Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
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Cynnwys Contents

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

[Cwestiynau i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol
Questions to the Counsel General]

[Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi
Questions to the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty]

[Dadl gan Aelodau Unigol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.21(iv): Diodydd Egni Llawn Caffein
Debate by Individual Members under Standing Order No. 11.21(iv): Caffeine-loaded Energy Drinks]

[Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Uned Gyflawni Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Conservatives Debate: The Welsh Government's Delivery Unit]

[Dadl Plaid Cymru: Y Gyllideb Gyfalaf
Plaid Cymru Debate: The Capital Budget]

[Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time]

[Dadl Fer: Niwroffisiotherapi yng Nghymru
Short Debate: Neurophysiotherapy in Wales]

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

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

13:30 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services

Y Grŵp Meddyginiaethau Newydd

The New Medicines Group

13:30 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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1. A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon ar y meini prawf a ddefnyddir gan y Grŵp Meddyginiaethau Newydd ar gyfer gwneud argymhellion ar gyffuriau newydd yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0269(HSS)

1. Is the Minister satisfied with the criteria used by the New Medicines Group for making recommendations on new drugs in Wales? OAQ(4)0269(HSS)

13:30 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

The new medicines group provides specialist advice to the all-Wales medicines strategy group, reviewing all clinical and cost-effectiveness data provided by drug manufacturers. Within its remit, the group conducts its work to the highest standards.

Mae'r grŵp meddyginiaethau newydd yn darparu cyngor arbenigol i grŵp strategaeth feddyginiaethau Cymru gyfan, yn adolygu'r holl ddata clinigol a'r data ar gost-effeithiolrwydd a ddarperir gan wneuthurwyr cyffuriau. O fewn ei gylch gwaith, mae'r grŵp yn cynnal ei waith i'r safonau uchaf.

13:31 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that, Minister. You answered the question with regard to the drug that I was working on, Kalydeco, last week, when you announced the review of the way in which orphan drugs are assessed, and I am grateful to you for that. In England, the delivery of Kalydeco has faced significant administrative hurdles, because doctors have to complete complex paperwork on the drug, and, depending on whether they have the spare time, this can lead to a postcode lottery, and I am concerned that may happen in our health board areas here in Wales. Can you provide us, therefore, with the timeframes for when patients can expect to begin to be treated with Kalydeco, and will you be allowing Assembly Members to have some sort of view on the review and an input into what will happen with the process as it carries on?

Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Gwnaethoch ateb y cwestiwn o ran y cyffur yr oeddwn yn gweithio arno, sef Kalydeco, yr wythnos diwethaf, pan wnaethoch gyhoeddi'r adolygiad o'r ffordd yr asesir cyffuriau amddifad, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am hynny. Yn Lloegr, bu rhwystrau gweinyddol sylweddol i gyflwyno'r cyffur Kalydeco, gan fod yn rhaid i feddygon gwblhau gwaith papur cymhleth ar y cyffur, ac, yn dibynnu ar ba un a oes ganddynt ddigon o amser i wneud hynny, gall hyn arwain at loteri cod post, a phryderaf y gallai hynny ddigwydd yn ardaloedd ein byrddau iechyd yma yng Nghymru. A allwch roi'r amserlen inni, felly, ar gyfer pryd y gall cleifion ddisgwyl dechrau cael eu trin â Kalydeco, ac a fyddwch yn caniatáu i Aelodau'r Cynulliad lunio rhyw fath o farn ar yr adolygiad a chyfrannu at yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd gyda'r broses wrth iddi fynd rhagddi?

13:31 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The best advice I have is that there are 13 patients currently known in Wales who are likely to benefit from Kalydeco, and they are already well known to their clinicians, because we tend to see these patients in specialist centres. That gives me some cause for optimism that some of the logistical challenges faced in England will not be necessary here in Wales. We are aware who our patients are and their clinicians are already in close touch with them. Having made the decision, I expect those discussions between patient and clinician to go ahead immediately so that we can get the drug to the people who need it.

Y cyngor gorau sydd gennyf yw bod 13 o gleifion y gwyddom amdanynt ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru sy'n debygol o gael budd o Kalydeco, ac maent eisoes yn hysbys iawn i'w clinigwyr, oherwydd rydym yn tueddu i weld y cleifion hyn mewn canolfannau arbenigol. Mae hynny'n rhoi rhywfaint o reswm dros fod yn obeithiol na fydd rhai o'r heriau logistaidd a wynebir yn Lloegr o reidrwydd yn codi yma yng Nghymru. Gwyddom pwy yw ein cleifion ac mae eu clinigwyr eisoes mewn cysylltiad agos â hwy. Ar ôl gwneud y penderfyniad, disgwyliaf i'r trafodaethau hynny rhwng y claf a'r clinigwr fynd yn eu blaenau ar unwaith fel y gallwn gael y cyffur i'r bobl sydd ei angen.

In the second part of the statement that I issued on Friday, I said that I am asking the chief pharmaceutical officer to carry out a piece of work looking at the way in which we assess orphan and ultra-orphan drugs for use in the Welsh NHS in the future. I have asked the chief pharmaceutical officer to think about the membership he needs to draw together, the terms of reference he will need and the timeline against which he will work, and I hope to be able to write to all Assembly Members again, before we all return after half term, setting out that timetable and process.

Yn yr ail ran o'r datganiad a gyhoeddais ddydd Gwener, dywedais fy mod yn gofyn i'r prif swyddog fferyllol gyflawni darn o waith yn edrych ar y ffordd yr ydym yn asesu cyffuriau amddifad a chyffuriau tra amddifad i'w defnyddio yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'r prif swyddog fferyllol feddwl am yr aelodau y mae angen iddo eu tynnu ynghyd, y cylch gorchwyl fydd ei angen arno a'r amserlen y bydd yn gweithio'n unol â hi, a gobeithiaf allu ysgrifennu at bob Aelod Cynulliad eto, cyn inni ddychwelyd ar ôl hanner tymor, gan nodi'r amserlen a'r broses honno.

13:33 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call the opposition spokesperson, Darren Millar.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Darren Millar.

13:33 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, I was very pleased with the discussion you made in terms of access to Kalydeco. It has been a great disappointment to those people suffering from the particular gene mutation that exists for some cystic fibrosis sufferers that they have not been able to access the drug thus far in Wales. I accept that you have set up this review of how to improve access to orphan drugs. However, can you guarantee, and give this Chamber an assurance, that access to such drugs will not only be considered properly, but be sped up as a result of the review that you have put in place?

Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Weinidog, roeddwn yn fodlon iawn ar y drafodaeth a gawsoch o ran darparu Kalydeco. Mae wedi bod yn siom fawr i'r bobl hynny sy'n dioddef o'r mwtaniad genynnol penodol sy'n bodoli ymhlith y rhai sy'n dioddef o ffibrosis systig nad ydynt wedi gallu cael gafael ar y cyffur hyd yn hyn yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf eich bod wedi sefydlu'r adolygiad hwn i weld sut y gellir gwella mynediad at gyffuriau amddifad. Fodd bynnag, a allwch warantu a rhoi sicrwydd i'r Siambr hon, y bydd mynediad at gyffuriau o'r fath nid yn unig yn cael ei ystyried yn briodol, ond y caiff y broses ei chyflymu o ganlyniad i'r adolygiad yr ydych wedi ei roi ar waith?

13:34 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think the work of the all-Wales medicines strategy group, within its current remit, is very creditable indeed in speeding up access to drugs for patients in Wales. Since it came into being in recent years, it has accelerated, for the use of Welsh patients, access to more than 50 drugs that would otherwise not have been made available within that timely fashion. So, while I look to the chief pharmaceutical officer's work to provide us with a new and reliable process for the new generation of drugs, my ambition for it would be that it, too, would act in a timely fashion to make sure that Welsh patients get access to drugs as quickly as we are able to make those decisions properly.

Credaf fod gwaith grŵp strategaeth feddyginiaethau Cymru gyfan, o fewn ei gylch gwaith presennol, i'w ganmol yn fawr o ran cyflymu gallu cleifion yng Nghymru i gael gaffael ar gyffuriau. Ers ei fodolaeth dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae wedi cyflymu mynediad at fwy na 50 o gyffuriau na fyddent fel arall wedi bod ar gael yn y modd prydlon hwnnw at ddefnydd cleifion yng Nghymru. Felly, er fy mod yn disgwyl i waith y prif swyddog fferyllol roi proses newydd a dibynadwy inni ar gyfer y genhedlaeth newydd o gyffuriau, fy uchelgais yw y byddai, hefyd, yn gweithredu'n amserol er mwyn sicrhau bod cleifion yng Nghymru yn cael mynediad at gyffuriau mor gyflym ag y gallwn wneud y penderfyniadau hynny yn briodol.

13:34 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you know that the rationale behind the AWMSG's recommendation to refuse access to Kalydeco was based on its cost, and cost is a huge factor in access to drugs. Do you not accept that it is time to look at the possibility of charging people who can afford to pay for their prescriptions for access to those prescriptions, in order to support access to drugs that are costly in Wales, but that could have hugely beneficial outcomes and impacts on people's lives?

Weinidog, fe wyddoch fod y rhesymeg dros argymhelliad AWMSG i wrthod darparu Kalydeco yn seiliedig ar ei gost, ac mae cost yn ffactor enfawr o ran darparu cyffuriau. Onid ydych yn derbyn ei bod yn amser edrych ar y posibilrwydd o godi tâl ar bobl sy'n gallu fforddio talu am eu presgripsiynau i gael y presgripsiynau hynny, er mwyn cefnogi mynediad at gyffuriau sydd yn gostus yng Nghymru, ond a allai arwain at ganlyniadau buddiol mawr iawn i bobl a chael effeithiau hynod o fuddiol ar fywydau pobl?

13:35 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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It is not my policy to set one patient against another in terms of who pays and who does not pay for prescription medicines in Wales.

Nid yw'n bolisi gennyf osod un claf yn erbyn un arall o ran pwy sy'n talu neu ddim yn talu am feddyginiaethau presgripsiwn yng Nghymru.

13:35 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Welsh Liberal Democrats' spokesperson, Kirsty Williams.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Kirsty Williams.

13:35 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, I welcome your statement regarding the review into orphan drugs; it builds upon a Welsh Liberal Democrat debate that was held in the Chamber not so long ago. I am sure that you would agree that a person's ability to be treated, and, indeed, to survive a particular condition, should not be dependent on where in the UK they live. What analysis have you carried out, since becoming Minister, to better understand what drugs will be available in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland that might not be available to Welsh patients currently?

Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Weinidog, croesawaf eich datganiad ynghylch yr adolygiad o gyffuriau amddifad; mae'n adeiladu ar ddadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a gynhaliwyd yn y Siambr ychydig amser yn ôl. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno na ddylai gallu person i gael ei drin, ac, yn wir, i oroesi cyflwr penodol, fod yn ddibynnol ar ba le yn y DU y mae'n byw. Pa ddadansoddiad yr ydych wedi'i wneud, ers dod yn Weinidog, er mwyn deall yn well pa gyffuriau fydd ar gael yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, nad ydynt o bosibl ar gael i gleifion yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd?

13:36 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

As part of my consideration of Kalydeco, I received advice on the processes that have been followed in England and Scotland in relation to the new, emerging generation of orphan and ultra-orphan drugs. That advice concentrated on the differing processes that we have, rather than the specific drugs that are currently going through those processes. However, taking the general point with which the Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats began, my decision was indeed based on a notion of equity, namely that a drug that is available in every other home nation of the United Kingdom must be available to patients here in Wales.

Fel rhan o'm hystyriaeth o Kalydeco, cefais gyngor ar y prosesau a ddilynwyd yn Lloegr a'r Alban mewn perthynas â'r genhedlaeth newydd o gyffuriau amddifad a chyffuriau tra amddifad sy'n datblygu. Canolbwyntiodd y cyngor hwnnw ar y prosesau gwahanol sydd gennym, yn hytrach na'r cyffuriau penodol sy'n mynd drwy'r prosesau hynny ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, gan gymryd pwynt cyffredinol cychwynnol Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, roedd fy mhenderfyniad yn wir yn seiliedig ar syniad o degwch, sef bod yn rhaid i gyffur sydd ar gael ym mhob gwlad arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig fod ar gael i gleifion yma yng Nghymru.

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13:36 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much for that answer, Minister. The lack of availability of the latest medicines not only affects individual patients, but also means that, sometimes, we are unable to carry out the best research and clinical trials here in Wales. We have some of the best medical research facilities in our institutes of higher education and beyond them, but they are being held back because of a lack of policy direction in this area. What will you do to ensure that the effects on clinical trials and medical research are taken into consideration in your review?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae diffyg argaeledd y meddyginiaethau diweddaraf nid yn unig yn effeithio ar gleifion unigol, ond mae hefyd yn golygu, weithiau, na allwn gynnal yr ymchwil a'r treialon clinigol gorau yma yng Nghymru. Mae gennym rai o'r cyfleusterau ymchwil feddygol gorau yn ein sefydliadau addysg uwch a thu hwnt iddynt, ond cânt eu rhwystro oherwydd diffyg cyfeiriad polisi yn y maes hwn. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau bod yr effeithiau ar dreialon clinigol ac ymchwil feddygol yn cael eu hystyried yn eich adolygiad?

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13:37 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Working with my colleague, Edwina Hart, the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport, I am very anxious that the NHS in Wales should recognise the contribution that it can make to the development of new generation drugs through providing access to clinical trials, both because those are good for patients, but also because they provide the NHS in Wales with opportunities to be at the cutting edge of development. That, in its turn, attracts senior clinicians into Wales, and the whole level of service that we are able to provide benefits from that sort of activity.

Gan weithio gyda'm cyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart, Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth, rwy'n awyddus iawn i'r GIG yng Nghymru gydnabod y cyfraniad y gall ei wneud i ddatblygu cyffuriau cenhedlaeth newydd drwy ddarparu mynediad at dreialon clinigol, am fod rheini'n fuddiol i gleifion , ond hefyd am eu bod yn rhoi cyfleoedd i'r GIG yng Nghymru fod ar flaen y gad o ran datblygu cyffuriau. Mae hynny, yn ei dro, yn denu uwch glinigwyr i Gymru, ac mae'r holl wasanaeth y gallwn ei ddarparu yn cael budd o'r math hwnnw o weithgarwch.

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Meddyginiaeth HIV Gwrth-retrofeirysol

Antiretroviral HIV Medication

13:37 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyflenwad ac argaeledd meddyginiaeth HIV gwrth-retrofeirysol yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0266(HSS)

2. Will the Minister make a statement on the supply and availability of antiretroviral HIV medication in Wales? OAQ(4)0266(HSS)

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13:38 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Wales continues to secure a sufficient supply of antiretroviral HIV medication, and to make it available to all patients for whom it is clinically prescribed.

Mae Cymru yn parhau i sicrhau cyflenwad digonol o feddyginiaeth HIV gwrth-retrofeirysol, ac i sicrhau ei bod ar gael i bob claf y rhagnodir y feddyginiaeth iddo.

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13:38 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. I have been approached by a constituent who is required to attend a hospital pharmacy every 28 days to collect a prescription for his HIV medication. I am sure that you will recognise that, for those people who are HIV positive and are ill, making a monthly trip to a pharmacy in a hospital is an unnecessary strain, and may involve a long journey. However, for those who are HIV positive and are well, it impacts on their ability to maintain the confidentiality that allows them to live without discrimination. Your own all-Wales medicines strategy group has said that discretion should be used in these kinds of cases. Will you issue guidance on that, please, Minister?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Cysylltodd etholwr â mi sy'n gorfod mynd i fferyllfa ysbyty bob 28 diwrnod i gasglu presgripsiwn ar gyfer ei feddyginiaeth HIV. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cydnabod, ar gyfer y bobl hynny sydd yn HIV positif ac yn sâl, bod gwneud taith fisol i fferyllfa mewn ysbyty yn straen diangen, a gall olygu taith hir. Fodd bynnag, ar gyfer y rhai sydd yn HIV positif ac yn iach, mae'n effeithio ar eu gallu i gadw'r cyfrinachedd sy'n eu galluogi i fyw heb wahaniaethu. Mae grŵp strategaeth feddyginiaethau Cymru gyfan ei hun wedi dweud y dylid arfer disgresiwn mewn achosion o'r fath. A wnewch chi gyhoeddi canllawiau ar hynny, os gwelwch yn dda, Weinidog?

13:38 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Member makes a number of important points there. The University Hospital of Wales has recently moved to a 28-day prescribing period for antiretroviral drugs. It has done so for reasons that were well rehearsed in the Chamber by several Members when we talked about waste in the NHS. These are expensive drugs, and, where they are prescribed for longer than 28 days—and conditions sometimes change during that period—there is a substantial risk of waste. A 28-day prescribing period is therefore consistent with the best advice that is available to the NHS. However, when a patient is stable, and does not need to be seen for clinical reasons, then I think it is important that a wider range of ways of getting that medication than having to go to a hospital pharmacy should be available.

Gwna'r Aelod nifer o bwyntiau pwysig. Mae Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru wedi symud yn ddiweddar i gyfnod rhagnodi 28 diwrnod ar gyfer cyffuriau gwrth-retrofeirysol. Mae wedi gwneud hynny am resymau a drafodwyd yn helaeth yn y Siambr gan sawl Aelod pan drafodwyd gwastraff gennym yn y GIG. Mae'r rhain yn gyffuriau drud, a, lle y cânt eu rhagnodi am fwy na 28 diwrnod—ac mae cyflyrau weithiau yn newid yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw—mae risg sylweddol o wastraff. Mae cyfnod rhagnodi o 28 diwrnod felly yn gyson â'r cyngor gorau sydd ar gael i'r GIG. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd claf yn sefydlog, ac nad oes angen iddo gael ei weld am resymau clinigol, yna credaf ei fod yn bwysig bod ystod ehangach o ffyrdd o gael y feddyginiaeth honno ar gael yn hytrach na gorfod mynd i fferyllfa ysbyty.

I have had discussions with the University Hospital of Wales. It is putting in place five different ways in which patients whose conditions are stable will be able to secure a 28-day supply of medication. It can be posted to them at their home address, if that is a secure and proper way of doing it. It can be collected from a post office, it can be collected from the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, as well as from the University Hospital of Wales, and it can be provided through a homecare package. I will expect the new regime at the Heath to negotiate with individual patients to make sure that the delivery mechanism is right for them.

Rwyf wedi cael trafodaethau ag Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Mae'n rhoi pum ffordd wahanol ar waith lle y gall cleifion y mae eu cyflyrau yn sefydlog gael cyflenwad 28 diwrnod o feddyginiaeth. Gellir ei hanfon atynt drwy'r post i'w cyfeiriad cartref, os yw hynny'n ffordd ddiogel a phriodol o wneud hynny. Gellir ei chasglu o swyddfa bost, gellir ei chasglu o Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd, yn ogystal ag o Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, a gellir ei darparu drwy becyn gofal cartref. Disgwyliaf i'r drefn newydd yn Ysbyty'r Mynydd Bychan drafod â chleifion unigol er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod y dull cyflwyno yn briodol iddynt hwy.

13:40 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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What efforts are being made in Wales to detect HIV at an early stage? It is well known that many people in Wales are living with HIV without knowing it, which means that they are not aware that they need to take measures to stop its spread.

Pa ymdrechion sy'n cael eu gwneud yng Nghymru i ganfod HIV yn gynnar? Mae'n hysbys bod llawer o bobl yng Nghymru yn byw gyda HIV heb yn wybod iddynt, sy'n golygu nad ydynt yn ymwybodol bod angen iddynt gymryd camau i atal ei ledaeniad.

13:40 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The sexual health action plan set out by the Welsh Government sets out a series of standards and expectations in relation to the screening and testing of people for HIV. It includes an emphasis on opportunistic screening as well as regular screening for groups that are known to be vulnerable. Julie Morgan is absolutely right that, if HIV goes undetected, there is both an additional risk of the spread of the disease, but also the disease develops to a stage where treatment of it is more difficult. Early detection and proper testing are crucial, both for the individual and for the wider population.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu iechyd rhywiol a amlinellwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn nodi cyfres o safonau a disgwyliadau mewn perthynas â sgrinio a phrofi pobl ar gyfer HIV. Mae'n cynnwys pwyslais ar sgrinio manteisgar yn ogystal â sgrinio rheolaidd ar gyfer grwpiau y gwyddys eu bod yn agored i niwed. Mae Julie Morgan yn hollol gywir i ddweud, os na chaiff HIV ei ganfod, fod risg ychwanegol y bydd y clefyd yn ymledu, ond bod risg hefyd y bydd y clefyd yn datblygu i gam lle mae triniaeth ar ei gyfer yn fwy anodd. Mae canfod yn gynnar a phrofi'n briodol yn hollbwysig, i'r unigolyn ac i'r boblogaeth ehangach.

13:41 **Suzy Davies** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Minister, I note your reply to Eluned Parrott, but, in the Swansea end of my region, patients who are stable are able to get between three and six months' regular supply, and even up to a year's regular supply, without any question of waste being involved. However, patients at the other end of my region, in the Bridgend area, who access services at the university hospital, are tied into this 28-day cycle. If what happens in Swansea is working, why can the same not happen in the Cardiff area?

Weinidog, nodaf eich ymateb i Eluned Parrott, ond, ym mhen Abertawe o'm rhanbarth, gall cleifion sy'n sefydlog gael rhwng tri a chwe mis o gyflenwad rheolaidd, a hyd at flwyddyn o gyflenwad rheolaidd, heb unrhyw amheuaeth o wastraff. Fodd bynnag, mae cleifion ym mhen arall fy rhanbarth, yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau yn yr ysbyty athrofaol, ynghlwm wrth y cylch 28 diwrnod hwn. Os yw'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn Abertawe yn gweithio, pam na all yr un peth ddigwydd yn ardal Caerdydd?

13:41 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

It is the basic premise of the question that has to be challenged. We do not know, and probably do not believe, that lengthy supplies of very expensive drugs do not have substantial opportunities for waste involved in them. At a time when the NHS has to think about every penny that it uses, following best practice, as laid down by the AWMSG and as confirmed by the UCL School of Pharmacy, that 28 days is the right prescribing cycle for these drugs, is something that we should be moving to and are already moving to in Wales. That has to be, as I said to Eluned Parrott, married with delivery arrangements that prevent inconvenience to patients who are stable in their conditions.

Rhaid herio byrdwn sylfaenol y cwestiwn. Ni wyddom, ac mae'n debyg na chredwn, nad yw cyfleoedd sylweddol i greu gwastraff yn gysylltiedig â chyflenwadau hir o gyffuriau drud iawn. Ar adeg pan fo'r GIG yn gorfod meddwl am bob ceiniog a ddefnyddia, mae dilyn arfer gorau, fel y'i pennir gan AWMSG ac fel y'i cadarnheir gan Ysgol Fferylliaeth UCL, sef mai 28 diwrnod yw'r cylch rhagnodi cywir ar gyfer y cyffuriau hyn, yn rhywbeth y dylem fod yn symud tuag ato ac rydym eisoes yn symud tuag ato yng Nghymru. Rhaid i hynny fod, fel y dywedais wrth Eluned Parrott, yn gyson â threfniadau cyflwyno nad ydynt yn peri anghyfleustra i gleifion sydd â chyflwr sefydlog.

13:42 **Alun Ffred Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Yn ôl cyswllt HIV Cymru gyfan, mae rhai dioddefwyr HIV wedi cael problemau o ran cael mynediad at, a diffyg croeso gan, feddygon teulu yn y gorffennol. Beth ydych chi yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod pob meddygfa yn groesawgar ac yn gefnogol i ddioddefwyr HIV?

According to the all-Wales HIV network, some sufferers of HIV have had problems in terms of getting access to general practitioners, and have not been welcomed by GPs, in the past. What are you doing to ensure that every surgery is welcoming and supportive of those affected by HIV?

13:43 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Mae'n bwysig i ni weithio gyda meddygon teulu o ran siarad am bethau arbenigol fel hyn. Mae gwasanaethau arbenigol gennym, ac rwyf yn disgwyl i'r gwasanaethau arbenigol i gynghori meddygon teulu ac i fod yn glir iddynt am yr hyn y maent yn gallu gwneud i helpu pobl mewn sefyllfaoedd fel hyn, ac i fod yn glir bod gennym 'pathways' yng Nghymru, sydd yn dechrau gyda meddygon teulu ac yn gallu helpu pobl i symud ymlaen i gael y driniaeth a'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar yr ochr arbenigol hefyd.

It is important that we work with GPs in discussing specialist areas such as this. We have specialist services, and I look to the specialist services to advise GPs and to be clear with them about what they can do to help people in such situations, and to be clear that we have pathways in Wales, which begin with GPs and can assist people to move forward to get the treatment and the services that are available on the specialist side too.

Clefydau Prin

Rare Diseases

13:43 **Elin Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am argaeledd cyffuriau ar gyfer clefydau prin yn y GIG? OAQ(4)0270(HSS)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on the availability of drugs for rare diseases within the NHS? OAQ(4)0270(HSS)

13:43 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Ar 10 Mai, fe wnes i gyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig yn cadarnhau fy mod i wedi gofyn i'r prif swyddog fferyllol gynnal adolygiad o'r broses i asesu cyffuriau newydd, arloesol ar gyfer clefydau prin. Rwyf yn bwriadu adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr hon, ac i Aelodau hefyd, cyn i ni ddod yn ôl ar ôl hanner tymor.

On 10 May, I issued a written statement confirming that I have asked the chief pharmaceutical officer to set up a review of our appraisal process for new, innovative medicines for rare diseases. I intend to report back to the Chamber, and to Members too, before we return after half term.

13:44 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwyf yn croesawu eich penderfyniad chi ar Kalydeco, ond mae hyn, wrth gwrs, wedi codi disgwyliadau pobl eraill sydd wedi cael eu cais am gyffuriau wedi'i wrthod, fel fy etholwraig i sydd wedi cael ei chais am pegvisomant wedi'i wrthod. A wnewch chi ofyn i'r prif swyddog fferyllol, yn y gwaith hwn, i adolygu pob penderfyniad ar gyffuriau sydd wedi cael eu gwrthod dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rheiny sydd wedi cael eu cymeradwyo i'w ariannu yn yr NHS yn Lloegr neu yn yr Alban?

I welcome your decision on Kalydeco, but this, of course, has raised the expectations of others whose requests for drugs have been rejected, such as my constituent whose request for pegvisomant has been rejected. Will you ask the chief pharmaceutical officer, as part of this work, to review every decision made on drugs that have been rejected over the past few years in Wales, particularly those that have been approved for funding in the NHS in England or in Scotland?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:44 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwyf wedi gofyn i'r prif swyddog fferyllol i'n helpu ni i feddwl am y dyfodol, nid i fynd yn ôl dros bethau sydd wedi digwydd. Serch hynny, rwyf yn fodlon gofyn iddo, os oes penderfyniadau wedi eu gwneud yn y gorffennol ar gyffuriau sy'n cwympo mewn i'r categori o gyffuriau newydd yr wyf yn siarad amdanynt, os hoffai eu tynnu i mewn i'r broses newydd. Gallaf ofyn hynny yn y modd hwnnw.

I have asked the chief pharmaceutical officer to help us think about the future, not to go back over what has occurred in the past. However, I am willing to ask him, if decisions have been made in the past on drugs that fall into the the new drugs category that I am talking about, whether he would like to bring them into the new process. I can ask him that in that manner.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:45 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

In terms of the innovative mechanisms that have been proposed for the reimbursement the cost of orphan drugs, risk-sharing schemes seem to be a progressive model to ensure value for money. How do you envisage this developing in the next five to 10 years? Will Wales continue to collaborate with the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence risk-sharing scheme, or will it establish its own scheme? If so, are there any lessons to be learnt from the Scottish Medicines Consortium model?

O ran y dulliau arloesol a gynigiwyd ar gyfer ad-dalu cost cyffuriau amddifad, ymddengys fod cynlluniau rhannu risg yn fodel blaengar er mwyn sicrhau gwerth am arian. Sut rydych yn rhagweld y bydd hyn yn datblygu dros y pum mlynedd i ddeng mlynedd nesaf? A fydd Cymru yn parhau i gydweithio â'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol, neu a fydd yn sefydlu ei chynllun ei hun? Os felly, a oes unrhyw wersi i'w dysgu gan fodel Consortiwm Meddyginiaethau yr Alban?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:45 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

There are lessons to be learnt from the Scottish experience and I am keen that we capture those in the work that the chief pharmaceutical officer will now be undertaking. We are aware of issues that are happening there. Risk sharing is something that we need to approach carefully; it has ethical and practical complexities, as well as benefits where it can be used. We will look at the NICE experience, in which we have participated so far, and think about how that might be applied to the category of orphan and ultra-orphan drugs.

Mae gwersi i'w dysgu o brofiad yr Alban ac rwy'n awyddus ein bod yn cynnwys y rheini yn y gwaith y bydd y prif swyddog fferyllol yn awr yn ei wneud. Rydym yn ymwybodol o faterion sy'n codi yno. Mae rhannu risg yn rhywbeth y mae angen inni ymdrin ag ef yn ofalus; mae iddo gymhlethdodau moesegol ac ymarferol, yn ogystal â manteision lle y gellir ei ddefnyddio. Byddwn yn edrych ar brofiad NICE, yr ydym wedi cymryd rhan ynddo hyd yn hyn, ac yn ystyried sut y gellid cymhwyso hynny at y categori o gyffuriau amddifad a thra amddifad.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

13:46 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn Nhorfaen ar gyfer gweddill tymor y Cynulliad hwn? OAQ(4)0282(HSS)

4. Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's priorities for social services in Torfaen for the remainder of this Assembly term? OAQ(4)0282(HSS)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:46 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Deputy Minister for Social Services

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are pushing forward with the priorities that we set out in 'Sustainable Social Services for Wales'. Our priorities will remain to ensure that social services in Wales are sustainable for future generations and that those services are built around people having a strong voice and real control.

Rydym yn bwrw ymlaen â'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd yn 'Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru'. Ein blaenoriaethau o hyd fydd sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru yn gynaliadwy ar gyfer cenedlaethau i ddod a bod y gwasanaethau hynny wedi'u llunio er mwyn sicrhau bod gan bobl lais cryf a rheolaeth go iawn.

13:46 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Minister, a report published last month by Buttle UK and the University of Bristol found that nearly a third of kinship carers are no longer able to afford basic essentials, that a quarter could not put the heating on and that one in five were unable to afford toys or basic sports equipment. Having dealt with a number of worrying cases involving kinship carers, I am all too aware of the pressures that they face trying to make ends meet. In light of the fact that research has consistently shown that informal kinship care arrangements deliver better outcomes for children and young people in care, what steps is the Welsh Government taking to support this vulnerable and often overlooked group in society?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, canfu adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf gan Buttle UK a Phrifysgol Bryste nad yw bron traean o ofalwyr sy'n berthnasau yn gallu fforddio hanfodion sylfaenol mwyach, na allai chwarter ohonynt roi'r gwres ymlaen ac nad oedd un o bob pump yn gallu fforddio teganau na chyfarpar chwaraeon sylfaenol. Ar ôl delio â nifer o achosion yn ymwneud â gofalwyr sy'n berthnasau sy'n peri pryder, gwn yn iawn am y pwysau a wynebant wrth geisio cael dau ben llinyn ynghyd. O ystyried y ffaith bod ymchwil wedi dangos yn gyson bod trefniadau gofal gan berthynas anffurfiol yn sicrhau gwell canlyniadau i blant a phobl ifanc mewn gofal, pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i gefnogi'r grŵp hwn mewn cymdeithas sy'n agored i niwed ac sy'n cael ei anwybyddu yn aml?

13:47 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Kinship carers can contribute hugely to a child's life. We are taking steps to ensure that kinship carers are identified and that any offers of help to a child or offers of accommodation are considered and taken up if that is in the best interests of the child. Kinship care is extremely important.

Gall gofalwyr sy'n berthnasau wneud cyfraniad enfawr i fywyd plentyn. Rydym yn cymryd camau i sicrhau bod gofalwyr sy'n berthnasau yn cael eu nodi a bod unrhyw gymorth a gynigir i blentyn neu gynigion o lety yn cael eu hystyried a'u derbyn os yw hynny er lles y plentyn. Mae gofal gan berthynas yn hynod bwysig.

13:47 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Minister, one of the initiatives to progress the dignified care agenda in Wales is to develop a network of dignity in care champions in hospitals, domiciliary care and care homes. Will the Deputy Minister provide an update on recruiting these champions who will ensure that our older people are treated with compassion and respect?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, un o'r mentrau i ddatblygu'r agenda gofal gydag urddas yng Nghymru yw datblygu rhwydwaith o hyrwyddwyr urddas mewn gofal mewn ysbytai, gofal cartref a chartrefi gofal. A wnaiff y Dirprwy Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am recriwtio'r hyrwyddwyr hyn, a fydd yn sicrhau bod ein pobl hŷn yn cael eu trin gyda thosturi a pharch?

13:48 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is extremely important. Dealing with people with dignity in hospitals and everywhere else is a tier 1 priority for the Government. Dignity in care is monitored through the health boards and trusts' dignity plans and these are approved by the Commissioner for Older People in Wales. These plans directly relate to the care of older people in hospital settings and regular updates are provided to the commissioner. In addition, Health Inspectorate Wales conducts dignity spot checks on a rolling programme, and the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales, during the inspection process, also considers dignity in care practice in the homecare setting.

Mae hyn yn hynod bwysig. Mae delio â phobl ag urddas mewn ysbytai ac ym mhob man arall yn flaenoriaeth haen 1 i'r Llywodraeth. Caiff urddas mewn gofal ei fonitro drwy'r byrddau iechyd a chynlluniau urddas ymddiriedolaethau a chaiff y rhain eu cymeradwyo gan y Comisiynydd ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â gofalu am bobl hŷn mewn ysbytai a rhoddir y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn rheolaidd i'r comisiynydd. Yn ogystal, mae Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru yn cynnal haparchwiliadau urddas ar raglen dreigl, ac mae Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru, yn ystod y broses arolygu, hefyd yn ystyried ymarfer urddas mewn gofal yn y lleoliad gofal cartref.

13:49 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Minister, I see that the UK Government has recently announced pioneer projects to explore streamlining between health and social care, including the pooling of budgets. Do you intend to take a strategic approach to significant pooling of health and social care budgets in this Assembly term?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, gwelaf fod Llywodraeth y DU yn ddiweddar wedi cyhoeddi prosiectau arloesol i archwilio'r broses o symleiddio'r berthynas rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys cyfuno cyllidebau. A ydych yn bwriadu mabwysiadu ymagwedd strategol tuag at gyfuno cyllidebau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar raddfa fawr o fewn tymor y Cynulliad hwn?

13:49 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In Torfaen.

Yn Nhorfaen.

13:49 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Sorry; yes, in Torfaen.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ie, yn Nhorfaen.

13:49 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I believe that integration and prevention is crucial for the way forward. The scope of the Bill, as you probably know, allows us to step outside of social services alone and we are serious about integration. There are excellent examples of projects that promote integration across Wales. We know about the Gwent frailty project, but there are others. I am particularly taken by a Wrexham one, which was founded on the Bhowmick innovation model proposals. I will be making an important statement on integration very shortly.

Credaf fod integreiddio ac atal yn hanfodol ar gyfer y ffordd ymlaen. Mae cwmpas y Bil, fel y gwyddoch mae'n debyg, yn ein galluogi i gamu y tu allan i wasanaethau cymdeithasol yn unig ac rydym o ddifrif ynghylch integreiddio. Ceir enghreifftiau gwych o brosiectau sy'n hyrwyddo integreiddio ledled Cymru. Gwyddom am brosiect eiddilwch Gwent, ond mae rhai eraill ar gael. Mae un yn Wrecsam yn arbennig sydd wedi denu fy sylw, a seiliwyd ar gynigion Modelu Gwybodaeth Adeiladu. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad pwysig ar integreiddio yn fuan iawn.

13:50 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I welcome the answer that you gave to the last question, Deputy Minister. I am especially interested in an area that affects not just Torfaen but other parts of the country, namely a shared commitment to improving outcomes between local government on the one hand and health on the other, leading to genuine integration. Part of the concern that we have had in evidence about the current Bill is that, rather than simply encouraging and enabling integration, there should be a much greater focus on ensuring that this happens in reality to improve outcomes. Can you confirm whether people in Torfaen can expect this to happen within this Assembly term?

Croesawaf yr ateb a roesoch i'r cwestiwn olaf, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig mewn maes sy'n effeithio nid yn unig ar Dorfaen ond ar rannau eraill o'r wlad, sef ymrwymiad ar y cyd i wella canlyniadau rhwng llywodraeth leol ar y naill law ac iechyd ar y llaw arall, gan arwain at integreiddio gwirioneddol. Rhan o'r pryder a achoswyd inni mewn tystiolaeth am y Bil cyfredol yw, yn hytrach na dim ond annog a galluogi integreiddio, y dylai fod llawer mwy o ffocws ar sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd mewn gwirionedd i wella canlyniadau. A allwch gadarnhau a all pobl yn Nhorfaen ddisgwyl i hyn ddigwydd o fewn tymor y Cynulliad hwn?

13:50 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The effective integration must happen and this is one of the ways in which we will work. The Welsh Local Government Association and the Association of Directors of Social Services have supported this concept and I believe that moving forward with integration is important. The Bill will allow us to do that and it gives it a legislative base. Of course, this is not new. We have already legislated for the integration of health and social services; we did this when we set up integrated family support teams and again when we developed the carers strategies. So, there are precedents to this where we have legislated, where this has worked well and where it has brought clarity to front-line workers. That is important as a way forward. We will develop that thinking during the course of the scrutiny of the Bill.

Rhaid i integreiddio effeithiol ddigwydd ac mae hon yn un o'r ffyrdd y byddwn yn gweithredu. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a Chymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cefnogi'r cysyniad hwn a chredaf fod symud ymlaen gydag integreiddio yn bwysig. Bydd y Bil yn caniatáu inni wneud hynny ac mae'n rhoi sylfaen ddeddfwriaethol iddo. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hyn yn newydd. Rydym eisoes wedi deddfu i integreiddio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol; gwnaethom hyn pan sefydlwyd timau cymorth i deuluoedd integredig ac unwaith eto pan ddatblygwyd y strategaethau gofalwyr gennym. Felly, mae cynseiliau i hyn lle rydym wedi deddfu, lle mae hyn wedi gweithio'n dda a lle mae wedi rhoi eglurder i weithwyr rheng flaen. Mae hynny'n bwysig fel ffordd ymlaen. Byddwn yn datblygu'r ffordd honno o feddwl wrth graffu ar y Bil.

13:51 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Especially in Torfaen. [Laughter.]

Yn enwedig yn Nhorfaen. [Chwerthin.]

Agenda Gofal gydag Urddas

Dignified Care Agenda

13:51

Lynne Neagle Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynnydd yr agenda gofal gydag urddas i bobl hyn sy'n byw yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0281(HSS)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of the dignified care agenda for older people living in Wales? OAQ(4)0281(HSS)

Including Torfaen. [Laughter.]

Gan gynnwys Torfaen. [Chwerthin.]

13:52

Gwenda Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Much progress has been made on the recommendations from the older people's commissioner's report 'Dignified Care? The experiences of Older People in Hospital in Wales'. The commissioner will receive the next progress report in June. Dignity in care remains a high priority for the Welsh Government and, as such, is a tier 1 performance measure.

Mae llawer o gynnydd wedi ei wneud ar argymhellion adroddiad y comisiynydd pobl hŷn 'Gofal gydag Urddas? Profiadau pobl hŷn mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru'. Bydd y comisiynydd yn derbyn yr adroddiad nesaf ar gynnydd ym mis Mehefin. Erys urddas mewn gofal yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth Cymru ac, fel y cyfryw, mae'n fesur perfformiad haen 1.

13:52

Lynne Neagle Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I hear what you are saying when you say that this remains a high priority for the Welsh Government. I am also aware that there has been considerable progress made locally in Gwent. However, I am worried that I am still seeing cases where older people have received substandard care, particularly in a hospital setting. I hope that we will reach a point where we never see those cases as a result of this work. What assurances can you give that you are driving this work forward at every level in the work that you are doing?

Clywaf yr hyn a ddywedwch pan ddywedwch fod hyn yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rwyf hefyd yn ymwybodol bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud yn lleol yng Ngwent. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf fy mod yn dal i weld achosion lle mae pobl hŷn wedi cael gofal is na'r safon, yn enwedig mewn lleoliadau ysbyty. Gobeithiaf y daw adeg pan na welwn fyth yr achosion hynny o ganlyniad i'r gwaith hwn. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi eich bod yn hyrwyddo'r gwaith hwn ar bob lefel yn y gwaith yr ydych yn ei wneud?

13:52

Gwenda Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Minister for Health and Social Services is taking this very seriously indeed. There will be another report to the commissioner in June. We believe that dignity in care is everybody's right and, although we hear about individual cases, not treating people with dignity is totally unacceptable in whatever setting that care is provided.

Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cymryd hyn o ddifrif. Bydd adroddiad arall i'r comisiynydd ym mis Mehefin. Credwn fod urddas mewn gofal yn hawl i bawb ac, er ein bod yn clywed am achosion unigol, mae peidio â thrin pobl ag urddas yn gwbl annerbyniol ym mha leoliad bynnag y darperir y gofal hwnnw.

13:53

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Deputy Minister, I am sure that you are aware that, last June, the older people's commissioner called for greater consistency in the way that Welsh local authorities, including Torfaen, deliver their social care for the elderly after it emerged that there was a £3,000 per person variation between the amounts spent in the 22 local authorities. Do you share the concern of the older people's commissioner? If so, what progress are you making in closing this gap?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, fe wyddoch mae'n siŵr, fis Mehefin diwethaf, i'r comisiynydd pobl hŷn alw am fwy o gysondeb yn y ffordd y mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru, gan gynnwys Torfaen, yn darparu eu gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer yr henoed ar ôl iddi ddod i'r amlwg bod amrywiad o £3,000 y person rhwng y symiau a oedd yn cael eu gwario yn y 22 o awdurdodau lleol. A ydych yn rhannu pryder y comisiynydd pobl hŷn? Os felly, pa gynnydd yr ydych yn ei wneud o ran cau'r bwlch hwn?

13:53 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

We know that there are inconsistencies in delivery; that underpinned our thinking. It was an issue that arose during the Green Paper stage of the independent review by Professor Geoffrey Pearson. It is also one of the reasons why we developed 'Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action' and why that has led to the development of the Bill. Inconsistencies are not good for service delivery. You will know that, within the national outcomes framework that is proposed for the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, one of the main aims will be to eradicate inconsistencies.

Gwyddom fod anghysondebau yn y ddarpariaeth; roedd hynny'n sail i'n ffordd o feddwl. Roedd yn fater a gododd yn ystod cam Papur Gwyrdd yr adolygiad annibynnol gan yr Athro Geoffrey Pearson. Mae hefyd yn un o'r rhesymau pam y gwnaethom ddatblygu 'Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru: Fframwaith Gweithredu' a pham mae hynny wedi arwain at ddatblygu'r Bil. Nid yw anghysondebau yn dda ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau. Fe wyddoch, o fewn y fframwaith canlyniadau cenedlaethol sy'n cael ei gynnig ar gyfer Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), mai un o'r prif nodau fydd cael gwared ar anghysondebau.

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13:54 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Deputy Minister, in response to the Francis report, the Welsh Government said that a review of staffing levels and skills among hospital nurses in particular would be held. What discussions have you had, or will you be having, with the Royal College of Nursing to achieve improved staffing levels and skills mix? Over what period of time will this review take place?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, mewn ymateb i adroddiad Francis, dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai adolygiad o lefelau staffio a sgiliau ymysg nyrsys mewn ysbytai yn arbennig yn cael ei gynnal. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch, neu y byddwch yn eu cael, â'r Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol i sicrhau gwell lefelau staffio a chymysgedd sgiliau? Dros ba gyfnod o amser y caiff yr adolygiad hwn ei gynnal?

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13:54 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is not for me to comment on levels of staffing, but the Chief Nursing Officer for Wales has a range of methods to ensure that best practice is shared across the NHS in Wales, and these include meetings with the executive directors of nursing as well as initiatives such as 'Free to Lead, Free to Care' and the fundamentals of care audit tool. In addition, professional networks and the advisory Welsh nursing and midwifery committee take part in resource-sharing and learning events, such as the chief nursing officer's conference, which is taking place in Cardiff next Monday.

Nid fy lle i yw gwneud sylwadau ar lefelau staffio, ond mae gan Brif Swyddog Nyrsio Cymru nifer o ddulliau er mwyn sicrhau bod arfer gorau yn cael ei rannu ledled y GIG yng Nghymru, ac mae'r rhain yn cynnwys cyfarfodydd gyda chyfarwyddwyr gweithredol nyrsio yn ogystal â mentrau fel 'Rhyddid i Arwain, Rhyddid i Ofalu' a hanfodion adnodd archwilio gofal. Yn ogystal, mae rhwydweithiau proffesiynol a phwyllgor cynghori ar nyrsio a bydwreigiaeth Cymru yn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau rhannu adnoddau a dysgu, fel cynhadledd y prif swyddog nyrsio, sy'n cael ei chynnal yng Nghaerdydd ddydd Llun nesaf.

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13:55 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

Deputy Minister, improving standards of care, particularly homecare, is one of the main aims of Unison's ethical care charter, which was established following a report that argues that poor terms and conditions for the homecare workforce have a big impact on its ability to provide a good level of care to service users. Will you encourage colleagues in local government across Wales to adopt this charter and do you agree that, by doing so, they would be sending out a positive message to care workers, namely that their work is extremely valuable?

Ddirprwy Weinidog, gwella safonau gofal, yn enwedig gofal yn y cartref, yw un o brif nodau siarter gofal moesegol Unsain, a sefydlwyd yn dilyn adroddiad sy'n dadlau bod telerau ac amodau gwael y gweithlu gofal yn y cartref yn cael effaith fawr ar ei allu i ddarparu lefel dda o ofal i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau. A wnewch chi annog cyd-aelodau mewn llywodraeth leol ledled Cymru i fabwysiadu'r siarter hon ac a ydych yn cytuno, drwy wneud hynny, y byddent yn cyfleu neges gadarnhaol i weithwyr gofal, sef bod eu gwaith yn werthfawr dros ben?

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13:56 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am aware of Unison's report of its survey of homecare workers and the ethical care charter, which it produced as a consequence of the findings of that report and which it is urging councils to adopt. I will give both the report and the charter my careful consideration shortly and that will enable me to respond to Unison.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o adroddiad Unsain ar ei arolwg o weithwyr gofal yn y cartref a'r siarter gofal moesegol, a gynhyrchodd o ganlyniad i ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad hwnnw ac y mae'n annog cynghorau i'w mabwysiadu. Rhoddaf ystyriaeth ofalus i'r adroddiad a'r siarter maes o law a bydd hynny'n fy ngalluogi i ymateb i Unsain.

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Canolfan Gofal Arbenigol a Chritigol

Specialist Critical Care Centre

13:56 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r cynnydd o ran y Ganolfan Gofal Arbenigol a Chritigol ar gyfer Gwent? OAQ(4)0277(HSS)

6. Will the Minister outline the progress on the Specialist and Critical Care Centre for Gwent? OAQ(4)0277(HSS)

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13:56 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that question. We have received an outline business case for a specialist and critical care centre for Gwent, which is currently being considered. I will ensure that Members are kept informed of progress.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Cyflwynwyd achos busnes amlinellol ar gyfer canolfan gofal arbenigol a chritigol ar gyfer Gwent, sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod Aelodau'n cael gwybod am ei hynt.

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13:56 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for your answer, Minister. You will know that the centre was originally scheduled to open in 2014, but it is now anticipated that it will not be open before 2019. May I urge you to make your determination on this outline business case as soon as possible?

Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod bod disgwyl i'r ganolfan agor yn wreiddiol yn 2014, ond rhagwelir yn awr na fydd yn agor cyn 2019. A allaf eich annog i wneud eich penderfyniad ar yr achos busnes amlinellol hwn cyn gynted â phosibl?

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13:57 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for that supplementary question, and I understand the point that he made. There is interplay between the south Wales programme plans and a specialist and critical care centre, which I will look at carefully. I will not hold up determination of the plans once we are in a position to move forward on them.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn atodol hwnnw, a deallaf y pwynt a wna. Mae cydadwaith rhwng cynlluniau rhaglen y de a chanolfan gofal arbenigol a chritigol, y byddaf yn ei ystyried yn ofalus. Ni fyddaf yn oedi cyn penderfynu ar y cynlluniau unwaith y byddwn mewn sefyllfa i symud ymlaen arnynt.

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Achosion o'r Frech Goch

Measles Outbreak

13:57 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr achosion o'r frech goch yn ardal de-orllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0268(HSS)

7. Will the Minister provide an update on the measles outbreak in the south west Wales area? OAQ(4)0268(HSS)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:57 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

On 10 May, there were 1,074 reported cases of measles in the Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, Hywel Dda and Powys health board areas, and 1,237 in the whole of Wales. It remains vital that we maintain the vaccination effort, not just to end the present outbreak, but to reach everyone who is currently unvaccinated to prevent a reoccurrence.

Ar 10 Mai, roedd 1,074 o achosion o'r frech goch wedi'u cofnodi yn ardaloedd byrddau iechyd Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, Hywel Dda a Phowys, a 1,237 ledled Cymru. Mae'n hollbwysig ein bod yn parhau i frechu, nid yn unig er mwyn dod â'r achosion presennol i ben, ond er mwyn cyrraedd pawb nad ydynt wedi cael eu brechu ar hyn o bryd fel na fydd hyn yn digwydd eto.

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13:58 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Minister for that response. In Swansea, we had a large number of people queuing to be vaccinated after the outbreak had begun. What is the Minister doing to try to increase the amount of vaccinations taking place in the rest of Wales so that we do not have to have a measles outbreak before people start getting vaccinated?

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Yn Abertawe, mae nifer fawr o bobl wedi bod yn ciwio i gael eu brechu ar ôl i'r achosion ddechrau. Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i geisio cynyddu nifer y brechiadau a roddir yng ngweddill Cymru fel nad ydym yn gorfod cael achosion o'r frech goch cyn i bobl ddechrau cael eu brechu?

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13:58 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much for that question. Public Health Wales, which has been intimately involved in the Swansea situation, has an all-Wales programme of vaccination. It currently concentrates on vaccination in schools, where we think that we have the greatest chance of reaching the greatest number of people affected, and that programme will run throughout the rest of this month. In addition, in neighbouring health board areas, there have been Saturday clinics that have successfully vaccinated people from Llanelli in the west through to Gwent in the east.

Diolch yn fawr iawn am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud cryn dipyn â'r sefyllfa yn Abertawe, raglen frechu i Gymru gyfan. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n canolbwyntio ar frechu mewn ysgolion, lle y credwn fod gennym y cyfle gorau i gyrraedd y nifer fwyaf o bobl yr effeithir arnynt, a bydd y rhaglen honno yn parhau am weddill y mis hwn. Yn ogystal, mewn ardaloedd byrddau iechyd cyfagos, cynhaliwyd clinigau Dydd Sadwrn sydd wedi brechu pobl o Lanelli yn y gorllewin hyd at Went yn y dwyrain yn llwyddiannus.

13:58 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you have very much addressed my question in your answer to Mike Hedges, but may I ask you what practical measures you can take with regard to this epidemic with respect to the media and the medical profession generally?

Weinidog, rydych wedi ateb fy nghwestiwn i raddau helaeth yn eich ateb i Mike Hedges, ond a gaf ofyn ichi pa gamau ymarferol y gallwch eu cymryd mewn perthynas â'r epidemig hwn o ran y cyfryngau a'r proffesiwn meddygol yn gyffredinol?

13:59 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that question. Here is an outbreak that, in many people's eyes, began with the media and the campaign that was run some years ago. On this occasion, I think that the media have been incredibly responsible in the way that they have helped us to communicate those messages that we need to get out to families and children. We have learnt a lot from working with them. We have learnt a lot about the need for the use of social media. Many of the ways that we are reaching young people to get them to come forward for vaccination have used unconventional media. There will be lessons to be learned from this and, when the outbreak is firmly under control, I am keen that we should learn those lessons in the areas that you outlined.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Dyma achos, yng ngolwg llawer o bobl, a ddechreuodd gyda'r cyfryngau a'r ymgyrch a gynhaliwyd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Ar yr achlysur hwn, credaf fod y cyfryngau wedi bod yn eithriadol o gyfrifol yn y ffordd y maent wedi ein helpu i gyfleu'r negeseuon hynny y mae angen inni eu cyfleu i deuluoedd a phlant. Rydym wedi dysgu llawer drwy weithio gyda hwy. Rydym wedi dysgu llawer am yr angen i ddefnyddio cyfryngau cymdeithasol. Mae llawer o'r ffyrdd yr ydym yn cyrraedd pobl ifanc er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu brechu wedi golygu defnyddio cyfryngau anghonfensiynol. Caiff gwersi eu dysgu o hyn a, phan fydd yr achosion o dan reolaeth gadarn, rwy'n awyddus inni ddysgu'r gwersi hynny yn yr ardaloedd a nodwch gennych.

14:00 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do not feel that it is appropriate to blame the media for the outbreak, and I know that at least one person here has sought to blame the local paper for the MMR take-up, even when a cursory glance at Public Health Wales data shows that the Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board figures are not near the lowest in Wales. The truth is that this outbreak could have happened in any part of Wales, as recent evidence by the first case outside of the ABMU local health board area has shown. Therefore, Minister, until now, I know that the Welsh Government has been content to let the health boards lead on this problem, but I want to understand how you can reassure us that everyone is apprised of the real figures and the real information here, as politicians, so that we give the correct messages to the people in the outside world.

Ni theimlaf ei bod yn briodol rhoi'r bai ar y cyfryngau am yr achosion, a gwn fod o leiaf un person yma wedi ceisio rhoi'r bai ar y papur lleol o ran nifer y bobl a gafodd yr MMR, hyd yn oed pan fo cipolwg brysiog ar ddata Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn dangos nad yw ffigurau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg yn agos at fod gyda'r isaf yng Nghymru. Y gwir yw y gallai'r achosion hyn fod wedi digwydd yn unrhyw ran o Gymru, fel y dangosodd tystiolaeth ddiweddar gan yr achos cyntaf y tu allan i ardal bwrdd iechyd lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg. Felly, Weinidog, hyd yn hyn, gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn fodlon gadael i'r byrddau iechyd arwain y gwaith ar y broblem hon, ond rwyf am ddeall sut y gallwch ein sicrhau bod pawb yn cael y ffigurau go iawn a'r wybodaeth go iawn yma, fel gwleidyddion, fel y gallwn roi'r negeseuon cywir i'r bobl yn y byd y tu allan.

14:00 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that the Welsh Government has acted to update Members regularly in relation to the outbreak. It is not simply led by health boards; it is led by Public Health Wales, and I think that the way that the NHS in Wales has responded to what has been a local public health crisis shows the real advantage that we have in Wales in continuing to have a genuine national health service able to mobilise resources from outside a local area in order to bolster the efforts that that local health board has been able to make. However, I am alert to the points that were made in the question. I heard the request that was made yesterday by the leader of the Liberal Democrats for a further statement and update, and I hope to issue a further written statement to all Members just before we go away for half term, so that all Members have the most up-to-date information that we have so that, when we are communicating with members of the public, we are able to do so from a position of secure knowledge.

Credaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithredu i roi'r diweddaraf i Aelodau yn gyson mewn perthynas â'r achosion. Nid yw hyn wedi ei arwain gan fyrddau iechyd yn unig; fe'i harweinir gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, a chredaf fod y ffordd y mae'r GIG yng Nghymru wedi ymateb i'r hyn a fu'n argyfwng iechyd cyhoeddus lleol yn dangos y fantais wirioneddol sydd gennym yng Nghymru sy'n deillio o barhau i gael gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol gwirioneddol sy'n gallu defnyddio adnoddau o'r tu allan i ardal leol er mwyn hybu'r ymdrechion y mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol hwnnw wedi gallu eu gwneud. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n effro i'r pwyntiau a wnaed yn y cwestiwn. Clywais y cais a wnaed ddoe gan arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am ddatganiad a diweddariad pellach, a gobeithiaf allu rhoi datganiad ysgrifenedig pellach i'r holl Aelodau ychydig cyn hanner tymor, fel y gall yr Aelodau gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf sydd gennym, fel y gallwn, wrth gyfathrebu ag aelodau o'r cyhoedd, wneud hynny ar sail gwybodaeth gadarn.

14:01 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I concur, Minister, with your statement about how helpful the media has been in tackling this outbreak, and also in terms of your praise for Public Health Wales and the health service in tackling this problem. As you know, I have previously raised with you the issue of the Children's Immunisation Centre and its claims, which still persist on its website, about the link between MMR and autism. I want to draw your attention—although I think that I have done so already in an e-mail—to the claim in the 'South Wales Evening Post' that it is permitted to operate in Wales by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, which is not true. What action are you taking, Minister, to try to put right the misinformation that it is propagating in that regard?

Cytunaf, Weinidog, â'ch datganiad am ba mor ddefnyddiol y bu'r cyfryngau wrth fynd i'r afael â'r achosion hyn, a hefyd o ran eich clod i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a'r gwasanaeth iechyd am y ffordd y maent wedi mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Fel y gwyddoch, rwyf wedi codi mater y Ganolfan Imiwneiddio Plant a'i honiadau gyda chi o'r blaen, sy'n dal i fodoli ar ei gwefan, ynglŷn â'r cyswllt rhwng MMR ac awtistiaeth. Rwyf am dynnu eich sylw—er fy mod yn meddwl imi wneud hynny eisoes mewn e-bost—i'r honiad yn y 'South Wales Evening Post' fod Arolygiaeth Iechyd Gofal Cymru wedi rhoi caniatâd i'r cwmni weithredu yng Nghymru, nad yw'n wir. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd, Weinidog, i geisio cywiro'r wybodaeth anghywir y mae'n ei rhoi ar led yn hynny o beth?

14:02 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for raising that point today and for the earlier action that he has taken in alerting me to material circulated in the local area. He is absolutely right to say that the claims that that company makes are not true. It is absolutely not licensed to operate in Wales by Health Inspectorate Wales. I have talked to the chief inspector about these claims and I know that she is pursuing them vigorously with the company.

Diolch i'r Aelod am godi'r pwynt hwnnw heddiw ac am y camau cynharach y mae wedi'u cymryd yn fy rhybuddio am ddeunydd sy'n cael ei ddosbarthu yn yr ardal leol. Mae'n llygad ei le i ddweud nad yw'r honiadau a wna'r cwmni hwnnw yn wir. Nid yw wedi'i drwyddedu o gwbl i weithredu yng Nghymru gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru. Rwyf wedi siarad â'r prif arolygydd am yr honiadau hyn a gwn ei bod yn mynd ar drywydd hyn ar frys gyda'r cwmni.

Lleihau Nifer yr Achosion o Ysmygu

Reduce Smoking Prevalence Rates

14:02 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. Pa dargedau penodol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi eu pennu i leihau nifer yr achosion o ysmygu ymhlith menywod beichiog yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0271(HSS)

8. What specific targets has the Welsh Government set to reduce smoking prevalence rates among pregnant women in Wales? OAQ(4)0271(HSS)

14:03 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for the question. Smoking in pregnancy remains a serious but reducing problem in Wales. Our tobacco control action plan aims to reduce smoking prevalence levels to 16% by 2020. While the plan does not currently set targets for specific groups, consideration is being given to the case for setting a specific national target for reductions in the number of pregnant women who smoke.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn. Mae ysmygu yn ystod beichiogrwydd yn parhau i fod yn broblem ddifrifol, ond yn un sy'n lleihau yng Nghymru. Mae ein cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer rheoli tybaco yn anelu at leihau nifer y bobl sy'n ysmygu i 16% erbyn 2020. Er nad yw'r cynllun yn gosod targedau ar gyfer grwpiau penodol ar hyn o bryd, mae ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i'r ddadl dros osod targed cenedlaethol penodol ar gyfer lleihau nifer y menywod beichiog sy'n ysmygu.

14:03 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for your answer, Minister. BBC Wales—other channels are available—has carried excellent news features on this issue, highlighting the fact that Wales has the highest proportion within the UK of pregnant women who smoke, with 33% of women smoking at some point during their pregnancy. Coincidentally, 16% of pregnant women in Wales smoke throughout their entire pregnancy. What plans are there in place to ensure that all health professionals in Wales who come into contact with pregnant women are trained in brief interventions for smoking? How many pregnant women were referred to Stop Smoking Wales last year, and do we know how many attended?

Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Mae BBC Cymru—mae sianelau eraill ar gael—wedi darlledu eitemau newyddion rhagorol ar y mater hwn, gan amlygu'r ffaith bod gan Gymru y gyfran uchaf yn y DU o fenywod beichiog sy'n ysmygu, gyda 33% o fenywod yn ysmygu ar ryw adeg yn ystod eu beichiogrwydd. Drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, mae 16% o fenywod beichiog yng Nghymru yn ysmygu drwy gydol eu beichiogrwydd. Pa gynlluniau sydd ar waith i sicrhau bod yr holl weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yng Nghymru sy'n dod i gysylltiad â menywod beichiog yn cael eu hyfforddi mewn ymyriadau byr ar gyfer ysmygu? Faint o fenywod beichiog a gafodd eu hatgyfeirio at Dim Smygu Cymru y llynedd, ac a wyddom faint ohonynt a ddefnyddiodd y gwasanaeth?

14:04 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that question. There are a range of activities being carried out throughout Wales to try to find the most effective way of reaching women during pregnancy in order to be able to bear down further on the number who smoke, either throughout their pregnancy or during part of it. We do not really have a very secure knowledge set on which approaches work best. So, for example, in the Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board, there is a one-year pilot scheme being run at present, in which a dedicated smoking cessation worker is working with the maternity services to see whether, if you provide that advice by the team who surround a woman during pregnancy, that gives us a better set of results than trying to refer them to Stop Smoking Wales. The results will be compared at the end of the process, and there are three other schemes being carried out in three other health boards to enable us to try to work out what is most effective in reaching the people whom we need to reach. I do not have the specific figures that the Member mentioned towards the end of his supplementary question, but I will get those and write to him with them.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Caiff amrywiaeth o weithgareddau eu cynnal ledled Cymru i geisio dod o hyd i'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o gyrraedd menywod yn ystod beichiogrwydd er mwyn gallu dylanwadu ymhellach ar y nifer sy'n ysmygu, naill ai drwy gydol eu beichiogrwydd neu yn ystod rhan ohono. Nid oes gennym set wybodaeth gadarn iawn mewn gwirionedd am ba ddulliau sy'n gweithio orau. Felly, er enghraifft, ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan, mae cynllun peilot blwyddyn o hyd yn cael ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd, lle mae gweithiwr rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu pwrpasol yn gweithio gyda'r gwasanaethau mamolaeth i weld, os rhoddir y cyngor hwnnw gan y tîm sy'n ymdrin â menyw yn ystod beichiogrwydd, a yw hynny'n rhoi canlyniadau gwell inni na cheisio eu hatgyfeirio at Dim Smygu Cymru. Caiff y canlyniadau eu cymharu ar ddiwedd y broses, ac mae tri chynllun arall yn cael eu cynnal mewn tri bwrdd iechyd arall i'n galluogi i geisio canfod beth sydd fwyaf effeithiol o ran cyrraedd y bobl y mae angen inni eu cyrraedd. Nid yw'r ffigurau penodol gennyf y soniodd yr Aelod amdanynt tuag at ddiwedd ei gwestiwn atodol, ond caf afael arnynt ac ysgrifennaf ato gyda'r ffigurau hynny.

14:05 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Does the Minister agree that it is regrettable that the Queen's Speech did not mention the introduction of standardised tobacco packaging? Does he also agree that this measure has the potential to be an important public health tool in our bid to reduce the harm from tobacco-related illnesses, particularly in young women?

