yn eu cyhoeddi maes o law. Bydd Aelodau yma yn awyddus i weld siawns resymol y bydd nifer mawr o fyfyrwyr yn gallu ymgeisio i fynd i'r brifysgol newydd. Yng Nghasnewydd a dwyrain Gwent, rydym wedi coleddu'r syniad o brifysgol ers tro byd. Byddwch yn gwybod ei bod yn hanfodol bod hynny'n cael ei gynnal yn y dyfodol. Gofynnaf ichi fod yn sicr bod eich cynlluniau, pan fyddwch wedi'u cwblhau, yn cael eu hysbysebu'n dda fel bod pawb yn gwybod bod hon yn brifysgol dda i fynd iddi.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf yn gobeithio y gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod ynghylch y pwyntiau hynny. Yn ddilys iawn, mae'n gwneud y pwynt am bwysigrwydd y brifysgol fel sefydliad yng Nghasnewydd, ac yn wir yn ehangach yng Ngwent. Yn amlwg, rydym yn awyddus i'r sefydliad newydd gynnal yr apêl eang honno, a gobeithio y bydd yn darparu cymorth sylweddol ar gyfer datblygu cyfleoedd addysg uwch yng Nghasnewydd ac yng Ngwent yn gyffredinol. Os gwnaiff edrych yn ofalus ar fy natganiad, bydd yn gweld mai'r hyn a ddywedais o ran y dyfodol oedd, pe bai canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad statudol yn arwain at ddiddymu'r sefydliadau sydd o dan sylw, byddwn yn disgwyl y byddai'r arian cyhoeddus y mae CCAUC yn ei ddarparu yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru o 2015-16 ymlaen yn cefnogi'r ddau sefydliad addysg uwch, felly rwyf yn meddwl ein bod wedi bod yn glir iawn am yr amserlenni sydd gennym.

Jenny Rathbone: Hoffwn ailadrodd y pwynt a wnaed gan Julie Morgan, sef ei bod yn bwysig iawn, mewn unrhyw broses uno, nad yw cryfderau'r tri sefydliad yn cael eu colli. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir am Brifysgol Fetroplitan Caerdydd, sy'n gwneud mor dda yn yr amrywiol dablau cynghrair o blith y prifysgolion ôl-1992. Rwyf yn gobeithio, ar ôl derbyn adroddiad clir iawn Syr Steve Smith, y gallwn symud ymlaen at uno

punishing and damaging takeover. I want to urge the Government to ensure that this is not seen as a takeover, but as a genuine move towards a merger of the three institutions and their various strengths. I welcome your proposal to set up a strategic board under the chairmanship of Geraint Talfan Davies, who will I am sure be seen as an independent broker, and who has in the past been closely associated with Cardiff Met. I hope that that will encourage Cardiff Met to see this as an opportunity rather than a threat, and that we can move forward and create this single institution.

Leighton Andrews: My colleague, the Member for Cardiff Central, is right to say that Geraint Talfan Davies has had a significant association with Cardiff Metropolitan University, particularly in the past as the former UWIC, and he will be seen widely in Wales as someone who is capable of providing the independent chairing of that strategic board. In a situation where we find two institutions already proceeding with a voluntary merger, it is inevitable that we are likely to see this in two stages. However, the strategic board that we are proposing, should the outcomes of the statutory consultations result in moves towards that merger, would have representatives from each of the institutions affected. In the case of the University of Glamorgan, that would include representatives of the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, which is part of the Glamorgan group, as my colleague will know, given that it is based in her constituency.

4.45 p.m.

What we are trying to do is to signal the likely process that we expect to unfold, depending on the outcome of those consultations. I very much hope that we can move forward on a voluntary basis.

Nick Ramsay: I do not think that we have heard the word 'dissolution' used so vehemently since Henry VIII saw off the monasteries. [*Laughter.*] However, I, too, agree that we need to see voluntary mergers.

gwirfoddol yn hytrach na meddiannu niweidiol a llafurus. Rwyf am annog y Llywodraeth i sicrhau nad yw hyn yn cael ei weld fel meddiannu, ond yn hytrach fel symudiad dilys tuag at uno'r tri sefydliad a'u hamrywiol gryfderau. Rwyf yn croesawu eich cynnig i sefydlu bwrdd strategol o dan gadeiryddiaeth Geraint Talfan Davies. Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd yn cael ei weld fel brocer annibynnol sydd, yn y gorffennol, wedi cael cysylltiad agos â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd hynny'n annog Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd i weld hyn fel cyfle yn hytrach na bygythiad, ac y gallwn symud ymlaen i greu'r sefydliad hwn.

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Ganol Caerdydd, yn llygad ei le wrth ddweud bod Geraint Talfan Davies wedi cael cysylltiad sylweddol â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd, yn enwedig yn y gorffennol gydag UWIC fel yr oedd yn flaenorol, a bydd yn cael ei weld yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru fel rhywun sy'n gallu bod yn gadeirydd annibynnol ar y bwrdd strategol hwn. Mewn sefyllfa lle mae gennym eisoes ddau sefydliad yn bwrw ymlaen ag uno gwirfoddol, mae'n anochel ein bod yn debygol o weld hyn mewn dau gam. Fodd bynnag, os bydd canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriadau statudol yn arwain at symud tuag at yr uno hwnnw, byddai gan y bwrdd strategol a gynigwn gynrychiolwyr o bob sefydliad yr effeithir arno. Yn achos Prifysgol Morgannwg, byddai hynny'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Goleg Brenhinol Cerdd a Drama Cymru, sy'n rhan o grŵp Morgannwg, fel y bydd fy nghyd-Aelod yn ei wybod, gan gofio ei fod yn ei hetholaeth.

Yr hyn rydym yn ceisio ei wneud yw dangos y broses debygol rydym yn disgwyl ei gweld yn digwydd, yn dibynnu ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriadau hynny. Rwyf yn mawr obeithio y gallwn symud ymlaen ar sail wirfoddol.

Nick Ramsay: Nid wyf yn credu ein bod wedi clywed y gair 'diddymu' yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn ffordd mor danbaid ers i Harri VIII gael gwared ar y mynachlogydd. [*Chwerthin.*] Fodd bynnag, rwyf finnau hefyd yn cytuno bod angen inni weld uno

My question to the Minister follows my question to him last week and Jenny Rathbone's question today. In the University of Wales, Newport and the University of Glamorgan, you have two bodies that have their own distinct approaches to education—with Glamorgan's vocational history and Newport's history as the college of art. Will you give an assurance that the new strategic board will do all that it can to preserve the identity of those two institutions, because they have been very much valued by the students who have been there over the years? I am pleased that a voluntary merger has been agreed, but it would be a great shame if their particular faculties and specialities were lost for future generations.

Leighton Andrews: I hope that I can reassure the Member for Monmouth on that. The approach taken by the leadership at Glamorgan and Newport in respect of their particular merger is very much about reflecting the strengths of those institutions and reflects some of the thinking that has been undertaken, for example in Newport in relation to the entrepreneurial base at the new institution going forward. He is right to draw attention to the history in Newport in respect of fine art in particular. It is also fair to say that the University of Glamorgan is one of the stronger research universities in Wales and it is part of the St David's Day group of research-based institutions.

As I have said all along, what we were trying to do is to play to the strengths of the particular institutions and create a modern metropolitan institution that can compete for Wales against some of the stronger metropolitan universities in the whole of the UK.

Keith Davies: Rhaid imi ddatgan diddordeb fel cyn-ddarlithydd yn UWIC. Yr hyn a'm synnodd o ran yr hyn a ddywedodd Angela Burns yn gynharach y prynhawn yma oedd ei bod hithau'n synnu bod yr undebau o blaid. Mae'r undebau o blaid am un rheswm pendant: maent am i'r coleg fod yn goleg

gwirfoddol.

Mae fy nghwestiwn i i'r Gweinidog yn dilyn y cwestiwn a ofynnais iddo yr wythnos diwethaf a chwestiwn Jenny Rathbone heddiw. Ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a Phrifysgol Morgannwg, mae gennych ddau gorff sy'n ymdrin ag addysg yn eu ffordd unigryw eu hunain—gyda hanes galwedigaethol Morgannwg a hanes Casnewydd fel y coleg celf. A wnewch roi sicrwydd y bydd y bwrdd strategol newydd yn gwneud popeth yn ei allu i warchod hunaniaeth y ddau sefydliad hynny, gan eu bod wedi cael eu gwerthfawrogi'n fawr iawn gan y myfyrwyr sydd wedi bod yno dros y blynyddoedd? Rwyf yn falch y cytunwyd i uno gwirfoddol, ond byddai'n drueni mawr pe bai eu cyfadrannau penodol a'r hyn y maent yn arbenigo ynddo yn cael eu colli i genedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Leighton Andrews: Rwyf yn gobeithio y gallaf roi sicrwydd i'r Aelod dros Fynwy ar y pwyntiau hynny. Gan ystyried uno Morgannwg a Chasnewydd yn benodol, mae dull gweithredu eu harweinwyr yn rhoi llawer o bwyslais ar adlewyrchu cryfderau'r sefydliadau hynny, ac mae'n adlewyrchu rhywfaint o'u ffordd o feddwl. Er enghraifft mewn perthynas â'r sylfaen entrepreneuriaidd yn y sefydliad newydd sy'n mynd rhagddo yng Nghasnewydd. Mae yn llygad ei le i dynnu sylw at hanes Casnewydd o ran celfyddyd gain yn arbennig. Mae hefyd yn deg dweud bod Prifysgol Morgannwg yn un o brifysgolion ymchwil cryfaf Cymru, ac mae'n rhan o grŵp sefydliadau ymchwil Dydd Gŵyl Dewi.

Fel rwyf wedi'i ddweud ar hyd yr adeg, yr hyn rydym yn ceisio'i wneud yw canolbwyntio ar gryfderau'r sefydliadau penodol a chreu sefydliad metropolitan modern sy'n gallu cystadlu dros Gymru yn erbyn rhai o'r prifysgolion metropolitan cryfaf yn y DU.

Keith Davies: I must declare an interest as a former lecturer at UWIC. What surprised me with what Angela Burns said earlier this afternoon was that she said that she was surprised that the unions were in favour. The unions are favour for one clear reason: they want the college to be a strong college. They

cryf. Maent yn gweld, felly, fod mwy o obaith i'r tri choleg barhau os ydynt yn ymuno â'i gilydd, a dyna y mae Syr Steve Smith yn sôn amdano. A yw'n mynd i fod yn gynaliadwy? Yr unig ffordd y gallwch fod yn gynaliadwy, o ystyried yr holl bwysau sydd arnynt, yw trwy gystadlu, a'r cryfach yr ydych chi, y gorau fyddwch chi.

Leighton Andrews: My colleague the Member for Llanelli is right to stress the potential of the new institution. That is precisely what we have done in our approach to this and it is what Professor Sir Steve Smith does in his report. I repeat that Professor Sir Steve Smith is a very respected commentator on higher education matters. He is the vice-chancellor of the University of Exeter and is the former chair of Universities UK. I do not think that anyone could credibly say that he is not someone with an independent mind, who understands precisely the challenges that exist within higher education management at the present time. I repeat that we want to build on the strengths of the individual institutions, and that is the basis on which we will proceed.

Mohammad Asghar: Most of the points that I wanted to make have been raised by my honourable friends here. Identity is crucial in this. I know a high commissioner in London and a cabinet Minister in the middle east, both of whom were educated in Cardiff and who are very proud of that fact, as am I for having being educated at Newport. By merging these institutions, you are destroying their identity.

Thousands of people have, in this country and abroad, carried the flag for this part of the world and you are destroying that with a higher education corporation, which I cannot understand. Cardiff metropolitan is number 78 in the world ranking league, and Newport and Glamorgan are 95 and 108, respectively. Minister, given the strong national and international reputation of Cardiff metropolitan compared with that of Newport and Glamorgan universities, on what basis do you want to put them together? I cannot understand the logic or the myth behind it. You are getting these advisers—

see, therefore, that there is more hope for the three colleges to continue if they merge, and that is what Sir Steve Smith talks about. Is it going to be sustainable? The only way that you can be sustainable, given all of the pressures that are upon them, is through competing, and the stronger you are, the better you will be.

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Lanelli, yn llygad ei le wrth bwysleisio potensial y sefydliad newydd. Dyna'n union beth rydym ni wedi ei wneud yn ein dull gweithredu yn hyn o beth, a dyna beth mae'r Athro Syr Steve Smith yn ei wneud yn ei adroddiad. Dywedaf eto fod yr Athro Syr Steve Smith yn sylwebydd uchel iawn ei barch ar faterion addysg uwch. Ef yw is-ganghellor Prifysgol Caerwysg, ac mae'n gyn-gadeirydd Universities UK. Nid wyf yn credu y gallai unrhyw un ddweud nad yw'n rhywun gyda meddwl annibynnol, sy'n deall yn iawn beth yw'r heriau sy'n bodoli wrth reoli addysg uwch y dyddiau hyn. Dywedaf eto ein bod yn awyddus i adeiladu ar gryfderau'r sefydliadau unigol, ac y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen ar y sail honno.

Mohammad Asghar: Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r pwyntiau roeddwn am eu gwneud wedi cael eu codi gan fy nghyfeillion anrhydeddus yma. Mae hunaniaeth yn hanfodol yn hyn o beth. Gwn am uchel gomisiynydd yn Llundain ac am Weinidog cabinet yn y dwyrain canol, y ddau ohonynt wedi cael eu haddysgu yng Nghaerdydd ac yn falch iawn o'r ffaith honno, fel rwyf finnau ar ôl cael fy addysgu yng Nghasnewydd. Drwy uno'r sefydliadau hyn, rydych yn dinistrio eu hunaniaeth.

Yn y wlad hon ac mewn gwledydd tramor, mae miloedd o bobl wedi chwifio'r faner dros y rhan hon o'r byd, ac rydych yn dinistrio hynny gyda chorfforaeth addysg uwch. Ni allaf ddeall hynny. Mae Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn rhif 78 yn nhabl cynghrair y byd, mae Casnewydd yn rhif 95 a Morgannwg yn rhif 108. Weinidog, o ystyried enw gwych Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn genedlaethol ac yn rhyngwladol o'i chymharu â phrifysgol Casnewydd a phrifysgol Morgannwg, ar ba sail rydych yn dod â hwy at ei gilydd? Ni allaf ddeall y rhesymeg na'r myth sydd wrth wraidd hyn.

Rydych yn cael ryw gynghorwyr—

Leighton Andrews: I am not sure that I understand the Member's point because higher education institutions change their identities over time. All of the post-1992 institutions had different identities before. For example, the University of Glamorgan was the polytechnic of Wales. A couple of years ago, Cardiff Metropolitan University was known as UWIC. So, it has also changed its identity in recent years. We are seeking to build on the strengths of the respective institutions to create a strong metropolitan university that is of a size to withstand the kinds of challenges that exist in the world post-Brown.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, thank you for your statement this afternoon. I believe that you are wrong on Cardiff Metropolitan University. It is your prerogative as Minister to set out the case as the Government sees it, but it is interesting to note that the three opposition parties seem to be in agreement in relation to Cardiff Metropolitan University. It will be interesting to see, when you bring your proposals, what favour they carry in this Chamber. I welcome the co-operation between Glamorgan, which is in my regional area, and Newport and the consensus that they have formed to merge and create a university. However, from the arguments that have been put to me, I believe passionately that Cardiff metropolitan has a role as a stand-alone university, seeking co-operation when it can, rather than forcing a merger. I urge caution when you consider this. I draw attention to your comments in relation to Sir Steve Smith, who you asked to undertake the report on behalf of the Welsh Government. You said that he had sufficient distance and the required degree of objectivity. Could you, for the record, confirm that he also had the required political objectivity to undertake the review?

Leighton Andrews: I am sorry, but I find this astounding. Is the leader of the opposition suggesting that Professor Sir

Leighton Andrews: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn deall pwynt yr Aelod gan fod sefydliadau addysg uwch yn newid eu hunaniaeth dros amser. Roedd gan bob un o'r sefydliadau ôl-1992 hunaniaeth wahanol cyn hynny. Er enghraifft, Prifysgol Morgannwg oedd coleg polytechnig Cymru. Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, roedd Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd yn cael ei hadnabod fel UWIC. Felly, mae'r sefydliad hwn hefyd wedi newid ei hunaniaeth yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Rydym yn ceisio adeiladu ar gryfderau'r sefydliadau priodol i greu prifysgol fetropolitan gref sy'n ddigon mawr i wrthsefyll y mathau o heriau sy'n bodoli yn y byd ar ôl Brown.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, diolch am eich datganiad y prynhawn yma. Rwyf yn credu eich bod yn anghywir ynglŷn â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Eich hawl chi fel Gweinidog yw gosod yr achos allan yn unol â barn y Llywodraeth, ond mae'n ddiddorol nodi bod y tair gwrthblaid i bob golwg yn gytŷn o ran Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd. Bydd yn ddiddorol gweld, pan fyddwch yn cyflwyno eich cynigion, faint fydd o'u plaid yn y Siambr hon. Rwyf yn croesawu'r cydweithrediad rhwng Morgannwg, sydd yn fy ardal ranbarthol, a Chasnewydd, yn ogystal â'r consensws y maent wedi'u ffurfio i uno a chreu prifysgol. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar y dadleuon y maent wedi'u cyflwyno imi, rwyf yn credu'n angerddol fod gan Brifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd swyddogaeth fel prifysgol sy'n sefyll ar ei phen ei hun, yn ceisio cydweithrediad pan mae'n gallu, yn hytrach na gorfodi uno. Fe'ch anogaf i gymryd gofal wrth ystyried hyn. Tynnaf sylw at eich sylwadau mewn perthynas â Syr Steve Smith, y gofynnoch iddo ymgymryd â'r adroddiad ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Gwnaethoch ddweud fod ganddo ddigon o bellter yn ogystal â'r elfen o wrthrychedd sy'n angenrheidiol. Er mwyn i bawb gael gwybod, a allech gadarnhau ei fod hefyd yn meddu ar y gwrthrychedd gwleidyddol angenrheidiol i ymgymryd â'r adolygiad hwn?

Leighton Andrews: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae hyn yn anhygoel. A yw arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn awgrymu nad yw'r Athro Syr

Steve Smith, the vice-chancellor of the University of Exeter, the former chair of Universities UK, is not a person of substance and is not a person with an independent mind? I ask the leader of the opposition to justify that. I find his comments absolutely extraordinary. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have put your point and the Minister is responsible for his reply.

Steve Smith, is-ganghellor Prifysgol Caerwysg a chyn gadeirydd Universities UK, yn berson o sylwedd ac yn berson â meddwl annibynnol? Gofynnaf i arweinydd yr wrthblaid gyfiawnhau hynny. Mae ei sylwadau'n hollol syfrdanol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rydych wedi cyflwyno eich pwynt ac mae'r Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am ei ateb.

Datganiad: Remploy Statement: Remploy

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): On 10 July, the UK Government announced it was proceeding with closures of five Remploy sites in Wales. This decision ignores the constructive proposals that have been made by Welsh Ministers, the unions and, in some cases, concerned individuals over the course of recent months. We have suggested alternatives and asked that—in keeping with the Sayce review—we be given an appropriate timescale to develop Remploy in Wales into an overall viable business concern. This would have required the UK Government devolving the current Remploy modernisation budget, or part of it, to the Welsh Government. We also asked for the timeline of the process to be extended, to allow Remploy workers sufficient time to prepare expressions of interest and business plans under Remploy's commercial process.

The UK Government has not been willing to agree to our proposals. It has ignored the impact that its decision will have on individuals and communities in Wales and on employment levels in already deprived areas. Its proposals take no notice of the implications for devolved services in Wales, including healthcare and social services. In our response to the Sayce review, we requested additional information and evidence to support its conclusions but have so far not received any. We asked for an assessment of the impact that the UK Government's decision to close factories would have, but so far, have not seen one.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Ar 10 Gorffennaf, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU eu bod yn symud ymlaen â chau pum safle Remploy yng Nghymru. Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn anwybyddu'r cynigion adeiladol a wnaethpwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru, yr undebau ac, mewn rhai achosion, unigolion pryderus dros y misoedd diwethaf. Rydym wedi awgrymu dewisiadau gwahanol ac wedi gofyn—yn unol ag adolygiad Sayce—am gael amserlen briodol i ddatblygu Remploy yng Nghymru i fod yn fusnes cyffredinol hyfyw. Byddai hyn wedi golygu bod angen i Lywodraeth y DU ddatganoli cyllideb moderneiddio Remploy, neu ran ohoni, i Lywodraeth Cymru. Gofynasom hefyd am ymestyn amserlen y broses, i roi digon o amser i weithwyr Remploy i baratoi datganiadau o ddiddordeb a chynlluniau busnes o dan broses fasnachol Remploy.

Nid oedd Llywodraeth y DU yn fodlon cytuno â'n cynigion. Anwybyddodd effaith ei phenderfyniad ar unigolion a chymunedau yng Nghymru ac ar lefelau cyflogaeth mewn ardaloedd sydd eisoes yn ddifreintiedig. Nid yw ei chynigion yn rhoi unrhyw sylw i'r goblygiadau i wasanaethau datganoledig yng Nghymru, sy'n cynnwys gofal iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Yn ein hymateb i adolygiad Sayce, gofynasom am fwy o wybodaeth a thystiolaeth i ategu eu casgliadau, ond nid ydym wedi cael dim eto. Gofynasom am asesiad o'r effaith a gâi penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i gau ffatrioedd, ond hyd yn hyn, nid ydym wedi gweld un.

Recently, I have asked that an appropriate share of the DWP's community support fund be devolved to the Welsh Government. This is a small pot of money aimed at communities scarred by Remploy closures, but we have had no indication from the UK Government that it would do this.

We disagree profoundly with the UK Government's approach. The Welsh Government has listened to those individuals whose livelihood will be swept away in the space of a few months by this UK Government. We have also listened to their representatives. Our response aims to take into account the views and needs of Remploy employees. As Minister, I have visited all the individual factory sites in Wales. I have also met with the trade unions representing Remploy workers.

We are committed to finding suitable alternative employment for as many of the redundant disabled Remploy workers as possible. We have been working with local authorities, social enterprises, supported businesses and private sector businesses to identify potential employment opportunities. We are now preparing to deal with the aftermath of five Remploy closures—unemployment forced upon some of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable people in today's labour market.

In the absence of constructive offers from the UK Government, we have worked on identifying suitable options for Remploy in Wales. I am pleased to announce that we are making available a support grant for public and private sector organisations and businesses that are able to offer suitable, sustainable employment to those disabled workers from Remploy who are victims of the UK Government's latest cuts. This support will provide a package of tapered, financial employment support for up to four years for each eligible Remploy worker. We are flexible in our approach to supporting the employment opportunities that disabled people feel they would like to take up, be it mainstream, supported, or sheltered.

Therefore, irrespective of the form of

Yn ddiweddar, gofynnais am ddatganoli cyfran briodol o gronfa cymorth cymunedol yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau i Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae hwn yn bot bach o arian wedi'i anelu at gymunedau sydd wedi dioddef oherwydd cau ffatrioedd Remploy, ond nid ydym wedi cael unrhyw awgrym gan Lywodraeth y DU y byddai'n gwneud hyn.

Rydym yn anghytuno'n gryf â dulliau Llywodraeth y DU. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwrando ar yr unigolion hynny sy'n mynd i golli eu bywoliaeth o fewn rhai misoedd oherwydd Llywodraeth y DU. Rydym hefyd wedi gwrando ar eu cynrychiolwyr. Bwriedir i'n hymateb ystyried safbwyntiau ac anghenion gweithwyr Remploy. Fel Gweinidog, rwyf wedi ymweld â safle pob ffatri unigol yng Nghymru. Rwyf hefyd wedi cyfarfod â'r undebau llafur sy'n cynrychioli gweithwyr Remploy.

Rydym yn ymroddedig i ddod o hyd i gyflogaeth arall addas i gymaint â phosibl o'r gweithwyr Remploy anabl a gollodd eu swyddi. Rydym wedi cydweithio ag awdurdodau lleol, mentrau cymdeithasol, busnesau a gynorthwyr a busnesau sector preifat i ganfod cyfleoedd cyflogaeth posibl. Rydym nawr yn paratoi i ymdrin â chanlyniadau cau pum ffatri Remploy—diweithdra wedi'i orfodi ar rai o'r bobl fwyaf difreintiedig ac agored i niwed ym marchnad lafur heddiw.

Yn absenoldeb cynigion adeiladol gan Lywodraeth y DU, rydym wedi gweithio ar ganfod opsiynau addas i Remploy yng Nghymru. Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi ein bod yn cyflwyno grant cymorth i sefydliadau a busnesau'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat sy'n gallu cynnig cyflogaeth addas, gynaliadwy i weithwyr Remploy anabl sy'n ddioddefwyr toriadau diweddaraf Llywodraeth y DU. Bydd y cymorth hwn yn darparu pecyn o gymorth cyflogaeth ariannol wedi'i dapro am hyd at bedair blynedd i bob gweithiwr Remploy cymwys. Byddwn yn hyblyg o ran cynorthwyo'r cyfleoedd cyflogaeth y teimla pobl anabl yr hoffent eu cymryd, boed hynny'n brif ffrwd, gyda chymorth neu'n warchodol.

Felly, beth bynnag yw'r math o gyflogaeth,

employment, this offer of an employer support grant is available to all potential employers of disabled Remploy workers made redundant in 2012, subject to specific grant terms and conditions. This will help to level the labour market for disabled Remploy workers who will lose their jobs this year through the UK Government's decision to close their factories and take away their livelihoods.

I am encouraging any employers interested in offering alternative employment in Wales via the employer support grant to register their interest with the Welsh Government as soon as possible. Disabled Remploy workers who are set to lose their jobs can receive advice and support by visiting the Welsh Government's Remploy support web site. We will work with the Remploy trade unions on this process. Detailed arrangements for the employer support grant, including arrangements for registering are available on the Remploy information pages of the Welsh Government's business support website.

Mark Isherwood: In March, Andrew Davies, Angela Burns and I met Maria Miller, the Minister for Disabled People in the UK Government and highlighted the concerns being expressed after the announcement of the consultation on the closures following the Sayce review. In fact, in March, after discussions with me and with others, the leader of the opposition, Andrew Davies, wrote to Maria Miller asking her to give consideration to devolving the budget for Remploy factories in Wales to the Welsh Government.

Disability Wales has said that the process of transition to mainstream employment must be handled sensitively, with the appropriate support put in place every step of the way, ensuring that the requirements of disabled people are the top priority. It urges both the UK Government and the Welsh Government to take all possible steps in supporting Remploy workers to explore the options for the future. I regret that the Minister's statement, while explaining in some detail what the Welsh Government proposes to do, made no reference to the actions recommended by Sayce and announced by

mae'r cynnig hwn o grant cymorth cyflogwr ar gael i holl gyflogwyr posibl gweithwyr Remploy anabl sy'n colli eu swyddi yn 2012, yn amodol ar delerau ac amodau penodol y grant. Bydd hyn yn helpu i unioni'r farchnad lafur i weithwyr Remploy anabl a fydd yn colli eu swyddi eleni oherwydd penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i gau eu ffatrioedd a chymryd eu bywoliaeth oddi arnynt.

Rwyf yn annog unrhyw gyflogwyr â diddordeb mewn cynnig cyflogaeth arall yng Nghymru drwy gyfrwng y grant cymorth i gyflogwyr i gofrestru eu diddordeb gyda Llywodraeth Cymru cyn gynted â phosibl. Gall gweithwyr Remploy anabl sydd ar fin colli eu swyddi gael cyngor a chymorth drwy fynd i wefan gymorth Remploy Llywodraeth Cymru. Byddwn yn cydweithio ag undebau llafur Remploy ar y broses hon. Mae trefniadau manwl ar gyfer y grant cymorth i gyflogwyr, gan gynnwys trefniadau cofrestru, ar gael ar dudalennau gwybodaeth Remploy gwefan cymorth i fusnes Llywodraeth Cymru.

Mark Isherwood: Ym mis Mawrth, cyfarfu Andrew Davies, Angela Burns a minnau â Maria Miller, Gweinidog Pobl Anabl Llywodraeth y DU, i roi sylw i'r pryderon sy'n cael eu mynegi ar ôl cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad ar gau'r ffatrioedd yn dilyn adolygiad Sayce. Yn wir, ym mis Mawrth, ar ôl trafodaethau â mi ac ag eraill, ysgrifennodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid, Andrew Davies, at Maria Miller i ofyn iddi ystyried datganoli cyllideb ffatrioedd Remploy yng Nghymru i Lywodraeth Cymru.

Mae Anabledd Cymru wedi dweud bod rhaid trin y broses o bontio i gyflogaeth brif ffrwd mewn ffordd sensitif, gan roi'r cymorth priodol ar bob cam o'r ffordd, a sicrhau mai gofynion pobl anabl yw'r brif flaenoriaeth. Maent yn annog Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd pob cam posibl i gynorthwyo gweithwyr Remploy i archwilio'r dewisiadau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Er i ddatganiad y Gweinidog egluro'n eithaf manwl beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynnig ei wneud, mae'n anffodus na chyfeiriodd at y camau gweithredu a argymhellwyd gan Sayce ac a gyhoeddwyd

the UK Government, and subsequently confirmed by the UK Government when it made its recent announcement.

Does the Minister join me in welcoming the fact that the £320 million budget for specialist disability employment services has been fully protected? This must be welcomed at a time when, as you keep reminding us, funding is not plentiful. We got the Treasury commitment to that accordingly. Unlike the last round of Remploy closures under, I believe, a UK Labour Government, an £8 million comprehensive support package has been provided for every individual disabled member of staff affected for up to 18 months to help their transition from sheltered to mainstream employment.

Does the Minister welcome the fact that an additional £15 million has been added to the Access to Work programme, which, even before that additional funding, had already helped 1,500 disabled people in Wales into work? Does he welcome the fact that Liz Sayce's recommendations to expand, strengthen and modernise the Access to Work programme have been fully accepted to make work and the choice of work possible for thousands of disabled people. Personalised support is effective at helping disabled people get into work, but the £2,900 per head can help far more people get into work through Access to Work than the £25,000 that was needed to keep someone in employment in a Remploy factory.

5.00 p.m.

You state that you 'profoundly disagree' with the UK Government's approaches. Did you profoundly disagree—because I do not remember hearing it—when Labour closed 28 out of 83 Remploy factories at the height of the credit crunch, with a further factory closure after voluntary redundancies were taken up resulting in 2,500 redundancies? Your colleague Peter Hain said:

'I know there will be disappointment that we are unable to keep even more factories open, but the reality is that it is simply not viable.'

That was without the additional support and

gan Lywodraeth y DU, ac a gadarnhawyd wedyn gan Lywodraeth y DU yn eu cyhoeddiad diweddar.

A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffaith bod cyllideb £320 miliwn gwasanaethau cyflogaeth anabledd arbenigol wedi'i gwarchod yn llawn? Rhaid croesawu hyn ar adeg, fel yr atgoffwch ni'n gyson, pan nad oes llawer o gyllid. Cawsom ymrwymiad priodol i hynny gan y Trysorlys. Yn wahanol i'r cylch diwethaf o gau ffatrioedd Remploy, o dan Lywodraeth Lafur y DU, credaf, mae pecyn cymorth cynhwysfawr gwerth £8 miliwn wedi'i ddarparu i'r holl aelodau staff anabl unigol y mae hyn wedi effeithio arnynt am hyd at 18 mis i'w helpu i bontio o gyflogaeth warchodol i gyflogaeth prif ffrwd.

A yw'r Gweinidog yn croesawu'r ffaith bod £15 miliwn ychwanegol wedi'i ychwanegu at y rhaglen Mynediad i Waith, a oedd, hyd yn oed cyn y cyllid ychwanegol hwnnw, eisoes wedi helpu 1,500 o bobl anabl yng Nghymru i gael gwaith? A yw'n croesawu'r ffaith bod argymhellion Liz Sayce i ehangu, cryfhau a moderneiddio'r rhaglen Mynediad i Waith wedi cael eu derbyn yn llawn i wneud gwaith a dewis gwaith yn bosibl i filoedd o bobl anabl? Mae cymorth personol yn ffordd effeithiol o helpu pobl anabl i gael gwaith, ond mae'r £2,900 y pen yn gallu helpu llawer mwy o bobl i gael gwaith drwy Fynediad i Waith na'r £25,000 yr oedd ei angen i gadw rhywun mewn cyflogaeth mewn ffatri Remploy.

Dywedwch eich bod yn 'anghytuno'n gryf' â dulliau Llywodraeth y DU. A oeddech yn anghytuno'n gryf—oherwydd ni chofiaf glywed hynny—pan gaeodd Llafur 28 o 83 o ffatrioedd Remploy yng nghanol y wasgfa gredyd, a chau ffatri arall ar ôl defnyddio diswyddiadau gwirfoddol gan arwain at ddileu 2,500 o swyddi? Dywedodd eich cydweithiwr Peter Hain:

'Rwyf yn gwybod y bydd pobl yn siomedig nad ydym yn gallu cadw mwy fyth o ffatrioedd yn agored, ond y gwir amdani yw nad yw hynny'n ymarferol o gwbl.'

Roedd hynny heb y cymorth a'r cyllidebau

budgets that are now being put in place to ensure that personalised support is available.

