



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

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Wednesday, 1 February 2012

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad.

In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were spoken in the Chamber. In the right-hand column, a translation has been included.

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

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

Y Llywydd: Prynawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

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

Cynllun Mân Anhwylderau

Minor Ailment Scheme

1. Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gylluniau ar gyfer cynllun mân anhwylderau. OAQ(4)0078(HSS)

1. Kirsty Williams: Will the Minister provide an update on plans for a minor ailment scheme. OAQ(4)0078(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I want to promote community pharmacy in Wales for the consultation and treatment of minor ailments. My officials are currently exploring models and a range of service with stakeholders across Wales. I am committed to a full minor ailment service being available during normal opening hours, with a phased roll-out.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Rwyf am hyrwyddo fferylliaeth gymunedol yng Nghymru er mwyn trin mân anhwylderau ac ymgynghori arnynt. Mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n archwilio modelau ac ystod o wasanaethau gyda rhanddeiliaid ledled Cymru. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod gwasanaeth mân anhwylderau llawn ar gael yn ystod oriau agor arferol, wedi'i gyflwyno fesul cam.

Kirsty Williams: On 11 January 2012, you said to the Health and Social Care Committee,

Kirsty Williams: Ar 11 Ionawr 2012, dywedoch wrth y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol,

'I am more or less decided on what I would like to see.'

Yr wyf fwy neu lai wedi penderfynu beth yr hoffwn ei weld.

Are you in a position this afternoon to say that you have finally decided what that minor ailment scheme will entail?

A ydych mewn sefyllfa y prynhawn yma i ddweud eich bod o'r diwedd wedi penderfynu beth fydd y cynllun mân anhwylderau hwnnw yn ei olygu?

Lesley Griffiths: I am still looking at options, but, as I mentioned in the committee scrutiny session last month, I am committed to a minor ailment service, provided by all pharmacies during all trading hours, and that the service should provide treatment at the NHS's expense, regardless of where patients live.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n parhau i edrych ar opsiynau, ond, fel y soniais yn sesiwn graffu'r pwyllgor fis diwethaf, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i wasanaeth mân anhwylderau a ddarperir gan bob fferyllfa yn ystod yr holl oriau masnachu, a dylai'r gwasanaeth hwnnw ddarparu triniaeth ar draul y GIG, ble bynnag y mae cleifion yn byw.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, at that meeting, you also made a commitment to making a definitive statement on the scheme the following month—that is, February, as it is

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, cafwyd ymrwymiad gennych i wneud datganiad terfynol am y cynllun hwn y mis canlynol—hynny yw, mis Chwefror,

today. You have just told the Chamber that you are still looking at options. Are you committed to making a full statement on the scheme in February, as you promised the Health and Social Care Committee last month?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I am. It is only the first of the month. There are 29 days in February this year, so I have another 28 days, and I will give a full statement this month.

Darren Millar: I agree with you, Minister, that community pharmacists can provide a cost-effective way of delivering a minor ailment service, particularly given their accessibility during weekends, which should reduce pressure on accident and emergency departments and GP services. However, it is vital that there should be a consistent approach to this across Wales. In your evidence to the Health and Social Care Committee, you made it clear that different health boards are approaching things in different ways, even within their own boundaries, let alone the whole of Wales, as regards the services that are being delivered in community pharmacies. The issue of information technology systems and the availability of patient records have also been flagged up as a barrier. What work are you doing to ensure that there will be consistency within the new scheme and that IT barriers are removed as part of the programme you want to introduce?

Lesley Griffiths: As I said in the Health and Social Care Committee, I am committed to a universal minor ailment scheme across Wales. All LHBs will have clarity from me on what I expect from the scheme. We discussed the IT difficulties, and Gwyn Thomas, the chief information officer, said that information technology was not a barrier but an enabler. I agree with that and we are looking at the issue. Also, the scheme will show the importance of the single electronic health record. It is a matter of getting all the information shared and ensuring that professionals are competent and that we can share that information across primary and secondary care.

sy'n dechrau heddiw. Rydych newydd ddweud wrth y Siambwr eich bod yn parhau i edrych ar opsiynau. A ydych wedi ymrwymo i wneud datganiad llawn am y cynllun fis Chwefror, fel yr addawoch i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol fis diwethaf?