A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn destun gofid na wnaeth Araith y Frenhines sôn am gyflwyno pecynnau tybaco safonol? A yw hefyd yn cytuno y gallai'r mesur hwn fod yn adnodd iechyd y cyhoedd pwysig yn ein hymgais i leihau'r niwed a achosir gan salwch sy'n gysylltiedig â thybaco, yn enwedig ymhlith merched ifanc?

14:05 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Gwyn Price very much for that. I very much regret the fact that there was no reference in the Queen's Speech to legislation to bring forward plain packaging for tobacco products. This is an idea that has had general cross-party support in many parts of this Chamber. My predecessor wrote to the Secretary of State for Health, urging him to bring forward such a Bill. Gwyn Price is absolutely right to suggest that packaging is used deliberately and cynically by the tobacco companies to try to draw young women in particular into the pernicious and dangerous habit of smoking. Anything that we can do to prevent that from happening must be worth doing. Plain packaging is such a measure. I note that the Secretary of State for Health in England has said that just because a Bill does not appear in the Queen's Speech, it does not mean that the Government cannot bring forward legislation in the field. I will be writing to him, and I urge any other Members who have any influence in this area to do the same, to urge him to continue to consider this issue and to bring forward such a Bill.

Diolch yn fawr i Gwyn Price am hynny. Gresynaf yn fawr nad oedd unrhyw gyfeiriad yn Araith y Frenhines at ddeddfwriaeth i gyflwyno pecynnau plaen ar gyfer cynhyrchion tybaco. Mae hwn yn syniad sydd wedi cael cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol gyffredinol mewn sawl rhan o'r Siambr hon. Ysgrifennodd fy rhagflaenydd at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd, yn ei annog i gyflwyno Bil o'r fath. Mae Gwyn Price yn llygad ei le i awgrymu bod deunydd pecynnu yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn fwriadol ac yn sinigaidd gan y cwmnïau tybaco i geisio denu merched ifanc yn arbennig i ysmygu, sef arfer niweidiol a pheryglus. Rhaid bod unrhyw beth y gallwn ei wneud i atal hynny rhag digwydd yn werth ei wneud. Mae pecynnau plaen yn fesur o'r fath. Nodaf fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd yn Lloegr wedi dweud na ddylai'r ffaith nad yw Bil yn ymddangos yn Araith y Frenhines olygu na all y Llywodraeth gyflwyno deddfwriaeth yn y maes. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu ato, ac anogaf unrhyw Aelodau eraill sydd ag unrhyw ddylanwad yn y maes hwn i wneud yr un peth, i erfyn arno i barhau i ystyried y mater hwn, ac i gyflwyno Bil o'r fath.

14:06 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, you will be aware that smoking, along with maternal age and weight, were significant risk factors highlighted by the recent inquiry by the Health and Social Care Committee into stillbirths. The inquiry also stressed the importance of scans in relation to early complications during pregnancy. Could you provide an update on your plans to meet the 2008 NICE clinical guidelines on nuchal scans and end the situation whereby Welsh mothers have no option but to pay for scans that are available on the NHS in other regions in the UK?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod ysmygu, ynghyd ag oedran a phwysau'r fam, yn ffactorau risg sylweddol a amlygwyd gan ymchwiliad diweddar y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i farw-enedigaethau. Pwysleisiodd yr ymchwiliad hefyd pa mor bwysig yw sganiau mewn perthynas â chymhlethdodau cynnar yn ystod beichiogrwydd. A allech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am eich cynlluniau i gyflawni canllawiau clinigol NICE 2008 ar sganiau gwegilog a rhoi terfyn ar y sefyllfa lle nad oes gan famau yng Nghymru unrhyw ddewis ond talu am sganiau sydd ar gael yn y GIG mewn rhanbarthau eraill yn y DU?

14:07 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member is quite right to point to the evidence of a link between smoking and stillbirths, which we highlighted in the debate that we held in the Chamber recently. The Member raised the issue of scans during that debate, and I have nothing further to add to what I was able to say on that occasion.

Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei lle i dynnu sylw at y dystiolaeth o gysylltiad rhwng ysmygu a marw-enedigaethau, y gwnaethom dynnu sylw ato yn y ddadl a gawsom yn y Siambr yn ddiweddar. Cododd yr Aelod y mater o sganiau yn ystod y ddadl honno, ac nid oes gennyf unrhyw beth pellach i'w ychwanegu at yr hyn yr oeddwn yn gallu ei ddweud bryd hynny.

14:07 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, research has shown that pregnant women are more likely to give up smoking if their partner is a non-smoker or is also trying to stop smoking. In your approach to helping pregnant women stop smoking, would you also consider helping fathers-to-be to stop smoking in order to give the mums the best chance of success and to help babies grow up in homes where smoking does not happen?

Weinidog, mae ymchwil wedi dangos bod menywod beichiog yn fwy tebygol o roi'r gorau i ysmygu os nad yw eu partner yn ysmygu, neu os yw hefyd yn ceisio rhoi'r gorau iddi. Wrth helpu menywod beichiog roi'r gorau i ysmygu, a fyddech hefyd yn ystyried helpu darpar dadau i roi'r gorau i ysmygu er mwyn rhoi'r cyfle gorau o lwyddo i famau ac er mwyn helpu babanod i dyfu i fyny mewn cartrefi lle nad oes neb yn ysmygu?

14:08 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Rebecca Evans for that. She is absolutely right to say that the evidence is strong that, if someone lives with a partner who smokes, persuading the couple to give up together during a pregnancy reinforces the chances of the woman herself being able to give up. In the Gwent example that I mentioned earlier, one reason for having a smoking cessation worker as part of the maternity team is that we believe that that might provide an extra opportunity to speak to partners, as well as pregnant women themselves, and to convey exactly the message that Rebecca Evans was outlining.

Diolch i Rebecca Evans am hynny. Mae'n hollol gywir dweud bod y dystiolaeth yn gryf, os oes rhywun yn byw gyda phartner sy'n ysmygu, fod perswadio'r pâr i roi'r gorau iddi gyda'i gilydd yn ystod beichiogrwydd yn ei gwneud yn fwy tebygol y bydd y ferch ei hun yn gallu rhoi'r gorau iddi. Yn yr enghraifft o Went a grybwyllais yn gynharach, un rheswm dros gael gweithiwr rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu fel rhan o'r tîm mamolaeth yw ein bod yn credu y gallai hynny roi cyfle ychwanegol i siarad â phartneriaid, yn ogystal â menywod beichiog eu hunain, a chyfleu yn union y neges a amlinellwyd gan Rebecca Evans.

Gofal Sylfaenol

Primary Care

14:08 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. Beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog ar gyfer gwella mynediad i ofal sylfaenol yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0279(HSS)

9. What are the Minister's priorities for improving access to primary care in North Wales? OAQ(4)0279(HSS)

14:08 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Improving access to primary care across Wales will be achieved through better access to GPs and the wider primary care team, including increasing the services provided by local pharmacies.

Caiff gwella mynediad at ofal sylfaenol ledled Cymru ei gyflawni drwy sicrhau ei bod yn haws cael gafael ar feddygon teulu a'r tîm gofal sylfaenol ehangach, gan gynnwys cynyddu'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan fferyllfeydd lleol.

14:09 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Many of the constituents to whom I speak, Minister, are dismayed that access to their GPs outside working hours is still patchy, and this is inevitably putting a strain on accident and emergency departments. Minister, how soon will people in north Wales have reliable out-of-hours access to a GP, and what confidence do you have that you can achieve this without additional funding or without renegotiating the GP contract?

Mae llawer o'r etholwyr y siaradaf â hwy, Weinidog, yn siomedig bod eu gallu i gael gafael ar eu meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau gwaith yn anghyson o hyd, a bod hyn yn anochel yn rhoi pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Weinidog, pa mor fuan y bydd pobl yn y gogledd yn gallu cael gafael ar feddyg teulu mewn ffordd ddibynadwy y tu allan i oriau, a pha hyder sydd gennych y gallwch gyflawni hyn heb gyllid ychwanegol nac aildrafod contract y meddygon teulu?

14:09 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Improving accessibility to GP services for working people is a core commitment of this Labour Government. During the past year, action focused on ensuring that GP surgeries offer appointments between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on at least two evenings per week. A great deal has been done to achieve that, and 95% of surgeries in Wales now do provide such appointments. In the current financial year, we are focusing on improving access to appointments before 8 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. Some 11% of surgeries across Wales provided that at the start of the period. Our aim is that, by the end of the financial year, it will have increased to 30% of GP surgeries and up to 50% by the end of the next financial year. That will require some reallocation of money within the primary care budget in the way that we provide enhanced services—that is well known to GPC Wales. After that, we will go on to look at further ways in which we can improve access to GP services for patients.

Mae gwella hygyrchedd gwasanaethau meddyg teulu i bobl sy'n gweithio yn un o ymrwymiadau craidd y Llywodraeth Lafur hon. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae'r camau gweithredu wedi canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod meddygfeydd yn cynnig apwyntiadau rhwng 5 p.m. a 6 p.m. ar ddwy noson yr wythnos o leiaf. Gwnaed llawer iawn i gyflawni hynny, ac mae 95% o feddygfeydd yng Nghymru bellach yn cynnig apwyntiadau o'r fath. Yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol, rydym yn canolbwyntio ar wella'r gallu i gael apwyntiadau cyn 8 a.m. ac ar ôl 6.30 p.m. Darparodd tua 11% o feddygfeydd ledled Cymru hynny ar ddechrau'r cyfnod. Ein nod yw, erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol, y bydd wedi cynyddu i 30% o feddygfeydd a hyd at 50% erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Bydd hynny'n gofyn am ailddyrannu rhywfaint o'r arian o fewn y gyllideb gofal sylfaenol yn y ffordd yr ydym yn darparu gwell gwasanaethau—mae hynny'n hysbys iawn i GPC Cymru. Ar ôl hynny, awn ymlaen i edrych ar ffyrdd eraill y gallwn wella mynediad at wasanaethau meddyg teulu i gleifion.

14:10 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, officials at the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board have confirmed that construction work will begin later this month on a new primary healthcare centre in Chirk, funded by the Welsh Labour Government. This will soon be followed by a state-of-the-art centre in nearby Llangollen. Minister, do you agree that these projects highlight the Welsh Government's commitment to investing in world-class primary care that seeks to ease pressure on secondary and emergency services in north Wales?

Weinidog, mae swyddogion Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi cadarnhau y bydd y gwaith adeiladu yn dechrau yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn ar ganolfan gofal iechyd sylfaenol newydd yn y Waun, wedi'i hariannu gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru. Caiff hyn ei ddilyn yn fuan gan ganolfan o'r radd flaenaf gerllaw yn Llangollen. Weinidog, a gytunwch fod y prosiectau hyn yn tynnu sylw at ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i fuddsoddi mewn gofal sylfaenol o'r radd flaenaf sy'n ceisio lleihau'r pwysau ar wasanaethau eilaidd a brys yn y gogledd?

14:11 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Ken Skates for that question. Work began on the Chirk primary care health centre earlier this month; it is due for completion by May 2014. It will do exactly what he outlined. It will bring together a whole range of primary and community services in one place, allowing the primary care team to provide services to local people. However, it will go beyond that, in that it will allow consultants' services, which people currently have to travel to hospital to receive, to be provided in the local community, because we will bring consultants out from secondary care and into primary care to make access for patients more convenient.

Diolch i Ken Skates am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Dechreuodd y gwaith ar ganolfan gofal iechyd sylfaenol y Waun yn gynharach y mis hwn; mae disgwyl iddi gael ei chwblhau erbyn mis Mai 2014. Bydd yn gwneud yn union yr hyn a amlinellodd. Bydd yn dwyn ynghyd ystod gyfan o wasanaethau sylfaenol a chymunedol yn un lle, gan alluogi'r tîm gofal sylfaenol i ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl leol. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn mynd y tu hwnt i hynny, gan y bydd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i wasanaethau meddygon ymgynghorol, y mae'n rhaid i bobl deithio i'r ysbyty i'w derbyn ar hyn o bryd, gael eu darparu yn y gymuned leol, oherwydd byddwn yn symud meddygon ymgynghorol o ofal eilaidd ac i mewn i ofal sylfaenol fel ei bod yn fwy cyfleus i gleifion gael gafael arnynt.

Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda

Hywel Dda Health Board

14:12 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ysbytai ym Mwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda? OAQ(4)0283(HSS)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on the reorganisation of hospital services within Hywel Dda Health Board? OAQ(4)0283(HSS)

14:12 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fe ysgrifennais i at holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 25 Ebrill i roi gwybod iddynt sut mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn dod ymlaen o ran eu cynlluniau i wneud newidiadau i'w gwasanaethau. Yn achos Hywel Dda, mae nifer fach o'r newidiadau sy'n cael eu cynnig wedi cael eu cyfeirio'n swyddogol ataf i imi benderfynu arnynt.

I wrote to all Assembly Members on 25 April to update them on progress being made by local health boards on their service change plans. In the case of Hywel Dda LHB, a small number of proposed changes have been formally referred to me for determination.

14:12 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, a ydych yn rhannu fy mhryderon bod bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda wedi methu â pherswadio'r cyngor iechyd cymuned lleol y bydd yr ad-drefnu yn fuddiol ac y bydd yn cynnig gwell gwasanaeth i gleifion ardal Hywel Dda, gan gofio bod y cyngor iechyd cymuned yn cynrychioli buddiannau cleifion? Oni ddylai'r bwrdd iechyd fod wedi gwneud mwy o ymdrech i gynnal trafodaeth â'r cyngor iechyd cymuned a cheisio dod i gytundeb ag ef?

Minister, do you share my concern that the Hywel Dda health board has failed to persuade the local community health council that the reorganisation will be beneficial and will offer better services for patients in the Hywel Dda area, bearing in mind, of course, that the community health council represents the interests of patients? Should the health board not have made a greater effort to hold discussions with the community health council and to come to an agreement with it?

14:13 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am y cwestiwn. Mae newid gwasanaeth ym maes iechyd yn anodd, fel yr ydym yn gwybod. Mae'r berthynas rhwng cyngor iechyd cymuned Hywel Dda a'r bwrdd iechyd wedi bod yn anodd ar adegau ond, ar ddiwedd y broses, maent wedi cytuno ar nifer fawr o'r pethau y mae'r bwrdd lleol wedi eu hawgrymu. Mae rhai penderfyniadau wedi dod ataf i, a byddaf yn penderfynu yn eu cylch ar ôl cael amser i ystyried y materion yn drylwyr ac yn ofalus.

Thank you for the question. Making changes to health services is difficult, as we know. The relationship between the Hywel Dda community health council and health board has been a little difficult at times but, by the end of the process, they agreed on many of the proposals made by the health board. Some outstanding issues have been referred to me, and I will make that determination once I have had the opportunity to consider them thoroughly and carefully.

14:14 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I support the work that is being done to move care closer to the community and to the home. I know that this is the preferred model of many patients where it is safe and practical. However, as well as ensuring widespread provision, community care must be fit for purpose and it must meet high standards of availability, accessibility and suitability. This is an integral prerequisite to any shift in care, as you touched upon in your statement on unscheduled care. What level of discussions have health boards had with local authorities' social service departments? What are your expectations, and what criteria will be used to assess adequacy before any shift in care takes place?

Cefnogaf y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud i symud gofal yn agosach i'r gymuned ac i'r cartref. Gwn mai hwn yw'r model a ffefrir gan lawer o gleifion os yw'n ddiogel ac yn ymarferol. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â sicrhau darpariaeth eang, rhaid i ofal yn y gymuned fod yn addas at y diben a rhaid iddo gyrraedd safonau uchel o ran argaeledd, hygyrchedd ac addasrwydd. Mae hyn yn rhaganghenraid hanfodol i unrhyw newid mewn gofal, fel y crybwyllwyd gennych yn eich datganiad am ofal heb ei drefnu. Pa lefel o drafodaethau y mae byrddau iechyd wedi'i chael ag adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol? Beth yw eich disgwyliadau, a pha feini prawf a ddefnyddir i asesu digonolrwydd cyn gwneud unrhyw newid mewn gofal?

14:14 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I entirely agree with Keith Davies that the discussions between local social services departments and local health services are fundamental to bringing about some of the changes that are necessary in our public health services. I did mention a series of issues that lie between them in the statement I made on unscheduled care. Where these things work well, real progress is possible. There is good evidence in Carmarthenshire, with its reablement services, for example. The close relationship between the health board and the local social services department has made a real difference to older people who, instead of going into residential care, have been reprovided with capacities that allow them to go home and to continue to live their lives in the way that they choose.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â Keith Davies fod y trafodaethau rhwng adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd lleol yn hanfodol i wneud rhai o'r newidiadau sy'n angenrheidiol yn ein gwasanaethau iechyd y cyhoedd. Soniais am gyfres o broblemau sydd gan y ddwy ochr yn y datganiad a wneuthum am ofal heb ei drefnu. Pan fo'r pethau hyn yn gweithio'n dda, mae cynnydd go iawn yn bosibl. Ceir tystiolaeth dda yn sir Gaerfyrddin, gyda'i gwasanaethau ailalluogi, er enghraifft. Mae'r berthynas agos rhwng y bwrdd iechyd a'r adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol leol wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i bobl hŷn sydd, yn hytrach na mynd i ofal preswyl, wedi eu cynorthwyo i adfer y galluoedd sy'n eu galluogi i fynd adref a pharhau i fyw eu bywydau yn y ffordd a fynnont.

14:15 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, in answer to Rhodri Glyn Thomas, you mentioned that healthcare reorganisation proposals are extremely emotive. Do you, therefore, share the concerns of pressure groups such as the minor injury unit campaign to keep Tenby hospital open, and people such a me, Rhodri and other Assembly Members, about the health board and its agents resorting to legal threats when they do not like what the public is trying to say? The public and their representatives are not professionals; they do not have a huge rank of advisers behind them. I think that it is appalling that the research service that worked for the health board threatened some people with legal action because they did not like the way that they tried to convey a heartfelt message. I do not think that that has helped this debate. What is your view on that?

Weinidog, yn eich ateb i Rhodri Glyn Thomas, soniasoch fod cynigion ad-drefnu gofal iechyd yn hynod o emosiynol. A ydych chi, felly, yn rhannu'r pryderon sydd gan grwpiau pwyso fel yr ymgyrch uned mân anafiadau i gadw ysbyty Dinbych-y-pysgod ar agor, a phobl fel minnau, Rhodri ac Aelodau Cynulliad eraill, am y bwrdd iechyd a'i asiantau yn troi at fygythiadau cyfreithiol pan nad ydynt yn hoffi'r hyn y mae'r cyhoedd yn ceisio ei ddweud? Nid yw'r cyhoedd na'u cynrychiolwyr yn weithwyr proffesiynol; nid oes ganddynt reng enfawr o gynghorwyr y tu ôl iddynt. Credaf ei bod yn warthus i'r gwasanaeth ymchwil a oedd yn gweithio i'r bwrdd iechyd fygwth cymryd camau cyfreithiol yn erbyn rhai pobl am nad oedd yn hoffi'r ffordd yr oeddent yn ceisio cyfleu neges o'r galon. Ni chredaf fod hynny wedi helpu'r ddadl hon. Beth yw eich barn ar hynny?

14:16 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will say, in general, to the Member—and I have tried to say this a number of times—that while I absolutely understand that, where services are being changed, they will give rise to strong feelings among local populations, to my mind, the fact that people are so motivated by what they have seen is a sign of their fondness of and commitment to the national health service. It is not to be regarded as somehow making them the enemy of change. We have to find a way of working positively with people, even when they have strongly held views that may be different to our own. I have said to local health boards—I met with chief executives and chairs of health boards on Monday of this week—that they need to have continuous conversations with their local populations. We have to move away from starting to have conversations at the point in the process when those conversations are likely to be the most difficult. When you can build on a backlog of regular and routine conversations with your local populations, even those difficult conversations—which will always be complex and potentially conflictual—will be easier for that investment.

Yn gyffredinol, dywedaf wrth yr Aelod—ac rwyf wedi ceisio dweud hyn sawl gwaith—er fy mod yn llwyr ddeall, lle y caiff gwasanaethau eu newid, y byddant yn arwain at deimladau cryf ymhlith poblogaethau lleol, yn fy marn i, mae'r ffaith bod pobl yn cael eu cymell gan yr hyn y maent wedi ei weld yn arwydd o'u hoffter a'u hymrwymiad i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Ni ddylid ei ystyried yn rhywbeth sydd, rywsut, yn eu gwneud hwy yn elyn newid. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i ffordd o weithio'n gadarnhaol gyda phobl, hyd yn oed pan fydd ganddynt farn gref a all fod yn wahanol i'n barn ni. Rwyf wedi dweud wrth fyrddau iechyd lleol—cyfarfûm â phrif weithredwyr a chadeiryddion byrddau iechyd ddydd Llun yr wythnos hon—bod angen iddynt gael sgyrsiau parhaus â'u poblogaethau lleol. Rhaid inni symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth ddechrau cael sgyrsiau ar yr adeg yn y broses pan fydd y sgyrsiau mwyaf anodd yn debygol o gael eu cynnal. Pan allwch adeiladu ar ôl-groniad o sgyrsiau rheolaidd ac arferol â'ch poblogaethau lleol, hyd yn oed y sgyrsiau anodd hynny—a fydd bob amser yn gymhleth ac yn achosi gwrthdaro o bosibl—bydd yn haws ar gyfer y buddsoddiad hwnnw.

14:17

Cwestiynau i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol

Questions to the Counsel General

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Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

No questions have been tabled.

Ni chyflwynwyd unrhyw gwestiynau.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi

Questions to the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

Diwygio Lles

Welfare Reform

14:18 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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1. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi gwneud unrhyw asesiad ynghylch goblygiadau ariannol diwygio lles? OAQ(4)0034(CTP)

1. Has the Minister made any assessment regarding the financial implications of welfare reform? OAQ(4)0034(CTP)

14:18 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi / The Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

Yes. We have commissioned research by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, which concluded that the reforms would reduce benefits and tax credit entitlements for people in Wales by £590 million in 2014-15.

Ydy. Rydym wedi comisiynu ymchwil gan y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid, a ddaeth i'r casgliad y byddai'r diwygiadau yn lleihau budd-daliadau a hawliadau credyd treth i bobl yng Nghymru £590 miliwn yn 2014-15.

14:18 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Rwyf wedi clywed y Gweinidog sawl tro yn y Siambr hon yn ymosod ar bolisi Llywodraeth San Steffan ar ddiwygio lles. Wrth gwrs, byddai nifer ohonom mewn sawl rhan o'r Siambr yn cytuno â hynny. Yr hyn nad ydym wedi'i glywed hyd yma yw strategaeth y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth a'r hyn y maent yn mynd i'w wneud i geisio lleddfu tlodi yn ein cymdeithas—yn arbennig tlodi plant. A all amlinellu mewn brawddeg neu ddwy beth yn union yw strategaeth y Llywodraeth yn y maes hwn?

I thank the Minister for that reply. I have heard the Minister many times in the Chamber attack the Westminster Government's policy on welfare reform. Many of us, of course, in many parts of the Chamber would agree with that. What we have not heard to date is the Minister's and the Government's strategy and what they intend to do to try to alleviate poverty in our society—especially child poverty. Can he outline the Government's strategy in this respect in a sentence or two?

14:19 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have signalled the formulation of our strategy clearly on several occasions. The tackling poverty action plan that I am currently revising and formulating will be published before the summer. That will be the key document that will lead our strategy in dealing not only with welfare reform but those more long-standing issues surrounding stubborn and persistent poverty within our communities. That will be published before the summer. In addition to that, I have described my policy of resilient communities. It is a community bottom-up response, which the Welsh Governement will enable and foster, to ensure that communities become more organised, more informed and better able to be supportive of individuals and families in those communities. As a priority within that agenda I have called together two national summit meetings. One is of our family of advisory services, which will meet with me on 23 May to discuss the urgent need to address the review of advisory services and the financial challenges that they face. The other is a summit meeting of credit unions with me on 13 June, to discuss the challenge and the opportunities that they might be able to bring to the table in terms of mitigating pressures upon families and communities.

Rwyf wedi nodi ein strategaeth yn glir droeon. Caiff y cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer trechu tlodi, yr wyf wrthi'n ei adolygu a'i lunio, ei gyhoeddi cyn yr haf. Dyna'r ddogfen allweddol a fydd yn arwain ein strategaeth ar gyfer ymdrin nid yn unig â diwygio lles ond â'r materion mwy hirsefydledig hynny sy'n ymwneud â thlodi ystyfnig a pharhaus yn ein cymunedau. Fe'i cyhoeddir cyn yr haf. Yn ogystal â hynny, rwyf wedi disgrifio fy mholisi o ran cymunedau cydnerth. Mae'n ymateb cymunedol o'r gwaelod I fyny, y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei alluogi a'i feithrin, er mwyn sicrhau bod cymunedau'n dod yn fwy trefnus, yn fwy gwybodus ac yn gallu cefnogi unigolion a theuluoedd yn y cymunedau hynny yn well. Fel un o flaenoriaethau'r agenda honno, rwyf wedi galw dwy uwchgynhadledd genedlaethol ynghyd. Cyfarfod rhwng ein teulu o wasanaethau cynghori a minnau fydd un ohonynt, ar 23 Mai, er mwyn trafod yr angen dybryd i fynd i'r afael â'r adolygiad o wasanaethau cynghori a'r heriau ariannol a wynebir ganddynt. Uwchgynhadledd rhwng undebau credyd a minnau fydd y llall ar 13 Mehefin, er mwyn trafod yr her a'r cyfleoedd y gallent eu cynnig o bosibl o ran lleihau'r pwysau ar deuluoedd a chymunedau.

14:20 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, what concerns do you have regarding people either going hungry or without heat following the benefit changes and the so-called welfare reforms?

Weinidog, pa bryderon sydd gennych ynglŷn â phobl naill ai'n llwgu neu heb wres yn dilyn y newidiadau i fudd-daliadau a'r diwygiadau lles bondigrybwyll?

14:20 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mike Hedges is right to bring this sort of concern to the floor of the Chamber. I am sure that I am not alone as a local representative in beginning to see genuine cases of destitution at my advice surgeries—people walking through the door who have trouble finding food or the wherewithal to heat their homes. As I say, I will be working urgently alongside our advisory services through the summit meeting that I am bringing together—as well as with credit unions—in prioritising those two community-driven services as supportive agents for people in this sort of situation. We will, of course, also continue to invest in Nest and Arbed, our fuel poverty programmes, as well as Communities First and the other supportive anti-poverty programmes that have been working out there in Wales for some time.

Mae Mike Hedges yn iawn i godi pryder o'r fath yn y Siambr. Rwy'n siŵr nad fi yw'r unig un fel cynrychiolydd lleol sy'n dechrau gweld achosion gwirioneddol o amddifadedd yn fy nghyngorfeydd—pobl yn cerdded drwy'r drws sy'n cael trafferth dod o hyd i fwyd neu heb y modd i wresogi eu cartrefi. Fel y dywedais, byddaf yn mynd ati ar frys i weithio gyda'n gwasanaethau cynghori drwy'r uwchgynhadledd yr wyf yn ei chynnull—yn ogystal ag undebau credyd—er mwyn blaenoriaethu'r ddau wasanaeth hynny a arweinir gan y gymuned fel asiantau cefnogol i bobl mewn sefyllfa o'r fath. Byddwn, wrth gwrs, hefyd yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn Nyth ac Arbed, ein rhaglenni tlodi tanwydd, yn ogystal â Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a rhaglenni gwrthdlodi cefnogol eraill sydd wedi bod ar waith yng Nghymru ers peth amser.

14:20 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In fact it is forecast that, at the end of this coalition UK Government in 2015, spending on welfare will be higher than when Labour left office in 2010. What discussion have you had with the UK Government regarding personal independence payments? I believe that some 75% of all reassessed disability living allowance cases will receive such an award, and a greater proportion of participants will receive the higher rate, up from 16% with DLA to 23% with PIP.

Yn wir, rhagwelir y bydd gwariant ar les ar ddiwedd y Llywodraeth glymblaid hon yn 2015 yn uwch nag ydoedd pan ddaeth cyfnod Llafur mewn grym i ben yn 2010. Pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael â Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â thaliadau annibyniaeth bersonol? Credaf y bydd tua 75% o'r holl achosion o lwfans byw i'r anabl a gaiff eu hailasesu yn cael dyfarniad o'r fath, ac y bydd cyfran fwy o gyfranogwyr yn cael y gyfradd uwch, sef cynnydd o 16% gyda Lwfans Byw i'r Anabl i 23% gyda Thaliad Annibyniaeth Bersonol.

14:21 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Presiding Officer, I am a little confused; was that a devastating admission of failure on the part of the Conservatives' welfare reform strategy? We have the Conservative spokesperson in Wales telling us that the welfare bill will increase as a result of the austerity programme and the vandalism to the social security system in Wales and across the UK. This is remarkable stuff, and shambolic. This is a party that is setting about siphoning £1 billion from the pockets of the poorest people in Wales without accepting the need to create any jobs to mitigate that. The Conservatives have dumped, as a last resort, the social fund on the Welsh Government, while pocketing 10% of the resources for it. They have instituted a bedroom tax, knowing full well that Wales has no adequate supply of former homes; and then they turn around and blame the Welsh Government for the harm that their party has done. [Interruption.] Not only are they shambolic; they have no moral authority to enter this debate in Wales anymore. I am sick of the double-dealing of the Welsh Conservatives; the whole of Wales is sick of it. [Interruption.]

Lywydd, rwyf wedi drysu ychydig; a oedd hynny'n gyfaddefiad o fethiant ar ran strategaeth diwygio lles y Ceidwadwyr? Mae llefarydd y Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru yn dweud wrthym y bydd y bil lles yn cynyddu o ganlyniad i'r rhaglen gynilo a'r fandaliaeth i'r system nawdd cymdeithasol yng Nghymru a ledled y DU. Mae hyn yn rhyfeddol, ac yn draed moch. Dyma blaid sy'n mynd ati i dynnu £1 biliwn o bocedi'r bobl dlotaf yng Nghymru heb dderbyn yr angen i greu unrhyw swyddi i liniaru hynny. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi taflu'r gronfa gymdeithasol, fel dewis olaf, ar Lywodraeth Cymru, tra'n pocedu 10% o'r adnoddau ar ei chyfer. Maent wedi sefydlu treth ystafell wely, gan wybod yn iawn nad oes gan Gymru gyflenwad digonol o hen gartrefi; ac yna meant yn beio Llywodraeth Cymru am y niwed y mae eu plaid wedi ei wneud. [Torri ar draws.] Nid yn unig y maent yn ddi-drefn; nid oes ganddynt unrhyw awdurdod moesol i fod yn rhan o'r ddadl hon yng Nghymru mwyach. Rwyf wedi diflasu ar natur ddauwynebog y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig; mae Cymru gyfan wedi diflasu ar hynny. [Torri ar draws.]

14:23 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. I call Mark Isherwood.

Trefn. Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood.

14:23 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The reason that welfare is going up is because we have an ageing population. It is pensioners' benefits that are driving that change—a fact for which, unfortunately, Governments over the last 15 years failed to prepare. However, given that the last Labour Government took the decision to replace incapacity benefit with employment support allowance at the end of 2008, when it introduced the work capability assessment—which we know is not fit for purpose—what discussions have you had with the UK Government regarding this? The good news is that, having accepted all of the recommendations by the independent reviewer, there has now been an increase in the number of severely disabled people being given long-term, unconditional support. So, rather than simply focusing on the problems, will you enable people in Wales to understand that, in some areas, there is more help available for them, and work constructively on that basis?

Y rheswm pam bod gwariant ar les yn cynyddu yw bod gennym boblogaeth sy'n heneiddio. Budd-daliadau pensiynwyr sy'n gyfrifol am y newid hwnnw—ffaith na lwyddodd Llywodraethau dros y 15 mlynedd diwethaf i baratoi ar ei gyfer yn anffodus. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf wedi penderfynu cyflwyno lwfans cyflogaeth a chymorth yn lle budd-dal analluogrwydd ar ddiwedd 2008, pan gyflwynodd yr asesiad gallu i weithio—nad yw'n addas at y diben fel y gwyddom—pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael â Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â hyn? Y newyddion da, ar ôl derbyn holl argymhellion yr adolygydd annibynnol, yw ein bod bellach wedi gweld cynnydd yn nifer y bobl ag anableddau difrifol sy'n cael cymorth hirdymor diamod. Felly, yn hytrach na dim ond canolbwyntio ar y problemau, a fyddwch yn galluogi pobl yng Nghymru i ddeall, mewn rhai ardaloedd, bod mwy o gymorth ar gael iddynt, a gweithio'n adeiladol ar y sail honno?

14:24 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will be meeting with Lord Freud later this month to discuss the concerns of the Welsh Government and, indeed, Welsh communities on all of these issues. However, in terms of Mark's point on pensioners, yes, we are all aware that the population is ageing, and the amount of the welfare state dedicated to pensioners is of course considerable. However, it is also the case that we could well be in a situation whereby our housing benefit bill, as a result of these welfare changes, actually rises, because of the vandalism directed towards our social housing stock and our tenants, who will be forced into more expensive private sector accommodation, because of the cack-handed strategy of the Westminster Government.

Byddaf yn cyfarfod â'r Arglwydd Freud yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn i drafod pryderon Llywodraeth Cymru ac, yn wir, gymunedau Cymru mewn perthynas â'r holl faterion hyn. Fodd bynnag, o ran pwynt Mark ar bensiynwyr, ydym, rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol bod y boblogaeth yn heneiddio, ac mae cyfran y wladwriaeth les a neilltuwyd i bensiynwyr wrth gwrs yn sylweddol. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn wir y gallem fod mewn sefyllfa lle mae ein bil budd-dal tai, yn sgil y newidiadau lles hyn, mewn gwirionedd yn cynyddu, oherwydd y fandaliaeth a wynebir gan ein stoc tai cymdeithasol a'n tenantiaid, a gaiff eu gorfodi i symud i lety sector preifat drutach, oherwydd strategaeth drwsgl Llywodraeth San Steffan.

14:25 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 2, OAQ(4)0035(CTP), has been withdrawn.

Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 2, OAQ(4)0035(CTP), yn ôl.

Plant Byddar **Deaf Children**

14:25 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

3. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella profiadau plant byddar a'r rhai sydd â nam ar y clyw? OAQ(4)0028(CTP)

3. What is the Welsh Government doing to improve the experiences of deaf children and those with hearing impairment? OAQ(4)0028(CTP)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:25 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank Alun Ffred Jones for that question. A major development has been in the provision of early support in Wales—our mechanism to improve services for disabled children and children with additional needs and their families. There is a dedicated website and a partnership of voluntary organisations that has been formed to make sure that early support is introduced.

Diolchaf i Alun Ffred Jones am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Un o'r prif ddatblygiadau fu darparu cymorth cynnar yng Nghymru—fel modd i wella gwasanaethau i blant anabl ag anghenion ychwanegol a'u teuluoedd. Ffurfiwyd gwefan benodol a phartneriaeth o sefydliadau gwirfoddol er mwyn sicrhau bod cymorth cynnar yn cael ei gyflwyno.

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14:26 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Daeth nifer o blant ifanc byddar a rhannol fyddar i'r Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf a gofyn am gysondeb mewn ysgolion i drin rhai trwm eu clyw yn deg. Roeddent yn gofyn am bethau fel acwsteg da yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, bod athrawon yn wynebu'r rhai sy'n fyddar neu'n rhannol fyddar a nifer o bethau eraill tebyg. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau chwarae teg i'r bobl ifanc hyn yn y drefn addysg?

A number of deaf and hearing impaired young children visited the Assembly last week to ask for consistency in schools in ensuring fair play for those who are hard of hearing. They were asking for things such as good acoustics in the classroom, that teachers faced those who are deaf or hard of hearing, and other similar measures. How will you ensure fair play for those young people in the education system?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:26 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Alun Ffred Jones is very right to signal that we have a road to travel to make sure that there is a level playing field for deaf and hearing impaired children. In terms of school capital projects, there is a requirement now to have a pre-completion test to demonstrate that the building is compliant with acoustic standards. We have a strategic objective, in terms of our Welsh-medium education strategy, that local authorities must have an education strategy for Welsh-medium education and that, within that, the integration of special educational needs should be part and parcel of the thinking at all levels of government. That has been stated and accepted, and it now has to be worked for.

Mae Alun Ffred Jones yn gwbl gywir i ddweud bod llawer I'w wneud i sicrhau tegwch i blant byddar a nam ar eu clyw. O ran prosiectau cyfalaf ysgolion, mae'n ofynnol bellach i gynnal prawf cyn-gwblhau er mwyn dangos bod yr adeilad yn cydymffurfio â safonau acwstig. Mae gennym amcan strategol, mewn perthynas â'n strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, fod yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol feddu ar strategaeth addysg ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac, o fewn y strategaeth honno, y dylai anghenion addysgol arbennig fod yn rhan annatod o ystyriaethau ar bob lefel o lywodraeth. Nodwyd hynny a'i dderbyn, a bellach mae angen ceisio ei gyflawni.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:27 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Following the Close the Gap event, which Alun Ffred Jones has just referred to, what can the Minister do to ensure that schools and communities are more deaf aware? That is one of the key points that the young people made in the petition that they presented to the Petitions Committee?

Yn dilyn digwyddiad Cau'r Bwlch, y mae Alun Ffred Jones newydd gyfeirio ato, beth y gall y Gweinidog ei wneud i sicrhau bod ysgolion a chymunedau yn fwy ymwybodol o fyddardod? Dyna un o'r pwyntiau allweddol a wnaed gan y bobl ifanc yn y ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd ganddynt i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:27 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank Julie Morgan for that question. As I have already mentioned, we have made communities and families more aware of the possible needs of children with hearing impairments through that early support programme, which was funded by the Welsh Government and delivered by Children in Wales. The programme has raised awareness through the development of material for parents and carers for children with additional learning needs. In education, this Government will undertake a workforce planning exercise across SEN provision. That, in conjunction with our developments for continuing professional development of teaching staff, should lead to an increased access to suitable provision at local level and help to drive up standards for some of our most vulnerable learners.

Diolch i Julie Morgan am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Fel y crybwyllais eisoes, rydym wedi gwneud cymunedau a theuluoedd yn fwy ymwybodol o anghenion posibl plant â nam ar eu clyw drwy'r rhaglen cymorth cynnar, a ariannwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'i darparu gan Plant yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhaglen wedi codi ymwybyddiaeth drwy ddatblygu deunydd i rieni a gofalwyr plant ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Ym maes addysg, bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn ymgymryd ag ymarfer cynllunio'r gweithlu ym mhob rhan o ddarpariaeth AAA. Dylai hynny, ar y cyd â'n datblygiadau o ran datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus staff addysgu, sicrhau bod mwy o ddarpariaeth addas ar gael yn lleol, a helpu i godi safonau ar gyfer rhai o'n dysgwyr mwyaf agored i niwed.

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14:28 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

The petition that was handed in to the Petitions Committee last week followed a pledge two years ago by 55 of the 60 Assembly Members to close the gap in educational attainment between deaf pupils and other children. Last year, that gap was 26% less likely to achieve five GCSEs. How, therefore, working with your colleagues, particularly with the Minister for Education and Skills, will you respond to the general recommendations in the petition, which were based on the evidence provided by the experts themselves, the young people, asking for deaf awareness for teachers and appropriate support in school and college?

Roedd y ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yr wythnos diwethaf yn dilyn addewid a wnaed ddwy flynedd yn ôl gan 55 o'r 60 Aelod Cynulliad i gau'r bwlch mewn cyrhaeddiad addysgol rhwng disgyblion byddar a phlant eraill. Y llynedd, roedd y bwlch hwnnw 26% yn llai tebygol o ennill pum TGAU. Sut, felly, gan weithio gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau, yn enwedig y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, y byddwch yn ymateb i'r argymhellion cyffredinol yn y ddeiseb, a oedd yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth a ddarparwyd gan yr arbenigwyr eu hunain, y bobl ifanc, yn gofyn am ymwybyddiaeth o fyddardod ymhlith athrawon a chymorth priodol mewn ysgolion a cholegau?

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14:29 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

The voice of the young people is the primary voice. I will ensure that this item, specifically, is on the agenda for my next meeting with the Minister for education.

Llais y bobl ifanc yw'r prif lais. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod yr eitem hon, yn benodol, ar yr agenda ar gyfer fy nghyfarfod nesaf â'r Gweinidog addysg.

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Tlodi

Poverty

14:30 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gymorth ariannol y gall ei ddarparu i bobl sy'n byw mewn tlodi. OAQ(4)0038(CTP)

4. Will the Minister outline what financial support he can provide to people living in poverty. OAQ(4)0038(CTP)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:30 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

While many of the key policy levers around tackling income poverty lie within the control of the UK Government, I am committed to targeting our efforts to deliver help and support, wherever we can, to help people living in poverty cope better.

Er mai Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am reoli llawer o'r polisïau allweddol o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi incwm, rwy'n ymrwymedig i dargedu ein hymdrechion i ddarparu cymorth a chefnogaeth, lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl, er mwyn helpu pobl sy'n byw mewn tlodi i ymdopi'n well.

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14:30 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Research by Macmillan Cancer Support shows that cancer comes with a big price tag for many patients. If we take that with the current recession, and the UK coalition Government's heartless welfare cuts, it is the most vulnerable people who are being hit the hardest. The Welsh Government's delivery plan includes a commitment for people affected by cancer to be routinely offered the opportunity to access financial advice and support as part of their care assessment and planning process. Minister, I ask that every effort is made to ensure that the recommendation of the Welsh Government advice review will look at how some people, such as those affected by cancer, could benefit from specialist advice?

Dengys ymchwil gan Gymorth Canser Macmillan fod canser yn gostus iawn i lawer o gleifion. Os ystyriwn hynny ynghyd â'r dirwasgiad presennol, a thoriadau lles didostur Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU, y bobl fwyaf agored i niwed sy'n dioddef fwyaf. Mae cynllun cyflenwi Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i gynnig y cyfle i bobl yr effeithir arnynt gan ganser gael cyngor a chymorth ariannol fel rhan o'u hasesiad gofal a'r broses gynllunio fel mater o drefn. Weinidog, gofynnaf i bob ymdrech gael ei gwneud i sicrhau y bydd argymhelliad adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o wasanaethau cynghori yn ystyried sut y gallai rhai pobl, fel y rheini yr effeithir arnynt gan ganser, gael budd o gyngor arbenigol.

14:31 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Absolutely, yes, Presiding Officer. As Sandy mentioned, our advice review will inform this debate and the action we need to take going forward. On top of which, I have invited Macmillan specifically to that advisory services summit meeting on 23 May to address those urgent issues around welfare reform and so forth. That will all take place later this month. I was pleased to see that Macmillan had responded to the advice services review, and I will discuss individually with it, as well as at the summit, how it and other specialist advisory services can help to build resilient communities.

Wrth gwrs, Lywydd. Fel y soniodd Sandy, bydd ein hadolygiad o wasanaethau cynghori yn llywio'r ddadl hon a'r camau y mae angen inni eu cymryd yn y dyfodol. At hynny, rwyf wedi gwahodd Macmillan yn benodol i'r uwchgynhadledd ar wasanaethau cynghori ar 23 Mai er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r materion brys hynny o ran diwygio lles ac ati. Bydd hynny i gyd yn digwydd yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn. Roeddwn yn falch o weld bod Macmillan wedi ymateb i'r adolygiad o wasanaethau cynghori, a byddaf yn trafod ag ef yn unigol, yn ogystal â thrafod yn yr uwchgynhadledd, sut y gall Macmillan a gwasanaethau cynghori arbenigol eraill helpu i greu cymunedau cydnerth.

14:32 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have been contacted by a number of pensioners in my own constituency who, despite working hard and saving for their futures, now face a retirement in poverty because of the mismanagement of the Connaught income no. 1 fund, from which millions of pounds have gone missing. There are also allegations of serious financial impropriety in relation to Tiuta Ltd. Will you join me in helping these vulnerable constituents to protect their retirement and ensure that the financial irregularities within this company are properly investigated by the financial authorities, the Serious Fraud Office and the Attorney-General's office?

Mae nifer o bensiynwyr yn fy etholaeth wedi cysylltu â mi sydd, er gwaethaf y ffaith eu bod yn gweithio'n galed ac yn cynilo ar gyfer eu dyfodol, bellach yn wynebu ymddeoliad mewn tlodi oherwydd camreoli mewn perthynas â chronfa incwm 1 Connaught, y mae miliynau o bunnoedd wedi mynd ar goll ohoni. Ceir hefyd honiadau o amhriodoldeb ariannol difrifol mewn perthynas â Tiuta Ltd. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i helpu'r etholwyr agored i niwed hyn i ddiogelu eu hymddeoliad a sicrhau bod y Swyddfa Twyll Difrifol a swyddfa'r Twrnai Cyffredinol yn ymchwilio'n briodol i'r afreoleidd-dra ariannol o fewn y cwmni hwn?

14:32 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am always willing to do anything I can to help the citizens of Wales who are facing difficulties—financial difficulties among them. I remind the Member, however, that pensions, and the regulation of pensions, are not devolved matters and that this issue would be better transmitted to her colleagues in the Westminster Government.

Rwyf bob amser yn barod i wneud unrhyw beth posibl i helpu dinasyddion Cymru sy'n wynebu anawsterau—gan gynnwys anawsterau ariannol. Atgoffaf yr Aelod, fodd bynnag, nad yw pensiynau, na rheoleiddio pensiynau, yn faterion datganoledig ac y byddai'n well trosglwyddo'r mater hwn i'w chyd-Aelodau yn Llywodraeth San Steffan.

14:33 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have already heard in this Chamber about possible suicides resulting from the bedroom tax. There are definitely cases of suicide that have resulted from individuals in hoc to pay-day loan companies being hassled by those companies for repayment, day in, day out. There are already clear examples of that. You, like me, have made representations to the Office of Fair Trading about the actions of these legalised loan sharks. I think that, in generations to come, we will deeply regret that we have allowed this to happen to our communities.

Rydym eisoes wedi clywed yn y Siambr hon am achosion posibl o hunanladdiad yn sgil y dreth ystafell wely. Yn sicr mae achosion o hunanladdiad sydd wedi deillio o'r ffaith bod unigolion sydd wedi troi at gwmnïau benthyciadau diwrnod cyflog yn cael eu herlid gan y cwmnïau hynny am ad-daliad, ddydd ar ôl dydd. Mae enghreifftiau clir o hynny eisoes. Rydych chi, fel minnau, wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i'r Swyddfa Masnachu Teg ynghylch gweithredoedd y benthycwyr arian didrwydded hyn a gyfreithlonwyd. Credaf, mewn cenedlaethau i ddod, y byddwn yn gresynu'n fawr ein bod wedi caniatáu i hyn ddigwydd i'n cymunedau.

Will you specifically examine a proposal to set up some kind of floating fund in Wales that can take up the debts of people who are really suffering with these pay-day loan companies, and transfer their debts to a more sustainable credit union or housing-association-based lending organisation? Will you step in and stop the hassle that is happening in our communities, which is leading to a great deal of disorder and unhappiness?

A wnewch chi ystyried yn benodol gynnig i sefydlu rhyw fath o gronfa gyffredinol yng Nghymru a all ysgwyddo dyledion pobl sydd o ddifrif yn dioddef oherwydd y cwmnïau benthyciadau diwrnod cyflog hyn, a throsglwyddo eu dyledion i undeb credyd mwy cynaliadwy neu sefydliad benthyca sy'n seiliedig ar gymdeithas dai? A wnewch chi gamu i'r adwy ac atal y trafferthion hyn yn ein cymunedau, sy'n arwain at lawer o anhrefn ac anhapusrwydd?

14:34 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think that the Member is quite correct to point to the very human consequences of the kind of, not just financial, but mental health pressures that will be increasingly apparent in terms of how people struggle to get by under the UK Government's austerity regime. He is also quite correct to point to the centrality and importance of credit unions as community-based, fair alternatives to many of these predatory and parasitic so-called financial services that are on offer out there at the moment, that serve to entrap people in ludicrous, astronomical levels of interest repayments. As I have said, I have organised a special summit meeting, or gathering, of Welsh credit unions, which will follow in the next few weeks. We will look specifically at how we can accelerate the development of Welsh credit unions in terms of a wider range of products, some of which may be specific to the times in which we find ourselves, as well as at how we can support those credit unions to accelerate an increase in their membership. We must remember that the Welsh credit union movement—as fantastic as it is—is still quite young, and its development is something that Government needs to be proactively concerned with.

Credaf fod yr Aelod yn iawn i dynnu sylw at ganlyniadau dynol iawn pwysau, nid yn unig ariannol, ond iechyd meddwl o'r fath a ddaw'n fwyfwy amlwg o ran y modd y mae pobl yn cael trafferth I gael deupen llinyn ynghyd o dan raglen gynilo Llywodraeth y DU. Mae hefyd yn iawn i dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd undebau credyd fel dewis amgen teg a seiliedig yn y gymuned i lawer o'r gwasanaethau ariannol rheibus a pharasitig sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, sy'n ceisio twyllo pobl i ymrwymo i gytundebau ag ad-daliadau llog aruthrol a chwbl hurt. Fel y dywedais, rwyf wedi trefnu uwchgynhadledd, neu gynulliad, arbennig o undebau credyd yng Nghymru, a gynhelir yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf. Byddwn yn ystyried yn benodol sut y gallwn helpu undebau credyd yng Nghymru i ddatblygu'n gynt o ran ystod ehangach o gynhyrchion, y gall rhai ohonynt fod yn benodol i'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni, yn ogystal â sut y gallwn gefnogi'r undebau credyd hynny i gynyddu eu haelodaeth yn gynt. Rhaid inni gofio—er mor wych yr ydyw—mai rhywbeth cymharol newydd yw mudiad yr undebau credyd yng Nghymru o hyd, ac mae'r gwaith o'i ddatblygu yn rhywbeth y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth fod yn rhan ragweithiol ohono.

14:35 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Peter Black.

14:35 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, one of the key Government programmes in terms of tackling poverty is Communities First. On 17 April, I asked you whether you would be willing to publish performance indicators so that we could monitor the progress of that particular fund. You did not answer that question at that time. Will you answer it now, and say when those performance indicators will be published?

Weinidog, un o raglenni allweddol y Llywodraeth o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi yw Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Ar 17 Ebrill, gofynnais ichi a fyddech cystal â chyhoeddi dangosyddion perfformiad er mwyn inni allu monitro cynnydd y gronfa benodol honno. Nid ateboch y cwestiwn hwnnw bryd hynny. A fyddech cystal â'i ateb nawr, a dweud pryd y caiff y dangosyddion perfformiad hynny eu cyhoeddi?

14:36 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is self-evident that Communities First will be at the centre of our anti-poverty programme, and at the centre of communities becoming resilient enough to resist the kinds of reforms that Peter Black's colleagues in Westminster are enthusiastically supporting at present. Communities First has just been through a reorganisation. I need to meet with key actors in the Communities First movement to discuss how we can use that reorganised cluster structure—we now call them clusters—of Communities First partnerships to best effect. There is an enormous agenda here and I will not be pressurised, particularly by the Welsh Liberal Democrats who, on the one hand, are hand in hand with the people who are presenting problems to the doorstep of people in Communities First areas, and who then seek to be the defenders of Communities First in this Chamber.

Mae'n amlwg y bydd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wrth wraidd ein rhaglen wrth-dlodi, ac wrth wraidd yr ymgais i sicrhau bod cymunedau'n ddigon cydnerth i wrthsefyll y math o ddiwygiadau y mae cyd-Aelodau Peter Black yn San Steffan yn eu cefnogi'n frwd ar hyn o bryd. Ad-drefnwyd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn ddiweddar. Mae angen imi gyfarfod ag aelodau allweddol o ymgyrch Cymunedau yn Gyntaf er mwyn trafod sut y gallwn ddefnyddio'r strwythur clwstwr hwnnw a ad-drefnwyd—a elwir bellach yn glystyrau—o bartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol. Mae gennym agenda enfawr yn hyn o beth ac ni chaf fy rhoi dan bwysau, yn enwedig gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru sydd, ar y naill law, yn gweithio law yn llaw â'r bobl sy'n creu'r problemau i bobl mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ac sydd wedyn yn ceisio amddiffyn Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y Siambr hon.

14:37 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that answer, Minister. As you know, it is my job to pressurise you, and it is your job to be scrutinised. Therefore, could you please tell us when you will publish performance indicators for Communities First, so that we can monitor how you are spending tens of millions of pounds of public money, and so that we can ensure that that money is being spent effectively, to achieve your aim?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, fy ngwaith i yw rhoi pwysau arnoch, a'ch gwaith chi yw bod yn destun craffu. Felly, a allech ddweud wrthym pryd y byddwch yn cyhoeddi dangosyddion perfformiad ar gyfer Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, fel y gallwn fonitro sut rydych yn gwario degau o filiynau o bunnoedd o arian cyhoeddus, ac fel y gallwn sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario'n effeithiol, er mwyn cyflawni eich nod?

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14:37 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is the job of all of us—as the elected representatives of the people of Wales—to come to this Chamber with at least some degree of moral authority in terms of the issues that we wish to debate. [Interruption.]

Gwaith pob un ohonom—fel cynrychiolwyr etholedig pobl Cymru—yw dod i'r Siambr hon gydag o leiaf rywfaint o awdurdod moesol o ran y materion rydym am eu trafod. [Torri ar draws.]

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14:37 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order.

Trefn.

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14:37 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

If the Liberal Democrats come to me, or come to a Communities First cluster with a single—

Os daw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ataf i, neu at glwstwr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf gydag un—

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14:37 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Answer the question.

Atebwch y cwestiwn.

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14:37 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order. Peter Black, I have called on you three times. I am asking you to stop shouting. Please answer the question, Minister, so that we can move on to the next one.

Trefn. Peter Black, rwyf wedi galw arnoch deirgwath. Gofynnaf i chi roi'r gorau i weiddi. Atebwch y cwestiwn, Weinidog, er mwyn inni allu symud ymlaen at y nesaf.

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14:38 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I would have more respect for the question, Presiding Officer, if there were any positive contribution that the Welsh Liberal Democrats were making to the debate around the development of Communities First.

Byddai gennyf fwy o barch at y cwestiwn, Lywydd, pe bai Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gwneud rhyw fath o gyfraniad cadarnhaol at y ddadl ynghylch datblygiad Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

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14:38 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you. May I just make an earnest plea to questioners and answerers to offer short, sharp, succinct questions and responses? We have now spent 20 minutes on questions to the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty, and we are not yet on question 4. [Interruption.] I am not responsible for the Minister's answers. We now move on to question 6, from Mohammad Asghar. Question 5, OAQ(4)0029(CTP), has been withdrawn.

Diolch. Erfynnaf yn daer ar gwestiynwyr ac atebwyr i gyflwyno cwestiynau ac atebion byr a chryno. Rydym bellach wedi treulio 20 munud ar gwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi, ac nid ydym wedi cyrraedd cwestiwn 4 eto. [Torri ar draws.] Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am atebion y Gweinidog. Symudwn ymlaen yn awr at gwestiwn 6, gan Mohammad Asghar. Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 5, OAQ(4)0029(CTP), yn ôl.

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Hyrwyddo Cydraddoldeb

Promoting Equalities

14:38 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb yn y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ(4)0027(CTP)

6. Will the Minister outline his priorities for promoting equalities in the next 12 months? OAQ(4)0027(CTP)

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14:38 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Chapter 8 of the programme for government includes many of my priorities, such as our strategic equality plan, which dovetails with the tackling poverty action plan, the frameworks for action on independent living and hate crime, and ensuring that public appointments have a better gender balance and greater diversity. My other priority is to ensure that the people of Wales are protected from the Westminster Government's disgraceful decision to scrap the socioeconomic equality duty. I would be keen to know whether the Welsh Conservatives support the scrapping of that duty—a decision that will further threaten the most vulnerable members of our society.

Mae Pennod 8 o'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn cynnwys llawer o'm blaenoriaethau, megis ein cynllun cydraddoldeb strategol, sy'n cyd-fynd â'r cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer trechu tlodi, y fframweithiau gweithredu ar fyw'n annibynnol a throsedd casineb, a sicrhau gwell cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau a mwy o amrywiaeth mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus. Fy mlaenoriaeth arall yw sicrhau y caiff pobl Cymru eu diogelu rhag penderfyniad gwarthus Llywodraeth San Steffan i gael gwared ar y ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb economaidd-gymdeithasol. Byddwn yn awyddus i wybod a yw'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi'r penderfyniad i gael gwared ar y ddyletswydd honno—penderfyniad a fydd yn bygwth aelodau mwyaf bregus ein cymdeithas ymhellach.

14:39 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much, Minister, but I think that the Westminster Government is doing a graceful job, rather than what you are saying. I recently took part in a panel discussion on the Crosskeys campus of Coleg Gwent, with an audience of disabled students. One view that came across strongly was that Wales would benefit from having a disability rights commissioner, with the job of promoting and progressing the interests of disabled people and students. What discussions has the Minister had with colleagues and others to explore the proposal to appoint a disability rights commissioner in Wales?

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Weinidog, ond credaf fod Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gwneud gwaith graslon, yn wahanol i'r hyn a ddywedwch. Cymerais ran yn ddiweddar mewn trafodaeth banel ar gampws Crosskeys Coleg Gwent, gyda chynulleidfa o fyfyrwyr anabl. Un farn a fynegwyd yn amlwg iawn oedd y byddai Cymru yn elwa ar gael comisiynydd hawliau anabledd, a fyddai'n gyfrifol am hyrwyddo a datblygu buddiannau pobl anabl a myfyrwyr. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael â chyd-Aelodau ac eraill i ystyried y cynnig benodi comisiynydd hawliau anabledd yng Nghymru?

14:40 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

None, as yet, but if the Member were to write to me with details of his thoughts on this matter, I would be more than willing to consider it thoughtfully.

Dim, hyd yma, ond os bydd yr Aelod yn ysgrifennu ataf gyda manylion ei sylwadau ar y mater hwn, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i'w ystyried.

14:40 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Lindsay Whittle.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Lindsay Whittle.

14:40 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I was on the same panel, and I wish that Oscar had mentioned it at the time. [Laughter.]

Roeddwn ar yr un panel, a byddai'n dda gennyf pe bai Oscar wedi nodi hynny ar y pryd. [Chwerthin.]

Minister, what representations is the Welsh Government making to the UK administration to have additional powers enabling it to add to the UK equality and human rights legislation?

Weinidog, pa sylwadau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu gwneud i weinyddiaeth y DU er mwyn cael pwerau ychwanegol i'w galluogi i ychwanegu at ddeddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol y DU?

14:40 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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A great deal of that equality and human rights legislation stands at present, and the UK Government is attempting to repeal sections of that legislation. It is attempting, most spectacularly, to walk away from any socioeconomic equality duty. That will not happen in Wales. I am not a lawyer, but we are investigating this matter at the moment. At present, I cannot give the Member a blow-by-blow account of the legal niceties about how this would be achieved, but my understanding is that we need no extra powers in order to be able to do this. We will retain that socioeconomic duty for Wales.

Mae llawer o'r ddeddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol honno mewn grym ar hyn o bryd, ac mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ceisio diddymu adrannau o'r ddeddfwriaeth honno. Mae'n ceisio, a hynny yn y modd mwyaf trawiadol, symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth unrhyw ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb economaidd-gymdeithasol. Ni fydd hynny'n digwydd yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn gyfreithiwr, ond rydym wrthi'n ymchwilio i'r mater hwn. Ar hyn o bryd, ni allaf roi cyfrif manwl i'r Aelod o'r manylion cyfreithiol o ran y ffordd y câi hyn ei gyflawni, ond deallaf nad oes angen unrhyw bwerau ychwanegol arnom er mwyn gallu gwneud hyn. Byddwn yn cadw'r ddyletswydd economaidd-gymdeithasol honno i Gymru.

14:41 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am delighted to hear you say that this will not happen in Wales. Therefore, can you tell us what representations the Welsh Government has made to the UK Government to protect its distinctive approach in Wales to the public sector equality duty?

Weinidog, rwy’n falch o’ch clywed yn dweud na fydd hynny’n digwydd yng Nghymru. Felly, a allwch ddweud wrthym pa sylwadau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi’u gwneud i Lywodraeth y DU er mwyn diogelu ei hymagwedd unigryw yng Nghymru at ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb y sector cyhoeddus?

14:41 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We have made that very clear in correspondence with the UK Government. I will be meeting the Minister responsible, I believe, in London later this month to discuss the matter further.

Rydym wedi gwneud hynny’n glir iawn mewn gohebiaeth â Llywodraeth y DU. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â’r Gweinidog cyfrifol, rwy’n credu, yn Llundain yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn er mwyn trafod y mater ymhellach.

Undebau Credyd

Credit Unions

14:42 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r defnydd o undebau credyd? OAQ(4)0036(CTP)

7. Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to promote the use of credit unions? OAQ(4)0036(CTP)

14:42 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for Islwyn for that question. I see credit unions as being right at the heart of helping individuals out of poverty and as part of developing resilient communities. As I mentioned, I am holding a summit next month to both challenge and offer support to credit unions towards an accelerated development programme for them.

Diolch i’r Aelod dros Islwyn am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Credaf fod undebau credyd wrth wraidd y gwaith o helpu I godi unigolion allan o dlodi ac yn rhan o’r gwaith o ddatblygu cymunedau cydnerth. Fel y soniais, byddaf yn cynnal uwchgynhadledd y mis nesaf er mwyn herio undebau credyd i greu rhaglen datblygu carlam ar eu cyfer a chynnig eu helpu.

14:42 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. My Islwyn constituents are facing tough choices, which often mean going without. The situation can become unbearable when a simple thing like a washing machine breaks down. Minister, what more can we do to help people to be aware that pay-day loans are not always the answer and that their friendly local credit union could be?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae fy etholwyr yn Islwyn yn wynebu dewisiadau anodd, sy’n aml yn golygu bod yn rhaid iddynt fynd heb bethau. Gall y sefyllfa fod yn annioddefol pan fydd rhywbeth syml fel peiriant golchi yn torri. Weinidog, beth arall y gallwn ei wneud i helpu pobl i fod yn ymwybodol nad benthyciadau diwrnod cyflog yw’r ateb bob amser ac efallai mai eu hundeb credyd lleol cyfeillgar yw’r dewis hwnnw?

14:42 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The job of communication and awareness-raising around credit unions continues. We have seen a national tv campaign, which ran for four weeks in February last year, and a radio campaign just last December. The Money Made Clear Wales website, hosted by the Wales Co-operative Centre and funded by the Welsh Government, provides information about money matters and affordable alternatives to high-cost lenders, such as credit unions. Our advisory services, such as Citizens Advice, have close links with credit unions in a number of areas across Wales. However, Gwyn Price is quite right to point out that more needs to be done in this regard, and this will be a primary item on the agenda for that summit gathering of Welsh credit unions with me next month.

Mae’r gwaith o ohebu a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o undebau credyd yn parhau. Rydym wedi gweld ymgyrch deledu genedlaethol, a barodd dros bedair wythnos ym mis Chwefror y llynedd, yn ogystal ag ymgyrch radio fis Rhagfyr diwethaf. Mae gwefan Money Made Clear Cymru, a gynhelir gan Ganolfan Gydweithredol Cymru ac a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn darparu gwybodaeth am faterion ariannol a dewisiadau amgen fforddiadwy yn lle benthycwyr cost uchel, fel undebau credyd. Mae gan ein gwasanaethau cynghori, megis Cyngor ar Bopeth, gysylltiadau agos ag undebau credyd mewn nifer o ardaloedd ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae Gwyn Price yn gwbl iawn i nodi bod angen gwneud mwy yn hyn o beth, a bydd hyn yn eitem sylfaenol ar agenda’r uwchgynhadledd honno rhyngof i ac undebau credyd yng Nghymru fis nesaf.

14:43 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, it is not just individuals that can be supported by credit unions, as they have the opportunity, of course, to lend to businesses. What work are you doing to promote the opportunities that they might provide to businesses in term of their lending? What work are you doing with the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport on this to make sure that they are aware of the benefits that credit unions can bring?