You referred to an employer support grant, and we would join you in encouraging employers interested in offering alternative employment to engage with that. We would also join you in encouraging disabled Remploy workers to access the Welsh Government's Remploy support website, but how will that work with the Access to Work programme, which already gives advice and support to disabled people and employers on the extra costs arising from the needs of disabled employees? How will that work with the new disabled people's ambassador for Wales, now being recruited by the Department for Work and Pensions, to work with user groups and businesses to encourage employment, recognising that take-up in Wales of Access to Work for disabled people has been among the lowest in the UK?

Do you recognise that the consultation on the Sayce recommendations strongly supported the idea that money to support disabled people should follow individuals, and not institutions? Given the concerns raised that a number of private sector bids have been submitted for some of the factories affected by closure and that interest has been expressed in purchasing products from Remploy, such as from Wrexham County Borough Council, what interest has the Welsh Government shown in purchasing products from Remploy? How did the Remploy board reach this decision? There was no UK Government discretion in this process—it was the Remploy board that made the final decisions, based on a process that included advice from an independent panel with representation from a range of expertise, including a Welsh Government appointed member. Perhaps the Welsh Government could tell us what its member on the panel gave as the reason why Remploy decided not to accept those private sector bids; I would like to know. I would have liked to consider that the Wrexham factory on my patch, and others elsewhere, might have had a viable future. As I say, that was not a UK Government decision.

Rather than the universal doom and gloom

ychwanegol sy'n cael eu sefydlu nawr i sicrhau bod cymorth personol ar gael.

Cyfeiriasoch at grant cymorth i gyflogwyr, a byddem yn ymuno â chi i annog cyflogwyr â diddordeb mewn cynnig cyflogaeth arall i ymgysylltu â hwnnw. Byddem hefyd yn ymuno â chi i annog gweithwyr Remploy anabl i ddefnyddio gwefan cymorth Remploy Llywodraeth Cymru, ond sut y bydd honno'n gweithio gyda'r rhaglen Mynediad i Waith, sydd eisoes yn rhoi cyngor a chymorth i bobl anabl a chyflogwyr am y costau ychwanegol a geir o anghenion gweithwyr anabl? Sut y bydd hynny'n gweithio gyda llysgennad newydd pobl anabl Cymru, sy'n cael ei recriwtio ar hyn o bryd gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, i weithio gyda grwpiau defnyddwyr a busnesau i annog cyflogaeth, gan gydnabod bod y niferoedd sydd wedi defnyddio Mynediad i Waith i bobl anabl yng Nghymru wedi bod ymysg yr isaf yn y DU?

A ydych yn cydnabod bod yr ymgynghoriad am argymhellion Sayce wedi cefnogi'n gryf y syniad y dylai arian i gynorthwyo pobl anabl ddilyn unigolion, nid sefydliadau? Ac ystyried y pryderon a fynegwyd fod nifer o gynigion sector preifat wedi'u cyflwyno am rai o'r ffatrioedd a gafodd eu cau, a'r diddordeb sydd wedi'i fynegi mewn prynu cynhyrchion gan Remploy, fel gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, pa ddiddordeb mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i ddangos mewn prynu cynhyrchion gan Remploy? Sut y cyrhaeddodd bwrdd Remploy y penderfyniad hwn? Nid oedd dim disgrisiwn gan Lywodraeth y DU yn y broses hon—bwrdd Remploy a wnaeth y penderfyniadau terfynol, yn seiliedig ar broses yn cynnwys cyngor gan banel annibynnol â chynrychiolwyr ag amrywiaeth o arbenigeddau, gan gynnwys aelod a benodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Efallai y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru ddweud wrthym pa reswm a roddodd eu haelod ar y panel am i Remploy benderfynu peidio â derbyn y cynigion sector preifat hynny; hoffwn wybod. Byddwn wedi bod yn hoff o ystyried y gallai fod gan ffatri Wrecsam yn fy ardal, ac eraill mewn mannau eraill, ddyfodol hyfyw. Fel y dywedaf, nid penderfyniad gan Lywodraeth y DU oedd hwnnw.

Yn hytrach na'r sefyllfa ddigalon gyffredinol

that suggests to disabled people that they are on the heap because of the economic situation, why do you not acknowledge the fact that 20,000 disabled people were helped into employment last year, including 2,000 disabled people in Wales? Let us give them hope, and let us recognise that 251 disabled people were helped back into work in Bridgend, 163 in Rhondda and 220 in Wrexham, in what was a difficult financial year, as you know, at a time when there were not many jobs around. So, let us work together with the Access to Work programme, with the disability ambassador for Wales and with the measures that you have announced to ensure, on a joint governmental basis, that these people and many thousands more get the support into work that they need and deserve.

Leighton Andrews: I announced a package of support on behalf of the Welsh Government. I did not hear any welcome for that from the opposition spokesperson in what he had to say. I think that he asked me only two specific questions in relation to what we were doing; the rest of his contribution was about what the UK Government Minister had announced.

Let me try to answer the questions. Clearly, we will look to ensure that the money that we are putting in works alongside UK Government money where that is appropriate. In respect of his question on Access to Work, we have outlined how our support will work on the Welsh Government's business support website. I would say to the Member that I have announced a programme for over four years, which will be in excess of the £8 million that he referred to in respect of the UK Government contribution. In respect of the Welsh Government representative in the process of setting the bids, we were asked to make that nomination on very strict terms relating to security of information, issues of commercial confidentiality and so on, and we operated in good faith within the conditions requested by the UK Government.

In respect of the decision by the Remploy board, the board is, of course, having to make these decisions because of the reduction in its

sy'n awgrymu wrth bobl anabl eu bod ar y domen oherwydd y sefyllfa economaidd, pam na wnewch gydnabod y ffaith bod 20,000 o bobl anabl wedi cael eu helpu i gyflogaeth y llynedd, gan gynnwys 2,000 o bobl anabl yng Nghymru? Dewch inni roi gobaith iddynt, a dewch inni gydnabod y cafodd 251 o bobl anabl eu helpu'n ôl i'r gwaith ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, 163 yn Rhondda a 220 yn Wrecsam, mewn blwyddyn ariannol anodd, fel y gwyddoch, ar adeg pan nad oedd llawer o swyddi o gwmpas. Felly, dewch inni gydweithio â'r rhaglen Mynediad i Waith, â llysgennad anabled Cymru ac â'r mesurau yr ydych wedi'u cyhoeddi i sicrhau, fel llywodraethau ar y cyd, bod y bobl hyn a miloedd o rai eraill yn cael y cymorth i waith sydd ei angen arnynt, ac y maent yn ei haeddu.

Leighton Andrews: Cyhoeddais becyn cymorth ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Ni chlywais unrhyw groeso i hynny gan lefarydd yr wrthblaid pan siaradodd ef. Credaf mai dim ond dau gwestiwn penodol a ofynnodd imi am yr hyn yr oeddem yn ei wneud; roedd gweddill ei gyfraniad yn ymwneud â'r hyn a gyhoeddwyd gan Weinidog Llywodraeth y DU.

Dewch imi geisio ateb y cwestiynau. Yn amlwg, byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau bod yr arian a rown i mewn yn gweithio ochr yn ochr ag arian Llywodraeth y DU pan fo hynny'n briodol. O ran ei gwestiwn am Fynediad i Waith, rydym wedi amlinellu sut y bydd ein cymorth yn gweithio ar wefan cymorth i fusnes Llywodraeth Cymru. Byddwn yn dweud wrth yr Aelod fy mod wedi cyhoeddi rhaglen am dros bedair blynedd, a fydd dros yr £8 miliwn y cyfeiriodd ato mewn perthynas â chyfraniad Llywodraeth y DU. O ran cynrychiolydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn y broses o bennu'r cynigion, gofynnwyd inni wneud yr enwebiad hwnnw ar delerau caeth iawn mewn perthynas â diogelwch gwybodaeth, materion cyfrinachedd masnachol ac ati, a gweithredasom yn ddiwyll yn unol â'r amodau y gofynnodd Llywodraeth y DU amdanynt.

Mewn perthynas â phenderfyniad bwrdd Remploy, mae'r bwrdd, wrth gwrs, yn gorfod gwneud y penderfyniadau hyn oherwydd y

grant by the Department for Work and Pensions. That is the basis on which the Remploy board is having to announce factory closures. In respect of the questions that the Member asked about purchasing from the Welsh Government, there are contracts in place in Remploy factories that have had support from the Welsh Government. Indeed, the Assembly Commission is involved in contracts with Remploy factories. There are schools in Wales being fitted with laboratory furniture, for example, from Welsh Remploy factories. Some of the e-cycling work undertaken at the Porth factory in my constituency comes from local and central Government sources. I have visited all of the Remploy factories in Wales. I have also had meetings with council leaders in the areas affected by the proposed round of closures, and we have taken steps to encourage people in the public sector to look at what they can do to procure more work from Remploy factories, including writing to most key public sector organisations. Work is also being pursued by my colleague the Minister for Finance and Leader of the House through Value Wales.

Lindsay Whittle: Minister, I welcome your announcement. I think that everyone in the Chamber accepts that we should be doing more to get disabled people into mainstream employment, but now is actually the very worst time to be abandoning Remploy. There will always be a need for sheltered and supported employment, even if it is only a transitional option as people return to the workplace. This is another example of why Westminster rule by public-school millionaires really is bad for Wales.

I welcome and support your grant for the public and private sectors, Minister. That is most positive. However, will you please use your influence with those employers to ensure that there is some degree of understanding—some leeway—for disabled people? We could emphasise that, in return, those employers will get some of the most loyal workers Wales has to offer. Of that there is no doubt. There is no question that they will be the most loyal workers Wales has to offer.

gostyngiad yn ei grant gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau. Ar y sail honno y mae bwrdd Remploy yn gorfod cyhoeddi cau ffatrioedd. O ran y cwestiynau y gofynnodd yr Aelod am brynu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, mae contractau ar waith mewn ffatrioedd Remploy sydd wedi cael cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn wir, mae gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad gontractau â ffatrioedd Remploy. Mae ysgolion yng Nghymru'n cael dodrefn labordy wedi'i osod, er enghraifft, o ffatrioedd Remploy Cymru. Mae rhywfaint o'r gwaith e-gylchu a wneir yn ffatri Porth yn fy etholaeth yn dod o ffynonellau Llywodraeth leol a chanolog. Rwyf wedi ymweld â phob ffatri Remploy yng Nghymru. Rwyf hefyd wedi cael cyfarfodydd ag arweinwyr cynghorau'r ardaloedd y mae'r cylch cau ffatrioedd arfaethedig wedi effeithio arnynt, ac rydym wedi cymryd camau i annog pobl yn y sector cyhoeddus i edrych ar yr hyn y gallant ei wneud i gael mwy o waith gan ffatrioedd Remploy, gan gynnwys ysgrifennu at y rhan fwyaf o sefydliadau allweddol y sector cyhoeddus. Mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ, hefyd yn gwneud gwaith drwy gyfrwng Gwerth Cymru.

Lindsay Whittle: Weinidog, croesawaf eich cyhoeddiad. Credaf fod pawb yn y Siambr yn derbyn y dylem fod yn gwneud mwy i gael pobl anabl i gyflogaeth brif ffrwd, ond nawr yw'r adeg waethaf un i anghofio Remploy. Bydd angen cyflogaeth warchodol a chyflogaeth â chymorth bob amser, hyd yn oed os mai dim ond mewn cyfnodau pontio wrth i bobl ddychwelyd i'r gweithle. Mae hyn yn enghraifft arall pam mae rheolaeth o San Steffan gan filiwnyddion o ysgolion bonedd yn beth drwg iawn i Gymru.

Croesawaf a chefnogaf eich grant i'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat, Weinidog. Mae hynny'n beth cadarnhaol iawn. Fodd bynnag, a ddefnyddiwch eich dylanwad gyda'r cyflogwyr hynny i sicrhau y ceir rhywfaint o ddealltwriaeth—rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd—i bobl anabl? Gallem bwysleisio y caiff y cyflogwyr hynny, yn gyfnedig, rai o'r gweithwyr mwyaf ffyddlon sydd gan Gymru i'w cynnig. Nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Yn ddi-os, y rhain fydd y gweithwyr mwyaf ffyddlon sydd gan Gymru i'w cynnig.

Minister, can you also extend a network of welfare rights to help disabled people, including people from Remploy? I know that you have asked for the Remploy budgets to be devolved, while they still exist. You have been refused in the past. Do you consider that this is the end of that matter? Will you and the Welsh Government be prepared to publicly state that you will be supporting the planned strike on this issue later this month? I am sure that the workers of Remploy will listen to your answers with keen interest.

Leighton Andrews: I thank the Member for his comments. He is absolutely right to stress the loyalty of the Remploy workforce, and that is a very important factor for future employers to consider. We are in a difficult position, coming in after the closure of the factories has been announced. We would rather that we were not in this position. We would have preferred the current subsidy to Remploy to have been devolved to us. We could have created a viable future for Remploy factories in Wales. However, there seems to be no willingness on the part of the UK Government to follow that route, and it has turned down our request. With regard to employment advice, the Remploy employment services will continue to operate for the next 18 months or so and will have a role in helping people to find work. There will be opportunities through advisory services that we publicly support here as well.

What we are offering to employers today is quite a generous package. It can be slightly more generous in respect of public sector employers than in respect of private sector employers, simply for state aid reasons, but it is a generous package, and we very much hope that it will underpin the employment of a large proportion of those Remploy workers who have had to see the closure of their factory being announced in the last week or so.

This is a made-in-Wales solution. I genuinely think that it offers some hope for Remploy workers who are made redundant. We will discuss the full detail of it with the trade unions representing Remploy workers. I have

Weinidog, a allwch hefyd ymestyn rhwydwaith o hawliau lles i helpu pobl anabl, gan gynnwys pobl o Remploy? Gwn eich bod wedi gofyn am ddatganoli cyllidebau Remploy, tra maent yn dal i fodoli. Rydych wedi cael eich gwrthod yn y gorffennol. A ydych yn ystyried mai dyma ddiwedd y mater hwnnw? A fyddwch chi a Llywodraeth Cymru'n barod i ddatgan yn gyhoeddus y byddwch yn cefnogi'r streic a gynllunnir ar y mater hwn yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn? Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd gweithwyr Remploy yn gwrandao'n astud ar eich atebion.

Leighton Andrews: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei sylwadau. Mae'n gwbl gywir wrth bwysleisio ffyddlondeb gweithlu Remploy, ac mae hwnnw'n ffactor pwysig iawn i gyflogwyr ei ystyried yn y dyfodol. Rydym mewn sefyllfa anodd, yn cyrraedd ar ôl cyhoeddi cau'r ffatrioedd. Byddai'n well gennym beidio â bod yn y sefyllfa hon. Byddai wedi bod yn well gennym i'r cymhorthdal presennol i Remploy gael ei ddatganoli i ni. Gallem fod wedi creu dyfodol hyfyw i ffatrioedd Remploy yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n ymddangos bod Llywodraeth y DU yn fodlon dilyn y llwybr hwnnw o gwbl, ac maent wedi gwrthod ein cais. O ran cyngor cyflogaeth, bydd gwasanaethau cyflogaeth Remploy yn parhau i weithredu am tua 18 mis arall, a bydd ganddynt rôl o helpu pobl i ddod o hyd i waith. Ceir cyfleoedd hefyd drwy wasanaethau cynghori rydym yn eu cefnogi'n gyhoeddus yma.

Mae'r pecyn rydym yn ei gynnig i gyflogwyr heddiw'n un eithaf hael. Gall fod ychydig yn fwy hael at gyflogwyr sector cyhoeddus na chyflogwyr sector preifat, am resymau cymorth gwladwriaethol yn unig, ond mae'n becyn hael, a gobeithiwn yn fawr y bydd yn tanategu cyflogaeth cyfran fawr o'r gweithwyr Remploy hynny sydd wedi gorfod gweld cyhoeddiad am gau eu ffatri o gwmpas yr wythnos ddiwethaf.

Mae hwn yn ddatrysiad wedi'i wneud yng Nghymru. Credaf yn wir ei fod yn cynnig rhywfaint o obaith i weithwyr Remploy sy'n colli eu swyddi. Byddwn yn trafod ei fanylion yn llawn â'r undebau llafur sy'n

had a number of meetings already with the trade unions, particularly the GMB and Unite, which represent the bulk of Remploy workers. I am sure that many of us in the Chamber will join Remploy workers in their protests on Thursday.

Peter Black: I also start by welcoming the package of support that the Minister has put in place. It is important that the Welsh Government does everything that it can to respond to this unfortunate announcement, which I do not support, from the UK Government. The closure of the Remploy factories takes away an important opportunity for disabled people in terms of sheltered employment, which cannot be replaced easily, and that is a great loss. I congratulate the Minister, as I said last week, for his response, which is far more proactive and fulsome than the response of previous Ministers, particularly when Peter Hain closed 28 factories in the UK with the loss of 2,000 jobs. In fact, the agenda that the UK Government is following can be traced right back to the late 1990s, when the DWP started on this path of seeking to mainstream employment for disabled people and take away the sheltered employment opportunity—

Joyce Watson: Will you take an intervention?

Peter Black: I am not able to take an intervention, because this is a statement.

Minister, in terms of your statement and the five factories that are being closed, you are putting a substantial package in place. In relation to the two factories for which business cases to enable them to operate as social enterprises are being considered, in particular the Bridgend factory in my region, will comparative support be available to help them to establish those social enterprises? What other support will the Welsh Government be able to give over and above anything that the DWP can offer, in order to give those social enterprises a good wind to get off the ground and to ensure that they are able to prosper and retain the employment that they currently provide?

cynrychioli gweithwyr Remploy. Rwyf eisoes wedi cael nifer o gyfarfodydd â'r undebau llafur, yn enwedig y GMB ac Unite, sy'n cynrychioli'r rhan fwyaf o weithwyr Remploy. Rwyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff llawer ohonom yn y Siambr ymuno â gweithwyr Remploy yn eu protestiadau ddydd Iau.

Peter Black: Dechreuaf finau drwy groesawu'r pecyn cymorth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i roi ar waith. Mae'n bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwneud popeth a all i ymateb i'r cyhoeddiad anffodus hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU, nad wyf yn ei gefnogi. Mae cau ffatrioedd Remploy'n cymryd cyfle pwysig oddi ar bobl anabl o ran cyflogaeth warchodol. Nid yw'n hawdd dod o hyd i rywbeth i gymryd eu lle, ac mae hynny'n golled fawr. Llongyfarchaf y Gweinidog, fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf, am ei ymateb, sy'n llawer mwy rhagweithiol a hael nag ymateb Gweinidogion blaenorol, yn enwedig pan gaeodd Peter Hain 28 o ffatrioedd yn y DU gan golli 2,000 o swyddi. Yn wir, gellir olrhain yr agenda y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ei dilyn yr holl ffordd yn ôl i ddiwedd yr 1990au, pan ddechreuodd yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ar y llwybr hwn o geisio prif ffrydio cyflogaeth i bobl anabl a chymryd y cyfle am gyflogaeth warchodol oddi arnynt—

Joyce Watson: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Peter Black: Ni allaf dderbyn ymyriad, oherwydd datganiad yw hwn.

Weinidog, o ran eich datganiad a'r pum ffatri sy'n cael eu cau, rydych yn cyflwyno pecyn sylweddol. O ran y ddwy ffatri lle mae achosion busnes yn cael eu hystyried i'w galluogi i weithredu fel mentrau cymdeithasol, yn enwedig y ffatri ym Mheny-bont ar Ogwr yn fy rhanbarth, a fydd cymorth cymaradwy ar gael i'w helpu i sefydlu'r mentrau cymdeithasol hynny? Pa gymorth arall y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei rhoi uwchlaw unrhyw beth y gall yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ei gynnig, er mwyn rhoi dechrau da i'r mentrau cymdeithasol hynny a sicrhau y gallant ffynnu a chynnal y gyflogaeth y maent yn ei darparu ar hyn o bryd?

Leighton Andrews: I thank the Liberal Democrat spokesperson for his welcome for the package that we have announced today. We think that there is a continuing need for sheltered employment, and I know that a number of local authorities in Wales are engaged in sheltered employment at the current time. He asked specifically about the two businesses that have been announced as continuing, in respect of expressions of interest, and on which we will be working on the development of business plans, namely Bridgend and Croespenmaen. My officials have already had extensive discussions, and I have visited the two factories. We need to understand a little more about the expressions of interest in each of those sites, because our understanding is that, in respect of the Bridgend operation, it is not the proposal from the workers and management that has been accepted. We are looking at what we can do to support them. We have engaged with Social Firms Wales and the Wales Co-operative Centre as part of the approach to finding a future for the potential social enterprise that could develop at Bridgend. We know that there is work at Croespenmaen, but we also need to be clear as to whether the expression of interest relates to the business in that site or to the site itself, because, at this stage, there is some dispute over that. However, Welsh Government officials, from the department of my colleague the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science, have been working alongside us to look at the opportunities for those enterprises.

5.15 p.m.

Christine Chapman: I share the view expressed by others, that this news has come as a huge blow to workers and their families. Minister, you visited the Aberdare factory with me some time back. Some of the employees have worked there for up to 30 years, and they are desperately worried about what the future will hold for them. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the redundancy packages offered this year fall well short of those offered in previous years. During the first phase of modernisation and voluntary redundancy requests last year, I understand that Remploy workers were informed that they would get the same deal

Leighton Andrews: Diolch i lefarydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am groesawu'r pecyn rydym wedi'i gyhoeddi heddiw. Credwn fod angen o hyd am gyflogaeth warchodol, a gwn fod nifer o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru'n ymwneud â chyflogaeth warchodol ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnodd yn benodol am y ddau fusnes y cyhoeddwyd eu bod yn parhau, o ran mynegiannau diddordeb, ac y byddwn yn gweithio ar ddatblygu cynlluniau busnes ar eu cyfer, sef Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Chroespenmaen. Mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi cael trafodaethau helaeth, ac rwyf wedi ymweld â'r ddwy ffatri. Mae angen inni ddeall ychydig mwy am y mynegiannau diddordeb yn y ddau safle, oherwydd rydym ar ddeall, o ran ffatri Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nad y cynnig gan y gweithwyr a'r rheolwyr a dderbyniwyd. Rydym yn edrych ar yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud i'w cefnogi. Rydym wedi ymgysylltu â Chwmnïau Cymdeithasol Cymru a Chanolfan Cydweithredol Cymru fel rhan o'r broses o ddod o hyd i ddyfodol i'r fenter gymdeithasol bosibl a allai ddatblygu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Gwyddom fod gwaith yng Nghroespenmaen, ond mae angen inni fod yn glir hefyd a yw'r mynegiant diddordeb yn ymwneud â'r busnes yn y safle hwnnw ynteu â'r safle ei hun, oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, ceir rhywfaint o anghydweld am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru, o adran fy nghyd-Weinidog y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth, wedi bod yn cydweithio â ni i edrych ar y cyfleoedd i'r mentrau hynny.

Christine Chapman: Rhannaf y farn a fynegwyd gan eraill, sef bod y newyddion hyn wedi bod yn ergyd enfawr i weithwyr a'u teuluoedd. Weinidog, ymwelsoch â ffatri Aberdâr gyda mi beth amser yn ôl. Mae rhai o'r gweithwyr wedi gweithio yno am hyd at 30 mlynedd, ac maent yn bryderus iawn am eu dyfodol. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir yng ngoleuni'r ffaith bod y pecynnau dileu swyddi a gynigiwyd eleni'n llawer llai na'r rhai a gynigiwyd yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol. Yn ystod y cyfnod cyntaf o foderneiddio a cheisiadau am ddiswyddiadau gwirfoddol y llynedd, deallaf y cafodd gweithwyr Remploy wybod y byddent yn

if, in the future, redundancies or factory closures were to take place. However, Remploy appears to have reneged on this, as the new packages would see employees lose between £5,000 and £18,000. Do you agree, Minister, that this is unacceptable, and will you raise this with the UK Government as a matter of urgency?

I very much welcome what you have said in your statement about the support grant for public and private sector employers to take on redundant workers. That will be very much welcomed by those affected. In your statement, you said that interested employers can register on the Welsh Government website. However, will your officials also arrange to contact employers, other than via the website? I am concerned that some small employers may miss out because they are not always aware of the information. I am not making excuses, but sometimes it is about making sure that we reach every employer who may be able to support redundant workers.

Leighton Andrews: I wish to say to my colleague the Member for Cynon Valley that it would be difficult for us to contact every potential employer in Wales. However, we will seek to utilise the networks of employers to ensure that the information is widely circulated, as well as doing what we can to communicate our policy to them. The Member raised issues in respect of the offer that is being made to individual Remploy workers. She is not the first Member to raise with me the change in terms from previous situations where Remploy workers have faced redundancy, when more generous terms were on offer. I am certainly willing to take that issue up with the UK Government, although I suspect that its response will be that that is a matter for the Remploy board. However, we are certainly prepared to take that up.

Mick Antoniw: Minister, when the UK Government refused to devolve Remploy to Wales, I believe that it deliberately sabotaged any opportunity to save jobs at those particular factories. As if that was not

cael yr un fargen pe bai swyddi'n cael eu dileu neu ffatrioedd yn cael eu cau yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys bod Remploy wedi torri'r addewid hwn; byddai'r pecynnau newydd yn colli rhwng £5,000 a £18,000 i weithwyr. A ydych yn cytuno, Weinidog, bod hyn yn annerbyniol, ac a godwch hyn gyda Llywodraeth y DU fel mater brys?

Croesawaf yn fawr yr hyn a ddywedsoch yn eich datganiad am y grant cymorth i gyflogwyr sector cyhoeddus a sector preifat i gymryd gweithwyr sydd wedi colli eu swyddi. Bydd y rheini y mae hyn wedi effeithio arnynt yn croesawu hynny'n fawr. Yn eich datganiad, dywedsoch y gall cyflogwyr â diddordeb gofrestru ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, a wnaiff eich swyddogion hefyd drefnu i gysylltu â chyflogwyr, heblaw drwy'r wefan? Rwyf yn pryderu y gallai rhai cyflogwyr bach fod ar eu colled gan nad ydynt yn ymwybodol o'r wybodaeth bob amser. Nid gwneud esgusodion ydwyf, ond weithiau mae'n fater o sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd pob cyflogwr a allai gynorthwyo'r gweithwyr sydd wedi colli eu swyddi.

Leighton Andrews: Hoffwn ddweud wrth fy nghyd-Aelod, Aelod Cwm Cynon, y byddai'n anodd inni gysylltu â phob cyflogwr posibl yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ceisio defnyddio'r rhwydweithiau o gyflogwyr i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn cael ei dosbarthu'n eang, yn ogystal â gwneud cymaint ag y gallwn i gyfathrebu ein polisi wrthynt. Cododd y Gweinidog faterion yn ymwneud â'r cynnig a wneir i weithwyr Remploy unigol. Nid hi yw'r Aelod cyntaf i sôn wrthyf am y newid telerau ers sefyllfaoedd blaenorol lle mae gweithwyr Remploy wedi wynebu diswyddiadau, pan oedd telerau haelach ar gynnig. Rwyf yn sicr yn fodlon sôn wrth Lywodraeth y DU am y mater hwnnw, er yr amheuf mai eu hymateb fydd dweud mai mater i fwrdd Remploy ydyw. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn sicr yn barod i sôn am hynny.

Mick Antoniw: Weinidog, pan wrthododd Llywodraeth y DU ddatganoli Remploy i Gymru, credaf iddynt danseilio'n fwriadol unrhyw gyfle i achub swyddi yn y ffatrioedd penodol hynny. Fel pe na bai hynny'n

enough, the redundancy terms that were on offer to Remploy workers a year ago have now been reneged upon, as has been said, so that one category of worker who might have received £19,000 12 months ago is now being offered £1,600. Meanwhile, another category of worker who would have been offered £19,000 is now being offered £4,000, and another category of worker previously offered £19,000 is now being offered £8,000. If that is not enough of a kick in the teeth for Remploy workers from the coalition Government, there is also the statement by Maria Miller, who said,

‘Disability Wales...does not see Remploy as either progressive or forward thinking in their approaches to service provision. Although they may once have been seen as providing opportunities for disabled people, they are now standing in the way of full integration and indirectly hampering individuals’ chances of progression.’

She then went on to say:

‘I am afraid that that is what the people of Wales feel’.

I take great offence at that. I would be grateful if you would confirm, Minister, that you will write to Maria Miller, demand that she withdraw that statement and demand that she apologises for misrepresenting the opinions of the people of Wales.

Leighton Andrews: My colleague the Member for Pontypridd is absolutely right to draw attention to the staggering statement made in the House of Commons by the UK Minister for Disabled People, Maria Miller, when she claimed that the views of one third-sector organisation in Wales could be equated with the views of the people of Wales. The views of the people of Wales are clearly communicated by this Welsh Government in respect of the issue of Remploy closures. We are very clear about the way in which the UK Government has behaved. We have made the case, as you know, for devolution of the support that exists, and that has been turned down. We deplore these closures, and we are very clear about that. I will certainly take up the suggestion of my colleague the Member for Pontypridd and write to the UK

ddigon, mae’r telerau diswyddo a gynigiwyd i weithwyr Remploy flwyddyn yn ôl wedi cael eu tynnu’n ôl, fel y dywedwyd, felly bydd un categori o weithwyr a fyddai wedi cael £19,000 12 mis yn ôl nawr yn cael cynnig £1,600. Yn y cyfamser, mae categori arall o weithwyr a fyddai wedi cael cynnig £19,000 nawr yn cael cynnig £4,000, ac mae categori arall o weithwyr a fyddai wedi cael cynnig £19,000 nawr yn cael cynnig £8,000. Os nad yw hynny’n ddigon o dro brwnt â gweithwyr Remploy gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid, ceir y datganiad gan Maria Miller hefyd, a ddywedodd,

Nid yw Anabledd Cymru yn ystyried bod Remploy yn rhagweithiol nac yn flaengar o ran eu dulliau cyflenwi gwasanaethau. Er y gellid ystyried eu bod unwaith wedi darparu cyfleoedd i bobl anabl, erbyn hyn maent yn rhwystr i integreiddio llawn ac yn anuniongyrchol yn llesteirio cyfleoedd i unigolion wneud cynnydd.

Yna, aeth yn ei blaen i ddweud:

Mae arnaf ofn mai dyna sut y mae pobl Cymru’n teimlo.

Mae hynny wedi fy nhramgwyddo’n fawr. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gadarnhau, Weinidog, yr ysgrifennwch at Maria Miller, gan fynnu ei bod yn tynnu’r datganiad hwnnw’n ôl a mynnu ei bod yn ymddiheuro am gam-fynegi barn pobl Cymru.

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Aelod Pontypridd, yn gwbl gywir i dynnu sylw at y datganiad anhygoel a wnaethpwyd yn Nhŷ’r Cyffredin gan Weinidog Pobl Anabl y DU, Maria Miller, pan hawliodd y gellid ystyried bod barn un mudiad trydydd sector yng Nghymru’n gyfystyr â barn pobl Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mynegi’n glir beth yw barn pobl Cymru am gau ffatrioedd Remploy. Rydym yn glir iawn am sut y mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymddwyn. Rydym wedi cyflwyno’r achos, fel y gwyddoch, dros ddatganoli’r cymorth sy’n bodoli, ac mae hwnnw wedi’i wrthod. Rydym yn gresynu wrth gau’r ffatrioedd, ac rydym yn glir iawn am hynny. Yn sicr, derbyniaf awgrym fy nghyd-Aelod, Aelod Pontypridd, ac ysgrifennaf at Lywodraeth y DU i egluro’r sefyllfa. Mae’n werth dweud

Government to clarify the position. It is also worth saying that even the organisation on which she was relying in the House of Commons has subsequently modified its position in respect of Remploy from its earlier, rather naive statement.

In respect of the package on offer, my colleague has outlined explicitly the changes in the offers that have been made. I think that those offers will be received with alarm and concern by Remploy workers across Wales who now face redundancy.

hefyd bod hyd yn oed y mudiad yr oedd hi'n dibynnu arno yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin erbyn hyn wedi addasu eu safbwynt am Remploy o'u datganiad cynharach eithaf naif.

O ran y pecyn sydd ar gynnig, mae fy nghyd-Aelod wedi amlinellu'n amlwg y newidiadau i'r cynigion a wnaethpwyd. Credaf y byddai gweithwyr Remploy ledled Cymru, sydd nawr yn wynebu colli eu swyddi, wedi ymateb â braw a phryder i'r cynigion hynny.

Datganiad: Adroddiad Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Ardaloedd Twf Lleol Powys Statement: The Powys Local Growth Zones Task and Finish Group Report

The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science (Edwina Hart): In March this year, I established the Powys local growth zones task and finish group, chaired by Justin Baird-Murray, owner and managing director of the Metropole Hotel in Llandrindod Wells. I gave the group a clear and challenging remit to explore the suitability of Powys local growth zones as an alternative approach to enterprise zones, by further developing the proposal submitted by Powys County Council, and to look at the specific issues affecting the key market towns of Brecon, Llandrindod Wells and Newtown. Today, I announce publication of the group's report and can update Members on next steps. First, however, I place on record my thanks to Justin Baird-Murray and all the task and finish group members for their work. It is a detailed and measured report.