Lesley Griffiths: Ydw. Dim ond diwrnod cyntaf y mis yw hi. Mae 29 diwrnod ym mis Chwefror eleni, felly mae gen i 28 diwrnod arall, a byddaf yn gwneud datganiad llawn y mis hwn.

Darren Millar: Rwy'n cytuno â chi, Weinidog, y gall fferyllwyr cymunedol ddarparu ffordd gostfeithiol o gynnig gwasanaeth mân anhwylderau, yn enwedig o ystyried eu hygyrchedd yn ystod penwythnosau, a dylai hyn leihau'r pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a gwasanaethau meddygon teulu. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol cael cysondeb i'r perwyl hwn ledled Cymru. Yn eich tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, gwnaethoch yn glir fod y gwahanol fyrrdau iechyd yn gwneud pethau mewn gwahanol ffyrdd o fewn eu ffiniau eu hunain, heb sôn am Gymru gyfan, o ran y gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno mewn fferyllfeydd cymunedol. Mae mater y systemau technoleg gwybodaeth ac argaeedd cofnodion cleifion hefyd wedi cael ei amlygu fel rhwystr. Pa waith yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau y bydd cysondeb o fewn y cynllun newydd, a bod rhwystrau TG yn cael eu dileu fel rhan o'r rhaglen yr ydych am ei chyflwyno?

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y dywedais yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i gynllun mân anhwylderau cyffredinol ledled Cymru. Bydd yr holl fyrrdau iechyd lleol yn cael eglurhad gennyl am yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ddisgwyll gan y cynllun. Buom yn trafod yr anawsterau TG, a dywedodd Gwyn Thomas, y prif swyddog gwybodaeth, mai galluogwr yn hytrach na rhwystr oedd technoleg gwybodaeth. Rwy'n cytuno â hynny, ac rydym yn edrych ar y mater. Hefyd, bydd y cynllun yn dangos pwysigrwydd un cofnod iechyd electronig. Mae'n fater o rannu'r holl wybodaeth a sicrhau bod gweithwyr proffesiynol yn gymwys ac y gallwn rannu'r wybodaeth ar draws gofal sylfaenol ac eliaidd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mewn ardaloedd gwledig a phentrefi lle mae meddygon yn gwneud gwaith fferyllfa, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd y gwasanaeth ar gael y tu hwnt i oriau'r feddygfa?

Lesley Griffiths: As I stated, I am committed to a universal roll-out of the minor ailment service and that it will be open in all pharmacies during all their trading hours. So, that means a service right across Wales, in rural and urban areas.

Anghydraddoldebau Iechyd

2. Kenneth Skates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei chynlluniau i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0070(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Good health and wellbeing should not depend on where people live or their social circumstances. The importance of reducing health inequalities is highlighted in our five-year vision for the NHS in Wales, 'Together for Health'. We are committed to achieving this through our fairer health outcomes for all action plan.

Kenneth Skates: I know that you and your officials are working hard to implement the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010, as well as developing a new Government-led strategy to improve mental health wellbeing in Wales. As you know, mental health problems are estimated to affect one in four of us and to cost the economy £1.2 billion a year in terms of ill-health, sickness and reduced productivity. So, it is clear that a mentally healthy workforce is better for business and the wider economy. In this time of tighter resources, will you ensure that the new mental health strategy includes clearly defined outcomes and, importantly, will include a cross-Government responsibility for improving mental health and wellbeing in Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes. The forthcoming mental health strategy for Wales will be clear

Alun Ffred Jones: In rural areas and villages where GPs provide a pharmacy service, how will you ensure that the service will be available out of surgery hours?

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y nodais, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i gyflwyno gwasanaeth mân anhwylderau cyffredinol a fydd ar agor ym mhob fferyllfa yn ystod eu holl oriau masnachu. Mae hynny'n golygu gwasanaeth ledled Cymru, mewn ardaloedd gwledig a threfol.