Weinidog, nid unigolion yn unig y gall undebau credyd eu cefnogi, oherwydd gallant, wrth gwrs, fenthyca i fusnesau. Pa waith rydych chi yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd y gallent eu cynnig i fusnesau o ran benthyca? Pa waith rydych chi yn ei wneud gyda Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth ar y mater hwn er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol o'r manteision y gall undebau credyd eu cynnig?

14:44 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is an important and a constructive point. It is the case that, elsewhere across the world—and one of our nearest neighbours, the Republic of Ireland, is a great example of this—the credit union movement is much more mature, has grown over decades and is able to offer financial services not just to individuals and families, but to businesses. I would dearly love to see the Welsh credit union movement in a position to be able to offer services like that as soon as it is humanly possible. There is a journey that must be travelled first. Credit unions' deposits must accumulate to an extent whereby they are stable enough to do that. We need higher levels of expertise in things such as computing and product development. I will be pursuing all of these options as a Welsh Government priority over the coming months.

Mae hwn yn bwynt pwysig ac adeiladol. Mae'n wir, mewn mannau eraill ledled y byd—ac mae un o'n cymdogion agosaf, sef Gweriniaeth Iwerddon, yn enghraifft wych o hyn—fod mudiad yr undebau credyd yn llawer mwy aeddfed, wedi tyfu dros ddegawdau ac yn gallu cynnig gwasanaethau ariannol nid yn unig i unigolion a theuluoedd, ond i fusnesau. Byddwn wrth fy modd pe bai mudiad yr undebau credyd yng Nghymru mewn sefyllfa i allu cynnig gwasanaethau o'r fath cyn gynted ag y bo'n ymarferol bosibl. Mae cryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud cyn hynny. Rhaid i adneuon undebau credyd gronni i'r graddau eu bod yn ddigon sefydlog i wneud hynny. Mae angen lefelau uwch o arbenigedd arnom mewn meysydd megis cyfrifiadureg a datblygu cynnyrch. Byddaf yn mynd ar drywydd yr holl opsiynau hyn fel mater o flaenoriaeth I Lywodraeth Cymru dros y misoedd nesaf.

14:45 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ceisiaf fod mor adeiladol ag y gallaf. Rydych, Weinidog, wedi cyfeirio yn eich atebion yn awr, ac yn gynharach wrth Simon Thomas, am rôl bwysig y gwasanaethau hyn mae undebau credyd yn gallu eu cynnig. Er hyn, mewn gwirionedd, os yw undebau credyd yn mynd i gyflawni'r hyn yr ydych am iddynt ei wneud, sef tynnu pobl allan o dlodi, mae'n rhaid iddynt allu cynnig gwasanaeth cyfrif cyfredol hefyd. Pa fwriad sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i geisio sicrhau bod modd i undebau credyd wneud hynny?

I will endeavour to be as constructive as I can. Minister, you have referred in your responses now, and earlier to Simon Thomas, to the important role of the services that credit unions can offer. However, if credit unions are to achieve what you wish them to do, namely to take people out of poverty, they have to be able to offer a current account service as well. What intention does the Welsh Government have to try to ensure that credit unions can do that?

14:45 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, they do indeed need to be able offer a range of financial products. Top of the list, probably, beyond savings and loans, is a current account service. I intend to discuss these things intensively with credit unions over the coming months. We have to realise that such things take time. Credit unions need to be able to resource such things and there are, potentially, major implications with regard to, for instance, the development of information technology infrastructure, in order to be able to get this right. However, this is certainly a policy area that I want to make a priority during my time in this portfolio position.

Oes, mae angen iddynt allu cynnig amrywiaeth o gynhyrchion ariannol. Ar frig y rhestr, yn ôl pob tebyg, y tu hwnt i gynilion a benthyciadau, mae gwasanaeth cyfrif cyfredol. Bwriadaf drafod y pethau hyn yn ddwys gydag undebau credyd dros y misoedd nesaf. Rhaid inni sylweddoli bod pethau o'r fath yn cymryd amser. Mae angen i undebau credyd allu darparu adnoddau ar gyfer pethau o'r fath ac mae goblygiadau difrifol, o bosibl, i ddatblygu seilwaith technoleg gwybodaeth, er enghraifft, er mwyn gallu gwneud hyn yn iawn. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn sicr yn faes polisi yr wyf am ei wneud yn flaenoriaeth yn ystod fy nghyfnod yn y rôl portffolio hon.

14:46 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I was glad to hear your comments about the importance of credit unions, Minister. You will be aware that there are just over four months until Welsh Government financial support for Welsh credit unions ends. What plans do you have to ensure that that is continued and that that vital support is able to be given to our communities?

Roeddwn yn falch o glywed eich sylwadau am bwysigrwydd undebau credyd, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod ychydig dros bedwar mis hyd nes y daw cymorth ariannol Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer undebau credyd yng Nghymru i ben. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i sicrhau y bydd hynny'n parhau ac y gellir rhoi cymorth hanfodol i'n cymunedau?

14:46 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Those plans will be discussed and formulated at the summit meeting that I have already referred to.

Caiff y cynlluniau hynny eu trafod a'u llunio yn yr uwchgynhadledd yr wyf eisoes wedi cyfeirio ati.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:47 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Following on from Rhodri Glyn Thomas's point about current accounts, what analysis has the Welsh Government undertaken of the ability of credit unions to facilitate universal credit in Wales following its introduction in October and therefore to minimise the huge impact and difficulties that many will face as it comes in?

Yn dilyn pwynt Rhodri Glyn Thomas am gyfrifon cyfredol, pa ddadansoddiad y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i gynnal o allu undebau credyd i hwyluso credyd cynhwysol yng Nghymru ar ôl ei gyflwyno ym mis Hydref ac, felly, leihau'r effaith a'r anawsterau enfawr y bydd llawer yn eu hwynebu pan gaiff ei gyflwyno?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:47 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

This is a very important and pressing matter. Of course, universal credit will throw up all sorts of challenges, both in terms of online access for many people across Wales and in terms of their ability to juggle or prioritise bills within their household accounts. Moving from weekly payments to monthly payments, and a single payment, will be a mountain to climb for many individuals and families. Again, these will be priority matters of discussion at the summit meeting with credit unions that I have called together. The issue of online access is not simply for credit unions, but for the wider community to address, of course. If a community is to be truly resilient in the face of the changes that universal credit presents us with, we need a coordinated community response to ensure that people can access the machinery and that they are able to use it to fill in the online claim forms that are now becoming so notorious. All of these things are urgent priorities for me in terms of prioritising those credit union and advisory services national summits.

Mae hwn yn fater pwysig iawn. Wrth gwrs, bydd credyd cynhwysol yn creu pob math o heriau, o ran mynediad ar-lein i lawer o bobl ledled Cymru ac o ran eu gallu i gydbwyso neu flaenoriaethu biliau o fewn eu cyfrifon cartref. Bydd symud o daliadau wythnosol i daliadau misol, ac un taliad, yn her fawr i lawer o unigolion a theuluoedd. Unwaith eto, bydd y rhain yn faterion â blaenoriaeth i'w trafod yn yr uwchgynhadledd ag undebau credyd yr wyf wedi'i chynnull. Nid mater i undebau credyd yn unig yw mynediad ar-lein, ond i'r gymuned ehangach hefyd, wrth gwrs. Er mwyn i gymuned fod yn wirioneddol gynderth yn wyneb y newidiadau y mae'r credyd cynhwysol yn eu cyflwyno inni, mae angen ymateb cymunedol cydgysylltiedig arnom er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cael gafael ar y peirianwaith a'u bod yn gallu ei ddefnyddio i lenwi'r ffurflenni cais ar-lein sy'n dod mor enwog bellach. Mae'r holl bethau hyn yn flaenoriaethau brys imi o ran blaenoriaethu'r uwchgynadleddau cenedlaethol hynny ar gyfer undebau credyd a gwasanaethau cynghori.

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Tlodi yng Nghwm Cynon

Poverty in the Cynon Valley

14:48 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

8. Pa fesurau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i drechu tlodi yng Nghwm Cynon? OAQ(4)0022(CTP)

8. What measures is the Welsh Government taking to tackle poverty in the Cynon Valley? OAQ(4)0022(CTP)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:48 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

We recently awarded the two Cynon Valley Communities First clusters funding of almost £3 million to help address poverty and to build resilient communities.

Gwnaethom ddyfarnu cyllid o bron £3 miliwn i ddau glwstwr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Cwm Cynon yn ddiweddar er mwyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â thlodi a chreu cymunedau cydnerth.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, an increasing number of my constituents are telling me of the work poverty that they are facing as a result of underemployment, with zero-hour contracts being a particular problem. We know that one in 10 Welsh workers say that they are underemployed. Zero-hour contracts present huge drawbacks to employees and the net result of both is to increase the number of people and families in work affected by poverty. We know that the UK Government's benefit changes will also hit working families hard. What measures can the Welsh Government take to help those of my constituents who are being affected in this way?

Weinidog, mae nifer cynyddol o'm hetholwyr yn dweud wrthyf am y tlodi gwaith y maent yn ei wynebu o ganlyniad i dangyflogaeth, gyda chontractau dim oriau yn broblem benodol. Gwyddom fod un o bob 10 o weithwyr yng Nghymru yn dweud eu bod yn cael eu tangyflogi. Mae i gontractau dim oriau anfanteision enfawr i weithwyr a gwir ganlyniad y ddau yw cynyddu nifer y bobl a theuluoedd mewn gwaith yr effeithir arnynt gan dlodi. Gwyddom y bydd newidiadau Llywodraeth y DU i fudd-daliadau hefyd yn ergyd galed i deuluoedd sy'n gweithio. Pa fesurau y gall Llywodraeth Cymru eu cymryd i helpu'r etholwyr hynny yr effeithir arnynt yn y ffordd hon?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In-work poverty is a serious matter and a national scandal. In-work welfare support, as Christine will know, is not a devolved matter. Of course, we have the good intentions, we trust, of the UK Government in saying that universal credit is intended to improve work incentives as financial support will be reduced at a steady rate, taking actual earnings into account at the time that they are received. There is some merit in this and some people will benefit as a result. However, underneath this there is a fundamental issue for the whole of British society—that work in a civilised society should pay. In my view, this should be part of the fundamental debate that we have through this period of austerity and in the run-up to the next general election. This goes beyond the powers and the competence of the Welsh Government, but we should articulate what I think is the general view of the Welsh public that a job should pay people enough to get by and live a decent life.

Mae tlodi mewn gwaith yn fater difrifol ac yn sgandal genedlaethol. Nid yw cymorth lles mewn gwaith, fel y bydd Christine yn ei wybod, yn fater datganoledig. Wrth gwrs, hyderwn fod gennym fwriadau da Llywodraeth y DU wrth ddweud mai bwriad credyd cynhwysol yw gwella cymhellion i weithio wrth i gymorth ariannol gael ei leihau'n gyson, gan ystyried enillion gwirioneddol ar yr adeg y cânt eu derbyn. Mae rhywfaint o werth yn hyn o beth a bydd rhai pobl ar eu hennill o ganlyniad i hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae problem sylfaenol y tu hwnt i hyn i gymdeithas gyfan Prydain—y dylai gwaith mewn cymdeithas wâr dalu. Yn fy marn i, dylai hyn fod yn rhan o'r ddadl sylfaenol a gawn drwy'r cyfnod hwn o galedi ac yn y cyfnod yn arwain at yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Mae hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i bwerau a chymhwysedd Llywodraeth Cymru, ond dylem fynegi yr hyn y credaf yw barn gyffredinol y cyhoedd yng Nghymru y dylai swydd dalu digon fel y gall pobl ymdopi a byw bywyd da.

14:50 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

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Minister, with regard to your portfolio responsibilities for communities, particularly in the Cynon Valley and some of our more financially challenged areas, there has been a proliferation on the high street of betting shops and gambling outlets. I appreciate that the regulation of gambling is not a devolved matter, but, via the planning process, do you believe that your portfolio responsibilities allow you to discuss with the Minister for planning some aids that can be made available to local authorities to try to stem the tide of betting shops that are springing up on many of our high streets, particularly in some of the most vulnerable communities?

Weinidog, o ran eich cyfrifoldebau portffolio am gymunedau, yn enwedig yng Nghwm Cynon a rhai o'n hardaloedd tlotaf, gwelwyd toreth o siopau betio a safleoedd gamblo yn agor ar y stryd fawr. Gwerthfawrogaf nad yw rheoleiddio gamblo yn fater datganoledig, ond, drwy'r broses gynllunio, a ydych yn credu bod eich cyfrifoldebau portffolio yn caniatáu ichi drafod â'r Gweinidog cynllunio rai cymhorthion y gellir eu cynnig i awdurdodau lleol i geisio atal y llu o siopau betio sy'n ymddangos ar lawer o'n strydoedd mawr, yn enwedig mewn rhai o'r cymunedau mwyaf agored i niwed?

14:51 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Of course I will discuss it. It is a matter of concern for any right-minded person. We see this on our television screens as well. Alongside the adverts for pay-lenders, and interspersed with them, are the gambling adverts, which prey upon, I suppose, people's desire to make a quick exit from a situation of financial pressure. We see it too on our high streets. The matter is not devolved, as the Member rightly said, and this is a question better put to his colleagues in Westminster. However, I would be very happy to discuss with all my colleagues whatever pressure we can bring to bear within Wales to make it clear that this kind of proliferation is not something that we want to see in Wales.

Wrth gwrs y byddaf yn ei drafod. Mae'n fater o bryder i unrhyw un yn ei iawn bwyll. Gwelwn hyn ar ein sgriniau teledu hefyd. Ochr yn ochr â hysbysebion benthycwyr cyflog, a rhyngddynt, gwelir hysbysebion gamblo, sy'n dylanwadu, mae'n debyg, ar awydd pobl i ddod o hyd i ffordd gyflym o gael gwared ar bwysau ariannol. Fe'i gwelwn hefyd ar ein strydoedd mawr. Nid yw'n fater datganoledig, fel y dywedodd yr Aelod yn gywir ddigon, a byddai'n well gofyn y cwestiwn hwn i'w gyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn barod iawn i drafod â'm holl gyd-Aelodau pa bwysau bynnag y gallwn ei roi yng Nghymru i'w gwneud yn glir nad yw hyn yn rhywbeth yr ydym am ei weld yng Nghymru.

14:52 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

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Minister, employment is the best way out of poverty, which is why Plaid Cymru has prioritised job creation and the economy. Despite modest recent reductions in the unemployment rate, there are still around 50,000 more people unemployed in Wales than were unemployed at the beginning of this recession. In some areas, the figures are particularly bad. In the Cynon Valley, youth unemployment stands at a shocking 49.7%, which means that one in two of all 16 to 24-year-olds in the Cynon Valley are out of work. I am sure that we are all shocked by that statistic. Minister, how bad do unemployment and poverty levels have to get before your Government introduces a serious and long-term job creation programme for places such as the Cynon Valley, where work opportunities are limited? If there is no job plan, what exactly is your strategy for tackling poverty in Wales?

Weinidog, cyflogaeth yw'r ffordd orau allan o dlodi, a dyna pam mae Plaid Cymru wedi rhoi blaenoriaeth i greu swyddi a'r economi. Er gwaethaf gostyngiadau diweddar cymedrol yn y gyfradd diweithdra, mae tua 50,000 yn fwy o bobl yn ddi-waith yng Nghymru o hyd nag yr oedd ar ddechrau'r dirwasgiad hwn. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, mae'r ffigurau yn arbennig o wael. Yng Nghwm Cynon, mae 49.7% o bobl ifanc yn ddi-waith, sy'n ffigur syfrdanol, sy'n golygu bod un o bob dau berson ifanc rhwng 16 a 24 oed yng Nghwm Cynon yn ddi-waith. Rwy'n siŵr ein bod i gyd yn synnu o glywed yr ystadegyn hwnnw. Weinidog, pa mor ddrwg y mae'n rhaid i lefelau diweithdra a thlodi fod cyn y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno rhaglen creu swyddi ddifrifol a hirdymor ar gyfer ardaloedd megis Cwm Cynon, lle mae cyfleoedd gwaith yn brin? Os nad oes unrhyw gynllun swyddi, beth yn union yw eich strategaeth ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â thlodi yng Nghymru?

14:53 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Wait a minute now, Presiding Officer—I think that what we need—

Arhoswch funud nawr, Lywydd—credaf mai'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom—

14:53 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Do not point at me, thank you.

Peidiwch â phwyntio ataf i.

14:53 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It was a rhetorical gesture, Presiding Officer. I think that what we must need here is something—let us think—we will call it Jobs Growth Wales, and we will show the rest of the United Kingdom that it is the most successful jobs programme throughout the United Kingdom. Set alongside the UK Government's so-called jobs programme, it should lead Conservatives and Liberal Democrats to hang their heads in shame. I am not quite sure what the Leader of Plaid Cymru is trying to get at here, but—[Interruption.]

Arwydd rhethregol ydoedd, Lywydd. Credaf mai'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom yma yw rhywbeth—gadewch inni feddwl—fe'i galwn yn Twf Swyddi Cymru, a byddwn yn dangos i weddill y Deyrnas Unedig mai hon yw'r rhaglen swyddi fwyaf llwyddiannus ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Ochr yn ochr â rhaglen swyddi Llywodraeth y DU, fel y'i gelwir, dylai hyn godi cywilydd ar Geidwadwyr a Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr beth mae Arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn ceisio ei ddweud yma, ond—[Torri ar draws.]

14:54 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order.

Trefn.

14:54 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is a familiar pattern in terms of the nationalist contribution to the debate. It is the same on every question; you look at the problem, which is self-evidently a problem foisted upon us by Westminster, and you seek to contort yourself into any position to blame Welsh Labour for what is a UK Government responsibility, and then you busily wave a red dragon flag over it in the hope that people will be distracted enough that they will be disillusioned with Welsh Labour in future. We have a successful jobs growth strategy. It is called Jobs Growth Wales. If that were to be implemented by the UK Government, we would see a drastic improvement in job take-up in areas such as the Cynon Valley.

Mae hwn yn batrwm cyfarwydd o ran cyfraniad y cenedlaetholwr at y ddadl. Mae'r un fath ar gyfer pob cwestiwn; rydych yn edrych ar y broblem, sy'n hunanamlwg yn broblem a wthiwyd arnom gan San Steffan, ac rydych yn chwilio am unrhyw gyfle i roi'r bai ar Lafur Cymru am rywbeth y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn gyfrifol amdano, ac yna rydych yn chwifio baner y ddraig goch drosto yn y gobaith o dynnu sylw pobl ddigon fel y cânt eu dadrithio gan Lafur Cymru yn y dyfodol. Mae gennym strategaeth twf swyddi lwyddiannus, sef Twf Swyddi Cymru. Pe bai honno'n cael ei gweithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU, byddem yn gweld gwelliant mawr o ran nifer y bobl sydd mewn gwaith mewn ardaloedd fel Cwm Cynon.

Tlodi mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig

Poverty in Rural Areas

14:54 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

9. Beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i drechu tlodi mewn ardaloedd gwledig? OAQ(4)0021(CTP)

9. What is the Minister doing to tackle poverty in rural areas? OAQ(4)0021(CTP)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:55 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Tacking poverty in all parts of Wales is one of the main priorities for the programme for government.

Mynd i'r afael â thlodi ym mhob rhan o Gymru yw un o brif flaenoriaethau'r rhaglen lywodraethu.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:55 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, in rural areas, the post office and Royal Mail networks are very important in supporting poorer communities. You have lead responsibility in the Welsh Government for those two important services. Do you support or oppose the UK Government's plans to privatise the Royal Mail? Have you made representations to the UK Government on the potential impact of losing our universal six-day service?

Weinidog, mewn ardaloedd gwledig, mae rhwydweithiau swyddfa'r post a'r Post Brenhinol yn bwysig iawn o ran cefnogi cymunedau tlotach. Chi sy'n bennaf cyfrifol yn Llywodraeth Cymru am y ddau wasanaeth pwysig hyn. A ydych o blaid neu yn erbyn cynlluniau Llywodraeth y DU i breifateiddio'r Post Brenhinol? A ydych wedi gwneud sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch effaith bosibl colli ein gwasanaeth chwe diwrnod cyffredinol?

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14:55 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Of course I oppose them. I have already met the Post Office Ltd in Wales to discuss ways in which the Welsh Government can assist in terms of the supportive community products that are already supplied by the Post Office. A conversation has now begun in terms of how we could expand that, particularly in terms of the relationship that may grow between Welsh credit unions and the Post Office in Wales.

Wrth gwrs fy mod yn eu gwrthwynebu. Rwyf eisoes wedi cyfarfod â Swyddfa'r Post Cyf yng Nghymru i drafod ffyrdd y gall Llywodraeth Cymru helpu o ran y cynhyrchion cymunedol cefnogol y mae Swyddfa'r Post eisoes yn eu cyflenwi. Mae sgwrs wedi dechrau bellach o ran sut y gallem ehangu hynny, yn enwedig o ran y gydberthynas a all ddatblygu rhwng undebau credyd yng Nghymru a Swyddfa'r Post yng Nghymru.

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14:56 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I have here a copy of the UK Government's bedroom tax impact assessment. It acknowledges the potential for an impact in rural areas due to the lack of accommodation available locally. It says that the result could be people moving further away to secure appropriate accommodation, which means downsizing and moving further away from their homes. However, inexplicably, there has been no special rural impact assessment of this policy. Will you join me in asking the UK Government to drop this ill-thought-out policy, which is going to harm our rural communities?

Weinidog, mae gennyf yma gopi o asesiad effaith treth ystafell wely Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'n cydnabod yr effaith bosibl ar ardaloedd gwledig yn sgil diffyg llety lleol. Dywed y gallai arwain at bobl yn symud ymhellach i ffwrdd er mwyn cael llety priodol, sy'n golygu symud i eiddo llai neu symud ymhellach i ffwrdd o'u cartrefi. Fodd bynnag, a hynny'n ddiesboniad, ni chafwyd unrhyw asesiad penodol o effaith y polisi hwn ar gefn gwlad. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i ofyn i Lywodraeth y DU roi'r gorau i'r polisi hwn a gynlluniwyd yn wael, a fydd yn niweidio ein cymunedau gwledig?

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14:56 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, I will. Rebecca Evans is quite right to point that out. I assume that it was an unintended consequence of the UK Government's bedroom tax policy, which is not only deeply iniquitous, but deeply metropolitan. In drawing up the bedroom tax policy, no consideration seems to have been given to parts of the United Kingdom that do not happen to be high-rent areas in the centre of London and that have special and particular problems, as we see in rural Wales, where there are simply no alternative social housing options for people who are now being hit by these problems. As I say, as a Welsh Government, we will seek to make the community support services around people that are being hit by these pressures as strong and resilient as possible. However, it is my belief that, particularly in rural Wales, the bedroom tax will be long remembered.

Gwnaf. Mae Rebecca Evans yn gwbl gywir i dynnu sylw at hynny. Tybiaf mai canlyniad anfwriadol polisi treth ystafell wely Llywodraeth y DU ydoedd, sydd nid yn unig yn anghyfiawn iawn, ond hefyd yn fetropolitan iawn. Wrth lunio'r polisi treth ystafell wely, ymddengys na roddwyd unrhyw ystyriaeth i rannau o'r Deyrnas Unedig nad ydynt yn digwydd bod yn ardaloedd rhent uchel yng nghanol Llundain ac sydd â phroblemau arbennig a phenodol, fel y gwelwn yng nghefn gwlad Cymru, lle nad oes unrhyw opsiynau eraill o ran tai cymdeithasol i bobl y mae'r problemau hyn bellach yn effeithio arnynt. Fel y dywedais, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau cymorth cymunedol sydd ar gael i bobl yr effeithir arnynt gan y pwysau hyn mor gadarn a chydnerth â phosibl. Fodd bynnag, credaf, yn enwedig yng nghefn gwlad Cymru, fod y dreth ystafell wely yn rhywbeth a gofir am amser hir.

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14:57 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister will sympathise with those people in rural areas who have had to endure successive Governments doing nothing in respect of fuel prices, until recently, when the coalition Government has cancelled and delayed fuel duty increases. In welcoming this, will the Minister also indicate how he will publish Jobs Growth Wales figures with specific reference to rural areas?

Bydd y Gweinidog yn cydymdeimlo â'r bobl hynny mewn ardaloedd gwledig sydd wedi gorfod dioddef Llywodraethau olynol yn gwneud dim o ran prisiau tanwydd, tan yn ddiweddar, pan welwyd y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn canslo ac yn oedi cynnydd mewn treth tanwydd. Wrth groesawu hyn, a fydd y Gweinidog hefyd yn dangos sut y bydd yn cyhoeddi ffigurau Twf Swyddi Cymru gan gyfeirio'n benodol at ardaloedd gwledig?

14:58 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The question on figures for Jobs Growth Wales is best directed at the Minister responsible for that area. I think everyone welcomes any help, even marginal, that people may receive in terms of fuel prices and so on. However, as the Americans say, you can put lipstick on a pig, but it is still a pig.

Byddai'n well cyfeirio'r cwestiwn am ffigurau Twf Swyddi Cymru at y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwnnw. Credaf fod pawb yn croesawu unrhyw help y gall pobl ei gael o ran prisiau tanwydd ac ati, hyd yn oed os yw'n ymylol. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywed yr Americanwyr yn ei ddweud, gallwch roi minlliw ar fochyn, ond mochyn ydyw o hyd.

Cydraddoldeb Rhywiol yn y Gweithlu

Gender Equality in the Workforce

14:58 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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10. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb rhywiol yn y gweithlu? OAQ(4)0033(CTP)

10. What is the Welsh Government doing to promote gender equality in the workforce? OAQ(4)0033(CTP)

14:59 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The workforce partnership council has recently endorsed the appointment of an all-Wales trade union equality representatives network project officer—a snappily-entitled job. It is a long job title, but it is a very important job. It is also a programme for government commitment on the part of the Welsh Government. The role of the officer will include encouraging trade union, employer and employee participation in a range of initiatives to address inequality in the workplace.

Yn ddiweddar, cymeradwyodd cyngor partneriaeth y gweithlu benodiad swyddog prosiect rhwydwaith cynrychiolwyr cydraddoldeb undebau llafur Cymru gyfan—teitl swydd bachog iawn. Mae'n deitl swydd hir, ond mae'n swydd bwysig iawn. Mae hefyd yn un o ymrwymiadau Llywodraeth Cymru fel rhan o'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Bydd rôl y swyddog yn cynnwys annog undebau llafur, cyflogwyr a chyflogeion i gymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth o fentrau i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb yn y gweithle.

14:59 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that, Minister. Action by the Welsh Government, including its commitment to achieving an improved gender balance in public appointments, is to be welcomed. However, a new report from Chwarae Teg has, unfortunately, revealed that gender inequality, stereotyping and segregation are still evident in the Welsh workforce. What more can the Welsh Government do to encourage private and public sector employers to see the enormous benefits of having a workforce that better reflects the society in which we live?

Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Dylid croesawu camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru, gan gynnwys ei hymrwymiad i sicrhau gwell cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, datgelodd adroddiad newydd gan Chwarae Teg fod anghydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau, stereoteipio a gwahanu yn amlwg o hyd yn y gweithlu yng Nghymru. Beth arall y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i annog cyflogwyr yn y sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus i weld manteision enfawr gweithlu sy'n adlewyrchu'r gymdeithas rydym yn byw ynddi yn well?

14:59 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

I attended and spoke at the launch of the Chwarae Teg report, which served, once again, to concentrate our minds on these important issues. The Government is determined to do all that it can to ensure gender equality inside and outside the workplace, and I have already mentioned the work with the Wales TUC that we are undertaking. We will also explore with partners, including employers, gender patterns in subject choice at school and in higher and further education, particularly the underrepresentation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics subjects and courses. We will explore the potential for entrepreneurship and business start-up initiatives to encourage more take-up by women. This work needs to begin at the earliest opportunity in life, and we are also firmly committed to challenging stereotypes in those early years, as has been shown, I hope, in the foundation phase in Wales.

Euthum i lansiad adroddiad Chwarae Teg a siaradais yn y digwyddiad hwnnw, a oedd â'r nod, unwaith eto, o dynnu ein sylw at y materion pwysig hyn. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn benderfynol o wneud popeth posibl i sicrhau cydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau yn y gweithle a thu hwnt, ac rwyf eisoes wedi sôn am y gwaith rydym yn ei wneud gyda TUC Cymru. Byddwn hefyd yn ystyried, ar y cyd â phartneriaid, gan gynnwys cyflogwyr, batrymau rhywedd o ran dewisiadau pwnc yn yr ysgol ac mewn addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, yn enwedig y tangynrychiolaeth o ran marched ym mhynciau a chyrsiau gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianneg a mathemateg. Byddwn yn ymchwilio i'r potensial ar gyfer entrepreneuriaeth a mentrau dechrau busnes er mwyn ceisio denu mwy o ferched. Mae angen i'r gwaith hwn ddechrau cyn gynted â phosibl mewn bywyd, ac rydym hefyd yn gwbl ymrwymedig i herio stereoteipiau yn y blynyddoedd cynnar hynny, fel y gwelwyd, gobeithio, yn y cyfnod sylfaen yng Nghymru.

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15:01 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is a case of 'Do as I say, not as I do', Minister. I am sure that you would agree that the Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies have a responsibility to lead by example in gender equality, not least in senior and high-profile appointments. Therefore, does it concern you that in a new body such as National Resources Wales, just a quarter of the members of the board are women? What work will you carry our terrific out to ensure—[Interruption.]

Mae'n achos o 'Gwnewch fel y dywedaf, nid fel y gwnaf', Weinidog. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r cyrff a noddir ganddi gyfrifoldeb i arwain drwy esiampl mewn perthynas â chydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau, yn enwedig o ran uwch-benodiadau a phenodiadau proffil uchel. Felly, a yw'n peri pryder i chi, mewn corff newydd megis Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, mai dim ond chwarter yr aelodau bwrdd sy'n ferched? Pa waith y byddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau—[Torri ar draws.]

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15:01 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order.

Trefn.

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15:01 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

What work will you carry out to ensure that the selection process for senior appointments like these ones does not disadvantage women, as I am aware of a number of well-qualified women who are experts in their field who were not even offered an interview when they applied for these positions?

Pa waith y byddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw'r broses ddethol ar gyfer uwch-benodiadau fel y rhain yn rhoi merched dan anfantais, gan fy mod yn ymwybodol o nifer o ferched cymwys sy'n arbenigwyr yn eu maes na chawsant hyd yn oed gynnig cyfweliad pan wnaethant gais am y swyddi hyn?

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15:01 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

This is an important issue, and I intend to take on board the positive experience that I gained in my previous portfolio regarding Sport Wales and the work that was done there to ensure gender balance across the board of Sport Wales. It is widely regarded as an exemplar piece of work and it needs to be rolled out across the Welsh public sector and arm's-length organisations in Wales as soon as we can. It is a little difficult to be advised and lectured on these points by the Welsh Conservatives, when we look at the gender balance of the benches opposite.

Mae hwn yn fater pwysig, a bwriadaf ystyried y profiad cadarnhaol a gefais yn fy mhortffolio blaenorol ynghylch Chwaraeon Cymru a'r gwaith a wnaed yno i sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau ym mhob rhan o Chwaraeon Cymru. Fe'i hystyrir gan lawer yn ddarn enghreifftiol o waith ac mae angen iddo gael ei gyflwyno ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ac mewn sefydliadau hyd braich yng Nghymru cyn gynted â phosibl. Mae braidd yn anodd gwrando ar gyngor a barn y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ar y pwyntiau hyn, pan edrychwn ar y cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau ar y meinciau gyferbyn.

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15:02 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you just said that the Welsh Government should be an exemplar. Will you tell us what proportion of senior civil service posts are held by women?

Weinidog, rydych newydd ddweud y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn esiampl. A fyddech cystal â dweud wrthym pa gyfran o swyddi'r uwch wasanaeth sifil a ddelir gan ferched?

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15:02 **Huw Lewis** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have not memorised that figure. I will write to the Member with information that she requires.

Ni chofiaf y ffigur hwnnw. Ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod gyda'r wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arni.

Dadl gan Aelodau Unigol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.21(iv): Diodydd Egni Llawn Caffein

Debate by Individual Members under Standing Order No. 11.21(iv): Caffeine-loaded Energy Drinks

Detholwyd y gwelliant canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Simon Thomas.

The following amendment has been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Simon Thomas.

15:02 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Jenny Rathbone to move the motion.

Galwaf ar Jenny Rathbone i gynnig y cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5235 Jenny Rathbone

Cynnig NDM5235 Jenny Rathbone

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi bod hyrwyddo diodydd egni llawn caffein i blant a phobl ifanc yn achos o bryder sylweddol i iechyd y cyhoedd; a

1. Notes that the promotion of caffeine loaded energy drinks to children and young people is a significant public health concern; and

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithredu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r pryderon iechyd sy'n ymwneud â diodydd egni llawn caffein.

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to take action to raise awareness of the health concerns surrounding caffeine loaded energy drinks.

15:03 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion in my name and with the names of Angela Burns, Ann Jones, Keith Davies, Kenneth Skates, Aled Roberts, Mike Hedges and Joyce Watson in support.

Cynigiaf y cynnig yn fy enw i a chydag enwau Angela Burns, Ann Jones, Keith Davies, Kenneth Skates, Aled Roberts, Mike Hedges a Joyce Watson yn ei gefnogi.

I chose energy drinks as a subject for debate in response to many concerns that I have heard from several quarters. Energy drinks are now a multimillion pound business that is growing faster than any other sector of the drinks industry. Worldwide sales increased by 14% in 2011, despite being in the middle of a global recession. In the UK, sales of soft drinks were down 2.5%; only two products bucked this trend. One was water and the other was energy drinks. The UK market for sports and energy drinks grew by 10% last year to reach 660 million litres. Of course, it is important to distinguish between energy drinks and sports drinks. Both drinks are loaded with sugar—that is a debate for another day—but sports drinks do not contain the caffeine-loaded stimulants of so-called energy drinks. Their marketing pitch is that they rehydrate you quickly after taking exercise, although public health advice is that water on its own would do that job better, except in the most extreme cases. To emphasise the difference, the guidance to high schools in the United States is that energy drinks should not be consumed by athletes who are dehydrated, because they have the effect of dehydrating you further.

Dewisais ddiodydd egni fel pwnc ar gyfer dadl mewn ymateb i'r pryderon lu yr wyf wedi'u clywed o sawl cyfeiriad. Mae diodydd egni bellach yn fusnes gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd sy'n tyfu'n gyflymach nag unrhyw sector arall o'r diwydiant diodydd. Cynyddodd gwerthiant ledled y byd 14% yn 2011, er ein bod yng nghanol dirwasgiad byd-eang. Yn y DU, gwelwyd gostyngiad o 2.5% yng ngwerthiannau diodydd meddal; dim ond dau gynnyrch a aeth yn groes i'r duedd hon. Dŵr oedd un ohonynt a'r llall oedd diodydd egni. Cynyddodd marchnad y DU ar gyfer diodydd chwaraeon ac egni 10% y llynedd i gyrraedd 660 miliwn litr. Wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig gwahaniaethu rhwng diodydd egni a diodydd chwaraeon. Mae'r ddau fath o ddiod yn llawn siwgr—dadl ar gyfer diwrnod arall yw hynny—ond nid yw diodydd chwaraeon yn cynnwys sylweddau adfywiol llawn caffein fel y gwna diodydd egni fel y'u gelwir. Cânt eu marchnata drwy honni eu bod yn eich ail-hydradu'n gyflym ar ôl gwneud ymarfer corff, ond yn ôl cyngor iechyd y cyhoedd byddai dŵr ar ei ben ei hun yn gwneud hynny'n well, ac eithrio yn yr achosion mwyaf eithafol. Er mwyn pwysleisio'r gwahaniaeth, mae canllawiau i ysgolion uwchradd yn yr Unol Daleithiau yn nodi na ddylai athletwyr sydd wedi'u dadhydradu yfed diodydd egni oherwydd eu bod yn peri ichi ddadhydradu ymhellach.

My focus is on energy drinks because of the stimulants that they contain, mainly caffeine, which are potentially harmful to children. Caffeine is the most widely used psychoactive drug across the world, and many of us are hooked on it to a greater or lesser degree. I feel the need for a cup of coffee when I get up in the morning, and my body tells me when I do not get it. Most people are aware that coffee is not suitable for children. That, unfortunately, is not the case with energy drinks.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar ddiodydd egni oherwydd y sylweddau adfywiol sydd ynddynt, sef caffein yn bennaf, a allai fod yn niweidiol i blant. Caffein yw'r cyffur seicoweithredol a ddefnyddir fwyaf eang ar draws y byd, ac mae llawer ohonom yn gaeth iddo i ryw raddau neu'i gilydd. Rwy'n teimlo bod angen paned o goffi arnaf pan godaf yn y bore, ac mae fy nghorff yn dweud wrthyf pan nad wyf yn ei gael. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn ymwybodol nad yw coffi yn addas i blant. Yn anffodus, nid yw hynny'n wir o ran diodydd egni.

Each small 250ml can of an energy drink typically contains 80ml of caffeine, which is equivalent to a cup of coffee. It is three times the caffeine content of a can of cola. However, even if a healthy adult consumes a 500ml can, such as those on sale in our own canteen in the National Assembly, some people say that it makes them feel quite weird while others say that they can feel their heart racing. However, in most cases it will not do you long-term harm. The problem is that these caffeine-loaded drinks are specifically targeted at young people, by their name, labelling and their promotion at sporting events and music festivals. Indeed, there is a worrying trend to hook people on a specific brand of energy drink as a way of encouraging a move on to cocktails of alcohol laced with a particular energy drink. The interaction between caffeine-loaded uppers and alcohol, which slows you down, is potentially lethal.

Mae pob tun bach 250ml o ddiod egni fel arfer yn cynnwys 80ml o gaffein, sy'n cyfateb i baned o goffi. Mae'n cynnwys tair gwaith yn fwy o gaffein na thun o gola. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed os bydd oedolyn iach yn yfed tun 500ml, fel y rhai sydd ar werth yn ein ffreutur ein hunain yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dywed rhai ei fod yn gwneud iddynt deimlo'n eithaf rhyfedd tra bod eraill yn dweud eu bod yn gallu teimlo eu calon yn curo'n gyflym. Fodd bynnag, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion ni fydd yn gwneud niwed hirdymor ichi. Y broblem yw bod y diodydd llawn caffein hyn yn cael eu targedu'n benodol at bobl ifanc, drwy eu henw, labelu a'r ffaith eu bod yn cael eu hyrwyddo mewn digwyddiadau chwaraeon a gwyliau cerddoriaeth. Yn wir, mae tuedd frawychus i fachu pobl ar frand penodol o ddiod egni fel ffordd o'u hannog i symud ymlaen at goctels o alcohol yr ychwanegir diod egni benodol atynt. Mae'r rhyngweithio rhwng diodydd llawn caffein sy'n eich bywiogi ac alcohol sy'n peri ichi arafu, yn angheuol o bosibl.

I wish to focus today on the impact of these drinks on children—their behaviour at school, and the possible long-term health consequences of consuming so much caffeine at such a young age. I was first alerted to the extent of this problem by a parent who came into my constituency office just after Christmas to say that he had had the Christmas from hell because of his son's behaviour. He was moody, unwilling to co-operate and would refuse to go to bed at night. This disruptive behaviour was completely out of sorts with his normal self, and they only found out at the end of the Christmas holiday that he and a group of friends were gathering in the local park to binge on these energy drinks. Once this was discovered, they were then able to do something about it and to get some normality back into their lives.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio heddiw ar effaith y diodydd hyn ar blant—eu hymddygiad yn yr ysgol, a'r canlyniadau hirdymor posibl i iechyd sy'n deillio o yfed cymaint o gaffein mor ifanc. Tynnwyd fy sylw yn gyntaf at faint y broblem hon gan riant a ddaeth i mewn i'm swyddfa etholaeth yn union ar ôl y Nadolig i ddweud ei fod wedi cael Nadolig uffernol oherwydd ymddygiad ei fab. Roedd yn oriog, yn amharod i gydweithredu a byddai'n gwrthod mynd i'r gwely gyda'r nos. Roedd ymddygiad aflonyddgar o'r fath yn hollol wahanol i'w ymddygiad arferol, a dim ond ar ddiwedd gwyliau'r Nadolig y darganfu ei fod ef a grŵp o ffrindiau yn ymgasglu yn y parc lleol i yfed y diodydd egni hyn. Unwaith roeddent wedi darganfod hyn, roeddent wedyn yn gallu gwneud rhywbeth am y peth ac chael rhywfaint o normalrwydd yn eu bywydau unwaith eto.

A survey by the European Food Safety Authority this year tells us that energy drinks are responsible for 43% of caffeine exposure in children aged three to 10. In adolescents aged 10 to 18, two thirds of them now consume caffeine-loaded energy drinks. A quarter of these 10 to 18-year-olds are either high chronic users who regularly consume four to five portions a day, or in a week, or high acute users who imbibe at least a litre of the stuff in a single session. That is the equivalent to four cups of coffee all at once.

Mae arolwg gan Awdurdod Diogelwch Bwyd Ewrop eleni yn dweud wrthym mai diodydd egni sy'n gyfrifol am 43% o'r amlygiad i gaffein ymhlith plant rhwng tair a 10 oed. Ymhlith pobl ifanc 10-18 oed, mae dwy ran o dair ohonynt bellach yn yfed diodydd egni llawn caffein. Mae chwarter y bobl ifanc hyn rhwng 10 a 18 oed naill ai'n ddefnyddwyr cronig iawn sy'n yfed 4-5 dogn y dydd, neu mewn wythnos, yn rheolaidd neu'n ddefnyddwyr acíwt iawn sy'n yfed o leiaf litr mewn un sesiwn. Mae hynny'n cyfateb i bedwar cwpanaid o goffi ar yr un pryd.

The Newport West Communities First leader reported that, only last week, a girl of nine years old said that she had drunk four cans in one evening. That was last week. That is more than backed up by evidence that I have had from the public health service for Cardiff and the Vale, and from people working with children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in Bridgend, Communities First in Newport, and Aberllechau Primary School in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Dywedodd arweinydd Rhoi Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Gorllewin Casnewydd, yr wythnos diwethaf, fod merch naw mlwydd oed wedi dweud iddi yfed pedwar tun mewn noson. Yr wythnos diwethaf oedd hynny. Ategir hynny gan dystiolaeth a gefais gan y gwasanaeth iechyd cyhoeddus ar gyfer Caerdydd a'r Fro, a chan bobl sy'n gweithio gyda phlant ag anhwylder diffyg canolbwyntio a gorfywiogrwydd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Rhoi Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghasnewydd, ac Ysgol Gynradd Aberllechau yn Rhondda Cynon Taf.

The public health team in Cardiff and the Vale uses its healthy schools network to ask people who work with 11 to 16-year-olds in schools and youth clubs, dieticians and substance misuse advisers about this issue, and they confirm that it is a significant problem. The effects include hyperactivity, mood swings and destructive behaviour. Some schools have banned young people from bringing energy drinks on site, and they are no longer sold in local authority-run vending machines. However, young people are frequently observed drinking energy drinks on the way to secondary school, and during the lunch break; so, the problem does not cease just because of the Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure 2009 that will become law in all secondary schools in September. A teaching assistant in Bridgend sent me a text message to say that her school does not allow energy drinks on site, but that many pupils drink them en route to school, adding to the challenge of working with pupils with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ADHD or other behavioural problems.

Mae'r tîm iechyd cyhoeddus yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro yn defnyddio ei rwydwaith ysgolion iach i holi pobl sy'n gweithio gyda phlant ifanc rhwng 11 ac 16 oed mewn ysgolion a chlybiau ieuenctid, deietegwyr a chynghorwyr ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau am y mater hwn, ac maent yn cadarnhau ei bod yn broblem sylweddol. Mae'r effeithiau yn cynnwys gorfywiogrwydd, bod yn oriog ac ymddygiad dinistriol. Mae rhai ysgolion wedi gwahardd pobl ifanc rhag dod â diodydd egni ar y safle, ac nid ydynt yn cael eu gwerthu mwyach mewn peiriannau gwerthu sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan yr awdurdod lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl ifanc yn aml yn cael eu gweld yn yfed diodydd egni ar y ffordd i'r ysgol uwchradd, ac yn ystod yr egwyl ginio; felly, ni fydd Mesur Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru) 2009 a ddaw'n gyfraith gwlad ym mhob ysgol uwchradd ym mis Medi yn rhoi terfyn ar y broblem. Anfonodd cynorthwy-ydd addysgu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr neges destun ataf yn dweud nad yw ei hysgol yn caniatáu diodydd egni ar y safle, ond bod llawer o ddisgyblion yn eu hyfed ar y ffordd i'r ysgol, gan ychwanegu at yr her o weithio gyda disgyblion ag anhwylder diffyg canolbwyntio a gorfywiogrwydd neu broblemau ymddygiadol.

Newport West Communities First after-school provision engages weekly with over 200 young people. A large proportion of them regularly consume energy drinks, even though they are banned from the sessions. One youth centre observed that the drinks did not even appear to affect the behaviour of young people because they are drinking it by the bucket load and they rarely drink anything else, indicating a high tolerance developing to the caffeine in the energy drinks and the potential dependency that may result. This problem has crept up on us and I would suggest that it is now an epidemic.

Mae darpariaeth ar ôl ysgol Rhoi Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Gorllewin Casnewydd yn dod i gysylltiad â thros 200 o bobl ifanc bob wythnos. Mae cyfran fawr ohonynt yn yfed diodydd egni yn rheolaidd, er eu bod wedi'u gwahardd o'r sesiynau. Nododd un ganolfan ieuenctid nad oedd y diodydd hyd yn oed yn effeithio ar ymddygiad pobl ifanc i bob golwg am eu bod yn yfed cymaint ac mai prin eu bod yn yfed unrhyw beth arall, sy'n awgrymu bod goddefgarwch uchel yn datblygu at y caffein yn y diodydd egni a'r ddibyniaeth bosibl a allai ddeillio o hynny. Mae'r broblem hon wedi datblygu'n araf bach ac awgrymwn ei bod yn epidemig bellach.

The British Soft Drinks Association code of practice for high caffeine content soft drinks states that such drinks should not be advertised, marketed or promoted to those under the age of 16. This, along with the advertising standards code against targeting children, is widely being ignored. There are two dominant market players. One is Red Bull, which originated in Austria in 1987, adapting a drink of the same name sold in Thailand to western tastes. Initially, it was banned in three European countries—France, Denmark and Norway—because of the health concerns about one of its ingredients, which is called taurine. However, after a legal challenge in 2004, it is now sold in all 27 European Union counties, and 5 billion cans are sold worldwide each year. It is particularly aimed at young men and promoted through the sponsoring of sports such as motorbike racing and skateboarding. Then, Monster Energy came along in 2002. It uses a green, tear-shaped 'M' logo on its cans. This is not targeted at pensioners. It was specifically designed to appeal to the fascination of children with anything ghoulish. Ten years later, the Monster Beverage Corporation controls nearly 35% of a $32 billion energy drinks market.

Mae cod ymarfer Cymdeithas Diodydd Meddal Prydain ar gyfer diodydd meddal sy'n cynnwys llawer o gaffein yn nodi na ddylai diodydd o'r fath gael eu hysbysebu, eu marchnata na'u hyrwyddo i bobl ifanc o dan 16 oed. Anwybyddir hyn, ynghyd â'r cod safonau hysbysebu yn erbyn targedu plant, yn gyffredinol. Mae dau frand mawr yn y farchnad. Red Bull yw un, a sefydlwyd yn Awstria yn 1987, gan addasu diod o'r un enw a werthir yng Ngwlad Thailand at chwaeth gwledydd y gorllewin. I ddechrau, cafodd y ddiod ei gwahardd mewn tair gwlad yn Ewrop—Ffrainc, Denmarc a Norwy—oherwydd y pryderon iechyd am un o'i chynhwysion, sef tawrin. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl her gyfreithiol yn 2004, mae bellach ar werth yn mhob un o 27 gwlad yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, a gwerthir 5 biliwn o duniau dros y byd bob blwyddyn. Mae wedi'i anelu'n benodol at ddynion ifanc ac mae'n cael ei hyrwyddo drwy noddi chwaraeon megis rasio beiciau modur a sglefrfyrddio. Yna, ymddangosodd Monster Energy yn 2002. Mae'n defnyddio logo gwyrdd, siâp deigryn 'M' ar ei duniau. Nid yw hyn yn cael ei dargedu at bensiynwyr. Fe'i cynlluniwyd yn benodol i apelio at ddiddordeb plant mewn unrhyw beth arswydus. Ddeng mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, mae'r Monster Beverage Corporation yn rheoli bron 35% o farchnad diodydd egni gwerth $32 biliwn.

There are now new entrants into this lucrative market, including Mad Dog Energy Lemonade, which claims to have all natural ingredients, including Sicilian lemons, but still has the obligatory 80mg of caffeine and 1000mg of taurine in it. There is now a raft of other brands, both from the big multinationals as well as cut-price versions, undercutting the established brands. There is a particularly unpleasant version that plays on an association with oral sex, which astonishingly tries to make the brand respectable by linking it to a well-known cancer charity. Why that charity is giving it a cover of respectability is something that I will pursue further.

Erbyn hyn mae newydd-ddyfodiaid i'r farchnad broffidiol hon, gan gynnwys Mad Dog Energy Lemonade, sy'n honni ei fod yn cynnwys cynhwysion naturiol yn unig, gan gynnwys lemonau o Sisili, ond mae'n dal i gynnwys yr 80mg arferol o gaffein ynghyd â'r 1000mg o dawrin. Erbyn hyn, ceir llu o frandiau eraill, gan y cwmnïau rhyngwladol mawr yn ogystal â fersiynau rhad, sy'n rhatach na'r brandiau sefydledig. Mae fersiwn arbennig o annymunol sy'n chwarae ar gysylltiad â rhyw geneuol, sy'n ceisio'n rhyfeddol ddigon wneud y brand yn barchus drwy ei gysylltu ag elusen canser adnabyddus. Mae'r rheswm pam bod yr elusen honno yn cynnig rhyw barchusrwydd iddo yn fater y byddaf yn mynd ar ei drywydd.

It is clear that the consumption of these drinks is successfully targeting young people, given their widespread use. Apart from the disruptive behaviour they cause, the biggest anxiety for me is the unknown health consequences. There is little research being done in this field. A 2011 paper published in the United States highlighted that children are at a higher risk for adverse effects of energy drinks, especially those with underlying health conditions such as cardiovascular, renal or liver disease, diabetes or hyperthyroidism. It also highlighted that adolescent and child caffeine consumption should not exceed 10mg per day for adolescents and 2.5mg per day for children. This is extensively breached. There is far more than those amounts in just one can of these energy drink substances.

Mae'n amlwg bod y diodydd hyn yn cael eu targedu'n llwyddiannus at bobl ifanc, o ystyried eu defnydd eang. Ar wahân i'r ymddygiad aflonyddgar y maent yn ei achosi, y pryder mwyaf imi yw'r canlyniadau anhysbys i iechyd. Nid oes llawer o waith ymchwil yn cael ei wneud yn y maes hwn. Nododd papur a gyhoeddwyd yn yr Unol Daleithiau yn 2011 fod plant yn wynebu mwy o risg o effeithiau niweidiol diodydd egni, yn enwedig y rhai sydd â chyflyrau iechyd sylfaenol megis clefyd cardiofasgwlaidd, clefyd yr arennau neu glefyd yr afu, diabetes neu hyperthyroidedd. Tynnodd sylw hefyd at y ffaith na ddylai pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau yfed mwy na 10mg o gaffein y dydd ac na ddylai plant yfed mwy na 2.5mg y dydd. Mae'r terfynau hyn yn cael eu torri ar raddfa helaeth. Mae llawer mwy na'r meintiau hynny mewn un tun yn unig o'r sylweddau diod egni hyn.

Germany, since 2002, has tracked energy drink-related health incidents. Outcomes include liver damage, kidney failure, respiratory disorders, agitation, hypertension, heart failure and death. Apart from these very dramatic but rare tragedies, I am keen to highlight that early adolescence is the time of maximum calcium deposition in the bones, and that caffeine interferes with intestinal calcium absorption. What might be the impact of caffeine, or a lack of calcium intake on bone acquisition during adolescence, and what might be the link with osteoporosis in later life?

Ers 2002, mae'r Almaen wedi olrhain digwyddiadau iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â diodydd egni. Mae'r canlyniadau'n cynnwys niwed i'r afu, methiant yr arennau, anhwylderau anadlu, cynnwrf, pwysedd gwaed uchel, methiant y galon a marwolaeth. Ar wahân i'r trasiedïau dramatig ond prin iawn hyn, rwy'n awyddus i dynnu sylw at y ffaith mai yn ystod cyfnod cynnar llencyndod y mae'r lefelau uchaf o galsiwm yn cael eu dyddodi yn yr esgyrn, a bod caffein yn ymyrryd â gallu'r coluddyn i amsugno calsiwm. Beth yw effaith caffein, neu anallu i amsugno calsiwm wrth i'r esgyrn ddatblygu yn ystod llencyndod, a beth yw'r cysylltiad posibl ag osteoporosis yn hwyrach mewn bywyd?

Therefore, what do we need to do now? I note that Simon Thomas thinks that we should do nothing now. I do not know whether this is his personal view or the position of Plaid Cymru, but I am pleased that my party at least will oppose that wrecking amendment. I would like to see action on four things. The first is action on price and packaging. The price of these drinks is now much cheaper than the price of any other type of bottled drink—25p in some bargain stores. Therefore, they are readily accessible to young people and people on limited incomes.

Felly, beth sydd angen inni ei wneud yn awr? Nodaf fod Simon Thomas yn credu na ddylem wneud dim yn awr. Ni wn ai ei farn bersonol ynteu barn Plaid Cymru yw hon, ond rwy'n falch y bydd fy mhlaid o leiaf yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliant dinistriol hwnnw. Hoffwn weld camau gweithredu mewn perthynas â phedwar peth. Y cyntaf yw gweithredu o ran pris a phecynnu. Mae'r diodydd hyn bellach yn llawer rhatach na phris unrhyw fath arall o ddiod botel—25c mewn rhai siopau bargen. Felly, mae'n hawdd iawn i bobl ifanc a phobl ar incwm cyfyngedig gael gafael arnynt.

15:14

Bethan Jenkins Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Far be it from me to pre-empt what Simon will say, but my view on this debate is that we are discussing one small thing. When we are discussing obesity and challenges to health, we could be here all day talking about certain chocolate bars and sweets. We have to look at this as part of the mix and not concentrate so much on one particular issue. That is my personal view.

Nid fy lle i yw achub y blaen ar yr hyn y bydd Simon yn ei ddweud ond, yn fy marn i, rydym yn trafod un peth bach yn y ddadl hon. Pan drafodwn ordewdra a heriau i iechyd, gallem fod yma drwy'r dydd yn sôn am rai bariau siocled a melysion. Rhaid inni edrych ar hyn fel rhan o'r darlun mawr ac nid canolbwyntio cymaint ar un mater penodol. Dyna fy marn bersonol i.

15:14 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Excellent. I have no doubt that we will hear Simon's view in due course.

Ardderchog. Yn ddiau, byddwn yn clywed barn Simon maes o law.

15:14 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. That will not be 'in due course'.

Trefn. Nid 'maes o law' fydd hynny.

15:14 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Okay. Children themselves want us to take action now. Young people are calling for a ban on the sale of these products to young people. A debate involving Wrexham schools in Siambr Hywel last week called for them not to be sold to people under the age of 15, and Aberllechau Primary School in RCT wants a ban on selling them to young people under 16. I would like more research into the health consequences of these high doses of caffeine, to be funded from the fabulous profits that the drinks industry has made from the sale of these drinks.

O'r gorau. Mae plant eu hunain am inni gymryd camau yn awr. Mae pobl ifanc yn galw am waharddiad ar werthu'r cynhyrchion hyn i bobl ifanc. Mewn dadl a oedd yn cynnwys ysgolion o Wrecsam yn Siambr Hywel yr wythnos diwethaf bu galwad am iddynt beidio â chael eu gwerthu i bobl o dan 15 oed, ac mae Ysgol Gynradd Aberllechau yn Rhondda Cynon Taf am gael gwaharddiad ar eu gwerthu i bobl ifanc o dan 16 oed. Hoffwn weld mwy o ymchwil i ganlyniadau'r dosau uchel hynny o gaffein i iechyd, i'w hariannu o'r elw mawr y mae'r diwydiant diodydd wedi ei wneud o werthu'r diodydd hyn.

15:15 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have selected the amendment to the motion. I call on Simon Thomas to move that amendment, which is tabled in his name.

Rwyf wedi dethol y gwelliant i'r cynnig. Galwaf ar Simon Thomas i gynnig y gwelliant hwnnw, a gyflwynir yn ei enw.

Gwelliant 1—Simon Thomas

Amendment 1—Simon Thomas

Dileu pwynt 2.

Delete point 2.

15:15 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i.

I move amendment 1 in my name.

A bod yn glir, dyma welliant gennyf i yn bersonol, achos rydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn trin hon fel dadl meinciau cefn lle mae pawb yn rhydd i bleidleisio'r ffordd y mynnont. Felly, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn adlewyrchu fy nheimladau i am y cynnig dan sylw. Mae'n bwysig bod Aelodau'r meinciau cefn yn gallu trafod materion sydd o bwys iddynt, ond mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod realiti'r sefyllfa y mae'r Llywodraeth ynddi a cheisio ei helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau iechyd difrifol sydd gennym yng Nghymru.

To be clear, this is a personal amendment that I have tabled because we in Plaid Cymru are treating this as a backbench debate where everyone is free to vote in the way that they choose. Therefore, this amendment reflects only my feelings about the motion before us. It is important that backbench Members can discuss issues that are important to them, but it is also important to recognise the reality of the situation that the Government is in and to try to assist it in tackling the very serious health problems that we have in Wales.

Nid oeddwn yn siŵr pan ddarllenais y cynnig bod gennym bryder sylweddol yma. Rwy'n cydnabod diffuantrwydd yr Aelod sy'n cyflwyno'r cynnig, ond rwy'n dal heb fod yn siŵr am y peth. Rwy'n cofio bod yn yr ysbyty yn saith oed, pan oeddwn yn gwella wedi tynnu fy nhonsiliau, ac yn gorfod yfed dysglaid ar ôl dysglaid o de—y tro cyntaf imi gael te—gan y nyrsys gan y byddai'n gwella fy llwnc. Rwy'n cofio bod te yn ddiod gyda phob pryd o fwyd pan oeddwn yn blentyn. Nid yw fy mhlant i byth yn yfed te na choffi, fel mae'n digwydd. Mae'n bwysig dweud hyn achos mae cymaint o gaffein mewn mygaid o de ag sydd mewn can o'r diodydd sydd dan sylw. Mae'n wir hefyd fod dau far o siocled yr un mor bwerus. Felly, es ati i chwilio am wybodaeth a chanfod nad oes datganiad ar y pwnc hwn—sydd i fod mor bwysig—gan y prif swyddogion meddygol yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Mae'n wir bod pryder yng Ngogledd America, ond, wedi craffu dan yr wyneb, rwy'n meddwl bod hynny'n ymwneud llawer mwy â'r rheolau hysbysebu llac sydd yno, sy'n caniatáu i'r diodydd hyn gael eu marchnata yn galed at blant a phobl ifanc nag y mae â'r cynnwys yn y caniau eu hunain.

I was not sure when I read the motion that it was true that we have a significant issue here. I accept the sincerity of the Member moving the motion, but I am still not sure. I remember being in hospital as a seven-year-old, when I was getting over a tonsillectomy, and having to drink cup after cup of tea—it was the first time that I had had tea—and the nurses were giving it to me because it was supposed to help me to recover from the operation. Tea was served with every meal when I was a child. My children never drink tea or coffee, as it happens. It is important to make this point because there is as much caffeine in a mug of tea as there is in a can of the drinks that we are discussing. It is true also that two chocolate bars are just as powerful. So, I sought further information and found that there is no statement on this issue, which is supposed to be so important, from the chief medical officers in Wales or in England. It is true that there is concern in North America, but, having looked under the surface, I do think that that has far more to do with the lax advertising rules in North America that allow these drinks to be marketed aggressively to children and young people rather than the content of the cans themselves.

Mae'n hysbys ac yn wir bod gormod o gaffein yn gallu bod yn ddrwg i ddyn. Mae hefyd yn wir bod plant yn arbennig o fregus yn y cyd-destun hwn. Serch hynny, mae cod ymarfer eisoes i beidio â marchnata'r diodydd at blant o dan 16. Mae'n ymddangos i mi taw'r broblem, yn y bôn, yw bod ein plant ni'n cael gormod o ddiodydd meddal llawn siwgr o bob math, a bod rhieni weithiau'n ystyried y diodydd hyn fel math o ddiod feddal yn hytrach na diodydd egni. Mae ffasiynau yn newid, wrth gwrs. Pan oeddwn i'n fach ac yn yfed te, roedd Lucozade a Complan i'w hyfed gan bobl dost iawn. Yn awr, mae Lucozade yn ddiod ffasiynol llawn caffein. Felly, er fy mod yn cydnabod bod newid yn y ffasiwn am ddiodydd wedi arwain at bryder posibl i blant, rwy'n gofyn i chi ystyried pa beth y dylid ei wneud, a sut. Dyna pam rwy'n cynnig y gwelliant, achos mae'r hyn yr ydym wedi ei glywed gan yr Aelod sy'n cynnig hwn yn rhywbeth sydd y tu hwnt i allu Llywodraeth Cymru i'w newid. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n gallu ei wneud.

It is known and it is true that too much caffeine can be damaging. It is also true that children are particularly vulnerable in this context. However, there is already a code of practice not to market these drinks to children under 16. It appears to me that the essential problem is that our children are given too many soft drinks that are sugar-laced, and these are drinks of all kinds, and that parents sometimes think of these as soft drinks rather than energy drinks. Fashions change, of course. When I was young and drinking tea, Lucozade was to be drunk with Complan by people who were very ill. Now, Lucozade is a fashionable drink laced with caffeine. Although I accept that a change in fashion in drinks has led to concern for children, I ask you to consider what should be done, and how. That is why I have tabled this amendment, because what we have heard from the Member who proposed this is something that is over and above the ability of the Welsh Government's powers. It is important that we concentrate on what the Welsh Government is able to do.

Cas gan fy mhlant i, er enghraifft, oedd bwyta brocoli, ond rhywsut, roedd bwyta 'coed bach' yn fwy o hwyl.

My children, for example, hated eating broccoli, but, somehow, eating 'little trees' was more fun.

That brings me to what we as politicians, and as parents, should know: nagging, nannying and negativity will never get your children to change their habits, and they will never get voters to change their behaviour. So, why do we keep on doing it? Is it because we feel better when we do it? This is particularly true in the field of health. Sometimes, legislation is the key; the ban on smoking in public places, upheld today by the Minister, I am very pleased to say, is a key example. More often, however, we seek to change behaviour by means of information, good practice and what it is fashionable to call today 'nudge theory'. So, we presume consent for organ donation, we hide cigarettes from display, and we use price to encourage behaviour change. When faced with nasty injuries in Cardiff, we introduced the use of plastic glasses in late-night pubs; we did not ban late-night drinking.