Meaningful engagement with people and businesses from across Powys was a key part of the group's work. Meetings of the group were informed by expert speakers where necessary, and the group's call for evidence elicited 50 responses. These helped to underpin the report. All the responses will be published on the business and economy pages of the Welsh Government website. As you will see, the report contains 40 recommendations. This means that I can make a clear statement today on some of them, although many others will need to be

Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth (Edwina Hart): Ym mis Mawrth eleni, sefydlais grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ardaloedd twf lleol Powys, wedi'i gadeirio gan Justin Baird-Murray, perchennog a rheolwr gyfarwyddwr Gwesty'r Metropole yn Llandrindod. Rhoddais gylch gwaith clir a heriol i'r grŵp i archwilio pa mor addas yw ardaloedd twf lleol Powys fel dewis arall yn lle ardaloedd menter, drwy wneud mwy i ddatblygu'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Gyngor Sir Powys, ac edrych ar y materion penodol sy'n effeithio ar drefi marchnad allweddol Aberhonddu, Llandrindod a'r Drenewydd. Heddiw, cyhoeddaf fod y grŵp wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad a gallaf roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am y camau nesaf. Yn gyntaf, fodd bynnag, cofnodaf fy niolch i Justin Baird-Murray a holl aelodau'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen am eu gwaith. Mae'n adroddiad manwl a phwyllog.

Roedd ymgysylltu ystyrion â phobl a busnesau o bob rhan o Bowys yn rhan allweddol o waith y grŵp. Cafodd cyfarfodydd y grŵp gyfraniadau gan siaradwyr arbenigol pan oedd eu hangen, a chafwyd 50 o atebion i alwad y grŵp am dystiolaeth. Bu'r rhain o gymorth i danategu'r adroddiad. Cyhoeddir yr atebion i gyd ar dudalennau busnes ac economi gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Fel y gwelwch, mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys 40 o argymhellion. Mae hyn yn golygu y gallaf roi datganiad clir heddiw am rai ohonynt, er y bydd angen

explored further with other Ministers and with my officials in order to give them their due consideration.

Two very clear overarching ideas have emerged from the report. The first is that the concept of local growth zones is relevant to Powys as an alternative model to enterprise zones to help encourage and support jobs and growth in the county, and that the Welsh Government should take forward the proposal. The second is that support should be given to the development of business-led initiatives, including the appointment of champions, in each of the three towns of Newtown, Llandrindod Wells and Brecon, to work up and implement action plans, working closely with the Welsh Government, Powys County Council and other partners.

Having outlined the two key ideas of the report, I now draw your attention to some of the key supporting recommendations. As outlined earlier, they are quite numerous, and many of them will require additional consideration over the summer months before I can make a further statement. However, I can highlight the following recommendations from the report. To begin with, there is the recommendation to ensure that key infrastructure projects, as recognised within the national transport plan and including the proposed Newtown bypass, are taken forward as a matter of priority. I restate the Welsh Government's commitment to taking forward the delivery of the Newtown bypass, which was confirmed in the announcement by the Minister for Local Government and Communities in December 2011.

A further recommendation is focused on ensuring that, in light of the reviews of planning processes that are currently under way, planning processes should encourage and enable economic growth and job creation, and wherever possible they should look to simplify processes and support appropriate development. Again, this is in hand, and I will use the findings from the call for evidence and the report itself to inform the review of planning, and will be raising this with the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development.

archwilio llawer o rai eraill ymhellach gyda Gweinidogion eraill a gyda fy swyddogion er mwyn eu hystyried yn briodol.

Mae dau syniad cyffredinol clir iawn wedi ymddangos o'r adroddiad. Y cyntaf yw bod cysyniad ardaloedd twf lleol yn berthnasol i Bowys fel model amgen i ardaloedd menter i helpu i annog a chefnogi swyddi a thwf yn y sir, ac y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru symud ymlaen â'r cynnig. Yr ail yw y dylid cefnogi datblygu mentrau a arweinir gan fusnesau, gan gynnwys penodi eiriolwyr, ym mhob un o drefi'r Drenewydd, Llandrindod ac Aberhonddu, i greu cynlluniau gweithredu a'u rhoi ar waith, gan gydweithio'n agos â Llywodraeth Cymru, Cyngor Sir Powys a phartneriaid eraill.

Ar ôl amlinellu dau syniad allweddol yr adroddiad, nawr tynnaf eich sylw at rai o'r argymhellion ategol allweddol. Fel yr amlinellwyd eisoes, mae nifer eithaf mawr ohonynt, a bydd angen ystyried llawer ohonynt ymhellach dros fisoedd yr haf cyn y gallaf roi datganiad pellach. Fodd bynnag, gallaf roi sylw i'r argymhellion canlynol o'r adroddiad. I ddechrau, ceir yr argymhelliad i sicrhau ein bod yn symud ymlaen â phrosiectau seilwaith allweddol, fel y cydnabyddir yn y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol a gan gynnwys ffordd osgoi arfaethedig y Drenewydd, fel mater o flaenoriaeth. Ailddatganaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i symud ymlaen â chyflenwi ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd, a gadarnhawyd yng nghyhoeddiad y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau ym mis Rhagfyr 2011.

Mae argymhelliad arall yn ffocysu ar sicrhau, yng ngoleuni'r adolygiadau o brosesau cynllunio sy'n cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd, y dylai prosesau cynllunio annog a galluogi twf economaidd a chreu swyddi, ac os yn bosibl, y dylent geisio symleiddio prosesau a chynorthwyo datblygiad priodol. Eto, mae hyn wrth law, a defnyddiaf ganfyddiadau'r alwad am dystiolaeth a'r adroddiad ei hun fel sail i'r gwaith cynllunio, a soniaf am hyn wrth Weinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy.

The report also recommends that the opportunity to further develop the tourism sector is built upon. I think that there is scope to look at this recommendation further, and I will be passing the report to my tourism panel for it to consider the key issues.

For the three key towns specifically, the report recommends supporting and funding the establishment of a business-led initiative that will develop the role of Newtown's town centre as a service centre. This could include an assessment of Ernesto Sirolli's enterprise facilitation model and its applicability to Newtown. Also, the report recommends supporting and funding the establishment of a business-led initiative to develop fully Llandrindod Wells's role as an event and conference centre, and its role as a heritage tourism centre, and it recommends supporting and funding the establishment of a business-led initiative to more fully develop Brecon's role as a tourist centre, and its role as a boutique or niche shopping location.

I am very interested in the idea of developing business-led initiatives in each of the three towns. I am therefore considering piloting such an approach in one of the towns, probably Llandrindod Wells, and will explore this further with my officials. My officials are also currently exploring the impact of Ernesto Sirolli's enterprise facilitation model in Blaenau Gwent, and will be making recommendations in the near future.

The local growth zone approach is not the only approach towards spatial economic development that I am exploring. Tailoring how we support jobs and growth to the different local economic circumstances of Wales is a priority for me, and I have already informed Members about the work of the city regions task and finish group. In terms of the next steps, given that many of the recommendations cut across a number of ministerial portfolios, we will need to respond as a Government. I have written to relevant Cabinet colleagues to set that process in motion. It is also the case that some of the recommendations are for Powys County Council to take forward, so I will be writing to the council's leader to draw his attention to them.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn argymhellu ar y cyfle i ddatblygu'r sector twristiaeth ymhellach. Credaf fod cwmpas i edrych yn fanylach ar yr argymhelliad hwn, a phasiof yr adroddiad i fy mhanel twristiaeth er mwyn iddynt ystyried y materion allweddol.

Ar gyfer y tair tref yn benodol, mae'r adroddiad yn argymhellu cefnogi ac ariannu sefydlu menter a arweinir gan fusnes a fydd yn datblygu rôl canol tref y Drenewydd fel canolfan wasanaeth. Gallai hyn gynnwys asesu model hwyluso menter Ernesto Sirolli a pha mor berthnasol ydyw i'r Drenewydd. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn argymhellu cefnogi ac ariannu sefydlu menter a arweinir gan fusnes i ddatblygu rôl Llandrindod yn llawn fel canolfan digwyddiadau a chynadleddau, a'i rôl fel canolfan twristiaeth treftadaeth, ac mae'n argymhellu cefnogi ac ariannu sefydlu menter a arweinir gan fusnes i wneud mwy i ddatblygu rôl Aberhonddu fel canolfan dwristiaid, a'i rôl fel lleoliad siopa boutique neu arbenigol.

Mae gennyf lawer o ddiddordeb yn y syniad o ddatblygu mentrau a arweinir gan fusnes ym mhob un o'r tair tref. Felly, rwyf yn ystyried cynnal peilot o ddull o'r fath yn un o'r trefi, Llandrindod yn ôl pob tebyg, ac archwiliaf hyn ymhellach â'm swyddogion. Mae fy swyddogion hefyd wrthi'n archwilio effaith model hwyluso menter Ernesto Sirolli ym Mlaenau Gwent, a byddant yn gwneud argymhellion yn y dyfodol agos.

Nid y dull ardaloedd twf lleol yw'r unig dull o ddatblygu economaidd gofodol rwyf yn ei archwilio. Mae teilwra sut rydym yn cefnogi swyddi a thwf i wahanol amgylchiadau economaidd lleol Cymru yn flaenoriaeth imi, ac rwyf eisoes wedi hysbysu Aelodau am waith y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar ddinas-ranbarthau. O ran y camau nesaf, ac ystyried bod nifer o'r argymhellion yn torri ar draws nifer o bortffolios gweinidogol, bydd angen inni ymateb fel Llywodraeth. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at fy nghydweithwyr perthnasol yn y Cabinet i ddechrau'r broses honno. Mae'n wir hefyd mai lle Cyngor Sir Powys yw symud ymlaen â rhai o'r argymhellion, felly ysgrifennaf at arweinydd y cyngor i dynnu ei sylw atynt.

I also wish to consult more widely on the recommendations over the summer months. I will therefore, with support from my officials, begin further dialogue with key stakeholders in order to assess the applicability of these recommendations to other parts of Wales. In addition, I will also ask the chair of the group, Justin Baird-Murray, to give a briefing to all Assembly Members in due course. Following the summer recess, I will update Members in more detail as to how the Government will respond to each individual recommendation. The report provides us with much to consider in addressing the challenges facing rural areas and market towns in Powys, and indeed throughout the rest of Wales.

Nick Ramsay: I welcome the Minister's statement today. It is important that areas of mid Wales and rural Wales that cannot benefit from an enterprise zone model feel that they have some stake in the economic agenda, which I think is what the Minister is trying to achieve. I welcome what you said about linking it in with the other panels that you have in relation to tourism and city regions. There is a lot in this.

First, I welcome the work of the panel and Justin Baird-Murray. His hotel, the Metropole, has probably done as much for cross-border communications as the Little Chef in Llanellwedd over the years. On Saturday, your party and my party were at the Metropole on different floors—for part of the time anyway. [*Laughter.*] He was a good choice as chair of this group. I can see that Sandy Mewies is smiling because we did all come together.

There is a lot in here. The report contains 40 recommendations, which is a heck of a lot, so I have not really got to grips with all of them in the short time that we have had the statement. I welcome what you said about progressing the recommendations in a strategic way and focusing on some of them. How are you prioritising the recommendations? You say that local growth zones are relevant to Powys. Does that mean that you do not feel that they are relevant to other rural areas outside Powys? Would you envisage a different model? I think that you

Dymunaf hefyd ymgynghori'n ehangach am yr argymhellion dros fisoedd yr haf. Felly, gyda chymorth fy swyddogion, dechreuaf ddeialog pellach â rhanddeiliaid allweddol er mwyn asesu pa mor berthnasol yw'r argymhellion hyn i rannau eraill o Gymru. Gofynnaf hefyd i gadeirydd y grŵp, Justin Baird-Murray, friffio holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ei dro. Ar ôl toriad yr haf, rhoddaf wybodaeth fanylach i Aelodau am sut y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb i bob argymhelliad unigol. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi llawer inni ei ystyried wrth ymdrin â'r heriau sy'n wynebu ardaloedd gwledig a threfi marchnad Powys, ac yn wir ledled gweddill Cymru.

Nick Ramsay: Croesawaf ddatganiad y Gweinidog heddiw. Mae'n bwysig bod ardaloedd yn y canolbarth a Chymru wledig na allant elwa o fodel ardal fenter yn teimlo bod ganddynt ryw ran yn yr agenda economaidd; credaf mai dyna y mae'r Gweinidog yn ceisio ei gyflawni. Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedasocho am ei gysylltu â'r paneli eraill sydd gennych mewn perthynas â thwristiaeth a dinas-ranbarthau. Mae hyn yn llawer o waith.

Yn gyntaf, croesawaf waith y panel a Justin Baird-Murray. Mae'n debyg bod ei westy, y Metropole, wedi gwneud cymaint i gyfathrebu trawsffiniol â'r Little Chef yn Llanellwedd dros y blynyddoedd. Ddydd Sadwrn, roedd eich plaid a'm plaid i yn y Metropole ar loriau gwahanol—am ryw faint o'r amser beth bynnag. [*Chwerthin.*] Roedd ef yn ddewis da i gadeirio'r grŵp hwn. Gwelaf fod Sandy Mewies yn gwenu gan ein bod i gyd wedi dod at ein gilydd.

Mae hyn yn llawer o waith. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys 40 o argymhellion, sy'n nifer mawr iawn, felly nid wyf wedi ymgyfarwyddo'n llawn â phob un ohonynt yn y cyfnod byr ers inni gael y datganiad. Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedasocho am symud ymlaen â'r argymhellion mewn modd strategol gan ffocysu ar rai ohonynt. Sut yr ydych yn blaenoriaethu'r argymhellion? Dywedwch fod ardaloedd twf lleol yn berthnasol i Bowys. A yw hynny'n golygu nad ydych yn teimlo eu bod yn berthnasol i ardaloedd gwledig eraill y tu allan i Bowys?

did speak about the potential of having a different type of model to the local growth zone. If the local growth zone is seen to be successful, and positive for Powys, would you consider rolling it out beyond that?

I will not ask you about the Newtown bypass; I will leave that project for my colleague the Member for Montgomeryshire to pursue. He knows more about that issue than I do. However, you did talk about key infrastructure projects broadly. How do you intend to prioritise those infrastructure projects? Resources are tight and we know from many of the statements that have been made here and the debates that we have had with you and other Ministers—notably the Minister who is responsible for transport—that, much as we might like it to be the case, the resources simply are not there to deliver all these. So, how are you prioritising the infrastructure projects?

You mentioned tourism and the need to develop the tourism sector. There is a cross-over here with the tourism panel. Perhaps we can have a panel of panels at some point, Minister, and they can share their findings. However, I agree that we need to do more to encourage tourism in rural areas. You have spoken in the past about the need to improve the brand. I would be interested to know how you envisage the brand of Wales fitting in with an area such a rural growth zone in Powys, because I think that there is a link.

5.30 p.m.

You mentioned city regions, on which we had a statement last week, when there was a discussion about how city regions fit in, or do not fit in, with the Wales spatial plan. It is one of my favourite subjects; I keep coming back to it, I know. The same applies here: I would like to know how this fits in with the Wales spatial plan, whether it fits in with it, whether it needs to fit in with it, and whether there is still a Wales spatial plan, because I am still not entirely clear as to whether it is on the agenda or not.

Finally, I would welcome a briefing from

A fyddech yn rhagweld model gwahanol? Credaf ichi siarad am botensial bod â model gwahanol i'r ardal dwf leol. Os ystyrir bod yr ardal dwf leol yn llwyddiannus, ac yn beth cadarnhaol i Bowys, a fyddech yn ystyried eu cyflwyno y tu hwnt i hynny?

Ni ofynnaf ichi am ffordd osgoi'r Drenwydd; gadawaf y prosiect hwnnw i fy nghyd-Aelod, Aelod sir Drefaldwyn. Mae ef yn gwybod mwy na mi am y mater hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, soniasoch yn fras am brosiectau seilwaith allweddol. Sut yr ydych yn bwriadu blaenoriaethu'r prosiectau seilwaith hynny? Mae adnoddau'n dynn a gwyddom o nifer o'r datganiadau a wnaethpwyd yma ac o'r dadleuon rydym wedi'u cael â chi ac â Gweinidogion eraill—yn enwedig y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth—nad yw'r adnoddau ar gael i gyflenwi'r rhain i gyd, er cymaint yr hoffem iddynt fod. Felly, sut yr ydych yn blaenoriaethu'r prosiectau seilwaith?

Soniasoch am dwristiaeth a bod angen datblygu'r sector twristiaeth. Mae hyn yn gorgyffwrdd â gwaith y panel twristiaeth. Efallai y gallwn gael panel o baneli rywbyrd, Weinidog, a gallant rannu eu canfyddiadau. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf fod angen inni wneud mwy i annog twristiaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Rydych wedi dweud yn y gorffennol bod angen gwella'r brand. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn cael gwybod sut yr ydych yn rhagweld brand Cymru'n cyd-fynd â maes fel ardal dwf wledig ym Mhowys, oherwydd credaf fod cysylltiad yno.

Soniasoch am ddinas-ranbarthau; cawsom ddatganiad am y rheini'r wythnos diwethaf, pan gafwyd trafodaeth am sut y mae dinas-ranbarthau'n cyd-fynd, neu sut nad ydynt yn cyd-fynd, â chynllun gofodol Cymru. Mae'n un o fy hoff bynciau; gwn fy mod yn dychwelyd ato'n gyson. Mae'r un peth yn berthnasol yma: hoffwn wybod sut y mae hyn yn cyd-fynd â chynllun gofodol Cymru, a yw'n cyd-fynd ag ef, a oes angen iddo gyd-fynd ag ef, ac a yw cynllun gofodol Cymru'n dal i fodoli, oherwydd nid wyf yn gwbl glir a yw'n dal i fod ar yr agenda ai peidio.

Yn olaf, byddwn yn croesawu briff gan Justin

Justin Baird-Murray and any other members of the group who might want to come and talk to us.

Edwina Hart: I thank Nick Ramsay for his comments. There is quite a lot to digest, because the report is fairly detailed. As a very good group, it took the opportunity to look at some of the nitty-gritty issues around discussions about local zones in Powys. Some of the discussions that it has had have impacts elsewhere for me in terms of what might happen across rural Wales. Some of the lessons are for urban Wales as well. I want to use the opportunity of further consultation to look at the broad lessons that I can take out of the discussions and at what we can look at specifically for Powys. I join in your congratulations to the panel, which certainly put a lot of work into this.

On infrastructure, I will not tread on the issues of the Newtown bypass, but there are also issues about infrastructure and problems that affect reliability on the Cambrian line. There are a lot of issues that my colleague, the Minister for transport, is already looking at in this area that have come up in the discussions on the local zones. We also have to realise what kind of schemes are in existence, and what schemes there might be in the future, that can improve transport issues in that area. One issue that has come out of the discussions is tourism, and the links into tourism. What better product can we have to advertise that area? What resources are required? There was an excellent discussion—I do not remember whether it was during my questions last week—when Elin Jones raised the issue of internal tourism, which is key. If you live in Swansea, and you are thinking that you would like to go somewhere different, have you thought about mid Wales? We need to think about how we should be marketing that type of experience, and what experience you could have. That is one of the issues that is clearly coming out in this area.

The panel also looked at some wider issues. You mentioned the spatial plan; when the comments go online about the planning system you will catch your breath when you

Baird-Murray ac unrhyw aelodau eraill o'r grŵp a hoffai ddod i siarad â ni.

Edwina Hart: Diolch i Nick Ramsay am ei sylwadau. Mae eithaf llawer i'w amgyffred, oherwydd mae'r adroddiad yn eithaf manwl. Fel grŵp da iawn, cymerodd y cyfle i edrych ar rai o'r materion annymunol o gwmpas trafodaethau am ardaloedd lleol ym Mhowys. Mae rhai o'r trafodaethau y maent wedi'u cael wedi effeithio arnaf mewn meysydd eraill o ran yr hyn a allai ddigwydd ledled Cymru wledig. Mae rhai o'r gwersi'n berthnasol i Gymru drefol hefyd. Hoffwn ddefnyddio'r cyfle i ymgynghori ymhellach er mwyn edrych ar y gwersi cyffredinol y gallaf eu cymryd o'r trafodaethau ac ar yr hyn y gallwn edrych arno ar gyfer Powys yn benodol. Ymunaf â'ch llongyfarchiadau i'r panel; yn sicr, gwnaethant lawer o waith ar hyn.

O ran seilwaith, ni wnaeth sathru ar faterion ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd, ond ceir materion hefyd yn ymwneud â seilwaith a phroblemau sy'n effeithio ar ddibynadwyedd lein y Cambrian. Mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog trafniadaeth, eisoes yn edrych ar lawer o faterion yn y maes hwn sydd wedi codi yn y trafodaethau am yr ardaloedd lleol. Rhaid inni hefyd sylwi pa fath o gynlluniau sy'n bodoli, a pha gynlluniau allai fod yn y dyfodol, a all wella materion trafniadaeth yn y maes hwnnw. Un mater sydd wedi codi o'r trafodaethau yw twristiaeth, a'r cysylltiadau â thwristiaeth. Pa gynnyrch gwell y gallwn ei gael i hysbysebu'r ardal? Pa adnoddau sydd eu hangen? Cafwyd trafodaeth ragorol—ni allaf gofio ai yn ystod fy nghwestiynau'r wythnos diwethaf oedd hyn—pan gododd Elin Jones fater twristiaeth fewnol, sy'n allweddol. Os ydych yn byw yn Abertawe, a'ch bod yn meddwl yr hoffech fynd i rywle gwahanol, a ydych wedi meddwl am y canolbarth? Mae angen inni feddwl sut y dylem fod yn marchnata'r math hwnnw o brofiad, a pha brofiad y gallech ei gael. Dyna un o'r materion sy'n amlwg yn dod i'r golwg yn y maes hwn.

Edrychodd y panel hefyd ar rai materion mwy cyffredinol. Soniasoch am y cynllun gofodol; pan aiff y sylwadau ar-lein am y system gynllunio, byddwch yn dal eich

see some of them about the national park in terms of what they feel about who should be looking after planning and certain issues. Some of the comments to the panel were quite forthright, I have to say. That is very useful from my point of view, because it is something that I can feed into my discussions with the Minister for Environment and Sustainability, who is responsible for planning—I can say that businesses have quite a lot to say on that issue as well.

In terms of the report, Assembly Members will have the benefit of a briefing in September—with the chair, I think—and it is my intention to respond very early in the autumn term on the way that I will taking forward these recommendations. I am keen to pick up the recommendations, especially about how we will deal with the three towns that I have outlined, and how we might take forward suggestions on their pilot schemes. We have to see results at the end of this, not just a report that we congratulate everybody on producing but which does not have any real outcomes for the people involved.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolchaf i Justin Baird-Murray a'i dîm am y gwaith ar yr adroddiad. Mae'r adroddiad yn codi mwy o gwestiynau nag y mae'n ateb, o safbwynt y Llywodraeth. Mae holl natur dyfodol polisi economaidd y Llywodraeth yn dod i chwarae yn hyn o beth, achos pan gyhoeddodd Llywodraeth San Steffan ei strategaeth i greu parthau menter, nad oedd llawer o frwdfrydedd gan y Llywodraeth yma, nag ar y meinciau yma chwaith, petai'n dod i hynny. Fodd bynnag, yn wyneb y ffaith eu bod yn cael eu sefydlu yn Lloegr, y teimlad oedd bod yn rhaid sefydlu rhai yng Nghymru, ac mae hanner dwsin neu fwy wedi cael eu cyhoeddi er nad ydym yn gwybod eto beth yn union yw natur y parthau menter hynny.

Mae'n ymddangos o'r adroddiad hwn ac ymateb y Gweinidog bod strategaeth amgen yn datblygu ar gyfer rhannau o Gymru sydd heb parth menter—ond dim ond ym Mhowys, hyd y gallem yn gweld. Felly, mae'r cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog yw: a yw hi'n

gwynt wrth weld rhai ohonynt am y parc cenedlaethol o ran eu teimladau am bwy ddylai ofalu am gynllunio a materion penodol. Roedd rhai o'r sylwadau i'r panel yn ddigon di-flewyn-ar-dafod, rhaid imi ddweud. Mae hynny'n ddefnyddiol iawn o fy safbwynt i, oherwydd mae'n rhywbeth y gallaf ei fwydo i fy nhrefodaethau â Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, sy'n gyfrifol am gynllunio—gallaf ddweud bod gan fusnesau ddigon i'w ddweud am y mater hwnnw hefyd.

O ran yr adroddiad, bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn elwa o friff ym mis Medi—gyda'r cadeirydd, credaf—a fy mwriad yw ymateb yn gynnar iawn yn nhymor yr hydref am sut y byddaf yn symud ymlaen â'r argymhellion hyn. Rwyf yn awyddus i ddilyn yr argymhellion, yn enwedig am sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â'r tair tref rwyf wedi'u hamlinellu, a sut y gallem symud ymlaen ag awgrymiadau am eu cynlluniau peilot. Rhaid inni weld canlyniadau ar ddiwedd hyn, nid dim ond adroddiad y byddwn yn llongyfarch pawb am ei gynhyrchu ond nad yw'n rhoi unrhyw ganlyniadau gwirioneddol i'r bobl dan sylw.

Alun Ffred Jones: I thank Justin Baird-Murray and his team for the work that they have done on this report. The report raises more questions than it answers, from the point of view of the Government. The whole nature of the Government's future economic policy comes into play here, because when the Westminster Government announced its strategy of creating enterprise zones, there was not much enthusiasm from the Government here, nor on the benches here, if it comes to that. However, in light of the fact that they were being established in England, there was a feeling that enterprise zones had to be established in Wales, and half a dozen or more have been announced, although we do not know exactly what the nature of those enterprise zones is.

It appears from this report and the Minister's response that an alternative strategy is developing for parts of Wales that do not have an enterprise zone—although only in Powys, as far as we can see. Therefore, the question to the Minister is: does she intend to

bwriadu ymestyn y cynigion hyn i ardaloedd eraill—y gorllewin a'r Gogledd? Wedyn, mae cwestiwn arall yn codi, sef: sut mae'r polisi neu strategaeth hwn yn ffitio mewn i'r drafodaeth a gawsom wythnos diwethaf ar ddinas-ranbarthau, a hefyd rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi?

Mae'n ymddangos, os ydym yn mynd i lawr llwybr y cynigion sy'n yr adroddiad cynhwysfawr hwn, rydych yn sôn am roi arian ac adnoddau ychwanegol i mewn i drefi ar hyd a lled Cymru. Rydych hefyd, os ydych yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r adroddiad, yn sôn am roi manteision ardrethiannol, hynny yw, gostwng ardrethi busnes mewn trefi penodol ar hyd a lled Cymru, a allai arwain at sugno busnesau i mewn i'r trefi hynny, sef yr un broblem a oedd yn bodoli ynghylch y parthau menter ddegawdau yn ôl. Felly, os ydych yn bwriadu ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r adroddiad hwn, yna mae'n codi cwestiynau ynghylch gweddill eich strategaeth.

O ran Powys, un argymhelliad sydd, mi gredaf, yn deillio o ddiffyg yn y briff, ydyw cynnwys Ystradgynlais fel un o'r ardaloedd twf. Mae Ystradgynlais wedi syrthio rhwng dwy, os nad tair, stôl yn y gorffennol. Felly, a ydych yn bwriadu ystyried rhoi unrhyw fanteision neu gynlluniau ar y gweill ym Mhowys hefyd yn Ystradgynlais, neu a ydych chi'n bwriadu anwybyddu'r argymhelliad hwnnw? Dyna yw'r cwestiynau sylfaenol sy'n codi, yn hytrach na'r manion.

Roeddech wedyn yn dyfynnu'r argymhelliad ynglŷn â ffordd osgoi Drenwydd. Wrth gwrs, yr hyn a ddywed yr argymhelliad yw bod eisiau bwrw ymlaen â'r cynlluniau hyn '*as a matter of priority*'. Sonnir am roi blaenoriaeth i'r cynlluniau hyn ym Mhowys. Ai'r bwriad, felly, yw bod y cynlluniau hyn—y ffordd osgoi hon, er enghraifft—yn mynd i gael blaenoriaeth dros gynlluniau eraill mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru? Os felly, beth yw'r rhesymau dros hynny?

Nid wyf eisiau manylu gormod ar y cynigion eraill, gan eich bod wedi ymateb i rai ohonynt yn unig. Edrychwn ymlaen at eich ymateb yn gynnar yn yr hydref. Mae cwestiynau'n codi, fodd bynnag, oherwydd mae sylw yn yr adroddiad bod trefi bach ym Mhowys yn dioddef—siopau'n cau ac yn y

extend these provisions to other areas—west Wales and north Wales? Then another question arises, and that is: how does this policy or strategy fit in to the debate that we had last week on city regions, as well as the economic renewal programme?

It appears that, if we are going down the road of the proposals in this comprehensive report, you are talking about providing additional funds and resources to towns throughout Wales. You are also, if you respond positively to the report, talking about providing benefits in terms of rates, that is, reducing business rates in specific towns throughout Wales, which could lead to businesses being drawn in to those towns, which was the problem with enterprise zones decades ago. Therefore, if you intend to respond positively to this report, then it raises questions about the rest of your strategy.

In terms of Powys, one recommendation, which emanates, I believe, from a deficiency in the brief, is to include Ystradgynlais as one of the growth areas. Ystradgynlais has fallen between two, if not three, stools in the past. Therefore, do you intend to consider providing any benefits or schemes that are in hand in Powys in Ystradgynlais also, or do you intend to ignore that recommendation? Those are the fundamental questions that arise, rather than the minutiae.

You then quoted the recommendation on the Newtown bypass. Of course, what is stated in the recommendation is that these schemes need to be taken forward '*as a matter of priority*'. Mention is made of giving priority to these schemes in Powys. Is it the intention, therefore, that these schemes—this road, for example—will be given priority over other schemes in other parts of Wales? If so, what is the rationale for that?

I do not want to go into too much detail about the other proposals, as you have only responded to a few of them. We look forward to your response in the early autumn. Questions arise, however, because there is a comment in the report that small towns in Powys are suffering—shops are closing and

blaen—ond, wrth gwrs, mae hynny'n wir am bron pob tref fach yng Nghymru. Felly, os oes symudiad i geisio adnewyddu'r trefi hynny trwy unrhyw fesurau rydych yn eu hargymell, yna bydd ardaloedd eraill yng Nghymru yn gofyn am yr union fesurau. Felly, ai mesurau penodol i Bowys yn unig yw'r rhain?

Dyna rai o'r cwestiynau sy'n codi o'r adroddiad a'ch ymateb chi fel Gweinidog.

Edwina Hart: I do not see this report, or anything emerging from it, or the reports that I have commissioned, as being negative and not linked in any way. I think that they are all intrinsically linked. As a party on these benches, we govern for the benefit of the whole of Wales. We had excellent representations from Powys during the stage of looking at enterprise zones that suggested an alternative to an enterprise zone. As I made quite clear at that time, I wanted to allow them the opportunity of exploring the ideas that had come through from Powys—nothing as innovative as this had come through from anywhere else—about how we could work in a particular rural area, and whether any lessons resulting from the report could be utilised elsewhere.

I was well aware that Powys, like other counties, would never feature in discussions on city regions. However, that does not mean that we ignore them because we have city regions and all of those issues. We must recognise that we have a responsibility to look at horses for courses in how we develop things. On the comments about business rates, we have had a widespread discussion on the business rates review. I am not saying that I could implement everything contained within the business rates review; I am not even saying that I have ever wanted to implement them all. I have to look at the cash that is available and then make a strategic decision on what is the best bang for the buck in terms of what I may or may not do in terms of business rates. Powys will provide useful lessons for elsewhere. I do not really want to go into the Ystradgynlais issue. When I walk the streets of Ystradgynlais, I meet people who wish to remain in Powys, people who wish to be in Neath Port Talbot

so on—but, of course, that is true of almost every small town in Wales. Therefore, if there is to be a move to try to regenerate those towns through any measures that you recommend, then other areas in Wales will ask for the exact same measures. Therefore, are these specific measures for Powys alone?

Those are some of the questions that arise from the report and your response as Minister.

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn ystyried bod yr adroddiad hwn, nac unrhyw beth a ddaeth ohono, nac o'r adroddiadau rwyf wedi'u comisiynu, yn negyddol nac yn ddigysylltiad mewn unrhyw ffordd. Credaf fod cysylltiad cynhenid rhyngddynt i gyd. Fel plaid ar y meinciau hyn, rydym yn llywodraethu er budd Cymru gyfan. Cawsom sylwadau rhagorol o Bowys pan oeddem yn edrych ar ardaloedd menter a awgrymodd ddewis amgen i ardal fenter. Fel yr eglurais ar y pryd, roeddwn am roi cyfle iddynt archwilio'r syniadau a ddaeth o Bowys—ni ddaeth dim byd mor arloesol â hyn o unman arall—am sut y gallem weithio mewn ardal wledig benodol, ac a ellid defnyddio unrhyw wersi a ddysgwyd o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad yn unrhyw le arall.