Health Inequalities

2. Kenneth Skates: Will the Minister outline her plans to tackle health inequalities in Wales. OAQ(4)0070(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Ni ddylai iechyd da a lles ddibynnau ar ble y mae pobl yn byw neu eu hamgylchiadau cymdeithasol. Mae pwysigrwydd lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn cael ei amlygu yn ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru dros bum mlynedd, 'Law yn Llaw dros Iechyd'. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i gyflawni hyn drwy ein cynllun gweithredu ar ganlyniadau iechyd tecach i bawb.

Kenneth Skates: Rwy'n gwybod eich bod chi a'ch swyddogion yn gweithio'n galed i weithredu Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010, yn ogystal â datblygu strategaeth newydd a arweinir gan y Llywodraeth i wella lles iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru. Fel y gwyddoch, amcangyfrifir bod problemau iechyd meddwl yn effeithio ar un o bob pedwar ohonom, ac mai £1.2 biliwn y flwyddyn yw cost hynny i'r economi o ran afiechyd, salwch a chynhyrchiant is. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod gweithlu sy'n iach yn feddyliol yn well i fusnes a'r economi ehangach. Ar adeg pan yw adnoddau'n dynnach, a fyddwch yn sicrhau bod y strategaeth iechyd meddwl newydd yn cynnwys canlyniadau a ddiffinnir yn glir ac, yn bwysig, yn cynnwys cyfrifoldeb ar draws y Llywodraeth i wella iechyd meddwl a lles yng Nghymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddaf. Bydd y strategaeth iechyd meddwl i Gymru sydd ar y gweill yn

that outcomes must make a real difference to the lives of people with mental health problems. The strategy is being developed and supported by a cross-Government group, which includes officials responsible for housing, health improvement, local government and communities and education, as well as officials in my health and social services department. We are also working with key stakeholders from a wide range of sectors beyond health and social care and, importantly, we are working with service users because clearly their input is vital.

The Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 from the previous Assembly will be at the heart of the strategy, and any delivery plan will include deliverable and measurable outcomes needed to support effective and holistic care and ensure that all statutory bodies and third sector organisations and service users, as I say, are fully involved in the planning.

William Graham: A major step in addressing inequality in service provision would be to have an integrated health and social services IT system. Would you outline your plans for unifying the information systems?

Lesley Griffiths: I am pleased to say that a programme of work is under way to integrate health and social services IT systems to support changing patterns of care delivery between NHS and social care. A key focus of the programme is facilitating collaboration between social care and NHS organisations. We have an agreement in principle to develop a common specification to be used in the procurement exercises of local authorities' ICT social care systems. That will ensure that systems can interface with the ICT requirements of other partner organisations, particularly health. We have established a working group within the context of the compact for change to develop a common specification to support the sharing of essential personal information.

William Graham: There is significant

glir bod yn rhaid i ganlyniadau wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i fywydau pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae'r strategaeth yn cael ei datblygu a'i chefnogi gan grŵp ar draws y Llywodraeth, sy'n cynnwys swyddogion sy'n gyfrifol am wella iechyd, tai, llywodraeth leol a chymunedau ac addysg, yn ogystal â swyddogion yn fy adran iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol o ystod eang o sectorau y tu hwnt i iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ac, yn bwysig, rydym yn gweithio gyda defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth oherwydd mae eu mewnbwn yn amlwg yn hanfodol.

Bydd Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 y Cynlliad blaenorol yn greiddiol i'r strategaeth, a bydd unrhyw gynllun cyflenwi yn cynnwys canlyniadau mesuradwy y gellir eu cyflawni, sydd eu hangen i gefnogi gofal effeithiol a holistig, ac yn sicrhau bod yr holl gyrrff statudol, mudiadau'r trydydd sector a defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth, fel y dywedais, yn chwarae rhan lawn yn y cynllunio.