Daw hynny â mi at yr hyn y dylem ni fel gwleidyddion, ac fel rhieni, ei wybod: ni fydd swnian, dwrdio na bod yn negyddol byth yn gwneud i'ch plant newid eu harferion, ac nac yn gwneud i bleidleiswyr newid eu hymddygiad. Felly, pam ein bod yn parhau i wneud hynny? Ai oherwydd ein bod yn teimlo'n well o'i wneud? Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir ym maes iechyd. Weithiau, deddfwriaeth yw'r allwedd; mae'r gwaharddiad ar ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, a gadarnhawyd gan y Gweinidog heddiw, rwy'n falch iawn o ddweud, yn enghraifft allweddol. Fodd bynnag, yn amlach na pheidio, rydym yn ceisio newid ymddygiad drwy gyfrwng gwybodaeth, arfer da a'r hyn y mae'n ffasiynol ei alw heddiw yn 'ddamcaniaeth hwb'. Felly, rydym yn tybio caniatâd ar gyfer rhoi organau, rydym yn celu sigaréts o'r golwg, ac rydym yn defnyddio pris i annog newid mewn ymddygiad. Pan ddaethom i wybod am yr anafiadau cas yng Nghaerdydd, cyflwynwyd y defnydd o wydrau plastig mewn tafarndai yn hwyr y nos gennym; ni waharddwyd yfed yn hwyr y nos.

Today, we should have been discussing a proposal in the Queen's Speech for a minimum alcohol price in Wales—a real public issue that the Westminster Government is ignoring because of pressure from vested interests. So, this motion is calling on the Welsh Government to take action on caffeine drinks when we do not have ambulances that turn up on time, when we have a crisis in A&E, when we have no plans or proposals for social care for the elderly, when we have an obesity and poor diet epidemic that means that the next generation may have a shorter lifespan than this generation, and when we have chronic conditions that hold back many of our people from playing their full part in society. Government action on caffeine drinks in that connection is like a motion to the Roman Senate on dog dirt as Nero goes around with a torch.

Heddiw, dylem fod wedi bod yn trafod cynnig yn Araith y Frenhines am isafswm pris alcohol yng Nghymru-mater cyhoeddus go iawn y mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn ei anwybyddu oherwydd pwysau gan fuddiannau personol. Felly, mae'r cynnig hwn yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau o ran diodydd caffein pan nad oes gennym ambiwlansys sy'n cyrraedd ar amser, pan fo gennym argyfwng mewn unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys, pan nad oes gennym unrhyw gynlluniau na chynigion ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol i'r henoed, pan fo gennym epidemig gordewdra a deiet gwael sy'n golygu y gall fod gan y genhedlaeth nesaf ddisgwyliad oes byrrach na'r genhedlaeth hon, a phan fo gennym gyflyrau cronig sy'n atal llawer o'n pobl rhag chwarae rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas. Mae gofyn i'r Llywodraeth weithredu ar ddiodydd caffein i'r perwyl hwnnw yn debyg i gynnig i Senedd Rhufain ar faw cŵn wrth i Nero grwydro o gwmpas gyda fflagl.

We need to wake up and smell the coffee. Give the Government space to get on with the major tasks facing public health in Wales, while we as an Assembly hold it to account on that. Any campaigning on this issue among so many others will be lost in the maelstrom of change and contention. Indeed, it could undermine or confuse the wider messages of obesity and healthy, balanced eating. As the founder of the NHS said, socialism is the language of priorities. When I started work for the previous Plaid-Labour Government, a wise man said to me that the problem with Government is often that the search for perfection drives out the good. That wise man may well be present in the Chamber today. I would be happy if this Minister and his Government were to concentrate and prioritise a good NHS in Wales and did not chase after perfection.

Rhaid inni gallio. Rhowch gyfle i'r Llywodraeth fwrw ymlaen â'r prif dasgau sy'n wynebu iechyd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, tra byddwn ni fel Cynulliad yn ei dwyn i gyfrif am hynny. Bydd unrhyw ymgyrchu ar y mater hwn ymhlith cymaint o faterion eraill yn ofer yn y trobwll o newid a chynnen. Yn wir, gallai danseilio neu ddrysu negeseuon ehangach am ordewdra a bwyta'n iach ac yn gytbwys. Fel y dywedodd sylfaenydd y GIG, sosialaeth yw iaith blaenoriaethau. Pan ddechreuais weithio i'r Llywodraeth flaenorol rhwng Plaid a Llafur, dywedodd dyn doeth wrthyf mai un o broblemau Llywodraeth yw bod chwilio am yr ateb perffaith yn aml ar draul y daioni y gellir ei wneud. Efallai fod y dyn doeth hwnnw yn bresennol yn y Siambr heddiw. Byddwn yn fodlon pe bai'r Gweinidog hwn a'i Lywodraeth yn canolbwyntio ar greu GIG da yng Nghymru ac yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i hynny yn hytrach na mynd ar drywydd perffeithrwydd.

15:20

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I was delighted that Jenny Rathbone approached me on this. Normally, I am very wary about looking at areas that might be seen to interfere with the choices of individuals and especially in ways that can be interpreted as the nanny state interfering with personal freedoms. However, this debate piqued my interest because, with two children who are young enough to be influenced but old enough to be challenging, my husband and I have been put under some pressure to allow the consumption of certain drinks. The children know that I am pretty inflexible when it comes to Coke and lemonade, which they are grudgingly given on high days and holidays, but they have been asking for some of the sports and high-energy drinks. They both play sports and the association in their heads is that Lucozade, Powerade and other drinks will help them and give them strength and energy. They have asked for Red Bull—I think only as a dare—but I can see how, as they become young teenagers, they will be attracted to the likes of Monster Energy drink. With its lurid colours, gothic writing and slogans like 'Unleash the beast', it seems to target younger teenagers.

Roeddwn wrth fy modd bod Jenny Rathbone wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â hyn. Fel arfer, mae gennyf amheuon mawr ynglŷn ag edrych ar feysydd y gellid eu hystyried yn rhai sy'n ymyrryd â dewisiadau unigolion ac yn enwedig mewn ffyrdd y gellir eu dehongli fel enghraifft o'r wladwriaeth warchodol yn ymyrryd â rhyddid personol. Fodd bynnag, gwnaeth y ddadl hon ennyn fy niddordeb oherwydd, a minnau'n fam i ddau o blant sy'n ddigon ifanc i ddylanwadu arnynt ond yn ddigon hen i herio'r drefn, mae fy ngŵr a minnau wedi cael ein rhoi o dan gryn bwysau i ganiatáu iddynt yfed rhai diodydd penodol. Mae'r plant yn gwybod fy mod yn eithaf anhyblyg o ran Coke a lemonêd, yr wyf yn barod, o'm hanfodd, i'w rhoi iddynt ar achlysuron arbennig, ond maent wedi bod yn gofyn am rai o'r diodydd chwaraeon a'r diodydd egni mawr. Mae'r ddau yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon a chredant y bydd Lucozade, Powerade a diodydd eraill yn eu helpu ac yn rhoi nerth ac egni iddynt. Maent wedi gofyn am Red Bull—ond dim ond fel her, fe gredaf—ond gallaf weld sut y byddant hwy, wrth iddynt gyrraedd eu harddegau cynnar, yn cael eu denu at ddiodydd fel diod Monster Energy. Gyda'i lliwiau llachar, ysgrifen gothig a sloganau fel 'Unleash the beast', ymddengys ei bod yn targedu pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau cynnar.

Do not get me wrong, I am no purist. In my misspent youth, I indulged in any number of horrible drink combinations, laced with high-energy drinks. Given the mileage that I do these days, I have been grateful for the real or imagined effects of the odd can of cold Red Bull as I sit in my car. However, I make a choice that is based on knowledge and an assessment of the situation. Children do not possess those critical faculties until they mature, so, when Jenny spoke to me, I felt that this was a subject that was worth researching and airing. I was incredibly surprised to find that adults in the UK consume the most energy drinks and that half of those adults are in the group that goes for those horrible drink combinations.

Peidiwch â'm camddeall, nid purydd mohonof. Pan oeddwn yn ifanc ac yn ddi-hid, roeddwn yn yfed pob math o gyfuniadau erchyll, a gynhwysai ddiodydd egni mawr. O ystyried y milltiroedd yr wyf yn eu gyrru y dyddiau hyn, rwyf wedi bod yn ddiolchgar am effeithiau gwirioneddol neu ddychmygol ambell dun o Red Bull oer wrth imi eistedd yn fy nghar. Fodd bynnag, gwnaf fy newis ar sail gwybodaeth ac asesiad o'r sefyllfa. Nid yw plant yn meddu ar y cyneddfau hynny nes iddynt aeddfedu, felly, pan siaradodd Jenny â mi, roeddwn yn teimlo bod hwn yn bwnc yr oedd yn werth ymchwilio iddo a'i drafod. Roeddwn yn synnu'n fawr o weld mai oedolion yn y DU sy'n yfed y lefelau uchaf o ddiodydd egni a bod hanner yr oedolion hynny yn y grŵp sy'n yfed y cyfuniadau diod ofnadwy hynny.

My concern is centred on the effects that the marketing and promotion of high-energy drinks is having on younger children. While I accept the statistics that say that there is more caffeine in a mug of filter coffee than in an energy drink, it is also true to say that the corner shop, the supermarket and most parents do not offer filter coffee to children as a matter of course. In shops, they are next to the pop and the flavoured water, which are all magnets for children and which have contributed to the effect that 43% of caffeine exposure in children from the ages of three to 10 is down to energy drinks. I have noted that the British Soft Drinks Association has a code of practice that says that these drinks should not be promoted or marketed to under-16s. Listen: you cannot kid a kidder. Marketing and sales were my specialist subjects for many years in the fast-moving consumer goods sector. I know how this works, so please do not tell me that supermarkets that put these drinks on the shelves in the aisles with the Coke, often at the same eye-level as the little cartons of lunchbox apple juice, are not promoting. The name of the game is product placement. While I might stand like a terrier on duty over my eight-year-old today, when she is 12 and at big school and away from the blanket of parental protectiveness that we all have, she will become their territory to fight over.

Yr hyn sy'n fy mhoeni yw effeithiau ymgyrchoedd marchnata a hyrwyddo diodydd egni mawr ar blant iau. Er fy mod yn derbyn yr ystadegau sy'n dweud bod mwy o gaffein mewn mwg o goffi hidlo nag sydd mewn diod egni, mae hefyd yn wir nad yw'r siop gornel, yr archfarchnad na'r rhan fwyaf o rieni yn cynnig coffi hidlo i blant fel rheol. Mewn siopau, maent wedi'u gosod wrth ymyl y diodydd pefriog a'r dŵr â blas, sydd oll yn denu plant ac sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ffaith mai diodydd egni sy'n cyfrif am 43% o amlygiad plant tair i 10 oed i gaffein. Nodais fod gan Gymdeithas Diodydd Meddal Prydain god ymarfer sy'n dweud na ddylid hyrwyddo na marchnata'r diodydd hyn i bobl o dan 16 oed. Cofiwch: ni allwch dwyllo twyllwr. Marchnata a gwerthu oedd yn fy mhynciau arbenigol am flynyddoedd lawer yn y sector nwyddau defnyddwyr bythol newidiol. Gwn sut y mae hyn yn gweithio, felly peidiwch â dweud wrthyf nad yw archfarchnadoedd sy'n rhoi'r diodydd hyn ar y silffoedd yn yr eiliau gyda'r Coke, yn aml ar yr un lefel â'r cartonau bach o sudd afal ar gyfer pecyn bwyd, yn eu hyrwyddo. Gosod cynnyrch yn gelfydd yw'r nod. Er y gallwn sefyll fel daeargi ar ddyletswydd yn gwarchod fy merch wyth oed heddiw, pan fydd yn 12 oed ac yn yr ysgol fawr ac i ffwrdd oddi wrth fantell diogelwch ei rhieni, daw'n diriogaeth iddynt ymladd drosti.

The branding, the almost illegible warnings on the products and the association with fun, risk taking, aspirational sports—we would all like to be with the amazing Red Bull people who fly those little planes down dangerous courses—all underpin their appeal to the young. I would like to talk quickly about another myth. Are these drinks safe? Where is the empirical evidence that they have been tested and/or researched on children? Did the much quoted European Food Safety Authority observe many children during its observations on the effect of intake among consumers? I have looked and I cannot find much. What I have found are studies by health experts, such as the report in the 'Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics', 'Health effects of energy drinks on children, adolescents, and young adults', which warned of the consequences of overuse, such as palpitations, seizures and strokes. We are all aware of these. I found that the 'Medical Journal of Australia' and the National Council on Strength and Fitness raised real concerns in their research. The sports and fitness market also talks about the confusion that youngsters have over products that they think are to do with being healthy and sportsmanlike when, in fact, they are not.

Mae'r dulliau brandio, y rhybuddion sydd bron yn annarllenadwy ar y cynnyrch a'r cysylltiad â hwyl, mentro, a chwaraeon uchelgeisiol—hoffem i gyd fod yng nghwmni pobl anhygoel Red Bull sy'n hedfan yr awyrennau bach hynny i lawr cyrsiau peryglus—oll yn ategu eu hapêl i bobl ifanc. Hoffwn sôn yn gyflym am fyth arall. A yw'r diodydd hyn yn ddiogel? Ble mae'r dystiolaeth empirig eu bod wedi cael eu profi a / neu fod gwaith ymchwil wedi ei wneud arnynt o ran plant? A wnaeth Awdurdod Diogelwch Bwyd Ewrop a ddyfynnir yn fynych arsylwi ar lawer o blant yn ystod ei arsylwadau o effaith yfed y diodydd hyn ar ddefnyddwyr? Rwyf wedi chwilio ac ni allaf ddod o hyd i lawer o wybodaeth. Yr hyn yr wyf wedi dod o hyd iddo yw astudiaethau gan arbenigwyr iechyd, fel yr adroddiad yn yr 'Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics', 'Health effects of energy drinks on children, adolescents, and young adults', a rybuddiodd am ganlyniadau gorddefnyddio, megis crychguriad y galon, trawiadau a strôc. Rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r rhain. Darganfûm fod y 'Medical Journal of Australia' a'r Cyngor Cenedlaethol ar Gryfder a Ffitrwydd wedi codi pryderon gwirioneddol yn eu hymchwil. Mae'r farchnad chwaraeon a ffitrwydd hefyd yn sôn am y dryswch ymhlith pobl ifanc ynglŷn â diodydd y credant eu bod yn ymwneud â bod yn iach a bod yn sbortsmon ond nad ydynt yn ymwneud â hynny mewn gwirionedd.

I take slight issue with some of the comments that Simon made, even though he is absolutely right that there is a whole raft of things that we need to be concerned about. I signed up to this motion because I thought that it very clearly asked for action to be taken to raise awareness of the health concerns. Minister, I am not asking you to ban these and I am not asking for it to be a single campaign. What I am asking, through this motion, is that it becomes part of the mix of information that you give out all of the time to people in Wales. We constantly have little booklets coming through our doors about how we should eat more healthily, get our five a day et cetera. If we can raise awareness, we might actually start to stop some of the rot that is happening here.

Anghytunaf ychydig â rhai o'r sylwadau a wnaeth Simon, er ei fod yn llygad ei le i ddweud bod llu o bethau y mae angen inni boeni amdanynt. Cytunais i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn gan fy mod yn credu ei fod yn gofyn yn glir iawn am i gamau gweithredu gael eu cymryd i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r pryderon iechyd. Weinidog, nid wyf yn gofyn ichi wahardd y rhain, nac i hyn fod yn ymgyrch benodol. Yr hyn yr wyf yn gofyn amdano, drwy'r cynnig hwn, yw ei fod yn dod yn rhan o'r wybodaeth yr ydych yn ei rhoi drwy'r amser i bobl yng Nghymru. Mae llyfrynnau bach yn dod drwy flwch post ein drysau drwy'r amser ynghylch sut y dylem fwyta'n iachach, cael ein pum cyfran y dydd ac ati. Os gallwn godi ymwybyddiaeth, efallai y byddwn yn dechrau mynd ati o ddifrif i atal ychydig o'r drygioni sy'n digwydd yn hyn o beth.

15:26 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I held a short debate in January that touched on this topic, so I am delighted to add my name to Jenny Rathbone's motion today. The inspiration for the subject of that short debate came from discussions I had with schoolchildren in my constituency. I would ask them what their primary concerns were in the classroom regarding behaviour or regarding attention. They said 'energy drinks'; misuse of energy drinks. It causes chaos in classrooms. For that reason, I am surprised that Simon Thomas says it should not be a serious concern. That is not what teachers and young people across my constituency are saying.

Cynheliais ddadl fer ym mis Ionawr a gyffyrddodd â'r pwnc hwn, felly rwy'n falch iawn o ychwanegu fy enw at gynnig Jenny Rathbone heddiw. Daeth yr ysbrydoliaeth am bwnc y ddadl fer honno o drafodaethau a gefais gyda phlant ysgol yn fy etholaeth. Byddwn yn gofyn iddynt beth yw eu prif bryderon yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ynglŷn ag ymddygiad neu ganolbwyntio. 'Diodydd egni' meddent; camddefnyddio diodydd egni. Mae'n achosi anhrefn mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth. Am y rheswm hwnnw, synnaf fod Simon Thomas yn dweud na ddylai fod yn destun pryder mawr. Nid dyna beth mae athrawon a phobl ifanc yn fy etholaeth yn ei ddweud.

15:26 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I did not say that.

Ni ddywedais hynny.

15:26 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You did say that. You said—

Dyna a ddywedasoch. Dywedasoch—

15:26 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Excuse me; if you want to reply, you stand up.

Esgusodwch fi; os ydych am ateb, rhaid ichi sefyll ar eich traed.

15:26 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Perhaps, as the education spokesperson for your party, you should know what is a serious concern for teachers and for young people in Wales.

Fel y llefarydd dros addysg i'ch plaid, efallai y dylech wybod beth sy'n peri pryder mawr i athrawon ac i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

The recent study by market research analysts Mintel found that almost three quarters of 16 to 24-year-olds use high-caffeine drinks, with two thirds of them saying that they do so to help with their studies. According to the Food Standards Agency, there is no recommended safe limit on how much caffeine young people should be allowed to drink, because sensitivity to caffeine, as we know, changes from person to person. The Food Standards Agency does admit that drinking just two small cans, or one large can, of energy drink can result in behavioural changes such as nervousness or anxiety in a child weighing 30kg, which is roughly the average weight for an eight or nine-year-old child.

Yn ôl astudiaeth ddiweddar gan Mintel, dadansoddwyr ymchwil i'r farchnad, mae bron dri chwarter y bobl ifanc rhwng 16 i 24 oed yn yfed diodydd llawn caffein, gyda dwy ran o dair ohonynt yn dweud eu bod yn gwneud hynny er mwyn eu helpu gyda'u hastudiaethau. Yn ôl yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, nid oes terfyn diogel a argymhellir o ran faint o gaffein y dylai pobl ifanc ei yfed, gan fod sensitifrwydd i gaffein, fel y gwyddom, yn newid o un person i'r llall. Mae'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn cyfaddef bod yfed dau dun bach, neu un tun mawr, o ddiod egni yn unig yn gallu arwain at newid mewn ymddygiad, fel nerfusrwydd neu orbryder mewn plentyn sy'n pwyso 30kg, sef pwysau cyfartalog plentyn wyth neu naw oed yn fras.

In the US, policy makers are showing an appetite for getting to grips with the problem. The Food and Drug Administration is now investigating the role energy drinks may have played in a series of fatalities and serious illnesses around the country in recent years. It comes as the latest study, carried out by researchers from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness found that caffeine drinks were often marketed towards young people, based on the optimisation of performance and replacement of fluid and electrolytes lost during exercise. Yet the study found that water is still the best fluid after exercise and that electrolytes lost during strenuous activity could be more than adequately replaced by eating a healthy, well-balanced diet.

Yn yr Unol Daleithiau, mae llunwyr polisi yn dangos awydd i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Mae'r Weinyddiaeth Bwyd a Chyffuriau bellach yn ymchwilio i'r rôl y gallai diodydd egni fod wedi ei chwarae mewn cyfres o farwolaethau ac achosion o salwch difrifol ledled y wlad yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'n cyd-daro â'r astudiaeth ddiweddaraf, a gynhaliwyd gan ymchwilwyr o Academi Pediatreg America a'r Cyngor ar Feddygaeth Chwaraeon a Ffitrwydd a ganfu fod diodydd caffein yn aml yn cael eu marchnata at bobl ifanc, yn seiliedig ar sicrhau'r perfformiad gorau posibl ac ailgyflenwi hylif ac electrolytau a gollwyd yn ystod ymarfer corff. Ac eto canfu'r astudiaeth mai dŵr yw'r hylif gorau o hyd ar ôl ymarfer corff ac y gallai electrolytau a gollwyd yn ystod gweithgarwch egnïol iawn gael eu hailgyflenwi'n ddigon hawdd drwy fwyta deiet iach a chytbwys.

That report also said that some energy drinks contain caffeine in quantities up to 14 times greater than in soft drinks, taking them to a level considered toxic for those that consume them. The study outlined that energy drinks had no therapeutic benefit, with many constituent ingredients either understudied or unregulated. While it is true that some energy drinks contain no more caffeine than a regular cup of coffee, many contain considerably higher quantities, with some studies suggesting that young people run the risk of seizures, diabetes, tooth decay, heart problems and behavioural disorders if they consume these drinks in large quantities. Given this, I believe that the risks are sufficient enough for the Welsh Government to address this problem. The Food Standards Agency in the UK recommends that children, or other people sensitive to caffeine, should consume drinks with high levels of caffeine only in moderation. I believe that this guidance may need to be revisited and strengthened in the light of the growing body of domestic and international evidence.

Dywedodd yr adroddiad hwnnw hefyd fod rhai diodydd egni yn cynnwys caffein mewn meintiau hyd at 14 gwaith yn fwy nag mewn diodydd meddal, gan beri iddynt gyrraedd lefel a ystyrir yn wenwynig i'r rhai sy'n eu hyfed. Amlinellodd yr astudiaeth nad yw diodydd egni yn cael unrhyw fudd therapiwtig, a'u bod yn cynnwys llawer o gynhwysion nad ydynt wedi cael eu hastudio ddigon neu nad ydynt yn cael eu rheoleiddio. Er ei bod yn wir dweud nad yw rhai diodydd egni yn cynnwys mwy o gaffein na chwpanaid arferol o goffi, mae llawer yn cynnwys meintiau sylweddol uwch, gyda rhai astudiaethau yn awgrymu bod pobl ifanc yn wynebu risg o drawiadau, diabetes, pydredd dannedd, problemau gyda'r galon ac anhwylderau ymddygiad os ydynt yn yfed meintiau mawr o'r diodydd hyn. O ystyried hyn, credaf fod y risgiau yn ddigon i Lywodraeth Cymru fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Mae'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn y DU yn argymell y dylai plant, a phobl eraill sy'n sensitif i gaffein, yfed diodydd sydd â lefelau uchel o gaffein mewn meintiau cymedrol yn unig. Credaf y bydd angen ailystyried ac atgyfnerthu'r canllawiau hyn yng ngoleuni'r corff cynyddol o dystiolaeth yn y wlad hon ac yn rhyngwladol.

New innovations hit the market all the time. Wrigley has plans to launch the Alert Energy Caffeine Gum, aimed at raising the alertness of consumers in short bursts. One of the latest trends among manufacturers is to produce shot-sized drinks with very high concentrations of caffeine. For example, Lucozade Alert Plus, a new product on the market, is twice as strong as normally brewed coffee. The marketing of these products is both aggressive and tempting; in some cases, the marketing even sexualises products to appeal to teenage males. Clearly, therefore, the code of practice is failing.

Mae datblygiadau newydd yn cyrraedd y farchnad drwy'r amser. Mae Wrigley yn bwriadu lansio Alert Energy Caffeine Gum, gyda'r nod o gynyddu bywiogrwydd defnyddwyr am gyfnodau byr. Un o'r tueddiadau diweddaraf ymhlith gwneuthurwyr yw cynhyrchu diodydd o faint joch sy'n cynnwys crynodiadau uchel iawn o gaffein. Er enghraifft, mae Lucozade Alert Plus, sef cynnyrch newydd ar y farchnad, ddwywaith mor gryf â choffi arferol. Caiff y cynhyrchion hyn eu marchnata mewn ffordd ymosodol ac atyniadol, mewn rhai achosion, mae'r ymgyrch farchnata hyd yn oed yn rhywioli'r cynnyrch er mwyn apelio at fechgyn yn eu harddegau. Yn amlwg, felly, mae'r cod ymarfer yn methu.

This problem cannot be seen in isolation. The last Annual Family Food publication highlighted that median income, after housing costs, in the UK's lowest income groups had fallen by 12% in the last decade. Alongside this, food prices have risen by 12% since 2006, reducing food affordability by over 20% for the poorest households over the last 10 years. Children who go hungry, or fill up on highly processed carbs, but who eat no fruit or veg, through choice or hardship, are more likely to go looking for high-energy products to fill the gap. We need to educate parents, schools and young people themselves about the risks of these drinks. These products are more likely to make our children fat rather than fit. I hope that the Minister will examine what the Welsh Government, alongside the Welsh NHS, can do and stand by to support any action that is deemed necessary.

Ni ellir ystyried y broblem hon ar ei phen ei hun. Nododd cyhoeddiad diwethaf Bwyd Teulu Blynyddol fod incwm canolrifol, ar ôl costau tai, yng ngrwpiau incwm isaf y DU wedi gostwng 12% yn y degawd diwethaf. Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae prisiau bwyd wedi cynyddu 12% ers 2006, gan leihau fforddiadwyedd bwyd dros 20% ar gyfer yr aelwydydd tlotaf yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae plant sy'n colli prydau bwyd, neu sy'n bwyta carbohydradau sydd wedi'u prosesu'n helaeth, ond nad ydynt yn bwyta unrhyw ffrwythau na llysiau, drwy ddewis neu galedi, yn fwy tebygol o chwilio am gynnyrch egni mawr i lenwi'r bwlch. Mae angen inn addysgu rhieni, ysgolion a phobl ifanc eu hunain am beryglon y diodydd hyn. Mae'r cynhyrchion hyn yn fwy tebygol o wneud ein plant yn dew yn hytrach nag yn heini. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried yr hyn y gall Llywodraeth Cymru, ochr yn ochr â'r GIG yng Nghymru, ei wneud a mynd ati i gefnogi unrhyw gamau gweithredu y tybir eu bod yn angenrheidiol.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 3.31 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 3.31 p.m.

15:31

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

I am pleased, as a parent and as a member of the Children and Young People Committee, to be given the opportunity to contribute to today's debate. I probably would not go as far as Jenny Rathbone in saying that I am totally convinced with regard to the scientific evidence base, but there is a need for us to raise awareness of the situation. I also say to Simon Thomas that, while I can appreciate the need for the Welsh Government to concentrate its efforts on the high-end needs of the NHS, we have to question why we are facing a situation of many of our hospitals being filled with people suffering from symptoms of diabetes, seizures and so on. Scientific studies in some countries indicate that the introduction of some of these types of products are adding to those particular difficulties—

Rwy'n falch, fel rhiant ac fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl heddiw. Mae'n debyg na fyddwn yn mynd cyn belled â Jenny Rathbone wrth ddweud fy mod yn gwbl argyhoeddedig ynglŷn â'r sail dystiolaeth wyddonol, ond mae angen inni godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r sefyllfa. Dywedaf hefyd wrth Simon Thomas, er y gallaf werthfawrogi'r ffaith bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ganolbwyntio ei hymdrechion ar anghenion pennaf y GIG, fod yn rhaid inni gwestiynu pam ein bod yn wynebu sefyllfa lle mae llawer o'n hysbytai yn llawn pobl sydd â symptomau diabetes, trawiadau ac yn y blaen. Dengys astudiaethau gwyddonol mewn rhai gwledydd fod cyflwyno rhai o'r mathau hyn o gynnyrch yn ychwanegu at yr anawsterau penodol hynny—

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15:32

Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful to the Member for giving way. We are calling on the Government to take action. The Government works with Coca-Cola in Wales to promote school sport. Let us start with that association before we start taking action to patch up things that we are doing in the first place.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Rydym yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gymryd camau. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweithio gyda Coca-Cola yng Nghymru i hyrwyddo chwaraeon mewn ysgolion. Gadewch inni ddechrau gyda'r cysylltiad hwnnw cyn inni ddechrau cymryd camau i ailwampio pethau yr ydym yn eu gwneud yn y lle cyntaf.

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Fideo Video

15:32

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

I might have more respect, therefore, for an amendment that suggests that the Government should deal with that as well rather than an amendment that seeks to take away from the Government any responsibility for dealing with some of the public health concerns.

Efallai y byddwn yn teimlo mwy o barch, felly, at welliant sy'n awgrymu y dylai'r Llywodraeth ymdrin â hynny hefyd yn hytrach na gwelliant sy'n ceisio dweud nad oes unrhyw gyfrifoldeb ar y Llywodraeth i ymdrin â rhai o'r pryderon ynglŷn ag iechyd y cyhoedd.

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Jenny Rathbone has already outlined the definition of energy drinks and the amount of caffeine in some of these cans. I must say, Simon, that there is up to 184 mg of caffeine in some of the large cans. When we look at some of the scenarios that Jenny outlined, where young people are drinking four cans of these drinks in one evening, perhaps we can start to have regard to some of the difficulties. Caffeine starts working 15 minutes after consumption and there is clear medical evidence that it increases heart rate and constricts blood vessels. Some international studies clearly indicate, as Ken Skates outlined, that there are major unwanted medical effects, and which, to a large degree, are not currently properly quantified.

What is frightening, when you read some of these studies, is that there is some evidence to suggest that young children are being given what can only be regarded as very unreasonable amounts of caffeine. Studies such as the one by the University of Nebraska indicate that, the more caffeine children consume, the more their sleep patterns are affected into their teenage years. Worryingly as well, given that we have a code of practice in the UK that has been in place since 2010, current trends are suggesting that caffeine intake among teenagers in the UK is among the highest in the world.

What I am suggesting, therefore, is that the current code of practice, it would appear, as Ken Skates has outlined, is not having the effect that the industry suggested it would have when it convinced the UK Government to acquiesce in 2010. It is quite clear that, despite the code of practice, there are some products, such as Red Bull, which are clearly associating extreme sports et cetera with consumption.

There is also a case of the industry itself, despite the code of practice, trying to pass blame onto the retailers, rather than the manufacturers, suggesting that it is a choice issue, as far as these families are concerned, and suggesting that, what is really needed, as Simon outlined, is greater education and awareness as far as the families themselves are concerned. However, speaking as the father of a 16-year-old and a 13-year-old—as I know is the case with Simon—it is difficult at times, given the advertising pressure on some of these youngsters, to achieve the influence that one would want.

I do not think that there is any problem with this debate. It suggests that the Welsh Government should do something, in the absence of action by the UK Government, which made no attempt to respond to an adjournment debate at Westminster last year. Furthermore, the Scottish Government appeared to stand behind the Food Standards Agency, which stated that it was not aware, at a UK level, of any long-term link between caffeine consumption and altered behaviour, which goes against the international evidence that I have seen in preparing for this debate. We are asking the Welsh Government to be part of that movement, to look at the public health consequences and to come to a view with regard to the public health consequences of these caffeine drinks.

Mae Jenny Rathbone eisoes wedi amlinellu'r diffiniad o ddiodydd egni a faint o gaffein sydd mewn rhai o'r tuniau hyn. Rhaid imi ddweud, Simon, fod hyd at 184 mg o gaffein mewn rhai o'r tuniau mawr. Pan edrychwn ar rai o'r senarios a amlinellwyd gan Jenny, lle mae pobl ifanc yn yfed pedwar tun o'r diodydd hyn mewn noson, efallai y gallwn ddechrau rhoi sylw i rai o'r anawsterau. Mae caffein yn dechrau gweithio 15 munud ar ôl ei gymryd ac mae tystiolaeth feddygol glir ei fod yn cynyddu cyfradd curiad y galon ac yn cyfyngu ar bibellau gwaed. Mae rhai astudiaethau rhyngwladol yn dangos yn glir, fel yr amlinellodd Ken Skates, fod effeithiau meddygol annymunol mawr, nad ydynt, i raddau helaeth, wedi cael eu mesur yn briodol ar hyn o bryd.

Yr hyn sy'n frawychus, pan ddarllenwch rai o'r astudiaethau hyn, yw bod rhywfaint o dystiolaeth yn awgrymu bod plant ifanc yn cael yr hyn y gellir ond ei ystyried yn feintiau afresymol iawn o gaffein. Yn ôl astudiaethau fel yr un gan Brifysgol Nebraska, po fwyaf yr yfa plant gaffein, y mwyaf yr effeithir ar eu patrymau cwsg yn eu harddegau. Mae'n destun pryder hefyd, o gofio bod gennym god ymarfer yn y DU sydd wedi bod ar waith ers 2010, fod tueddiadau cyfredol yn awgrymu bod lefelau caffein ymhlith plant yn eu harddegau yn y DU ymhlith yr uchaf yn y byd.

Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei awgrymu, felly, yw nad yw'r cod ymarfer presennol, yn ôl pob golwg, fel yr amlinellodd Ken Skates, yn cael yr effaith yr awgrymodd y diwydiant y byddai'n ei chael pan argyhoeddodd Lywodraeth y DU i ildio yn 2010. Mae'n eithaf clir, er gwaethaf y cod ymarfer, fod rhai cynhyrchion, megis Red Bull, yn meithrin cysylltiad amlwg rhwng chwaraeon eithafol ac ati a'r diodydd.

Mae'n wir hefyd fod y diwydiant ei hun, er gwaethaf y cod ymarfer, yn ceisio rhoi bai ar y manwerthwyr, yn hytrach na'r gwneuthurwyr, gan awgrymu mai mater o ddewis ydyw, o ran y teuluoedd hyn, ac mai'r hyn sydd ei angen mewn gwirionedd, fel yr amlinellodd Simon, yw mwy o addysg ac ymwybyddiaeth o ran y teuluoedd eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, a minnau'n siarad fel tad i blant 16 oed a 13 oed—fel Simon, fe wn—mae'n anodd ar adegau, o ystyried pwysau'r hysbysebion ar rai o'r bobl ifanc hyn, gael y dylanwad y byddai rhywun yn dymuno ei gael.

Ni chredaf fod unrhyw broblem gyda'r ddadl hon. Mae'n awgrymu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud rhywbeth, yn absenoldeb gweithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU, na wnaeth unrhyw ymgais i ymateb i ddadl ohirio yn San Steffan y llynedd. At hynny, ymddangosai fod Llywodraeth yr Alban yn cefnogi'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, a nododd nad oedd yn ymwybodol, ar lefel y DU, o unrhyw gysylltiad hirdymor rhwng yfed caffein a newid mewn ymddygiad, sy'n mynd yn groes i'r dystiolaeth ryngwladol yr wyf wedi'i gweld wrth baratoi ar gyfer y ddadl hon. Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn rhan o'r mudiad hwnnw, ac edrych ar y goblygiadau i iechyd y cyhoedd a llunio barn o ran goblygiadau'r diodydd llawn caffein hyn i iechyd y cyhoedd.

15:36 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am also grateful for the opportunity to contribute today, having supported this debate by an individual Member, which has been brought forward by Jenny Rathbone. In today's society, where energy drinks are so easily accessible, and the education surrounding their consumption has not been as wide as it could have been—especially when children and adolescents are the consumers—this debate needs to be had.

Rwyf innau hefyd yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu heddiw, ar ôl cefnogi'r ddadl hon gan Aelod unigol, a gyflwynwyd gan Jenny Rathbone. Yn y gymdeithas gyfoes, lle mae mor hawdd cael gafael ar ddiodydd egni, a lle nad yw'r addysg sy'n ymwneud â'u defnydd wedi bod mor eang ag y gallai fod wedi bod—yn enwedig gan mai plant a phobl ifanc yw'r defnyddwyr—mae angen cael y ddadl hon.

High-caffeine energy drinks, in their simplest forms, are those that are claimed by the manufacturers to give more energy than a typical soft drink. They were originally a sub-set of the early soft drinks industry, which was dominated by pharmacists and less scrupulous patent medicine salesmen. They contain stimulant drugs, and their marketing campaigns point to mental and physical stimulation. Their contents can contain high caffeine levels, up to the equivalent of three cans of cola. As Ken Skates said earlier, the Food Standards Agency states that children, and those who are sensitive to caffeine, should only consume these drinks in moderation. Given that caffeine intoxication is a clinical syndrome, if consumption in moderation was not the norm, it would paint a worrying picture, as they are consumed by 66% of young adults and adolescents. The market in energy drinks was the fastest-growing US beverage market in 2011.

Diodydd egni llawn caffein, ar eu ffurfiau symlaf, yw'r rhai y mae'r gwneuthurwyr yn honni eu bod yn rhoi mwy o egni na diod feddal nodweddiadol. Yn wreiddiol, roeddent yn is-set o'r diwydiant diodydd meddal cynnar, a gafodd ei ddominyddu gan fferyllwyr a gwerthwyr moddion parod llai egwyddorol. Maent yn cynnwys cyffuriau adfywiol, ac mae eu hymgyrchoedd marchnata yn cyfeirio at adfywio meddyliol a chorfforol. Gallant gynnwys lefelau uchel o gaffein, hyd at yr hyn sy'n cyfateb i dri thun o gola. Fel y dywedodd Ken Skates yn gynharach, mae'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn datgan na ddylai plant, a'r rhai sy'n sensitif i gaffein, ond yfed y diodydd hyn yn gymedrol. O ystyried bod meddwdod caffein yn syndrom clinigol, os nad yfed yn gymedrol oedd y norm, byddai'n rhoi darlun sy'n achosi pryder, gan fod y diodydd yn cael eu hyfed gan 66% o oedolion ifanc a phobl ifanc. Y farchnad mewn diodydd egni oedd y farchnad diodydd a dyfodd gyflymaf yn yr Unol Daleithiau yn 2011.

It is true that 'all things in moderation' is a commonly used phrase where food and drink are concerned—subject to certain qualifications, of course. However, the pricing and the branding of some energy drinks do not aid this; instead, they can often be seen to encourage the opposite. There is a plethora of brands available—those with which we are familiar, shop-own brands and variations on brands. I have found that you can purchase 1,250 ml, which is six cans, for as little as £2—that is, 33p a can.

Mae'n wir bod 'popeth yn gymedrol' yn ymadrodd a ddefnyddir yn fynych yng nghyd-destun bwyd a diod—gyda rhai eithriadau, wrth gwrs. Fodd bynnag, nid yw prisiau na dulliau brandio rhai diodydd egni yn cynorthwyo yn hyn o beth; yn hytrach, gellir yn aml dybio eu bod yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb. Mae llu o frandiau ar gael—rhai yr ydym yn gyfarwydd â hwy, brandiau'r siop ei hun ac amrywiadau ar frandiau. Rwyf wedi darganfod y gallwch brynu 1,250 ml, sef chwe thun, am gyn lleied â £2—hynny yw, 33c y tun.

We know of the health risks that are associated with high-caffeine energy drinks. Some are said to give you wings. However, it begs the question of what other potential effects are possible. Other Members have mentioned the side effects on children with ADHD. Although most healthy people can tolerate these drinks in moderation, children—especially those with diabetes, liver disease and mood or behavioural disorders—can be at a higher risk of adverse effects.

Gwyddom am y risgiau i iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â diodydd egni llawn caffein. Dywedir bod rhai yn rhoi adenydd ichi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n codi cwestiwn ynghylch effeithiau posibl eraill. Mae Aelodau eraill wedi sôn am y sgil-effeithiau ar blant ag anhwylder diffyg canolbwyntio a gorfywiogrwydd. Er y gall y rhan fwyaf o bobl iach oddef y diodydd hyn mewn meintiau cymedrol, gall plant—yn enwedig y rhai sydd â diabetes, clefyd yr afu ac anhwylderau sy'n effeithio ar hwyliau neu anhwylderau ymddygiadol— fod mewn mwy o berygl o effeithiau andwyol.

I turn to another health concern, which was mentioned by Simon earlier, that the high consumption of energy drinks can affect, namely obesity. Obesity is a problem in Wales. The 2011 Welsh health survey results show that 35% of children are overweight, and that 19% are obese. Some one third of primary school leavers in Wales are overweight. The number of adults who are obese is predicted to double by 2050. Therefore, there is a clear need for targeted action now among young people. I welcome the action taken by the Welsh Government, such as launching the all-Wales obesity pathway, the discussion around a public health Bill, the production of guidance documents, and incorporating tackling obesity into several policy areas. High-calorie energy drinks, when combined with other causes of obesity, only serve to heighten the problem. The hidden calories in energy drinks add more calories to diets.

Trof at bryder iechyd arall, a grybwyllwyd gan Simon yn gynharach, y gall y defnydd uchel o ddiodydd egni effeithio arno, sef gordewdra. Mae gordewdra yn broblem yng Nghymru. Dengys canlyniadau arolwg iechyd Cymru 2011 fod 35% o blant dros bwysau, a bod 19% yn ordew. Mae tua thraean o blant sy'n gadael yr ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru yn rhy drwm. Rhagwelir y bydd nifer yr oedolion sy'n ordew yn dyblu erbyn 2050. Felly, mae angen amlwg am gamau gweithredu wedi eu targedu yn awr ymhlith pobl ifanc. Croesawaf y camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, megis lansio llwybr gordewdra Cymru gyfan, y drafodaeth ar Fil iechyd y cyhoedd, paratoi canllawiau, a chynnwys y gwaith o fynd i'r afael â gordewdra mewn sawl maes polisi. Mae diodydd egni sy'n cynnwys llawer o galorïau, ochr yn ochr ag achosion eraill o ordewdra, ond yn dwysáu'r broblem. Mae'r calorïau cudd mewn diodydd egni yn ychwanegu mwy o galorïau i'r deiet.

In conclusion, I welcome today's debate and believe that open and proactive discussion is needed on the availability, choice and price of energy drinks for consumers. The latter, especially, does not help to reduce any public health concern.

I gloi, croesawaf y ddadl heddiw a chredaf fod angen trafodaeth agored a rhagweithiol ar argaeledd, dewis a phris diodydd egni i ddefnyddwyr. Nid yw'r olaf, yn arbennig, yn helpu i leihau unrhyw bryderon o ran iechyd y cyhoedd.

15:40

Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to start by paying tribute to the work of Jenny Rathbone in this area, bringing what I consider to be an important debate to this Assembly. I want to focus particularly on two issues: the distinction between what the industry terms 'soft drinks' and 'energy drinks', and the way in which caffeine drinks are marketed to young audiences.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy dalu teyrnged i waith Jenny Rathbone yn y maes hwn, ac am gyflwyno'r hyn sy'n ddadl bwysig, yn fy marn i, i'r Cynulliad hwn. Hoffwn ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar ddau fater: y gwahaniaeth rhwng yr hyn y mae'r diwydiant diodydd meddal yn ei alw'n 'ddiodydd meddal' a ' diodydd egni', a'r ffordd y mae diodydd caffein yn cael eu marchnata i gynulleidfaoedd ifanc.

I have been contacted, as have many of you, by the drinks industry. I have been provided with briefing information that focuses on the code of practice that exists to protect children and young people from high caffeine content within soft drinks. The code of practice applies only to those soft drinks that have above 150 mg of caffeine per litre. Most importantly, it does not apply in respect of energy drinks, which are sold as food supplements. I hope that you are all listening carefully, because it is easy to be confused. The distinction between 'soft drinks' and 'energy drinks' is critical, as many of the concerns around children and young people are in respect of their consuming popular, high-caffeine energy drinks. In respect of energy drinks, it is not unusual to find as high a level as 160 mg of caffeine per 500 ml. In some cases, it is as high as 175 mg of caffeine in a 60 ml bottle. That, in my opinion, is not, as we have heard said here today by Simon Thomas, your average cup of coffee—certainly not in my household. Evidence shows that the risks that energy drinks pose to young people are—some of them have been mentioned—dehydration, digestive problems, obesity, anxiety, insomnia and tachycardia.

Mae'r diwydiant diodydd wedi cysylltu â mi, a llawer ohonoch chithau hefyd. Rwyf wedi cael gwybodaeth friffio sy'n canolbwyntio ar y cod ymarfer sy'n bodoli i ddiogelu plant a phobl ifanc rhag lefelau uchel o gaffein mewn diodydd meddal. Dim ond i'r diodydd meddal hynny sy'n cynnwys mwy na 150 mg o gaffein y litr y mae'r cod ymarfer yn berthnasol. Yn bwysicaf oll, nid yw'n berthnasol i ddiodydd egni, a werthir fel ychwanegion bwyd. Gobeithiaf eich bod i gyd yn gwrando'n ofalus, oherwydd mae'n hawdd drysu. Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng 'diodydd meddal' a 'diodydd egni' yn hollbwysig, gan fod llawer o'r pryderon sy'n ymwneud â phlant a phobl ifanc yn gysylltiedig ag yfed diodydd egni poblogaidd sy'n llawn caffein. O ran diodydd egni, nid yw'n anghyffredin iddynt gynnwys cymaint â 160 mg o gaffein fesul 500 ml. Mewn rhai achosion, mae mor uchel â 175 mg o gaffein mewn potel 60 ml. Nid yw hynny, yn fy marn i, fel y clywsom yma heddiw gan Simon Thomas, yn debyg i'ch paned arferol o goffi—yn sicr, nid yn fy nghartref i. Dengys tystiolaeth mai'r risgiau a achosir i bobl ifanc gan ddiodydd egni yw—crybwyllwyd rhai ohonynt—dadhydradu, problemau treulio, gordewdra, gorbryder, anhunedd a thacycardia.

15:42

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

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Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:42

Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

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In a minute. It has been shown that caffeine is also—

Mewn munud. Dangoswyd bod caffein hefyd yn—

15:42 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Leanne Wood, you must sit down.

Leanne Wood, rhaid ichi eistedd i lawr.

15:42 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Caffeine is also a psychoactive stimulant that affects brain chemistry, can disrupt neural development and may lead to abnormalities in behaviour and socialisation in children.

Mae caffein hefyd yn sylwedd adfywiol seicoweithredol sy'n effeithio ar gemeg yr ymennydd, gall amharu ar ddatblygiad niwral a gall arwain at abnormaleddau mewn ymddygiad a chymdeithasoli ymhlith plant.

15:42 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A lot of people have mentioned obesity in this debate, and I acknowledge that that is a great problem. Can you tell me how many calories are in caffeine?

Mae llawer o bobl wedi sôn am ordewdra yn y ddadl hon, a chydnabyddaf fod hynny'n broblem fawr. A allwch ddweud wrthyf faint o galorïau sydd mewn caffein?

15:43 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The issue here is not about how many calories are in caffeine, although clearly I cannot answer that question. The issue is high levels of caffeine and the effects on children either immediately—I have just outlined some of those—or in the long term. I married into a family that has a particular propensity to high blood pressure. We know the dangers of that. We are also wise and educated enough—and this is part of this debate—to understand that high levels of caffeine also increase your blood pressure, which leads to increased risk of stroke. We know that because we live by that every single day in my family.

Nid faint o galorïau sydd mewn caffein sy'n bwysig yma, er, yn amlwg, ni allaf ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Y mater dan sylw yw'r lefelau uchel o gaffein a'r effeithiau ar blant naill ai ar unwaith—rwyf newydd amlinellu rhai ohonynt—neu yn yr hirdymor. Mae gan deulu fy ngŵr duedd benodol at bwysedd gwaed uchel. Gwyddom am beryglon hynny. Rydym hefyd yn ddigon doeth ac addysgedig— ac mae hyn yn rhan o'r ddadl—i ddeall bod lefelau uchel o gaffein hefyd yn cynyddu eich pwysedd gwaed, sy'n arwain at fwy o risg o gael strôc. Gwyddom hynny, oherwydd rydym yn byw gyda hynny bob dydd yn fy nheulu.

15:44 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Will you take another intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad arall?

15:44 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I will not—not at the moment, because I am making a point.

Na wnaf—nid ar hyn o bryd, am fy mod yn gwneud pwynt.

15:44 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member is not giving way.

Nid yw'r Aelod am ildio.

15:44 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

What I am trying to do—and what I will do, despite the interruptions today—is make my case, which will educate other people who might not know the things that I know, because I live with them. I am fearful that if we do not do something today—which is what Plaid Cymru thinks: that we should not do something—[Interruption.]

Yr hyn yr wyf yn ceisio ei wneud—a'r hyn y byddaf yn ei wneud, er gwaethaf eraill yn torri ar draws heddiw—yw cyflwyno fy achos, a fydd yn addysgu pobl eraill nad ydynt yn gwybod o bosibl am y pethau yr wyf yn gyfarwydd â hwy, oherwydd fy mod yn byw gyda hwy. Ofnaf, os nad ydym yn gwneud rhywbeth heddiw—sef yr hyn a gred Plaid Cymru: na ddylem wneud rhywbeth—[Torri ar draws.]

If this debate had not taken place, those families would not hear about the dangers that they are storing up for themselves, and would not be aware of the real effects on those children and adolescents in the very near future, which will cost the health service inordinate amounts of money for a long time if they end up with some serious illnesses that will last a lifetime because they have an underlying weakness they are not aware of. So, I will carry on.

Pe na bai'r ddadl hon wedi cael ei chynnal, ni fyddai'r teuluoedd hynny wedi clywed am y peryglon sydd o'u blaenau o bosibl yn y dyfodol, ac ni fyddent yn ymwybodol o'r effeithiau gwirioneddol ar y plant a'r bobl ifanc hynny yn y dyfodol agos iawn, a fydd yn costio symiau enfawr o arian am gyfnod hir i'r gwasanaeth iechyd os bydd ganddynt salwch difrifol o ryw fath a fydd yn para am oes am fod ganddynt wendid sylfaenol nad ydynt yn ymwybodol ohono. Felly, byddaf yn parhau.

Apart from all of those things that I have just outlined, there is a dependency that goes with caffeine, and we have heard other people talk about that. When those children experience that dependency and try to stop, evidence shows that they can experience withdrawal symptoms for up to 10 days, which is a long time in a child's life, including headaches, fatigue or insomnia.

Ar wahân i'r holl bethau hynny yr wyf newydd eu hamlinellu, mae dibyniaeth yn mynd law yn llaw â chaffein, ac rydym wedi clywed pobl eraill yn sôn am hynny. Pan fydd y plant hynny yn profi'r ddibyniaeth honno ac yn ceisio rhoi'r gorau i'r diodydd, dengys tystiolaeth y gallant brofi symptomau diddyfnu am hyd at 10 diwrnod, sy'n amser hir ym mywyd plentyn, gan gynnwys pen tost, blinder neu anhunedd.

15:45

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Conclude with this now, please.

Gorffennwch gyda hyn yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

15:45

Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I support this debate today, and I am grateful that I have had an opportunity to outline my feelings on this.

Cefnogaf y ddadl hon heddiw, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar fy mod wedi cael cyfle i nodi fy nheimladau am hyn.

15:45

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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

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

15:46

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

I thank Jenny Rathbone and those who have taken part in the debate this afternoon for bringing this motion forward. I tend to agree with those who have spoken and said that there is a place in these sorts of debates for bringing to the floor of this Chamber topics that we would not otherwise find time to discuss in other parts of our programme.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Jenny Rathbone a'r rhai sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn. Tueddaf i gytuno â'r rhai sydd wedi siarad a dweud bod lle yn y fath ddadleuon i gyflwyno pynciau yn y Siambr hon na fyddem fel arall yn cael amser i'w trafod mewn rhannau eraill o'n rhaglen.

We all know that the food and drink that we consume can have a direct effect on our physical and mental health and wellbeing, and in the case of caffeine-loaded energy drinks, we are talking of a position where there is available for sale today a major brand of energy drink that is said to contain seven times the amount of caffeine as in a standard can of Coke.

Gwyddom oll y gall y bwyd a diod a gawn gael effaith uniongyrchol ar ein hiechyd a'n lles corfforol a meddyliol, ac yn achos diodydd egni llawn caffein, rydym yn sôn am sefyllfa lle mae brand mawr o ddiod egni ar werth heddiw y dywedir ei bod yn cynnwys saith gwaith yn fwy o gaffein nag sydd mewn tun arferol o Coke.

Simon Thomas, very properly, asked the question at the beginning as to whether we know enough to know that this is an area that does harm. I think that we have heard plenty from around the Chamber this afternoon, from Jenny Rathbone, Angela Burns, Aled and others, about the evidence that is already out there about the harm that can accrue.

Gofynnodd Simon Thomas, yn briodol ddigon, ar y dechrau a ydym yn gwybod digon i wybod bod hwn yn faes sy'n achosi niwed. Credaf ein bod wedi clywed digon o bob rhan o'r Siambr y prynhawn yma, gan Jenny Rathbone, Angela Burns, Aled ac eraill, am y dystiolaeth sydd eisoes ar gael am y niwed y gellir ei achosi.

I will refer to an article in 'The Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics' in February 2011. It is a meta-analysis, which is a systematic review of both articles related to energy drinks and the websites of manufactures, to review their product information. It found that energy drinks are often marketed by targeting sports events and through athlete sponsorship, as well as by using Facebook and video games aimed at children. Where drinks contained high and unregulated amounts of caffeine, the reviewers found them to be linked with serious adverse effects among children and young adults with, as we have heard already, seizures, diabetes, cardiac abnormalities or mood and behavioural disorders among those who take certain medications.

Cyfeiriaf at erthygl yn 'The Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics' ym mis Chwefror 2011. Meta-ddadansoddiad ydyw, sef adolygiad systematig o'r ddwy erthygl sy'n ymwneud â diodydd egni a gwefannau cynhyrchwyr, er mwyn adolygu'r wybodaeth am eu cynnyrch. Canfu fod diodydd egni yn aml yn cael eu marchnata drwy dargedu digwyddiadau chwaraeon a thrwy noddi athletwyr, yn ogystal â thrwy ddefnyddio Facebook a gemau fideo sydd wedi'u hanelu at blant. Lle roedd diodydd yn cynnwys llawer iawn o gaffein a lefelau heb eu rheoleiddio, canfu'r adolygwyr eu bod fod yn gysylltiedig ag effeithiau niweidiol difrifol ymhlith plant ac oedolion ifanc, fel y clywsom eisoes, gyda thrawiadau, diabetes, annormaleddau cardiaidd neu anhwylderau sy'n effeithio ar hwyliau neu anhwylderau ymddygiadol ymhlith y rhai sy'n cymryd meddyginiaethau penodol.

Where we have the powers in our hands to do so, we have already taken action through this Assembly to improve the quality of food and drink consumed in Wales. We have introduced compulsory nutrition standards in hospitals. We have guidance in place for other public sector settings, such as early years, leisure centres and youth centres. Energy drinks high in caffeine are already not permitted in schools in Wales, and the Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure 2009 will make nutritional standards mandatory in our schools from September of this year. Legislation is already in place that requires drinks containing caffeine, apart from tea and coffee, in excess of 100 mg per litre to be labelled with the term 'high-caffeine content'.

Lle mae gennym y pwerau yn ein dwylo i wneud hynny, rydym eisoes wedi cymryd camau drwy'r Cynulliad hwn i wella ansawdd y bwyd a diod a fwyteir ac a yfir yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi cyflwyno safonau maeth gorfodol mewn ysbytai. Mae gennym ganllawiau ar waith ar gyfer lleoliadau eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus, megis blynyddoedd cynnar, canolfannau hamdden a chanolfannau ieuenctid. Gwaherddir diodydd egni llawn caffein eisoes mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru, a bydd Mesur Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru) 2009 yn gwneud safonau maeth yn orfodol yn ein hysgolion ym mis Medi eleni. Mae deddfwriaeth eisoes ar waith sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddiodydd sy'n cynnwys mwy na 100 mg o gaffein y litr, ar wahân i de a choffi, gael eu labelu â'r term 'cynnwys caffein uchel'.

15:48 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:48 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, of course.

Gwnaf, wrth gwrs.

15:48 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister, for taking an intervention. You talk about high-in-caffeine drinks not being allowed in schools. What is the definition of a drink that is high in caffeine?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am dderbyn ymyriad. Rydych yn sôn na chaniateir diodydd â chynnwys caffein uchel mewn ysgolion. Beth yw'r diffiniad o ddiod â chynnwys caffein uchel?

15:48 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There is a specific definition that is laid out in regulations. I will not quote it for you exactly, in case I get the figure wrong, but it is a defined, laid out, standard of how many milligrams there are in a litre of drink in order to reach the high-caffeine level. That is why, in legislation, it is 150 mg per litre in order to have to be labelled with the words 'high-caffeine content'. That label must be placed in the same field of vision as the name of the drink. In April 2010, the British Soft Drinks Association published a voluntary code of practice. It includes advice on labelling, but as from December 2014, European Union regulations will make it mandatory for such labelling to identify high-caffeine drinks and to specify the actual caffeine content.

Mae diffiniad penodol wedi'i osod yn y rheoliadau. Ni ddyfynnaf yr union eiriad, rhag ofn imi nodi'r ffigur yn anghywir, ond ceir safon benodedig o ran sawl miligram y mae angen i bob litr o ddiod ei gynnwys er mwyn iddi gyrraedd y lefel cynnwys caffein uchel. Dyna pam, mewn deddfwriaeth, y dywedir bod yn rhaid i ddiodydd sy'n cynnwys 150 mg y litr gael eu labelu â 'cynnwys caffein uchel'. Rhaid i'r label honno gael ei rhoi wrth ymyl enw'r ddiod. Ym mis Ebrill 2010, cyhoeddodd Cymdeithas Diodydd Meddal Prydain god ymarfer gwirfoddol. Mae'n cynnwys cyngor ar labelu, ond o fis Rhagfyr 2014, bydd rheoliadau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ei gwneud yn orfodol i labelu o'r fath nodi diodydd â chynnwys caffein uchel ynghyd â'r cynnwys caffein gwirioneddol.

Despite those actions, caffeine-loaded energy drinks remain a matter of real concern where children and young people are concerned, as we have heard through this debate. We can see part of that in the proliferation of these drinks on the market. Despite being relatively expensive, energy drinks appear to be more resilient to the recent economic downturn than almost any other sector, exhibiting a remarkable growth of nearly 65% since 2007. Growth is undoubtedly set to continue into the future, as cheaper and larger sized budget brands are becoming popular on the market.

Er gwaethaf y camau hynny, erys diodydd egni llawn caffein yn fater o bryder gwirioneddol o hyd o ran plant a phobl ifanc, fel y clywsom drwy'r ddadl hon. Gallwn weld rhan o hynny yn y cynnydd yn nifer y diodydd hyn ar y farchnad. Er eu bod yn gymharol ddrud, ymddengys bod diodydd egni yn gallu gwrthsefyll y dirywiad economaidd diweddar yn well na bron bob sector arall, gan ddangos twf rhyfeddol o bron 65% ers 2007. Yn ddi-os, mae twf yn debygol o barhau yn y dyfodol, gan fod brandiau rhatach a mwy o faint yn dod yn boblogaidd ar y farchnad.

Many children and young people, as we have heard, perceive the need to increase or boost energy levels and can consider energy drinks as a good way of doing so. There is evidence from other parts of the world of young people using energy drinks for their stimulant effects to combat fatigue and to obtain an increase in energy levels during sports and school activities.

Mae llawer o blant a phobl ifanc, fel y clywsom, yn teimlo bod angen cynyddu neu roi hwb i'w lefelau egni a gallant ystyried diodydd egni yn ffordd dda o wneud hynny. Dengys tystiolaeth o rannau eraill o'r byd fod pobl ifanc yn defnyddio diodydd egni oherwydd eu heffeithiau adfywiol er mwyn bwrw blinder a chael mwy o egni yn ystod chwaraeon a gweithgareddau'r ysgol.

When combined with alcohol, as Jenny Rathbone mentioned, energy drinks can be particularly dangerous and associated with increased levels of intoxication, aggression and risk-taking. Little wonder, then, that the effects have become an issue that is of worldwide concern. Part of the reason why we should be concerned—and I put this point for Simon Thomas to think about—is the effort that the industry makes to resist any attempts to regulate its activities. If it was all simple, straightforward and benign, I do not think that we would see the industry acting as it does. In the case of Mayor Bloomberg's efforts in New York, for example, to regulate drinks that are high in sugar from a public health perspective, those attempts are now mired in the courts in America because of action taken by industry groups, including the American Beverage Association.

Pan gânt eu cyfuno ag alcohol, fel y soniodd Jenny Rathbone, gall diodydd egni fod yn arbennig o beryglus ac yn gysylltiedig â lefelau uwch o feddwdod, ymddygiad ymosodol a mentro. Does ryfedd, felly, bod yr effeithiau wedi dod yn fater sy'n peri pryder ar draws y byd. Rhan o'r rheswm pam y dylem bryderu—a gwnaf y pwynt hwn i Simon Thomas ei ystyried—yw'r ymdrech a wneir gan y diwydiant i wrthsefyll unrhyw ymgais i reoleiddio ei weithgareddau. Pe bai popeth mor syml a diniwed, ni chredaf y byddem yn gweld y diwydiant yn gweithredu fel y gwna. Yn achos ymdrechion y Maer Bloomberg yn Efrog Newydd, er enghraifft, i reoleiddio diodydd sy'n cynnwys llawer o siwgr o safbwynt iechyd y cyhoedd, mae'r ymdrechion hynny bellach wedi'u cloffrwymo yn y llysoedd yn America oherwydd y camau cyfreithiol a gymerwyd gan grwpiau yn y diwydiant, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Diodydd America.

15:51 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister for giving way. I agree with him and I am not trying to advocate a completely free market in this. There is a requirement for us to take this seriously. However, the motion today is about what the Welsh Government does about this. Therefore, I put it to him that what we really need is something in Westminster that stops the advertising of these drinks, but also a wider range of products, to young children in particular. I commend to him what Jon Cruddas has said about stopping advertising to children under 12.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ildio. Cytunaf ag ef, ac nid wyf yn ceisio dadlau o blaid marchnad gwbl rydd yn hyn o beth. Mae'n ofynnol inni gymryd hyn o ddifrif. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynnig heddiw yn ymwneud â'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud am hyn. Felly, awgrymaf mai'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom mewn gwirionedd yw rhywbeth yn San Steffan sy'n atal y diwydiant rhag hysbysebu'r diodydd hyn, ond hefyd ystod ehangach o gynhyrchion, i blant ifanc yn benodol. Hoffwn ei gyfeirio at yr hyn a ddywedodd Jon Cruddas am roi'r gorau i hysbysebu i blant o dan 12 oed.

15:52 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I entirely agree that what the Welsh Government is able to do is only a small contribution to a much wider effort, particularly involving action in advertising, which does lie elsewhere. However, I will now end by turning to the things that the Welsh Government is able to contribute in this area.

Cytunaf yn llwyr mai dim ond cyfraniad bach at ymdrech lawer ehangach y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud, yn enwedig o ran gweithredu ar hysbysebu, lle mae'r cyfrifoldeb yn rhywle arall. Fodd bynnag, gorffennaf yn awr drwy droi at y pethau y gall Llywodraeth Cymru eu cyfrannu yn y maes hwn.

I draw Members' attention to the fact that the European Food Safety Authority is currently reviewing existing scientific data on the potential link between caffeine intake and possible adverse health effects in specific population groups, including children. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2013 and, as a result of today's debate, I will write to the chair of the Food Standards Agency to ask him to consider the outcomes of that European review and to explore further opportunities to convey effective messages to the general public, particularly children and young people, about the potential dangers that high-caffeine energy drinks can pose. I will also ask my officials to look at our current health guidance documents on food and drink as it is served in public sector settings to ensure that they recommend the restriction of the sale of these drinks to children.

Tynnaf sylw'r Aelodau at y ffaith bod Awdurdod Diogelwch Bwyd Ewrop wrthi'n adolygu'r data gwyddonol presennol ar y cyswllt posibl rhwng faint o gaffein a yfir ac effeithiau niweidiol posibl i iechyd mewn grwpiau penodol o'r boblogaeth, gan gynnwys plant. Disgwylir i'r gwaith hwn gael ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd 2013 ac, o ganlyniad i'r ddadl heddiw, byddaf yn ysgrifennu at gadeirydd yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn gofyn iddo ystyried canlyniadau'r adolygiad Ewropeaidd ac ymchwilio i gyfleoedd pellach i gyfleu negeseuon effeithiol i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol, yn enwedig plant a phobl ifanc, am y peryglon posibl y gall diodydd egni â chynnwys caffein uchel eu hachosi. Byddaf hefyd yn gofyn i'm swyddogion edrych ar ein canllawiau iechyd cyfredol ar fwyd a diod fel y'u gweinir mewn lleoliadau yn y sector cyhoeddus er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn argymell cyfyngu ar werthu'r diodydd hyn i blant.