Roeddwn yn ddigon ymwybodol na fyddai Powys, fel y siroedd eraill, byth yn rhan o drafodaethau am ddinas-ranbarthau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu ein bod yn eu hanwybyddu gan fod gennym ddinas-ranbarthau a'r materion hynny i gyd. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod gennym i gyd gyfrifoldeb i edrych ar ddatrysiadau priodol i wahanol ardaloedd wrth ddatblygu pethau. O ran y sylwadau am ardrethi busnes, cawsom drafodaeth helaeth am yr adolygiad ardrethi busnes. Nid wyf yn dweud y gallwn roi popeth yn yr adolygiad ardrethi busnes ar waith; nid wyf hyd yn oed yn dweud fy mod erioed wedi dymuno eu rhoi i gyd ar waith. Rhaid imi edrych ar yr arian sydd ar gael ac yna wneud penderfyniad strategol i gael y gwerth gorau am arian o ran yr hyn a wnafu neu'r hyn na wnafu o ran ardrethi busnes. Bydd Powys yn darparu gwersi defnyddiol i fannau eraill. Ni hoffwn ddechrau sôn am fater Ystradgynlais. Pan gerddaf strydoedd Ystradgynlais, gwelaf bobl sy'n dymuno aros

and people who would prefer to be in another local authority area. There is the whole issue of where they see their links historically. I was not responsible for creating the boundaries, whether for Parliament, the Assembly or local government. There are a lot of issues around that.

However, as far as I am concerned, this report was done on the basis of an understanding of local issues. Some of the things that have been referred to will, I think, help elsewhere. The position on the Newtown bypass has already been stated by the Minister for transport. We should see this as a genuine discussion and attempt to get to grips with some of the questions that are always raised with me in the Chamber, such as, 'What are you doing for the economy in rural Wales? Are you going to deal with it differently? Do you understand rural poverty? Do you see what is required?' This is the attempt to undertake that and I welcome the report as the starting point of a discussion, not the end of a discussion.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the Minister for her statement this afternoon. As anybody who knows me will know, there is nothing I love more than an opportunity to wax lyrical about Brecon and Radnorshire and what a fantastic place it is in which to live and do business. I suspect that I will have a growing interest in Newtown as the months progress.

The picture that this report paints is that there is much to recommend mid Wales and Powys as a place in which to do business, but it also demonstrates that we have significant problems. The statistic that the average wage in Powys is only 88% of the Welsh average demonstrates that, far from being the prosperous part of Wales that many people often mistake Powys for, there are pockets of real desperation. These are communities that need a significant amount of help. I, for one, am really glad that you, Minister, have recognised that we need specific interventions in this particular area.

I am delighted to see reference to the opportunities for developing Llandrindod Wells as a centre for events, conferences and

ym Mhowys, pobl sy'n dymuno bod yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot a phobl a hoffai fod mewn ardal awdurdod lleol arall. Mae'n fater o ble maent yn gweld eu cysylltiadau'n hanesyddol. Nid fi oedd yn gyfrifol am greu ffiniau'r Senedd, y Cynulliad na llywodraeth leol. Mae llawer o faterion yn ymwneud â hynny.

Fodd bynnag, cyn belled ag y deallaf, gwnaethpwyd yr adroddiad hwn yn seiliedig ar ddealltwriaeth o faterion lleol. Credaf y bydd rhai o'r pethau y cyfeiriwyd atynt yn helpu mewn mannau eraill. Mae'r Gweinidog trafniadaeth eisoes wedi rhoi'r safbwynt ar ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd. Dylem ystyried bod hon yn drafodaeth wirioneddol a cheisio mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r cwestiynau a godir yn gyson gyda mi yn y Siambr, megis 'Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i'r economi yng Nghymru wledig? A ydych am ymdrin â hi'n wahanol? A ydych yn deall tlodi gwledig? A ydych yn gweld beth sydd ei angen?' Dyma'r ymdrech i gyflawni hynny a chroesawaf yr adroddiad fel man cychwyn i drafodaeth, nid fel diwedd trafodaeth.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei sylwadau brynhawn heddiw. Fel y bydd unrhyw un sy'n fy adnabod yn gwybod, nid oes dim yn well gennyf na chyfle i ganu clodydd Aberhonddu a sir Faesyfed a sôn am ba mor wych ydyw fel lle i fyw a chynnal busnes. Amheuaf y bydd fy niddordeb yn y Drenewydd yn cynyddu wrth i'r misoedd fynd heibio.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn awgrymu bod llawer o resymau i argymhell y canolbarth a Phowys fel man i gynnal busnes, ond mae hefyd yn dangos bod gennym broblemau pendant. Mae'r ystadegyn bod y cyflog cyfartalog ym Mhowys yn 88 y cant yn unig o gyfartaledd Cymru'n dangos nad yw Powys o bell ffordd yn rhan ffyniannus o Gymru fel y mae llawer o bobl yn credu, a bod pcedi o anobaith gwirioneddol yno. Mae angen cymorth sylweddol ar y cymunedau hyn. Rwyf fi'n falch iawn eich bod chi, Weinidog, wedi sylwi bod angen ymyriadau penodol arnom yn yr ardal benodol hon.

Rwyf wrth fy modd o weld bod yr adroddiad yn cyfeirio at y cyfleoedd i ddatblygu Llandrindod fel canolfan i ddiwydiadau,

tourism heritage. The Rock Park Spa is a fantastic example of our Victorian heritage, and so much more could be made of it. I, too, share the vision for Brecon to become known for niche and boutique retailing. I have a personal passion for niche and boutique retailing and have been known to play my own small part in ensuring that that happens in other parts of Wales. I would love to be able to have more opportunities to do that in my home town.

On the issue of Ystradgynlais, I assure the Minister that the people of Ystradgynlais appreciate being in Powys, if for no other reason than council tax is less than it is next door in Neath Port Talbot. Ystradgynlais celebrates being part of Powys. I, like you, enjoy walking the streets of Ystradgynlais and have made a habit of it—I have made a career of it, actually—for the last 12 years. I am grateful to the people of Ystradgynlais for that. Sometimes, Ystradgynlais can be forgotten and I am glad to see it mentioned in this report. I see huge synergies, not only with the potential of the local growth zone but also with the city region, because Ystradgynlais is not that far up the upper Swansea valley. If we are looking to develop Swansea as a city region, that could extend up the Swansea valley to reach the community of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding villages of Cwmtwrch, both lower and upper, as well as places like Coelbren and Abercrave. There is great potential there.

On the issue of Llandrindod, the report makes a point of talking about some poor communications. We have spent a great deal of time today talking about trains. Llandrindod is served by the Heart of Wales line. In previous years, economic regeneration bodies have been represented on the Heart of Wales line forum. In the days of the Development Board for Rural Wales, it sent a representative. In the days of the Welsh Development Agency, it sent a representative. While there is representation from the Welsh Government's transport division, I ask you, Minister, to look at whether you could make some officials from your department available to sit on that forum to look at the regeneration aspects of the

cynadleddau a threftadaeth twristiaeth. Mae Ffynnon y Parc Creigiau yn enghraifft wych o'n treftadaeth Fictoraidd, a gellid gwneud cymaint mwy ohoni. Rwyf fi, hefyd, yn rhannu'r weledigaeth i Aberhonddu ddod yn adnabyddus am adwerthu arbenigol a boutique ac rwyf, yn y gorffennol, wedi chwarae rhan mewn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Byddwn wrth fy modd o gael mwy o gyfleoedd i wneud hynny yn fy nhref fy hun.

O ran Ystradgynlais, sicrhaf y Gweinidog fod pobl Ystradgynlais yn gwerthfawrogi bod ym Mhowys, ac un o'r prif resymau am hynny yw bod y dreth gyngor yn is nag y mae y drws nesaf yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot. Mae Ystradgynlais yn dathlu bod yn rhan o Bowys. Rwyf fi, fel chi, yn mwynhau cerdded drwy strydoedd Ystradgynlais ac rwyf wedi gwneud arfer o'r peth—yn wir, rwyf wedi gwneud gyrfa o'r peth—am y 12 mlynedd diwethaf. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i bobl Ystradgynlais am hynny. Gall fod yn hawdd anghofio am Ystradgynlais ac rwyf yn falch o weld yr adroddiad hwn yn sôn am y dref. Gwelaf lawer iawn o synergedd, nid yn unig gyda photensial yr ardal dwf leol ond hefyd gyda'r ddinas-ranbarth, oherwydd nid yw Ystradgynlais mor bell â hynny i fyny cwm Tawe uchaf. Os ydym yn bwriadu datblygu Abertawe fel dinas-ranbarth, gallai hynny ymestyn i fyny cwm Tawe i gyrraedd cymuned Ystradgynlais a phentrefi cyfagos Cwm-twrch uchaf ac isaf yn ogystal â manau fel Coelbren ac Abercraf. Mae yno lawer o botensial.

O ran Llandrindod, mae'r adroddiad yn gwneud pwynt o sôn am gyfathrebu gwael. Rydym wedi treulio llawer iawn o amser heddiw'n siarad am drenau. Gwasanaethir Llandrindod gan reilffordd Calon Cymru. Mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, mae cyrff adfywio economaidd wedi cael cynrychiolaeth ar fforwm rheilffordd Calon Cymru. Yn nyddiau Bwrdd Datblygu Cymru Wledig, roeddent yn anfon cynrychiolydd. Yn nyddiau Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, roeddent yn anfon cynrychiolydd. Er y ceir cynrychiolaeth gan is-adran drafndiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, gofynnaf i chi, Weinidog, ystyried a allech sicrhau bod rhai swyddogion o'ch adran chi ar gael i eistedd ar y fforwm hwnnw i edrych ar yr agweddau

Heart of Wales line. That would be particularly welcome to those people who are looking to develop the services on it.

5.45 p.m.

This report focuses strongly on broadband and issues of connectivity. Is the Minister in a position to say when we might learn more about the rolling out of broadband, but also about mobile phone connections? It is not just an issue of getting a broadband link. In many parts of Powys, you cannot get reliable mobile telecommunications, which are absolutely vital in promoting this part of the world as somewhere to do business and as a destination. People do not want to be cut off from their usual technologies when they are on holiday or visiting.

Minister, I appreciate that you will spend the summer looking at the recommendations in the report with a view to coming back with a full response later. I wholeheartedly recommend what Justin Baird-Murray and his group have done. I warmly welcome the focus on the economic development of Brecon and Radnorshire, and I think that there is much in this report that could transform the economic fortunes of my constituency, and I am very grateful for that.

Edwina Hart: I thank the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats for her support for the report and the excellent work that has been undertaken by that team. The report emanated from her comments in the Chamber about the issues that surrounded some of the towns within her constituency particularly.

The issues relating to broadband are key, and we should be in a position to sort this by the end of the week, hopefully—with fingers crossed. The points that you made about mobile phones are absolutely valid. When we have discussion within the tourism panel and with others, we hear that people want to keep in touch. They might want a short break but are unable to keep in touch. We have examples of people going to the bottom of the gardens of hotels waving their hands in the air to try to get some level of contact with the outside world. That is certainly not

ar reilffordd Calon Cymru sy'n ymwneud ag adfywio. Câi hynny ei groesawu'n arbennig gan y bobl hynny sy'n ceisio datblygu'r gwasanaethau arni.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn canolbwyntio'n gryf ar fand eang a materion yn ymwneud â chysylltedd. A yw'r Gweinidog mewn sefyllfa i ddweud pryd y gallem ddysgu mwy am gyflwyno band eang, ond hefyd am gysylltiadau ffôn symudol? Nid dim ond mater o gael cyswllt band eang yw hwn. Mewn sawl rhan o Bowys, ni allwch delathrebu â ffôn symudol yn ddibynadwy; mae hynny'n gwbl hollbwysig o ran hyrwyddo'r rhan hwn o'r byd fel lle i gynnal busnes ac fel cyrchfan. Nid yw pobl am golli eu technolegau arferol wrth fynd ar wyliau neu wrth ymweld â llefydd.

Weinidog, gwerthfawrogaf y treulwch yr haf yn edrych ar argymhellion yr adroddiad gyda golwg ar ddychwelyd ag ymateb llawn yn ddiweddarach. Cymeradwyaf yn gryf yr hyn y mae Justin Baird-Murray a'i grŵp wedi'i wneud. Rhoddaf groeso cynnes i'r ffocws ar ddatblygu economaidd yn Aberhonddu a sir Faesyfed, a chredaf fod llawer yn yr adroddiad hwn a allai drawsffurfio ffyniant economaidd fy etholaeth, ac rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn am hynny.

Edwina Hart: Diolch i arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am ei chefnogaeth i'r adroddiad ac i'r gwaith rhagorol y mae'r tîm hwnnw wedi'i wneud. Deilliodd yr adroddiad o'i sylwadau hi yn y Siambr am y materion o gwmpas rhai o'r trefi yn ei hetholaeth yn benodol.

Mae'r materion yn ymwneud â band eang yn rhai allweddol, a'r gobaith yw y dylem fod mewn sefyllfa i gael trefn ar hyn erbyn diwedd yr wythnos—rydym yn croesi ein bysedd. Mae'r pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud am ffonau symudol yn gwbl ddilys. Pan gawn drafodaeth â'r panel twristiaeth ac â phobl eraill, rydym yn clywed bod pobl am gadw mewn cysylltiad. Efallai eu bod yn chwilio am wyliau byr ond ni allant gadw mewn cysylltiad. Mae gennym enghreifftiau o bobl yn mynd i waelod gerddi gwestyau ac yn chwifio eu dwylo yn yr awyr i geisio cael

acceptable if you want people to take the appropriate tourist breaks and do business in certain areas, which is very important.

Your point was well made about Llandrindod Wells, and what more can be done for tourism, given its Victorian heritage. You are also quite right about the rail issues around that area, which my colleague, Carl Sargeant, the Minister for transport, is well aware of. You have indicated to me that you would like me to make representations. I will have a word with officials and instruct someone to attend, if you wish, because it might be quite useful for the discussion following on from this report.

On the Ystradgynlais issue, you make a valid point about where city regions extend to and where the natural links might be. That can certainly be taken up during the discussions on the city region, which might focus on how we deal with Swansea and the wider areas of the city region. I think that those points could be usefully made.

On the average wage levels, getting wage levels up in certain areas is an economic issue. People make assumptions about areas from sometimes seeing only certain people out and about shopping. We can all acknowledge that, in Wales, we are very lucky to have people who retire here with two very nice pensions, but we must also concentrate on those who require work and employment in Wales, and up the income levels in areas so that young people in particular can stay in the communities where they were born and brought up and do not feel that they have to move away for employment purposes.

In many ways, it is very important that this report be taken as a whole. It is about what we might want to do in Powys, but it is also about the wider issues. Alun Ffred Jones was right to say in his contribution earlier that other towns will be looking at this. I know that my colleague on my left is also looking at what we are doing for towns. If people see that we are taking a structured approach and

rhyw fath o gysylltiad â'r byd y tu allan. Yn sicr, nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol os ydych am i bobl gymryd y gwyliau priodol i dwristiaid a chynnal busnes mewn ardaloedd penodol, sy'n bwysig iawn.

Gwnaethoch bwynt da am Landrindod, a sut y gellir gwneud mwy i dwristiaeth, ac ystyried treftadaeth Fictoriaidd y dref. Rydych yn gywir hefyd am y materion yn ymwneud â rheilffyrdd yn yr ardal; mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, Carl Sargeant, y Gweinidog trafniadaeth, yn ddigon ymwybodol o'r materion hynny. Rydych wedi dweud wrthyf yr hoffech imi roi cynrychiolaeth. Caf air â swyddogion a chyfarwyddo rhywun i fod yn bresennol, os dymunwch, oherwydd gallai fod yn eithaf defnyddiol i'r drafodaeth a fydd yn dilyn yr adroddiad hwn.

O ran Ystradgynlais, gwnewch bwynt dilys am i ble mae dinas-ranbarthau'n ymestyn a ble y gallai'r cysylltiadau naturiol fod. Yn sicr, gallwn sôn am hynny yn ystod y trafodaethau am y dinas-ranbarth; gallai hynny ffocysu ar sut rydym yn ymdrin ag Abertawe ac ardaloedd ehangach y dinas-ranbarth. Credaf y byddai'n ddefnyddiol codi'r pwyntiau hynny.

O ran cyflogau cyfartalog, mae codi cyflogau mewn rhai ardaloedd yn fater economaidd. Ar adegau, bydd pobl yn tybio pethau am ardaloedd o gyn lleied â gweld rhai pobl o gwmpas yn siopa. Gallwn i gyd gydnabod ein bod, yng Nghymru, yn lwcus iawn i gael pobl yn ymddeol yma â dau bensiwn braf iawn, ond rhaid inni hefyd ganolbwyntio ar y rheini ag angen gwaith a chyflogaeth yng Nghymru, ac ar lefelau incwm mewn ardaloedd fel y gall pobl ifanc yn enwedig aros yn y cymunedau lle cawsant eu geni a'u magu heb deimlo bod rhaid iddynt symud i ffwrdd am resymau cyflogaeth.

Mewn llawer o ffyrdd, mae'n bwysig iawn ystyried yr adroddiad hwn yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae'n fater o'r hyn yr hoffem ei wneud ym Mhowys, ond mae hefyd yn ymwneud â'r materion ehangach. Roedd Alun Ffred Jones yn gywir wrth ddweud yn ei gyfraniad yn gynharach y bydd trefi eraill yn edrych ar hyn. Gwn fod fy nghydweithiwr ar fy chwith hefyd yn edrych ar yr hyn rydym yn ei wneud

if we can prove that some of the actions that we might take in Powys work, there might be room to take some of these policies further. Therefore, I thank you very much for your support on this issue and, like you, I look forward to niche retail shopping in Brecon.

Joyce Watson: I welcome this statement today, because it says that we have a Minister who has listened about the particular issues affecting rural areas and the way in which they do business—or do not—and the things that concern them. Therefore, in setting up the Powys local growth zone, for the first time, a business community is coming together with other communities to deliver for their area, and that fact is to be celebrated. I think that the good people of that area will recognise that as well.

We have heard that the Labour Party and the Conservative Party played their part in taking some money into this rural community last weekend. That is true. I was one of them. It is also true to say that there are problems with mobile technology, because I was also one of those people trying to hang around places to see whether I could get a connection of any kind. Therefore, I am interested, Minister, in the statement that you made about upgrading those facilities, because they are particularly important to people who are trying to do business. People often used laptops in the past, but the future seems to be in the new technology that is easily accessed through mobile phones. We need to come up to the 4G capabilities, and I am sure that those people also recognise that.

I welcome the briefing from Justin Baird-Murray in the autumn, and if we can have an opportunity to speak to him, it will most definitely be welcome. I would be interested to know how you are taking forward the idea that Elin posted here last week about internal tourism—the day trippers. Pembrokeshire does incredibly well from day trippers. I often meet them when I am down home at the weekend. It is fairly obvious from their accents where they have come from, and they

dros drefi. Os gall pobl weld ein bod yn defnyddio dull strwythuredig ac os gallwn brofi bod rhai o'r camau y gallem eu cymryd ym Mhowys yn gweithio, efallai y bydd lle i fynd ymhellach â rhai o'r polisiâu hyn. Felly, diolch yn fawr ichi am eich cefnogaeth ar y mater hwn a, fel chi, edrychaf ymlaen at siopa arbenigol yn Aberhonddu.

Joyce Watson: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn heddiw, oherwydd mae'n dweud bod gennym Weinidog sydd wedi gwranddo am y materion penodol sy'n effeithio ar ardaloedd gwledig a sut y maent yn cynnal busnes—neu beidio—a'r pethau sy'n berthnasol iddynt. Felly, wrth sefydlu ardal dwf leol Powys, am y tro cyntaf, mae cymuned fusnes yn uno â chymunedau eraill i gyflenwi ar gyfer eu hardal, a dylid dathlu'r ffaith honno. Credaf y bydd pobl dda'r ardal honno'n cydnabod hynny hefyd.

Rydym wedi clywed bod y Blaid Lafur a'r Blaid Geidwadol wedi chwarae rhan yn y broses o fynd â rhywfaint o arian i'r gymuned wledig hon y penwythnos diwethaf. Mae hynny'n wir. Roeddwn yn un ohonynt. Mae'n wir hefyd dweud bod yno broblemau â thechnoleg symudol, oherwydd roeddwn hefyd yn un o'r bobl hynny sy'n ceisio loetran mewn llefydd i weld a allwn gael unrhyw fath o gysylltiad. Felly, mae gennyf ddiddordeb, Weinidog, yn y datganiad a wnaethoch am uwchraddio'r cyfleusterau hynny, oherwydd maent yn arbennig o bwysig i bobl sy'n ceisio cynnal busnes. Roedd pobl yn aml yn defnyddio gliniaduron yn y gorffennol, ond mae'n ymddangos bod y dyfodol yn y dechnoleg newydd sydd ar gael yn rhwydd drwy ffonau symudol. Mae angen inni gyrraedd y galluoedd 4G, ac rwyf yn siŵr bod y bobl hynny hefyd yn cydnabod hynny.

Croesawaf y briff gan Justin Baird-Murray yn yr hydref, ac os cawn gyfle i siarad ag ef, byddai croeso pendant i hynny. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn cael gwybod sut yr ydych yn symud ymlaen â'r syniad a bostiodd Elin yma'r wythnos diwethaf am dwristiaeth fewnol—yr ymwelwyr undydd. Mae sir Benfro'n gwneud yn anhygoel o dda o ymwelwyr undydd. Rwyf yn cyfarfod â hwy'n aml pan af gartref am y penwythnos. Mae'n eithaf amlwg o'u hacenion o ble y

have not come very far—only far enough to know that they do not belong to Pembrokeshire, that is. Powys is well placed for day trippers, and the way in which that is sold is of critical interest. We often miss a trick by not looking at bird watching, walking, photography, cycling and the sorts of things that day trippers enjoy doing, supporting local business in the process.

What is exciting about this project is that it will be led by communities for communities. I would be interested, Minister, for you to look at Sirolli's website and his application to deliver this for that area.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for those comments, although I think that we heard a little too much information from Nick Ramsay and Joyce Watson about hotels and people in them. [*Laughter.*] That might be an inquiry for others outside the Chamber who take an interest in such activities to make, rather than me, as a politician.

To pick up on the points that you made about mobile phone technology, this is an issue that has to be tackled across the piece. Hopefully, we will see much better coverage in the next few years so that we can ensure that people have contact with other parts of the world when they need to go somewhere to enjoy themselves and have a respite from the world of work.

I totally concur with you on the internal tourism issue that arose, because I do not think that it is just about looking to Visit Wales to market to the world; it is also about how we market to each other within Wales—and not just for day trips but also for overnight stays, which bring even more money into the local economy. There needs to be much more of that. If you ask people how much they know about Wales and what is on offer in individual bits of Wales, I am not certain that, hand on heart, we could all answer some of the questions that we would pose each other about the historic or religious sites and facilities available. We would not necessarily know about them. I am also keen to follow what has happened in the Ebbw Vale project, because Joyce Watson makes a

maent wedi dod, ac nid ydynt wedi dod o bell—ond o ddigon pell i wybod nad ydynt yn perthyn i sir Benfro, hynny yw. Mae Powys mewn lleoliad da i ymwelwyr undydd, ac mae'r ffordd y caiff hynny ei werthu'n hanfodol bwysig. Yn aml byddwn yn colli cyfle drwy beidio ag edrych ar wyllo adar, cerdded, ffotograffiaeth, beicio a'r mathau o bethau y mae ymwelwyr undydd yn mwynhau eu gwneud, a chefnogi busnes lleol yn y broses.

Yr hyn sy'n gyffrous am y prosiect hwn yw y caiff ei arwain gan gymunedau dros gymunedau. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb, Weinidog, ichi edrych ar wefan Sirolli a'i gais i gyflenwi hyn yn yr ardal honno.

Diolch am y sylwadau hynny, er y credaf inni glywed ychydig gormod o wybodaeth gan Nick Ramsay a Joyce Watson am westyau a'r bobl ynddynt. [*Chwerthin.*] Efallai mai pobl eraill y tu allan i'r Siambr â diddordeb mewn gweithgareddau o'r fath a ddylai wneud yr ymholiad hwnnw, nid fi, fel gwleidydd.

I roi sylw i'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch am dechnoleg ffonau symudol, mae hwnnw'n fater ag angen sylw yn gyffredinol. Y gobaith yw y cawn gysylltedd llawer gwell yn y blynyddoedd nesaf fel y gallwn sicrhau bod pobl mewn cysylltiad â rhannau eraill o'r byd pan fo arnynt angen mynd i rywle i fwynhau eu hunain a chael seibiant o fyd gwaith.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi am y mater a gododd mewn perthynas â thwristiaeth fewnol, oherwydd ni chredaf mai mater syml ydyw o ofyn i Groeso Cymru farchnata i'r byd; mae hefyd yn fater o sut rydym yn marchnata i'n gilydd o fewn Cymru—ac nid dim ond ar gyfer ymweliadau undydd ond ar gyfer arosiadau dros nos hefyd, sy'n dod â mwy fyth o arian i'r economi leol. Mae angen llawer mwy o hynny. Os gofynnwch i bobl faint y maent yn ei wybod am Gymru a'r hyn sydd ar gynnig mewn rhannau unigol o Gymru, nid wyf yn siŵr y gallem i gyd ateb â sicrwydd rai o'r cwestiynau y byddem yn eu gofyn i'n gilydd am y safleoedd hanesyddol neu grefyddol a'r cyfleusterau sydd ar gael. Ni fyddem o reidrwydd yn gwybod amdanynt. Rwyf hefyd yn awyddus i ddilyn

good point that there are a lot of lessons to be learned from it, which could be transferred to the rural environment. I will take forward those discussions before I report back to the Chamber in the autumn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have two Members left to speak, both of whom are local Members so I am going to call them, despite the fact that we are over time. However, please be succinct.

Russell George: I thank you, Minister, for your statement today, and also for the report from the task and finish group. I also put on record my own thanks for the work of the task and finish group chaired by Justin Baird-Murray. I know that we are still in the early stages of developing these proposals, but I believe that this is potentially the shot in the arm that the county so badly needs. I look forward to examining the proposals in detail over the recess.

One of the issues highlighted in the report is the need for improved broadband access in rural areas. I should say that the Speed Up Broadband in Montgomeryshire campaign, launched last week, will be doing a speed test over 18 and 19 August, and I will be sure to pass the findings of the group onto you. However, I hope that you will give priority to improving broadband in rural mid Wales over urban areas, which are already better served. I hope that you can give a commitment on that.

The other issue highlighted in the report with regard to Newtown is the concern in the town about traffic issues. The report states that there is a lot of suspicion about whether the bypass will go ahead and, if it will, when. I concur with the report's findings on that. I tell people that the Welsh Government is committed to the bypass, and I assure them of that. However, there is some confusion, as the report states that construction of the bypass will start in 2014, as did a recent Government report on the Newtown traffic studies, but, in response to a written question just last week, the Minister said that it will be 2015. Therefore, I ask you to clarify that.

yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd ym mhrosiect Glynebwy, oherwydd mae Joyce Watson yn gwneud pwynt da y gallwn ddysgu llawer o wersi ohono, ac y gellid trosglwyddo'r rheini i'r amgylchedd gwledig. Byddaf yn bwrw ymlaen â'r trafodaethau hynny cyn adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr yn yr hydref.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennyf ddau Aelod i siarad eto, ac Aelodau lleol yw'r ddau ohonynt, felly galwaf arnynt, er ein bod dros amser. Fodd bynnag, byddwch yn gryno os gwelwch yn dda.

Russell George: Diolch, Weinidog, am eich datganiad heddiw, a hefyd am adroddiad y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen. Rwyf hefyd yn cofnodi fy niolch am waith y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen a'r cadeirydd Justin Baird-Murray. Gwn ein bod yn dal i fod ar gamau cynnar datblygu'r cynigion hyn, ond credaf ei bod yn bosibl mai dyma'r hwb sydd ei angen ar y sir. Edrychaf ymlaen at archwilio'r cynigion yn fanwl dros y toriad.

Un o'r materion a gafodd sylw yn yr adroddiad yw bod angen gwella mynediad band eang mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Dylwn ddweud y bydd yr ymgyrch Cyflymu Band Eang yn sir Drefaldwyn, a lanswyd yr wythnos diwethaf, yn cynnal prawf cyflymder ar 18 a 19 Awst, a byddaf yn siŵr o roi canfyddiadau'r grŵp ichi. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y rhwch flaenoriaeth i wella band eang yn y canolbarth gwledig dros ardaloedd trefol, sydd eisoes yn cael gwasanaeth gwell. Gobeithiaf y gallwch roi ymrwymiad i hynny.

Y mater arall sy'n cael sylw yn yr adroddiad o ran y Drenewydd yw'r pryder yn y dref am faterion traffig. Mae'r adroddiad yn datgan bod llawer o amheuaeth a fydd y ffordd osgoi'n digwydd ac, os bydd, pryd. Cytunaf â chanfyddiadau'r adroddiad am hynny. Rwyf yn dweud wrth bobl fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i'r ffordd osgoi, ac yn eu sicrhau o'r ffaith. Fodd bynnag, ceir rhywfaint o ddryswch, gan fod yr adroddiad yn dweud y bydd adeiladu'r ffordd osgoi'n dechrau yn 2014, a dywedodd adroddiad diweddar gan y Llywodraeth am astudiaethau traffig y Drenewydd yr un peth, ond, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig yr wythnos

However, my question on that point is much the same as Alun Ffred Jones's question, but I am hoping for a different answer. *[Laughter.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I am being very lenient. Come on.

Russell George: How do you prioritise the infrastructure work in Powys against the competing demands of establishing enterprise zones in Wales? I am—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Thank you. Minister, please respond.

Edwina Hart: I think that you are right that this will probably be a shot in the arm for the county. I also hope that it will lead to better decision making and collaboration with Powys County Council, together with an understanding of the resources that it has available and how it needs to consider its approach to developing those resources to address the issue properly.

I take on board your point about broadband, and I look forward to the Montgomery results. I did not doubt that I would receive those quickly.

I do not think that people need to be suspicious about the bypass, because my colleague, the Minister for transport, has made his views absolutely clear on this, and I will certainly clarify any doubts. However, I know that there is suspicion because it has been raised with me in the local community.

William Powell: Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, for your indulgence. I will endeavour to be brief. I know the consequences if I am not.

I am grateful to the Minister for her statement today. I join her and colleagues around the Chamber in paying tribute to the work of the task and finish group and particularly to Lesley Kirkpatrick, the head of regeneration in Powys County Council, who worked with the former cabinet member, Wynne Jones,

diwethaf, dywedodd y Gweinidog y bydd yn 2015. Felly, gofynnaf ichi egluro hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae fy nghwestiwn am y pwynt hwnnw'n debyg iawn i gwestiwn Alun Ffred Jones, ond rwyf yn gobeithio am ateb gwahanol. *[Chwerthin.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rwyf yn bod yn drugarog iawn. Dewch.

Russell George: Sut yr ydych yn blaenoriaethu gwaith seilwaith ym Mhowys yn erbyn gofynion sefydlu ardaloedd menter yng Nghymru, sy'n cystadlu yn ei erbyn? Rwyf—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Diolch. Weinidog, atebwch.

Edwina Hart: Credaf eich bod yn gywir wrth ddweud y gallai hyn fod yn hwb i'r sir. Gobeithiaf hefyd y gwnaiff arwain at wneud penderfyniadau gwell a chydweithio gwell â Chyngor Sir Powys, ynghyd â dealltwriaeth o'r adnoddau sydd ar gael iddynt a sut y mae angen iddynt ystyried sut i ddatblygu'r adnoddau hynny i roi sylw priodol i'r mater.

Derbyniaf eich pwynt am fand eang, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ganlyniadau sir Drefaldwyn. Nid oeddwn yn amau y byddwn yn cael y rheini'n gyflym.

Ni chredaf fod angen i bobl fod yn amheus am y ffordd osgoi, oherwydd mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth, wedi gwneud ei safbwyntiau am hyn yn gwbl glir, ac yn sicr egluraf unrhyw amheuan. Fodd bynnag, gwn fod amheuaeth yn bodoli oherwydd cafodd ei godi gyda mi yn y gymuned leol.

William Powell: Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am eich goddefgarwch. Ceisiaf fod yn gryno. Gwn beth fydd yn digwydd os na fyddaf.

Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad heddiw. Ymunaf â hi ac â chydweithwyr o gwmpas y Siambr i dalu teyrnged i waith y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ac yn enwedig i Lesley Kirkpatrick, pennaeth adfywio yng Nghyngor Sir Powys, a weithiodd gyda'r cyn-aelod cabinet, Wynne

who went on to serve on the task and finish group. They played a particularly key part in working up this alternative proposal. I welcome many of the aspects that have already been referred to, particularly the privatisation of the A483 Newtown bypass and the recognition of the importance of the hourly service, which is an issue that is regularly brought up with the Minister for transport in the context of the Aberystwyth to Shrewsbury line.

What I particularly welcome in this report is the emphasis on east-west connections and on the fact that we are not looking at tight boundaries around particular towns but at corridors for development. That is particularly good in the north, middle and south of the county. However, my particular concern has to do with the danger of a two-speed Powys—and I am not a great enthusiast for a two-speed Europe. However, I have a particular concern—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I would like a speedy question. Come on.

William Powell: Absolutely. My concern regards the current split in planning powers. What does the Minister plan to do to engage with her Cabinet colleagues to ensure that we have an opportunity to develop the regeneration potential that this provides, perhaps even ahead of the planning Bill?