William Graham: Cam mawr wrth fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb yn y ddarpariaeth fyddai system TG integredig ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. A allwch amlinellu eich cynlluniau ar gyfer uno'r systemau gwybodaeth?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n falch o ddweud bod rhaglen waith ar y gweill i integreiddio systemau TG gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol i gefnogi newid ym mhatriymau darparu gofal rhwng y GIG a gofal cymdeithasol. Un o ffocysau allweddol y rhaglen yw hwyluso cydweithio rhwng gofal cymdeithasol a sefydliadau'r GIG. Mae gennym gytundeb mewn egwyddor i ddatblygu manyleb gyffredin i gael ei defnyddio yn ymarferion caffaol systemau TGCh gofal cymdeithasol yr awdurdodau lleol. Bydd hynny'n sicrhau y gall systemau gydgysylltu â gofynion TGCh cyrff eraill sy'n bartneriaid, yn enwedig o ran iechyd. Rydym wedi sefydlu gweithgor yng nghyddes tun y compact ar gyfer newid er mwyn datblygu manyleb gyffredin i gefnogi'r broses o rannu gwybodaeth bersonol hanfodol.

William Graham: Mae gwahaniaeth

variance in the availability of re-ablement teams for rehabilitation programmes, particularly those specialising in physiotherapy and especially when an individual requires extensive rehabilitation. Could you specify how rehabilitation programmes can be enhanced to provide further support for these patients?

Lesley Griffiths: The history of re-ablement is that it is traditionally been delivered by staff in social care where physiotherapists have not been employed. ‘Setting the Direction’ has provided a template of how it should be delivered in a very reliable and integrated way through the use of community resource teams, including health and social care staff working together. That means that within a locality, one team could provide different levels of rehabilitation to meet the differing needs of the population, and individuals can then have tailored packages of care if that is what is required.

Elin Jones: Under equalities legislation, there are duties on public bodies to ensure equality in relation to those protected characteristics of pregnancy and maternity. Given the increasing concern that pregnant women have in my area of mid Wales that they will be denied access to emergency intervention at Bronglais hospital, will you ensure that Hywel Dda Local Health Board conforms fully to its duties to pregnant women under equalities legislation?

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, of course I will ensure that.

Elin Jones: Thank you for that confirmation and I hope that you will transfer that to Hywel Dda Local Health Board. You have placed much emphasis on the view of clinicians in deciding on hospital reconfiguration proposals. How do you respond to an advanced copy of a letter that I have seen from the clinical staff at Bronglais hospital to be sent to the chief executive of Hywel Dda LHB, which states that the LHB’s proposals for Bronglais hospital in terms of transfer by ambulance of emergency patients to Carmarthen are dangerous and that

sylweddol yn argaeedd timau ailalluogi ar gyfer rhaglenni adsefydlu, yn enwedig y rhai sy’n arbenigo mewn ffisiotherapi ac yn arbennig pan fydd angen adsefydlu helaeth ar unigolyn. A allech nodi sut y gellir gwella rhaglenni adsefydlu i ddarparu cefnogaeth bellach ar gyfer y cleifion hyn?

Lesley Griffiths: Arferai gwasanaethau ailalluogi gael eu cynnig gan staff ym maes gofal cymdeithasol, lle nad oedd ffisiotherapyddion yn cael eu cyflogi. Mae ‘Gosod y Cyfeiriad’ wedi darparu templed o ran sut y dylid darparu’r gwasanaethau hyn mewn ffordd ddibynadwy ac integredig iawn trwy ddefnyddio timau adnoddau cymunedol, gan gynnwys staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn cydweithio. Mae hynny’n golygu y gallai un tîm ddarparu lefelau gwahanol o adsefydlu mewn cymdogaeth i ddiwallu gwahanol anghenion y boblogaeth, ac yna gall unigolion gael pecynnau gofal wedi’u teilwra os mai dyna sydd ei angen arnynt.

Elin Jones: O dan ddeddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb, mae dyletswyddau ar gyrrf cyhoeddus i sicrhau cydraddoldeb mewn perthynas â beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth, sy’n nodweddion gwarchodedig. O ystyried pryder cynyddol menywod beichiog yn fy ardal i, sef canolbarth Cymru, na fyddant yn cael triniaeth frys yn ysbyty Bronglais, a wnewch sicrhau bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda yn cydymffurfio’n llawn â’i ddyletswyddau tuag at fenywod beichiog o dan ddeddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb?