Finally, as other Members have mentioned, we have recently undertaken a consultation on whether we need a public health Bill in Wales and, in considering the next steps with regard to the form that potential legislation might take in helping to address public health priorities in Wales, there are some modest contributions that we could make through such a Bill to address the concern that Members have raised here this afternoon. I shall make sure that the views expressed this afternoon are fed in to that process.

Yn olaf, fel y soniodd Aelodau eraill, yn ddiweddar rydym wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad ar ba un a oes angen Bil iechyd y cyhoedd arnom yng Nghymru, ac wrth ystyried y camau nesaf o ran ffurf y ddeddfwriaeth bosibl honno er mwyn helpu i ymdrin â blaenoriaethau iechyd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, mae rhai cyfraniadau cymharol fach y gallem eu gwneud drwy Fil o'r fath i leddfu'r pryder y mae Aelodau wedi'i godi yma y prynhawn yma. Byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr bod y safbwyntiau a fynegwyd y prynhawn yma yn cael eu bwydo i mewn i'r broses honno.

15:54

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Jenny Rathbone to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Jenny Rathbone i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:54

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank all Members for their contributions. I would like to emphasise that, as with the horsemeat scandal, people regard it as the role of the state to regulate the food and drink that we are invited to consume. It is not so much about calories; that was not really the subject of this debate, although it is perfectly clear that some contain very high levels of calories. For example, there are 365 calories in a bottle of Lucozade, which is 20% of the recommended daily intake for a seven to 10-year-old. However, I reiterate to Simon Thomas and others that this debate was not specifically about Lucozade, which is a sports drink that does not contain caffeine and is therefore not the subject of my concern.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Hoffwn bwysleisio bod pobl, fel yn achos y sgandal cig ceffyl, o'r farn mai rôl y wladwriaeth yw rheoleiddio'r bwyd a diod y cynigir inni eu prynu. Nid yw'n ymwneud cymaint â chaloriau; nid dyna oedd testun y ddadl hon, er ei bod yn gwbl amlwg bod rhai yn cynnwys llawer iawn o galoriau. Er enghraifft, mae 365 o galoriau mewn potel o Lucozade, sef 20% o'r lefelau dyddiol a argymhellir ar gyfer plant saith i 10 oed. Fodd bynnag, dywedaf eto wrth Simon Thomas ac eraill nad yw'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud yn benodol â Lucozade, sy'n ddiod chwaraeon nad yw'n cynnwys caffein ac felly nid wyf am ei thrafod yn benodol.

15:55

Simon Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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It does contain caffeine; it contains 14 mg.

Mae'n cynnwys caffein; mae'n cynnwys 14 mg.

15:55

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Just let me finish; you can come in later. I agree that it is regrettable that the UK Government is not moving on plain packaging of cigarettes or minimum alcohol pricing, but that does not in any way absolve us of our responsibility to ensure that our children are not being exploited by the drinks industry that wants to make money out of them. I am delighted that the European Food Safety Authority is being asked to look further at what the recommended daily intake of caffeine should be for all population groups. That is because of pressure from Members of the European Parliament, particularly Derek Vaughan. By the end of this calendar year, we should know what the EFSA's recommendations will be.

Gadewch imi orffen; gallwch wneud sylwadau yn nes ymlaen. Cytunaf ei bod yn resyn nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn gweithredu ar becynnau plaen o sigaréts nac isafswm pris alcohol, ond nid yw hynny mewn unrhyw ffordd yn ein hesgusodi rhag peidio ag ysgwyddo ein cyfrifoldeb i sicrhau nad yw'r diwydiant diodydd sydd am wneud elw o'n plant yn camfanteisio arnynt. Rwyf wrth fy modd bod Awdurdod Diogelwch Bwyd Ewrop yn ymchwilio ymhellach i'r hyn y dylai'r lefelau dyddiol o gaffein a argymhellir fod ar gyfer yr holl grwpiau yn y boblogaeth. Mae hynny'n deillio o bwysau gan Aelodau Senedd Ewrop, yn enwedig Derek Vaughan. Erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn galendr hon, dylem wybod beth fydd argymhellion yr Awdurdod.

I would like to clarify to Aled Roberts that I am not at all clear about the scientific consequences. It is because they are unknown that I think that we should be operating the precautionary principle and not simply allowing these products to be peddled without knowing what the consequences are. I reiterate the importance of a public awareness campaign and I am glad to hear from Mark Drakeford that that is something that his Government is considering. It is clear that many families do not understand that energy drinks are not healthy and that they do not have any nutritional benefit whatsoever. It was clear from the Newport Communities First group that several people give these things to their children thinking that they are good for them.

Hoffwn egluro i Aled Roberts nad wyf yn gwbl glir ynghylch y canlyniadau gwyddonol. Am eu bod yn anhysbys y credaf y dylem weithredu'r egwyddor ragofalus yn hytrach na gadael i'r cynhyrchion hyn gael eu marchnata heb wybod beth fo'r canlyniadau. Dywedaf eto pa mor bwysig yw ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth gyhoeddus ac rwy'n falch o glywed gan Mark Drakeford bod hynny'n rhywbeth y mae ei Lywodraeth yn ei ystyried. Mae'n amlwg nad yw llawer o deuluoedd yn deall nad yw diodydd egni yn iach ac nad oes ganddynt unrhyw fudd maethol o gwbl. Roedd yn amlwg oddi wrth grŵp Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Casnewydd bod nifer o bobl yn rhoi'r pethau hyn i'w plant gan feddwl eu bod yn dda iddynt.

15:56 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

15:56 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, I will not, because I am running out of time.

Na wnaf, gan fod amser yn mynd yn brin.

I thank Ken Skates for reiterating what teachers and youth workers are saying in that these drinks cause significant behavioural problems in school. We need to be supporting our teachers in ensuring that that message gets across. I thank Mark Drakeford for highlighting in his response the 2011 article that said—and I reiterate—that 10 mg is the maximum recommended amount for adolescents. That is 16 times what is in 0.5l of these caffeine-loaded drinks—to clarify for Andrew R.T. Davies. I am delighted with the Government's response and it would be helpful if the UK Government would look at this, but that is unlikely, given its reluctance to look at other matters of this kind.

Diolch i Ken Skates am ailadrodd yr hyn y mae athrawon a gweithwyr ieuenctid yn ei ddweud yn yr ystyr bod y diodydd hyn yn achosi problemau ymddygiadol sylweddol yn yr ysgol. Mae angen inni gefnogi ein hathrawon er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn lledaenu'r neges. Hoffwn ddiolch i Mark Drakeford am dynnu sylw yn ei ymateb at yr erthygl a gyhoeddwyd yn 2011 a ddywedodd—a dywedaf hyn eto—mai 10 mg yw'r uchafswm a argymhellir ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Dyna 16 gwaith y lefel sydd yn 0.5l o'r diodydd llawn caffein hyn—os caf egluro i Andrew R.T. Davies. Rwyf wrth fy modd gydag ymateb y Llywodraeth a byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bai Llywodraeth y DU yn edrych ar hyn, ond mae hynny'n annhebygol, o ystyried ei hamharodrwydd i edrych ar faterion eraill o'r fath.

15:57 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

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

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Uned Gyflawni Llywodraeth Cymru

Welsh Conservatives Debate: The Welsh Government's Delivery Unit

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts a gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

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

Cynnig NDM5240 William Graham

Motion NDM5240 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrraedd targedau allweddol ar draws pob portffolio, yn enwedig amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys ac amseroedd aros damweiniau ac achosion brys;

1. Notes the failure of the Welsh Government to meet key targets across all portfolios, in particular ambulance response times and A&E waiting times;

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi enghreifftiau sy'n dangos sut y mae'r Uned Gyflawni wedi gwella cyflawni mewn portffolios penodol, gan sicrhau bod yr hyn sy'n cael ei addo yn cael ei gyflawni; a

2. Calls on the Welsh Government to give examples showing how the Delivery Unit has improved delivery in particular portfolios, ensuring that what is promised is delivered; and

3. Yn annog y Prif Weinidog i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn rheolaidd am gynnydd ym mhob maes polisi y gellir ei briodoli'n uniongyrchol i'r Uned Gyflawni.

3. Urges the First Minister to provide regular updates to the National Assembly on the progress in all policy areas which can be directly attributed to the Delivery Unit.

15:57 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Paul Davies i wneud y cynnig.

I call on Paul Davies to move the motion.

15:58 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I am pleased to lead this debate and move the motion tabled in the name of William Graham on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives. The purpose of our motion today is to highlight what role the delivery unit plays in achieving key policy outcomes across Government portfolios and how, unfortunately, it is clear that the Welsh Government is failing to meet key targets in our public services, even though the unit has been operating for nearly two years. This Government came to power promising 'delivery, delivery, delivery'. Instead, the people of Wales have been let down by this Labour administration. Members will be aware that the establishment of the delivery unit followed a pledge contained in Welsh Labour's 2011 manifesto ahead of the Assembly elections. The manifesto stated that, under Labour, delivery would be the watchword of the fourth Assembly. The First Minister has stated that the role of the delivery unit is to ensure that what is promised is delivered.

Mae'n bleser gennyf arwain y ddadl hon a chynnig y cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham ar ran y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Diben ein cynnig heddiw yw amlygu pa rôl y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei chwarae i sicrhau canlyniadau polisi allweddol ar draws portffolios y Llywodraeth a sut, yn anffodus, y mae'n amlwg bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn methu â chyrraedd targedau allweddol yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, er bod yr uned wedi bod yn gweithredu ers bron ddwy flynedd. Daeth y Llywodraeth hon i rym gan addo y byddai'n 'cyflawni, cyflawni, cyflawni'. Yn lle hynny, mae'r weinyddiaeth Lafur hon wedi siomi pobl Cymru. Bydd yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol i'r uned gyflawni gael ei sefydlu yn dilyn adduned ym maniffesto Llafur Cymru yn 2011 cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Nododd y maniffesto, o dan y Blaid Lafur, mai cyflawni fyddai arwyddair y pedwerydd Cynulliad. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi datgan mai rôl yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau y caiff addewidion eu cyflawni.

Of course, we, on this side of the Chamber, are not against the idea and the establishment of a delivery unit, as long as it does what it is meant to do, and that is to deliver for the people of Wales. However, at the moment, that is not the case. First of all, we need to understand the role and remit of this delivery unit, but it is difficult to understand its function when information regarding it is not forthcoming. I say that because, in response to questions raised during a scrutiny session of the Assembly's Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister, the First Minister stated that,

Wrth gwrs, nid ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, yn gwrthwynebu'r syniad o uned gyflawni na'r ffaith iddi gael ei sefydlu, ar yr amod ei bod yn cyflawni ei nod, sef cyflawni dros bobl Cymru. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, nid yw hynny'n digwydd. Yn gyntaf, mae angen inni ddeall rôl a chylch gwaith yr uned hon, ond mae'n anodd deall ei swyddogaeth pan nad oes gwybodaeth amdani ar gael yn hawdd. Dywedaf hynny oherwydd, mewn ymateb i gwestiynau a godwyd yn ystod un o sesiynau craffu Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog y Cynulliad, datganodd y Prif Weinidog,

'there have been occasions when the delivery unit has drawn some potential issues to my attention'.

Bod adegau pan dynnodd yr uned gyflawni fy sylw at rai problemau posibl.

Yet, when asked for further details he refused to provide any, stating that he did not want to publicly discuss the business of Government. The committee's letter to the First Minister earlier this year argued that

Eto, pan ofynnwyd am fanylion pellach, gwrthododd wneud hynny, gan ddatgan nad oedd am drafod busnes y Llywodraeth yn gyhoeddus. Dadleuodd llythyr y pwyllgor at y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach eleni

'without any examples, we find it difficult to understand how the Delivery Unit operates let alone assess its effectiveness in those situations when Government Departments are not performing so well.'

heb unrhyw enghreifftiau, rydym yn ei chael hi'n anodd deall sut mae'r Uned Gyflawni yn gweithredu, heb sôn am asesu ei heffeithiolrwydd yn y sefyllfaoedd hynny pan nad yw Adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn perfformio cystal.

However, in speaking about the delivery unit in June 2011, the First Minister stated that

Fodd bynnag, wrth sôn am yr uned gyflawni ym mis Mehefin 2011, nododd y Prif Weinidog

'it is clear that it must be transparent, and I have said as much many times.'

ei bod yn amlwg bod yn rhaid iddi fod yn dryloyw, ac rwyf wedi datgan hynny sawl gwaith.

However, when he is asked for further information, it is not forthcoming. One of the main purposes of this debate, therefore, is to call on the First Minister and the Government to provide that further information on the delivery unit so that we, as opposition parties, can fully scrutinise its effectiveness.

Fodd bynnag, pan ofynnir iddo am ragor o wybodaeth, ni ddaw i'r fei. Un o brif ddibenion y ddadl hon, felly, yw galw ar y Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth i ddarparu'r wybodaeth ychwanegol honno am yr uned gyflawni fel y gallwn ni, fel gwrthbleidiau, graffu'n llawn ar ei heffeithiolrwydd.

I am sure that all Members here want to see Wales thrive and prosper, so it is incumbent on all of us to step up to the plate and ensure that any policies affecting the Welsh people are delivering. In many ways, we in this place operate in the same way as a delivery unit. We want to ensure that the Government is held accountable for its decisions, and we want to work constructively with it to ensure that the Welsh people are getting the best deal possible.

Rwy'n siŵr bod pob Aelod yma am weld Cymru yn llwyddo ac yn ffynnu, felly mae dyletswydd ar bob un ohonom i gamu i'r adwy a sicrhau bod unrhyw bolisïau sy'n effeithio ar bobl Cymru yn cyflawni'r hyn a fwriadwyd. Mewn sawl ffordd, rydym ni yn y lle hwn yn gweithredu yn yr un ffordd ag uned gyflawni. Rydym am sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn atebol am ei phenderfyniadau, ac rydym am gydweithio â hi mewn ffordd adeiladol i sicrhau bod pobl Cymru yn cael y fargen orau bosibl.

If the Welsh Government is serious about transparency, perhaps it should make the delivery unit truly independent of Government in the same way that the Office for Budget Responsibility functions for the UK Government, providing independent and authoritative analysis of the UK's public finances.

Os yw Llywodraeth Cymru o ddifrif o ran tryloywder, efallai y dylai sicrhau bod yr uned gyflawni yn wirioneddol annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth yn yr un modd ag y mae'r Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol yn gweithredu ar ran Llywodraeth y DU, gan ddarparu dadansoddiad annibynnol ac awdurdodol o gyllid cyhoeddus y DU.

The Minister has claimed that he is more than happy to be scrutinised on the work of the delivery unit, and that it is essential for people to be able to see what their Government is doing and then pass judgment on it. However, there has been a remarkable lack of transparency surrounding the functions and effectiveness of the delivery unit. Without a prompt, the First Minister rarely mentions the unit's activities. We believe that there should be regular updates on the progress of the delivery unit, and that the Welsh Government should publish identifiable targets and statistical indicators alongside all Government strategies.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi honni ei fod yn fodlon iawn inni graffu ar waith yr uned gyflawni, a'i bod yn hanfodol i bobl gael gweld yr hyn y mae eu Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ac wedyn llunio barn ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, bu diffyg tryloywder rhyfeddol ynghylch swyddogaethau ac effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni. Oni bai bod rhywun arall yn codi'r mater, anaml y cyfeiria'r Prif Weinidog at weithgareddau'r uned. Credwn y dylid rhoi gwybodaeth reolaidd am gynnydd yr uned gyflawni, ac y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi targedau penodedig a dangosyddion ystadegol ochr yn ochr â holl strategaethau'r Llywodraeth.

However, the Government is failing to provide clear, measurable targets in some key areas, which is clear from the programme for government. Without clear and measurable targets, the delivery unit is tasked with an impossible job. How can the delivery unit effectively monitor delivery when there are so few targets and measurable indicators to clearly monitor and assess progress?

Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth yn methu â phennu targedau clir, mesuradwy mewn rhai meysydd allweddol, sy'n amlwg o'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Heb dargedau clir a mesuradwy, mae tasg yr uned gyflawni yn amhosibl. Sut y gall yr uned gyflawni fynd ati'n effeithiol i fonitro'r hyn a gyflawnir pan fo cyn lleied o dargedau a dangosyddion mesuradwy i fonitro ac asesu cynnydd yn glir?

I appreciate that the First Minister might argue in his response that the delivery unit feeds into the programme for government annual report, and therefore that that report is a reflection of the effectiveness of the delivery unit. However, if that is the case, let us have real transparency by receiving regular updates on the delivery unit itself. There is only one mention of the delivery unit in the programme for government annual report. Let us face it—this report is far from being the most quantitative document, given that last year's document was 666 pages long.

Sylweddolaf y gallai'r Prif Weinidog ddadlau yn ei ymateb bod yr uned gyflawni yn cyfrannu at adroddiad blynyddol y rhaglen lywodraethu, ac felly bod yr adroddiad hwnnw yn adlewyrchu effeithiolrwydd yr uned gyflawni. Fodd bynnag, os felly, gadewch inni gael tryloywder go iawn drwy gael gwybodaeth reolaidd am yr uned gyflawni ei hun. Dim ond unwaith y cyfeirir at yr uned gyflawni yn adroddiad blynyddol y rhaglen lywodraethu. Gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir—nid yw'r adroddiad hwn yn adroddiad meintiol o bell ffordd, o ystyried bod dogfen y llynedd yn 666 o dudalennau o hyd.

It is also important that the delivery unit provides value for money for Welsh taxpayers. It is absolutely crucial that the delivery unit demonstrates what exactly it is working towards in order to justify the cost to the taxpayer. Information that we have received shows that, as of June 2012, the delivery unit had produced 23 reports. When staff input is taken into account, each report, on average, was worth an astonishing £13,404, with a total staff expenditure of £308,313. Given this huge cost, the taxpayer deserves to know exactly what targets the delivery unit is supposedly holding Ministers to account on.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod yr uned gyflawni yn rhoi gwerth am arian i drethdalwyr Cymru. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod yr uned gyflawni yn dangos yn union yr hyn y mae'n anelu ato er mwyn cyfiawnhau'r gost i drethdalwyr. Dengys y wybodaeth a gawsom, ym mis Mehefin 2012, fod yr uned gyflawni wedi llunio 23 o adroddiadau. O ystyried mewnbwn staff, roedd pob adroddiad, ar gyfartaledd, yn werth y swm anhygoel o £13,404, gyda chyfanswm gwariant o o £308,313 ar staff. O ystyried y gost aruthrol hon, mae trethdalwyr yn haeddu gwybod yn union pa dargedau y dylai'r uned gyflawni ddwyn Gweinidogion i gyfrif yn eu cylch.

The First Minister has told us that the delivery unit has another role in ensuring that, if there are particular issues regarding spending, they are brought to his attention as soon as possible so that they can be dealt with. In responding to this debate, perhaps the First Minister can tell us how the delivery unit monitors funding alongside policy.

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthym fod gan yr uned gyflawni rôl arall, sef sicrhau, os oes problemau penodol o ran gwariant, y tynnir ei sylw atynt cyn gynted â phosibl fel y gellir ymdrin â hwy. Wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon, efallai y gall y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym sut y mae'r uned gyflawni yn monitro cyllid ochr yn ochr â pholisi.

That leads me on to the impact of the delivery unit and its current work on Welsh Government departments. The First Minister has said that the delivery unit should ensure that systems are in place to find out what impact policies are having at ground level, and to provide early identification of emerging problems or obstacles to progress. It is therefore disappointing that the delivery unit seems to have failed to identify concerns surrounding a number of key Government policy areas.

Mae hynny'n fy arwain at effaith yr uned gyflawni a'i gwaith presennol ar adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi dweud y dylai'r uned gyflawni sicrhau bod systemau ar waith i ganfod pa effaith y mae polisïau yn ei chael ar lawr gwlad, ac i sicrhau y caiff problemau neu rwystrau sy'n atal cynnydd sy'n dod i'r amlwg eu nodi'n gynnar. Felly mae'n siomedig bod yr uned gyflawni, yn ôl pob tebyg, wedi methu â nodi pryderon mewn perthynas â nifer o feysydd polisi allweddol y Llywodraeth.

Take the creation of Natural Resources Wales. This new organisation faces a £50 million pension deficit, but its original business case allocated only £19 million to cover the pension debt of the staff from the three bodies that were being merged. In addition, after criticism, particularly from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, who questioned the legality of some of the second Order's drafting in relation to the requirements of the Public Bodies Act 2011, the Welsh Government had to redraft this Order. That is something that I would have thought the delivery unity would have highlighted, but, had that been the case, then the Government would not have had to redraft the Order. Perhaps the First Minister could tell us in his response whether this substantial issue was, indeed, flagged up by his delivery unit and, if not, why not. In his evidence session with the Committee for the Scrutiny of the First Minister, he said that

Er enghraifft, creu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Mae'r sefydliad newydd hwn yn wynebu diffyg pensiwn o £50 miliwn, ond dim ond £19 miliwn y dyrannodd ei achos busnes gwreiddiol ar gyfer dyledion pensiwn staff y tri chorff a unwyd. Yn ogystal, ar ôl beirniadaeth, yn enwedig gan y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar, a fwriodd amheuon dros gyfreithlondeb rhannau o fersiwn drafft yr ail Orchymyn mewn perthynas â gofynion Deddf Cyrff Cyhoeddus 2011, bu'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ailddrafftio'r Gorchymyn hwn. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddai'r uned gyflawni wedi tynnu sylw ato, yn fy marn i, ond, pe bai wedi gwneud hynny, yna ni fyddai'r Llywodraeth wedi gorfod ailddrafftio'r Gorchymyn. Efallai y gallai'r Prif Weinidog ein hysbysu yn ei ymateb pa un a dynnodd ei uned gyflawni sylw at y mater pwysig hwn, mewn gwirionedd, ac, os na wnaeth hynny, pam hynny. Yn ei sesiwn dystiolaeth gyda'r Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog, dywedodd

'there have been cases in the past where there have been difficulties with some projects. The delivery unit will, in the future, aim to make sure that they are identified as quickly as possible so that they can be resolved as quickly as possible. '

Fod achosion wedi bod yn y gorffennol lle y bu anawsterau gyda rhai prosiectau. Bydd yr uned gyflawni, yn y dyfodol, yn anelu at wneud yn siŵr y cânt eu nodi mor gyflym â phosibl fel y gellir eu datrys mor gyflym â phosibl.

A question must therefore be asked as to where the delivery unit was when the concerns around the creation of Natural Resources Wales were being highlighted. It is quite clear that the delivery unit is failing to resolve issues where we see measurable targets: ambulance response times continue to be missed, cancer waiting time targets for urgent treatment have not been met since the First Minister took office, A&E waiting time targets have been missed for almost four years, and Wales remains the poorest part of the United Kingdom. Clearly, the delivery unit is failing to tackle deep-rooted issues.

Felly, rhaid gofyn ble oedd yr uned gyflawni pan dynnwyd sylw at y pryderon ynghylch creu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Mae'n eithaf amlwg bod yr uned gyflawni yn methu â datrys problemau lle y gwelwn dargedau mesuradwy: mae amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys yn parhau i gael eu colli, ni chyrhaeddwyd y targedau o ran amseroedd aros ar gyfer cleifion canser sy'n aros am driniaeth frys ers i'r Prif Weinidog ddechrau yn ei swydd, collwyd targedau amseroedd aros adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ers bron bedair blynedd, a Chymru yw'r rhan dlotaf o'r Deyrnas Unedig o hyd. Yn amlwg, mae'r uned gyflawni yn methu â mynd i'r afael â phroblemau hirsefydledig.

Let us take a specific issue. There have been over 13 reviews of the ambulance service. The McClelland review of the ambulance service, published last month, was the latest in a long line of reviews of the service. The question, therefore, is clear: where is the delivery unit in all this? This is the purpose of today's debate: to establish the effectiveness of the delivery unit. The First Minister, in his response, must now clarify the delivery unit's specific role and how it will play a role in achieving real outcomes for the people of Wales in the future. The delivery unit must be more transparent in the way in which it functions in the future. Clearly, it has not been effective in the past, given the numerous Government targets that have been missed and continue to be missed.

Gadewch inni ystyried mater penodol. Cynhaliwyd dros 13 o adolygiadau o'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Adolygiad McClelland o'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf, oedd y diweddaraf mewn cyfres hir o adolygiadau o'r gwasanaeth. Mae'r cwestiwn, felly, yn glir: ble mae'r uned gyflawni yn hyn oll? Dyna ddiben dadl heddiw: canfod i ba raddau y mae'r uned gyflawni yn effeithiol. Rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog, yn awr, yn ei ymateb, egluro rôl benodol yr uned gyflawni a sut y bydd yn chwarae rhan i sicrhau canlyniadau gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru yn y dyfodol. Rhaid i'r uned gyflawni fod yn fwy tryloyw yn y ffordd y mae'n gweithredu yn y dyfodol. Yn amlwg, ni fu'n effeithiol yn y gorffennol, o ystyried na lwyddwyd i gyrraedd nifer o dargedau'r Llywodraeth a'n bod yn methu â gwneud hynny o hyd.

The Government must be clear as to whether this unit is delivering value for money for the taxpayer. However, with little information coming from the Welsh Government, it is difficult to decipher whether the delivery unit has its finger on the pulse. Today, we are calling on the Welsh Government to provide regular updates to the National Assembly on the progress in all policy areas that can be directly attributed to the delivery unit. I urge Members to support our motion today.

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fod yn glir o ran pa un a yw'r uned hon yn rhoi gwerth am arian i drethdalwyr ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, gan mai prin yw'r wybodaeth sy'n cael ei chyflwyno o du Llywodraeth Cymru, mae'n anodd penderfynu a oes gan yr uned gyflawni fys ar y pỳls. Heddiw, rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi gwybodaeth reolaidd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am y cynnydd ymhob maes polisi y gellir ei briodoli'n uniongyrchol i'r uned gyflawni. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi ein cynnig heddiw.

16:07

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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

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

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Amendment 1—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ail-rifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and re-number accordingly:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi dangosyddion ystadegol a thargedau penodedig ochr yn ochr â holl strategaethau'r llywodraeth.

Calls on the Welsh Government to publish identifiable targets and statistical indicators alongside all government strategies.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ail-rifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and re-number accordingly:

Yn galw ar Brif Weinidog Cymru i ddarparu manylion am strwythur a chost yr Uned Gyflawni a sut mae'n gweithredu i gyflawni'r rôl a gafodd ei diffinio gan y Prif Weinidog yn ei ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar 13 Gorffennaf 2011.

Calls on the First Minister to provide detail on the structure and cost of the Delivery Unit and how it operates to meet the role defined by the First Minister in his written statement of July 13th 2011.

16:07

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

We will be supporting the motion and Plaid Cymru's amendment. I was tempted simply to print out a copy of the Record of Proceedings from the last time that we had this debate, the last time the Conservatives tabled it, and to read out the speech once again. However, I think that there are some questions that we need to ask ourselves as we develop as an institution, as the Welsh Government continues to develop its roles as it takes on new legislative powers, as we as an Assembly get to grips with how we can use those powers, and how civic society in Wales responds to the growing importance of this building, about how best we can achieve real change in public service delivery. Sometimes, in the past, I think that we have all been guilty of concentrating on what the inputs have been—which budget lines go up and which ones go down—without really questioning whether those inputs are achieving the stated goals of the Welsh Government and matching the aspirations of the people whom we represent in this building.

Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig a gwelliant Plaid Cymru. Cefais fy nhemtio i fynd ati i argraffu copi o Gofnod y Trafodion o'r tro diwethaf y cynhaliwyd y ddadl hon gennym, y tro diwethaf y cyflwynodd y Ceidwadwyr y ddadl hon, a ddarllen yr araith ar goedd unwaith eto. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod rhai cwestiynau y mae angen inni ofyn inni ein hunain wrth inni ddatblygu fel sefydliad, wrth i Lywodraeth Cymru barhau i ddatblygu ei rolau wrth iddi ymgymryd â phwerau deddfwriaethol newydd, wrth inni fel Cynulliad fynd i'r afael â sut y gallwn ddefnyddio'r pwerau hynny, a sut y mae cymdeithas ddinesig yng Nghymru yn ymateb i bwysigrwydd cynyddol yr adeilad hwn, am y ffordd orau y gallwn gyflawni newid gwirioneddol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Weithiau, yn y gorffennol, credaf fod pob un ohonom wedi bod yn euog o ganolbwyntio ar y mewnbynnau—pa linellau cyllideb sy'n cynyddu a pha rai sy'n gostwng—heb ystyried o ddifrif a yw'r mewnbynnau hynny yn cyflawni nodau datganedig Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn bodloni dyheadau'r bobl yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli yn yr adeilad hwn.

The reason for the Liberal Democrats' amendment 1 today, therefore, is to try to move away from looking simply at inputs and to focus on outputs, what we get for Welsh taxpayers' money and how we can be sure that the Government is reaching its stated goals. There are some examples in the Welsh Government of published strategies that are very comprehensive and clear about the expectations that the Welsh Government is setting itself. I would offer up the cancer plan, which is very clear about what it expects to be delivered, when it expects it to be delivered, and by whom. That is an example of best practice and of how it can be done. However, there are examples within the Welsh Government's policy areas and strategies where that is simply not the case and where that has not been replicated. For instance, while the Government sets itself a long-term target for where Wales should be with regard to the Programme for International Student Assessment, we do not have an interim target or a way of measuring our progress along the way. There was an exchange this afternoon during questions to Huw Lewis about the lack of targets for the newly revamped Communities First programme, which is a flagship programme for the Government and one of the key elements for delivering its policy goals, and yet, to date, we do not know what success looks like for that programme. One of the reasons why it had to be revamped in the first place was because there was a lack of clearly identifiable targets when the programme was first rolled out.

Felly'r rheswm dros welliant 1 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol heddiw yw ceisio newid o edrych ar fewnbynnau yn unig a chanolbwyntio ar allbynnau, yr hyn a gawn yn gyfnewid am arian trethdalwyr yng Nghymru a sut y gallwn fod yn siŵr bod y Llywodraeth yn cyrraedd ei nodau datganedig. Ceir rhai enghreifftiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru o strategaethau cyhoeddedig sy'n gynhwysfawr ac yn glir iawn ynghylch y disgwyliadau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu pennu iddi'i hun. Er enghraifft, y cynllun canser, sy'n eglur iawn o ran y cyflawniadau y mae'n eu disgwyl, pryd y mae'n eu disgwyl a chan bwy. Mae hynny'n enghraifft o arfer gorau ac o'r ffordd y gellir gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ceir enghreifftiau o fewn meysydd polisi a strategaethau Llywodraeth Cymru lle nad yw hynny'n wir a lle na chafodd hynny ei efelychu. Er enghraifft, er bod y Llywodraeth yn pennu targed hirdymor iddi'i hun o ran nodau Cymru o ran y Rhaglen ar gyfer Asesu Myfyrwyr Rhyngwladol, nid oes gennym darged interim na ffordd o fesur ein cynnydd ar hyd y ffordd. Trafodwyd hyn y prynhawn yma fel rhan o gwestiynau i Huw Lewis am y diffyg targedau ar gyfer y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ar ei newydd wedd, sef un o raglenni blaenllaw'r Llywodraeth ac un o'r elfennau allweddol ar gyfer cyflawni ei nodau polisi, ac eto, hyd yn hyn, ni wyddom beth fydd llinyn mesur llwyddiant y rhaglen honno. Un o'r rhesymau pam y bu'n rhaid ei hailwampio i ddechrau oedd bod diffyg targedau penodedig pan gyflwynwyd y rhaglen gyntaf.

An area that I am particularly interested in is the food and drink strategy, a strategy that was welcomed when it was published under the One Wales Government. It was adopted by this Government and seen as the right thing to do. However, it is nigh on impossible to find out and to understand whether that strategy is being achieved and implemented across the piece.

Un maes y mae gennyf ddiddordeb penodol ynddo yw'r strategaeth bwyd a diod, strategaeth a groesawyd pan gafodd ei chyhoeddi o dan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Fe'i mabwysiadwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon ac ystyriwyd mai dyna oedd y peth iawn i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae bron yn amhosibl darganfod a deall a yw'r strategaeth honno yn cael ei chyflawni a'i rhoi ar waith yn gyffredinol.

Any of us who have sat in a committee meeting in this building will have regularly heard the mantra, 'The strategy was right, the policy intention was good and it was the right thing to do, but, actually, when it came to it, it wasn't done or it wasn't done consistently across Wales.' We have to change that. We have to find a way of injecting power behind the intention to change things and to make things better for our constituents. As I said, anybody who has sat in an Assembly committee meeting will have heard too often that mantra attached to too many strategies over too long a time.

Bydd unrhyw un ohonom sydd wedi eistedd mewn cyfarfod pwyllgor yn yr adeilad hwn wedi clywed y mantra, 'Roedd y strategaeth yn gywir, roedd bwriad y polisi yn dda a dyna'r peth iawn i'w wneud, ond, mewn gwirionedd, fel y bu, ni chafodd ei rhoi ar waith neu ni chafodd ei rhoi ar waith yn gyson ledled Cymru' yn rheolaidd. Rhaid inni newid hynny. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i ffordd o gryfhau'r bwriad i newid pethau a gwella pethau i'n hetholwyr. Fel y dywedais, bydd unrhyw un sydd wedi eistedd yn un o gyfarfodydd pwyllgor y Cynulliad wedi clywed y mantra hwnnw yn rhy aml mewn perthynas â gormod o strategaethau dros gyfnod rhy hir.

Of course, we can focus on the mechanisms of how to deliver it. That is in the gift of the First Minister. If he wants to have a delivery unit, he is well within his rights to have one, but we have to question whether the delivery unit and all the other mechanisms that we have for driving policy change and success in Wales are appropriate and working. There are some recent examples—the health service is littered with them, and Paul Davies just alluded to them, but the same is true in education and other policy fields—of where we are not making the progress that I know that the Government would want to make and that we would want to make on behalf of our citizens. It is time that we reflected on how best we can achieve that service delivery change and implementation of the plethora of strategies and summits of the Welsh Government.

Wrth gwrs, gallwn ganolbwyntio ar y systemau ar gyfer cyflawni. Mae hynny'n rhan o swyddogaeth y Prif Weinidog. Os yw am gael uned gyflawni, mae perffaith hawl ganddo, ond rhaid inni holi a yw'r uned gyflawni a'r holl systemau eraill sydd ar waith gennym ar gyfer llywio newid polisi a llwyddiant yng Nghymru yn briodol ac yn gweithio. Ceir rhai enghreifftiau diweddar—mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn frith ohonynt, ac mae Paul Davies newydd gyfeirio atynt, ond mae'r un peth yn wir ym maes addysg a'r meysydd polisi eraill—lle nad ydym yn gwneud y cynnydd y gwn y byddai'r Llywodraeth am ei wneud ac y byddem am ei wneud ar ran ein dinasyddion. Mae'n bryd inni ystyried y ffordd orau o gyflawni'r newid hwnnw yn y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu a rhoi amrywiaeth o strategaethau a chynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar waith.

16:12

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Rhodri Glyn Thomas i gynnig gwelliant 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

I call on Rhodri Glyn Thomas to move amendment 3 tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Gwelliant 3—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 3—Jocelyn Davies

Ym mhwynt 3 dileu'r cyfan ar ôl 'Weinidog i' a rhoi yn ei le 'gynnal dadl flynyddol ar gynnydd yr Uned Gyflawni yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'.

In point 3 delete all after 'Minister to' and replace with 'hold an annual debate on the Delivery Unit's progress in the National Assembly'.

16:12

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

I move amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Rwy'n falch o symud y gwelliant hwn, sydd yn galw am ddadl flynyddol ar y pwnc hwn er mwyn i'r Prif Weinidog gael y cyfle i esbonio i ni beth yn union mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei gyflawni, oherwydd mae'n ymddangos nad oes unrhyw dryloywder yn hyn o beth. Pan fo'r Prif Weinidog yn cael cyfle i esbonio beth yn union mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud, mae'n dewis peidio ag ymateb i'r cwestiynau hynny.

I am pleased to move this amendment, which calls for an annual debate on this subject so that the First Minister can have an opportunity to explain to us exactly what the delivery unit delivers, because it appears that there is not any transparency in that regard. When the First Minister has an opportunity to explain exactly what the delivery unit does, he chooses not to respond to those questions.

Fel Kirsty Williams, pan glywais fod y cynnig hwn wedi ei osod, dychwelais at y ddadl ddiwethaf a osodwyd ar y pwnc hwn gan y blaid Geidwadol ryw chwe mis yn ôl, ym mis Rhagfyr y llynedd. Nid oes rhyw lawer wedi newid ers hynny, a gallai rhai, felly, ofyn, 'Pam ydym ni'n cael yn union yr un ddadl chwe mis yn ddiweddarach?' Fodd bynnag, gellid dadlau hefyd, gan nad oes dim wedi newid, fod angen i ni gael y ddadl hon unwaith yn rhagor i roi cyfle i'r Prif Weinidog i ymateb i'r her hon. Mae ganddo gyfrifoldeb i wneud hynny, oherwydd mai ef sydd wedi pwysleisio bwysigrwydd—yn ei farn ef, o leiaf—yr uned gyflawni. Ef sydd wedi bod yn dweud y bydd yr uned gyflawni yn newid holl ddiwylliant y Llywodraeth a'r modd mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflawni ei haddewidion.

Like Kirsty Williams, when I heard that this motion had been tabled, I returned to the last debate tabled on this subject by the Conservative party some six months ago, in December of last year. Not a lot has changed since then, and so some might ask, 'Why are we having exactly the same debate six months later?' However, it could also be argued that, because nothing has changed, we need to have this debate once again to give the First Minister an opportunity to respond to this challenge. He has a responsibility to do that, because he is the one who has emphasised the importance—in his opinion, at least—of the delivery unit. He is the one who has been saying that the delivery unit will change the entire culture of Government and how the Government delivers on its promises.

Dywedodd pan wnaeth sefydlu'r uned gyflawni wedi'r etholiadau yn 2011 mai cyflawni fyddai pob peth, ac mai'r uned gyflawni a fyddai'n galluogi'r Llywodraeth i gyflawni pob peth. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wedyn, ar 13 Gorffennaf 2011, y byddai'r uned gyflawni yn sicrhau perfformiad y Llywodraeth yn unol â thargedau mesuradwy a thryloyw.

He said when he established the unit after the elections in 2011 that delivery would be everything, and that the delivery unit would allow the Government to deliver everything. The First Minister subsequently said, on 13 July 2011, that the delivery unit would ensure the Government's performance against measurable and transparent targets.

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog hefyd y byddai'r uned gyflawni yn dangos yn glir a yw adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn cyflawni eu gwaith ac yn llwyddo i gyrraedd yr amcanion a osodwyd iddynt, ac y byddai'n cynnig her a sialens i Lywodraeth ar sail tystiolaeth. Brif Weinidog, mae'r dystiolaeth honno wedi bod yn brin iawn. Yn sicr, nid ydych wedi ein galluogi ni, fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad, i graffu ar yr uned gyflawni hon, na'r effaith y mae wedi'i chael ar allu eich Gweinidogion a'ch adrannau chi i gyflawni eu haddewidion. Pan fyddwn yn holi am y polisïau hyn, dywedwch wrthym eu bod yn y maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiad diwethaf. Maent wedi bod yn y maniffesto nawr am ddwy flynedd. Mae'n bryd inni ddechrau eu gweld ar waith ar lawr gwlad yn effeithio ar fywydau pobl.

The First Minister also said that the delivery unit will demonstrate clearly whether Government departments fulfil their objectives and whether they succeed in reaching their set targets, and will provide a challenge to the Government based on evidence. First Minister, that evidence has been very rare indeed. You certainly have not enabled us, as Assembly Members, to scrutinise this delivery unit nor its impact on the ability of your Ministers and departments to fulfil that promise. You always tell us, when we enquire about these policies, that they are in the manifesto for the previous election. They have now been in the manifesto for two years. It is about time that we see them in action at grass-roots level making a difference to people's lives.

Hoffwn orffen gyda'ch geiriau chi unwaith yn rhagor, Brif Weinidog. Rydych yn dweud hyn: os na all y cyhoedd weld yn glir beth rydym yn ei wneud, byddant yn dod i'r casgliad nad ydym yn gwneud unrhyw beth. Dyna oedd eich geiriau chi, Brif Weinidog. Yn anffodus, credaf eu bod wedi eu profi i fod yn wir iawn hyd yn hyn.

I will conclude with your words once again, First Minister. You say that if the public cannot clearly see what we are doing, they will come to the conclusion that we are not doing anything. Those were your words, First Minister. Unfortunately, I think that they have so far been proven to be correct.

16:16 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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When the First Minister announced the creation of the delivery unit, it came with the assurance that delivery would be the watchword of the Welsh Government's performance, with the implication that it might finally go beyond the lofty rhetoric and endless strategies and actually deliver results and meaningful improvements to the lives of the people of Wales. However, is the delivery unit working? Is it doing what the First Minister has said that it would do: catching problems early? Take Ynni'r Fro, the community energy scheme, for example. A total of 141 projects have been supported since 2010; £1.8 million spent but nothing delivered—not a single project completed. What is the delivery unit telling the First Minister about that? Two years have passed since Ynni'r Fro was set up and not one single unit of electricity or energy has been generated as a result. Unfortunately, the people of Wales cannot know because the Welsh Government refuses to disclose the criteria, the targets and the outcomes that the delivery unit uses. It has only responded to a freedom of information appeal when compelled to do so by the information commissioner.

Pan gyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog y byddai'r uned gyflawni yn cael ei chreu, rhoddwyd sicrwydd mai cyflawni fyddai arwyddair perfformiad Llywodraeth Cymru, gyda'r awgrym y byddai o bosibl o'r diwedd yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r rhethreg aruchel a'r strategaethau diddiwedd a bwrw ati i sicrhau canlyniadau a gwelliannau go iawn i fywydau pobl Cymru. Fodd bynnag, a yw'r uned gyflawni yn gweithio? A yw'n gwneud yr hyn y datganodd y Prif Weinidog y byddai'n ei wneud: nodi problemau yn gynnar? Ystyriwch Ynni'r Fro, y cynllun ynni cymunedol, er enghraifft. Cefnogwyd 141 o brosiectau i gyd ers 2010; gwariwyd £1.8 miliwn ond ni chyflawnwyd dim—ni chwblhawyd yr un prosiect. Beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei ddweud wrth y Prif Weinidog am hynny? Mae dwy flynedd ers sefydlu Ynni'r Fro ac ni chynhyrchwyd yr un uned o drydan nac ynni o ganlyniad. Yn anffodus, ni all pobl Cymru wybod am fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwrthod datgelu'r meini prawf, y targedau a'r canlyniadau a ddefnyddir gan yr uned gyflawni. Dim ond pan gafodd ei gorfodi i wneud hynny gan y comisiynydd gwybodaeth yr ymatebodd i apêl o dan ryddid gwybodaeth.

As Rhodri Glyn Thomas has just said, the First Minister stood here in the Senedd and said that this unit will be transparent and that it would use measurable targets, but it refuses to disclose those. Every step of the way, it has stalled and delayed. The information that has been made public has been so heavily redacted that it is meaningless. Perhaps you would like to see that for yourself. If you look at the annexes that have been disclosed, which I have with me, you will see that there is page after page of meaningful information—transparency shown by the Welsh Government, and measurable targets. [Laughter.] They are all here in this document. Look; there is page after page of nothing—and here is another one. This report that I have here has cost Welsh taxpayers £13,000. I have another document here that includes data on the percentage of 15-year-olds achieving level 2 at key stage 4 in English, Welsh and mathematics. Is the data disclosed in this one? Do we see what the target being used is? No; it is absolutely blanked out. On the percentage of 19-year-olds that have attained qualifications at levels 2 and 3, the information has been blanked out. That is the transparency that the First Minister promised to this Assembly and has failed to deliver.

Fel y mae Rhodri Glyn Thomas newydd ei ddweud, safodd y Prif Weinidog yma yn y Senedd a dweud y bydd yr uned hon yn dryloyw ac y byddai'n defnyddio targedau mesuradwy, ond mae'n gwrthod eu datgelu. Bob cam o'r ffordd, bu ymwrthod ac oedi. Ailolygwyd y wybodaeth a gyhoeddwyd i'r fath raddau fel ei bod yn ddiystyr. Efallai yr hoffech weld hynny drosoch eich hun. Os edrychwch ar yr atodiadau a ddatgelwyd, sydd gennyf wrth law, gwelwch dudalen ar ôl tudalen o wybodaeth ystyrlon—tryloywder gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a thargedau mesuradwy. [Chwerthin.] Maent oll yma yn y ddogfen hon. Edrychwch; ceir tudalen ar ôl tudalen o ddim—a dyma un arall. Mae'r adroddiad hwn sydd gennyf yma wedi costio £13,000 i drethdalwyr Cymru. Mae gennyf ddogfen arall yn fy llaw sy'n cynnwys data ar ganran y disgyblion 15 oed sy'n cyflawni lefel 2 yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 mewn Saesneg, Cymraeg a mathemateg. A yw'r data wedi'u datgelu ar gyfer hwn? A welwn beth yw'r targed sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio? Na; mae wedi'i gelu'n llwyr. O ran canran y bobl ifanc 19 oed sydd wedi ennill cymwysterau ar lefel 2 a 3, mae'r wybodaeth wedi'i chelu. Dyna'r tryloywder a addawodd y Prif Weinidog i'r Cynulliad hwn ac y mae wedi methu â'i roi.

Still, the Welsh Government intends to use every exemption in the book to fight the public interest in disclosing this information. The Welsh public may well ask, 'What are you hiding, First Minister?' Why, when you talk of transparency, are you acting in secrecy? How can ordinary people have confidence that this Government is delivering. If you want an example of real transparency, the Welsh Conservatives would again point to the UK Government's Office for Budgetary Responsibility, which is independent and provides the public with open and trustworthy assessments of public finances. In the last debate, First Minister, you said that you did not want to set up another quango; well, you have set up a plethora of them since then. You have the opportunity. We hear that this is costing Welsh taxpayers an additional £2 million. That money would be better spent in having measurable targets and reliable data, and for that information to be in the public domain. The only conclusion that we can draw from the fact that it is not in the public domain is that the delivery unit is manifestly failing to deliver.

Eto i gyd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu defnyddio pob eithriad posibl i frwydro yn erbyn budd y cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth hon. Byddai'n ddigon teg i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru ofyn, 'Beth rydych yn ei gelu, Brif Weinidog?' Pam, tra'n sôn am dryloywder, rydych yn gweithredu yn y dirgel? Sut y gall pobl gyffredin fod yn hyderus bod y Llywodraeth hon yn cyflawni. Os ydych am enghraifft o dryloywder go iawn, byddai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig unwaith eto yn cyfeirio at Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb Cyllidebol Llywodraeth y DU, sy'n annibynnol ac yn darparu asesiadau agored a dibynadwy i'r cyhoedd o gyllid cyhoeddus. Yn y ddadl ddiwethaf, Brif Weinidog, dywedasoch nad oeddech am sefydlu cwango arall; wel, rydych wedi sefydlu llu ohonynt ers hynny. Mae'r cyfle gennych. Clywn fod hyn yn costio £2 filiwn arall i drethdalwyr yng Nghymru. Byddai'n well gwario'r arian hwnnw i sicrhau targedau mesuradwy a data dibynadwy, ac i'r wybodaeth honno fod yn gyhoeddus. Yr unig gasgliad y gallwn ei lunio o'r ffaith nad yw'n gyhoeddus yw bod yr uned gyflawni yn methu'n llwyr â chyflawni.

16:21 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

If the Queen's Speech showed a Conservative Government in Westminster that has completely run out of ideas, then surely this debate is evidence that the Tory opposition here in Wales is running on empty, too. Rather than focusing on the challenges facing the country, and coming up with new ideas and fresh approaches to the issues that matter, we instead have another lazy attack on the Welsh Government, rooted in conspiracy and lacking any real substance. In fact, when you look at the half-hearted amendments tabled by the other opposition parties, you will see that there are echoes of those shabby, badly orchestrated attempts to discredit the Longley report that we saw last year.

Os oedd Araith y Frenhines yn dangos Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan sy'n brin syniadau, yna yn sicr onid yw'r ddadl hon yn dystiolaeth fod yr wrthblaid Doriaidd yma yng Nghymru yn methu hefyd. Yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r wlad, a chyflwyno syniadau newydd a dulliau gweithredu gwreiddiol mewn perthynas â'r materion pwysig, rydym, yn lle hynny, yn gweld ymosodiad diog ar Lywodraeth Cymru, wedi'i wreiddio mewn cynllwyn ac heb unrhyw sylwedd gwirioneddol. Mewn gwirionedd, os ystyriwch y gwelliannau llugoer a gyflwynwyd gan y gwrthbleidiau eraill, gwelwch adleisiau o'r ymdrechion diegwyddor, di-gynllun hynny i ddwyn anfri ar adroddiad Longley a welsom y llynedd.

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Nevertheless, however cobbled together this Tory attack on the delivery unit may be, I at least applaud the Tories for again highlighting the challenges facing the ambulance service and the unscheduled care system. Even if Darren Millar, as it appears from his statements yesterday, has now decided that he wants to derail the south Wales plan at the very time we need to be pushing forward with reshaping hospital services—[Interruption.]

Serch hynny, ni waeth pa mor ddi-raen yw'r ymosodiad hwn gan y Toriaid ar yr uned gyflawni, fe'u cymeradwyaf o leiaf am unwaith eto dynnu sylw at yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans a'r system gofal heb ei drefnu. Hyd yn oed os yw Darren Millar, fel yr ymddengys o'i ddatganiadau ddoe, wedi penderfynu ei fod am atal cynllun de Cymru ar yr union adeg y mae angen inni fod yn bwrw ati i ail-lunio gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai— [Torri ar draws.]

Darren Millar a gododd—

Darren Millar rose—

16:22 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Go on then; quickly.

O'r gorau; yn gyflym.

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16:22 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful to you for taking the intervention. I have not said that I want to derail the south Wales plan. I made it quite clear that my comments relate to accident and emergency departments, given the current crisis that they are in as a result of being starved of cash by your Government.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Nid wyf wedi dweud fy mod am atal cynllun de Cymru. Nodais yn gwbl glir bod fy sylwadau yn ymwneud ag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, o ystyried yr argyfwng presennol sy'n eu hwynebu gan fod eich Llywodraeth yn eu hamddifadu o arian.

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16:22 **Lynne Neagle** Bywgraffiad Biography

It was clearly shabby political opportunism by your party, and if we are starved of cash, that is because of your Government in Westminster. [Interruption.]

Bu'n enghraifft amlwg o oportiwnistiaeth wleidyddol ddiegwyddor gan eich plaid, ac os ydym yn cael ein hamddifadu o arian parod, eich Llywodraeth chi yn San Steffan sy'n gyfrifol am hynny. [Torri ar draws.]

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16:22 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order. [Interruption.] Order. This is getting like a music hall. I want to listen to the debate. You can put your arguments in a rational way when I call you. I call Lynne Neagle.

Trefn. [Torri ar draws.] Trefn. Mae'n mynd yn siop siafins yma. Rwyf am wrando ar y ddadl. Gallwch gyflwyno eich dadleuon mewn ffordd resymegol pan alwaf arnoch. Galwaf ar Lynn Neagle.

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16:23

Lynne Neagle Bywgraffiad Biography

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It is my understanding that, broadly speaking, there is consensus behind implementing the really important report that Professor McClelland delivered last month, and that there is cross-party support for the steps recently announced by the Minister for health to tackle some of the deep-rooted factors that exacerbate the pressures on accident and emergency departments. I find it odd that the Tories have focused on these two areas in their motion, as if, somehow, they are evidence of much wider failure on the part of the Welsh Government. We have all have seen those stark warnings from the College of Emergency Medicine that dominated the headlines this morning. We have all have been following the catalogue of catastrophe that has accompanied every stage of the disastrous introduction of the 111 service in England. Just this weekend, 'The Sunday Times' reported on the inquest into the death of Sarah Mulenga, a 21-year-old woman with sickle cell anaemia, who sadly died when two unqualified paramedics failed to treat her, take her to hospital or carry out the most basic checks and observations in London.

Caf ar ddeall, yn gyffredinol, fod consensws o blaid rhoi adroddiad pwysig iawn yr Athro McClelland a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf ar waith, a bod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r camau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan y Gweinidog Iechyd i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r ffactorau hirsefydledig sy'n gwaethygu'r pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Rwy'n ei chael hi'n rhyfedd fod y Torïaid wedi canolbwyntio ar y ddau faes hyn yn eu cynnig, fel petaent, rywsut, yn dystiolaeth o fethiant llawer ehangach ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae pob un ohonom wedi gweld y rhybuddion du hynny gan y Coleg Meddygaeth Frys a hoeliodd sylw'r cyfryngau y bore yma. Mae pob un ohonom wedi bod yn dilyn y gyfres o drychinebau a fu'n rhan o bob cam o'r broses echrydus o gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth 111 yn Lloegr. Y penwythnos hwn, cyhoeddodd 'The Sunday Times' erthygl ar y cwest i farwolaeth Sarah Mulenga, merch 21 oed ag anemia cryman-gell, a fu farw'n anffodus pan fethodd dau barafeddyg nad oeddent wedi cymhwyso â'i thrin, ei chludo i'r ysbyty na chynnal yr archwiliadau a'r arsylwadau mwyaf sylfaenol yn Llundain.

A recent report by the Care Quality Commission found that the ambulance service in London did not have

Canfu adroddiad diweddar gan y Comisiwn Ansawdd Gofal nad oedd gan y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn Llundain

'enough qualified, skilled and experienced staff to meet people's needs.'

ddigon o staff cymwys, medrus a phrofiadol i ddiwallu anghenion pobl.

All of this comes on top of news that there has been a 58% leap in the number of ambulances waiting for more than half an hour outside A&E departments in England. Let me be clear: I am not highlighting these facts—this litany of bad news stories in the English NHS—to deflect attention away from our problems here in Wales. However, the truth is that many of these issues—and, indeed, their root causes—are problems for the NHS and for Ministers for health at both ends of the M4. If anybody is curious as to how the Conservatives would do things differently if they were in charge of the ambulance service in Wales, there is a clue in the annual accounts of the South East Coast Ambulance Service, which has more than tripled spending on private contractors in the last two years alone and is now spending£7.3 million a year on private ambulances—[Interruption.] I can understand why you do not want to hear how your party does it when you are in power, but it is important that we know it. [Interruption.]

Daw hyn oll ar ben y newyddion bod cynnydd o 58% yn nifer yr ambiwlansys sy'n aros am fwy na hanner awr y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Lloegr. Gadewch imi fod yn glir: nid wyf yn tynnu sylw at y ffeithiau hyn—y straeon negyddol lu am y GIG yn Lloegr—er mwyn tynnu sylw oddi ar ein problemau fan hyn yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani yw bod llawer o'r materion hyn—ac, yn wir, y ffactorau sylfaenol sy'n eu hachosi—yn broblemau i'r GIG ac i Weinidogion Iechyd yn y ddwy wlad. Os oes unrhyw un yn meddwl tybed sut y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud pethau'n wahanol pe baent yn gyfrifol am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru, mae awgrym yng nghyfrifon blynyddol Gwasanaeth Ambiwlans Arfordir De-ddwyrain Lloegr, sydd wedi mwy na threblu ei wariant ar gontractwyr preifat yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf yn unig ac sydd bellach yn gwario £7.3 miliwn y flwyddyn ar ambiwlansys preifat—[Torri ar draws.] Gallaf ddeall pam nad ydych am glywed sut mae eich plaid chi yn gwneud pethau pan mai chi sydd mewn grym, ond mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymwybodol o hynny. [Torri ar draws.]

16:25

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. There is far too much heckling going on. I am not having a speaker being slammed by those I intend to call later. If you heckle and misbehave, you may find that you do not get called in this debate. The Member is making comparative comments on the situation in England on a subject that is mentioned in your motion. Now, you have got to listen to her.

Trefn. Mae llawer gormod o heclo. Ni chaniatâf i siaradwraig gael ei chondemnio gan y rhai y bwriadaf alw arnynt yn ddiweddarach. Os byddwch yn heclo ac yn camymddwyn, efallai na chewch eich galw ar gyfer y ddadl hon. Mae'r Aelod yn gwneud sylwadau cymharol ar y sefyllfa yn Lloegr mewn perthynas â phwnc y cyfeirir ato yn eich cynnig. Yn awr, rhaid ichi wrando arni.

16:25

Lynne Neagle Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am hoping that you will add some time on for me, Deputy Presiding Officer.

Gobeithio y rhowch rywfaint o amser ychwanegol imi, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

It also shows huge audacity on the part of the two coalition parties that they have the cheek to criticise us for missing targets when their henchmen in Westminster, Osborne and Alexander, have consistently failed to hit the most important targets of all: boosting growth and reducing the deficit.

Mae hefyd yn dangos haerllugrwydd aruthrol ar ran dwy blaid y glymblaid eu bod mor hyf â'n beirniadu am golli targedau pan fo'u cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan, Osborne ac Alexander, wedi methu yn gyson â chyrraedd y targedau pwysicaf oll: sef hybu twf a lleihau'r diffyg.

Now, I get as frustrated as anyone when targets are missed and when delivery on the ground does not match wise strategies and good intentions, and I recognise that the Welsh Government is not perfect, but stand back and look at the Tories' and the Lib Dems' record in Government: paralysed by division on Europe; childcare plans in chaos; and just last week, Iain Duncan Smith was publicly rebuked by the UK Statistics Authority after being caught fiddling the figures for welfare reform.

Yn awr, teimlaf yr un mor rhwystredig â phawb pan gollir targedau a phan na fydd cyflawniadau ar lawr gwlad yn cyfateb i strategaethau doeth a bwriadau da, ac rwy'n cydnabod nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn berffaith, ond rhaid oedi ac ystyried record y Torïaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn Llywodraeth: wedi'u parlysu gan wahaniaeth barn ar Ewrop; cynlluniau gofal plant mewn anhrefn; a'rr wythnos diwethaf, cafodd Iain Duncan Smith ei geryddu'n gyhoeddus gan Awdurdod Ystadegau'r DU ar ôl cael ei ddal yn ystumio'r ffigurau ar gyfer diwygio lles.

However the First Minister chooses to respond to this predictable attack on his delivery unit, when it comes to Welsh Labour's priorities—boosting jobs, forging a new future for the NHS, boosting educational attainment, and investing in police community support officers to fill the huge gaps left by Tory police cuts—I can tell you one thing: we certainly will not be looking to the parties opposite for lessons.

Ym mha ffordd bynnag y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn dewis ymateb i'r ymosodiad amlwg hwn ar ei uned gyflawni, o ran blaenoriaethau Llafur Cymru—hybu swyddi, creu dyfodol newydd i'r GIG, gwella cyrhaeddiad addysgol a buddsoddi yn swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu i lenwi'r bylchau enfawr a adawyd gan doriadau'r Torïaid mewn perthynas â'r heddlu—gallaf ddweud un peth wrthych: yn sicr, ni fyddwn yn gofyn i'r pleidiau gyferbyn am wersi.

16:27 **Byron Davies** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I am pleased to be able to make a short contribution to today's debate, brought forward by the Welsh Conservatives. It seems that Sir Humphrey from 'Yes Minister' is still alive and strong within the Welsh Government. He always advocated getting rid of the difficult bits in the title, and the delivery unit certainly does that. Apart from the mention of delivery in its title, I see little or no evidence of items on which it has pushed delivery.

Rwy'n falch o gael gwneud cyfraniad byr i'r ddadl heddiw, a gyflwynwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Ymddengys fod Syr Humphrey o 'Yes Minister' yn fyw ac yn iach o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru. Roedd bob amser yn argymell cael gwared ar rannau anodd o'r teitl, ac yn sicr, mae'r uned gyflawni yn gwneud hynny. Ac eithrio'r cyfeiriad at gyflawni yn ei theitl, ni welaf fawr ddim tystiolaeth o eitemau lle mae wedi ysgogi cyflawni.

We have heard from many colleagues who have delved deeper into the unit, but I want to concentrate on the consequences of this Labour Governments delivery, or the lack of it, in South Wales West and particularly in the Swansea and Gower area with regard to health issues and the ambulance service. The new figures show that, during February, only 76% of patients who went to Morriston Hospital's A&E department were seen within four hours, compared with the Government's target of 95%, and the situation is only getting worse. I am bound to say that I have endured this myself. Anyone who drives past Morriston Hospital or has had to visit will normally be met by a queue of ambulances outside the A&E department—a sight that is available, I am afraid to say, most days of the week. This is not just anecdotal evidence, by the way; A&E departments are at the point of meltdown. As you know, First Minister, over half of Wales's A&E consultants have signed a joint letter to the Minister for health, warning that the emergency departments are on their knees and at the point of meltdown. The letter warns that

Rydym wedi clywed gan lawer o gyd-Aelodau sydd wedi ymchwilio'n ddyfnach i'r uned, ond hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar effaith canlyniadau'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon, neu ei diffyg canlyniadau, yng Ngorllewin De Cymru ac yn enwedig yn ardal Abertawe a Gŵyr o ran materion iechyd a'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Dengys y ffigurau newydd, yn ystod mis Chwefror, mai dim ond 76% o gleifion a aeth i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Ysbyty Treforys a gafodd eu gweld o fewn pedair awr, o gymharu â tharged y Llywodraeth o 95%, a dim ond gwaethygu a wna'r sefyllfa. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod wedi dioddef hyn fy hun. Bydd unrhyw un sy'n gyrru heibio i Ysbyty Treforys neu sydd wedi gorfod ymweld â'r ysbyty hwnnw fel arfer yn gweld rhes o ambiwlansys y tu allan i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys—golygfa sydd i'w gweld, yn anffodus, bron bob dydd. Nid dim ond tystiolaeth anecdotaidd mo hyn, gyda llaw; mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn wynebu argyfwng. Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, mae dros hanner meddygon ymgynghorol adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru wedi llofnodi llythyr ar y cyd at y Gweinidog Iechyd, yn rhybuddio bod adrannau brys ar eu pengliniau ac yn wynebu argyfwng. Mae'r llythyr hwn yn rhybuddio

‘there is clear evidence that death rates go up if patients requiring admission remain in emergency departments for hours whilst they wait for ward beds to become available.’

bod tystiolaeth glir bod cyfraddau marwolaethau yn cynyddu os bydd cleifion y mae angen eu derbyn i’r ysbyty yn cael eu cadw mewn adrannau brys am oriau wrth iddynt aros am wely ar ward.

This is happening right here, right now, across Wales. That was in a letter from the College of Emergency Medicine to the Minister for health on 27 March 2013. So, delivery is needed on this key issue, now more than ever. We have debated it here before, and I am disappointed that there is a need to keep mentioning it.

Mae hyn yn digwydd yn y fan a’r lle ledled Cymru. Nodwyd hynny mewn llythyr gan y Coleg Meddygaeth Frys at y Gweinidog Iechyd ar 27 Mawrth 2013. Felly, mae angen cyflawni mewn perthynas â’r mater allweddol hwn, yn awr fwy nag erioed. Rydym wedi’i drafod yma o’r blaen, ac rwy’n siomedig bod angen cyfeirio ato dro ar ôl tro.

The McClelland review was so well presented earlier by the former speaker. That review of the ambulance service, published last month, acknowledges that there have been at least 13 reviews of audits of the delivery of services by the Welsh Ambulance NHS Service Trust since 2006, stating that

Cyflwynwyd adolygiad McClelland yn huawdl iawn yn gynharach gan y cyn-lefarydd. Mae’r adolygiad hwnnw o’r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf, yn cydnabod bod o leiaf 13 o adolygiadau o archwiliadau o’r ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu gan Ymddiriedolaeth Gwasanaeth GIG Ambiwlans Cymru wedi eu cynnal ers 2006, gan ddatgan

‘this in itself has contributed to the issues the organisation faces.’

fod hyn ynddo’i hun wedi cyfrannu at y problemau y mae’r sefydliad yn eu hwynebu.