Edwina Hart: Thank you for that. Planning featured quite heavily in discussions, and, when I visit Powys, I have planning issues raised with me. However, my colleague, John Griffiths, is aware of those issues and we will discuss them further.

We must not worry about a two-speed Powys. What we must worry about is getting this zone correct if we are going ahead with it. Planning issues will obviously be mopped up by discussions on the planning Bill, but it is quite important that I bear in mind the contribution that can be made by my colleague to my left, Huw Lewis, to the issue of the regeneration of town centres in this context.

Jones, a aeth yn ei flaen i wasanaethu ar y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen. Roedd ganddynt ran arbennig o allweddol i'w chwarae wrth gynllunio'r cynnig amgen hwn. Croesawaf lawer o'r agweddau y cyfeiriwyd atynt eisoes, yn enwedig preifateiddio ffordd osgoi A483 y Drenwydd a chydabod pwysigrwydd y gwasanaeth bob awr, sy'n fater a godir yn rheolaidd gyda'r Gweinidog trafniadaeth yng nghyd-destun rheilffordd Aberystwyth i Amwythig.

Yr hyn rwyf yn ei groesawu'n benodol yn yr adroddiad hwn yw'r pwyslais ar gysylltiadau o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ac ar y ffaith nad ydym yn edrych ar ffiniau tynn o gwmpas trefi penodol ond ar goridau datblygu. Mae hynny'n beth arbennig o dda yng ngogledd, canol a de'r sir. Fodd bynnag, mae fy mhryder yn ymwneud yn benodol a pherygl Powys â dau gyflymder—ac nid wyf yn selog iawn dros Ewrop â dau gyflymder. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf bryder penodol—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn gwestiwn cyflym. Dewch.

William Powell: Wrth gwrs. Mae fy mhryder yn ymwneud â'r hollt bresennol mewn pwerau cynllunio. Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud i ymgysylltu â'i chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet i sicrhau bod gennym gyfle i ddatblygu potensial hyn o ran adfywio, a hynny efallai o flaen y Bil cynllunio hyd yn oed?

Edwina Hart: Diolch am hynny. Roedd llawer o sôn am gynllunio yn ein trafodaethau, a phan ymwelaf â Phowys, caiff materion cynllunio eu codi gyda mi. Fodd bynnag, mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, John Griffiths, yn ymwybodol o'r materion hynny a thrafodwn hwy ymhellach.

Rhaid inni beidio â phoeni am Bowys â dau gyflymder. Rhaid inni boeni am gael yr ardal hon yn iawn os ydym am symud ymlaen â hi. Yn amlwg, caiff materion cynllunio eu tacluso drwy drafod y Bil cynllunio, ond mae'n bwysig fy mod yn cofio'r cyfraniad y gall fy nghyd-Weinidog ar fy chwith, Huw Lewis, ei wneud i adfywio canol trefi yn y cyd-destun hwn.

6.00 p.m.

Datganiad: Trydanu
Statement: Electrification

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have 10 people who want to speak on this important issue. I will try to call as many as possible and I will extend the time slightly to accommodate everyone, but I will be helped if even the spokespeople are as succinct as possible and limit their preambles.

The Minister for Local Government and Communities (Carl Sargeant): Since the announcement on St David's Day 2011 that electrification of the Great Western main line from Paddington would stop at Cardiff, the Welsh Government has taken the lead on reviewing and updating the case for investment.

Over the last year, this Senedd has discussed the importance of the railways in Wales for economic growth, for connectivity and for regeneration. What has been clear throughout this period is that our railways need to be modified and modernised if Wales is to be competitive.

Today, I am glad to be able to report that I have secured electrification not only of the Great Western main line onwards from Cardiff to Swansea, but also electrification of all the Valleys lines. [*Laughter.*] This announcement marks the beginning of a step change for rail in Wales. We set out our commitment to improve connectivity and mobility in the programme for government, and the investment of over £350 million that we have secured for electrification is a significant step in delivering this commitment.

The Welsh Government led a team that included the Department for Transport and Network Rail to develop the case for electrification from Cardiff to Swansea and of the Valleys lines. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Let us listen to the statement calmly. There is an end-of-term feel to this, but it is an important statement.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennyf 10 o bobl sydd am siarad am y pwnc pwysig hwn. Ceisiaf alw cynifer ag sy'n bosibl ac estynnaf yr amser ychydig er mwyn i bawb gael cyfle, ond byddai'n gymorth imi petai hyd yn oed y llefarwyr mor gryno ag y bo modd heb ormod o ragymadroddi.

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Carl Sargeant): Ers cyhoeddi ar ddydd Gŵyl Dewi 2011 y byddai trydanu prif lein y Great Western o Paddington yn dod i ben yng Nghaerdydd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gafael yn yr awenau i adolygu a diweddarau'r achos o blaid buddsoddi.

Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae'r Senedd hon wedi trafod pwysigrwydd y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru ar gyfer twf economaidd, ar gyfer cysylltedd, ac ar gyfer adfywio. Un peth sydd wedi bod yn glir drwy gydol y cyfnod hwn yw bod angen addasu a moderneiddio ein rheilffyrdd er mwyn i Gymru fod yn gystadleuol.

Heddiw, rwyf yn falch o allu dweud imi sicrhau nid yn unig bod prif lein y Great Western yn cael ei thrydanu ymlaen o Gaerdydd i Abertawe, ond hefyd bod holl leiniau'r Cymoedd yn cael eu trydanu. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn gychwyn ar newid mawr i'r rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Ymrwymwyd i wella cysylltedd a symudedd yn y rhaglen lywodraethu ac mae'r buddsoddiad gwerth dros £350 miliwn rydym wedi'i sicrhau ar gyfer y trydanu'n gam sylweddol tuag at wireddu'r ymrwymiad hwn.

Arweiniwyd tîm gan Lywodraeth Cymru a oedd yn cynnwys yr Adran Drafnidiaeth a Network Rail i ddatblygu'r achos o blaid trydanu o Gaerdydd i Abertawe a leiniau'r Cymoedd. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Gadewch inni wrando'n dawel ar y datganiad. Mae naws diwedd tymor yma braidd, ond mae hwn yn ddatganiad pwysig.

Carl Sargeant: I would like to pay tribute to the positive contributions made to this project by the Secretary of State for Transport in Westminster, Network Rail, the transport team in Welsh Government and the Welsh businesses, AMs across the Chamber, MPs, local authorities and interest groups who lobbied so effectively. It was this collaborative effort that brought us to such a successful conclusion.

Championing this project and doing the hard work to make a compelling economic case for this investment reflects the priority that the Welsh Government places on investing in Wales's infrastructure. We have not let the devolution settlement, in relation to rail, limit our scope to act. Instead, we have put our money where our mouth is—where it can make a difference, by investing in rail in Wales, reopening lines and strengthening services over the past few years. This work includes the Vale of Glamorgan line and the Ebbw Vale line, both of which will be electrified, and we made a compelling case for investment, where it was for others to make key decisions.

So, what will this substantial investment deliver for Wales? Electrification of the Valleys lines, at a cost of just over £300 million, will mean quieter, more efficient trains for over 1.5 million people living in and around south-east Wales. Journey times into Cardiff will be up to 20% faster than today, with the average traveller seeing a 5% faster journey. For example, journey times from Merthyr Tydfil will reduce by 11 minutes to 53 minutes, while people travelling from Pontypridd will see a small, but important reduction in their journey time. The user time savings across the Valleys lines amount to over £117 million over 60 years.

This is a step change for the whole of the south-east Wales economy. Electrification of the Valleys lines is a socially inclusive project, with benefits targeted at the communities in greatest need. Our business case shows that two thirds of the benefits of electrification accrues to the people in the most deprived communities in the Valleys.

Carl Sargeant: Hoffwn roi teyrnged i'r cyfraniadau cadarnhaol at y prosiect hwn gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth yn San Steffan, Network Rail, y tîm trafnidiaeth yn Llywodraeth Cymru a busnesau Cymru, ACau ar draws y Siambr, ASau, awdurdodau lleol a grwpiau buddiant a fu'n llobio mor effeithiol. Yr ymdrech gydweithredol hon a sicrhodd ganlyniad mor llwyddiannus inni.

Wrth hyrwyddo'r prosiect hwn a gweithio'n galed i gyflwyno dadl economaidd gref o blaid y buddsoddiad hwn, dangosodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod yn ystyried buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru yn flaenoriaeth. Nid ydym wedi gadael i'r setliad datganoli, yng nghyswllt y rheilffyrdd, gyfyngu ar ein gallu i weithredu. Yn hytrach, rydym wedi bod cystal â'n gair—lle y gall hynny wneud gwahaniaeth, drwy fuddsoddi yn y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, ailagor leiniau a chryfhau gwasanaethau dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys lein Bro Morgannwg a lein Glyn Ebwy. Caiff y ddwy hyn eu trydanu, a chyflwynwyd dadl gref gennym o blaid buddsoddi ynddynt, er mai gwaith pobl eraill oedd gwneud y penderfyniadau pwysig.

Felly, beth a gyflawnir i Gymru yn sgîl y buddsoddiad sylweddol hwn? Bydd trydanu leiniau'r Cymoedd, a fydd yn costio ychydig dros £300 miliwn, yn golygu trenau tawelach, mwy effeithiol, i dros 1.5 miliwn o bobl sy'n byw yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru a'r cyffiniau. Bydd amserau'r daith i Gaerdydd hyd at 20 y cant yn gyflymach nag y maent heddiw, a bydd taith teithwyr ar gyfartaledd 5 y cant yn gyflymach. Er enghraifft, bydd y daith o Ferthyr Tudful 11 munud yn fyrrach, sef 53 munud, tra bydd pobl sy'n teithio o Bontypridd yn gweld cwtogiad bychan ond pwysig yn eu hamser teithio hwythau. O ran amser defnyddwyr ar draws leiniau'r Cymoedd, arbedir mwy na £117 miliwn dros 60 mlynedd.

Mae hwn yn newid mawr i holl economi de-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae trydanu leiniau'r Cymoedd yn brosiect cymdeithasol gynhwysol, ac mae'r manteision wedi'u targedu at y cymunedau hynny y mae eu hangen fwyaf arnynt. Mae ein hachos busnes hefyd yn dangos mai pobl y cymunedau mwyaf di-fraint yn y Cymoedd a gaiff ddwy ran o dair o'r manteision a ddaw yn sgîl y trydanu.

The electrification of the Great Western main line to Swansea is equally important. It was just over a year ago that the decision was taken to halt electrification at Cardiff, but the Welsh Government took the lead in building the case that demonstrates the need for the investment.

We have secured modern electric trains to run all the way from London to Swansea, reducing journey times by 20 minutes as well as delivering significant environmental benefits from not running on diesel through south Wales. Electrification of the main line to Swansea means that local services between Cardiff and Swansea can also make use of electric trains, extending the benefits of electrification and connecting the regions around Swansea, Cardiff and Newport.

We are already working with Network Rail to plan how this investment will be delivered. We will be working with them to secure the maximum economic and community benefits from the work involved in electrifying the railway. I want to see Welsh companies supplying this project with the materials, services and skilled people that will be needed to make this happen. I want to see a strong focus on training and apprenticeships, and for all of us to use this investment to build the skills of people in some of the most deprived communities that we support. I want Welsh workers to deliver this project in their local communities.

Securing these benefits is one of our immediate priorities, but it is only the first step. We have a huge opportunity now with the next Wales and Borders franchise, which is due to start in 2018. The Valleys lines will be electrified to coincide with the start of the new franchise, and that transforms the options available for us as we take this forward. We are progressing our commitment to explore the feasibility of a not-for-dividend franchise; having a large part of the franchise served by modern, lower cost trains will open up the options for us. Electrification is just the first step in our vision for a modern, efficient, integrated transport system across Wales. There are huge opportunities for this to be a catalyst for developing truly integrated transport services for the south Wales Valleys—connecting people and communities

Mae trydanu prif lein y Great Western cyn belled ag Abertawe yr un mor bwysig. Ychydig dros flwyddyn yn ôl oedd hi pan benderfynwyd terfynu'r trydanu yng Nghaerdydd, ond gafaelodd Llywodraeth Cymru yn yr awenau i baratoi'r achos sy'n dangos bod angen y buddsoddi.

Rydym wedi sicrhau y bydd trenau trydan modern yn mynd yr holl ffordd o Lundain i Abertawe gan docio 20 munud oddi ar amserau teithio yn ogystal â sicrhau manteision amgylcheddol o bwys am na fyddant yn defnyddio disel wrth deithio drwy dde Cymru. Bydd trydanu'r brif lein i Abertawe'n golygu y gall gwasanaethau lleol rhwng Caerdydd ac Abertawe ddefnyddio trenau trydan hefyd, gan ymestyn manteision y trydanu a chysylltu'r rhanbarthau o gwmpas Abertawe, Caerdydd a Chasnewydd.

Rydym eisoes yn gweithio gyda Network Rail i gynllunio sut y rhoddir y buddsoddiad hwn ar waith. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda hwy i sicrhau'r manteision economaidd a chymunedol mwyaf posibl yn sgîl y gwaith a fydd ynghlwm wrth drydanu'r rheilffordd. Rwyf am weld cwmnïau o Gymru yn cyflenwi'r deunyddiau, y gwasanaethau a'r bobl fedrus y bydd eu hangen er mwyn gwireddu'r prosiect hwn. Rwyf am weld ffocws cryf ar hyfforddi a phrentisiaethau, ac inni i gyd ddefnyddio'r buddsoddiad hwn i feithrin sgiliau pobl yn rhai o'r cymunedau mwyaf difraint rydym yn eu cefnogi. Rwyf am i weithwyr Cymru wireddu'r prosiect hwn yn eu cymunedau lleol.

Sicrhau'r manteision hyn yw un o'n blaenoriaethau cyntaf, ond dim ond y cam cyntaf yw hwn. Bydd cyfle aruthrol inni yn awr gyda'r fasnachfrait nesaf i Gymru a'r Gororau, sydd am ddechrau yn 2018. Bydd leiniau'r Cymoedd yn cael eu trydanu i gyd-daro â dechrau'r fasnachfrait newydd, ac mae hynny'n trawsnewid yr opsiynau sydd ar gael inni wrth inni fwrw ymlaen â hyn. Rydym yn camu ymlaen â'n hymrwymiad i weld pa mor ymarferol fyddai masnachfrait heb ddifidend; bydd cael trenau modern, sy'n costio llai yn gwasanaethu rhan fawr o'r fasnachfrait, yn agor yr opsiynau inni. Dim ond cam cyntaf ein gweledigaeth yw trydanu, gweledigaeth ar gyfer system drafnidiaeth fodern, effeithlon, integredig ar draws Cymru. Mae cyfleoedd enfawr i hyn fod yn gatalydd i ddatblygu gwasanaethau trafndiaeth gwirioneddol

to each other, to jobs and to vital services—and in driving regeneration.

As important is the further work that we will be doing to drive the enhancement of rail services across the rest of Wales. Network Rail has a substantial programme of modernisation planned across Wales during the next investment period. We will work with it to ensure that the benefits of that work and the investment associated are felt right across Wales. We will look further ahead to identify where the next big priorities for investment in rail in Wales are and looking for these for future investment periods. I have already made it clear that I want to see north Wales properly connected to the electrified network around Liverpool.

Yesterday's announcement is a cause for celebration, but it is not a question of luck that the investment has been secured. It is the product of hard work by many Members in the Chamber and, of course, by my Welsh Government transport team. It is also the product of strong partnership working across Wales and professional, balanced dialogue with the Department for Transport and with the rail regulator on the case for investment. All of this has clearly paid off.

Byron Davies: Minister, I am delighted to respond to your statement on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives and to thank you for your statement. I am equally delighted to recognise that Wales will be leaving a not-so-prestigious grouping in Europe, namely that of countries without any electrified railways. We leave Albania and Moldova behind, thanks to this investment from the Conservative-led UK Government. Naturally, I welcome the UK Government's confirmation that the Great Western rail line is to be electrified between London and Swansea, likewise the Department for Transport's confirmation that commuter lines in the south Wales Valleys will also be electrified. It is monumental news for both citizens and businesses across south Wales, and, indeed, Wales.

integredig ar gyfer Cymoedd y de—gwasanaethau sy'n cysylltu cymunedau â'i gilydd, â swyddi ac â gwasanaethau hanfodol—ac a fydd yn sbarduno adfywiad.

Er pwysiced y gwaith y byddwn yn ei wneud eto i sbarduno gwella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ar draws gweddill Cymru, mae gan Network Rail gynlluniau ar gyfer rhaglen foderneidido sylweddol ar draws Cymru yn ystod y cyfnod buddsoddi nesaf. Byddwn yn gweithio gydag ef i sicrhau bod pob rhan o Gymru'n gweld budd y gwaith hwnnw a'r buddsoddi sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef. Byddwn yn edrych ymlaen ymhellach eto i weld beth yw'r blaenoriaethau mawr nesaf ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru ac rydym yn chwilio am y rhain ar gyfer cyfnodau buddsoddi'r dyfodol. Rwyf wedi'i gwneud yn glir eisoes fy mod am weld cysylltiad iawn rhwng gogledd Cymru a'r rhwydwaith sydd wedi'i drydanu o gwmpas Lerpwl.

Mae'r cyhoeddiad a gafwyd ddoe'n destun dathlu, ond nid ffawd oedd sicrhau'r buddsoddiad hwn. Canlyniad gwaith caled gan lawer o Aelodau'r Siambr ydyw ac, wrth gwrs, gan fy nhîm trafnidiaeth yn Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n ganlyniad gwaith partneriaeth cryf ledled Cymru hefyd a deialog broffesiynol, gytbwys â'r Adran Drafnidiaeth ac â rheolydd y rheilffyrdd ynglŷn â'r achos o blaid buddsoddi. Mae'n amlwg bod hyn i gyd wedi dwyn ffrwyth.

Byron Davies: Weinidog, rwyf wrth fy modd o gael ymateb i'ch datganiad ar ran y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ac o gael diolch ichi am eich datganiad. Rwyf yr un mor falch o sylweddoli y bydd Cymru yn ymadael ag un o'r grwpiau llai llewyrchus yn Ewrop, sef y grŵp hwnnw o wledydd nad oes ganddynt reilffyrdd wedi'u trydanu. Rydym yn gadael Albania a Moldofa o'n hôl, diolch i'r buddsoddiad hwn gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig sy'n cael ei llywio gan y Ceidwadwyr. Wrth gwrs, rwyf yn croesawu cadarnhad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y caiff lein reilffordd y Great Western ei thrydanu rhwng Llundain ac Abertawe, ac yn yr un modd, gadarnhad yr Adran Drafnidiaeth y caiff leiniau cymudo Cymoedd y de eu trydanu hefyd. Mae'n newyddion aruthrol i ddinasyddion a busnesau ledled y de, ac yn wir, ledled Cymru.

South Wales is the engine room of our economy, and a lot of our prosperity as a nation is reliant on investment in this area. I am, again, delighted that the UK Conservative-led Government has stepped in with an investment totalling £2 billion. I noted the First Minister's remarks earlier when he talked about Labour and Gordon Brown's reference in July 2009 to investment. That was £1.1 billion, which probably would bring it just about down to the Severn tunnel, but the fact is that we now have £2 billion to bring it all the way to Swansea. The UK Government agreed last year to electrify the line as far west as Cardiff and challenged south Wales to provide a business case for continuation to Swansea. I pay tribute to all those who fought for that business case and proved it.

We largely all stood shoulder to shoulder, and perhaps it is worth noting what we can achieve together when we approach politics with maturity and openness. In fact, I enjoyed meetings and visits alongside the Minister, Vaughan Gething, Nick Ramsay and Eluned Parrott, when we visited Westminster together. I cannot speak highly enough of the cross-party consensus. May I also, at this point, pay a particular tribute to Mark Barry, whose drive and enthusiasm in pushing this forward, together with the Cardiff Business Partnership, is to be complimented? He did an excellent job with his report 'A Metro for Wales' Capital City Region'. Meeting with Theresa Villiers to make the case, I was made all too aware that Wales was pulling together on this business case, and the result speaks for itself. It was tainted towards the end by some grandstanding by MPs, but I do not want to dwell on the negative, of which there is very little.

In the interim, it was made apparent that there was a sound case for the inclusion of the commuter lines across the majority of south Wales. Today, we know that it is going to happen. Minister, in your statement you told us that you were glad to be able to report that you had secured electrification and you paid tribute to the Secretary of State for Transport in

De Cymru yw cwt injan ein heconomi ac mae llawer o'n ffyniant ni'r genedl yn dibynnu ar fuddsoddi yn yr ardal hon. Unwaith eto, rwyf wrth fy modd bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig sy'n cael ei llywio gan y Ceidwadwyr wedi camu i mewn gyda buddsoddiad gwerth cyfanswm o £2 biliwn. Sylwais ar sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog gynnu wrth iddo sôn am y cyfeiriad a wnaeth Llafur a Gordon Brown at fuddsoddi ym mis Gorffennaf 2009. £1.1 biliwn oedd hwnnw. Mae'n debyg y golygai hynny y byddai'r lein fwy neu lai'n cyrraedd twnnel Hafren, ond y ffaith yw bod gennym bellach £2 biliwn er mwyn iddi gyrraedd yr holl ffordd i Abertawe. Cytunodd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y llynedd y byddai'n trydanu'r lein cyn belled i'r gorllewin â Chaerdydd gan herio de Cymru i gyflwyno achos busnes o blaid ei hymestyn i Abertawe. Rhoddaf deyrnged i bawb a frwydrodd dros yr achos busnes hwnnw a'i brofi.

Ar y cyfan, safodd pawb ohonom ysgwydd yn ysgwydd, ac efallai ei bod yn werth sylwi ar yr hyn y gallwn ei gyflawni gyda'n gilydd wrth inni fod yn aeddfed ac yn agored ein hagwedd at wleidyddiaeth. A dweud y gwir, mwynheais y cyfarfodydd a'r ymweliadau ochr yn ochr â'r Gweinidog, Vaughan Gething, Nick Ramsay ac Eluned Parrott, pan aethom gyda'n gilydd i ymweld â San Steffan. Ni allaf ganmol digon ar y consensws trawsbleidiol. A gaf roi teyrnged arbennig hefyd, yn awr, i Mark Barry? Rhaid canmol ei dân a'i frwdfrydedd yn gwthio hyn yn ei flaen, ynghyd â Phartneriaeth Busnes Caerdydd. Gwnaeth ddarn o waith rhagorol gyda'i adroddiad 'A Metro for Wales' Capital City Region'. Wrth gyfarfod â Theresa Villiers i gyflwyno'r achos, sylweddolais ar unwaith fod Cymru'n cyd-dynnu gyda'r achos busnes hwn, ac mae'r canlyniad yn siarad drosto'i hun. Surwyd pethau tua'r diwedd wrth i rai ASau fynnu sylw iddynt eu hunain, ond nid wyf am ganolbwyntio ar yr ochr negyddol, oherwydd ychydig iawn o hynny sydd.

Yn y cyfamser, daeth yn amlwg bod dadl gref o blaid cynnwys y leiniau cymudo ar draws y rhan fwyaf o'r de. Heddiw, gwyddom fod hynny'n mynd i ddigwydd. Weinidog, yn eich datganiad, dywedasoich wrthym eich bod yn falch o allu dweud ichi sicrhau'r trydanu gan roi teyrnged i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafndiaeth yn San Steffan, Network Rail, a

Westminster, Network Rail, the Welsh Government's transport team, Welsh businesses, AMs, MPs, local authorities and interest groups, but there is one person missing. I am thinking of one person with a team who worked particularly hard, and that is the Secretary of State for Wales. I ask you to join me in congratulating her and her team on what they did. It was rather churlish to leave her out, so I ask you to thank her. The announcement this week is a victory for Wales and yet another historic investment via a Conservative-led Government into Wales. I make no apology for pointing that out. We are often damned by certain Labour Members in this Chamber, but actions speak louder than words and there can be no greater action than this investment. It is everything we dared hope for and more.

In closing, I want to raise some key points, which I hope that the Minister will pick up on. I am sure that he will join the Welsh Conservatives in this Chamber in congratulating the Conservative-led Government at Westminster and acknowledge that this investment will be key to our economic recovery in south Wales and, indeed, across Wales. More specifically, will you outline the Government's plans to build on the electrification gains across south Wales and to deliver infrastructure improvements around the rail network? I am thinking particularly about how we take the south Wales metro forward. Minister, will you also outline what, if any, financial commitments the Welsh Government has made to the delivery of the electrification of any of the south Wales lines? Lastly, Minister, will you outline what plans you have to invest in improving links with Cardiff Airport? Will you commission a report into connecting the rail network to the airport?

I hope that you will answer these detailed points and, again, I thank you for championing this investment from inside the Welsh Government and working alongside other parties, local authorities, the Wales Office and the business community to ensure that this investment is delivered. As you said in your statement, the announcement is a cause for celebration, but it was not through luck that this investment was secured. It was truly a

thîm trafniadaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, busnesau Cymru, ACau, ASau, awdurdodau lleol a grwpiau buddiant, ond credaf fod un ar goll. Rwyf yn meddwl am un sydd â thîm a fu'n gweithio'n arbennig o galed, sef Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Gofynnaf ichi ymuno â mi i'w llongyfarch hi a'i thîm ar eu gwaith. Roedd braidd yn anfoesgar ohonoch ei hepgor, felly gofynnaf ichi ddiolch iddi. Mae'r cyhoeddiad yr wythnos hon yn fuddugoliaeth i Gymru ac yn fuddsoddiad hanesyddol arall eto yng Nghymru drwy gyfrwng Llywodraeth sy'n cael ei llywio gan y Ceidwadwyr. Nid wyf yn ymddiheuro am dynnu sylw at hynny. Cawn ein damnio'n aml gan rai Aelodau Llafur yn y Siambr hon, ond wrth ein ffrwythau y'n hadwaenir ni ac nid oes ffrwyth gwell na'r buddsoddiad hwn. Mae'n bopeth yr oeddem wedi gobeithio amdano a mwy.

Wrth gloi, rwyf am godi ambell bwynt gan obeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog ymateb iddynt. Rwyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff ymuno â'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn y Siambr hon i longyfarch y Llywodraeth sy'n cael ei llywio gan y Ceidwadwyr yn San Steffan a chydnabod y bydd y buddsoddiad hwn yn allweddol i'n hadferiad economaidd yn de, ac yn wir, ledled Cymru. Yn fwy penodol, a wnewch sôn am gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth i adeiladu ar sail yr enillion a ddaw yn sgîl y trydanu ar draws y de ac am wella'r seilwaith o gwmpas rhwydwaith y rheilffyrdd? Rwyf yn meddwl yn benodol am sut y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â metro de Cymru. Weinidog, a wnewch sôn hefyd am unrhyw ymrwymadau ariannol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u gwneud er mwyn cyflawni gwaith trydanu unrhyw rai o leiniau'r de? Yn olaf, Weinidog, a wnewch sôn am eich cynlluniau i fuddsoddi er mwyn gwella'r cysylltiadau â Maes Awyr Caerdydd? A wnewch gomisiynu adroddiad ynglŷn â chysylltu rhwydwaith y rheilffyrdd â'r maes awyr?

Rwyf yn gobeithio yr atebwch y pwyntiau manwl hyn, ac unwaith eto, diolch ichi am hyrwyddo'r buddsoddiad hwn o'r tu mewn i Lywodraeth Cymru ac am gydweithio ochr yn ochr â phleidiau eraill, awdurdodau lleol, Swyddfa Cymru a'r gymuned fusnes er mwyn sicrhau bod y buddsoddiad hwn yn cael ei wireddu. Fel y dywedwyd yn eich datganiad, mae'r cyhoeddiad yn achos dathlu, ond nid ffawd a sicraodd y buddsoddiad hwn. Daeth

team effort and I am pleased to have been a part of that.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution and acknowledge his work in taking this agenda forward and the success of the scheme. I place on record my acknowledgment of the work of Justine Green, the Secretary of State for Transport in Westminster. She did a tremendous job with her team and in working alongside my officials. The Member will also be aware of Philip Hammond's announcement on St David's Day 2011 about stopping the electrification at Cardiff and not including the Vale of Glamorgan, Ebbw Vale or Maesteg lines. However, that is in the past. It is only by virtue of a very strong business case, which was presented with cross-party support, that we have been able to secure the funding for the electrification of these lines.

The Member raised some issues around forward planning for the metro concept. I recognise Mark Barry's contribution to what the metro statement is. I believe that electrification is the starting point for the opportunity to build on the metro concept as a fully integrated service for south Wales, with 'metro' being a theme as opposed to a system. The metro could be linked with bus and light rail services, along with the electrification and other opportunities. It is a visionary transport system for the future that I hope to be able to deliver on.

The Member raised an issue around Welsh Government investment. As I mentioned in my statement, the Welsh Government has invested in the Ebbw Vale and Vale of Glamorgan lines. If those lines were not there, they could not be electrified. We have made significant investment, despite this being a non-devolved function in a devolved field. Also, the Member raised the important point of how Cardiff Airport could be brought into the system. I am considering how we can develop that. The package of a sustainable travel programme for Wales has to include all modes of transport. My team and are considering how to do that in the future.

6.15 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Roeddwn yn gobeithio

yn sgîl ymdrech tîm go iawn, ac rwyf yn falch imi fod yn rhan o hynny.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad ac rwyf yn cydnabod ei waith yn bwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon ac yn llwyddiant y cynllun. Rwyf am gofnodi fy nghydnabyddiaeth i waith Justine Green, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth yn San Steffan. Gwnaeth waith aruthrol gyda'i thîm ac wrth weithio ochr yn ochr â'm swyddogion i. Bydd yr Aelod hefyd yn gwybod am gyhoeddiad Philip Hammond ar ddydd Gŵyl Dewi 2011 ynglŷn â dod â'r trydanu i ben yng Nghaerdydd a pheidio â chynnwys leiniau Bro Morgannwg, Glyn Ebwy na Maesteg. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny yn y gorffennol. Dim ond yn drwy gyflwyno achos busnes cryf, gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol, rydym wedi llwyddo i sicrhau'r arian i drydanu'r leiniau hyn.

Cododd yr Aelod nifer o bwyntiau ynglŷn â blaengynllunio ar gyfer cysyniad y metro. Rwyf yn cydnabod cyfraniad Mark Barry at ddatganiad y metro. Credaf mai trydanu yw'r man cychwyn sy'n cynnig cyfle inni adeiladu ar gysyniad y metro fel gwasanaeth cwbl integredig i'r de, lle bydd 'metro' yn thema yn hytrach nag yn system. Gellid defnyddio gwasanaeth bysiau a threnau ysgafn, ynghyd â'r trydanu a chyfleoedd eraill i gysylltu'r metro. Mae'n weledigaeth ar gyfer system drafnidiaeth i'r dyfodol rwyf yn gobeithio y gallaf ei gwireddu.

Soniodd yr Aelod am fuddsoddi gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Fel y crybwyllais yn fy natganiad, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi buddsoddi yn leiniau Glyn Ebwy a Bro Morgannwg. Pe na bai'r leiniau hynny yno, ni ellid eu trydanu. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol, er mai swyddogaeth sydd heb ei datganoli mewn maes datganoledig yw hon. Cododd yr Aelod bwynt pwysig hefyd ynglŷn â sut y gellid cynnwys Maes Awyr Caerdydd yn y system. Rwyf wrthi'n ystyried sut y gallwn ddatblygu hynny. Rhaid i becyn rhaglen deithio gynaliadwy i Gymru gynnwys pob modd trafnidiaeth. Mae fy nhîm a minnau'n ystyried sut y gellir gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I had hoped that this

y byddai'r datganiad hwn yn gyfle i bawb yn y Siambr ymuno i gydnabod yr holl weithgaredd gan Aelodau o bob plaid. Ymddengys erbyn hyn fod pawb yn ceisio cymryd y clod iddynt hwy eu hunain. Awgrymaf, Weinidog, nad yw hwnnw'n llwybr rhy ddiogel i chi ei droedio, oherwydd os yw sicrhau trydaneiddio mor bell ag Abertawe a hefyd i Gymoedd y de-ddwyrain mor rhwydd â hynny, bydd eich cyd-Aelodau yn y gogledd yn gofyn ichi pam nad ydych yn gallu sicrhau trydaneiddio i'r gogledd. Os ydych yn gallu cyflawni'r gwyrthiau hyn o ran trydaneiddio, mater bach i chi, rwy'n siŵr, fyddai sicrhau bod y rheilffordd yn y gogledd hefyd yn cael ei thrydaneiddio.

Am ryw reswm, anghofiodd Byron Davies son am y ffaith bod Jocelyn Davies a Dafydd Elis-Thomas hefyd yn rhan o'r grŵp trawsbleidiol a aeth i lobïo yn Llundain. Mae'n rhaid nad oeddech wedi mwynhau eu cwmni hwy, Byron. Rwy'n credu bod cwmni Dafydd Elis-Thomas a Jocelyn Davies yn braf iawn fy hun, ond rhaid eu bod wedi eich tramgwyddo chi mewn rhyw ffordd ar y daith i Lundain. I fod yn ddifrifol, mae hwn yn fater o gydnabod y gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud, ac nid yn y Cynulliad hwn yn unig. Gallwn fod yn bleidiol a dweud bod y gwaith hwn wedi'i wneud gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un, cyn ichi dderbyn swydd Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb am reilffyrdd, a bod llawer iawn o'r lobïo a'r cytundeb trawsbleidiol wedi'i sicrhau yn y sesiwn diwethaf. Gwelaf eich bod yn siglo'ch pen, Weinidog, ond dyna wirionedd y sefyllfa.