This was a damning indictment of this Government's review.

Roedd hyn yn feirniadaeth ddamniol o adolygiad y Llywodraeth hon.

People across Wales are suffering, and some are paying the ultimate price for this Government’s complacency while in charge of the wheelhouse of this rocky boat. Clear evidence has been demonstrated in the letter from a College of Emergency Medicine that its signatories fear that death rates will go up. This is fact, not political grandstanding. I take no joy in reiterating these points to you and I wish we did not have to do it, but the delivery unit must take action now, and not create yet more reviews and bureaucracy.

Mae pobl ledled Cymru yn dioddef, ac mae rhai yn talu’r pris pennaf am hunanfodlonrwydd y Llywodraeth hon wrth lywio’r cwch ansad hwn. Dangoswyd tystiolaeth glir yn y llythyr gan y Coleg Meddygaeth Frys bod ei lofnodwyr yn ofni y bydd cyfraddau marwolaethau yn cynyddu. Ffaith yw hon, nid gêm wleidyddol. Nid wyf yn ymlawenhau wrth ailadrodd y pwyntiau hyn ichi a byddai’n dda gennyf beidio â gorfod gwneud hynny, ond rhaid i’r uned gyflawni weithredu yn awr, a pheidio â chreu hyd yn oed mwy o adolygiadau a biwrocratiaeth.

16:29 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Welsh Government has favoured political targets masking inaction over delivery targets that are clear and measurable. Housing is key to health, wellbeing and community regeneration, yet Welsh Government housing targets have been limited to loosely-defined affordable housing only. However, the StatsWales website shows that the Labour-led Welsh Government slashed the supply of new social housing by 70% in the first three Assembly terms, as waiting lists, homelessness and overcrowding ballooned. Whereas 25,676 new social dwellings were built in Wales in the last decade of UK Conservative Government to 1997, only 7,492 new social dwellings were built during the first 12 post-devolution years from 1999. For them now to complain now about the shortage of social housing to meet current need is sick making. The present Welsh Labour Government has again limited its target to affordable homes, side-stepping the whole-market approach it claimed to support, and failing to deliver the overall house-building target called for in the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee inquiry into the provision of affordable housing in Wales.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ffafrio targedau gwleidyddol sy’n cuddio diffyg gweithredu mewn perthynas â thargedau cyflawni sy’n eglur ac yn fesuradwy. Mae tai yn allweddol i iechyd, lles ac adfywio cymunedol, ond mae targedau tai Llywodraeth Cymru wedi’u cyfyngu i dai fforddiadwy heb ddiffiniad caeth yn unig. Fodd bynnag, dengys gwefan StatsWales fod Llywodraeth Cymru o dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur wedi gostwng y cyflenwad o dai cymdeithasol newydd yn sylweddol o 70% yn ystod tri thymor cyntaf y Cynulliad, wrth i restrau aros, digartrefedd a gorlenwi gynyddu’n enbyd. Er bod 25,676 o anheddau cymdeithasol newydd wedi’u hadeiladu yng Nghymru yn ystod degawd diwethaf Llywodraeth Geidwadol y DU hyd at 1997, dim ond 7,492 o anheddau cymdeithasol newydd a adeiladwyd yn ystod y 12 mlynedd gyntaf ar ôl datganoli ers 1999. Mae’r ffaith eu bod yn cwyno yn awr am y prinder tai cymdeithasol i ddiwallu’r angen presennol yn gyfoglyd. Mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru ar hyn o bryd unwaith eto wedi cyfyngu ei tharged i gartrefi fforddiadwy, gan osgoi’r dull gweithredu marchnad gyfan yr honnodd ei bod yn ei gefnogi, a methu â chyrraedd y targed cyffredinol ar gyfer adeiladu tai y galwyd amdano yn ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i’r ddarpariaeth o dai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru.

The Principality Building Society has said that there has not been sufficient emphasis on whole-of-market housing and, in particular, working with house builders. The Home Builders Federation has called for a whole-market solution to providing housing in general, rather than just affordable housing. By increasing overall supply, it has argued, more housing would be made affordable to more people. Yet this Welsh Government has failed to listen. By excluding the whole market from their targets, it has failed to acknowledge that only by increasing overall supply will more housing be made available to more people. In 2012, witnesses to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee report into the provision of affordable housing in Wales said that

Mae Cymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality wedi dweud na fu digon o bwyslais ar dai marchnad gyfan ac, yn arbennig, ar weithio gydag adeiladwyr tai. Mae Ffederasiwn yr Adeiladwyr Tai wedi galw am ateb marchnad gyfan i ddarparu tai yn gyffredinol, yn hytrach na thai fforddiadwy yn unig. Drwy gynyddu'r cyflenwad cyffredinol, dadleuodd y byddai mwy o dai yn fforddiadwy i fwy o bobl. Eto i gyd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi methu â gwrando. Drwy beidio â chynnwys y farchnad gyfan yn ei thargedau, mae wedi methu â chydnabod mai dim ond drwy gynyddu'r cyflenwad cyffredinol y bydd mwy o dai ar gael i fwy o bobl. Yn 2012, dywedodd tystion i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i'r ddarpariaeth tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru

'The housing crisis is with us now'.

bod yr argyfwng tai ar ein gwarthaf.

The Welsh Labour Government cannot say that it was not warned. In 2004, the Welsh Consumer Council stated that unless house building and renovation of existing homes is stepped up, Wales could face a housing crisis in coming years. House building in Wales is at its lowest level since the second world war. Although the European Commission has recommended that we implement a comprehensive housing reform programme to increase supply and alleviate affordability, the group chair of a north Wales-based construction company told me that building homes in Wales is no longer profitable and that they cannot continue to spend money unless the end product at least covers the cost. Only this week, the CBI stated:

Ni all Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru ddweud na chafodd ei rhybuddio. Yn 2004, datganodd Cyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru oni châi'r broses o adeiladu tai ac adnewyddu cartrefi a oedd yn bodoli eisoes ei chyflymu, y gallai Cymru wynebu argyfwng tai yn y dyfodol. Mae lefelau adeiladu tai yng Nghymru ar eu hisaf ers yr ail ryfel byd. Er bod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi argymell y dylem roi rhaglen diwygio tai gynhwysfawr ar waith er mwyn cynyddu'r cyflenwad a gwella fforddiadwyedd, dywedodd cadeirydd grŵp cwmni adeiladu yn y gogledd wrthyf nad yw bellach yn broffidiol adeiladu tai yng Nghymru ac na all barhau i wario arian oni fydd y cynnyrch terfynol o leiaf yn adennill y gost. Dim ond yr wythnos hon, datganodd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain:

'The construction industry across the UK is finding it tough but here in Wales undoubtedly it is even worse.'

Mae'r diwydiant adeiladu ledled y DU yn ei chael hi'n anodd ond yma yng Nghymru yn sicr mae hyd yn oed yn waeth.

16:32 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you answer why it is that construction in Wales is significantly above the figures of performance in England? You have never answered that point.

A atebwch pam mae ffigurau adeiladu yng Nghymru yn sylweddol uwch na'r ffigurau perfformiad yn Lloegr? Nid ydych erioed wedi ateb y pwynt hwnnw.

16:32 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You are referring to the procurement of services, not large-scale construction. The CBI blamed the absence of the pump-priming mechanisms seen at the UK Government level and additional regulations that put house builders in Wales at a disadvantage to those in England. It called on the Welsh Government to reform and spend wisely. [Interruption.] I am talking about house building, which is where concerns are being raised by people who have said that they are not going to continue building in Wales unless something is done.

Rydych yn cyfeirio at y broses o gaffael gwasanaethau, nid adeiladu ar raddfa fawr. Rhoddodd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain fai ar y ffaith nad oes gennym y systemau arian ysgogi sydd i'w gweld ar lefel Llywodraeth y DU a rheoliadau ychwanegol sy'n golygu bod adeiladwyr tai yng Nghymru o dan anfantais o'u cymharu â rhai yn Lloegr. Galwodd ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiwygio a gwario'n ddoeth. [Torri ar draws.] Rwy'n sôn am adeiladu tai, sef maes lle mae pryderon yn cael eu codi gan bobl sydd wedi dweud nad ydynt yn bwriadu parhau i adeiladu yng Nghymru oni chaiff rhywbeth ei wneud.

The Labour-led Welsh Government has subsidised rather than tackled the deep-rooted causes of poverty, worklessness and dependency. Wales remains the poorest part of the UK, with the lowest levels of economic activity and wealth creation per head of all the devolved countries and English regions, despite a doubling of devolved budgets and billions in European regeneration funding. In fact, Wales has been bottom since 1998. The Welsh Government has failed to deliver for the most economically deprived parts of Wales, which are in west Wales and the Valleys. Four of the six north Wales counties are still the poorest in the UK. Workless households across the UK rose by 200,000 under the previous UK Labour Government, and one in three working-age people in Wales were workless under the Welsh Labour Government prior to the change of the UK Government, which was double the UK average.

Mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru wedi sybsideiddio tlodi, diweithdra a dibyniaeth, yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â'r ffactorau hirsefydledig sy'n eu hachosi. Cymru yw'r rhan dlotaf o'r DU o hyd, gyda'r lefelau isaf o weithgarwch economaidd a chreu cyfoeth fesul y pen o blith yr holl wledydd datganoledig a rhanbarthau Lloegr, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod cyllidebau datganoledig wedi'u dyblu a'i bod wedi cael biliynau o arian adfywio Ewropeaidd. Mewn gwirionedd, bu Cymru ar y gwaelod ers 1998. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi methu â chyflawni dros y rhannau o Gymru sy'n wynebu'r amddifadedd economaidd mwyaf, sef ardaloedd yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Mae pedair o'r chwe sir yn y gogledd ymhlith y tlotaf yn y DU o hyd. Cynyddodd aelwydydd heb waith ledled y DU 200,000 o dan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU, ac roedd un o bob tri pherson o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru yn ddi-waith o dan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru cyn newid Llywodraeth y DU, a oedd ddwywaith yn fwy na chyfartaledd y DU.

Since 1999, the poverty gap in Wales has widened and social mobility has stalled. The UK is once again the top destination for inward investment in the European Union but Wales has slipped from top to bottom destination among the 12 UK nations and regions. Fuel poverty targets have been missed and the 2013 UK fuel poverty monitor calls for a detailed action plan setting out how and when fuel poverty will be eradicated in Wales—involving real partnership with the private, voluntary and community sectors. Wales has the highest levels of child poverty in the UK, rising since 2004, and record youth unemployment, rising since 2005. All too often, money has washed over communities rather than watering their roots. As Oscar Wilde said, 'Ideals are dangerous things. Realities are better'.

Ers 1999, mae'r bwlch tlodi yng Nghymru wedi ehangu a gwelwyd terfyn ar symudedd cymdeithasol. Y DU unwaith eto yw'r lleoliad mwyaf poblogaidd ar gyfer mewnfuddsoddi yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ond mae Cymru wedi gostwng o'r prif leoliad o blith 12 o wledydd a rhanbarthau'r DU i'r gwaelod. Collwyd targedau tlodi tanwydd ac mae monitor tlodi tanwydd 2013 y DU yn galw am gynllun gweithredu manwl yn nodi sut a phryd y ceir gwared ar dlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru—gan gynnwys partneriaeth wirioneddol gyda'r sector preifat, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector cymunedol. Mae'r lefelau uchaf o dlodi plant yn y DU i'w gweld yng Nghymru, gan gynyddu ers 2004, a'r lefelau uchaf erioed o ddiweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc, gan gynyddu ers 2005. Yn llawer rhy aml, mae cyllid wedi golchi dros wyneb cymunedau yn hytrach na dyfrio eu gwreiddiau. Fel y dywedodd Oscar Wilde, 'Ideals are dangerous things. Realities are better'.

16:35 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

How do you follow a quote like that?

Sut y gallaf ddilyn dyfyniad o'r fath?

The First Minister has stated that the role of the delivery unit is to ensure that what is promised is delivered. We have heard that a number of times. It is great stuff, is it not, but does it do what it says on the tin? If you look at some of the comments that the First Minister has made about the delivery unit, he has said that it is an inward-facing team and that it meets on a weekly basis. If I did not know better, I would assume that the First Minister is teasing us. It is almost as if he is setting up this delivery unit in a strange, shadowy way; perhaps that is what he is doing: trying to wind up Mark Isherwood and myself and the people on this side of the Chamber because he enjoys the entertainment. Maybe that is what he is up to.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi datgan mai rôl yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau y caiff addewidion eu cyflawni. Rydym wedi clywed hynny sawl gwaith. Mae hynny'n ardderchog, wrth gwrs, ond a yw'n llwyddo i wneud hynny? Os edrychwch ar rai o'r sylwadau a wnaeth y Prif Weinidog am yr uned gyflawni, mae wedi dweud mai tîm mewnol ydyw a'i fod yn cyfarfod yn wythnosol. Pe na fyddwn yn gwybod yn well, byddwn yn tybio bod y Prif Weinidog yn tynnu ein coes. Ymddengys bron fel petai'n sefydlu'r uned gyflawni hon mewn ffordd ryfedd, gyfrin; efallai mai dyna y mae'n ei wneud: ceisio codi gwrychyn Mark Isherwood a minnau a'r bobl ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr am ei fod yn mwynhau'r adloniant. Efallai mai dyna yw ei nod.

Let us cut to the chase: I am a simple soul at heart and I do not ask for much in life, but all I ask today is simply to know what this thing is. Just answer that. However long you speak for at the end of this debate, First Minister, just tell us what the delivery unit is. What does it do? Is it actually delivering?

Gadewch inni fynd at wraidd y mater: creadur syml ydwyf yn y bôn, ac nid wyf yn gofyn am lawer mewn bywyd, ond y cyfan y gofynnaf amdano heddiw yw gwybod beth yw'r peth hwn. Dim ond ateb i hynny. Ni waeth pa hyd y bydd eich araith ar ddiwedd y ddadl hon, Brif Weinidog, eglurwch beth yw'r uned gyflawni. Beth a wna? A yw mewn gwirionedd yn cyflawni?

As Kirsty Williams said, what we should be focusing on, as many Governments have done in the past, here and elsewhere, are the outputs at the end of the process. That has to happen, and improvements can be made. If you do not have the ability to measure the strategy, then you will not know what to do earlier on in the system to make the improvements that you want. Kirsty, did you want me to give way?

Fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams, fel y gwnaeth sawl Llywodraeth yn y gorffennol, yma ac mewn mannau eraill, dylem fod yn canolbwyntio ar ddeilliannau'r broses. Rhaid i hynny ddigwydd, a gellir gwneud gwelliannau. Os na allwch fesur y strategaeth, yna ni fyddwch yn gwybod beth i'w wneud yn gynharach yn y system er mwyn gwneud y gwelliannau yr ydych am eu ceisio. Kirsty, a oeddech am imi ildio?

16:36

Kirsty Williams [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Thank you for giving way. Obviously, clear targets, which our amendment calls for, are absolutely vital, but rather than shouting at each other across the Chamber, would it not have been better for us to get to the root of why it is so difficult to progress change? None of us can be happy with the progress and the rate of change in Wales. What are the barriers in the Welsh public sector to those changes?

Diolch am ildio. Yn amlwg, mae targedau clir, y mae ein gwelliant yn galw amdanynt, yn gwbl hanfodol, ond yn hytrach na gweiddi ar ein gilydd ar draws y Siambr, oni fyddai wedi bod yn well inni ganfod pam ei bod mor anodd rhoi newid ar waith? Ni all neb fod yn fodlon ar gynnydd a chyflymder newid yng Nghymru. Beth yw'r rhwystrau yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru sy'n atal y newidiadau hynny?

16:37

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I could not have put it better myself. Rhodri Glyn Thomas will remember that, a couple of months ago—I think it was in a business statement—we asked the Minister if we could have a debate on the delivery unit, and we were told, 'No'; it was for us to scrutinise, and not for the Government to do our job for us'. However, we made the point that, if you ask the Government for something and you cannot get it, then how does that work?

Ni allwn fod wedi geirio hynny'n well fy hun. Bydd Rhodri Glyn Thomas yn cofio, ychydig fisoedd yn ôl—credaf mai fel rhan o ddatganiad busnes—y gwnaethom ofyn i'r Gweinidog a allem gael dadl ar yr uned gyflawni, a'r ateb a gawsom oedd 'Na'; ein swyddogaeth ni oedd craffu, ac ni ddylai'r Llywodraeth orfod gwneud y gwaith hwnnw ar ein rhan. Fodd bynnag, fel y nodwyd gennym, os gofynnwch i'r Llywodraeth am rywbeth ac na allwch ei gael, wedyn sut mae hynny'n gweithio?

I quite agree with what you are saying. We need a little common sense here. Perhaps we are all guilty of this in some ways, but the way the Welsh Government worries about us attacking it and criticising it is an issue that the Government needs to address. Lynne Neagle, in her comments earlier, said that we were just interested in attacking the Government. We are not attacking the Government; we are scrutinising the Government. We are here to try to ascertain what is happening, and to compliment the Government if it is actually doing things that we all agree with—that is good—but to scrutinise the Government when we think that that is not happening. Unfortunately, in the simple case of this delivery unit, we are not aware that it is happening. Perhaps we need a delivery unit to measure what the delivery unit is doing; it is like the extension on the extension on the extension. Where would it end? You would end up with multiple delivery units and nothing else.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r hyn a ddywedwch. Mae angen defnyddio rhywfaint o synnwyr cyffredin. Efallai bod pob un ohonom yn euog o hyn i ryw raddau, ond mae'r ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn pryderu am y ffaith ein bod yn lladd arni ac yn ei beirniadu yn fater y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth ymdrin ag ef. Dywedodd Lynne Neagle, yn ei sylwadau cynharach, mai ein hunig nod oedd lladd ar y Llywodraeth. Nid ydym yn lladd ar y Llywodraeth; rydym yn craffu ar y Llywodraeth. Ein nod yw ceisio canfod beth sy'n digwydd, a chanmol y Llywodraeth os yw mewn gwirionedd yn gwneud pethau y mae pob un ohonom yn cytuno â hwy—mae hynny'n beth da—ond craffu ar y Llywodraeth os credwn nad yw hynny'n digwydd. Yn anffodus, yn achos syml yr uned gyflawni hon, nid ydym yn ymwybodol ei fod yn digwydd. Efallai fod angen uned gyflawni arnom i fesur beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud; fel yr estyniad ar yr estyniad ar yr estyniad. Ble fyddai ei diwedd hi? Byddai gennych nifer o unedau cyflawni a dim byd arall.

First Minister, whatever your background, and whatever your political party, there is only ever one point in trying to progress a political stance, and that is that you think that what you are saying can actually be done. If it cannot be done, then we are all wasting our time and we might as well pack up and go home. There is no point in you trying to deliver and not delivering and us trying to put forward an alternative but finding there is no mechanism to do it. It may just be that your delivery unit is the best thing since sliced bread, or it may be that that is not the case. All that we ask from you is to provide transparency—not endless redacted statements and documents that do not say anything, but just make it look as if you are being shifty. Half the time you are probably not, but that is certainly the impression that comes across.

Brif Weinidog, beth bynnag fo'ch cefndir, a beth bynnag fo'ch plaid wleidyddol, dim ond un rheswm sydd dros arddel safiad gwleidyddol, sef eich bod o'r farn ei bod yn bosibl gweithredu ar yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud. Os na ellir gweithredu, yna mae pob un ohonom yn gwastraffu ein hamser a byddai'n llawn cystal inni roi'r gorau iddi a mynd adref. Nid oes diben ichi geisio cyflawni a methu â chyflawni ac inni geisio cyflwyno dewis amgen gan ganfod nad oes unrhyw system ar gyfer gwneud hynny. Efallai mai eich uned gyflawni yw'r peth gorau erioed, neu efallai nad yw hynny'n wir. Y cyfan a ofynnwn gennych yw ichi fod yn dryloyw—nid datganiadau a dogfennau diddiwedd wedi'u hailolygu nad ydynt yn dweud dim byd, ond sy'n gwneud ichi edrych yn llechwraidd. Fwy na thebyg nad ydych hanner yr amser, ond yn sicr, dyna'r argraff a gaiff ei rhoi.

If we cannot deal with the issue of delivery, then it is the beginning of the end. [Interruption.] Did you want to intervene, Leighton Andrews? Sorry; that is your job, Deputy Presiding Officer.

Os na allwn ymdrin â'r broblem o ran cyflawni, yna dyna ddechrau'r diwedd. [Torri ar draws.] A ydych am ymyrryd, Leighton Andrews? Mae'n ddrwg gennyf; eich swydd chi yw hynny, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

It is the beginning of the end of democracy. I agree completely with Kirsty Williams. Let us all try to get to the bottom of what this delivery unit is and then get on with delivering for the people of Wales, because, at the moment, they are not convinced that that is happening.

Dyna ddechrau'r diwedd o ran democratiaeth. Cytunaf yn llwyr â Kirsty Williams. Gadewch i bob un ohonom geisio mynd at wraidd yr uned gyflawni hon ac yna fwrw ati i gyflawni dros bobl Cymru, oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, nid ydynt yn argyhoeddedig bod hyn yn digwydd.

16:39

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Here we go again. I have heard some incredible statements in the Chamber this afternoon. Apparently the age of democracy is at an end; we have heard that from Nick Ramsay. We heard from Byron Davies that people have paid the ultimate price for Government policy, and, in the next breath, he said that he was not politically grandstanding. We heard from Mark Isherwood, who invented a number of figures, as far as I can tell. I will draw attention to a few of those in a moment. He failed to realise that the biggest challenge facing people in Wales over the next few years is the bedroom tax, a tax that his party introduced. There are thousands of people on waiting lists in Wales who want to have one-bedroomed accommodation, who cannot get it because of the haste in which this policy has been delivered and who will be evicted or will have to pay more because of his party.

Dyma ni unwaith yn rhagor. Clywais ambell i ddatganiad anhygoel yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma. Mae'n debyg bod oes democratiaeth wedi dod i ben; clywsom hynny gan Nick Ramsay. Clywsom gan Byron Davies fod pobl wedi talu'r pris pennaf am bolisi'r Llywodraeth, ac, yn yr anadl nesaf, dywedodd nad oedd yn chwarae gêm wleidyddol. Clywsom gan Mark Isherwood, a ddyfeisiodd nifer o ffigurau, hyd y gwelaf. Tynnaf sylw at rai ohonynt yn y man. Methodd â sylweddoli mai'r her fwyaf sy'n wynebu pobl yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf yw'r dreth ystafell wely, treth a gyflwynwyd gan ei blaid yntau. Mae miloedd o bobl ar restrau aros yng Nghymru sydd am gael llety un ystafell wely, na allant ei gael oherwydd y rhuthr i gyflwyno'r polisi hwn ac a fydd yn cael eu troi allan neu y bydd yn rhaid iddynt dalu mwy a hynny oherwydd ei blaid yntau.

16:40

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you withdraw your statement that I make up my statistics? They come from your website—the Welsh Government website. Or, are you telling me that the statistics on the Welsh Government website are also made up?

A wnewch chi dynnu'ch datganiad fy mod yn dyfeisio fy ystadegau fy hun yn ôl? Maent ar eich gwefan—gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Neu, a ydych yn dweud wrthyf fod yr ystadegau ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn ystadegau ffug?

16:40

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You declared that Wales is at the bottom of the list when it comes to foreign direct investment. You said that, and that is not right. Look at last week's figures and you will see that we are not and that there has been an increase of 123% of foreign direct investment into Wales. He is behind the times. Talk about selective use of figures—he did not seem to realise that. Again, he does not try to defend the bedroom tax. He knows that it is wrong. They all know that it is wrong, but they sit there meekly and they allow their colleagues in London to do this to the people of Wales.

Gwnaethoch ddatgan bod Cymru ar waelod y rhestr o ran buddsoddi uniongyrchol o dramor. Dywedasoch hynny, ac nid yw hynny'n wir. Edrychwch ar ffigurau'r wythnos diwethaf ac fe welwch nad yw hynny'n wir a bod cynnydd o 123% mewn buddsoddiadau uniongyrchol o dramor yng Nghymru. Mae ar ei hôl hi. Sôn am ddefnydd detholus o ffigurau—nid oedd fel petai'n sylweddoli hynny. Unwaith eto, nid yw'n ceisio amddiffyn y dreth ystafell wely. Gŵyr ei bod yn anghywir. Mae pob un ohonynt yn gwybod ei bod yn anghywir, ond maent yn eistedd yno'n ufudd ac yn caniatáu i'w cyd-Aelodau yn Llundain wneud hyn i bobl Cymru.

They talk about transparency. I will give you transparency: production and construction is up in Wales, and it has gone backwards in England. Jobless figures are down in Wales. There has been a huge increase in foreign direct investment. Those are figures that are beyond question. It is right to say that we have not been criticised by the Office for National Statistics, as has their leader in London. We have not been criticised for trying to manipulate figures; we have been honest from the start. We are proud of the fact that we are transparent and we are proud of the fact that we have said to the people of Wales that things are difficult. We have not tried to say that we can spend millions of pounds that we do not have, as the party opposite has done.

Maent yn sôn am dryloywder. Rhoddaf dryloywder ichi: gwelwyd cynnydd o ran lefelau cynhyrchu ac adeiladu yng Nghymru, a gostyngiad yn Lloegr. Mae ffigurau diweithdra wedi gostwng yng Nghymru. Bu cynnydd enfawr mewn buddsoddiad uniongyrchol o dramor. Mae'r ffigurau hynny yn ffigurau pendant. Nid ydym wedi cael ein beirniadu gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, fel eu harweinydd hwythau yn Llundain. Nid ydym wedi cael ein beirniadu am geisio ystumio'r ffigurau; rydym wedi bod yn onest o'r dechrau. Rydym yn ymfalchïo yn y ffaith ein bod yn dryloyw ac rydym yn ymfalchïo yn y ffaith ein bod wedi dweud wrth bobl Cymru bod pethau'n anodd. Nid ydym wedi ceisio dweud y gallwn wario miliynau o bunnoedd lle nad yw'r arian hwnnw gennym, fel y gwnaeth y blaid gyferbyn.

We talk about health. We have Darren Millar saying that people who play sport should be taxed by having to pay to go to A&E. [Interruption.] We heard it on the radio. I know it was an embarrassment to the rest of your party, but the rest of us heard it.

Rydym yn sôn am iechyd. Mae Darren Millar yn dweud y dylai pobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon gael eu trethu drwy orfod talu i fynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. [Torri ar draws.] Clywsom hynny ar y radio. Gwn ei fod wedi codi cywilydd ar weddill eich plaid, ond cllywodd y gweddill ohonom.

16:42

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I did not say that people who play sport should be taxed. I ask you to withdraw that comment. I said that we need a responsible debate about people taking responsibility for their own actions when it comes to the NHS.

Ni ddywedais y dylai pobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon gael eu trethu. Gofynnaf ichi dynnu'r sylw hwnnw yn ôl. Dywedais fod angen inni gael dadl gyfrifol am bobl yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros eu gweithredoedd eu hunain mewn perthynas â'r GIG.

16:42

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A responsible debate so that people can take responsibility for their own actions in the NHS. He is now saying that he never said what we heard him say on Radio Wales. Yesterday, he was saying that there should be a moratorium on changes to A&E in Wales, and yet, this morning, we have Government in England being criticised by consultants in England because there has got to be change according to them. His sense of timing is incredible.

Dadl gyfrifol er mwyn i bobl allu bod yn gyfrifol am eu gweithredoedd eu hunain mewn perthynas â'r GIG. Dywed yn awr na ddywedodd yr hyn y'i clywsom yn ei ddweud ar Radio Wales. Ddoe, roedd yn dweud y dylid cael moratoriwm ar newidiadau i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru, ac eto, y bore yma, mae ymgynghorwyr yn Lloegr yn beirniadu'r Llywodraeth yn Lloegr am fod yn rhaid rhoi newidiadau ar waith, yn eu barn hwy. Mae ei amseru yn anhygoel.

We look again at this obsession with the delivery unit. I know the Tories are a party of obsessions. They are obsessed about Europe at the moment. The UK Government is paralysed by sheer inaction when it comes to Europe. I have never seen a situation before where Government Ministers will not support their own Prime Minister on the Government's legislative programme. This is what the people of Britain have to put up with: total chaos and an utter shambles.

Edrychwn eto ar yr obsesiwn hwn gyda'r uned gyflawni. Gwn fod y Torïaid yn blaid sy'n llawn obsesiynau. Mae ganddi obsesiwn ag Ewrop ar hyn o bryd. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi'i pharlysu gan ddiffyg gweithredu llwyr o ran Ewrop. Nid wyf erioed wedi gweld sefyllfa o'r blaen lle na wnaiff Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth gefnogi eu Prif Weinidog eu hunain mewn perthynas â rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol y Llywodraeth. Dyma y mae pobl Prydain yn gorfod ei ddioddef: anhrefn llwyr a thraed moch llwyr.

A legitimate question has been asked, and Kirsty Williams asked it: what does the delivery unit do? The delivery unit is there to ensure that, where there are cross-cutting issues that need to be taken forward by a number of departments, that that is done. It is there also to ensure that, where things have to be done by a certain time, that they are done. It reports directly to me so that I have a direct line into what is happening in each department of Government. If you like, the delivery unit is the oil that makes sure that the engine is running smoothly. If you look at a car, you cannot say, 'I am not interested in what the car looks like; I want to see the oil.' In the same way, that is true of the delivery unit. You have to look at the Government as a whole, because the delivery unit makes sure that the Government delivers. That is what the delivery unit does. It is not a vast organisation or at a vast cost. The people who work in the delivery unit were working for the Welsh Government anyway. Nobody new has been brought in from outside at some vast cost. The delivery unit is working very well.

Gofynnwyd cwestiwn dilys, a Kirsty Williams a ofynnodd y cwestiwn hwnnw: beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud? Diben yr uned gyflawni yw sicrhau, pan fydd materion trawsbynciol y mae angen i nifer o adrannau ymdrin â hwy, y gwneir hynny. Ei diben hefyd yw sicrhau, pan fydd yn rhaid gwneud pethau o fewn amserlen benodol, y gwneir hynny. Mae'n uniongyrchol atebol imi er mwyn sicrhau bod gennyf ddylanwad uniongyrchol ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd ymhob un o adrannau'r Llywodraeth. Yr uned gyflawni, os hoffwch, yw'r olew sy'n iro'r injan. Os edrychwch ar gar, ni allwch ddweud, 'Does dim diddordeb gennyf yng ngolwg y car; rwyf am weld yr olew.' Yn yr un modd, mae hynny'n wir am yr uned gyflawni. Rhaid ichi edrych ar y Llywodraeth gyfan, gan fod yr uned gyflawni yn sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn cyflawni. Dyna a wna'r uned gyflawni. Nid yw'n sefydliad mawr ac nid oes cost fawr yn gysylltiedig â hi. Roedd y bobl sy'n gweithio yn yr uned gyflawni yn gweithio i Lywodraeth Cymru beth bynnag. Ni chyflogwyd unrhyw un newydd o'r tu allan am gost uchel. Mae'r uned gyflawni yn gweithio'n dda iawn.

A point has been made about how to judge the delivery unit. Judge the Government by what the Government has done. We ask people to judge us according to the annual report that we produce as part of the programme for government. That shows what the delivery unit, along with all the rest of Government, is achieving. Therefore, I have to say that I wonder whether the Welsh Conservatives have an unhealthy obsession with the delivery unit, given the number of debates, Assembly questions and FOI requests put forward. It makes a change from FOI requests about the size of desks in civil servants' offices, I suppose, but nevertheless, it is an obsession.

Gwnaed pwynt ynghylch sut i farnu'r uned gyflawni. Barnwch y Llywodraeth yn ôl yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud. Gofynnwn i bobl ein barnu yn ôl yr adroddiad blynyddol a baratoir gennym fel rhan o'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Dengys yr adroddiad hwnnw beth mae'r uned gyflawni, ynghyd â gweddill y Llywodraeth, yn ei gyflawni. Felly, rhaid imi ddweud tybed a oes gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig obsesiwn afiach â'r uned gyflawni, o ystyried nifer y dadleuon, cwestiynau'r Cynulliad a cheisiadau Rhyddid Gwybodaeth a gyflwynir ganddynt. Mae'n newid o geisiadau Rhyddid Gwybodaeth am faint desgiau mewn swyddfeydd gweision sifil, am wn i, ond serch hynny, mae'n obsesiwn ganddynt.

I have no problem with being held to account by Members. I have no problem with the Government being scrutinised in terms of our actions and decisions. I have set out the role of the unit time and again, but I am willing to explain it once again. The unit works alongside Ministers and their departments to help to ensure that key policies are integrated and streamlined. It supports my overarching responsibility for Government delivery by providing me with free and frank opinion, advice and information within a private discussion space. That is what Government has to do to ensure that Government works efficiently.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw broblem â chael fy nwyn i gyfrif gan Aelodau. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw broblem ag Aelodau yn craffu ar y Llywodraeth o ran ein gweithredoedd a'n penderfyniadau. Rwyf wedi nodi rôl yr uned dro ar ôl tro, ond rwy'n fodlon egluro unwaith eto. Mae'r uned yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â Gweinidogion a'u hadrannau er mwyn helpu i sicrhau y caiff polisïau allweddol eu hintegreiddio a'u symleiddio. Mae'n ategu fy nghyfrifoldeb cyffredinol o ran sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn cyflawni drwy roi barn, cyngor a gwybodaeth onest yn rhad ac am ddim imi o fewn gofod trafod preifat. Dyna'r hyn y mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn gweithredu'n effeithlon.

The unit identifies and tackles characteristics that frustrate delivery, such as not being joined up, not aligning policies and not understanding what successful delivery looks like. That is why the delivery unit is there: to make sure that those issues do not arise in the first place. The unit drives collaboration between departments and between key programmes, and ensures that departments come together to progress activity efficiently and effectively. That is what it does.

Mae'r uned yn nodi ac yn mynd i'r afael â nodweddion sy'n atal adrannau rhag cyflawni, megis diffyg cydgysylltu, methiant i gysoni polisïau a methiant i ddeall y nod. Dyna ddiben yr uned gyflawni: sicrhau na fydd y problemau hynny yn codi yn y lle cyntaf. Mae'r uned yn ysgogi cydweithrediad rhwng adrannau a rhwng rhaglenni allweddol, ac yn sicrhau y daw adrannau at ei gilydd i roi gweithgareddau ar waith yn effeithlon ac yn effeithiol. Dyna a wna.

The Lib Dems' amendment asks about the cost and structure of the delivery unit. This is already a matter of public record, but I will tell them once again. The pay costs for 2012-13 were £420,000. That is not extra; those are people who work for Government in the first place. That equates to 0.18% of the total costs of Welsh Government staff.

Mae gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gofyn am gost a strwythur yr uned gyflawni. Cofnodwyd hynny'n gyhoeddus eisoes, ond dywedaf wrthynt unwaith yn rhagor. Costau cyflog 2012-13 oedd £420,000. Nid costau ychwanegol mohonynt; maent yn bobl a oedd yn gweithio i'r Llywodraeth beth bynnag. Mae'n cyfateb i 0.18% o gyfanswm costau staff Llywodraeth Cymru.

16:46 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Can you tell us one thing, one policy, that has been delivered that would not have been delivered had we not had the delivery unit?

A allwch nodi un peth, un polisi, a gyflawnwyd na fyddai wedi'i gyflawni heb yr uned gyflawni?

16:46 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Look at the programme for government, which will show you how we have delivered. As I have said before, the delivery unit is there to deliver on cross-cutting issues, and I have already explained what it does. You cannot examine how a car performs by looking just at the oil. If that is the case, I would love to sell him a second-hand car if I thought that I had a dodgy one to sell. He would not look at the steering wheel, the gearbox or the tyres, nor would he put magnets on the body work or take lead plumbs diagonally across the roof; all he would do is look at the oil. In that case, I am sure that there are many in Wales who would like nothing better than to try to sell him such a car.

Edrychwch ar y rhaglen lywodraethu, sy'n dangos sut rydym wedi cyflawni. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, nod yr uned gyflawni yw cyflawni ar faterion trawsbynciol, ac rwyf eisoes wedi egluro beth mae'n ei wneud. Ni allwch ystyried perfformiad car drwy edrych yn syml ar yr olew. Os felly, byddwn wrth fy modd yn gwerthu car ail-law iddo pe credwn fod gennyf un amheus i'w werthu. Ni fyddai'n edrych ar yr olwyn lywio, y blwch gêr na'r teiars, ac ni fyddai'n rhoi magnetau ar gorff y cerbyd nac yn gosod plymiau yn groeslinol ar hyd y to; byddai ond yn edrych ar yr olew. Os felly, rwy'n siŵr y byddai sawl un yng Nghymru na fyddent yn hoffi dim byd gwell na cheisio gwerthu car o'r fath iddo.

It does not work separately from the rest of Government, so any effort to measure the impact made by the unit does not work, because the unit itself drives the performance of Government as a whole. How should the unit be judged? Like Government, it should be judged on the programme for government. It is for the people of Wales to decide whether we have delivered what we said we would deliver. There is no need for a separate annual debate, because we already have one on the programme for government—the very debate that we will have in the Chamber next month.

Nid yw'n gweithio ar wahân i weddill y Llywodraeth, felly nid oes unrhyw ymdrech i fesur effaith yr uned yn gweithio, gan mai'r uned ei hun sy'n llywio perfformiad y Llywodraeth gyfan. Sut y dylid barnu'r uned? Fel Llywodraeth, dylid ei barnu yn ôl y rhaglen lywodraethu. Pobl Cymru ddylai benderfynu a ydym wedi cyflawni'r hyn y dywedasom y byddem yn ei gyflawni. Nid oes angen dadl flynyddol ar wahân, gan ein bod eisoes yn cynnal dadl o'r fath ar y rhaglen lywodraethu—yr union ddadl a gawn yn y Siambr fis nesaf.

The Lib Dems have called for targets and indicators for all of our Government strategies. This is not necessary. Our annual report sets out data. Paul Davies referred to this at the start, when he said that there are not enough indicators, but there are 339 indicators across the range of Government functions. They are there to assess whether our actions are on track and to measure progress on the big, long-term challenges that face Wales. I have seen the time now, Dirprwy Lywydd, and I will draw my contribution to a close.

Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi galw am dargedau a dangosyddion ar gyfer pob un o strategaethau ein Llywodraeth. Nid oes angen hyn. Mae ein hadroddiad blynyddol yn cyflwyno data. Cyfeiriodd Paul Davies at hyn ar y dechrau, pan ddywedodd nad oes digon o ddangosyddion, ond mae 339 o ddangosyddion ar draws ystod swyddogaethau'r Llywodraeth. Eu nod yw asesu a yw ein camau gweithredu yn dilyn y trywydd cywir a mesur cynnydd mewn perthynas â'r heriau mawr, hirdymor sy'n wynebu Cymru. Rwyf wedi gweld yr amser yn awr, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a dof â'm cyfraniad i ben.

The Government is doing its job. We see the jobless figures, we see Jobs Growth Wales, we see delivery on health and education, and we are doing a job despite the financial hammering that we are taking from the party opposite. We see what they are doing to the health service in England. It is quite legitimate to point that out. Why? Because the Prime Minister does it all the time about Wales. I do not see the party opposite saying that it is a bad thing and that he should stay out of Welsh affairs. It is perfectly right to point out what that party does when it is in Government elsewhere and what it would do to the health service in Wales. That is perfectly legitimate. We have set out our programme for government and our annual report. We are transparent about the difference that we are making. We are delivering our programme for government, and we will continue to deliver for the people of Wales.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud ei gwaith. Rydym yn gweld y ffigurau diweithdra, rydym yn gweld Twf Swyddi Cymru, rydym yn gweld cyflawniadau mewn perthynas ag iechyd ac addysg, ac rydym yn gwneud ein gwaith er gwaethaf yr ergydion ariannol gan y blaid gyferbyn. Gwelwn beth y maent yn ei wneud i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr. Mae'n briodol iawn cyfeirio at hynny. Pam? Oherwydd bod y Prif Weinidog yn gwneud hynny'n rheolaidd mewn perthynas â Chymru. Ni chlywaf y blaid gyferbyn yn datgan fod hynny'n beth gwael ac na ddylai gyfeirio at faterion yng Nghymru. Mae'n gwbl briodol cyfeirio at yr hyn a wna'r blaid honno pan fydd mewn grym rywle arall a beth y byddai'n ei wneud i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n gwbl briodol. Rydym wedi cyflwyno ein rhaglen lywodraethu a'n hadroddiad blynyddol. Rydym yn dryloyw ynghylch y gwahaniaeth yr ydym yn ei wneud. Rydym yn cyflawni mewn perthynas â'n rhaglen lywodraethu, a byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni er budd pobl Cymru.

16:48 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Andrew R.T. Davies i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on Andrew R.T. Davies to reply to the debate.

16:48 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this afternoon's debate. It is a simplistic debate; its purpose is merely to find out the role—[Interruption.] The First Minister and the Labour benches can mock, but, at the start of this Assembly, the Government set great store by what the delivery unit would do and its role in delivering the priorities of the Government. It is therefore perfectly legitimate to ask searching questions on its function and its role. The most powerful example of the need for this debate this afternoon—which is only the second that the Conservatives have tabled on the delivery unit—are the documents that Antoinette Sandbach presented to the Assembly showing the redaction of whole paragraphs and pages of so-called sensitive information on basic targets.

Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a gyfrannodd at y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Mae'n ddadl syml; ei hunig ddiben yw darganfod rôl—[Torri ar draws.] Gall y Prif Weinidog a'r meinciau Llafur wawdio, ond, ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad hwn, gosododd y Llywodraeth bwys mawr ar yr hyn y byddai'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud a'i rôl o ran cyflawni blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth. Felly, mae'n gwbl briodol gofyn cwestiynau treiddgar am ei swyddogaeth a'i rôl. Yr enghraifft fwyaf pwerus o'r angen am y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma—sef dim ond yr ail ddadl y mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi'i chyflwyno ar yr uned gyflawni—yw'r dogfennau a gyflwynodd Antoinette Sandbach i'r Cynulliad yn dangos bod paragraffau a thudalennau cyfan o wybodaeth yr ystyriwyd ei bod yn ôl pob tebyg yn sensitif am dargedau sylfaenol wedi'u hailolygu.

It was not us who bigged-up the delivery unit; it was the First Minister himself at the start of this fourth Assembly. In fairness, the manifesto that the Labour Party put before the people of Wales stated that, if it was given a mandate, the fourth Assembly was going to be about delivery. You are the one who bigged-up the delivery unit. It is for us, as the opposition, to scrutinise what difference that delivery unit has made to Government. From all parts of the Chamber this afternoon, clearly, the view is that the delivery unit is making little or no impact on the targets. In our motion before the Assembly today, we highlight two specific examples—of accident and emergency waiting times and ambulance response times—but we could have gone into any other portfolio and listed many other examples. Education attainment levels and PISA results have been written off for the mid term, because the Minister says that it is too soon to calibrate them and that we need to wait a few more years. Why is that the case? What is the delivery unit doing to work with the Minister for Education and Skills to drive up those standards and get Government support from across other departments?

Nid ni a ganodd glodydd yr uned gyflawni; y Prif Weinidog ei hun a wnaeth hynny ar ddechrau'r pedwerydd Cynulliad hwn. A bod yn deg, nododd y maniffesto a gyflwynodd y Blaid Lafur gerbron pobl Cymru, pe câi fandad, mai nod y pedwerydd Cynulliad fyddai cyflawni. Chi yw'r un a ganodd glodydd yr uned gyflawni. Ein swyddogaeth ni, fel yr wrthblaid, yw craffu ar y gwahaniaeth y mae'r uned gyflawni honno wedi'i wneud i'r Llywodraeth. Yn amlwg, o bob tu o'r Siambr y prynhawn yma, y farn yw nad yw'r uned gyflawni yn cael llawer o effaith, os o gwbl, ar y targedau. Yn ein cynnig gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw, tynnwn sylw at ddwy enghraifft benodol—sef amseroedd aros adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ac amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys—ond gallem fod wedi dewis unrhyw bortffolio arall a rhestru llu o enghreifftiau eraill. Ni chaiff lefelau cyrhaeddiad addysgol na chanlyniadau PISA eu hystyried yn y tymor canolig, am fod y Gweinidog o'r farn ei bod yn rhy gynnar i'w mesur a bod angen inni aros ychydig flynyddoedd. Pam felly? Beth mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud i weithio gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau i wella'r safonau hynny a chael cefnogaeth i'r Llywodraeth gan adrannau eraill?

A simple analogy is a point that I have raised time and again with the First Minister over the way that the Government is not delivering. That is the question that I put to him recently on IVF services in Wales: how, in relation to that one specific project, was the contract ripped up on a political whim, not because it was failing, but because the politics of the Government said that it did not want the independent sector delivering services in the Welsh NHS? It is fine if that is what you want to do, but you have to make the argument and deliver the alternative. You have not delivered the alternative. You are at least 18 months behind, and, ultimately, you are still waiting for licensing to come through. [Interruption.] If you want to stand up and intervene, I will quite happily let the Minister for Local Government and Government Business intervene and correct me. It is a fact that, as we stand here today, you cannot receive the treatment in the Neath Port Talbot Hospital, where the new unit has been set up, and an additional £1.5 million of valuable NHS resource has been spent on that specific issue. I am happy to let you intervene to correct me. That is a fact. Patients are having to be transferred to Bristol or wait on the waiting list. That is a small snapshot of a hard and fast example of where the Government has failed. The delivery unit, which was going to iron out these 'snags'—I think that that is the word that you used—has failed to deliver on those priorities that the Government has set.

Mae cyfatebiaeth syml yn bwynt a godais dro ar ôl tro gyda'r Prif Weinidog o ran y ffordd nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn cyflawni. Dyna'r cwestiwn a ofynnais iddo yn ddiweddar ar wasanaethau IVF yng Nghymru: sut, mewn perthynas â'r un prosiect penodol hwnnw, y cafodd y contract ei ddileu ar fympwy gwleidyddol, nid am ei fod yn methu, ond oherwydd bod gwleidyddiaeth y Llywodraeth yn dweud nad oedd am i'r sector annibynnol ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y GIG yng Nghymru? Digon teg os mai dyna rydych am ei wneud, ond rhaid ichi gyflwyno'r ddadl a rhoi dewis amgen ar waith. Nid ydych wedi rhoi dewis amgen ar waith. Rydych o leiaf 18 mis ar ei hôl hi, ac, yn y pen draw, rydych yn dal i aros i'r trefniadau trwyddedu gael eu cymeradwyo. [Torri ar draws.] Os ydych am sefyll ac ymyrryd, rwy'n fwy na pharod i roi cyfle i'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth ymyrryd a'm cywiro. Mae'n ffaith, wrth inni sefyll yma heddiw, na allwch gael y driniaeth yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot, lle sefydlwyd yr uned newydd, a gwariwyd £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol o adnoddau gwerthfawr y GIG ar y mater penodol hwnnw. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i roi cyfle ichi ymyrryd i'm cywiro. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Mae cleifion yn gorfod cael eu trosglwyddo i Fryste neu aros ar y rhestr aros. Dyna gipolwg bach ar enghraifft wirioneddol o fethiant y Llywodraeth. Mae'r uned gyflawni, y disgwylid iddi ddatrys y 'rhwystrau bach' hyn—credaf mai dyna'r geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd gennych—wedi methu â chyflawni mewn perthynas â'r blaenoriaethau hynny a bennwyd gan y Llywodraeth.

It is perfectly reasonable for the opposition to question the interaction between Ministers around the Cabinet table—the Government was recently enlarged, in the reshuffle, so there are now more Ministers and Deputy Ministers—and the delivery unit, with its role in supporting them. Is it the delivery unit that is driving delivery or is it the Ministers in the Government?

Mae'n gwbl resymol i'r wrthblaid ofyn cwestiynau ynghylch y rhyngweithio rhwng Gweinidogion o amgylch bwrdd y Cabinet—cafodd y Llywodraeth ei hehangu'n ddiweddar, fel rhan o'r ad-drefnu, felly mae mwy o Weinidogion a Dirprwy Weinidogion yn awr—a'r uned gyflawni, gyda'i rôl i'w cefnogi. Ai'r uned gyflawni sy'n llywio'r broses gyflawni neu ai Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth?

We have also identified that there are separate groups for delivery in the Government, believe it or not. At a recent conference on energy, the Minister announced that he was setting up an energy delivery group. We have the programme for government delivery group as well. How many more delivery groups are there across Government? Quangos have also been set up. A local public service delivery commission has been set up. Ministers are charged with delivering a programme for government and it is them who should make those decisions. However, the problem that we are seeing, two years into the fourth Assembly, is a continuation of the lazy Labour inertia—[Interruption.] That has got them going. The lazy Labour inertia has gripped decision-making and policy-making across Wales.

Nodwyd hefyd gennym fod grwpiau ar wahân ar gyfer cyflawni yn y Llywodraeth, credwch neu beidio. Mewn cynhadledd ddiweddar ar ynni, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog ei fod yn sefydlu grŵp cyflawni ar gyfer ynni. Mae gennym grŵp cyflawni ar gyfer y rhaglen lywodraethu hefyd. Faint yn rhagor o grwpiau cyflawni sydd yna ar draws y Llywodraeth? Sefydlwyd cwangos hefyd. Sefydlwyd comisiwn cyflawni lleol ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am roi rhaglen lywodraethu ar waith a'r Gweinidogion hynny a ddylai fod yn gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, y broblem a welwn, ddwy flynedd ar ôl dechrau'r pedwerydd Cynulliad, yw bod syrthni diog y Blaid Lafur yn parhau—[Torri ar draws.] Mae hynny wedi'u cynhyrfu. Mae syrthni diog y Blaid Lafur wedi dal ei afael yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau a llunio polisïau ledled Cymru.

We have had contributions from across the Chamber. The leader of the Liberal Democrats, for example, pointed out that many shiny brochures are published and that initiatives sound right, but delivery is poor. As I pointed out in the debate in December, the First Minister's good friend, the former Minister for the economy, Andrew Davies, pointed out time and again—

Cawsom gyfraniadau o bob rhan o'r Siambr. Nododd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, er enghraifft, fod llawer o lyfrynnau sgleiniog yn cael eu cyhoeddi a bod y mentrau yn swnio'n addawol, ond y broses o'u rhoi ar waith yn wan. Fel y nodais yn y ddadl ym mis Rhagfyr, nododd cyfaill da y Prif Weinidog, cyn-Weinidog yr Economi, Andrew Davies, dro ar ôl tro—

16:53 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is overstating it.

Mae hynny'n gor-ddweud.

16:53 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is a bit suspect, is it? He pointed out time and again that we get glossy brochures but that we do not get delivery. From the First Minister's performance today, we clearly got an indication that he does not have a clue what his delivery unit is doing. He wanted to spend more time focusing on what the health service in England is doing. I can tell him that the problems with A & E in England stem back to the GP contract that was renegotiated by the previous Labour UK Government and the Secretary of State for Health at the time, Alan Milburn. The appalling out-of-hours provision that was put in place is affecting the NHS in Wales. Everyone agrees with that. It is a bit rich to hear the First Minister talk about a Government spending millions of pounds that it does not have when the Labour Government under Gordon Brown was not spending millions that it did not have—it was spending billions that it did not have. Then he had the cheek to talk about the bedroom tax. Malcolm Wicks, when he was Secretary of State for welfare, launched a pilot scheme on under-occupancy. Why are you not talking about what your colleagues in London are doing, First Minister? The problem is that they, like you, are working in a void, and you are reverting back to form. You are a lazy Labour Government that is not delivering for the people of Wales, and that is why I urge support for this motion this afternoon. [Interruption.]

Onid yw hynny'n wir? Nododd dro ar ôl tro ein bod yn cael llyfrynnau sgleiniog ond nad ydym yn cael cyflawniadau. Yn ôl perfformiad y Prif Weinidog heddiw, cawsom arwydd clir nad oes ganddo unrhyw syniad o'r hyn y mae'r uned gyflawni yn ei wneud. Roedd am dreulio mwy o amser yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr yn ei wneud. Gallaf ei hysbysu bod y problemau o fewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys Lloegr yn deillio o gontract y meddygon teulu a aildrafodwyd gan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd ar y pryd, Alan Milburn. Mae'r ddarpariaeth echrydus y tu allan i oriau a roddwyd ar waith yn effeithio ar y GIG yng Nghymru. Mae pawb yn cytuno â hynny. Mae'n rhagrithiol braidd clywed y Prif Weinidog yn sôn am y Llywodraeth yn gwario miliynau o bunnoedd nad oes ganddi pan nad oedd y Llywodraeth Lafur o dan arweiniad Gordon Brown yn gwario miliynau nad oedd ganddi—roedd yn gwario biliynau nad oedd ganddi. Wedyn roedd ganddo'r wyneb i sôn am y dreth ystafell wely. Lansiodd Malcolm Wicks, pan oedd yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Les, gynllun peilot ar dan-ddeiliadaeth. Pam nad ydych yn sôn am yr hyn y mae eich cyd-Aelodau yn Llundain yn ei wneud, Brif Weinidog? Y broblem yw eu bod hwy, fel chithau, yn gweithio mewn gwacter, a'ch bod yn dychwelyd at eich hen arferion. Llywodraeth Lafur ddiog ydych nad yw'n cyflawni dros bobl Cymru, a dyna pam fy mod yn annog Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn y prynhawn yma. [Torri ar draws.]

16:55 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Trefn. Y cwestiwn yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig hwn heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Order. The question is that the unamended motion be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. I defer voting on this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Y Gyllideb Gyfalaf

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 3, 5 a 6 yn enw William Graham and amendments 2, 4 and 7 in the name of Aled Roberts. Os derbynnir gwelliant 6, caiff gwelliant 7 yn cael ei dad-ddethol.

Cynnig NDM5239 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn nodi pwysigrwydd buddsoddi yn y seilwaith o ran caffael, prentisiaethau, cyflogaeth a busnesau bach yn economi Cymru;

2. Yn cydnabod yr effaith negyddol ar economi Cymru yn sgîl toriadau i'r gyllideb gyfalaf yn Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant 2010; a

3. Yn galw am ddiogelu'r gyllideb gyfalaf i Gymru yn yr Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant sydd ar y gweill.

Plaid Cymru Debate: The Capital Budget

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 3, 5 and 6 in the name of William Graham and amendments 2, 4 and 7 in the name of Aled Roberts. If amendment 6 is agreed, amendment 7 will be deselected.

Motion NDM5239 Jocelyn Davies

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Notes the importance of infrastructure investment in terms of procurement, apprenticeships, employment and small businesses within the Welsh economy;

2. Recognises the negative impact to the Welsh economy of cuts to the capital budget in the 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review; and

3. Calls for the protection of the capital budget for Wales in the forthcoming Comprehensive Spending Review.

16:56 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Plaid Cymru's debate today is on the importance of infrastructure investment for the Welsh economy, particularly in terms of procurement, apprenticeships, wages and small businesses in Wales. It is also about the importance of the sustainable economy to Wales. In my contribution, I will outline the need for a green construction college to train people and to teach them the skills that they will need for the jobs of the future. I will also outline other measures that could be introduced to refocus the Welsh economy.

Testun dadl Plaid Cymru heddiw yw pwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn seilwaith ar gyfer economi Cymru, yn enwedig o ran caffael, prentisiaethau, cyflogau a busnesau bach yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud â phwysigrwydd yr economi gynaliadwy i Gymru. Yn fy nghyfraniad, byddaf yn amlinellu'r angen am goleg adeiladu gwyrdd i hyfforddi pobl ac i ddysgu sgiliau iddynt y bydd eu hangen arnynt ar gyfer swyddi'r dyfodol. Byddaf hefyd yn amlinellu mesurau eraill y gellid eu cyflwyno er mwyn rhoi ffocws newydd i economi Cymru.

However, next month's comprehensive spending review could, once again, undermine the best efforts in Wales to improve our economy. The cuts that took place in the 2010 CSR, the first under the new coalition in London, saw a real terms cut of 41% to our capital investment budget. Plaid Cymru expressed deep concern at the impact of these cuts on schools, hospitals, public buildings and the industry that builds them. We expressed the same deep concern a year earlier, when the then Labour Government proposed a 43% real terms cut in the 2009 budget. Slowly, the coalition Government has recognised the importance of infrastructure investment and its potential benefits for the struggling construction industry. That recognition has meant that the cuts to our capital investment budget now stand at 30%, instead of the original 41%. It is much better, but too little, too late.

Fodd bynnag, gallai'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant y mis nesaf, unwaith eto, danseilio'r ymdrechion gorau yng Nghymru i wella ein heconomi. Arweiniodd y toriadau a gafwyd yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn 2010, y cyntaf o dan y glymblaid newydd yn Llundain, at ostyngiad o 41% mewn termau real yn ein cyllideb buddsoddi cyfalaf. Mynegodd Plaid Cymru bryder mawr ynglŷn ag effaith y toriadau hyn ar ysgolion, ysbytai, adeiladau cyhoeddus a'r diwydiant sy'n eu hadeiladu. Mynegwyd yr un pryder mawr flwyddyn yn gynharach, pan gynigiodd y Llywodraeth Lafur ar y pryd ostyngiad o 43% mewn termau real yng nghyllideb 2009. O dipyn i beth, mae'r Llywodraeth glymblaid wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn seilwaith a'i fanteision posibl ar gyfer y diwydiant adeiladu sydd mewn trafferthion. Mae'r gydnabyddiaeth honno wedi golygu bod y toriadau i'n cyllideb buddsoddi cyfalaf bellach wedi gostwng i 30%, o'r 41% yn wreiddiol. Mae'n llawer gwell, ond mae'n rhy ychydig, yn rhy hwyr.

In addition to these cuts, Wales remains underfunded by hundreds of millions of pounds each year. It has been some time since we finally had the recognition from the independent Holtham commission that the Barnett formula unfairly treats Wales. We have argued for many years that a needs-based formula would be far more appropriate and fairer, but there is still no agreement on that between the UK Government and the Welsh Government.

Yn ychwanegol at y toriadau hyn, mae Cymru yn parhau i gael ei thanariannu o gannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd bob blwyddyn. Mae peth amser wedi mynd heibio ers inni o'r diwedd gael y gydnabyddiaeth gan gomisiwn annibynnol Holtham fod fformiwla Barnett yn trin Cymru yn annheg. Rydym wedi dadlau ers blynyddoedd lawer y byddai fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion yn llawer mwy priodol a thecach, ond nid oes unrhyw gytundeb ar hynny rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru.

We all know that the economic growth that was forecast has not materialised and, despite substantial cuts, public sector borrowing figures have barely moved. These are all indications that we can expect more cuts in next month's CSR, which will obviously not help this situation.

Gwyddom oll nad yw'r twf economaidd a ragwelwyd wedi cael ei wireddu ac, er gwaethaf toriadau sylweddol, prin fod ffigurau benthyca'r sector cyhoeddus wedi newid. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn arwyddion y gallwn ddisgwyl mwy o doriadau yn ystod yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant y mis nesaf, na fydd yn amlwg yn helpu'r sefyllfa hon.

The infrastructure budget is important, because of its multiplier effect. It has the potential to be the best way for us to reinvigorate the economy if it goes in hand with good, strong, local public procurement. Acceptance of this position has been widely adopted across the political spectrum, but this is not a new argument for Plaid Cymru; it is something that we discussed in past Plaid Cymru publications such as 'Recover, Reform and Renew', which we published back in 2009, and which, like Plan C, can be found on the Plaid Cymru website, for those of you who are interested in further reading. The economic renewal programme, published by Ieuan Wyn Jones in 2010 during the One Wales coalition Government, and 'A Greenprint for the Valleys' can all be found on www.plaidcymru.org.

Mae'r gyllideb seilwaith yn bwysig, oherwydd ei heffaith lluosydd. Mae ganddi'r potensial i gynnig y ffordd orau inni adfywio'r economi os aiff law yn llaw â chaffael cyhoeddus lleol, cadarn a da. Mae'r safbwynt hwn wedi cael ei dderbyn yn eang ar draws y sbectrwm gwleidyddol, ond nid yw hon yn ddadl newydd i Blaid Cymru; mae'n rhywbeth a drafodwyd gennym yn y gorffennol yng nghyhoeddiadau blaenorol Plaid Cymru fel 'Achub, Adfer ac Adnewyddu', a gyhoeddwyd gennym yn ôl yn 2009, ac sydd, fel Cynllun C, ar gael ar wefan Plaid Cymru, i'r rhai ohonoch sydd â diddordeb mewn darllen mwy am hyn. Mae rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi, a gyhoeddwyd gan Ieuan Wyn Jones yn 2010 yn ystod Llywodraeth glymblaid Cymru'n Un, a 'Cynllun Gwyrdd i'r Cymoedd' i gyd ar gael yn www.plaidcymru.org.

In Plan C, which I launched yesterday, Plaid Cymru sets out the interlinked nature of economic renewal and recovery in Wales. Plan C shows that infrastructure investment is a key driver of growth in the economy, but only if we make it so.

Yng Nghynllun C, a lansiwyd gennyf ddoe, mae Plaid Cymru yn nodi natur gydgysylltiol adnewyddu ac adferiad economaidd yng Nghymru. Dengys Cynllun C fod buddsoddi mewn seilwaith yn ffactor allweddol sy'n ysgogi twf yn yr economi, ond dim ond os gwnawn hynny.

So, how can we make it so? When the then Minister for Economic Development and Transport, Ieuan Wyn Jones, built the Church Village and Porthmadog bypasses, he insisted on using local firms. People who work in those local firms are more likely to spend those wages in the local economy; they are more likely to be spent in local shops and cafes and in supporting our small businesses. Through the use of community benefit clauses, traineeships and apprenticeships can be created for local people.

Felly, sut y gallwn wneud hynny? Pan adeiladodd Gweinidog Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, Ieuan Wyn Jones, ffyrdd osgoi Pentre'r Eglwys a Phorthmadog, mynnodd ddefnyddio cwmnïau lleol. Mae pobl sy'n gweithio yn y cwmnïau lleol hynny yn fwy tebygol o wario'r cyflogau hynny yn yr economi leol; maent yn fwy tebygol o gael eu gwario mewn siopau a chaffis lleol ac i gefnogi ein busnesau bach. Drwy ddefnyddio cymalau budd cymunedol, gellir creu hyfforddeiaethau a phrentisiaethau i bobl leol.

As we know, public procurement in Wales still remains around the 52% mark. If we could get that up to around 75%, then around 50,000 new jobs could be created. Plaid Cymru hopes very much that the national procurement service works, but we believe that legislation for specialist procurement staff and a statutory basis for what are currently only guidelines will make this much more likely to be a success.

Fel y gwyddom, mae caffael cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn dal i fod oddeutu 52%. Pe gallem gynyddu'r ganran honno i tua 75%, yna gellid creu tua 50,000 o swyddi newydd. Mae Plaid Cymru yn mawr obeithio bod y gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol yn gweithio, ond credwn y bydd deddfwriaeth ar gyfer staff caffael arbenigol a sail statudol i'r hyn nad yw ond yn ganllawiau ar hyn o bryd yn gwneud hyn yn llawer mwy tebygol o fod yn llwyddiant.

Plaid Cymru also supports schemes that assist households and companies to lower their energy use and their bills. Measures like the Arbed and Nest schemes, and aspects of the UK Government's Green Deal, are a good start. Other arms of a Welsh green new deal could include support for sectors contributing to the green agenda, like those producing and installing housing insulation or those involved with renewable energy generation. Support could include access to low-cost loans for investment in green industries. I have previously referred to the need for a green skills construction college. The green sector, from housing insulation to renewable energy generation, has been one of the big success stories in recent years. While the UK economy has faltered, the green sector has grown consistently. I would argue that we should ensure that sustainability is hard-wired into our economic recovery.

Mae Plaid Cymru hefyd yn cefnogi cynlluniau sy'n cynorthwyo teuluoedd a chwmnïau i leihau eu defnydd o ynni a'u biliau. Mae mesurau megis cynlluniau Arbed a Nyth, ac agweddau ar Fargen Werdd Llywodraeth y DU, yn fan cychwyn da. Gallai canghennau eraill bargen newydd werdd i Gymru gynnwys cymorth i sectorau sy'n cyfrannu at yr agenda werdd, megis y rhai sy'n cynhyrchu ac yn gosod deunydd inswleiddio tai neu'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â chynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy. Gallai'r cymorth gynnwys mynediad at fenthyciadau cost isel ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn diwydiannau gwyrdd. Rwyf wedi cyfeirio o'r blaen at yr angen am goleg adeiladu sgiliau gwyrdd. Mae'r sector gwyrdd, o inswleiddio tai i gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy, wedi bod yn un o'r llwyddiannau mawr yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Tra bod economi'r DU wedi arafu, mae'r sector gwyrdd wedi tyfu'n gyson. Byddwn yn dadlau y dylem sicrhau bod cynaliadwyedd yn rhan annatod o'n hadferiad economaidd.

Skills are a crucial part of improving the Welsh economy. That is why we did the budget deal last year for 5,600 new apprenticeships in Wales, as well as the £10 million investment in a science park between Bangor and Aberystwyth universities. A science park means jobs in the construction phase and the provision of quality, well-paid jobs and new skills in the long term. A strong research capacity will also help us. Research and development spend in Wales should be creating patents, spin-offs and high-level job opportunities. That is why Wales needs its own research council to counter the underfunding under the current system.

Mae sgiliau yn rhan hanfodol o wella economi Cymru. Dyna pam y daethom i gytundeb y llynedd ynglŷn â'r gyllideb i greu 5,600 o brentisiaethau newydd yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â buddsoddi £10 miliwn mewn parc gwyddoniaeth rhwng prifysgol Bangor a phrifysgol Aberystwyth. Mae parc gwyddoniaeth yn golygu swyddi yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu a darparu swyddi o safon sy'n talu'n dda a sgiliau newydd yn yr hirdymor. Bydd gallu ymchwil cryf hefyd yn ein helpu. Dylai gwariant ar ymchwil a datblygu yng Nghymru fod yn creu patentau, sgilgynhyrchu a chyfleoedd swyddi lefel uchel. Dyna pam y mae angen i Gymru gael ei chyngor ymchwil ei hun i atal y tanariannu o dan y system bresennol.

Plan C and its interlinked development of the Welsh economy is an important part of the conversation for how we improve the Welsh economy, using the powers and the structures that we already have. Despite today's relatively positive unemployment figures, Wales still has nearly 50,000 more people unemployed than before the recession, and there are now 135,000 who are underemployed—10% of our workforce are not in jobs that fit their training or capabilities. We must get the very best from the many talents of our citizens. We must increase productivity and we must increase the quality of employment opportunities in Wales.

Mae Cynllun C a datblygiad cydgysylltiol economi Cymru yn rhan bwysig o'r sgwrs am y ffordd yr ydym yn gwella economi Cymru, gan ddefnyddio'r pwerau a'r strwythurau sydd gennym eisoes. Er gwaethaf y ffigurau diweithdra cymharol gadarnhaol heddiw, mae bron 50,000 yn fwy o bobl yn ddi-waith yng Nghymru nag yr oedd cyn y dirwasgiad, ac erbyn hyn mae 135,000 wedi'u tangyflogi—mae 10% o'n gweithlu mewn swyddi nad ydynt yn cydweddu â'u hyfforddiant na'u galluoedd. Rhaid inni gael y gorau o dalentau lu ein dinasyddion. Rhaid inni gynyddu cynhyrchiant a rhaid inni gynyddu ansawdd y cyfleoedd cyflogaeth yng Nghymru.

I will now turn to the amendments. We will not be supporting them in general. Amendment 1 from the Conservatives expects the Welsh Government to consider all financial models. That would, of course, mean revisiting private finance initiatives, which Plaid Cymru does not support. Wales should, in fact, benefit from the low take-up of PFI. Wales has fewer PFI liabilities, which should give us an advantage when we finally get borrowing powers.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliannau. Ni fyddwn yn eu cefnogi yn gyffredinol. Mae gwelliant 1 gan y Ceidwadwyr yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth Cymru ystyried yr holl fodelau ariannol. Byddai hynny, wrth gwrs, yn golygu ailystyried mentrau cyllid preifat, nad yw Plaid Cymru yn eu cefnogi. Dylai Cymru, mewn gwirionedd, fod ar ei hennill oherwydd y nifer fach o fentrau cyllid preifat a luniwyd. Mae gan Gymru lai o rwymedigaethau cyllid menter preifat, a ddylai roi mantais inni pan gawn bwerau benthyca o'r diwedd.

17:03

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are not saying that you should adopt any model. We are saying that you should consider all models. Surely that is a grown-up way to approach it, even if you do not want to accept PFI.

Nid ydym yn dweud y dylech fabwysiadu unrhyw fodel penodol. Dweud yr ydym y dylech ystyried yr holl fodelau. Onid yw hynny'n ffordd aeddfed o weithredu, hyd yn oed os nad ydych am dderbyn mentrau cyllid preifat?

17:04

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

PFI has been a very discredited model, so we would rule that out. That is why we cannot support your amendment.

Mae mentrau cyllid preifat yn fodel sydd wedi colli pob hygrededd bron, felly ni fyddem yn eu hystyried. Dyna pam na allwn gefnogi eich gwelliant.

I will take amendments 2, 3, 6 and 7 from the Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives together. It almost looks as if they wanted to table the same amendments, but could not quite agree with each other. They both want to ignore the very real damage done to Wales by the 2010 comprehensive spending review cuts.

Trafodaf welliannau 2, 3, 6 a 7 gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr gyda'i gilydd. Mae'n edrych bron fel pe baent yn dymuno cyflwyno'r un gwelliannau, ond na allent lwyr gytuno â'i gilydd. Mae'r naill a'r llall yn awyddus i anwybyddu'r niwed gwirioneddol a wnaed i Gymru gan doriadau'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn 2010.

Plaid Cymru will support amendment 5 to provide clear information to business in Wales about procurement; that makes sense to us. However, we will not be supporting amendment 4 on the green business bank. A green business bank is important, but we have missed the opportunity of hosting it in Wales. The model as it stands, without sufficient capitalisation, is another example of good words without effective action.

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi gwelliant 5 i roi gwybodaeth glir i fusnesau yng Nghymru am gaffael; mae hynny'n gwneud synnwyr inni. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 4 ar y banc busnes gwyrdd. Mae banc busnes gwyrdd yn bwysig, ond rydym wedi colli'r cyfle i'w gynnal yng Nghymru. Mae'r model fel y saif, heb ddigon o gyfalafu, yn enghraifft arall o eiriau teg heb weithredu effeithiol.

As I have said more than once today and yesterday, and as we heard in the previous debate, delivery is everything. Delivering a genuine and sustainable economic recovery plan is crucial for Wales. However, we cannot allow the progress and recovery of the Welsh economy to be set back by the actions of the UK Government in next month's comprehensive spending review. Ideally, the National Assembly for Wales will be united in its support for reversing our economic fortunes in Wales. If you agree, please support the motion.

Fel rwyf wedi dweud fwy nag unwaith heddiw a ddoe, ac fel y clywsom yn y ddadl flaenorol, cyflawni yw popeth. Mae cyflawni cynllun adferiad economaidd cynaliadwy a dilys yn hanfodol i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn adael i gynnydd ac adferiad economi Cymru gael eu llesteirio gan weithredoedd Llywodraeth y DU yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant y mis nesaf. Yn ddelfrydol, bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unedig yn ei gefnogaeth i wrthdroi ein ffawd economaidd yng Nghymru. Os ydych yn cytuno, da chi, cefnogwch y cynnig.

17:05 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf wedi dethol y saith gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 6, caiff gwelliant 7 ei ddad-ddethol. Galwaf ar Paul Davies i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 3, 5 a 6 a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

I have selected the seven amendments to the motion. If amendment 6 is agreed, amendment 7 will be deselected. I call on Paul Davies to move amendments 1, 3, 5 and 6, tabled in the name of William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 1 newydd, ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 1, and renumber accordingly:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i feddwl mewn ffordd arloesol ac i ystyried pob model wrth ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf.

Calls on the Welsh Government to think innovatively and consider all models when financing capital projects.

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Amendment 3—William Graham

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd pwynt 1, 'ac yn croesawu buddsoddiad Llywodraeth y DU mewn seilweithiau band eang a thrafnidiaeth yng Nghymru'.

Insert at the end of point 1, 'and welcomes the UK Government investment in broadband and transport infrastructure in Wales'.

Gwelliant 5—William Graham

Amendment 5—William Graham

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi gwybodaeth glir i'r gymuned fusnes yng Nghymru am unrhyw bolisiau caffael newydd ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith.

Calls on the Welsh Government to communicate any new procurement policies for infrastructure projects clearly to the Welsh business community.

Gwelliant 6—William Graham

Amendment 6—William Graham

Dileu pwyntiau 2 a 3 a rhoi yn eu lle:

Delete points 2 and 3 and replace with:

Yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael mwy na £858 miliwn o gyllid cyfalaf ychwanegol yn ystod cyfnod yr Adolygiad o Wariant presennol.

Notes that the Welsh Government has received more than £858m in additional capital funding during the current Spending Review period.

17:06 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 3, 5 a 6 yn enw William Graham.

I move amendments 1, 3, 5 and 6 in the name of William Graham.

Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at ddadl Plaid Cymru'r prynhawn yma. Ni fydd yn syndod ein bod yn cytuno â rhannau o'r cynnig, ond byddwn felly yn annog Aelodau i gefnogi ein gwelliannau. Rwyf eisiau canolbwyntio yn fy sylwadau heddiw ar agenda Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas ag ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf a chaffael. Mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n meddwl yn arloesol wrth ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf ac mae'n hollbwysig bod y Llywodraeth yn buddsoddi arian yn fwy doeth nag y mae wedi gwneud yn y gorffennol. Mae'r ffeithiau'n glir: mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn mwy na £858 miliwn mewn cyllid cyfalaf ychwanegol yn ystod cyfnod yr adolygiad o wariant presennol, ac felly mae'r amser i siarad wedi dod i ben. Mae'n amser gweithredu er mwyn helpu rhoi hwb i economi Cymru.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to Plaid Cymru's debate this afternoon. It will be no surprise that we agree with parts of the motion before us, but we would encourage Members to support our amendments. I want to concentrate my comments on the Welsh Government's agenda in relation to the funding of capital projects and procurement. It is crucially important that the Welsh Government thinks innovatively in funding capital projects and it is crucially important that the Government invests more wisely than it has done in the past. The facts are clear: the Welsh Government has received more than £858 million in additional capital funding during the period of the current comprehensive spending review, so the time for talking is over. It is now time for action, in order to boost the Welsh economy.

Rwy’n croesawu’r cynllun buddsoddi seilwaith Cymru yn fawr. Rwy’n siŵr bod pob Aelod yn croesawu’r set o flaenoriaethau buddsoddi strategol sy’n cynnwys gwella rhwydweithiau trafnidiaeth a thelathrebu a buddsoddi mewn tai. Fodd bynnag, mae’n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn ystyried yr holl fodelau ariannu sydd ar gael i gefnogi prosiectau seilwaith yng Nghymru. Mewn adeg o setliadau ariannol tyn, rydym am weld Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd ati i ymgysylltu â’r sector preifat drwy bartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat er mwyn ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf. Mae’r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o ba mor dda y mae rhai o’r partneriaethau hyn yn gweithredu yn yr Alban, er enghraifft. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn uchelgeisiol wrth ariannu prosiectau o’r fath. Rwy’n derbyn bod y Llywodraeth yn ystyried sefydlu partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat i gefnogi rhai prosiectau, fel y prosiect i wella’r A465.

I warmly welcome the infrastructure investment plan for Wales. I am sure that every Member would welcome the set of strategic investment priorities that include improving transport networks, improving telecommunications networks and investment in housing. However, it is crucial that the Welsh Government should also consider the whole range of funding models available to support infrastructure projects in Wales. At times of tight financial settlements, we want to see the Welsh Government engaging with the private sector through public-private partnerships to fund capital projects. The Minister is aware of how well some of these partnerships are operating in Scotland, for example. The Welsh Government needs to be ambitious in funding projects of this kind. I accept that the Government is considering establishing public-private partnerships to support certain projects, such as the project to improve the A465.

Rwyf hefyd yn derbyn bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau â’r fenter benthyca llywodraeth leol, ond mae angen gwneud mwy, a gellir gwneud mwy. Rwyf hefyd yn falch bod trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol i fwrw ymlaen â chynigion comisiwn Silk yn parhau ar lefelau swyddogol a gweinidogol. Y gobaith yw y bydd y sgyrsiau hyn hefyd yn arwain at fynediad cynnar i bwerau benthyca i gyllido prosiectau seilwaith penodol fel gwella’r M4, er enghraifft. Mae consensws clir yn y Siambr yn cefnogi’r syniad y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru dderbyn pwerau benthyca, ac rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd yr agenda hwn yn symud ymlaen cyn gynted ag sydd yn bosibl.

I also accept that the Welsh Government is continuing with the local government borrowing initiative, but more needs to be done, and more can be done. I am also pleased that intergovernmental discussions to press ahead with the Silk commission recommendations continue at official and ministerial levels. The hope is that these conversations will also lead to early access to borrowing powers to fund specific infrastructure projects, such as improvements to the M4, for example. There is clear consensus in the Chamber in support of the Welsh Government having borrowing powers, and I hope that this agenda will progress as soon as possible.

Trof i ganolbwyntio yn fyr ar gaffael. Ni allaf bwysleisio digon pa mor bwysig yw hi i ymgysylltu yn barhaus â’r gymuned fusnes yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â pholisi caffael, fel yr amlinellir yn ein gwelliant 5. Mae’n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfathrebu yn effeithiol gyda busnesau, fel eu bod yn hollol glir ynghylch sut mae’r system gaffael yng Nghymru yn gweithredu. Rwy’n falch y bydd y gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol yn fyw ym mis Tachwedd ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed mwy am ddatblygiadau yn y maes hwn dros y misoedd nesaf.

I turn to concentrate briefly on procurement. I cannot emphasise enough how important it is to continually engage with the business community in Wales in relation to procurement policy, as outlined in our amendment 5. It is crucial that the Welsh Government communicates effectively with businesses, so that they are entirely clear in terms of how the procurement system in Wales works. I am pleased that the national procurement service will go live in November, and I look forward to hearing more about developments in this area over the next few months.

Er fy mod yn cefnogi’r gwasanaeth newydd hwn, mae gennyf rai pryderon ynghylch yr effaith y gallai gael ar fusnesau bach. Mae’n hanfodol ein bod yn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol, er enghraifft, yn dal i gael yr hyblygrwydd angenrheidiol i weithio gyda busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint wrth ystyried contractau, ac nad yw’r gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol newydd yn cyfyngu ar hyblygrwydd lleol. Rwy’n cydnabod bod y Gweinidog wedi dweud yn ei datganiad yr wythnos diwethaf na fydd y gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol yn darparu un ateb sy’n addas i bawb, ac felly rwy’n gobeithio y bydd hynny’n wir.

Although I support this new service, I have some reservations about the impact that this could have on small business. It is crucially important that we ensure that local authorities, for example, continue to have the flexibility to work with small and medium-sized enterprises in considering contracts, and that the national procurement service should not limit local flexibility. I accept that the Minister did say in a statement last week that the national procurement service will not provide a one-size-fits-all solution, so I hope that that will be the case.

Yn olaf, bydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol fy mod i, yr wythnos diwethaf, wedi sôn yn y Siambr hon am adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru 'Caffael a Rheoli Gwasanaethau Ymgynghori'. Roedd yr adroddiad yn dadlau bod cyrff cyhoeddus Cymru yn gwario llai ar ymgynghorwyr, ond nad oeddent yn gallu dangos gwerth am arian yn y ffordd roeddent yn cynllunio, sicrhau a rheoli gwasanaethau ymgynghori. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn nodi arbedion effeithlonrwydd posibl o fwy na £23 miliwn pe bai pob corff cyhoeddus yn dilyn arfer da. Ond, yn anffodus, ychydig o gyrff cyhoeddus sydd, fel mater o drefn, yn casglu a dadansoddi data i helpu gwneud gwasanaethau ymgynghori yn fwy effeithlon. Mae'r data ar wariant yn aml yn annibynadwy. Felly, mae'n hanfodol bod gwaith y gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol newydd a chyrff cyhoeddus yn sicrhau bod arfer da yn cael ei ddilyn a bod arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn cael eu cyflawni.

Finally, Members will be aware that, last week, I referred in this Chamber to the Wales Audit Office report, 'The Procurement and Management of Consultancy Services'. The report argued that public bodies in Wales were spending less on consultants, but that they could not demonstrate value for money in the way that they had planned, secured and managed consultancy services. The report also notes possible efficiency savings of more than £23 million if every public body were to follow best practice. Unfortunately, few public bodies, as a matter of course, actually collect and analyse data to help to make consultancy services more effective. The data on expenditure are often not reliable. Therefore, it is crucially important that the work of the new national procurement service and the public bodies ensures that best practice is followed, and that efficiency savings are achieved.

Wrth gloi, rwyf am weld Llywodraeth Cymru yn llawer mwy cadarn yn y ffordd mae'n ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf. Mae angen iddi fod yn llawer mwy uchelgeisiol a strategol ac mae angen iddi sicrhau ei bod yn ymgysylltu â busnesau bach er mwyn gweld yr hyn rydym i gyd am weld, a hynny yw, gwelliant yn economi Cymru.

In conclusion, I want to see the Welsh Government being far more robust in the way that it funds capital projects. It needs to be far more ambitious and strategic, and the Government needs to ensure that it engages with small businesses to see what we all want to see, namely an improvement in the Welsh economy.

17:11

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Eluned Parrot i gynnig gwelliannau 2, 4 a 7 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

I call on Eluned Parrot to move amendments 2, 4 and 7 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Ym mhwynt 1, ar ôl 'seilwaith' cynnwys ', gan gynnwys cyllid ar gyfer band eang cyflym iawn a thrydaneiddio Prif Reilffordd y Great Western i Abertawe a chymoedd de Cymru,'

In point 1, after 'investment' insert ', including funding for high speed broadband and the electrification of the Great Western Mainline to Swansea and the south Wales valleys,'

Gwelliant 4—Aled Roberts

Amendment 4—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 2 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 2 and renumber accordingly:

Yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi creu Banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd, sy'n cyfeirio biliynau o bunnoedd o fuddsoddiad preifat i faes ynni adnewyddadwy, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i amlinellu ei chamau i gefnogi busnesau i wneud cais am arian i sicrhau'r buddsoddiad gorau posibl yn y seilwaith ynni a swyddi gwyrdd yng Nghymru.

Welcomes the creation of a Green Investment Bank by the UK Government, which is directing billions of pounds of private investment in renewable energy, and calls on the Welsh Government to outline its action to support businesses in bidding for funding to maximise investment in energy infrastructure and green jobs in Wales.

Gwelliant 7—Aled Roberts

Amendment 7—Aled Roberts

Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete point 2 and replace with:

Yn gresynu at y lefelau gwario anghynaliadwy ac anghyfrifol o dan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU, a arweiniodd at ddiffyg blynyddol o £170.8 biliwn erbyn diwedd 2009-10, ac yn croesawu'r camau sy'n cael eu cymryd gan Lywodraeth bresennol y DU sydd wedi torri traean oddi ar y diffyg, wedi creu miliwn a chwarter o swyddi newydd yn y sector preifat ac wedi cadw'r cyfraddau llog ar eu lefelau isaf erioed bron, a fydd yn helpu i sicrhau sefydlogrwydd ar gyfer buddsoddi yn economi Cymru.

Regrets the unsustainable and irresponsible levels of spending under the last UK Labour Government, which left an annual deficit of £170.8 billion by the end of 2009-10, and welcomes the action being taken by the current UK Government which has cut the deficit by a third, created a million and a quarter new private sector jobs and kept interest rates at near-record lows, which will help provide stability for investment in the Welsh economy.

17:11 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move amendments 2, 4 and 7 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliannau 2, 4 a 7 yn enw Aled Roberts.

I thank Plaid Cymru for tabling this debate as I move the amendments in the name of Aled Roberts. Kirsty's comments in the previous debate about reading out the Record of Proceedings are pertinent again today. I would quite like to note Plaid Cymru's consistent support for discussing using procurement in this Chamber. We have had a lot of opportunities to discuss it at length and I thank you for that.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon wrth imi gynnig y gwelliannau yn enw Aled Roberts. Mae sylwadau Kirsty yn y ddadl flaenorol am ddarllen Cofnod y Trafodion yn uchel yn berthnasol eto heddiw. Byddwn yn eithaf hoffi nodi cefnogaeth gyson Plaid Cymru i drafod defnyddio caffael yn y Siambr hon. Rydym wedi cael llawer o gyfleoedd i drafod hyn yn helaeth ac rwyf am ddiolch ichi am hynny.

However, we must recognise, in all honesty, that procurement in and of itself is not a magic bullet that will cure all the ills of Wales's economy. It is vital, of course, to some sectors of our economy, but it is virtually irrelevant in other parts of the economy. There are parts of our economy for which procurement is not even something that they would consider or which is not relevant to them at all. So, this constant focus from a business development point of view, while helpful in some ways, is not always helpful in others. Perhaps procurement is too important to us in Wales because our economy is so reliant on the public sector for driving itself forward. Your answer seems to be, on a consistent basis, that better procurement will fix Wales's ills, but the truth is, if I were being mischievous, that I would suggest that that was the answer only if the question was how we could create a dependency culture in the private sector. A healthy economy is able to support itself and interact with the public sector, but not rely on it absolutely.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gydnabod, yn onest, nad yw caffael ynddo'i hun yn rhywbeth a fydd yn datrys holl broblemau economi Cymru. Mae'n hanfodol, wrth gwrs, i rai sectorau yn ein heconomi, ond mae bron yn amherthnasol mewn rhannau eraill o'r economi. Mae rhannau o'n heconomi lle nad yw caffael hyd yn oed yn rhywbeth y byddent yn ei ystyried neu nad yw'n berthnasol iddynt o gwbl. Felly, er bod y ffocws cyson hwn o safbwynt datblygu busnes, yn ddefnyddiol i ryw raddau, nid yw'n ddefnyddiol mewn ffyrdd eraill. Efallai fod caffael yn rhy bwysig inni yng Nghymru am fod ein heconomi mor ddibynnol ar y sector cyhoeddus i'w sbarduno. Ymddengys mai eich ateb chi, yn gyson, yw y bydd gwell caffael yn datrys problemau Cymru, ond y gwir amdani yw, pe bawn am fod yn ddireidus, y byddwn yn awgrymu mai dyna'r ateb dim ond os mai'r cwestiwn oedd sut y gallem greu diwylliant o ddibyniaeth yn y sector preifat. Mae economi iach yn gallu cynnal ei hun a rhyngweithio â'r sector cyhoeddus, ond heb fod yn hollol ddibynnol arno.

With regard to a couple of the specific points that you raised, for example, the Welsh research council, it is an interesting idea and I can understand why you would look at the fact that some of Wales's universities do not perhaps get their fair share from the UK research councils. However, I do not necessarily think that this is in our interest because the UK research councils, as a larger pool, have a huge amount of resource. They are a wonderful opportunity for Welsh universities to get what they need. I also think that there is an opportunity for us, through European funding, for example, to invest in the kind of research infrastructure that will allow our universities to be more successful on both a UK and EU basis.

O ran un neu ddau o'r pwyntiau penodol a godwyd gennych, er enghraifft, cyngor ymchwil i Gymru, mae'n syniad diddorol, a gallaf ddeall pam y byddech yn edrych ar y ffaith nad yw rhai o brifysgolion Cymru o bosibl yn cael eu cyfran deg gan gynghorau ymchwil y DU. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf o reidrwydd fod hyn o fudd inni gan fod gan gynghorau ymchwil y DU, fel cronfa fwy, gryn adnoddau. Maent yn gyfle gwych i brifysgolion Cymru gael yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt. Credaf hefyd fod cyfle inni, drwy gyllid Ewropeaidd, er enghraifft, fuddsoddi yn y math o seilwaith ymchwil a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i'n prifysgolion fod yn fwy llwyddiannus yn y DU ac yn yr UE.

I also agree with some of your comments about the real opportunities provided by a Welsh perspective on the Green Deal. However, I suggest that you look again at the Green Investment Bank because there are opportunities for Welsh companies. Okay, we did not get to base the bank here; we wish we had, but we did not. Instead of being stroppy about that, how about getting on with it and looking at the opportunities there? There are billions of pounds there that are ready to be invested in green projects. How about looking at that in a positive way and trying to get what we can for Welsh businesses?

Cytunaf hefyd â rhai o'ch sylwadau am y cyfleoedd gwirioneddol a gynigir gan safbwynt Cymreig ar y Fargen Werdd. Fodd bynnag, awgrymaf eich bod yn edrych eto ar y Banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd oherwydd mae cyfleoedd i gwmnïau o Gymru. O'r gorau, ni lwyddwyd i gael y banc yma; byddai wedi bod yn dda gennym pe baem wedi llwyddo; ond ni wnaethom lwyddo. Yn hytrach na phwdu am hynny, beth am fwrw ati a chwilio am y cyfleoedd sydd ar gael? Mae biliynau o bunnoedd ar gael i'w buddsoddi mewn prosiectau gwyrdd. Beth am edrych ar hynny mewn ffordd gadarnhaol a cheisio sicrhau'r hyn a allwn i fusnesau Cymru?

In terms of today's motion, there will clearly be a level of support for points 1 and 3, but I cannot support point 2, for fairly obvious reasons. There are two parties in this Chamber that seem to be on another planet when it comes to the economy. The reality is that the last Labour Government left us with a debt that is one and a half times the size of our entire annual economy. There was this famous fiction from Gordon Brown that he had ended the years of boom and bust, but the reality was that, in those years of boom, they were borrowing tens of billions of pounds every year, so that when disaster struck, we already had a massive debt and we were in massive trouble.

O ran y cynnig heddiw, yn amlwg, bydd rhywfaint o gefnogaeth i bwyntiau 1 a 3, ond ni allaf gefnogi pwynt 2, am resymau gweddol amlwg. Mae dwy blaid yn y Siambr hon yr ymddengys eu bod ar blaned arall o ran yr economi. Y gwir amdani yw bod y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf wedi gadael dyledion sy'n un waith a hanner maint ein heconomi flynyddol gyfan. Haerodd Gordon Brown ei fod wedi rhoi terfyn ar batrwm o ffyniant a methiant, ond y gwir amdani oedd, yn y blynyddoedd hynny o ffyniant, eu bod yn benthyca degau o biliynau o bunnoedd bob blwyddyn, felly pan fu trychineb, roedd gennym ddyled enfawr eisoes ac roeddem mewn trafferthion enfawr.

Some Members here claim to be advocates of Keynesian economics. I am also sympathetic to that, but I think that there is some highly selective use of Keynesian economics at the moment. The idea that you spend out of recession is one that is used very often, and the UK Government is investing in such things as the electrification of the Great Western mainline and the Valleys lines and various other things.

Mae rhai Aelodau yma yn honni eu bod yn gefnogol i economeg Keynes. Rwyf innau hefyd yn cydymdeimlo â hynny, ond credaf fod rhywfaint o ddefnydd dethol iawn o economeg Keynes ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r syniad eich bod yn gwario er mwyn rhoi terfyn ar ddirwasgiad yn un a ddefnyddir yn aml iawn, ac mae Llywodraeth y DU yn buddsoddi mewn pethau megis trydaneiddio prif linell y Great Western a rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd ac amryw bethau eraill.

However, the counterbalance to that is obvious: you must save during the healthier times of the economic cycle or you do not have any money to invest when times are tough. Primary school maths will tell you that. The obvious example is the Pharaoh's dream from the story of Joseph: seven fat years will be followed by seven lean years, and you save in the fat years to prepare for the lean ones. What did Gordon Brown do in the fat years? He borrowed £30 billion to £40 billion every year. He sold off the gold reserves for £2 billion. That was a record low price, and those reserves would be worth £12 billion now. They were not fat years. They were flaccid years. They were fat, lazy, shabby years that crippled our economy. He believed his own PR. He believed that he had ended the years of boom and bust. The truth is that he prepared us for the biggest bust that we have seen in a century.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn sy'n gwrthbwyso hynny yn amlwg: rhaid ichi gynilo yn ystod amseroedd gwell yn y cylch economaidd neu ni fydd gennych unrhyw arian i'w fuddsoddi pan fydd pethau'n anodd. Bydd mathemateg ysgol gynradd yn dweud hynny wrthych. Yr enghraifft amlwg yw breuddwyd y Pharo o stori Joseff: bydd saith mlynedd o ddigonedd yn cael eu dilyn gan saith mlynedd o newyn, ac rydych yn cynilo yn ystod y blynyddoedd o ddigonedd er mwyn paratoi ar gyfer y blynyddoedd o newyn. Beth a wnaeth Gordon Brown yn ystod y blynyddoedd o ddigonedd? Gwnaeth fenthyg £30 biliwn i £40 biliwn y flwyddyn. Gwerthodd y cronfeydd aur wrth gefn am £2 biliwn, sef y pris isaf erioed, a byddai'r cronfeydd wrth gefn hynny yn werth £12 biliwn erbyn hyn. Nid blynyddoedd o ddigonedd oeddent. Blynyddoedd llipa oeddent. Blynyddoedd digon diog a sâl oeddent, a wnaeth lyffetheirio ein heconomi. Credai ei frolio ei hun. Credai ei fod wedi rhoi terfyn ar y blynyddoedd o ffyniant a methiant. Y gwir amdani yw iddo ein paratoi ar gyfer y methiant mwyaf yr ydym wedi ei weld ers canrif.

Should we reform Barnett, and should we talk about the way in which Wales is funded? Absolutely. I will be right behind you there, Leanne. My leader, Kirsty Williams, is already there. As you know, she has been talking to Westminster about Barnett reform and getting the Barnett floor as well. However, we have to live in the real world. The real world is a tough one in which we have to take responsibility for the money that is available to us, and not wish that we had money from heaven.

A ddylem ddiwygio Barnett, ac a ddylem sôn am y ffordd y mae Cymru yn cael ei hariannu? Yn sicr. Cewch fy nghefnogaeth lawn o ran hynny, Leanne. Mae fy arweinydd, Kirsty Williams, eisoes yn gwneud hynny. Fel y gwyddoch, mae wedi bod yn siarad â San Steffan am ddiwygio Barnett a chael llawr Barnett hefyd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fyw yn y byd go iawn. Mae'r byd go iawn yn un anodd lle mae'n rhaid inni gymryd cyfrifoldeb am yr arian sydd ar gael inni, a pheidio â deisyfu am arian o'r nefoedd.

17:16

Ieuan Wyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Nid wyf yn siŵr am y dywediad olaf hwnnw, mewn gwirionedd. [Chwerthin.] Mae'n debyg y gallwn oll freuddwydio. Mae tair agwedd ar y pwnc yr hoffwn fynd i'r afael a nhw yn ystod yr amser sydd gennyf y prynhawn yma: yr hyn y gallwn ei ddisgwyl yn y datganiad y bydd Canghellor y Trysorlys yn ei wneud ar 26 Mehefin; datganiad Prif Weinidog Cymru ar bwerau benthyg; a'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn ei wneud i sicrhau arian cyfalaf y tu allan i fformiwla Barnett.

I am not entirely sure about that last sentence, truth be told. [Laughter.] It seems that we can all dream. There are three aspects to this subject that I would like to discuss in the time that I have this afternoon: what we can expect from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his statement on 26 June; the First Minister's statement on borrowing powers; and what the Welsh Government and the Minister for Finance are doing to secure capital funding outwith the Barnett formula.

Ar y pwnc cyntaf, sef y datganiad rydym yn ei ddisgwyl ar 26 Mehefin, gwyddom un peth yn sicr, sef y bydd toriad llym pellach yng nghyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2015-16. Gwnaeth George Osborne hynny'n glir yn ei gyllideb ym mis Mawrth. Mae'r glymblaid yn Llundain wedi dweud y bydd yn amddiffyn y gyllideb iechyd, cymorth tramor ac ysgolion rhag toriadau, ond rydym yn amcangyfrif y bydd toriad o oddeutu £450 miliwn yn 2015-16. Mae hyn ar ben y toriad o £1.8 biliwn a gafwyd yn yr adolygiad diwethaf. Roedd y toriad hwnnw, fel y gwyddom, dros gyfnod o bedair blynedd; cyllideb ar gyfer blwyddyn yn unig a gaiff ei chyhoeddi fis nesaf. Nid yw'r ffigurau wedi'u cyhoeddi eto, ond mae cyllideb mis Mawrth wedi ei gwneud yn glir y bydd toriad tebyg i'r toriad a gafwyd yn 2010. Y tro diwethaf, fel y'n hatgoffwyd gan Leanne, torrwyd cyllideb gyfalaf Llywodraeth Cymru o oddeutu 40%. Hynny yw, roedd nifer o'r cynlluniau ar gyfer adeiladu ysgolion, ysbytai, ffyrdd ac ati yn y fantol. Ychydig iawn o arfau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd i leddfu effaith y dirwasgiad. Un ohonynt yw defnyddio arian cyfalaf ar gyfer creu swyddi. Felly, byddai unrhyw doriad pellach yn yr adran hon yn niweidiol iawn.

On the first point, namely the statement that we expect on 26 June, we know one thing for sure: there will be a further swingeing cut in the Welsh Government budget for 2015-16. George Osborne made that clear in his budget in March. The coalition in London has said that it will safeguard the health, foreign aid and schools budgets, but we estimate that there will be a cut of about £450 million in 2015-16. That is in addition to a cut of £1.8 billion in the previous review. That, as we all know, was over a period of four years; the announcement next month will be a budget for only one year. The figures have not been published yet, but the March budget made it clear that there will be a cut similar to that seen in 2010. Last time, as we were reminded by Leanne, the Welsh Government's capital budget was cut by around 40%. That is, a number of schemes to build schools, hospitals and roads were in jeopardy. The Welsh Government currently has very few tools to deal with the effects of the recession, but one of those is using capital funding to create jobs. Therefore, any further cut in this area would be very damaging.

Wrth sôn am gynlluniau cyfalaf, mae'n hynod bwysig bod grym pwrcasu'r sector cyhoeddus yn cael ei ddefnyddio i hybu'r economi leol. Nid ydym yn dadlau mai dyma yw'r unig ateb, fel y clywsom eisoes gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ond mae'n bwysig, serch hynny. Mae'n rhaid inni gynyddu canran y cwmnïau cynhenid sy'n cystadlu am gytundebau drwy'r drefn gaffael. Dim ond drwy wneud hynny y gallwn sicrhau bod yr economi leol yn elwa. Er na fyddwn yn disgwyl i fformiwla Barnett newid yn sgîl y datganiad ym mis Mehefin, mae'n rhaid inni bwyso ar Lywodraeth San Steffan i roi amserlen glir i hynny ddigwydd. Rhaid delio â'r annhegwch yn y fformiwla bresennol, a hynny'n fuan.

In talking about capital schemes, it is important that public sector purchasing power is used to promote the local economy. We are not arguing that this is the only answer, as we have already heard from the Liberal Democrats, but it is, nevertheless, important. We have to increase the number of indigenous companies that are competing for contracts through the procurement process. It is only by doing that that we can ensure that the local economy benefits. Even though we do not expect the Barnett formula to change following the statement in June, we have to press the Westminster Government to give a clear timeline for that to happen. We have to deal with the unfairness in the current formula, and do so soon.

Dywedodd Carwyn Jones, y Prif Weinidog, ddydd Llun bod disgwyl i Fil Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd yn Araith y Frenhines, roi pwerau benthyg i Lywodraeth Cymru. Gan mai Bil drafft fydd Bil Cymru, mae'n debyg na ddaw'n gyfraith am gyfnod go hir. Yn sicr, nid oedd David Jones, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, wedi cyfeirio at y bwriad i ddefnyddio'r Bil ar gyfer cyflwyno pwerau benthyg o gwbl yn ei ddatganiad i'r wasg. Er hynny, ymddengys fod y Prif Weinidog wedi cael addewid gan Weinidog arall y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Efallai cawn glywed mwy am hynny gan y Gweinidog wrth iddi ymateb i'r ddadl.

The First Minister, Carwyn Jones, said on Monday that he expects the Wales Bill, announced in the Queen's Speech, to give borrowing powers to the Welsh Government. As this will be a draft Bill, it is unlikely that it will become law for a very long time. Certainly, the Secretary of State, David Jones, made no mention of the intention to use the Bill to introduce borrowing powers in his press statement. However, it seems that the First Minister has been given a promise by another Minister that that will happen. The Minister may say more about that in her response to the debate.

Fodd bynnag, os mai pŵer benthyg cyfatebol i bŵer yr Alban y byddwn yn ei gael, pŵer i fenthyg tua £100 miliwn y flwyddyn fydd hwnnw. Ni fyddai hynny'n llawer o dolc yn y toriad sydd wedi digwydd ers 2011. Os mai defnyddio'r arian ar gyfer yr M4 yw'r bwriad, ni fyddai'r arian hwnnw'n mynd yn bell iawn, gan y byddai'r amlen ar gyfer y benthyca yn tua £1 biliwn, ac, os ydych yn mynd am y cynllun mwyaf, dyna yw cost yr M4. Byddai'n dda hefyd cael gwybod o lle y mae'r Llywodraeth am ddod o hyd i'r arian y byddai ei angen i dalu'r llog ar y benthyciad, o gofio ei bod wedi dweud na fyddai'n codi tollau ar yr M4.

However, if we have borrowing powers similar to those in Scotland, we will be able to borrow about £100 million a year. That would not lead to much of a dent in the cuts that we have seen since 2011. If the aim is to use that funding for the M4, the money would not go very far, because the envelope for the borrowing is around £1 billion, and, if you go for the largest scheme, that is the cost of the M4. It would also be good to hear where the Government intends to find the money to pay the interest on the borrowing, bearing in mind that it has said that it will not be introducing tolls on the M4.

Y mater olaf yw bwriad y Llywodraeth i ddefnyddio ffyrdd arloesol o godi arian y tu allan i fformiwla Barnett, sef cynllun tebyg i Adeiladu dros Gymru. Rydym wedi clywed eisoes am ddau gynllun, sef defnyddio pwerau benthyg llywodraeth leol, ac arian i wella'r A465, ond yr hyn rydym ei eisiau—ac yn hyn o beth, rwy'n cytuno â Paul Davies—yw rhaglen gynhwysfawr a llawer mwy uchelgeisiol sy'n dangos bod y Llywodraeth yn mynd ati o ddifrif i daclo tangyllido cyfalaf a, thrwy hynny, hybu'r economi a chreu gwaith. Gobeithiaf yn fawr y bydd y Gweinidog yn medru dangos bod gan y Llywodraeth hon y weledigaeth i fynd i'r afael o ddifrif â chreu gwaith ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

The final issue is the Government's intention to use innovative methods of raising money outside the Barnett formula, with a scheme similar to Build for Wales. We have already heard about two schemes: using local government borrowing powers and money to improve the A465. However, what we want—and I agree with Paul Davies in this respect—is a comprehensive and much more ambitious scheme that shows that the Government is serious about trying to tackle capital underfunding and, in doing so, promoting the economy and creating employment. I very much hope that the Minister will be able to show that this Government has the vision to get to grips with work creation in all parts of Wales.

17:21

Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

When Gordon Brown left office, a fragile recovery was beginning in the economy. The 40% cut to the capital budget by the coalition in Westminster has been an absolutely huge blow to Wales. It has meant a big drop in the capital available, which has consequently led to a loss of jobs and too much spending power taken out of the economy.

Pan ddaeth cyfnod Gordon Brown mewn swydd i ben, roedd adferiad bregus ar ddechrau yn yr economi. Mae'r toriad o 40% i'r gyllideb gyfalaf gan y glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi bod yn ergyd enfawr i Gymru. Mae wedi golygu gostyngiad mawr yn y cyfalaf sydd ar gael, sydd wedi arwain o ganlyniad at golli swyddi a thynnu gormod o rym gwario o'r economi.

I agree that the levers that are at the disposal of the Welsh Government are limited, but I think that the Welsh Government has used all the levers that it possibly can to try to get the economy growing and to try to get infrastructure moving ahead. We know that the Minister has already switched money from revenue to capital. The local government borrowing initiative has been used, and the Minister has very commendably looked for innovative approaches for funding, as has already been mentioned here today.

Cytunaf fod y pwerau sydd ar gael i Lywodraeth Cymru yn gyfyngedig, ond credaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi defnyddio'r holl bwerau hynny sydd o fewn ei gallu i geisio cael yr economi i dyfu a cheisio datblygu seilwaith. Gwyddom fod y Gweinidog eisoes wedi newid arian o refeniw i gyfalaf. Mae menter benthyca llywodraeth leol wedi cael ei defnyddio, a phob clod i'r Gweinidog am chwilio am ddulliau arloesol o ariannu, fel y crybwyllwyd eisoes yma heddiw.

It is really important that the Treasury is nailed down on allowing Wales to borrow, and also that the Wales Office speaks out in the interests of Wales. I would like to ask the Minister to tell us, when she makes her contribution, what response she is getting from the Wales Office, as well as from the Treasury. I know that there is cross-party support here for more infrastructure projects in order to lift the economy, and I am absolutely sure that the coalition Government regrets cutting capital expenditure so deeply and so swiftly. I am sure that it is rowing back from that decision and that it regrets taking so much spending power out of the economy. So, I believe that the Wales Office should be speaking up more strongly for Wales and trying to move this agenda forward.

Mae'n bwysig iawn cael ymrwymiad gan y Trysorlys i ganiatáu i Gymru fenthyca, a hefyd fod Swyddfa Cymru yn pledio achos Cymru. Hoffwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym, pan fydd yn gwneud ei chyfraniad, pa ymateb y mae'n ei gael gan Swyddfa Cymru, yn ogystal â chan y Trysorlys. Gwn fod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yma i fwy o brosiectau seilwaith er mwyn codi'r economi, ac rwy'n gwbl sicr bod y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn gresynu torri gwariant cyfalaf mor ddwfn ac mor gyflym. Rwy'n siŵr ei bod yn ymbellhau oddi wrth y penderfyniad hwnnw a'i bod yn gresynu tynnu cymaint o rym gwario o'r economi. Felly, credaf y dylai Swyddfa Cymru fod yn pledio achos Cymru yn well ac yn ceisio symud yr agenda hon yn ei blaen.

I know that the Minister has a list of projects that will be ready to go, but, obviously, many projects will not be shovel-ready, like the M4 around Newport. However, I do think that there will be security for businesses if they know that there is going to be another route around Newport, and that the M4 will be improved, although it is very confusing that the UK Government is still thinking that it is going to be a toll road. We do not seem to be able to move away from that, from what they are thinking up in Westminster. Obviously, it is very good that the electrification plan has now been agreed.

Gwn fod gan y Gweinidog restr o brosiectau a fydd yn barod i'w dechrau, ond, yn amlwg, ni fydd llawer o brosiectau yn barod i'w dechrau, fel yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd. Fodd bynnag, credaf y bydd sicrwydd i fusnesau os ydynt yn gwybod y bydd ffordd arall o amgylch Casnewydd, ac y bydd yr M4 yn cael ei gwella, er ei bod yn ddryslyd iawn bod Llywodraeth y DU yn dal i feddwl mai ffordd doll fydd honno. Ymddengys na allwn symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth hynny, o'r hyn y maent yn ei lunio yn San Steffan. Yn amlwg, mae'n beth da bod cytundeb bellach ynglŷn â'r cynllun trydaneiddio.

17:24 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I agree with you that we need capital investment, but do you not think that the support for a new M4 and for electrification of the Great Western line is going to help? None of that happened under the previous UK Labour Government.

Cytunaf â chi fod angen buddsoddiad cyfalaf arnom, ond oni chredwch y bydd y gefnogaeth i M4 newydd ac i drydaneiddio llinell y Great Western yn helpu? Nid oedd dim un o'r rhain wedi digwydd o dan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU.

17:24 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I absolutely agree that it is good that these things are going ahead, but I do not agree that cutting the capital budget by 40% was a good thing to do. It is in that context that these things are going ahead. I am sure that Nick Ramsay will agree that there have been very confused messages coming from Westminster about the M4 and whether it will be a toll road or not.

Cytunaf yn llwyr ei bod yn beth da bod y pethau hyn yn mynd rhagddynt, ond ni chytunaf fod torri'r gyllideb gyfalaf 40% yn beth da i'w wneud. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw y mae'r pethau hyn yn mynd rhagddynt. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Nick Ramsay yn cytuno inni gael negeseuon dryslyd iawn gan San Steffan am yr M4 a pha un a fydd yn ffordd doll ai peidio.

17:24 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I share your concern about the initial cut to the capital investment budget of 41%. Do you share my concern that the previous Labour Government was going to cut it by 43%?

Rhannaf eich pryder am y toriad cychwynnol o 41% i'r gyllideb buddsoddi cyfalaf. A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder bod y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol yn bwriadu ei thorri 43%?

17:25 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that I said at the beginning of my speech that, under the Labour Government, a fragile recovery was beginning. I think that the coalition Government coming in and slashing and burning in the way that it did has been disastrous for Wales. However, I welcome the electrification plan. That will be a big step in developing the city region and providing a transport system to attract more businesses.

Credaf imi ddweud ar ddechrau fy araith, fod adferiad bregus, o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur, ar ddechrau. Credaf fod penderfyniad y Llywodraeth glymblaid i dorri cyllidebau yn y ffordd y gwnaeth wedi bod yn drychinebus i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y cynllun trydaneiddio. Bydd hynny'n gam mawr o ran datblygu'r dinas-ranbarth a darparu system drafnidiaeth i ddenu mwy o fusnesau.

I want to speak swiftly about one infrastructure project that I am very supportive of. Velindre hospital is putting forward a strategic outline case for a new development, bidding for £38 million of support from the Welsh Government for redeveloping the existing site, with a phased development over a number of years. Every country needs a centre for specialist cancer services—an advanced treatment centre linked with advanced research facilities. We know that, in so many ways, research in Wales is leading the way. In Cardiff, there is the Wales Cancer Trials Unit, the Wales Cancer Bank, and Cardiff University, which gets its share of money from the research council. There are research pockets based all over Cardiff. It would be great if, through this infrastructure plan, we could bring all that together with the cancer charities. With the opportunity to spread out on Whitchurch Hospital land, next door to Velindre, we would be able to have a world centre of excellence, as well as providing jobs in construction, increasing spending power and developing more opportunities for apprentices. I think that there is a great opportunity to fulfil the ideals and beliefs that we have in Wales by means of this infrastructure project.

Hoffwn sôn yn gyflym am un prosiect seilwaith yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn iddo. Mae Ysbyty Felindre yn cyflwyno achos amlinellol strategol ar gyfer datblygiad newydd, gan wneud cais am £38 miliwn o gymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ailddatblygu'r safle presennol, gyda datblygiad graddol dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Mae angen canolfan ar gyfer gwasanaethau canser arbenigol ar bob gwlad—canolfan driniaeth uwch sy'n gysylltiedig â chyfleusterau ymchwil uwch. Gwyddom mai ymchwil yng Nghymru, mewn cymaint o ffyrdd, sy'n arwain y ffordd. Yng Nghaerdydd, ceir Uned Treialon Canser Cymru, Banc Canser Cymru, a Phrifysgol Caerdydd, sy'n cael ei chyfran o arian gan y cyngor ymchwil. Mae pocedi o ymchwil ym mhob rhan o Gaerdydd. Byddai'n braf, drwy'r cynllun seilwaith hwn, pe gallem ddod â hyn i gyd ynghyd â'r elusennau canser. Gyda'r cyfle i ymestyn ar dir Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd, drws nesaf i Felindre, byddem yn gallu creu canolfan ragoriaeth o'r radd flaenaf, yn ogystal â darparu swyddi yn y diwydiant adeiladu, cynyddu grym gwario a datblygu mwy o gyfleoedd i brentisiaid. Credaf fod cyfle gwych i gyflawni'r delfrydau a'r credoau sydd gennym yng Nghymru drwy gyfrwng y prosiect seilwaith hwn.

17:26 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae cyhuddiad wedi cael ei wneud y prynhawn yma ein bod ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn rhygnu ymlaen am faterion caffael a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith. Y gwir amdani yw bod yn rhaid inni edrych ar yr hyn sydd o fewn gallu'r Llywodraeth i'w gyflawni er mwyn ymateb i'r angen sy'n bodoli tu allan. Ar y pwyntiau mwy cyffredinol roedd Eluned Parrott yn eu gwneud ynglŷn â'r diffyg yn y gyllideb ac yn y blaen, mae'r darlun o America yn awgrymu bod buddsoddi—hyd yn oed ar adeg fel hon, a hyd yn oed wrth ystyried y diffyg mawr sydd yng nghyllideb America—yn gweithio.

An accusation has been made this afternoon that we in Plaid Cymru go on and on about procurement issues and about investment in infrastructure. The truth is that we have to look at what is within the competence of the Government in order to respond to the needs that exist out there. On the more general points that Eluned Parrott made about the budgetary deficit and so on, the picture from America suggests that investment—even at a time like this, and even with the major deficit in the American economy—does work.

I droi at y rhesymau pam ein bod yn mynd ymlaen am gaffael a buddsoddi mewn seilwaith, rydym yn edrych ar y ffigurau diweithdra—rydym yn falch iawn bod gwelliant bach ynddynt—ac mae diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yn dal i fod yn frawychus o uchel. Mewn ardaloedd gwledig ar hyd a lled Cymru, y ffaith amdani yw ein bod yn gweld pobl ifanc yn gadael ac felly mae cymunedau yn mynd yn fwy bregus ac yn anghynaliadwy. Dyna pam yr ydym yn mynnu bod buddsoddi mewn seilwaith a chaffael yn y tymor byr a chanolig yn hanfodol os ydym yn mynd i weld gwelliant. Rhaid inni wneud pethau sydd o fewn ein pwerau. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dadlau'r achos dros ddatganoli pwerau sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth, fel pwerau benthyg. Gwnaed y pwynt gan Gerry Holtham yn glir iawn ar ddechrau 2011: mae angen buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau cyfalaf. Roedd yn sôn am ffigur yn agos at £3 biliwn uwchben y grant bloc. Hynny yw, £3 biliwn o wariant cyfalaf o'r newydd. Mae'n amcangyfrif—ac rwy'n credu ei fod yn gwybod cryn dipyn yn fwy na'r rhan fwyaf ohonom ni—y byddai hynny nid yn unig yn sicrhau swyddi ond hefyd yn rhoi hyder i gwmnïau, a nid cwmnïau adeiladu yn unig ond syrfewyr, peirianyddion sifil a phenseiri, i gyflogi a buddsoddi yn eu cwmnïau. Mae'n amcangyfrif y byddai hynny yn rhoi 1% ar ben y cynnydd mewn gwerth ychwanegol crynswth y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl beth bynnag.

Turning to the reason why we go on and on about procurement and investment in infrastructure, we look at the unemployment figures—we are pleased to see a small improvement in those figures—and youth unemployment remains frighteningly high. In rural areas the length and breadth of Wales, the fact is that we are seeing young people leave, so communities are becoming more vulnerable and unsustainable. That is why we insist that infrastructure investment and procurement, in the short to medium term, is crucially important if we are to see improvements. We must do things that are within our powers. It is important that we make the case for the devolution of powers that do make a difference, such as borrowing powers. The point was made very clearly by Gerry Holtham at the beginning of 2011: we need investment in capital projects. He talked of a figure of nearly £3 billion over and above the block grant. That is, £3 billion in new capital expenditure. He estimated—and I think that he knows a fair bit more than most of us about these things—that that would not only secure jobs but would also give confidence to companies, and not only construction companies but also surveyors, civil engineers and architects, to employ people and to invest in their companies. He estimated that that would add 1% to the increase in gross value added that one would expect.

Yn ddigon teg, mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi cyfeirio at y gweithgaredd o fewn y diwydiant adeiladu a'r ffaith y cafwyd cynnydd yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani yw bod hynny'n dechrau o ffigur isel iawn—yr isaf ers chwarter cyntaf 2010. Nid ydym wedi cyrraedd lefel gweithgaredd 2011 eto o fewn y sector. Dyna yw'r cefndir. Roeddwn yn siarad ag unigolyn o gwmni sylweddol yn y gogledd yn ddiweddar—cwmni sy'n cyflenwi deunydd adeiladu ac sy'n gweithredu ar draws y gogledd ac yn Lloegr. Roedd yn dweud ei fod yn siarad â chwmnïau adeiladu yn ddyddiol ac nad oedd ei agwedd hanner mor hyderus a chadarnhaol â'r un y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn ei bortreadu dros y dyddiau diwethaf. Felly, os ydym ni am wneud gwahaniaeth, mae'n rhaid inni wneud mwy na gwario arian y 'block grant' yn unig. Dyna pam y bu inni gynnig cynllun 'Build for Wales' yn ystod yr etholiad diwethaf. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn dweud ei bod yn gweithredu ar brosiect tebyg, a hoffwn wybod gan y Gweinidog lle yr ydym arni gyda'r cynllun hwnnw. Pryd fyddwn ni'n gweld gweithredu ar hynny?

The First Minister has, fairly enough, referred to activity within the construction industry and that there has been improvement in Wales. However, the truth is that that was starting from a very low base—the lowest since the first quarter of 2010. We have not yet reached the activity level of 2011 in this sector. That is the background. I was speaking recently to someone from a significant company in north Wales—a company that supplies building materials across north Wales and England. He was saying that he spoke on a daily basis to construction companies, and his attitude was not anywhere near as confident and positive as the one displayed by the First Minister over the last few days. Therefore, if we are to make a difference, we have to do more than spend the block grant only. That is why we proposed the Build for Wales scheme during the last election. The Government is saying that it is implementing a similar project, and I would like to know from the Minister where we are on that particular project. When will we see action on that?

Ochr arall y geiniog, fel y mae pawb yn gwybod, yw caffael. Mae'n dda iawn gweld bod y CBI bellach yn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd caffael yn lleol i gynnal cwmnïau yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi gosod nod: petaem yn gallu codi'r lefel o gontractau sy'n mynd i gwmnïau o Gymru i 75%, byddem yn creu rhywbeth tebyg i 50,000 o swyddi, yn ôl ffigyrau'r Llywodraeth. Byddai'r swyddi hynny nid yn unig yn bwydo cwmnïau adeiladu, ond cwmnïau gwasanaethau o bob math hefyd. Mae'n bwysig bod hynny'n digwydd ar hyd ac ar led Cymru.

The other side of the coin, as everyone knows, is procurement. It is very good to see that the CBI now realises the importance of local procurement in sustaining companies in Wales. We have set a target: if we could increase the level of contracts going to Welsh companies to 75%, then we would generate something in the region of 50,000 jobs, according to the Government's figures. Those jobs would not only feed into construction companies, but also to service providers of all kinds. It is important that that happens the length and breadth of Wales.

Roeddwn yn falch iawn gweld yn ddiweddar bod yr adran iechyd wedi cael gwas sifil sy'n edrych yn benodol ar gontractau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd, sy'n gwario cymaint yng Nghymru. Byddai rhoi'r contractau hynny i gwmnïau lleol yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Felly, er mwyn wneud synnwyr o'r £20 miliwn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn buddsoddi—ar ôl y cytundeb gyda Phlaid Cymru—mewn prentisiaethau, mae'n hollbwysig bod swyddi ar gyfer y bobl hynny. Rydym yn credu y bydd buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau seilwaith a gofalu bod y contractau caffael yn dod i gwmnïau o Gymru—yn y tymor byr a'r tymor canolig—yn rhoi hwb a hyder o'r newydd i gwmnïau Cymru i fuddsoddi ac i gyflogi ein pobl.

I was very pleased to see recently that the health department now has a civil servant looking specifically at contracts within the NHS, which spends so much in Wales. Giving such contracts to local companies would make a big difference. So, in order to make sense of the £20 million that the Government is to invest—following the agreement with Plaid Cymru—in apprenticeships, it is crucial that there are jobs available for those individuals. We believe that investment in infrastructure projects and ensuring that those procurement contracts are given to Welsh companies—in the short and the medium term—will provide a boost and a new confidence to Welsh companies to invest and employ our people.

17:31 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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It has been an interesting debate so far about the importance of infrastructure investment. I know that there is a great deal of agreement on this topic in the Chamber. That is hardly surprising, as we know that there are about 100,000 people employed in the sector, which is clearly an important driver of economic growth. It is not the only one, but it is an important one.

Mae wedi bod yn ddadl ddiddorol hyd yma am bwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn seilwaith. Gwn fod cryn gytundeb ar y pwnc hwn yn y Siambr. Prin fod hynny'n syndod, gan ein bod yn gwybod bod tua 100,000 o bobl yn cael eu cyflogi yn y sector, sydd yn amlwg yn ffactor pwysig sy'n ysgogi twf economaidd. Nid yr unig ffactor ydyw, ond mae'n un pwysig.

We heard recently from the First Minister about the improvement in the construction industry in Wales. He said yesterday that, across the last three quarters, there had been growth of around 9% in the Welsh construction industry, outstripping increases elsewhere. He is correct. It would seem from these figures that our construction industry has turned the corner, and that everything is rosy. We certainly heard bickering earlier this afternoon about the figures during the last debate on the delivery unit.

Soniodd y Prif Weinidog yn ddiweddar am y gwelliant yn y diwydiant adeiladu yng Nghymru. Dywedodd ddoe, yn ystod y tri chwarter diwethaf, fod twf o tua 9% wedi bod yn y diwydiant adeiladu yng Nghymru, sy'n fwy na'r cynnydd mewn mannau eraill. Mae'n gywir. Ymddengys o'r ffigurau hyn fod ein diwydiant adeiladu wedi troi'r gornel, a bod popeth yn iawn. Yn sicr clywsom gecru yn gynharach y prynhawn yma am y ffigurau yn ystod y ddadl ddiwethaf ar yr uned gyflawni.

However, what the First Minister did not say was that, according to the figures from the Office of National Statistics, the first quarter of 2012, which was his starting point, was actually the second lowest quarter since mid-2003. So, the construction industry in Wales is therefore at just 80% of its 2008, pre-recession peak.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn na ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog oedd, yn ôl ffigurau y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, mai chwarter cyntaf 2012, sef ei fan cychwyn, oedd y chwarter isaf ond un mewn gwirionedd ers canol 2003. Felly, mae'r diwydiant adeiladu yng Nghymru ond wedi cyrraedd 80% o'i lefel uchaf yn 2008, cyn y dirwasgiad.

That is why further cuts in the comprehensive spending review would be damaging to our construction industry, especially considering the number of our small and microbusinesses involved in that sector. It does not just involve the major house builders and their contractors but the smaller, specialist firms in towns across the country that work on home improvements. These are the sort of firms that should be encouraged to participate in apprenticeship and training schemes so that they can pass on their skills. They must also be part of the green construction college that Leanne Wood mentioned earlier, to refocus our economy on sustainability.

Dyna pam y byddai toriadau pellach yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn niweidiol i'n diwydiant adeiladu, yn enwedig o ystyried faint o'n busnesau bach a microfusnesau sy'n rhan o'r sector hwnnw. Nid oes a wnelo â'r prif adeiladwyr tai a'u contractwyr yn unig ond, y cwmnïau arbenigol bach mewn trefi ledled y wlad sy'n gweithio ar welliannau i'r cartref. Dyma'r math o gwmnïau y dylid eu hannog i gymryd rhan mewn cynlluniau prentisiaeth a hyfforddiant fel y gallant drosglwyddo eu sgiliau. Rhaid iddynt hefyd fod yn rhan o'r coleg adeiladu gwyrdd y soniodd Leanne Wood amdano yn gynharach, er mwyn ailganolbwyntio ein heconomi ar gynaliadwyedd.

Training and apprenticeships are also an opportunity to tear down some of the myths and expectations about work in these areas. Many construction, design and engineering jobs, all of which are important to this sector, do not require being on site, getting dirty every day. These are highly skilled roles with qualifications and training to match, for which muscular strength and gender is not important.

Mae hyfforddiant a phrentisiaethau hefyd yn gyfle i chwalu rhai o'r mythau a'r disgwyliadau am waith yn y meysydd hyn. Yn achos llawer o swyddi adeiladu, dylunio a pheirianneg, y mae pob un ohonynt yn bwysig i'r sector hwn, nid oes angen bod ar y safle, yn ymlafnio bob dydd. Mae'r rhain yn swyddi medrus iawn ac iddynt gymwysterau a hyfforddiant cyfatebol, lle nad yw cryfder corfforol a rhywedd yn bwysig.

As the TUC report on Monday showed, investment on infrastructure finds itself returned into the economy through increased growth. This is done even quicker—[Interruption.]

Fel y dangosodd adroddiad TUC ddydd Llun, mae buddsoddi mewn seilwaith yn talu ei ffordd i'r economi yn y pen draw drwy dwf cynyddol. Gwneir hyd yn oed yn gynt—[Torri ar draws.]

17:34

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to the Member for giving way. I agree with what you just said about sustainability; we need to mainstream that. That is why I was a little confused when Leanne Wood said, in her opening remarks, that because we had lost out on having the UK Green Investment Bank, we would not put bids into it. Surely we should be engaging with that investment bank, even if it is not here.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Cytunaf â'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud am gynaliadwyedd; mae angen inni brif ffrydio hynny. Dyna pam fy mod wedi drysu braidd pan ddywedodd Leanne Wood, yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, oherwydd ein bod wedi colli'r cyfle i gael Banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd y Deyrnas Unedig, na fyddem yn cyflwyno ceisiadau iddo. Oni ddylem fod yn ymgysylltu â'r banc buddsoddi hwnnw, hyd yn oed os nad yw wedi'i leoli yma?

17:34

Jocelyn Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The point that Leanne was making was that we did not get it. Of course, any communication or interaction with the Green Investment Bank, and any growth in Wales that results from that is to be welcomed. However, it is too late for us to have the investment bank. I do not think that there is a million miles between you and Leanne; it is just that what is important to her is different to what is important to you.

Y pwynt yr oedd Leanne yn ei wneud oedd nad oeddem wedi llwyddo i'w gael. Wrth gwrs, mae unrhyw gyfathrebu neu ryngweithio â'r Banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd, ac unrhyw dwf yng Nghymru sy'n deillio o hynny i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhy hwyr inni gael y banc buddsoddi. Ni chredaf fod gwahaniaeth barn mawr rhyngoch chi a Leanne; ond mae'r hyn sy'n bwysig iddi hi yn wahanol i'r hyn sy'n bwysig i chi.

We know that public procurement is a key factor in creating jobs, and we should concentrate on it. We should not be apologising for trying to get the maximum benefit from the Welsh pound. After all, that capital spend is one of the few levers that we have. One of the proposals that we have heard in the past two years is that of the south Wales metro. The current proposals from the metro consortium are for a phased approach to improve connectivity across South Wales Central and South Wales East. That sort of smaller, incremental approach will make it easier to support local procurement practices and our local economy. Last week, extra infrastructure work at Ebbw Vale was announced, which is excellent news, and I am sure that it will be a success, as well as a pilot scheme for the rest of the metro. However, as Leanne said earlier, delivery is everything, especially against the backdrop of continued austerity from London. If there are more cuts coming our way in this CSR, then we will have to achieve much more with much less. That means following the principles outlined in Plan C and having the ambition to implement those ideas for the benefit of our nation.