Gadewch inni, fel Siambr, uno gyda'n gilydd i gydnabod bod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol wedi bod i hyn, ac enillwyd buddugoliaeth fawr o ran sicrhau trydaneiddio'r rheilffordd i Abertawe ac o ran sicrhau ei fod yn dod i Gymoedd y de-ddwyrain. Gadewch inni lawenhau a dathlu'r ffaith honno, a pheidio, am unwaith, â cheisio cymryd y clod i ni ein hunain, ond cydnabod bod hon wedi bod yn ymdrech drawsbleidiol. Rwyf am longyfarch y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cymru am y gwaith a wnaed—nid yw hynny'n digwydd yn aml iawn. Gwnaf hyd yn oed longyfarch y glymblaid yn San Steffan am ei chyfraniad; bydd hynny, siŵr o fod, yn weithred unwaith ac am byth—nid yw'n debygol o ddigwydd eto. Mae'n eithriadol o bwysig i Gymru ac i economi Cymru. Gadewch inni ddathlu hynny

statement would be an opportunity for all of us in the Chamber to join together in recognising the work of Members across all parties. It now seems that everybody is trying to take the credit for themselves. I suggest, Minister, that that is not really a safe path for you to take, because if securing electrification as far as Swansea and also to the south Wales Valleys is so easy, your colleagues from north Wales will ask you why you were not able to bring electrification to north Wales. If you are able to perform these miracles of electrification, I am sure that it would not be too much for you to secure the electrification of the railway in north Wales as well.

For some reason, Byron Davies forgot to mention that Jocelyn Davies and Dafydd Elis-Thomas were also part of the cross-party group that lobbied in London. You must not have enjoyed their company, Byron. I personally find Dafydd Elis-Thomas and Jocelyn Davies to be good company, but they must have upset you in some way on that journey to London. To be serious, this is a matter of recognising the work that has been done, and not just in this Assembly. I could play party politics and say that this work was done by the One Wales Government, before you took on the role of Minister responsible for the railways, and that much of the lobbying and cross-party consensus was secured in the last Assembly. I see that you are shaking your head, Minister, but that is the reality of the situation.

Let us unite, as a Chamber, to recognise that there has been cross-party support for this, and that a great victory has been secured in terms of electrifying the railway to Swansea and to the Valleys of south-east Wales. Let us, just this once, rejoice and celebrate that fact, rather than try to take the credit for ourselves; let us recognise that this was a cross-party effort. I want to congratulate the Minister and the Welsh Government for the work that has been done—that does not happen very often. I will even go so far as to congratulate the Westminster coalition for its contribution; I am sure that that will only happen this once—it is not likely to happen again. It is vitally important for Wales and the Welsh economy. Let us celebrate that this afternoon.

y prynhawn yma.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution. His points are well noted. The north Wales issue is of importance to me, but the Member will be aware that the statement made by Philip Hammond was about the electrification of the south Wales lines, and up to Cardiff. We have done collective work to gain enough support for the business case to take that through to Swansea and to include all of the Valleys lines. My next step is to ensure that the rest of Wales is covered; I am the Minister for transport for the whole of Wales, and north Wales is equally as important to me. Connectivity from east to west is important, and I made reference to that in my statement today.

Eluned Parrott: I, too, would like to put on record my welcome to the UK Government's announcement yesterday. Fair play to the Minister as well for his personal achievement here. When you were speaking, Minister, I had this mental image of the twelve labours of Hercules with you singlehandedly taking on the world for the people of Wales, but with effective counselling and maybe a change of medication, I am sure that it will pass. [*Laughter.*]

To me, this announcement is a triumph of co-operation and collaboration, and a demonstration of what we can achieve when we engage positively with each other and with our colleagues in Westminster, and with members of the public and of interest groups out there in the real world, too. I am delighted that the coalition Government was able to listen to the representations from all sides of this Chamber, and give Wales everything that we asked of it. In fact, the package as a whole gives us even more than we asked for, given that the investment in a western link to Heathrow will also act to link Wales more effectively, not only with the rest of the UK, but with the rest of the world.

You mentioned a £350 million investment in your statement, but looking at the package in the round—the Great Western main line, the Valleys lines and Heathrow—Wales looks set to benefit from close to £2 billion of

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad. Rwy'n nodi ei bwytiau. Mae mater y gogledd yn bwysig imi, ond bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod mai datganiad ynglŷn â thrydanu leiniau de Cymru, a chyn belled â Chaerdydd, oedd y datganiad gan Philip Hammond. Rydym wedi cydweithio i ddenu digon o gefnogaeth o blaid yr achos busnes i ymestyn y lein honno i Abertawe ac i gynnwys holl leiniau'r Cymoedd. Fy nghanam nesaf fydd sicrhau bod gweddill Cymru'n cael sylw; Gweinidog trafniadaeth Cymru gyfan wyf fi, ac mae'r gogledd yr un mor bwysig imi. Mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin yn bwysig, a chyfeiriais at hynny yn fy natganiad heddiw.

Eluned Parrott: Hoffwn innau gofnodi fy nghroeso i gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ddoe. Chwarae teg i'r Gweinidog hefyd am ei lwyddiant personol yn hyn o beth. Wrth ichi siarad, Weinidog, roeddwn yn gweld delwedd yn fy meddwl o ddeuddeg tasg Hercules a chithau ar eich pen eich hun yn herio'r byd ar ran pobl Cymru, ond dim ond ichi gael gwasanaeth cwnsela effeithiol a newid eich ffrisig efallai, rwyf yn siŵr yr aiff heibio. [*Chwerthin.*]

I mi, buddugoliaeth i gydweithredu a chydweithio yw'r cyhoeddiad hwn, ac mae'n dangos yr hyn y gallwn ei gyflawni wrth inni ymwneud yn gadarnhaol â'n gilydd a chyda'n cyfeillion yn San Steffan, a chydag aelodau o'r cyhoedd a grwpiau buddiant sydd yn y byd mawr y tu allan hefyd. Rwyf wrth fy modd bod y Llywodraeth glymblaid wedi gallu gwrandao ar y sylwadau gan bob ochr i'r Siambr hon, ac wedi rhoi i Gymru bopeth yr oeddem yn gofyn amdano. A dweud y gwir, mae'r pecyn yn ei gyfanrwydd yn rhoi mwy inni hyd yn oed nag y gofynasom amdano, a chofio y bydd y buddsoddiad yn y cysylltiad o'r gorllewin â Heathrow hefyd yn creu cysylltiad mwy effeithiol rhwng Cymru, nid dim ond â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, ond â gweddill y byd.

Yn eich datganiad, crybwyllwyd buddsoddiad gwerth £350 miliwn, ond wrth edrych ar y pecyn yn ei gryswth—prif lein y Great Western, leiniau'r Cymoedd a Heathrow—mae Cymru'n debygol o elwa o bron £2 biliwn o

improvements to our infrastructure and the infrastructure that we link in to. While the focus has clearly been on direct improvements in south Wales, there were infrastructure plans in the announcement for England that have the potential to improve cross-UK connectivity for passengers and businesses based in mid and north Wales. I speak, for example, of the electric spine project, which will increase capacity for freight and passengers between Yorkshire and the south coast ports via the midlands, which could offer a fantastic opportunity for businesses in mid Wales in terms of freight; and also the northern hub projects, improving the network around Manchester and Liverpool, which have great potential for improving both passenger and freight services to and from north Wales. Therefore, perhaps the Minister could tell us what assessment he has made of the potential benefits of these two projects for passengers and businesses in mid and north Wales and also what discussions he has had with the Department for Transport and the relevant English regional transport consortia to explore the way in which these two projects could be of benefit.

Returning to south Wales, the electrification of the Great Western main line and the Valleys lines gives us a once in a generation opportunity to use it as a kicking-off point for broader city region plans. However, it is vital that we bring together local authorities, transport operators, businesses and user groups to help us to develop an effective and truly integrated transport plan, because that is something that I do not think we have managed previously. The Minister will know that transport was a central theme of the city regions report launched last week by the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science. In fact, it called for electrification, too—that is what I call a quick result. However, has the Minister discussed the city regions report yet with the Minister for business, and is the Minister minded to give serious consideration to the establishment of a regional transport consortium for southern Wales? They have been particularly effective in lobbying for other regions, such as Manchester, for example.

welliannau i'n seilwaith ni ac i'r seilwaith y byddwn yn cysylltu ag ef. Er bod y canolbwyntio yn amlwg wedi bod ar y gwelliannau uniongyrchol yn ne Cymru, roedd y cyhoeddiad yn sôn hefyd am gynlluniau ar gyfer y seilwaith yn Lloegr a allai wella'r cysylltedd ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig i deithwyr a busnesau yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru. Rwyf yn sôn, er enghraifft, am brosiect y meingefn trydan, a fydd yn cynyddu'r capasiti ar gyfer cludo nwyddau a theithwyr rhwng Swydd Efrog a phorthladdoedd arfordir y de drwy ganoldir Lloegr, a allai gynnig cyfle gwych i fusnesau yng nghanolbarth Cymru o ran cludo nwyddau; a hefyd brosiectau canolbwynt y gogledd, a fydd yn gwella'r rhwydwaith o gwmpas Manceinion a Lerpwl. Gallai hyn gynnig posibiliadau mawr ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau cludo teithwyr a nwyddau i ogledd Cymru ac oddi yno. Felly, efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a yw wedi asesu'r manteision posibl i deithwyr a busnesau yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru yn sgîl y ddau brosiect hyn a hefyd sôn am ba drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gyda'r Adran Drafnidiaeth a chonsortia trafnidiaeth ranbarthol perthnasol yn Lloegr er mwyn gweld sut y gallai'r ddau brosiect hyn fod o fudd.

A dychwelyd at dde Cymru, mae trydanu prif lein y Great Western a leiniau'r Cymoedd yn rhoi cyfle unwaith mewn oes inni ddefnyddio hyn yn fan cychwyn i sbarduno cynlluniau ehangach dinas-ranbarthau. Serch hynny, mae'n hollbwysig inni ddod ag awdurdodau lleol, cwmnïau trafnidiaeth, busnesau a grwpiau defnyddwyr at ei gilydd i'n helpu i ddatblygu cynllun trafnidiaeth effeithiol a gwirioneddol integredig, oherwydd ni chredaf inni lwyddo i wneud hynny o'r blaen. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod mai trafnidiaeth yw un o themâu canolog yr adroddiad am ddinas-ranbarthau a lanswyd yr wythnos diwethaf gan y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth. A dweud y gwir, roedd hwnnw'n galw am drydanu, hefyd—dyna'r hyn y byddwn i'n ei alw'n ganlyniad chwim. Serch hynny, a yw'r Gweinidog wedi trafod yr adroddiad am ddinas-ranbarthau gyda'r Gweinidog busnes eto ac a yw'r Gweinidog yn meddwl ystyried o ddifrif sefydlu consortiwm trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol i dde Cymru? Maent wedi bod yn arbennig o effeithiol yn lobio ar

ran rhanbarthau eraill, ym Manceinion, er enghraifft.

Finally, you talked about the wider business benefits of such a major investment, and this, too, is a wonderful opportunity for Welsh businesses. We heard David Rees ask the First Minister earlier about the threats to the steel industry in Wales, for example, and we hear concerns from the construction industry, too, on a regular basis. Therefore, expenditure of £9 billion on projects in the UK such as this could be a vital lifeline for those industries. In your statement, Minister, you say that you want to see Welsh companies supplying this project; we would all say amen to that. However, what action will you be taking to make that a reality?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for her contribution. I will try to be as brief as I can, Deputy Presiding Officer, in line with your direction. I recognise the issue that the Member raised regarding working beyond the natural boundaries of Wales. I am a strong devolutionist but also a strong unionist in terms of the opportunities presented across the border and the way in which we work in that regard. The Mersey Dee Alliance in north-east Wales is one way in which we can operate in the economy of north-west England through north-east Wales. Transport links are also extremely important for both economic and social reasons, as mobility is important. Many Members have raised with me the importance of the airport links with Liverpool and Manchester to north Wales. I recognise that, too.

I have yet to be convinced on the issue of city regional transport consortia. I need to try to understand that fully. We already have an array of transport consortia; what is important to me is that whatever is created works and is effective. I am not entirely sure that we are there now. Therefore, I would not want to add another tier of an organisation to try to create something new. We are undertaking a review of what transport consortia do, particularly in relation to bus operators and transport regions. I will give that some further consideration and will have further discussion with the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and

I gloi, crybwyllwyd gennych y manteision ehangach i fusnesau yn sgîl buddsoddiad mor fawr, ac mae hyn hefyd yn gyfle gwych i fusnesau Cymru. Clywsom David Rees yn gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog gynnu am y bygythiadau i'r diwydiant dur yng Nghymru, er enghraifft, ac rydym yn clywed pryderon o du'r diwydiant adeiladu, hefyd, yn rheolaidd. Felly, gallai gwario £9 biliwn ar brosiectau fel hyn yn y Deyrnas Unedig fod yn anadl einoes i'r diwydiannau hynny. Yn eich datganiad, Weinidog, rydych yn dweud eich bod am weld cwmnïau Cymru'n cyflenwi'r prosiect hwn; byddem i gyd yn dweud amen wrth hynny. Fodd bynnag, pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i wireddu hynny?

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei chyfraniad. Ceisiaf fod mor gryno ag y bo modd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, gan ufuddhau i'ch cyfarwyddyd. Rwyf yn cydnabod y pwynt a godwyd gan yr Aelod ynglŷn â gweithio y tu hwnt i ffiniau naturiol Cymru. Rwyf yn ddatganolwr mawr ond hefyd yn unoliaethwr mawr o ran y cyfleoedd a gynigir ar draws y ffin a sut y byddwn yn gweithio yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Mae Cynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru yn cynnig un ffordd o weithredu yn economi gogledd-orllewin Lloegr drwy ogledd-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae cysylltiadau trafndiaeth yn eithriadol o bwysig hefyd am resymau economaidd a chymdeithasol, gan fod symudedd yn bwysig. Mae llawer o'r Aelodau wedi sôn wrthyf am bwysigrwydd y cysylltiadau rhwng meysydd awyr Lerpwl a Manceinion a gogledd Cymru. Rwyf yn sylweddoli hynny hefyd.

Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi eto ynglŷn â chonsortia trafndiaeth rhanbarthol mewn dinasoedd. Mae angen imi geisio deall hynny'n llawn. Mae gennym lu o gonsortia trafndiaeth eisoes; yr hyn sy'n bwysig i mi yw bod beth bynnag a gaiff ei greu'n gweithio a'i fod yn effeithiol. Nid wyf yn gwbl siŵr ein bod wedi cyrraedd y fan honno. Felly, ni fyddwn am ychwanegu corff sy'n haen arall er mwyn ceisio creu rhywbeth newydd. Rydym yn adolygu'r hyn y mae consortia trafndiaeth yn ei wneud, yn enwedig gyda golwg ar weithredwyr bysiau a rhanbarthau trafndiaeth. Ystyriaf hynny eto a thrafod rhagor â'r

Science.

In terms of job opportunities and so on, the announcement was made only yesterday. I need to have further discussions with my Cabinet colleagues about how we can create apprenticeship opportunities and how we can be ahead of the game in terms of determining the skill set that we require in order to build rolling stock in terms of the franchise but also the construction necessary for such a large financial investment. It is on such a large scale that we need to maximise the benefit. Those discussions are ongoing with colleagues.

Vaughan Gething: I welcome the announcement by the UK Government and, in particular, the genuine support that existed in all of the parties in this Chamber for this particular project and the co-operative approach that a number of us took. You could, I guess, say that we are better together. However, I am interested, Minister, in how we move on with regard to the point that you just picked up on in your answer to Eluned Parrott, namely the point about procurement in relation to upgrading the track to have the electric lines put in, the rolling stock and the maintenance contract, and the way in which they will be managed. I am still not clear about who will be responsible for that procurement exercise and how much input the Welsh Government will have. Will this be something that the UK Government does, or something that could move together with the franchise? I welcome what you said about having a not-for-dividend franchise if we have control over it, but at present we do not, so I am interested in whether the two are potentially linked, and whether we could gain more responsibility to go with the budget to do that, now and for the future, both for the franchise and for the tracks. The timescale that we are talking about—2018—is not really that far away, so we need to deliver on that procurement exercise, both for the track upgrade and for the new franchise, if we do acquire more responsibility here in the Assembly.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his

Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth.

O ran cyfleoedd ar gyfer swyddi ac ati, ddoe ddiwethaf y cafwyd y cyhoeddiad. Mae angen imi drafod rhagor gyda'm cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet ynglŷn â sut y gallwn greu cyfleoedd ar gyfer prentisiaethau a sut y gallwn fod ar y blaen wrth benderfynu pa set o sgiliau y bydd gofyn amdanynt er mwyn adeiladu'r cerbydau ar gyfer y fasnachfrait ond hefyd ar gyfer y gwaith adeiladu y bydd ei angen yn sgîl buddsoddiad ariannol mor fawr. Ar raddfa fawr fel hyn y bydd angen inni sicrhau'r budd mwyaf. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny ar y gweill gyda'm cyd-Aelodau.

Vaughan Gething: Rwyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ac, yn benodol, y gefnogaeth ddiffuant gan bob un o bleidiau'r Siambr hon i'r prosiect arbennig hwn ac ymagwedd gydweithredol nifer ohonom. Mae'n debyg y gallech ddweud ein bod yn well gyda'n gilydd. Serch hynny, mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb, Weinidog, i weld sut y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen gyda golwg ar y pwynt a grybwyllwyd gennych gynnu wrth ateb Eluned Parrott, sef y pwynt am gaffael yng nghyswllt uwchraddio'r cledrau er mwyn gosod y leiniau trydan, y cerbydau a'r contract cynnal a chadw, a sut y caiff y rhain eu rheoli. Nid yw'n glir imi eto pwy a fydd yn gyfrifol am yr ymarfer caffael hwnnw a faint o lais a fydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Ai rhywbeth y bydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn ei wneud fydd hyn, ynteu a yw'n rhywbeth a allai gydsymud â'r fasnachfrait? Rwyf yn croesawu'ch sylwadau am gael masnachfrait heb ddifidend os bydd gennym ni reolaeth drosti, ond ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gennym reolaeth o'r fath, felly byddai'n dda gennyf wybod a allai fod cysylltiad rhwng y ddau, ac a allem ysgwyddo rhagor o gyfrifoldeb i gyd-fynd â'r gyllideb er mwyn gwneud hynny, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol, o ran y fasnachfrait a'r cledrau. Nid yw'r amserlen rydym yn sôn amdani—2018—mor bell i ffwrdd â hynny mewn gwirionedd, felly mae angen inni wneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â'r ymarfer caffael hwnnw, o ran uwchraddio'r cledrau ac o ran y fasnachfrait newydd, os byddwn ni'n ysgwyddo rhagor o gyfrifoldeb yma yn y Cynulliad.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei

contribution and thank him for chairing the cross-party group on rail infrastructure here in the Assembly, and for the work that he has done with his colleagues to support me and others in making this successful announcement. The issue that he raises around responsibility for the infrastructure is a non-devolved function—it lies with Network Rail and the Department for Transport, and they will be running that procurement exercise. I would hope that we can have some influence on that, and I will be pursuing that with the Secretary of State for Transport.

In terms of the franchise, I am in early discussions with the Secretary of State for Transport about responsibility and what the future may hold regarding determination of the franchise. At the moment, it is a joint decision between the Welsh Government and the Department for Transport. Justine Greening is sympathetic to looking at new opportunities that could be presented for a better service to the public, and that is what we need to be looking at, all politics aside. The endgame is delivery of services, and I will continue those discussions with the Department for Transport and Justine Greening in particular.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have six Members left to speak, and I would like to call you all if possible. You will get one minute when you are called. I will cut you off after a minute if you have not asked a question.

Mick Antoniw: I welcome the decision and I welcome the input from Andrew R.T. Davies, because it was brave of him to throw his weight behind the proposals. It is not often that you get a Conservative leader who throws his weight behind a socialist model of integrated transport. [*Laughter.*] Minister, I would like you to give your consideration to the idea of a very broad strategic partnership for the whole of central and south Wales in order to develop the metro concept.

Carl Sargeant: As I alluded to earlier, it was only possible to pursue the metro concept on the basis of a successful electrification bid. We will now continue looking at that theme, and what that will or will not mean. Finances are

gyfraniad a diolch iddo am gadeirio'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar seilwaith y rheilffyrdd yma yn y Cynulliad, ac am y gwaith y mae wedi'i wneud gyda'i gyd-Aelodau i'm cefnogi i ac eraill wrth wneud y cyhoeddiad llwyddiannus hwn. Mae'r mater y mae'n ei godi ynglŷn â chyfrifoldeb am y seilwaith yn swyddogaeth sydd heb ei datganoli—cyfrifoldeb Network Rail a'r Adran Drafndiaeth yw hyn, a hwy a fydd yn cynnal yr ymarfer caffael hwnnw. Byddwn yn gobeithio y gallwn ddylanwadu rhywfaint arno, a byddaf yn mynd ar drywydd hynny gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafndiaeth.

O ran yr etholfraint, rwyf newydd ddechrau trafod gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafndiaeth pwy sy'n gyfrifol a beth a all ddigwydd yn y dyfodol o ran penderfynu ynglŷn â'r fasnachfraint. Ar hyn o bryd, penderfyniad ar y cyd rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Adran Drafndiaeth ydyw. Mae Justine Greening yn fodlon edrych ar gyfleoedd newydd a allai godi er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaeth i'r cyhoedd, ac mae angen inni i gyd fod yn edrych ar hynny, gan roi gwleidyddiaeth o'r neilltu. Darparu gwasanaethau yw'r nod yn y pen draw, a byddaf yn parhau i drafod y pethau hynny gyda'r Adran Drafndiaeth a chyda Justine Greening yn benodol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennyf chwe Aelod ar ôl sydd am siarad, ac fe hoffwn eich galw i gyd, os oes modd. Cewch un funud pan gewch eich galw. Oni fyddwch wedi gofyn cwestiwn ar ôl munud, byddaf yn diffodd eich meic.

Mick Antoniw: Rwyf yn croesawu'r penderfyniad ac yn croesawu cyfraniad Andrew R.T. Davies, oherwydd yr oedd yn ddewr yn taflu ei bwysau y tu ôl i'r cynigion. Nid yn aml y gwelwch arweinydd Ceidwadol yn taflu ei bwysau y tu ôl i fodel trafndiaeth integredig sosialaidd. [*Chwerthin.*] Weinidog, hoffwn ichi ystyried y syniad o gael partneriaeth strategol eang iawn ar gyfer canol a de Cymru i gyd er mwyn datblygu cysyniad y metro.

Carl Sargeant: Fel y crybwyllais gynnu, roedd angen i'r cais trydanu lwyddo cyn inni allu mynd ar drywydd cysyniad y metro. Byddwn yn awr yn parhau i edrych ar y thema honno ac ar beth y bydd y bydd hynny neu

key to delivery, but it is something that my department is working on already in terms of what the metro concept may be able to give us and the opportunity in terms of franchise, with electrification and integrated transport, with buses and so on.

Darren Millar: Could you comment a little more on the reference to Liverpool in your statement? I welcome the fact that you have slowly come on board with the need to improve transport links with Liverpool, including the provision of a direct rail service to Liverpool. That is music to my ears. Have you also looked at, or had discussions with the UK Government on the subject of, the need for a direct rail link with Manchester Airport, given that it is an important international hub in the north-west and could provide economic opportunities for north Wales? Finally, have you considered the play-off between aviation investment by the Welsh Government—in particular the north-south air link—and the huge benefits that you could get if that investment was put into rail services between the north-west of England and north Wales?

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Member for his contribution. He may be aware that, before I was Minister for transport, I made reference to electrification of the north Wales coast line and the Wrexham-Bidston line through to Liverpool. That was before the Member was even in the Assembly, so I am not slowly coming on board; the Member is just catching up. The fact of the matter is that we are completing a study in terms of the Wrexham-Bidston line and costs around that. There is work to be done on the electrification of the north Wales main line, and it is a commitment of mine to pursue that in detail.

6.30 p.m.

I recognise the importance of Liverpool and Manchester airports to the northern economy, and to north-east Wales in particular. I have considered the issue of the air service in north Wales. There are opportunities in Anglesey, and in north Wales in general, to create a

beth na fydd hynny'n ei olygu. Mae arian yn elfen allweddol er mwyn gwireddu'r cynllun, ond mae'n rhywbeth y mae fy adran eisoes yn gweithio arno o ran yr hyn y gallai cysyniad y metro ei gynnig i ni a'r cyfle sydd o ran y fasnachfaint, gyda'r trydanu a thrafnidiaeth integredig, gyda bysiau ac ati.

Darren Millar: A allech sôn ychydig yn rhagor am y cyfeiriad at Lerpwl yn eich datganiad? Rwyf yn croesawu'r ffaith eich bod wedi araf sylweddoli bod angen gwella cysylltiadau trafndiaeth â Lerpwl, gan gynnwys darparu gwasanaeth trên uniongyrchol i Lerpwl. Mae'n dda gennyf glywed hynny. A ydych hefyd wedi ystyried cynnal trafodaethau neu wedi cynnal trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â mater, ynglŷn â'r angen am gysylltiad trên uniongyrchol â Maes Awyr Manceinion, a chofio'i fod yn ganolbwynt rhyngwladol o bwys yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr ac y gallai gynnig cyfleoedd economaidd i ogledd Cymru? Yn olaf, a ydych wedi ystyried yr ymgiprys rhwng buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau awyr gan Lywodraeth Cymru—yn enwedig y cysylltiad awyren rhwng y gogledd a'r de—a'r manteision enfawr a allai ddod yn sgîl buddsoddi'r arian hwnnw mewn gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd rhwng gogledd-orllewin Lloegr a gogledd Cymru?

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gyfraniad. Efallai ei fod yn gwybod, cyn imi ddod yn Weinidog trafndiaeth, imi gyfeirio at drydanu lein arfordir gogledd Cymru a lein Wrecsam-Bidston drwodd i Lerpwl. Roedd hynny cyn bod yr Aelod yn y Cynulliad hyd yn oed, felly, nid fi sydd wedi araf sylweddoli hyn; yr Aelod sydd wedi bod yn araf yn deall hynny. Y ffaith yw ein bod yn wrthi'n cwblhau astudiaeth gyda golwg ar lein Wrecsam-Bidston a'r costau sydd ynghlwm wrth hynny. Mae gwaith i'w wneud ar drydanu prif lein gogledd Cymru ac rwyf wedi ymrwymo i fynd ar drywydd hynny'n fanwl.

Sylweddolaf bwysigrwydd maes awyr Lerpwl a maes awyr Manceinion i economi'r gogledd ag i ogledd-ddwyrain Cymru'n benodol. Rwyf wedi ystyried mater y gwasanaeth awyrennau yng ngogledd Cymru. Mae cyfleoedd ar Ynys Môn ac yn y gogledd yn gyffredinol, i greu

better, more enhanced service, not just for internal flights, but also externally, to other parts of Europe, based at Valley. It is about how we create the right environment for that to happen. More importantly, people from across the north Wales coast need to be able to access Valley. Therefore, it is about the integrated package of transport for Wales.

Kenneth Skates: I wish to put on record my support for the rail investment that is being made in south Wales. I also wish to congratulate you, Minister, on your consistent and strong leadership on rail transportation across Wales. I also welcome your assurances regarding north Wales. However, could you press the UK Government to protect services to Wrexham under the new West Coast franchise, so that, in perception and reality, north Wales remains an attractive place to do business?

Carl Sargeant: The Member for Clwyd South raises an important issue, namely that I am responsible for transport for the whole of Wales. The Member celebrates the important issue of electrification in south Wales and the Valleys. However, he is also right to remind me of the importance of the north Wales economy too. I refer him to my statement in terms of the detail on electrification. However, let me be clear, wherever we are in Wales, Wales is open for business.

Mike Hedges: I welcome the rail electrification to Swansea. I thank the Minister and colleagues, particularly Julie James, who have been involved in campaigning for it, as well as the business and academic community in the area, which have also been behind it. Do you feel that the uncertainty that we have had over this issue during the last 12 months has damaged Swansea, Minister, and do you agree that this should now make Swansea, and south-west Wales, a better place for inward investment?

Carl Sargeant: You raise important issues. I thank you for your support during this process, along with Julie James and your Member of Parliament colleagues. The issue now is how

gwasanaeth gwell a chryfach, nid dim ond ar gyfer awyrennau mewnol, ond hefyd yn allanol, i rannau eraill o Ewrop, a hynny wedi'i seilio yn y Fali. Sut mae creu'r amgylchedd iawn i hynny ddigwydd yw'r peth. Yn anad dim, mae angen i bobl ar hyd arfordir gogledd Cymru allu cyrraedd y Fali. Felly, mae a wnelo hyn â'r pecyn trafndiaeth integredig i Gymru.

Kenneth Skates: Rwyf am gofnodi fy nghefnogaeth i'r buddsoddiad yn y rheilffyrdd yn y de. Rwyf am eich llongyfarch hefyd, Weinidog, ar eich arweiniad cyson a chadarn ar drafndiaeth y rheilffyrdd ar draws Cymru. Rwyf yn croesawu'r sicrwydd a roesoch hefyd ynglŷn â gogledd Cymru. Serch hynny, a allech bwysu ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i warchod gwasanaethau i Wrecsam o dan fasnachfaint newydd Arfordir y Gorllewin, er mwyn i bobl ddal i weld gogledd Cymru yn lle deniadol i wneud busnes, ac er mwyn iddo barhau i fod yn lle da mewn gwirionedd ar gyfer hynny?

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod De Clwyd yn codi pwnc pwysig, sef fy mod yn gyfrifol am drafndiaeth drwy Gymru gyfan. Mae'r Aelod yn dathlu'r trydanu pwysig yn y de a'r Cymoedd. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â hynny, mae'n iawn i'm hatgoffa am bwysigrwydd economi'r gogledd hefyd. Fe'i cyfeiriaf at fy natganiad o ran manylion y trydanu. Serch hynny, gadewch imi fod yn glir, ym mha le bynnag rydym yng Nghymru, mae Cymru ar agor ar gyfer busnes.

Mike Hedges: Rwyf yn croesawu trydanu'r rheilffordd hyd at Abertawe. Diolch i'r Gweinidog a'i gyfeillion, ac i Julie James yn benodol, sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud ag ymgyrchu drosti, yn ogystal ag i gymuned fusnes ac academiaidd yr ardal, sydd hefyd wedi'i chefnogi. A ydych yn teimlo bod yr ansicrwydd rydym wedi'i wynebu ynglŷn â'r mater hwn yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf wedi niweidio Abertawe, Weinidog, ac a ydych yn cytuno y dylai hyn yn awr wneud Abertawe, a'r de-orllewin, yn fan gwell ar gyfer mewnffuddsoddi?

Carl Sargeant: Rydych yn codi materion pwysig. Diolch ichi am eich cefnogaeth yn ystod y broses, ac i Julie James a'ch cyfeillion sy'n Aelodau Seneddol hefyd. Yr hyn sy'n

we move forward. We have invested heavily in the station provision in Swansea, which I know you are aware of. It is now about building the economy. If we had not had full electrification through to Swansea and all the Valleys lines, it would have been a retrograde step. It would have put business off in terms of investing, but that is not the case now. We have had success, and we must build on that. Again, Swansea must play an important part in that region, in developing the economy for two thirds of the population of Wales.

Antoinette Sandbach: I wish to put on record my thanks to the Secretary of State for Wales for her work on this issue. There was clearly an involving process in relation to the business case, where a weak business case was turned into a strong one. What lessons have you learned from that process? In answer to questions today, the First Minister referred to rail electrification from Holyhead to either Crewe or Chester. Have you submitted a business case in relation to the electrification of that line, and, indeed, the electrification of the Wrexham to Bidston line, or do you plan to do that in the future? I echo what Darren Millar said in relation to the links into Manchester and Liverpool, which are important for the economy of the whole of north Wales.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you for your questions. As you will recognise, the element of funding for infrastructure is a UK Government provision. That is what the discussion has been about for many months—who is responsible for investment. I am pleased that the UK Government has made that investment in Wales; by not doing so, we would have been put back many years regarding the economic opportunities for Wales. I wish to place on record my thanks to Justine Greening and her department regarding this issue.

I know that Members on the opposition benches are baiting me a little to mention the Secretary of State for Wales. I do not recognise the involvement of the Secretary of State for Wales. I have had many meetings with the Secretary of State for Wales. I am not quite sure that she saw the Welsh

bwysig yn awr yw sut mae bwrw ymlaen. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n drwm yn yr orsaf yn Abertawe, a gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o hynny. Adeiladu'r economi yw ein gwaith yn awr. Oni fyddem wedi llwyddo i gael trydanu'r lein yn llawn hyd at Abertawe a holl leiniau'r Cymoedd, byddai wedi bod yn gam yn ôl. Byddai wedi gwneud busnesau'n gyndyn o fuddsoddi, ond nid felly y mae yn awr. Rydym wedi llwyddo, a rhaid inni adeiladu ar hynny. Unwaith eto, rhaid i Abertawe chwarae rhan bwysig yn y rhanbarth hwnnw, yn datblygu'r economi ar gyfer dwy ran o dair o boblogaeth Cymru.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwyf yn dymuno cofnodi fy niolch i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru am ei gwaith ar hyn. Mae'n amlwg bod proses cynnwys pobl wedi bod ar waith yng nghyswllt yr achos busnes, lle y llwyddwyd i droi achos busnes gwan yn achos cryf. Pa wersi yr ydych chi wedi'u dysgu yn sgîl y broses honno? Wrth ateb cwestiynau heddiw, cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at drydanu'r rheilffordd o Gaergybi naill ai i Crewe neu i Gaer. A ydych wedi cyflwyno achos busnes ynglŷn â thrydanu'r lein honno, ac, yn wir, ynglŷn â thrydanu lein rhwng Wrecsam a Bidston, neu a ydych chi'n bwriadu gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol? Atefaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Darren Millar ynglŷn â'r cysylltiadau â Manceinion a Lerpwl sy'n bwysig i economi gogledd Cymru i gyd.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch ichi am eich cwestiynau. Fel y sylweddolwch, darpariaeth gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yw'r elfen ariannu ar gyfer seilwaith. Dyma bwnc ein trafodaeth ers misoedd lawer—pwy sy'n gyfrifol am fuddsoddi. Rwyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi buddsoddi'r arian hwnnw yng Nghymru; oni fyddai wedi gwneud hynny, byddem wedi camu yn ôl flynyddoedd lawer o ran y cyfleoedd economaidd i Gymru. Rwyf am gofnodi fy niolch i Justine Greening ac i'w hadran am hyn.

Gwn fod yr Aelodau ar feinciau'r wrthblaid yn fy herian i grybwyll Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Nid wyf yn cydnabod cyfraniad Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Rwyf wedi cael llawer o gyfarfodydd gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Nid wyf yn gwbl siŵr ei bod yn gweld yr achos busnes a gyflwynai

Government's business case that the Member alludes to. If the Secretary of State for Wales made any representations, I am very pleased about that, and I hope that we were all saying the right things. However, when the Secretary of State for Wales came to this Chamber several weeks ago, she was not able to celebrate with us in relation to the Valleys lines at that point. I did not want to bring that up today, because I think that this is an excellent news story for Wales. However, credit where credit is due; I pay tribute to the Members in opposition in this Chamber, and I place on record my thanks to the people who have been involved and who have made a difference in strengthening this business case by being articulate in talking to the Minister for transport about delivery.

David Rees: Minister, like Vaughan Gething, I concur with the cross-party support across this Chamber for the efforts that were made to get electrification here. Like Rhodri Glyn Thomas, I congratulate you and your team because the business case had to be led, and you led that case very well. I have two questions for you. What discussions have you had with Network Rail regarding the station improvement programme to ensure that it is complementary to the electrification? Eluned Parrott alluded to freight, but she did not go into depth. What discussions have you had with the UK Government regarding freight within the UK? We talk about passengers a lot, but marshalling yards and freight depots are important aspects of the business in Wales, and freight transportation is a major part of our rail network.

Carl Sargeant: The Member raises the important issue of freight. I support the principle of moving more services onto rail, particularly the freight network. There are some gauging issues along the London to Swansea line in terms of the Severn tunnel, and so on, but there are opportunities for development and for exploring how we can extend the gauge in principle to enable this to happen. Freight is on the agenda in terms of the electrification of the network, and it will hopefully be successful in taking the network

Llywodraeth Cymru ac y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio ato. Os gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru unrhyw sylwadau, rwyf yn falch iawn ynglŷn â hynny, ac rwyf yn gobeithio inni i gyd ddweud y pethau iawn. Serch hynny, pan ddaeth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i'r Siambr hon sawl wythnos yn ôl, ni allai ddathlu leiniau'r Cymoedd gyda ni bryd hynny. Nid oeddwn am godi hynny heddiw, oherwydd fy mod yn credu bod hon yn stori newyddion ragorol i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, a rhoi clod lle mae clod yn ddyledus; rhoddaf deyrnged i Aelodau'r wrthblaid yn y Siambr hon, a chofnodi fy niolch i'r sawl sydd wedi bod yn rhan o'r broses ac sydd wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth o ran cryfhau'r achos busnes hwn drwy siarad yn huawdl â'r Gweinidog dros drafnidiaeth am wireddu'r cynllun.

David Rees: Weinidog, rwyf finnau, fel Vaughan Gething, yn cytuno ynglŷn â'r gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol ar draws y Siambr a welwyd yn yr ymdrechion i sicrhau bod y rheilffyrdd yn cael eu trydanu yma. Rwyf finnau, fel Rhodri Glyn Thomas, yn eich llongyfarch chi a'ch tîm oherwydd bu'n rhaid arwain yr achos busnes, ac fe wnaethoch hynny'n dda iawn. Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn ichi. Pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael gyda Network Rail ynglŷn â rhaglen gwella'r gorsafodded er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn ategu'r trydanu? Cyfeiriodd Eluned Parrott at gludo nwyddau, ond ni soniodd am fanylion. Pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â chludo nwyddau yn y Deyrnas Unedig? Byddwn yn sôn llawer am deithwyr, ond mae iardiau trefnu a depos nwyddau'n agweddau pwysig ar y busnes yng Nghymru ac mae cludo nwyddau'n rhan bwysig o rwydwaith ein rheilffyrdd.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Aelod yn codi mater pwysig cludo nwyddau. Rwyf yn cefnogi egwyddor symud rhagor o wasanaethau i'r rheilffyrdd, yn enwedig i'r rhwydwaith cludo nwyddau. Mae ambell broblem gyda maint y cledrau ar hyd lein Llundain i Abertawe o ran twnnel Hafren, ac ati, ond mae cyfleoedd i ddatblygu ac archwilio sut mae eu lledu mewn egwyddor er mwyn galluogi hyn. Mae cludo nwyddau ar yr agenda o ran trydanu'r rhwydwaith, a gobeithio y bydd yn llwyddo er mwyn i'r rhwydwaith gamu ymlaen i'r lefel

to the next level of delivery.

In terms of the station improvement programme, I am concerned that around 50% of stations still do not have full disabled access. That is something that I have raised with the UK Government in terms of investment. We are able to support some small investments in changes in terms of station improvements. I think that we should take advantage of the whole partnership approach in terms of bringing forward new programmes to enhance station accessibility and to take note of its success by working in collaboration with many partners, so that we can be successful in Wales and have an infrastructure that is fit for the future.

cyflawni nesaf.

O ran rhaglen gwella'r gorsafoedd, rwyf yn poeni am nad yw oddeutu hanner cant y cant o'n gorsafoedd yn hollol hygrych i bobl anabl o hyd. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth rwyf wedi'i godi gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig o ran buddsoddi. Gallwn gefnogi rhai buddsoddiadau bychain i newid pethau o ran gwella gorsafoedd. Credaf y dylem fanteisio ar y dull partneriaeth i gyflwyno rhaglenni newydd er mwyn gwneud gorsafoedd yn fwy hygrych ac y dylem gadw'i lwyddiant mewn cof drwy gydweithio â llawer o bartneriaid, er mwyn inni lwyddo yng Nghymru a chael seilwaith sy'n addas ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Cyllideb Atodol Gyntaf ar gyfer 2012-13 The First Supplementary Budget 2012-13

Cynnig NDM5026 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 20.30, yn cymeradwyo'r Gyllideb Atodol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2012-13 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddydd Mawrth, 26 Mehefin 2012.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

The supplementary budget that I laid on 26 June reflects the major changes that have occurred since the final budget was approved in December. Importantly, it reflects our commitment to the provision of infrastructure and jobs. We are taking every opportunity to increase capital investment in support of our budget for growth and jobs. That is why, in this supplementary budget, I am allocating nearly £90 million of capital funding in support of our strategic priorities. This comprises £44 million for the capital investment package that I announced alongside the Wales infrastructure investment plan for growth and jobs. This package of investment, which was agreed with the Welsh Liberal Democrats as part of the 2012-13 budget agreement, will contribute to delivering major benefits, such as a twenty-first century education and health estate,

Motion NDM5026 Jane Hutt

To propose that the Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 20.30, approves the Supplementary Budget for the financial year 2012-13 laid in the Table Office and emailed to Assembly Members on Tuesday, 26 June 2012.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad y cynnig.

Mae'r gyllideb atodol a osodais ar 26 Mehefin yn adlewyrchu'r newidiadau mawr sydd wedi digwydd ers cymeradwyo'r gyllideb derfynol ym mis Rhagfyr. Mae'n adlewyrchu ein hymrwymiad i ddarparu seilwaith a swyddi ac mae hynny'n bwysig. Rydym yn achub ar bob cyfle i gynyddu buddsoddi cyfalaf i gefnogi ein cyllideb ar gyfer twf a swyddi. Dyna pam, yn y gyllideb atodol hon, yr wyf yn dyrannu bron £90 miliwn o arian cyfalaf i gefnogi ein blaenoriaethau strategol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys £44 miliwn ar gyfer y pecyn buddsoddi cyfalaf a gyhoeddais ochr yn ochr â chynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru ar gyfer twf a swyddi. Bydd y pecyn buddsoddi hwn, y cytunwyd arno â Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru fel rhan o gytundeb cyllideb 2012-13, yn cyfrannu at sicrhau buddion mawr, megis ystâd addysg ac iechyd

shorter journey times, improved housing, increased efficiency and more investment by small and medium-sized enterprises. Taken together, they will create or support more than 1,300 jobs.

In addition to this package, I am also allocating funding in respect of previously announced centrally retained capital funding. Some £8.3 million relates to projects announced by the One Wales Government in March last year, while nearly £36 million relates to the centrally retained capital phase 2 infrastructure projects that I announced in November.

This is a clear demonstration of the action that this Government is taking to stimulate and strengthen our economy. Other key allocations from reserves include the £12.2 million non-recurrent funding to cut orthopaedic waiting times, which is part of the £65 million that we announced in March last year.

Last month, I announced the outcome of the latest invest-to-save round. At the same time, I said that I was making available an additional £20 million for invest-to-save over this and the next two financial years, starting with £10 million in 2012-13. I am allocating the funding for this year in this supplementary budget.

In the last supplementary budget, for 2011-12, I announced my intention to carry forward nearly £33.2 million of fiscal resource departmental expenditure limit under the budget exchange system. Of this, £28.2 million was allocated in the final budget for 2012-13. A further £4.8 million is being allocated in this supplementary budget, comprising £4 million to support the local government borrowing initiative—a scheme that should enable up to £170 million of investment in highways improvements to be made over the next three years—and £800,000 for free advice services. This supplementary budget also provides for a small number of changes to budget structures.

Turning to our commitment to provide greater transparency on budget information, I

ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, amserau teithio byrrach, gwell tai, mwy o effeithlonrwydd a mwy o fuddsoddi gan fentrau bach a chanolig. Gyda'i gilydd, byddant yn creu neu'n cynnal dros 1,300 o swyddi.

Yn ogystal â'r pecyn hwn, rwyf hefyd yn dyrannu cyllid ar gyfer arian cyfalaf a gedwir yn ganolog a gyhoeddwyd o'r blaen. Mae rhyw £8.3 miliwn yn berthnasol i brosiectau a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un ym mis Mawrth y llynedd, ac mae bron £36 miliwn yn berthnasol i brosiectau seilwaith cyfnod 2 y cyfalaf a gedwir yn ôl yn ganolog a gyhoeddais ym mis Tachwedd.

Mae hyn yn dangos yn glir y camau y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn eu cymryd i ysgogi a chryfhau ein heconomi. Ymhlith dyraniadau allweddol eraill o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn mae'r £12.2 miliwn ar ffurf arian afreolaidd er mwyn cwtogi amserau aros orthopaedig, sy'n rhan o'r £65 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gennym fis Mawrth y llynedd.

Fis diwethaf, cyhoeddais ganlyniad y cylch buddsoddi-i-arbed diweddaraf. Ar yr un pryd, dywedais fy mod yn darparu £20 miliwn arall ar gyfer buddsoddi-i-arbed ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon a'r ddwy flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, gan ddechrau gyda £10 miliwn yn 2012-13. Rwyf yn dyrannu'r arian ar gyfer eleni yn y gyllideb atodol hon.

Yn y gyllideb atodol ddiwethaf, ar gyfer 2011-12, cyhoeddais fy mod yn bwriadu dwyn ymlaen bron £33.2 miliwn o derfyn gwariant adrannol adnoddau cyllidol o dan y system cyfnewid cyllidebol. O'r swm hwn, dyrannwyd £28.2 miliwn yn y gyllideb derfynol ar gyfer 2012-13. Dyrennir £4.8 miliwn arall yn y gyllideb atodol hon, sy'n cynnwys £4 miliwn i gefnogi cynllun benthyca llywodraeth leol—cynllun a ddylai olygu bod modd buddsoddi hyd at £170 miliwn i wella'r priffyrdd dros y tair blynedd nesaf—ac £800,000 ar gyfer gwasanaethau cynghori di-dâl. Mae'r gyllideb atodol hon hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer nifer fach o newidiadau i strwythurau'r gyllideb.

A throi at ein hymrwymiad i fod yn fwy tryloyw wrth ddarparu gwybodaeth am y

am pleased that the Finance Committee welcomes the progress we are making on this agenda. This is reflected in the Finance Committee's report on the supplementary budget, which was published earlier today. On this note, I would like to thank the Finance Committee for its scrutiny of the supplementary budget. I welcome the committee's report and note the recommendations, many of which endorse action we are already taking. I will respond formally to the committee, but in the meantime I would like to pick up on one of the recommendations relating to the transparency agenda.

In March, the Assembly endorsed a protocol on changes to the budget motion. This provides increased flexibility to transfer funds between portfolios following the last supplementary budget of the year, to maximise spend in line with our priorities and to respond to unforeseen circumstances. To ensure that there is no reduction in transparency around these adjustments, I have agreed to provide a written report to the Finance Committee on final outturn, including a comparison with the spending plans set out in the second supplementary budget for 2011-12 and an explanation of significant variations. However, following the committee's scrutiny of this supplementary budget, it is clear that we need to consider how we explain more clearly the historical context of any such transfers. We will look to improve the transparency around this information in future.

When the Assembly endorsed the budget protocol, I said that I was committed to continuing the current cycle of supplementary budgets. In line with this, I tabled the first supplementary budget for 2012-13 to be debated today in accordance with our usual practice.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to take part in this debate. Given the tight financial settlements we face, it is even more important that the Government is careful about the way it spends public money. Of course, I welcome the fact that an additional £12.1 million in revenue and £38.7 million in capital has been handed to Welsh Government departments by

gyllideb, rwyf yn falch bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu'r cynnydd rydym yn ei wneud ar yr agenda hon. Adlewyrchir hyn yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid am y gyllideb atodol, a gyhoeddwyd yn gynharach heddiw. Wrth sôn am hyn, hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid am graffu ar y gyllideb atodol. Rwyf yn croesawu adroddiad y pwyllgor ac yn nodi'r argymhellion. Mae llawer ohonynt yn cadarnhau'r camau rydym eisoes yn eu cymryd. Byddaf yn ymateb yn ffurfiol i'r pwyllgor, ond yn y cyfamser, hoffwn sôn am un o'r argymhellion sy'n ymwneud â'r agenda tryloywder.

Ym mis Mawrth, cadarnhaodd y Cynulliad brotocol ar gyfer newidiadau i gynnig y gyllideb. Mae hyn yn cynnig rhagor o hyblygrwydd i drosglwyddo cronfeydd rhwng portffolios ar ôl cyllideb atodol olaf y flwyddyn, er mwyn sicrhau cymaint o wariant ag y bo modd yn unol â'n blaenoriaethau ac i ymateb i amgylchiadau nad oes neb wedi'u rhagweld. Er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r addasiadau hyn yn golygu bod pethau'n llai tryloyw, rwyf wedi cytuno i roi adroddiad ysgrifenedig i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid am yr alldro terfynol, gan gynnwys cymhariaeth â'r cynlluniau gwariant yn yr ail gyllideb atodol ar gyfer 2011-12 ac esboniad ynglŷn ag amrywiadau o bwys. Serch hynny, ar ôl i'r pwyllgor graffu ar y gyllideb atodol hon, mae'n amlwg bod angen inni ystyried sut mae esbonio cyd-destun hanesyddol unrhyw drosglwyddiadau o'r fath yn fwy clir. Byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau bod yr wybodaeth hon yn fwy tryloyw yn y dyfodol.

Pan gadarnhawyd y protocol ar gyfer y gyllideb gan y Cynulliad, dywedais fy mod yn ymroddedig i barhau â'r cylch cyfredol o gyllidebau atodol. Yn unol â hyn, cyflwynais y gyllideb atodol gyntaf ar gyfer 2012-13 er mwyn inni gynnal dadl yn ei chylch heddiw, yn unol â'n harfer.

Paul Davies: Rwyf yn falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. A chofio'r setliadau ariannol tynn rydym yn eu hwynebu, mae'n bwysicach byth i'r Llywodraeth fod yn ofalus wrth wario arian cyhoeddus. Wrth gwrs, rwyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi rhoi £12.1 miliwn ychwanegol ar ffurf refeniw a £38.7 miliwn ar ffurf

the UK Government. I hope that the Government uses the additional money wisely to obtain the best value for money for the taxpayer.

First, I would like to make a few comments on some of the points made in the Finance Committee report on the supplementary budget. The committee's second recommendation is that, in the interest of transparency, the Welsh Government should explicitly set out the historic context where transfers between portfolios are a consequence of a previous year's budget or supplementary budget. During our evidence session with the Minister, this became particularly important when looking at the transfer of £7 million from the business, enterprise, technology and science portfolio to fund sustainable travel in the local government and communities portfolio. However, the Minister herself noted that confusion had been generated, and I think that we all recognised that there is a need for greater clarity and transparency where transfers relate to a previous budget. I accept the Minister's assurance that the capital allocations in this supplementary budget represent projects being brought forward, such as centrally retained capital phase 2 projects and the Wales infrastructure investment plan. Although there are no allocations relating to either the Welsh mortgage guarantee scheme or the Welsh housing bond, I understand that details of the schemes are still being worked on. However, the Government must progress this agenda as soon as possible.

Secondly, I would like to make a few comments on funding for local health boards, given the committee's fifth recommendation on requiring the Government to bring forward further information about the robustness of local health board plans. I remain deeply concerned about LHB finances, and it is important that there is full scrutiny of this area, particularly since the publication of the Wales Audit Office's report. Although I am pleased that, in general terms, the total departmental expenditure limit for the health, social services and children department has increased by more than £56 million in cash terms compared to

cyfalaf i adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru. Rwyf yn gobeithio y gwnaiff y Llywodraeth ddefnyddio'r arian ychwanegol yn ddoeth er mwyn sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian i'r trethdalwr.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn gynnig ambell sylw am rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ynglŷn â'r gyllideb atodol. Ail argymhelliad y pwyllgor, er budd tryloywder, yw y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru egluro'n fanwl gyd-destun hanesyddol trosglwyddiadau rhwng portffolios yn sgîl cyllideb neu gyllideb atodol blwyddyn flaenorol. Yn ystod ein sesiwn dystiolaeth gyda'r Gweinidog, daeth hyn yn arbennig o bwysig wrth inni ystyried trosglwyddo £7 miliwn o'r portffolio busnes, menter, technoleg a gwyddoniaeth i ariannu teithio cynaliadwy yn y portffolio llywodraeth leol a chymunedau. Serch hynny, nododd y Gweinidog ei hun fod hyn wedi creu dryswch, a chredaf inni i gyd sylweddoli bod angen bod yn fwy clir a thryloyw pan fydd trosglwyddiadau'n berthnasol i gyllideb flaenorol. Rwyf yn derbyn y cadarnhad a gawsom gan y Gweinidog bod y dyraniadau cyfalaf yn y gyllideb atodol hon yn berthnasol i brosiectau a ddygir ymlaen, megis prosiectau cyfnod 2 cyfalaf a gedwir yn ganolog a chynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru. Er nad oes dim dyraniadau sy'n berthnasol nac i gynllun gwarantu morgeisiau Cymru nac i fond tai Cymru, caf ar ddeall bod pobl yn dal i weithio ar fanylion y cynlluniau. Serch hynny, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Yn ail, hoffwn gynnig ambell sylw am ariannu byrddau iechyd lleol, a chofio pumed argymhelliad y pwyllgor ynglŷn â gofyn i'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno rhagor o wybodaeth am gadernid cynlluniau'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Rwyf yn dal yn bryderus iawn ynglŷn â sefyllfa ariannol y BILlau ac mae'n bwysig craffu'n llawn ar y maes hwn, yn enwedig ers cyhoeddi adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Er fy mod yn falch, yn gyffredinol, bod cyfanswm terfyn gwariant ariannol yr adran iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a phlant wedi cynyddu fwy na £56 miliwn o ran arian parod o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa yng nghyllideb 2012-13, mae'r dystiolaeth yn dal

the 2012-13 budget, evidence continues to show that the Welsh Government must reconsider the cost of its reforms. The Wales Audit Office has categorically stated that the status quo is simply unaffordable and that the Welsh Government's NHS reforms would carry a cost that may be difficult to fund.

6.45 p.m.

My local health board will receive £80 million over four years: £30 million in the first year, £20 million in each of the next two, tapering to £10 million in the final year. I am not opposed to Hywel Dda health board's receiving additional funds, given that it covers my constituency. However, what became clear during the Finance Committee's evidence session with the Minister was that this additional funding has, in fact, been allocated to support the board's geographical challenges and its rurality, which the Minister has not admitted to previously. The question that then follows is this: if this additional funding is a rural premium in all but name, will additional funds be allocated in future years based on the area's rurality? I have been arguing for that for a long time, and perhaps the Minister would be kind enough to address that point in her response to the debate.

I believe that, to scrutinise the Welsh Government's proposals fully, it is essential that Members have all the appropriate information available to them to understand its decisions. Clearly, there is still confusion on how funding provided by the Welsh Government for the transformation of services in the Hywel Dda Local Health Board will be affected by the ongoing consultation on its service plan. The Minister has made it clear that there is no additional money for LHBs in this financial year. I have to say to the Minister that we have heard this all before, and concerns over financial pressures in the health service continue to be raised. We have seen that with the Wales Audit Office report. Given the concerns raised about financial pressures in the health service and given that insufficient information has been forthcoming with

i ddangos ei bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ailystyried costau ei diwygiadau. Mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi dweud yn bendant nad yw'r sefyllfa fel y mae'n fforddiadwy ac y byddai diwygiadau Llywodraeth Cymru i'r GIG yn golygu cost a allai fod yn anodd ei hysgwyddo.

Bydd fy mwrdd iechyd lleol i'n cael £80 miliwn dros bedair blynedd: £30 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, £20 miliwn y flwyddyn yn y ddwy flynedd wedyn, gan dapro i £10 miliwn yn y flwyddyn olaf. Nid wyf yn gwrthwynebu bod bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda yn cael arian ychwanegol, ac yntau'n gwasanaethu fy etholaeth. Serch hynny, yr hyn a ddaeth yn amlwg yn ystod sesiwn dystiolaeth y Pwyllgor Cyllid gyda'r Gweinidog oedd bod yr arian ychwanegol hwn, mewn gwirionedd, wedi cael ei ddyrannu er mwyn ymateb i anawsterau daearyddol y bwrdd a natur wledig yr ardal. Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi cyfaddef hyn yn y gorffennol. Y cwestiwn sy'n codi wedyn yw hyn: os premiwm gwledig yw'r arian ychwanegol hwn mewn gwirionedd, er nad dyna'r enw a roddir arno, a ddyrennir arian ychwanegol ym mlynnyddoedd y dyfodol ar sail gwledigrwydd yr ardal? Rwyf wedi bod yn dadlau o blaid hynny ers tro, ac efallai y byddai'r Gweinidog garediced â rhoi sylw i'r pwynt hwnnw wrth ymateb i'r ddadl.

Credaf, er mwyn craffu'n llawn ar gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru, ei bod yn hanfodol i'r holl wybodaeth fod ar gael i'r Aelodau iddynt ddeall ei phenderfyniadau. Mae'n amlwg bod dryswch o hyd ynglŷn â sut y bydd yr ymgynghori sydd ar y gweill ynglŷn â chynllun gwasanaeth Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda yn effeithio ar yr arian y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei ddarparu i drawsnewid gwasanaethau. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i gwneud yn glir nad oes arian ychwanegol ar gael i BILlau yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Rhaid imi ddweud wrth y Gweinidog ein bod wedi clywed hyn i gyd o'r blaen, a bod pryderon ynglŷn â'r pwysau ariannol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn codi o hyd. Rydym wedi gweld hynny yn adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. A chofio sôn sydd wedi bod am bryderon ynglŷn â'r pwysau ariannol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a

regard to setting a clear evidence base for the funding of LHBs, we on this side of the Chamber will be abstaining in the vote on this supplementary budget this afternoon.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is a great pleasure to participate in this debate today, and I thank the Minister for the briefings that she has provided and for appearing before the Finance Committee. Although there are one or two areas where we remain concerned about the evidence, I think that we made some progress on a number of areas, and that will be extremely useful in the future.

This supplementary budget requests the Assembly's consent to draw down £125 million from the consolidated fund, of which £114.6 million is allocated to the total departmental expenditure limit. About half of that, as we have heard, will come from Barnett consequentials, and the remainder from reserves. Given that the pot for the reserves is now much lower than it was in previous years, I am sure that the Government recognises that it must exercise some caution here.

The total budget for reserves is around £150 million, and the Government is close to the wire and does not have much to fall back on in the event of any unforeseen circumstances. While the announcements on capital spend are to be welcomed, I am afraid that they do not amount to a credible economic stimulus in these difficult times. I accept, of course, that there are areas in respect of which announcements have been made, and the Minister referred to those today. However, on the 'Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan for Growth and Jobs', while I recognise that it is high on ambition, to date, delivery has been minimal. We are 15 months into this Government, but we still do not know exactly when borrowing powers will be granted, if at all, and, if so, the extent of those powers. I have to say that, in my view and that of my party, the Government has been slow to bring forward innovative ways of raising finance, which, clearly, should not impact on the block.

chan nad oes digon o wybodaeth wedi'i chyflwyno ynglŷn â gosod sylfaen dystiolaeth glir ar gyfer ariannu BILlau, byddwn ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn atal ein pleidlais ar y gyllideb atodol hon y prynhawn yma.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'n bleser mawr cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon heddiw, a hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am yr wybodaeth y mae wedi'i darparu ac am ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Er bod ambell faes lle'r ydym yn dal i boeni am y dystiolaeth, credaf inni gamu ymlaen mewn nifer o feysydd, a bydd hynny'n eithriadol o fuddiol yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r gyllideb atodol yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad gydsynio i dynnu £125 miliwn i lawr o'r gronfa gyfunol, ac mae £114.6 miliwn o'r swm hwnnw wedi'i ddyrannu i gyfanswm y terfyn gwariant adrannol. Daw oddeutu hanner hynny, fel y clywsom, o arian canlyniadol Barnett, a'r gweddill o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. A chofio bod y cronfeydd wrth gefn bellach yn wacach o lawer nag yr oeddent mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, rwyf yn siŵr bod y Llywodraeth yn sylweddoli ei bod yn rhaid iddi fod yn ofalus yma.

Cyfanswm y gyllideb ar gyfer y cronfeydd wrth gefn yw oddeutu £150 miliwn. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn agos at y dibyn ac nid oes ganddi lawer i ddisgyn yn ôl arno os bydd amgylchiadau annisgwyl yn codi. Er bod y cyhoeddiadau ynglŷn â gwariant cyfalaf i'w croesawu, mae arnaf ofn nad ydynt yn ddigon o ysgogiad economaidd yn yr oes anodd hon. Rwyf yn derbyn, wrth gwrs, bod cyhoeddiadau wedi'u gwneud ynglŷn ag ambell faes, ac fe gyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at y rheini heddiw. Serch hynny, o ran 'Cynllun Buddsoddi yn Seilwaith Cymru ar gyfer Twf a Swyddi', er fy mod yn cydnabod ei fod yn uchelgeisiol iawn, hyd yn hyn, ychydig iawn sydd wedi'i gyflawni. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi bod wrthi ers 15 mis, ond ni wyddom eto pa bryd yn union y rhoddir pwerau benthyca, os o gwbl, ac os felly, beth fydd hyd a lled y pwerau hynny. Rhaid imi ddweud, yn fy marn i, ac ym marn fy mhlaidd, bod y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn araf yn cyflwyno dulliau arloesol o godi cyllid, ac, wrth gwrs, ni ddylai hyn effeithio ar y bloc.

One other matter that the Finance Committee considered was the operation of the new budgetary flexibility arrangements that replace end-of-year flexibility. We believe that these are very restrictive, and we support the Minister in her efforts to seek greater flexibility from the Treasury. In other words, there should be no pressure on any Government to spend the money towards the end of the year, and money should be allowed to be rolled forward into future years if that is appropriate.

Coming back to a point that Paul Davies made, the one big area that other Members right across the Chamber and I have serious concerns about relates to the budget for health. Those concerns were reinforced by the Wales Audit Office report published this month. The Finance Committee pressed the Minister on the health budget and, in particular, as we have heard from Paul Davies, on the £80 million provided to the Hywel Dda board over four years. None of us has said that that money should not have been provided, although we still have not had clarity about the terms on which that money has been given. It is not just Assembly Members who would like to know that—local health boards that have not had that support would also, clearly, like to know. If the money has been given on the basis of rurality, as Paul Davies said, or that services are to be reconfigured, we are entitled to know that. I believe that it would be very surprising if the money was given with no strings attached whatsoever. Paul Davies asked whether this was going to be recurrent funding, or whether it was a one-off. My view, having listened to the Minister, is that it was a one-off. In that case, what happens when the four years have run out?

The Auditor General for Wales has published a report that demonstrates the scale of the challenge facing local health boards over the next few years. They will find it difficult to achieve the level of savings achieved in previous years, because, in his words, they have already removed the 'low-hanging fruit' and have declining budgets in real terms. For me, the frightening figure in his report is the estimate that, by 2014-15, the NHS will face

Un peth arall a ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid oedd sut y byddai'r trefniadau hyblygrwydd cyllidebol newydd a fydd yn disodli'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn yn gweithio. Credwn fod y rhain yn llesteiriol iawn, a chefnogwn y Gweinidog yn ei hymdrechion i sicrhau mwy o hyblygrwydd gan y Trysorlys. Mewn geiriau eraill, ni ddylai fod pwysau o gwbl ar unrhyw Lywodraeth i wario'r arian tua diwedd y flwyddyn, a dylid caniatáu i'r arian gael ei drosglwyddo i flynyddoedd y dyfodol os yw hynny'n briodol.

A dychwelyd at bwynt a wnaeth Paul Davies, yr un maes mawr arall y mae Aelodau eraill o bob rhan o'r Siambr a minnau'n poeni'n ddifrifol yn ei gylch yw'r gyllideb iechyd. Ategwyd y pryderon hynny yn adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a gyhoeddwyd y mis hwn. Pwysodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r gyllideb iechyd ac, yn benodol, fel y clywsom gan Paul Davies, ynglŷn â'r £80 miliwn a roddwyd i fwrdd Hywel Dda dros bedair blynedd. Nid oes neb ohonom wedi dweud na ddylasid darparu'r arian hwnnw, er nad ydym eto wedi cael gwybod yn glir ar ba delerau y rhoddwyd yr arian hwnnw. Nid dim ond Aelodau'r Cynulliad a hoffai gael gwybod hynny—byddai'r byrddau iechyd lleol sydd heb gael y gefnogaeth honno hefyd, yn amlwg, yn hoffi cael gwybod. Os yw'r arian wedi'i roi ar sail gwledigrwydd, fel y dywedodd Paul Davies, neu er mwyn ad-drefnu gwasanaethau, mae gennym yr hawl i gael gwybod hynny. Credaf y byddai'n syndod mawr petai'r arian wedi'i roi heb ddim amodau o gwbl. Gofynnodd Paul Davies a oedd yr arian hwn yn mynd i gael ei ailadrodd ynteu arian untro ydoedd. Fy marn i, ar ôl gwrandao ar y Gweinidog, yw mai arian untro oedd hwn. Os felly, beth sy'n digwydd pan ddaw'r pedair blynedd i ben?

Mae Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad sy'n dangos maint yr her sy'n wynebu byrddau iechyd lleol dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Byddant yn ei chael yn anodd sicrhau'r arbedion a gyflawnwyd mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, oherwydd, yn ei eiriau ef, maent eisoes wedi hel y ffrwythau ar y canghennau isaf ac mae eu cyllidebau'n crebachu mewn termau real. Y ffigur sy'n fy nychryn i yn ei adroddiad

a funding shortfall of somewhere between £561 million and £873 million. Last year, that did not give us much confidence. Four LHBs were loaned a total of £24.4 million so that they could break even. Not only will they have to find extra savings next year, they will also have to repay that money. If they are going to be asked to reconfigure services as well, where will they find the money for that, especially given that each health board, and the trusts before them, have been bailed out by the Government every year since 2003?