Gwyddom fod caffael cyhoeddus yn ffactor allweddol o ran creu swyddi, a dylem ganolbwyntio arno. Ni ddylem fod yn ymddiheuro am geisio cael y budd mwyaf o'r bunt Gymreig. Wedi'r cyfan, y gwariant cyfalaf hwnnw yw un o'r ychydig bwerau sydd gennym. Un o'r cynigion yr ydym wedi clywed amdano yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf yw metro de Cymru. Mae cynigion presennol y consortiwm metro yn rhagweld dull fesul cam o wella cysylltedd ar draws Canol De Cymru a Dwyrain De Cymru. Bydd y fath weithredu graddol ar raddfa lai yn ei gwneud yn haws i gefnogi arferion caffael lleol a'n heconomi leol. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddwyd y bydd gwaith seilwaith ychwanegol yng Nglynebwy, sy'n newyddion gwych, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn llwyddiant, yn ogystal â chynllun peilot ar gyfer gweddill y metro. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Leanne yn gynharach, cyflawni yw popeth, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun camau cynilo o hyd gan Lundain. Os oes mwy o doriadau yn yr arfaeth yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr hwn o wariant, yna bydd yn rhaid inni gyflawni llawer mwy gyda llawer llai. Mae hynny'n golygu dilyn yr egwyddorion a amlinellir yng Nghynllun C a chael yr uchelgais i weithredu'r syniadau hynny er budd ein gwlad.

17:36 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Gweinidog Cyllid / The Minister for Finance

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I welcome the motion and the debate, which focus on the economic prospects of our country and the levers that we have to make an impact. We face deep, wide-ranging economic problems, and there is nothing new here, but we are making significant progress with infrastructure investment, despite the challenges we face. Addressing our economic difficulties requires radical change. That cannot be achieved without bold action, which is why we set out a Wales-wide strategy in the Wales infrastructure investment plan last year. The WIIP is already making a difference. You only have to look at the achievements in this last year. For example, we have seen strengthened, rigorous cross-departmental procedures, evaluating and ranking potential investments, resulting in the allocation of nearly £450 million from central reserves since the publication of the plan in May last year. Innovative finance, mentioned in this debate today by many Members, has been used to lever an additional £750 million plus, over and above our capital budget, to support investment in Welsh infrastructure since last year. That includes an extra £200 million to accelerate delivery of the twenty-first century schools programme. All of these have meant jobs in the construction industry and opportunities for our young people. There has been a £300 million investment in the last two sections of the A465, using a non-dividend investment vehicle, a not-for-profit investment vehicle, to enable us to deliver a full dual carriageway before 2020. We have strengthened business assurance across the Welsh public sector through the Better Business Case approach, which is an internationally accredited standard that is being developed in Wales. We are driving public value from spending proposals, focusing on improving the quality of service delivery, reducing cost and improving the efficiency and economy of our investment. However, also, importantly, we have a pipeline of schemes with improved visibility and clarity about our plans. I will make a statement in June, when I publish the next report on the Wales infrastructure and investment plan. That will include Key infrastructure investment information, not just from the Welsh Government, but, for the first time, it will include information on local government schemes.

Croesawaf y cynnig a'r ddadl, sy'n canolbwyntio ar ragolygon economaidd ein gwlad a'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud i ddylanwadu arnynt. Rydym yn wynebu problemau economaidd dwfn, eang eu cwmpas, ac nid oes dim byd newydd yma, ond rydym yn gwneud cynnydd sylweddol o ran buddsoddi mewn seilwaith, er gwaethaf yr heriau a wynebwn. Mae mynd i'r afael â'n hanawsterau economaidd yn gofyn am newid radical. Ni ellir cyflawni hynny heb weithredu hyderus, a dyna pam yr amlinellwyd strategaeth i Gymru gyfan gennym yn y cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru y llynedd. Mae'r cynllun eisoes yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Dim ond edrych ar yr hyn a gyflawnwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf y mae angen i chi ei wneud. Er enghraifft, rydym wedi gweld gweithdrefnau trawsadrannol trylwyr wedi'u hatgyfnerthu, gwerthuso a graddio buddsoddiadau posibl, gan arwain at ddyrannu bron £450 miliwn o arian o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn canolog ers cyhoeddi'r cynllun ym mis Mai y llynedd. Mae cyllid arloesol, a grybwyllwyd yn y ddadl hon heddiw gan lawer o Aelodau, wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i ddenu dros £750 miliwn yn ychwanegol, ar ben ein cyllideb gyfalaf, i gefnogi buddsoddiad yn seilwaith Cymru ers y llynedd. Mae hynny'n cynnwys £200 miliwn ychwanegol i gyflymu'r broses o gyflwyno'r rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae pob un o'r rhain wedi golygu swyddi yn y diwydiant adeiladu a chyfleoedd i'n pobl ifanc. Cafwyd buddsoddiad o £300 miliwn yn y ddwy ran olaf o'r A465, gan ddefnyddio cyfrwng buddsoddi di-ddifidend, sef cyfrwng buddsoddi nid-er-elw, er mwyn ein galluogi i ddarparu ffordd ddeuol lawn cyn 2020. Rydym wedi cryfhau sicrwydd busnes ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru drwy'r dull Achos Busnes Gwell, sy'n safon achrededig ryngwladol sy'n cael ei datblygu yng Nghymru. Rydym yn mynnu cael gwerth cyhoeddus o gynigion gwariant, gan ganolbwyntio ar wella ansawdd y ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau, lleihau costau a gwella effeithlonrwydd a darbodusrwydd ein buddsoddiad. Fodd bynnag, yn bwysig ddigon, hefyd, mae gennym nifer o gynlluniau yn yr arfaeth gyda mwy o welededd ac eglurdeb ynglŷn â'n cynlluniau. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ym mis Mehefin, pan fyddaf yn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad nesaf ar gynllun seilwaith a buddsoddi Cymru. Bydd hwnnw'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith allweddol, nid yn unig gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ond, am y tro cyntaf, bydd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am gynlluniau llywodraeth leol.

In responding to the debate and to the amendments, particularly amendments 2 and 3, which we support, the Welsh Government fully supports investment, particularly in relation to the all-Wales superfast broadband programme. That will create, and is already creating, an environment that supports existing businesses and attracts new high-growth, high-value companies across all sectors, resulting in 50 new skilled jobs and 100 new apprenticeships, and the protection of over 300 existing jobs in Wales. This demonstrates the Welsh Labour Government delivering opportunities for young people, along with Jobs Growth Wales, the progress of which the Deputy Minister reported on this week.

Wrth ymateb i'r ddadl ac i'r gwelliannau, yn enwedig gwelliannau 2 a 3, a gefnogwn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn llwyr gefnogi buddsoddiad, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r rhaglen band eang cyflym iawn i Gymru gyfan. Bydd hon yn creu, ac mae eisoes yn creu, amgylchedd sy'n cefnogi busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes ac yn denu cwmnïau newydd twf uchel gwerth uchel o bob sector, gan arwain at 50 o swyddi medrus newydd a 100 o brentisiaethau newydd, a sicrwydd ynglŷn â 300 o swyddi sy'n bodoli eisoes yng Nghymru. Dengys hyn fod Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn darparu cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc, ynghyd â Twf Swyddi Cymru, y cyflwynodd y Dirprwy Weinidog adroddiad ar y ei gynnydd yr wythnos hon.

On road and rail developments, including the developing proposal for a major enhancement to the M4, I can assure Julie Morgan—and it is important to put the record straight, once again—that this will not be a toll road. That was a wholly inaccurate press statement that even the Chancellor quickly refuted when that flared up during Easter week. It is important that we repeat that once again. The electrification of the Great Western main line and the south Wales Valleys lines are plans that are a direct result of this Welsh Government taking action, with parties across the Chamber, successfully making the case to the UK Government for these investments having a positive economic impact on Wales.

O ran datblygiadau ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd, gan gynnwys y cynnig sy'n datblygu i wella'r M4 ar raddfa fawr, gallaf roi sicrwydd i Julie Morgan—ac mae'n bwysig egluro'r sefyllfa, unwaith eto—nad ffordd doll fydd y ffordd hon. Rhoddwyd datganiad cwbl anghywir i'r wasg a wadwyd yn gyflym hyd yn oed gan y Canghellor pan gododd y mater yn ystod wythnos y Pasg. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dweud hynny eto. Mae trydaneiddio prif reilffordd y Great Western a rheilffyrdd cymoedd y de yn gynlluniau sy'n deillio'n uniongyrchol o weithredu gan y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru, gyda phleidiau o bob rhan o'r Siambr, yn llwyddo i ddarbwyllo Llywodraeth y DU y bydd y buddsoddiadau hyn yn cael effaith economaidd gadarnhaol ar Gymru.

I am also glad that Members recognise the importance of procurement, apprenticeships and small businesses to the Welsh economy. On procurement, with regard to the Wales procurement policy statement and the national procurement service, which we discussed in the Chamber, we need to recognise the innovative approach that we are taking to both procurement and financing. This is making it easier for local businesses to bid for contracts. It will require the use of the supplier qualification information database approach to pre-qualification; it will integrate our community benefits approach; and will communicate this to business with positive effect. This is key in terms of communicating the benefits and ensuring that employers recognise the opportunities that we are offering in terms of community benefits. I assure Alun Ffred Jones as well that this is very well-established in the construction industry.

Rwyf hefyd yn falch bod yr Aelodau yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd caffael, prentisiaethau a busnesau bach i economi Cymru. O ran caffael, a'r datganiad am bolisi caffael Cymru a'r gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol, a drafodwyd gennym yn y Siambr, mae angen inni gydnabod ein ffordd arloesol o ymdrin â chaffael ac ariannu. Mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn haws i fusnesau lleol wneud cais am gontractau. Bydd yn rhaid defnyddio dull cronfa ddata gwybodaeth cymhwyso am gyflenwyr i ymdrin â'r cam cyn cymhwyso; bydd yn integreiddio ein dull buddiannau cymunedol; a bydd yn cyfleu hyn i fusnesau gydag effaith gadarnhaol. Mae hyn yn allweddol o ran cyfleu manteision a sicrhau bod cyflogwyr yn cydnabod y cyfleoedd yr ydym yn eu cynnig o ran buddiannau cymunedol. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i Alun Ffred Jones hefyd fod hyn wedi hen ymsefydlu yn y diwydiant adeiladu.

17:41

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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On the issue of apprenticeships, Minister, you will be aware of the work that the Enterprise and Business Committee did, which found that, all too often, employers are worried about taking on apprentices because of their fear of red tape. It is not always there, but they have that fear. Do you agree that that needs to be addressed?

O ran prentisiaethau, Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith a wnaeth y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, a ganfu, yn rhy aml, fod cyflogwyr yn poeni am dderbyn prentisiaid am eu bod yn poeni am fiwrocratiaeth. Nid oes biwrocratiaeth bob amser, ond maent yn poeni am hynny. A ydych yn cytuno bod angen mynd i'r afael â hyn?

17:41

Jane Hutt [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Of course, the active promotion of the employment of trainees and apprentices through the inclusion of community benefit clauses in our direct contracts influences the practice of contractors, but they welcome that. It also provides more opportunities through their supply chains. However, we took account of the committee's review. We looked at the opportunities with the agreement that we reached in terms of our budget to provide an additional £20 million in this financial year and the next to further enhance apprenticeship opportunities in Wales. We have detailed our proposals as a result of our budget agreement with Plaid Cymru. An increasing number and a wider variety of higher apprenticeships are available this year and next, and £22 million has been allocated to support approximately 5,650 additional apprenticeship places.

Wrth gwrs, mae hyrwyddo cyflogi hyfforddeion a phrentisiaid drwy gynnwys cymalau budd cymunedol yn ein contractau uniongyrchol yn dylanwadu ar arfer contractwyr, ond maent yn croesawu hynny. Mae hefyd yn rhoi mwy o gyfleoedd drwy eu cadwyni cyflenwi. Fodd bynnag, ystyriwyd adolygiad y pwyllgor gennym. Ystyriwyd y cyfleoedd gyda'r cytundeb a luniwyd o ran ein cyllideb i ddarparu £20 miliwn ychwanegol yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon a'r un nesaf er mwyn gwella ymhellach gyfleoedd prentisiaethau yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi manylu ar ein cynigion yn sgil ein cytundeb cyllideb â Phlaid Cymru. Mae nifer cynyddol o brentisiaethau uwch ac amrywiaeth ehangach ohonynt ar gael eleni a'r flwyddyn nesaf, ac mae £22 miliwn wedi cael ei ddyrannu i gefnogi tua 5,650 o leoedd prentisiaeth ychwanegol.

It is important in terms of the debate today that we protect our capital budgets in the forthcoming spending review, as the motion specifies, to give Wales the best chance of economic recovery. It is not just about capital investment; this is a means to an end. This is about delivering services to the Welsh public effectively and, as the TUC, in the research undertaken for it by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, has shown this week, capital investment is crucial to boosting growth in the short term, putting in place conditions for enhanced growth in the long term.

Mae'n bwysig o ran y ddadl heddiw ein bod yn diogelu ein cyllidebau cyfalaf yn yr adolygiad o wariant sydd ar ddod, fel y noda'r cynnig, er mwyn rhoi'r cyfle gorau i adfer economi Cymru. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â buddsoddi cyfalaf yn unig; mae'n ffordd o gyflawni nod. Mae a wnelo hyn â darparu gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru yn effeithiol ac, fel y dangosodd y TUC, yn y gwaith ymchwil a wnaed ar ei ran gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol, yr wythnos hon, mae buddsoddiad cyfalaf yn hanfodol i hybu twf yn y tymor byr, gan greu amodau ar gyfer mwy o dwf yn yr hirdymor.

We support amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, but we oppose amendments 6 and 7. I am glad to be able to put the record straight here. Paul Davies, you will know that the £850 million includes amounts that we have switched, as the Welsh Labour Government, from revenue to capital. As Julie Morgan said, this is not additional funding from the UK Government. The actual figure is £647 million. Leanne is quite right to say that the effect is now more of a 30% real-terms cut to our capital budget by 2014-15.

Rydym yn cefnogi gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4 a 5, ond yn gwrthwynebu gwelliannau 6 a 7. Rwy'n falch o gael egluro'r sefyllfa yma. Paul Davies, fe wyddoch fod y swm o £850 miliwn yn cynnwys symiau yr ydym wedi eu newid, fel Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru, o refeniw i gyfalaf. Fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan, nid arian ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth y DU ydyw. Y ffigur gwirioneddol yw £647 miliwn. Mae Leanne yn llygad ei lle i ddweud bod yr effaith bellach yn nes at ostyngiad o 30% mewn termau real yn ein cyllideb gyfalaf erbyn 2014-15.

I will finish by saying that we can secure consensus today on a number of points in this debate, but particularly the cross-party consensus in full support of the Silk commission's first report. The recommendations in their entirety have been supported by the Welsh Government and Members across the Chamber, particularly in terms of our opportunities to borrow in order to invest in major capital projects. I am sure that my constructive discussions with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury will also influence the response of the UK Government, which we look forward to in due course.

Hoffwn orffen drwy ddweud ein bod yn gallu sicrhau consensws heddiw ar nifer o bwyntiau yn y ddadl hon, ond yn enwedig y consensws trawsbleidiol o blaid adroddiad cyntaf comisiwn Silk. Mae'r argymhellion yn eu cyfanrwydd wedi cael eu cefnogi gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac Aelodau o bob rhan o'r Siambr, yn enwedig o ran ein cyfleoedd i fenthyca er mwyn buddsoddi mewn prosiectau cyfalaf mawr. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd fy nhrafodaethau adeiladol â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys hefyd yn dylanwadu ar ymateb Llywodraeth y DU, yr ydym yn edrych ymlaen ato maes o law.

17:44

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar Leanne Wood i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call on Leanne Wood to respond to the debate.

17:44

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to thank all Members who contributed to Plaid Cymru's debate this afternoon. Many good points have been made. Unfortunately, I am limited in the amount of time that I have to respond, and so I will not be able to respond to them all. However, I will try to get through as many as I can.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu at ddadl Plaid Cymru y prynhawn yma. Mae nifer o bwyntiau da wedi'u gwneud. Yn anffodus, nid oes llawer o amser gennyf i ymateb, ac felly ni allaf ymateb i bob un ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ceisio ymdrin â chynifer â phosibl.

Paul Davies emphasised the importance of engaging with business on the local public procurement agenda as well as the importance of flexibility on the part of public bodies in relation to dealing with small and medium-sized firms. I would agree with him on that point. Eluned Parrott said that public procurement will not solve all of our economic ills. You are right on that point. However, when £1.4 billion is spent by the public sector every year, that money should be spent in the best interests of people in Wales. At the moment, it is not.

Pwysleisiodd Paul Davies bwysigrwydd ymgysylltu â busnes ar yr agenda caffael cyhoeddus lleol yn ogystal â phwysigrwydd hyblygrwydd ar ran cyrff cyhoeddus mewn perthynas ag ymdrin â chwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint. Byddwn yn cytuno ag ef ar y pwynt hwnnw. Dywedodd Eluned Parrott na fydd caffael cyhoeddus yn datrys ein holl broblemau economaidd. Rydych yn llygad eich lle o ran y pwynt hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd £1.4 biliwn yn cael ei wario gan y sector cyhoeddus bob blwyddyn, dylai'r arian hwnnw gael ei wario er budd pobl Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw hynny'n digwydd.

Alun Ffred Jones did a good job of explaining why we are so persistent on the question of public procurement. I make no apology for Plaid Cymru's persistence on that. I can inform you all that we have no intention of letting up on it. On Eluned Parrott's point about saving for a rainy day, I would accept that. Plaid Cymru supports the model in those Scandinavian countries where sovereign wealth funds have been helpful in dealing with economic problems now. There is a lesson for Wales there for when we have tax powers. However, Eluned Parrot's defence of the cuts was, I suppose, to have been expected.

Gwnaeth Alun Ffred Jones yn dda o ran esbonio pam ein bod yn codi cwestiwn caffael cyhoeddus o hyd. Ni fwriadaf ymddiheuro am ddyfalbarhad Plaid Cymru ar hynny. Gallaf roi gwybod ichi i gyd nad oes gennym unrhyw fwriad i roi'r gorau iddi. O ran pwynt Eluned Parrott ynghylch cynilo ar gyfer cyfnodau anodd, byddwn yn derbyn hynny. Mae Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r model yn y gwledydd Sgandinafaidd hynny lle mae cronfeydd cyfoeth sofran wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol i ymdrin â phroblemau economaidd yn awr. Mae gwers i Gymru yn hynny o beth pan fydd gennym bwerau trethi. Fodd bynnag, roedd ymgais Eluned Parrot i amddiffyn y toriadau i'w ddisgwyl, siŵr o fod.

Thank you to Ieuan Wyn Jones for his words of wisdom, as usual. Ieuan outlined the extent of the cuts on Wales and how we can expect even more difficulties from the further cuts that are to come. Cuts to our budgets here will mean a cut to jobs. At a time of high unemployment, this makes no sense. I would go so far as to say that it is very wrong. Julie Morgan talked about the importance of pinning down the Treasury and the Wales Office on borrowing powers. She is right. Those powers would be very helpful on the job creation front, but what you did not do, Julie, is address the question about the even bigger cuts that were threatening our capital budget. Let us make sure that none of us here forgets that the previous Labour Government planned to cut our capital budget by 43%. It just did not get the opportunity to see that through because it lost the election.

Diolch i Ieuan Wyn Jones am ei eiriau doeth, fel arfer. Amlinellodd Ieuan raddfa'r toriadau i Gymru a sut y gallwn ddisgwyl hyd yn oed mwy o anawsterau yn sgil y toriadau pellach sydd i ddod. Bydd toriadau i'n cyllidebau yma yn golygu torri swyddi. Mewn cyfnod o ddiweithdra uchel, nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr o gwbl. Byddwn yn mynd mor bell â dweud ei fod yn hollol anghywir. Soniodd Julie Morgan am bwysigrwydd cael ymrwymiad gan y Trysorlys a Swyddfa Cymru ynglŷn â phwerau benthyca. Mae'n llygad ei lle. Byddai'r pwerau hynny yn ddefnyddiol iawn o ran creu swyddi, ond yr hyn na wnaethoch, Julie, oedd ymdrin â'r cwestiwn am y toriadau hyd yn oed yn fwy a oedd yn peryglu ein cyllideb gyfalaf. Gadewch inni wneud yn siŵr nad oes neb yma yn anghofio bod y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol yn bwriadu gostwng ein cyllideb gyfalaf 43%. Ni chafodd gyfle i wneud hynny am iddi golli'r etholiad.

Alun Ffred also pointed out that we need to look outside the block grant. We must do whatever we can to think about all kinds of investment to create jobs. Thank you to Jocelyn Davies for highlighting the opportunities we could realise if we grabbed hold of the green agenda. The green skills construction college, as first proposed in 'A Greenprint for the Valleys', is central to grabbing that agenda. Jocelyn also highlighted the opportunities for our economy in relation to the Valleys metro scheme, which is a good point.

Nododd Alun Ffred hefyd fod angen inni edrych y tu hwnt i'r grant bloc. Rhaid inni wneud popeth yn ein gallu i feddwl am bob math o fuddsoddi i greu swyddi. Diolch i Jocelyn Davies am dynnu sylw at y cyfleoedd y gallem eu gwireddu pe baem yn mynd i'r afael â'r agenda werdd. Mae'r coleg adeiladu sgiliau gwyrdd, fel y cynigiwyd gyntaf yn 'Cynllun Gwyrdd i'r Cymoedd', yn ganolog i fynd i'r afael â'r agenda honno. Tynnodd Jocelyn sylw hefyd at y cyfleoedd i'n heconomi mewn perthynas â chynllun metro'r Cymoedd, sy'n bwynt da.

I am grateful to the Minister for her response, but she did not indicate whether she had read Plaid Cymru's Plan C. If she has not, I sincerely hope that she will. I think that you will find, Minister, that there are many good ideas in it that can be implemented now and could make a big difference. Therefore, if you want to borrow some more ideas from Plaid Cymru, we would not mind that at all.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb, ond ni nododd a oedd wedi darllen Cynllun C. Plaid Cymru. Os nad yw wedi gwneud hynny, mawr obeithiaf y gwnaiff. Credaf, Weinidog, y byddwch yn gweld bod llawer o syniadau da ynddo y gellir eu rhoi ar waith yn awr, ac a allai wneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Felly, os ydych am gael benthyg mwy o syniadau gan Plaid Cymru, ni fyddai dim gwahaniaeth gennym o gwbl.

Overall, we have had an interesting debate, maybe not as much tub-thumping as there was in the previous debate. However, I would suggest that it was a debate where, unlike the previous one, we saw more light than heat. Diolch i bawb; thank you for all your contributions.

Ar y cyfan, rydym wedi cael dadl ddiddorol, efallai heb gymaint o gecru ag y cawsom yn y ddadl flaenorol. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn awgrymu ei bod yn ddadl lle, yn wahanol i'r un blaenorol, y gwelsom fwy o olau na gwres. Diolch i bawb; diolch ichi am eich holl gyfraniadau.

17:48

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Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad?

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object?

I see that there is objection. I will defer voting until voting time, which now follows.

Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Gohiriaf y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio, sy'n dilyn yn awr.

Before I proceed with the first vote, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are no Members who wish for the bell to be rung.

Cyn imi fynd ymlaen â'r bleidlais gyntaf, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes yr un Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

Voting Time

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5235.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5235.

Derbyniwyd: O blaid 36, Yn erbyn 10, Ymatal 5.

Motion agreed: For 36, Against 10, Abstain 5.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5240.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5240.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 13, Yn erbyn 37, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 13, Against 37, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i gynnig NDM5240.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to motion NDM5240.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 25, Yn erbyn 26, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 25, Against 26, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i gynnig NDM5240.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to motion NDM5240.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 25, Yn erbyn 26, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 25, Against 26, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i gynnig NDM5240.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to motion NDM5240.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 38, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 12, Against 38, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5239.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5239.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 33, Yn erbyn 18, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 33, Against 18, Abstain 0.

17:52

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Will those Members leaving the Chamber please do so quickly and quietly?

A wnaiff yr Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambr wneud hynny'n gyflym ac yn dawel?

17:53

Dadl Fer: Niwroffisiotherapi yng Nghymru

Short Debate: Neurophysiotherapy in Wales

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Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank Aled Roberts for asking to make a contribution, which I have been very pleased to agree to. I look forward to hearing what he has to say at the end of my comments.

Diolch i Aled Roberts am ofyn am gael gwneud cyfraniad, ac rwyf wedi bod yn falch iawn o gytuno i hynny. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed yr hyn sydd ganddo i'w ddweud ar ddiwedd fy sylwadau.

Over 100,000 people are affected by a neurological condition in Wales. There are a large number of neurological conditions, including conditions that emerge from a traumatic incident, conditions that can be lived with for decades, such as multiple sclerosis, conditions where there is a high prevalence such as Parkinson's disease, with one in 500 affected, and rarer conditions with a lower prevalence, such as Wilson's disease with one in 30,000 affected.

Effeithir ar fwy na 100,000 o bobl yng Nghymru gan gyflwr niwrolegol. Ceir nifer fawr o gyflyrau niwrolegol, gan gynnwys cyflyrau sy'n deillio o ddigwyddiad trawmatig, cyflyrau y gellir byw gyda hwy am ddegawdau, megis sglerosis ymledol, cyflyrau lle y ceir niferoedd mawr o achosion megis clefyd Parkinson, sy'n effeithio ar un o bob 500, a chyflyrau mwy anghyffredin lle y ceir llai o achosion, megis clefyd Wilson sy'n effeithio ar un o bob 30,000.

For the majority of neurological conditions, physiotherapy can offer the prospect of maintaining and improving mobility and independence, for example, in people with spina bifida; slowing the speed of a progressive condition; or the prospect of rehabilitation and a return of function, such as in cases of stroke or head injury.

Ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o gyflyrau niwrolegol, gall ffisiotherapi gynnig y posibilrwydd o gynnal a gwella symudedd ac annibyniaeth, er enghraifft, ymhlith pobl sydd â spina bifida; gan arafu datblygiad cyflwr sy'n gwaethygu; neu'r posibilrwydd o adsefydlu ac adfer y gallu i weithredu, megis mewn achosion o strôc neu anaf i'r pen.

Physiotherapy services cover a range of specialities, from neonatal care right through to palliative end-of-life care. They use physical treatments, exercise, and moving and handling, to advise, assess, treat and enable people to manage their condition. They can make a huge difference to quality of life, yet too many people are not able to access services or receive only short-term rehabilitation.

Mae gwasanaethau ffisiotherapi yn cwmpasu ystod o arbenigeddau, o ofal newyddenedigol i ofal lliniarol diwedd oes. Maent yn defnyddio triniaethau corfforol, ymarfer corff, a symud a chodi, er mwyn cynghori, asesu, trin a galluogi pobl i reoli eu cyflwr. Gallant wneud gwahaniaeth mawr i ansawdd bywyd, ond eto mae gormod o bobl yn methu â chael gafael ar wasanaethau neu maent ond yn cael gwasanaethau adsefydlu yn y byrdymor.

The Assembly cross-party group for neurological conditions recently undertook a review of neurophysiotherapy services in Wales. As cross-party group chair, I launched its resulting inquiry into physiotherapy services for people living with neurological conditions in February at the physiotherapy department at Glan Clwyd Hospital in Bodelwyddan. It was instructive and a pleasure to meet patients and neurophysiotherapists and to discuss the issues highlighted with Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board's head of therapies, Iain Mitchell. It is almost a decade since I first met Iain Mitchell to discuss what was then his pioneering self-referral model, and something that I subsequently championed. I therefore welcome the fact that the first recommendation in the neurophysiotherapy report relates directly to this. I will say more about this later.

Cynhaliodd grŵp trawsbleidiol y Cynulliad ar gyflyrau niwrolegol adolygiad o wasanaethau newroffisiotherapi yng Nghymru yn ddiweddar. Fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol, lansiais ei ymchwiliad dilynol i wasanaethau ffisiotherapi ar gyfer pobl sy'n byw â chyflyrau niwrolegol ym mis Chwefror yn yr adran ffisiotherapi yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd ym Modelwyddan. Roedd yn addysgiadol ac yn bleser i gyfarfod â chleifion a newroffisiotherapyddion a thrafod y materion a amlygwyd gydag Iain Mitchell, pennaeth therapïau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Mae bron ddegawd wedi mynd heibio ers imi gyfarfod ag Iain Mitchell am y tro cyntaf er mwyn trafod ei fodel hunanatgyfeirio a fu'n arloesol ar y pryd, ac yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i hyrwyddo ers hynny. Felly, croesawaf y ffaith bod yr argymhelliad cyntaf yn yr adroddiad ar newroffisiotherapi yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â hyn. Soniaf ragor am hyn yn nes ymlaen.

The inquiry found that, although there is evidence of good practice within physiotherapy services, availability of specialist neurophysiotherapy services across Wales is inconsistent. Having taken evidence from people who have neurological conditions, the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and local health boards, the neurophysiotherapy report suggests that the Welsh Government should establish a working group to take forward the report's 12 key recommendations.

Canfu'r ymchwiliad, er bod tystiolaeth o arfer da mewn gwasanaethau ffisiotherapi, fod argaeledd gwasanaethau newroffisiotherapi arbenigol ledled Cymru yn anghyson. Ar ôl cymryd tystiolaeth gan bobl sydd â chyflyrau niwrolegol, y Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi a byrddau iechyd lleol, awgryma'r adroddiad ar niwroffisiotherapi y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru sefydlu gweithgor i weithredu ar 12 argymhelliad allweddol yr adroddiad.

This report makes serious and well-informed recommendations, which I now hope will be given full and proper consideration by both the Welsh Government and our health boards. As a contributor to the report, who had Parkinson's disease, stated, people with neurological conditions need access to specialist physiotherapy as soon as possible after diagnosis, but some services miss this. She called for more physiotherapists with specific neurological experience and knowledge.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn gwneud argymhellion difrifol ar sail gwybodaeth, a gobeithiaf y byddant yn cael ystyriaeth lawn a phriodol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'n byrddau iechyd. Fel y nododd cyfrannwr i'r adroddiad, a oedd â chlefyd Parkinson, mae angen i bobl â chyflyrau niwrolegol gael mynediad at ffisiotherapi arbenigol cyn gynted â phosibl ar ôl diagnosis, ond mae rhai gwasanaethau yn colli hyn. Galwodd am fwy o ffisiotherapyddion sydd â phrofiad a gwybodaeth niwrolegol benodol.

The inquiry concluded that most of the 100,000 people living with a neurological condition in Wales could benefit from physiotherapy or from self-managed exercise classes with the right support. There are networks of talented physiotherapists across Wales, who, with the right training, support from specialists and by working through multidisciplinary teams, could have a positive impact on the lives of people living with neurological conditions. Philippa Ford, who is known to many of us as policy officer for the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Wales, said:

Daeth yr ymchwiliad i'r casgliad y gallai'r rhan fwyaf o'r 100,000 o bobl sy'n byw â chyflwr niwrolegol yng Nghymru elwa o ffisiotherapi neu ddosbarthiadau ymarfer corff wedi'u hunanreoli gyda'r cymorth cywir. Mae rhwydweithiau o ffisiotherapyddion talentog ledled Cymru a allai, gyda'r hyfforddiant priodol, cymorth gan arbenigwyr a thrwy weithio drwy dimau amlddisgyblaethol, gael effaith gadarnhaol ar fywydau pobl sy'n byw gyda chyflyrau niwrolegol. Dywedodd Philippa Ford, y mae llawer ohonom yn ei hadnabod fel swyddog polisi'r Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi yng Nghymru:

'The recommendations will provide a focus for the health boards to examine current services and address some of the challenges. The setting up of a working group, if the Welsh Government agrees to this suggestion, will provide an opportunity for physiotherapy services to learn from each other and share innovative practice.'

Bydd yr argymhellion yn cynnig ffocws i'r byrddau iechyd ystyried y gwasanaethau presennol ac ymateb i rai o'r heriau. Mae sefydlu gweithgor, os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cytuno i'r awgrym hwn, yn gyfle i wasanaethau ffisiotherapi ddysgu oddi wrth ei gilydd a rhannu arferion arloesol.

The chair of the Wales Neurological Alliance, Joseph Carter, added:

Ychwanegodd cadeirydd Cynghrair Niwrolegol Cymru, Joseph Carter:

'Physiotherapy can make a real difference to people living with neurological conditions, but there are still barriers in accessing it. We are calling on the Welsh Government to consider the report and deliver the services that our service users need.'

Gall ffisiotherapi wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i bobl sy'n byw gyda chyflyrau niwrolegol, ond erys rhwystrau o hyd i gael gafael arno. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried yr adroddiad a darparu'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen ar ein defnyddwyr gwasanaeth.

It is in this context that the cross-party group on neurological conditions would like the Welsh Government to establish a working group to take forward the 12 recommendations set out.

Yn y cyd-destun hwn yr hoffai'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gyflyrau niwrolegol alw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu gweithgor i weithredu ar y 12 argymhelliad a nodir.

The report recommends that local health boards expand self-referral so that anyone with a neurological condition who would benefit from physiotherapy can self-refer to local physiotherapy services. Self-referral is popular with patients. It is a patient-centred approach that increases ease of use, convenience, portability, patient influence, choice, engagement and involvement in care, and promotes self-management. The pilot schemes in other parts of the UK showed that people who self-refer to physiotherapy take fewer days off work and are about half as likely to be off work for one month, compared with those referred to physiotherapy by a GP. Self-referral to physiotherapy is efficient for other healthcare providers too, reducing costs, time and resources. Patients often see a GP several times before being referred to physiotherapy, by which time their condition may be more longstanding and difficult to resolve.

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn ehangu prosesau hunanatgyfeirio fel y gall unrhyw un sydd â chyflwr niwrolegol a fyddai'n elwa o ffisiotherapi atgyfeirio ei hun at wasanaethau ffisiotherapi lleol. Mae hunanatgyfeirio yn boblogaidd ymhlith cleifion. Mae'n ddull gweithredu sy'n canolbwyntio ar gleifion ac mae'n hwyluso'r defnydd o wasanaethau ac yn arwain at fwy o gyfleustra, hygludedd, dylanwad gan gleifion, dewis, ymgysylltu a chynnwys cleifion mewn gofal, ac mae'n hyrwyddo hunanreoli. Mae'r cynlluniau peilot mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU yn dangos bod pobl sy'n atgyfeirio eu hunain i gael ffisiotherapi yn cymryd llai o ddyddiau i ffwrdd o'r gwaith ac maent tua hanner mor debygol o fod i ffwrdd o'r gwaith am fis, o'u cymharu â'r rhai y mae meddyg teulu yn eu hatgyfeirio i gael ffisiotherapi. Mae hunanatgyfeirio at ffisiotherapi yn effeithlon ar gyfer darparwyr gofal iechyd eraill hefyd, gan leihau costau, amser ac adnoddau. Mae cleifion yn aml yn gweld meddyg teulu sawl gwaith cyn cael eu hatgyfeirio i gael ffisiotherapi, ac erbyn hynny gall eu cyflwr fod o natur fwy hirsefydledig ac yn anos ei drin.

In May 2012, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board confirmed that, in the short time self-referral has been in operation for musculoskeletal physiotherapy, the clinic has seen a reduction in waiting lists and an increase in the number of patients seen. This specific service model has been expanded to neurological conditions in Scotland to improve the lives of service users there. Where trialled, self-referral has not led to an increase in demand for physiotherapy, apart from in physiotherapy services that have a history of under-referral. A proportion of people who would normally have seen their GP first simply opt for a more direct route to solve their problem.

Ym Mai 2012, cadarnhaodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, yn ystod y cyfnod byr y mae hunanatgyfeirio wedi bod ar waith ar gyfer ffisiotherapi cyhyrysgerbydol, fod y clinig wedi gweld lleihad yn y rhestrau aros a chynnydd yn nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu gweld. Mae'r model gwasanaeth penodol hwn wedi cael ei ymestyn i gyflyrau niwrolegol yn yr Alban er mwyn gwella bywydau defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth yno. Pan fo wedi cael ei dreialu, nid yw hunanatgyfeirio wedi arwain at gynnydd yn y galw am ffisiotherapi, heblaw am wasanaethau ffisiotherapi sydd â hanes o danatgyfeirio. Mae cyfran o bobl a fyddai fel arfer wedi gweld eu meddyg teulu yn gyntaf yn syml yn dewis llwybr mwy uniongyrchol i ddatrys eu problem.

The report recommends that local health boards establish regular neurological multi-disciplinary teams so that service users can access physiotherapy and other support. These teams must have access to appropriate rehabilitation facilities, including the ability to refer to in-patient beds. Across Wales, there are emerging examples of best practice to bring together physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists and other clinicians into condition-specific or neurological clinics. Three multidisciplinary teams involving a range of health and social care professionals established across north Wales have demonstrated benefits both for people living with motor neurone disease and for the professionals providing care services for such a complex progressive, degenerative condition.

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell y dylai byrddau iechyd lleol sefydlu timau amlddisgyblaethol niwrolegol rheolaidd fel y gall defnyddwyr gwasanaethau gael mynediad at wasanaethau ffisiotherapi a mathau eraill o gymorth. Rhaid bod cyfleusterau adsefydlu priodol ar gael i'r timau hyn, gan gynnwys y gallu i atgyfeirio at welyau i gleifion mewnol. Ledled Cymru, mae enghreifftiau o arfer gorau yn datblygu sy'n dwyn ynghyd ffisiotherapyddion, therapyddion galwedigaethol, therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith a chlinigwyr eraill mewn clinigau ar gyfer cyflyrau penodol neu glinigau niwrolegol. Mae tri thîm amlddisgyblaethol sy'n cynnwys amrywiaeth o weithwyr proffesiynol iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a sefydlwyd yn y gogledd wedi dangos manteision i bobl sy'n byw gyda chlefyd niwronau motor ac i weithwyr proffesiynol sy'n darparu gwasanaethau gofal ar gyfer y cyflwr dirywiol cymhleth hwn sy'n gwaethygu.

The report recommends an expansion in the number of clinical specialist neurophysiotherapy roles so that every local health board has a specialist neurophysiotherapist for acquired brain injury, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, neuromuscular disease, spinal cord injury and stroke, as well as specialist neurophysiotherapists to provide support for people with rarer conditions such as spina bifida or Huntingdon's disease. The report recommends that local health boards organise specific neurological skills rehabilitation courses for generic physiotherapists in order to improve skills in the community and in hospitals. The report recommends that local health boards review access to all training across professions in order to maximise appropriate professional skills development within limited training budgets.

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell cynyddu nifer y rolau niwroffisiotherapi clinigol arbenigol y bydd gan bob bwrdd iechyd lleol niwroffiseotherapydd arbenigol ar gyfer anafiadau i'r ymennydd, sglerosis ymledol, clefyd Parkinson, clefyd niwrogyhyrol, anafiadau i linyn y cefn a strôc, yn ogystal â niwroffiseotherapyddion arbenigol i roi cymorth i bobl sydd â chyflyrau mwy anghyffredin megis spina bifida neu glefyd Huntingdon. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn trefnu cyrsiau sgiliau adsefydlu niwrolegol penodol ar gyfer ffiseotherapyddion generig er mwyn gwella sgiliau yn y gymuned ac mewn ysbytai. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell y dylai byrddau iechyd lleol adolygu mynediad at yr holl hyfforddiant ar draws proffesiynau er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar ddatblygu sgiliau proffesiynol priodol o fewn cyllidebau hyfforddiant cyfyngedig.

The report recommends that the Health and Social Care Committee considers whether the all-Wales medicines strategies group should appraise equipment and technology and question whether they are cost-effective as part of the upcoming inquiry on access to medical technologies in Wales. The report recommends that the local health boards evaluate and standardise the use of specialist equipment for patients with complex needs so that a common level of service can be expected when patients transfer closer to home, or to their own home, for continued rehabilitation. The report recommends that the Welsh Government considers commissioning a review of hydrotherapy services across Wales to ensure that those people with neurological conditions who might benefit from hydrotherapy are able to access it, both as in-patients and out-patients. The report recommends that the Welsh Government continues to work with local health boards to fund an expansion of telemedicine and telecare technology across Wales.

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn ystyried a ddylai grŵp strategaethau meddyginiaethau Cymru gyfan arfarnu offer a thechnoleg a gofyn a ydynt yn gosteffeithiol fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad arfaethedig i fynediad at dechnolegau meddygol yng Nghymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod y byrddau iechyd lleol yn gwerthuso ac yn safoni'r defnydd o offer arbenigol ar gyfer cleifion ag anghenion cymhleth fel y gellir disgwyl lefel gyffredin o wasanaeth pan fydd cleifion yn cael eu trosglwyddo'n nes at adref, neu i'w cartref eu hunain, ar gyfer adsefydlu parhaus. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried comisiynu adolygiad o wasanaethau hydrotherapi ledled Cymru er mwyn sicrhau y gallai'r bobl hynny sydd â chyflyrau niwrolegol a allai elwa o hydrotherapi gael gafael arno, fel cleifion mewnol a chleifion allanol. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithio gyda byrddau iechyd lleol i ariannu ehangu telefeddygaeth a theleofal thechnoleg ledled Cymru.

The report recommends that heads of therapies promote the use of validated outcome measures so that physiotherapy for people living with neurological conditions is provided for the appropriate length of time—that is, commensurate to their needs. The report recommends that the national exercise referral scheme be expanded to all neurological conditions to support individuals to self-manage their condition. The report also recommends that local health boards review their specialist physiotherapy facilities to determine appropriate access for community use.

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell bod penaethiaid therapïau yn hyrwyddo'r defnydd o fesurau canlyniadau wedi'u dilysu er mwyn sicrhau bod ffisiotherapi i bobl sy'n byw â chyflyrau niwrolegol yn cael ei ddarparu am gyfnod priodol—hynny yw, yn gymesur â'u hanghenion. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymell y dylid ymestyn y cynllun cenedlaethol i atgyfeirio cleifion i wneud ymarfer corff i holl gyflyrau niwrolegol er mwyn helpu unigolion i hunanreoli eu cyflwr. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn argymell bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn adolygu eu cyfleusterau ffisiotherapi arbenigol i bennu mynediad priodol at ddefnydd y gymuned.

There are definitely some quick wins in relation to these recommendations on specialist equipment, on training and support and on the expansion of services to meet patients' needs across Wales that could be incorporated into a new delivery plan. It is encouraging that the Welsh physiotherapy leaders advisory group has been looking at this cross-party group inquiry and report, that it is considering action and response to the recommendations and that it will produce its own report. After all, it is my understanding that no new money has gone into physiotherapy services since the paediatric neuromuscular post and paediatric palliative care/transitional posts in 2011.

Yn sicr, mae rhai atebion sydyn mewn perthynas â'r argymhellion hyn ynglŷn ag offer arbenigol, hyfforddiant a chymorth ac ymestyn gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion cleifion ledled Cymru y gellid eu cynnwys mewn cynllun cyflawni newydd. Mae'n galonogol bod grŵp cynghori arweinwyr ffisiotherapi Cymru wedi bod yn edrych ar yr ymchwiliad hwn a'r adroddiad gan y grŵp trawsbleidiol, ei fod yn ystyried gweithredu ac ymateb i'r argymhellion ac y bydd yn paratoi ei adroddiad ei hun. Wedi'r cyfan, caf ar ddeall nad oes unrhyw arian newydd wedi cael ei roi i wasanaethau ffisiotherapi ers y swydd niwrogyhyrol pediatrig a'r swyddi gofal lliniarol pediatrig/trosiannol yn 2011.

Special thanks are due to the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and to all of the individual physiotherapists who assisted in the development of this cross-party group report into physiotherapy services for people living with neurological conditions. The report's findings are based on responses from service users, on information from local health boards and on oral evidence from professionals. They therefore provide a legitimate base for discussion and action. The cross-party group for neurological conditions would support further research undertaken by local health boards or the Welsh Government to further examine the issues raised, but, above all, we would welcome a commitment from the Minister that he will establish a working group to take forward the 12 recommendations.

Hoffwn ddiolch yn arbennig i'r Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi ac i bob un o'r ffisiotherapyddion unigol a gynorthwyodd yn y gwaith o ddatblygu adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar wasanaethau ffisiotherapi i bobl sy'n byw â chyflyrau niwrolegol. Mae canfyddiadau'r adroddiad yn seiliedig ar ymatebion gan ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, ar wybodaeth gan fyrddau iechyd lleol ac ar dystiolaeth lafar gan weithwyr proffesiynol. Felly maent yn sylfaen ddilys ar gyfer trafod a gweithredu. Byddai'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gyflyrau niwrolegol yn cefnogi mwy o ymchwil gan fyrddau iechyd lleol neu Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried y materion a godwyd ymhellach, ond, yn anad dim, byddem yn croesawu ymrwymiad gan y Gweinidog y bydd yn sefydlu gweithgor i weithredu ar y 12 argymhelliad.

18:04

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

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I speak in order to support the recommendations in the report of the cross-party group. I speak from experience over the last 18 months, because of the difference that a physiotherapist made to my father-in-law's care. We are a family who had no experience of neurological conditions. He had been diagnosed as suffering from small strokes, yet it was only when he was referred to a physiotherapist that it was picked up that he was actually suffering from bulbar motor neurone disease. Even though he only lived for some four months after diagnosis, that made a difference to the standard of treatment that he received from the NHS. I can only praise the work of the physiotherapists in Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. The pattern across Wales is not the same. Betsi Cadwaladr local health board has seen an increase of around 2.6% in physiotherapy services. There are static services elsewhere, apart from Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board, where there has been a significant reduction in the number of physiotherapists. We need to have a clear picture with regard to the support that physiotherapy plays in the provision of services in the NHS throughout Wales.

Rwy'n siarad er mwyn cefnogi'r argymhellion yn adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol. Siaradaf o brofiad dros y 18 mis diwethaf, oherwydd y gwahaniaeth y mae ffisiotherapydd wedi ei wneud i ofal fy nhad yng nghyfraith. Rydym yn deulu nad oedd wedi cael unrhyw brofiad o gyflyrau niwrolegol. Cafodd ddiagnosis ei fod wedi dioddef strociau bach, ond dim ond ar ôl cael ei atgyfeirio at ffisiotherapydd y nodwyd ei fod yn dioddef o glefyd niwronau motor bwlbaidd mewn gwirionedd. Er mai dim ond am ryw bedwar mis y bu fyw ar ôl cael diagnosis, gwnaeth hynny wahaniaeth i safon y driniaeth a gafodd gan y GIG. Ni allaf ond canmol gwaith y ffisiotherapyddion ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Nid yw'r patrwm ledled Cymru yr un fath. Mae bwrdd iechyd lleol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi gweld cynnydd o tua 2.6% mewn gwasanaethau ffisiotherapi. Maent wedi aros yr un peth mewn mannau eraill, ar wahân i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan, lle bu gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y ffisiotherapyddion. Mae angen inni gael darlun clir o ran y rhan y mae ffisiotherapi yn ei chwarae i ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y GIG ledled Cymru.

18:05

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

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

18:05

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Diolch yn fawr, Dirprwy Lywydd. I begin by thanking Mark Isherwood for using today's short debate to bring forward this subject.

Diolch yn fawr, Ddiprwy Lywyd. Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i Mark Isherwood am ddefnyddio'r ddadl fer heddiw i gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy representatives I met this morning told me that this is the first debate that they can recall dedicated to any aspect of physiotherapy since the Assembly first came into being. Of course, neurology services have often been at the other end of the spectrum, with periods of intense debate at various times over paediatric and adult neurosurgical services, as William Graham and you, Dirprwy Lywydd, I am sure, will both vividly remember, both in the old Chamber and since the Assembly started meeting here. That, in itself, is not surprising. If we take all of the different aspects together, neurological conditions, as Mark Isherwood said, impact on the lives of some 100,000 people across Wales.

Dywedodd cynrychiolwyr o'r Gymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi y cyfarfûm â hwy y bore yma wrthyf mai dyma'r ddadl gyntaf benodol y gallant ei chofio am unrhyw agwedd ar ffisiotherapi ers i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu. Wrth gwrs, mae gwasanaethau niwroleg yn aml wedi bod ar begwn arall y sbectrwm, gyda chyfnodau o drafod dwys ar wahanol adegau ynglŷn â gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i blant ac oedolion, fel y bydd William Graham a chithau, Ddiprwy Lywydd yn ei gofio'n iawn, mae'n siŵr gennyf, yn yr hen Siambr ac ers i'r Cynulliad ddechrau cyfarfod yma. Nid yw hynny, ynddo'i hun, yn syndod. Os cymerwn yr holl agweddau gwahanol at ei gilydd, mae cyflyrau niwrolegol, fel y dywedodd Mark Isherwood, yn effeithio ar fywydau tua 100,000 o bobl ledled Cymru.

Again, as ever, while much has been achieved in improving services in recent years, there is always more that needs to be done. In that context, the report of the cross-party group for neurological conditions, following its inquiry into physiotherapy services for people living with neurological conditions, is especially worth while. I will just pause for a moment to endorse what Mark Isherwood said about how fortunate we are in Wales, and at the Assembly, in having such a powerful group of third sector organisations taking a close interest in this field, and a number of key individuals whose energy and commitment to this agenda has been remarkable over the decade of devolution and continues to see to it that the interests of those individuals that they represent are never far from our thoughts here.

Unwaith eto, fel bob amser, er bod llawer wedi cael ei gyflawni o ran gwella gwasanaethau yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae rhagor y mae angen ei wneud bob amser. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, mae adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gyflyrau niwrolegol, yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad i wasanaethau ffisiotherapi ar gyfer pobl sy'n byw gyda chyflyrau niwrolegol, yn arbennig o fuddiol. Oedaf am eiliad i ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd Mark Isherwood ynghylch pa mor ffodus yr ydym yng Nghymru, ac yn y Cynulliad, fod gennym grŵp mor bwerus o fudiadau yn y trydydd sector sy'n ymddiddori'n fawr yn y maes hwn, a nifer o unigolion allweddol y mae eu hegni a'u hymrwymiad i'r agenda hon wedi bod yn rhyfeddol dros y degawd o ddatganoli ac sy'n parhau i sicrhau fod buddiannau'r unigolion hynny a gynrychioliant bob amser yn ein meddyliau yma.

I have had an opportunity to consider the recommendations set out in the cross-party group's report, and I need to do so alongside the documents previously published by the Welsh Government and by third sector organisations. Indeed, such is the level of interest in this area that the cross-party group's report, published only in February of this year, has already been joined by a new report from the MS Society on multiple sclerosis services across Wales, launched in the Senedd at the end of April. If all of the recommendations from these different reports were to be brought together, they would amount to over 500 in total. That is why, when I spoke at the MS Society's report launch, I was pleased to give a commitment to developing a delivery plan for neurological conditions, as recognised in Mark Isherwood's opening speech. I am pleased to be able to say today that my aim is to publish a draft of that report for consultation—if all goes well—by the end of July. Therefore, we announced the intention in April and we are publishing in July. We are trying to get on with the business of responding both to the 12 recommendations in the cross-party group's report, but also to a number of other key recommendations that have accumulated in this area. Quite certainly, the detailed recommendations from the cross-party group's report will contribute to the plan.

Rwyf wedi cael cyfle i ystyried yr argymhellion a nodwyd yn adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol, ac mae angen imi wneud hynny ochr yn ochr â'r dogfennau a gyhoeddwyd yn flaenorol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a chan sefydliadau yn y trydydd sector. Yn wir, cymaint yw lefel y diddordeb yn y maes hwn ers cyhoeddi adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol dim ond ym mis Chwefror eleni, mae adroddiad newydd eisoes wedi cael ei gyhoeddi gan y Gymdeithas Sglerosis Ymledol ar wasanaethau sglerosis ymledol ledled Cymru, a lansiwyd yn y Senedd ddiwedd mis Ebrill. Pe bai'r holl argymhellion o'r gwahanol adroddiadau hyn yn cael eu dwyn ynghyd, byddai dros 500 ohonynt i gyd. Dyna pam, pan siaradais yn lansiad adroddiad y Gymdeithas Sglerosis Ymledol, roeddwn yn falch o roi ymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer cyflyrau niwrolegol, fel y cydnabyddir yn araith agoriadol Mark Isherwood. Rwy'n falch o gael dweud heddiw mai fy nod yw cyhoeddi drafft o'r adroddiad hwnnw ar gyfer ymgynghoriad—os aiff popeth yn iawn—erbyn diwedd mis Gorffennaf. Felly, cyhoeddwyd y bwriad gennym ym mis Ebrill, ac rydym yn cyhoeddi ym mis Gorffennaf. Rydym yn ceisio bwrw ymlaen â'r busnes o ymateb i'r 12 argymhelliad yn adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol, ond hefyd i nifer o argymhellion allweddol eraill sydd wedi cronni yn y maes hwn. Yn sicr, bydd argymhellion manwl adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol yn cyfrannu at y cynllun.

From my perspective, it is not simply that the group's report will make a contribution in terms of content, but it will also make a difference in terms of what we old-fashioned socialists would probably call the means of production as well. I speak, almost wherever I go, about the importance of co-production in the way that we go about producing our health services here in Wales. The cross-party group's report is a model, in many ways, in how it was able to involve not only professional workers and the professional people who are employed in third sector organisations, but also people who use services directly themselves. The recommendations in the report are clearly shaped by the experiences of users who are themselves experts in their own lives. They are, therefore, experts in the way that these conditions develop and in the way that services need to respond to them. I have made it clear to my officials that, in drawing up the delivery plan, I expect them to mirror the same approach that the cross-party group took in ensuring that the voice of service users makes a direct contribution to the way that the delivery plan is drawn up.

O'm safbwynt i, nid yn unig y bydd adroddiad y grŵp yn gwneud cyfraniad o ran cynnwys, ond bydd hefyd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth o ran yr hyn y byddem ni sosialwyr hen ffasiwn yn ôl pob tebyg yn galw'r modd o gynhyrchu hefyd. Soniaf, bron ble bynnag yr af, am bwysigrwydd cyd-gynhyrchu yn y ffordd yr ydym yn mynd ati i gynhyrchu ein gwasanaethau iechyd yma yng Nghymru. Mae adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol yn fodel, mewn sawl ffordd, o ran sut roedd yn gallu cynnwys, nid yn unig gweithwyr proffesiynol a'r bobl broffesiynol sy'n cael eu cyflogi mewn sefydliadau yn y trydydd sector, ond hefyd bobl sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaethau'n uniongyrchol eu hunain. Mae'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad yn amlwg wedi cael eu ffurfio gan brofiadau defnyddwyr sy'n arbenigwyr eu hunain yn eu bywydau eu hunain. Maent, felly, yn arbenigwyr yn y ffordd y mae'r cyflyrau hyn yn datblygu ac yn y ffordd y mae angen i wasanaethau ymateb iddynt. Rwyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir wrth fy swyddogion, wrth lunio'r cynllun cyflawni, y disgwyliaf iddynt efelychu'r un dull gweithredu â'r grŵp trawsbleidiol er mwyn sicrhau bod llais defnyddwyr gwasanaethau yn gwneud cyfraniad uniongyrchol at y ffordd y caiff y cynllun cyflawni ei lunio.

Neurophysiotherapy is clearly an important component of care, which allows patients to maintain or improve mobility and independence. It has the potential to slow the speed of some progressive conditions, or to offer the prospect of rehabilitation and a return to being able to function. We are lucky to have the talented workforce in Wales that Mark Isherwood referred to, carrying out the sort of work that Aled Roberts referred to. This is not simply about providing a service. It is also about diagnosis, identifying people's needs and designing care that can be organised around the needs of the individual.

Mae niwroffisiotherapi yn amlwg yn elfen bwysig o ofal, sy'n galluogi cleifion i gynnal neu wella symudedd ac annibyniaeth. Gall arafu datblygiad rhai cyflyrau sy'n gwaethygu, neu gynnig y posibilrwydd o adsefydlu a dychwelyd i allu gweithredu. Rydym yn ffodus bod gennym y gweithlu talentog yng Nghymru y cyfeiriodd Mark Isherwood ato, sy'n gwneud y math o waith y cyfeiriodd Aled Roberts ato. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â darparu gwasanaeth yn unig. Mae a wnelo hefyd â diagnosis, nodi anghenion pobl a chynllunio gofal y gellir ei drefnu ar sail anghenion yr unigolyn.

The path that we have been on in Wales is rooted, in many ways, in the adult neuroservices review, which highlighted the importance of services such as neurology and neurorehabilitation, of which neurophysiotherapy is a significant component, and the need for that to be delivered locally. In some ways, this is a case study in what we are now trying to achieve in other parts of the health service in Wales. It recognised quite early on that, if you are to provide a very specialist service, in which clinicians who are specialists are able to practice on sufficient numbers of patients to continue to develop their skills, there would be fewer centres where those sorts of services could be provided in future. However, if you are going to move that component of care to more specialist places, everything that goes on before it and everything that happens after it needs to happen in a way that is much more closely aligned to where people live. That is what the adult neurosciences review said, and that is what its implementation has tried to take forward. This means that, in relation to neurorehabilitation, there have been improvements in multidisciplinary teams, working to bring rehabilitation services, including neurophysiotherapy, closer to people's homes. This recognises the importance of people who have such a condition needing to receive the right care and the right treatment, at the right time, by the right people and in the right setting. I am looking forward to accelerating the scale and pace of shifting the focus of care in other parts of what the NHS provides in exactly that direction.

Mae'r llwybr yr ydym ni yng Nghymru wedi bod yn ei ddilyn wedi'i wreiddio, mewn sawl ffordd, yn yr adolygiad o niwrowasanaethau i oedolion, a dynnodd sylw at bwysigrwydd gwasanaethau megis niwroleg a niwroadsefydlu, y mae niwroffisiotherapi yn elfen bwysig ohonynt, a'r angen iddynt gael eu darparu'n lleol. Mewn sawl ystyr, mae hon yn astudiaeth achos o'r hyn yr ydym bellach yn ceisio ei gyflawni mewn rhannau eraill o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Cydnabu ar gam eithaf cynnar, os ydych am ddarparu gwasanaeth arbenigol iawn, lle y gall clinigwyr sy'n arbenigwyr ymarfer ar niferoedd digonol o gleifion er mwyn parhau i ddatblygu eu sgiliau, byddai llai o ganolfannau lle y gellid darparu gwasanaethau o'r fath yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, os byddwch yn symud yr elfen honno o ofal i leoedd mwy arbenigol, mae angen i bopeth sy'n digwydd cyn hynny a phopeth sy'n digwydd ar ôl hynny ddigwydd mewn ffordd sy'n cyd-fynd yn llawer agosach â ble mae pobl yn byw. Dyna a ddywedodd yr adolygiad o niwrowyddorau i oedolion, a dyna'r hyn y mae'r broses o'i roi ar waith wedi ceisio ei wneud. Mae hyn yn golygu, mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau niwroadsefydlu, inni weld gwelliannau mewn timau amlddisgyblaethol, sy'n ceisio dod â gwasanaethau adsefydlu, gan gynnwys niwroffisiotherapi, yn nes at gartrefi pobl. Mae hyn yn cydnabod pa mor bwysig ydyw bod angen i bobl sydd â chyflwr o'r fath dderbyn y gofal cywir a'r driniaeth gywir, ar yr adeg gywir gan y bobl gywir ac yn y lleoliad cywir. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymestyn y broses o newid ffocws gofal a'i chyflymu mewn rhannau eraill o'r hyn a ddarperir gan y GIG i'r union gyfeiriad hwnnw.

At the level of the individual, the principle of co-production, which I mentioned earlier, is equally important. Not only do we need to have people engaged in the design of services, but at the level of the encounter between individual patients and the people who provide them with services, we also need to recognise the expertise that exists on both sides of that encounter. When we do that, we move much closer to providing individual care plans for people with long-term neurological conditions. This ensures that their needs for services such as neurophysiotherapy are identified and met, it gives those individuals a powerful voice in agreeing the options that are right for them, and it allows them to do what they tell us they want to do, which is to take the maximum responsibility that they are able to take for managing their own health and wellbeing. That is true of people who have complex needs, it is true of older people and it is true of people with long-term conditions as well.

Ar lefel yr unigolyn, mae egwyddor cyd-gynhyrchu, a grybwyllais yn gynharach, yr un mor bwysig. Nid yn unig y mae angen inni gael pobl i gymryd rhan yn y broses o gynllunio gwasanaethau, ond ar lefel y cysylltiad rhwng cleifion unigol a'r bobl sy'n darparu gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer, mae angen hefyd inni gydnabod yr arbenigedd sy'n bodoli ar y ddwy ochr i'r cysylltiad hwnnw. Pan wnawn hynny, byddwn yn symud yn llawer agosach at ddarparu cynlluniau gofal unigol ar gyfer pobl â chyflyrau niwrolegol hirdymor. Mae hyn yn sicrhau bod eu hanghenion am wasanaethau megis niwroffisiotherapi yn cael eu nodi a'u diwallu. Mae'n rhoi llais grymus i'r unigolion hynny wrth gytuno ar y dewisiadau sy'n briodol iddynt hwy, ac mae'n eu galluogi i wneud yr hyn y maent yn ei ddweud wrthym eu bod am ei wneud, sef ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb mwyaf posibl am reoli eu hiechyd a'u lles eu hunain. Mae hynny'n wir am bobl sydd ag anghenion cymhleth, mae'n wir am bobl hŷn ac mae'n wir am bobl sydd â chyflyrau hirdymor hefyd.

In conclusion, I believe that in order to ensure a continued focus on the sort of services that the cross-party group talked about in its report, and which we wish to see available here in Wales, it is right that we need to have a delivery plan. In the few short weeks that I have been Minister, I have grown to have a greater attachment to the delivery plans, as I see them come before me, where I see that they are genuinely outcome-focused, and the best of them genuinely are. I do not think that absolutely every one of them is as good as I would like it to be in that area, but the ones that I have seen, and which I think do the job that we really want them to do, are focused very clearly on actions that need to be taken and on the outcomes that those actions deliver in the lives of users. When we come to publish the delivery plan in July for consultation, I look forward to a rich set of responses from those organisations that we know are in Wales, from the cross-party group itself, and from individuals whose lives will be affected by it. In that way, we can continue to make progress towards the recommendations that Mark Isherwood outlined and which have been a very useful source of our debate this afternoon.

I gloi, credaf, er mwyn sicrhau ffocws parhaus ar y math o wasanaethau y soniodd y grŵp trawsbleidiol amdanynt yn ei adroddiad, ac yr hoffem eu gweld ar gael yma yng Nghymru, ei bod yn iawn bod angen inni gael cynllun cyflawni. Yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau ers imi fod yn Weinidog, rwyf wedi datblygu mwy o ymlyniad at y cynlluniau cyflawni, wrthi imi eu gweld yn dod ger fy mron, lle y gwelaf eu bod yn wir yn canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau, ac mae'r goreuon yn gwneud hynny yn wirioneddol. Ni chredaf fod pob un cystal ag yr hoffwn iddo fod yn hynny o beth, ond mae'r rhai a welais, ac y credaf eu bod yn gwneud y gwaith yr ydym yn wir am iddynt ei wneud, yn canolbwyntio'n glir iawn ar y camau y mae angen eu cymryd ac ar y canlyniadau y mae'r camau gweithredu hyn yn eu cyflawni ym mywydau defnyddwyr. Pan gyhoeddwn y cynllun cyflawni ym mis Gorffennaf ar gyfer ymgynghoriad, edrychaf ymlaen at gyfres gyfoethog o ymatebion gan y sefydliadau hynny yr ydym yn gwybod eu bod yng Nghymru, gan y grŵp trawsbleidiol ei hun, a chan unigolion y bydd yn effeithio ar eu bywydau. Yn y ffordd honno, gallwn barhau i wneud cynnydd tuag at yr argymhellion a amlinellwyd gan Mark Isherwood ac sydd wedi bod yn ffynhonnell ddefnyddiol iawn i'n dadl y prynhawn yma.

18:16

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.16 p.m.

The meeting ended at 6.16 p.m.