I am afraid that we will have to return to these matters in the new term. I am not presently convinced that the Welsh Government has NHS finances under proper control.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the supplementary budget. We are very pleased with some of the additional money that is going towards housing, in particular—the extra money for the Welsh housing partnership and for bringing empty homes back into use. We are very pleased that the mortgage guarantee scheme, which is essential, is being introduced. We also very much welcome the extra money going into Arbed and Nest, which, again, makes good use of the money not only to try to create jobs but to reduce fuel poverty and improve the energy efficiency of people's homes.

I will be brief, but the issue that concerned the whole of the Finance Committee was that of the NHS budget. Although this is not the allocation of money to the NHS budget, it allocates additional money, especially for Hywel Dda Local Health Board—£80 million over four years. In principle, none of us are opposed to Hywel Dda Local Health Board getting additional money, but we are concerned about the conditions being attached to it and how we will ensure that it leads to a sustainable budget for that health board. We had evidence from the Minister for Finance that there are no conditions, and that it is all part of a general plan, but we all think

yw'r amcangyfrif y bydd y GIG, erbyn 2014-15, yn wynebu diffyg ariannu sydd rywle rhwng £561 miliwn ac £873 miliwn. Y llynedd, ni roddai hynny lawer o hyder inni. Rhoddwyd cyfanswm benthyciad o £24.4 miliwn i bedwar BILL er mwyn iddynt fantoli'r cyfrifon. Nid yn unig y bydd yn rhaid iddynt ddod o hyd i arbedion ychwanegol y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd yn rhaid iddynt ad-dalu'r arian hwnnw hefyd. Os gofynnir iddynt ad-drefnu gwasanaethau hefyd, ymhle y dônt o hyd i'r arian ar gyfer hynny, yn enwedig a chofio bod y Llywodraeth wedi achub croen pob un o'r byrddau iechyd a'r ymddiriedolaethau o'u blaen bob blwyddyn er 2003?

Mae arnaf ofn y bydd yn rhaid inni ddychwelyd at y materion hyn yn y tymor newydd. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi ar hyn o bryd fod gan Lywodraeth Cymru reolaeth briodol ar sefyllfa ariannol y GIG.

Peter Black: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r gyllideb atodol. Rydym yn falch iawn o weld rhywfaint o'r arian ychwanegol a fydd yn mynd i faes tai, yn benodol—yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer partneriaeth tai Cymru ac ar gyfer sicrhau bod modd defnyddio tai gwag unwaith eto. Rydym yn falch iawn o weld cyflwyno'r cynllun gwarantu morgeisiau, sy'n hanfodol. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu'n fawr yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer Arbed a Nyth, sydd, unwaith eto, yn ffordd dda o ddefnyddio'r arian, nid dim ond er mwyn ceisio creu swyddi, ond i leihau tlodi tanwydd a gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni yng nghartrefi pobl.

Byddaf yn gryno, ond yr hyn a oedd yn poeni pawb yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid oedd cyllideb y GIG. Er nad y dyraniad arian i gyllideb y GIG yw hwn, mae'n dyrannu arian ychwanegol, yn enwedig i fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda—£80 miliwn dros bedair blynedd. Mewn egwyddor, nid oes neb ohonom yn gwrthwynebu i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda gael rhagor o arian, ond rydym yn poeni am yr amodau sydd ynghlwm wrtho ac am sut y byddwn yn sicrhau ei fod yn arwain at gyllideb gynaliadwy i'r bwrdd iechyd hwnnw. Clywsom dystiolaeth gan y Gweinidog Cyllid nad oes amodau, a bod hyn i gyd yn rhan o

that there must be additional conditions attached, which means that that money must be tied in to an improvement plan.

In terms of the transparency of the budget, if we are to get complete transparency on how this budget is made up, we need answers on what exactly that money will do in terms of making Hywel Dda more financially sustainable over the four years. Are we going to find, at the end of that four-year period, that it will come back to the Government for additional money yet again? We all want to see the NHS put on a sustainable footing, but we have, however, all seen the Wales Audit Office judgment on that and the problems that all health boards, across Wales, face over the coming year, particularly in terms of the end-year budget for this year. Clearly, there needs to be greater transparency and accountability in how the Welsh Government deals with this issue, what conditions are being attached to any additional money given to health boards, how the restructuring of the services will lead to greater sustainability and how this additional money, in particular, will assist in that process. I do not think that it is enough to say that this is extra money just to help them through; proper conditions must be attached. Frankly, we do not find it credible that Ministers did not put those conditions in place when they provided that money. That is why we need greater scrutiny, and the Finance Committee will be looking at that—there is no doubt that the Chair will refer to that when she comes to speak.

In general, we are happy to support this budget. We think that the recommendations raise some important issues that need to be taken forward for the future, and certainly I hope that we will be able to get some answers, particularly around that health board and health service budget, in the near future.

Mike Hedges: First, I welcome the supplementary budget and congratulate the Minister for Finance on producing it during these difficult financial times. I support the

gynllun cyffredinol, ond rydym i gyd yn meddwl bod amodau ychwanegol ynghlwm wrth hyn, sy'n golygu bod yr arian hwnnw, mae'n rhaid, yn gysylltiedig â chynllun gwella.

O ran tryloywder y gyllideb, er mwyn inni sicrhau bod gwahanol elfennau'r gyllideb hon yn gwbl dryloyw, mae angen inni gael atebion ynglŷn â beth yn union a wnaiff yr arian hwnnw o ran gwneud Hywel Dda yn fwy ariannol gynaliadwy dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. A ydym am ei weld, ar ddiwedd y cyfnod pedair blynedd hwnnw, yn dod yn ôl at y Llywodraeth i gael rhagor o arian eto? Rydym i gyd am weld y GIG yn cael ei roi ar droedle cynaliadwy, ond, wedi dweud hynny, rydym i gyd wedi gweld barn Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru am hynny a'r problemau y bydd pob bwrdd iechyd, drwy Gymru, yn eu hwynebu yn y flwyddyn sydd ar ein gwarthaf, yn enwedig o ran y gyllideb diwedd y flwyddyn eleni. Mae'n amlwg bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn fwy tryloyw ac atebol wrth ymdrin â hyn, ynglŷn â pha amodau sydd ynghlwm wrth unrhyw arian ychwanegol a roddir i fyrddau iechyd, sut y bydd ad-drefnu'r gwasanaethau'n arwain at fwy o gynaliadwyedd a sut y bydd yr arian ychwanegol hwn, yn benodol, o gymorth i'r broses honno. Ni chredaf ei bod yn ddigon dweud mai dim ond arian ychwanegol yw hwn i'w cynorthwyo drwy'r gwaethaf; rhaid rhoi amodau iawn ynghlwm wrtho. A bod yn blaen, ni allwn goelio na wnaeth Gweinidogion osod amodau fel hyn wrth ddarparu'r arian hwnnw. Dyna pam mae angen rhagor o graffu, a bydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn edrych ar hynny—nid oes dim dwywaith na wnaiff y Cadeirydd gyfeirio at hynny pan ddaw ei thro i siarad.

Yn gyffredinol, rydym yn hapus i gefnogi'r gyllideb hon. Credwn fod yr argymhellion yn codi nifer o bwyntiau pwysig y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt yn y dyfodol, ac yn sicr, rwyf yn gobeithio y gallwn gael ychydig o atebion yn y dyfodol agos, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r gyllideb honno ar gyfer y bwrdd iechyd a'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Mike Hedges: Yn gyntaf, rwyf yn croesawu'r gyllideb atodol ac yn llongyfarch y Gweinidog Cyllid ar ei chyhoeddi yn y cyfnod ariannol anodd hwn. Rwyf yn

increase in flexibility, which is important in order to maximise the use of the funds available. I fully support allowing an additional £125 million in cash to be drawn from the Welsh consolidated fund by Welsh Ministers in 2012-13. It is really important that money is available and that we spend it on creating jobs for people and on looking after public services. That is what we are here for: the provision of services to the public and the resulting employment for the people of Wales.

I welcome the additional money as a result of the transfers based upon consequentials in both capital and revenue. Unfortunately, welcome as they are, they do not really make a dent in the cuts in capital and revenue that the Government in Wales has faced during the last 12 months.

I wish to reiterate my frustration at the lack of ability to borrow. Direct borrowing is a way of reflating the economy; it is a way of getting things going. If £38.7 million for capital were turned into money for borrowing, it could generate £400 million of investment. That would make a real difference to the people of Wales—it would be some 25 to 30 secondary schools.

I welcome the strategic approach to capital allocations, but ask the Minister to look at ways of generating capital receipts. I also ask her to look at ways of allowing bodies such as health bodies to keep some of the capital receipts they receive, in order to use them to develop their estates and services. It is important that there is an incentive for people to raise money through capital receipts or you are going to have great difficulties in that. When you have very little capital coming in from the Government and you do not have the ability to borrow, you need to look at other ways of working. I understand what Ieuan Wyn Jones said about innovative ways; however, my experience of innovative ways is that, quite often, they turn out to be very expensive. Therefore, we need to make sure that we do not go down a route of paying over the odds.

cefnogi'r cynnydd o ran hyblygrwydd, sy'n bwysig er mwyn inni ddefnyddio'r cronfeydd sydd ar gael i'r eithaf. Rwyf yn llwyr gefnogi caniatáu tynnu £125 miliwn ychwanegol mewn arian parod o gronfa gyfunol Cymru gan Weinidogion Cymru yn 2012-13. Mae'n wirioneddol bwysig bod arian ar gael a'n bod yn ei wario ar greu swyddi i bobl ac ar ofalu am wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyna pam rydym yma: i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y cyhoedd a'r gyflogaeth a ddaw yn sgîl hynny i bobl Cymru.

Rwyf yn croesawu'r arian ychwanegol yn sgîl y trosglwyddiadau ar sail arian canlyniadol, yn gyfalaf ac yn refeniw. Yn anffodus, er ein bod yn eu croesawu'n fawr, nid ydynt mewn gwirionedd yn cael fawr o effaith ar y toriadau cyfalaf a refeniw y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u hwynebu yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf.

Rwyf am ailadrodd fy rhwystredigaeth ynglŷn â'r diffyg gallu i gael benthyg arian. Mae benthyca uniongyrchol yn un ffordd o atchwyddo'r economi; mae'n ffordd o danio pethau. Petai £38.7 miliwn ar gyfer cyfalaf yn cael ei droi'n arian ar gyfer benthyca, gallai gynhyrchu buddsoddiad gwerth £400 miliwn. Byddai hynny'n gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i bobl Cymru—byddai'n rhyw 25 i 30 o ysgolion uwchradd.

Rwyf yn croesawu'r ymagwedd strategol at ddyraniadau cyfalaf, ond gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried ffyrdd o gynhyrchu derbyniadau cyfalaf. Gofynnaf iddi hefyd ystyried sut y gellid caniatáu i gyrrff megis cyrff iechyd gadw rhywfaint o'r derbyniadau cyfalaf a gânt er mwyn eu defnyddio i ddatblygu eu hystadau a'u gwasanaethau. Mae'n bwysig bod digon o gymhelliant i bobl godi arian drwy dderbyniadau cyfalaf neu mi gewch anawsterau mawr. Pan na fydd gennych fawr o gyfalaf yn dod gan y Llywodraeth ac na allwch gael benthyg arian, bydd angen ichi edrych ar ddulliau gwahanol o weithio. Rwyf yn deall yr hyn a ddywedodd Ieuan Wyn Jones am ddulliau arloesol; serch hynny, fy mhrofiad i o ddulliau arloesol yw eu bod, yn eithaf aml, yn ddulliau drud iawn yn y pen draw. Felly, rhaid inni sicrhau nad awn ar drywydd lle y byddwn yn talu mwy na'r disgwyl.

I am aware of the success of many of the projects involved in the invest-to-save scheme and I think that it has been a tremendous success for the Welsh Government and the people of Wales. It is important that we have transparency in these initiatives and that a payback is shown, otherwise there is a belief—I have heard it from some organisations—that some people are getting preferential treatment and additional funding. This can also lead to the excuse, ‘Well, we can’t do it here, can we, because we haven’t had the additional funding that’s been given to other people?’ Invest-to-save funds should allow projects to generate better outcomes and future savings to be promoted. That is why I am urging greater transparency and the use of Welsh Government resources to advise and promote good practice. If something is working in south Wales, there is no reason why it should not work in north Wales as well. One of the problems with good practice is that it has always been a very bad traveller, not just across Wales, but sometimes across local authorities.

Finally, the Welsh Government should be congratulated on what has been achieved with the reduced Welsh block grant and I am sure that everybody is going to support this.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I apologise to the Chair of the Finance Committee for calling her at the end of the debate instead of at the beginning. I now call Jocelyn Davies.

Jocelyn Davies: Thank you for eventually calling me, Deputy Presiding Officer. *[Laughter.]*

The first supplementary budget of the year is generally a modest affair and this year’s is no exception. In governmental terms, it concerns relatively small sums; in this case, the money involved is less than 1% of the annual budget, or about £40 per head of population. The changes arise from adjustments to plans and projects, yet the supplementary budget is still important as it gives us the first opportunity to see the direction in which the Government is heading. Are its spending plans on target? Does it have the flexibility and fleetness of foot required to make the most of the billions of pounds that pass

Rwyf yn ymwybodol o lwyddiant llawer o brosiectau'r cynllun buddsoddi-i-arbed ac yn credu iddo fod yn llwyddiant aruthrol i Lywodraeth Cymru ac i bobl Cymru. Mae'n bwysig bod y cynlluniau hyn yn dryloyw a bod y budd yn amlwg, neu bydd rhai'n credu—rwyf wedi clywed hyn gan rai sefydliadau—bod rhai pobl yn cael eu trin yn fwy ffafriol ac yn cael arian ychwanegol. Gall hyn hefyd arwain at yr esgus, 'Wel, allwn ni ddim gwneud hynny yma, na allwn, oherwydd dydyn ni ddim wedi cael yr arian ychwanegol y mae pobl eraill wedi'i gael? Dylai cronfeydd buddsoddi-i-arbed ganiatáu i brosiectau sicrhau gwell canlyniadau a hybu arbedion yn y dyfodol. Dyna pam rwyf yn pwysu am fwy o dryloywder a bod adnoddau Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael eu defnyddio er mwyn cynghori pobl ynglŷn ag arferion da a'u hyrwyddo. Os bydd rhywbeth yn gweithio yn y de, nid oes rheswm pam na ddylai weithio yn y gogledd hefyd. Un o broblemau arferion da yw nad ydynt erioed wedi teithio'n arbennig o dda, nid dim ond drwy Gymru ond ar brydiau ar draws awdurdodau lleol.

I gloi, dylid llongyfarch Llywodraeth Cymru ar yr hyn y mae wedi'i gyflawni gyda'r grant bloc llai i Gymru ac rwyf yn siŵr bod pawb am gefnogi hyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf am ymddiheuro i Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid am ei galw ar ddiwedd y ddadl yn hytrach nag ar ei dechrau. Galwaf Jocelyn Davies yn awr.

Jocelyn Davies: Diolch ichi am fy ngalw o'r diwedd, Ddirprwy Lywydd. *[Chwerthin.]*

Nid yw cyllideb atodol gyntaf y flwyddyn gan amlaf yn cynnwys newidiadau mawr ac nid yw cyllideb eleni'n eithriad. O safbwynt y llywodraeth, mae'n ymwneud â symiau cymharol fach; yn yr achos hwn, mae'r arian sydd o dan sylw'n llai nag un y cant o'r gyllideb flynyddol, neu'n oddeutu £40 y pen o'r boblogaeth. Mae'r newidiadau'n codi yn sgîl addasu cynlluniau a phrosiectau, ac eto i gyd mae'r gyllideb atodol yn dal yn bwysig am mai dyma'r cyfle cyntaf inni weld i ba gyfeiriad y mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd. A yw ar y trywydd iawn gyda'i chynlluniau gwariant? A oes ganddi'r hyblygrwydd a'r

through its accounts each year? How is it using any extra money released as a consequential from the UK Government's budget?

ystwythder sydd eu hangen er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y biliynau o bunnoedd sy'n mynd drwy ei chyfrifon bob blwyddyn? Sut mae'n defnyddio unrhyw arian ychwanegol a gaiff ei ryddhau ar ffurf arian canlyniadol o gyllideb Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig?

I welcome the more open and transparent approach adopted by the Welsh Government in recent years in relation to the presentation of the budget information. Co-operation between the Government and Commission staff has led to a new era of openness. My committee intends to keep the Government on its toes in maintaining this and improving upon it.

Rwyf yn croesawu ymagwedd fwy agored a thryloyw Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth gyflwyno gwybodaeth y gyllideb. Yn sgîl cydweithredu rhwng y Llywodraeth a staff y Comisiwn, gwelwyd cyfnod agored newydd. Mae fy mhwyllgor yn bwriadu cadw'r Llywodraeth ar flaenau ei thraed er mwyn sicrhau bod hyn yn parhau ac yn gwella eto.

7.00 p.m.

We made five main recommendations. We call for the Welsh Government to continue to argue for the lifting of the cap on the budget exchange mechanism, to increase flexibility at the end of the year. We feel that the more flexibility the Government has to roll unspent resources over, the greater its ability will be to use that money to meet its objectives.

Gwnaethom bum prif argymhelliad. Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i barhau i ddadlau dros godi'r cap ar y mecanwaith cyfnewid cyllidebau, er mwyn darparu mwy o hyblygrwydd ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Credwn po fwyaf hyblyg y gall y Llywodraeth fod o ran trosglwyddo adnoddau sydd heb eu gwario, mwyaf fydd ei gallu i ddefnyddio'r arian hwnnw i gyflawni ei hamcanion.

We call for the Government to set out explicitly the historical context of transfers between portfolios when they are a consequence of a previous budget or supplementary budget. I know that Paul Davies and the Minister mentioned this earlier.

Galwn ar y Llywodraeth i ddisgrifio'n fanwl gyd-destun hanesyddol trosglwyddiadau rhwng portffolios pan fyddant yn digwydd yn sgîl cyllideb flaenorol neu gyllideb atodol. Gwn i Paul Davies a'r Gweinidog grybwyll hyn gynnu.

We call for a continuation of the strategic approach to capital allocation from a central source, which Ministers are currently undertaking, and we ask that detailed records of allocations and projected savings be made public for invest-to-save projects.

Galwn am barhau â'r ymagwedd strategol at ddyrannu cyfalaf o ffynhonnell ganolog. Mae'r Gweinidogion yn gwneud hyn ar hyn o bryd, a gofynnwn am gyhoeddi cofnodion manwl am ddyraniadau a'r arbedion a ragwelir ar gyfer prosiectau buddsoddi-i-arbed.

We call on the Minister for health to reassure us about the robustness of LHB financial plans, which a number of Members have mentioned, and we look forward to hearing from the Minister at the earliest opportunity after recess.

Galwn ar y Gweinidog iechyd i dawelu ein meddwl ynglŷn â chadernid cynlluniau ariannol BILlau. Mae nifer o Aelodau wedi sôn am hyn, ac edrychwn ymlaen at glywed gan y Gweinidog ar y cyfle cyntaf ar ôl y gwyliau.

In conclusion, we are grateful for the

I gloi, rydym yn ddiolchgar am fwy o

increased transparency, and we look forward to further improvements to ensure appropriate scrutiny of the money spent by the Welsh Government.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I thank the finance spokespersons for their contributions to this afternoon's debate and, indeed, Jocelyn Davies as Chair of the Finance Committee for summarising the report on the scrutiny of the supplementary budget in that committee. I also thank our friend and colleague, Mike Hedges, for his contribution.

As the Chair of the Finance Committee has said, we are looking at an important opportunity. We have allocated in the supplementary budget an additional £116.5 million to support our strategic priorities, which comprises an additional £88.2 million in capital and £28.3 million in fiscal resource.

Paul Davies and the Chair of the Finance Committee raised the issue of how we can ensure transparency in the new flexibility that we have to transfer funds between portfolios. It is clearly indicated on a historical basis, and I have given a commitment to that. It is the result of changes to the budget motion, of course, which we agreed with the Finance Committee, and this means that we have a single expenditure limit for the Welsh Government rather than individual controls for each main expenditure group.

The flexibility in that is important, particularly because of the new budget exchange system, which Ieuan Wyn Jones and the Chair of the Finance Committee referred to. It is also reflected in the recommendations in the report. There are now limitations that make things difficult, in that we are now unable to carry forward underspends as part of end-year flexibility as we did previously. It is critical that we continue to press for improved circumstances, but the new budget exchange system has given us some flexibility, and we are using that very carefully. However, as I said, I will provide a written report on the final outturn, and that will give a comparison showing any significant variations in spending plans between last year's second

dryloywder, ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld rhagor o welliannau er mwyn sicrhau bod modd craffu'n briodol ar yr arian a werir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Diolch i'r llefarwyr cyllid am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma ac, yn wir, i Jocelyn Davies, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, am grynhoi'r adroddiad craffu ar y gyllideb atodol yn y pwyllgor hwnnw. Diolch hefyd i'n cyfaill a'n cyd-Aelod, Mike Hedges, am ei gyfraniad yntau.

Fel y mae Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi dweud, mae hwn yn gyfle pwysig. Yn y gyllideb atodol, rydym wedi dyrannu £116.5 miliwn ychwanegol i gefnogi ein blaenoriaethau strategol, sy'n cynnwys £88.2 miliwn ychwanegol ar ffurf cyfalaf a £28.3 miliwn ar ffurf adnoddau cyllidol.

Gofynnodd Paul Davies a Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid sut y gallwn sicrhau tryloywder yn yr hyblygrwydd newydd sydd gennym i drosglwyddo arian rhwng portffolios. Mae'n cael ei ddangos yn glir ar sail hanesyddol ac rwyf wedi ymrwmo i wneud hynny. Daw hyn yn sgîl newidiadau i gynnig y gyllideb, wrth gwrs, y cytunwyd arnynt gyda'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, ac mae hyn yn golygu bod gennym un terfyn gwariant ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru, yn hytrach na'r cyfyngiadau unigol ar bob prif grŵp gwariant.

Mae'r hyblygrwydd yn hynny o beth yn bwysig, yn enwedig oherwydd y system cyfnewid cyllidebau newydd, y cyfeiriodd Ieuan Wyn Jones a Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ati. Fe'i hadlewyrchir hefyd yn argymhellion yr adroddiad. Mae'r cyfyngiadau sydd arnom yn gwneud pethau'n anodd, gan na allwn yn awr ddwyn tanwariant ymlaen fel rhan o'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, fel y byddem yn ei wneud gynt. Mae'n hollbwysig inni barhau i bwysio am well amgylchiadau, ond mae'r system cyfnewid cyllidebau newydd wedi rhoi rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd inni, ac rydym yn defnyddio'r hyblygrwydd hwnnw'n ofalus iawn. Serch hynny, fel y dywedais, byddaf yn darparu adroddiad ysgrifenedig am yr alldro terfynol, a bydd hwnnw'n cynnig

supplementary budget and this year's.

In response to the Plaid Cymru finance spokesperson, Ieuan Wyn Jones, I do believe that we have a package of investment. As I said in my opening remarks, more than 1,300 jobs have been created as a result of the investments that we have made and announcements on the use of this budget, and there is also the 'Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan for Growth and Jobs', which I announced. I am again grateful to Peter Black, the Welsh Liberal Democrats' finance spokesperson, for recognising that it includes a commitment to developing a Welsh mortgage guarantee scheme to support housebuilders and to help first-time buyers, along with a commitment to expand the successful Welsh housing partnership. Think about how that is levering in an investment of £30 million in total to deliver 280 family homes for intermediate rent. In addition, there is not only the £5 million for home energy efficiency, but also £3 million for the Nest scheme, £2 million for Arbed, £4 million for flood and coastal risk management, and £5 million to double the size of the recyclable empty homes fund. That is the Welsh Government in partnership delivering growth, jobs and opportunities to address our strategic priorities. I know that Paul Davies will recognise that that work is under way, and you will see the financial impact of those schemes in the second supplementary budget this year.

I will move on to the health issues now, which we discussed substantively in scrutiny at the Finance Committee. As reflected in our discussions, I am looking particularly at the issues in the Finance Committee report in view of the recommendations made on Hywel Dda LHB in relation to the previous supplementary budget. I wrote to the Chair of that committee in March in relation to that scrutiny and confirmed acceptance of the report's recommendations. Following that, the Minister for Health and Social Services also wrote to the committee—and you have the letter of 26 June—giving the details of the decision to provide additional support to Hywel Dda LHB. It confirms, as I said in

cymhariaeth sy'n dangos unrhyw amrywiadau sylweddol yn y cynlluniau gwario rhwng ail gyllideb atodol y llynedd ac un eleni.

Ac ymateb i lefarydd cyllid Plaid Cymru, Ieuan Wyn Jones, rwyf yn credu bod gennym becyn buddsoddi. Fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, mae mwy na 1,300 o swyddi wedi'u creu yn sgîl y buddsoddiadau rydym wedi'u gwneud a chyhoeddiadau ynglŷn â defnyddio'r gyllideb hon, ac mae gennym hefyd y 'Cynllun Buddsoddi yn Seilwaith Cymru ar gyfer Twf a Swyddi', a gyhoeddais. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar unwaith eto i Peter Black, llefarydd cyllid Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, am gydnabod ei bod yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynllun gwarantu morgeisiau i Gymru ac i helpu prynwyr tro cyntaf, ynghyd ag ymrwymiad i ehangu partneriaeth tai Cymru sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus. Meddyliwch sut mae hynny'n denu cyfanswm buddsoddiad o £30 miliwn i ddarparu 280 o gartrefi i deuluoedd eu rhentu o dan y cynllun rhent canolradd. At hynny, mae gennych nid yn unig £5 miliwn ar gyfer effeithlonrwydd ynni mewn cartrefi, ond hefyd y £3 miliwn ar gyfer cynllun Nyth, £2 filiwn ar gyfer Arbed, £4 miliwn ar gyfer rheoli perygl llifogydd ac arfordiroedd, a £5 miliwn i ddyblu maint y gronfa ailgylchadwy ar gyfer cartrefi gwag. Dyna ichi Lywodraeth Cymru mewn partneriaeth yn darparu twf, swyddi a chyfleoedd i fynd i'r afael â'n blaenoriaethau strategol. Gwn y bydd Paul Davies yn cydnabod bod y gwaith hwnnw ar y gweill ers tro, ac fe welwch effaith ariannol y cynlluniau hynny yn yr ail gyllideb atodol eleni.

Symudaf yn awr at y materion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd y bu cryn drafod yn eu cylch yn ystod gwaith craffu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid. Fel y gwelwyd yn ein trafodaethau, rwyf yn edrych yn benodol ar y materion hynny yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid sy'n ymwneud â'r argymhellion ynglŷn â BILl Hywel Dda, gyda golwg ar y gyllideb atodol flaenorol. Ysgrifennais at Gadeirydd y pwyllgor hwnnw ym mis Mawrth ynglŷn â'r gwaith craffu hwnnw gan gadarnhau fy mod yn derbyn argymhellion yr adroddiad. Wedi hynny, ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol at y pwyllgor hefyd—gan roi manylion y penderfyniad i roi cymorth ychwanegol i BILl Hywel Dda.

Finance Committee, the unique challenges facing Hywel Dda LHB and the need to provide some financial stability while the board consults on and implements service changes to ensure sustainable, improved services in the future. It also confirms that the funding package is in no way dependent on the ongoing consultation on the LHB's service plans or, indeed, its outcome. It is a tapered funding package for Hywel Dda health board and the funding has been allocated accordingly.

Again, I refer to the letter from the Minister for Health and Social Services, which Members will have seen, in which she includes the evidence that she and her officials gave to the Health and Social Care Committee in its scrutiny of the draft budget, recognising again that the health board faces particular challenges in providing rural healthcare services—in particular, the problems that it has recruiting to posts in district general hospitals—and talking fully about the recruitment challenges and the need to sustain services.

It is important that we look at the auditor general's report on health finances. It was published last week and endorses the Welsh Government's handling of NHS finances. It welcomes the funding advances to four health boards to help to put them on a sustainable financial footing. It is very important that that action was in line with one of the main recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in April—and I think that I referred to this during questions to me earlier on this year—on providing NHS organisations with the same flexibility that local government and other parts of the public sector already enjoy. It is important that that is reflected in the auditor general's report as well. The funding gaps referred to by the auditor general are simply a confirmation of the statement that we made at the time of the draft budget last year that the NHS would need to find savings of around £250 million. That is what it has delivered. It

Mae'n cadarnhau, fel y dywedais yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid, fod BILl Hywel Dda yn wynebu anawsterau unigryw a bod angen darparu rhywfaint o sefydlogrwydd ariannol tra bo'r bwrdd yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â newidiadau i'r gwasanaeth ac yn rhoi'r newidiadau hynny ar waith er mwyn sicrhau gwasanaethau cynaliadwy, gwell yn y dyfodol. Mae'n cadarnhau hefyd nad yw'r pecyn ariannu'n dibynnu mewn unrhyw ffordd ar yr ymgynghori sydd ar y gweill ynglŷn â chynlluniau'r BILl ar gyfer ei wasanaethau, nac ychwaith, ar ganlyniadau hynny. Pecyn ariannu wedi'i dapro i fwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda yw hwn ac mae'r arian wedi'i ddyrannu'n unol â hynny.

Unwaith eto, cyfeirïaf at y llythyr gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y bydd Aelodau wedi'i weld, lle mae'n cynnwys y dystiolaeth a roddwyd ganddi hi a'i swyddogion i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol wrth iddo graffu ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae'n cydnabod unwaith eto bod y bwrdd iechyd yn wynebu anawsterau penodol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd mewn ardaloedd gwledig—yn benodol, y problemau sydd ganddo'n recriwtio ar gyfer swyddi yn yr ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth—a chan gyfeirio'n llawn at yr anawsterau recriwtio a bod angen cynnal gwasanaethau.

Mae'n bwysig inni edrych ar adroddiad yr archwilydd cyffredinol am sefyllfa ariannol y gwasanaeth iechyd. Fe'i cyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf ac mae'n cymeradwyo'r ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymdrin ag arian y GIG. Mae'n croesawu'r blaensymiau a dalwyd i bedwar bwrdd iechyd i'w helpu i sicrhau troedle ariannol cynaliadwy. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod y cam hwnnw'n unol ag un o brif argymhellion y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ym mis Ebrill—a chredaf imi gyfeirio at hyn wrth ateb cwestiynau ynglŷn â hyn yn gynharach eleni—gan roi'r un hyblygrwydd i gyrff y GIG ag sydd eisoes gan lywodraeth leol a rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus. Mae'n bwysig bod hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn adroddiad yr archwilydd cyffredinol hefyd. Nid yw'r bylchau ariannu y mae'r archwilydd cyffredinol yn cyfeirio atynt ond yn cadarnhau ein datganiad ni adeg y gyllideb ddrafft y llynedd y byddai angen i'r GIG

is an estimate of the level of efficiencies that the NHS has to make to meet unavoidable increases in costs. The Minister for Health and Social Services has welcomed the auditor general's report and accepted the six recommendations that it makes.

Finally, we have allocated an additional £288 million to the NHS in the current year and next two years, with the expectation that this will put the NHS on a sustainable financial footing while continuing to deliver high-quality public services. Over £6 billion, or 40% of the Welsh Government's overall budget, will continue to be invested in health and social services in 2012-13, so I do believe that that indicates, in the context of this supplementary budget, the Welsh Government's determination to support those important, front-line services and, indeed, to build an infrastructure for growth and jobs in Wales.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection; therefore, I defer voting until voting time, which will now follow. Before we proceed, do three Members wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are not.

ddod o hyd i arbedion gwerth oddeutu £250 miliwn. Dyna'r hyn y mae wedi'i gyflawni. Mae'n amcangyfrif faint o arbedion effeithlonrwydd y mae'n rhaid i'r GIG eu sicrhau er mwyn ymateb i'r cynnydd anochel mewn costau. Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi croesawu adroddiad yr archwilydd cyffredinol ac wedi derbyn ei chwech argymhelliad.

I gloi, rydym wedi dyrannu £288 miliwn ychwanegol i'r GIG yn y flwyddyn gyfredol a'r ddwy flynedd nesaf, gan ddisgwyl y bydd hyn yn rhoi troedle ariannol cynaliadwy i'r GIG ac ar yr hyn pryd ei fod yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon. Bydd dros £6 biliwn, neu 40 y cant o gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru drwyddi draw yn parhau i gael ei fuddsoddi mewn iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn 2012-13. Felly, rwyf yn credu bod hynny'n dangos, yng nghyd-destun y gyllideb atodol, pa mor benderfynol yw Llywodraeth Cymru o gynnal y gwasanaethau pwysig hyn ar y rheng flaen, ac yn wir, i adeiladu seilwaith ar gyfer twf a swyddi yng Nghymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad; felly, gohiriaf y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio, a fydd yn dilyn yn awr. Cyn inni fwrw ymlaen, a oes tri Aelod yn dymuno imi ganu'r gloch. Gwelaf nad oes.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4026: O blaid 32, Ymatal 22, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4026: For 32, Abstain 22, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca

Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Sandbach, Antoinette
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Dyna ddiwedd y
concludes today's business. busnes heddiw.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 7.10 p.m.
The meeting ended at 7.10 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)

Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
 Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
 Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
 Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)