Lesley Griffiths: Wrth gwrs byddaf yn sicrhau hynny.

Elin Jones: Diolch ichi am y cadarnhad hwnnw, ac rwy’n gobeithio y byddwch yn trosglwyddo’r wybodaeth honno i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda. Rydych wedi rhoi pwyslais mawr ar farn clinigwyr wrth benderfynu ar gynigion ad-drefnu ysbytai. Sut yr ydych yn ymateb i lythyr yr wyf wedi ei weld o flaen llaw gan y staff clinigol yn ysbyty Bronglais, sydd i’w anfon at brif weithredwr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, sy’n datgan bod cynigion y bwrdd iechyd lleol ar gyfer ysbyty Bronglais o ran cludo cleifion brys mewn ambiwlans i Gaerfyrddin

the clinical staff at Bronglais hospital have lost all confidence in Hywel Dda health board?

Lesley Griffiths: I cannot respond to a letter that I have not seen, but if you will send that to me, or if the clinicians would like to write to me, I will then respond.

Eluned Parrott: Effective health screening is clearly one key mechanism that can help to tackle inequalities and deal with illness before it takes hold of a person. Will you make a statement on compliance with national screening guidance on eye health across Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: Obviously, there are standards for eye care right across Wales, which all local health boards should be putting into practice. I am not sure if you are talking about anything specific, and, if you are, you are welcome to write to me.

Christine Chapman: One of the indicators of health inequality is a high level of alcohol abuse. We know that 1,000 people die every year in Wales as a result of this abuse, and I am sure you would agree that this is totally unacceptable. I am pleased that the Welsh Government supports a move towards the minimum pricing of alcohol, but I am very disappointed that its previous requests to the UK Government for powers relating to this to be devolved were turned down. Does the Minister agree that an effective alcohol strategy, such as minimum pricing, will help to tackle alcohol misuse and go some way towards narrowing the health gap?

Lesley Griffiths: I agree that that would go some way towards doing that, and it is something I will pursue. I know that we have been refused in the first instance, but it is something I will further take up because, as you said, the number of deaths in Wales is completely unacceptable.

yn beryglus a bod staff clinigol yn ysbyty Bronglais wedi colli pob hyder ym mwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda?

Lesley Griffiths: Nid wyf yn gallu ymateb i lythyr nad wyf wedi ei weld, ond os anfonwch gopi ataf, neu os bydd y clinigwyr yn dymuno ysgrifennu ataf, byddaf yn ymateb.

Eluned Parrott: Mae'n amlwg bod sgrinio iechyd effeithiol yn un o'r camau allweddol a all helpu i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau a delio â salwch cyn iddo gydio. A wnewch ddatganiad am gydymffurfio â'r canllawiau sgrinio cenedlaethol ar iechyd y llygaid ledled Cymru?

Lesley Griffiths: Yn amlwg, mae safonau ar gyfer gofal llygaid ledled Cymru y dylai pob bwrdd iechyd lleol fod yn eu rhoi ar waith. Nid wyf yn siŵr a ydych yn sôn am unrhyw beth penodol, ac os ydych, mae croeso ichi ysgrifennu ataf ar y mater hwnnw.

Christine Chapman: Un o ddangosyddion anghydraddoldeb iechyd yw lefel uchel o gam-drin alcohol. Rydym yn gwybod bod 1,000 o bobl yn marw yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn o ganlyniad i hyn, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod hynny'n holol annerbyniol. Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi symud tuag at isafswm pris alcohol, ond rwyf yn siomedig iawn bod ei cheisiadau blaenorol i Lywodraeth y DU o ran datganoli'r pwerau sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn wedi cael eu gwrtihod. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno y bydd strategaeth alcohol effeithiol, fel isafswm pris, yn helpu i fynd i'r afael â chamdefnyddio alcohol ac yn cyfrannu at leihau'r bwlc iechyd?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n cytuno y byddai hynny'n gwneud cryn dipyn i gyflawni hynny, ac mae'n rhywbeth yr ymchwiliad iddo. Rwy'n gwybod i'n cais cyntaf gael ei wrthod, ond mae'n rhywbeth y rhof sylw pellach iddo oherwydd, fel y dywedoch, mae nifer y marwolaethau yng Nghymru yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd

3. *Paul Davies:* Beth mae Llywodraeth

The Health Service

3. *Paul Davies:* What is the Welsh

Cymru yn ei wneud i wella'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng ngorllewin Cymru. OAQ(4)0075(HSS)

Government doing to improve the health service in west Wales. OAQ(4)0075(HSS)

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

Paul Davies: Minister, you will be aware that orthodontic services have disappeared from Withybush Hospital in the last 18 months to two years. I continue to receive representations from constituents about patients still being told that there is a probable seven-year wait for orthodontic treatment. I have recently been told by an orthodontist that despite the recommendations of the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee's report last year, no new waiting list initiatives have been awarded and waiting lists continue to grow. In these circumstances, could the Minister tell us what the Welsh Government is going to do to tackle this problem, especially in west Wales, and especially in my constituency, given that no action has been forthcoming in the last 12 months?

Lesley Griffiths: I expect local health boards, and in your case it would be Hywel Dda health board, to provide health services—you are talking about orthodontics—for the whole of the population. A seven-year waiting list is totally unacceptable and I will take it up with the chair.

Simon Thomas: Many residents in west Wales are extremely concerned about the plans being talked about by Hywel Dda LHB, especially for Bronglais hospital. Many are also baffled at your refusal to meet elected representatives, even if they are Liberal Democrats. [Laughter.] It would have been a joy, I would have thought. What message do you have, Minister, for the public meetings being held over the next week, in and around mid Wales—tomorrow night in Machynlleth and next Friday in Aberystwyth—where I expect the local population will be revolting on these plans? Have you a message to take to them directly? You do not have to go

Lesley Griffiths: Mae ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd ar gyfer Cymru gyfan i'w gweld yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu.

Paul Davies: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod gwasanaethau orthodonteg wedi diflannu o Ysbyty Llwynhelyg yn y 18 mis neu ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Rwy'n parhau i gael sylwadau gan etholwyr am gleifion sy'n dal i glywed ei bod yn debygol y bydd rhaid iddynt aros saith mlynedd am driniaeth orthodonteg. Serch argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol y llynedd, rwyf wedi cael gwybod yn ddiweddar gan orthodeintydd nad oes mentrau rhestrau aros newydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno, ac mae'r rhestrau aros yn parhau i dyfu. Yn yr amgylchiadau hyn, a all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'w wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, yn enwedig yng ngorllewin Cymru, ac yn enwedig yn fy etholaeth i, o ystyried nad oes dim camau wedi'u cymryd yn y 12 mis diwethaf?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n disgwyl i fyrrdau iechyd lleol, a bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda yn eich achos chi, ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd—rydych yn sôn am wasanaethau orthodonteg—i'r boblogaeth gyfan. Mae rhestr aros o saith mlynedd yn gwbl annerbyniol a chodaf y mater hwn gyda'r cadeirydd.

Simon Thomas: Mae nifer o drigolion yn y gorllewin yn pryderu'n fawr am y cynlluniau sy'n cael eu trafod gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, yn enwedig ar gyfer ysbyty Bronglais. Mae llawer hefyd yn cael eu drysu oherwydd eich bod wedi gwrthod cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr etholedig, hyd yn oed os dydnt yn Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol. [Chwerthin.] Byddwn yn meddwl y byddai hynny wedi bod yn bleser. Pa neges sydd gennych, Weinidog, i'r cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus a gynhelir yn ystod yr wythnos nesaf, o gwmpas canolbarth Cymru—ym Machynlleth nos yfory a dydd Gwener nesaf yn Aberystwyth—lle yr wyf yn disgwyl y

through elected representatives—here is your opportunity to tell the people of mid Wales that the future of the NHS is safe in your hands.

bydd y boblogaeth leol yn gwrthryfela oherwydd y cynlluniau hyn? A oes gennych neges iddynt yn uniongyrchol? Nid oes rhaid i chi fynd drwy gynrychiolwyr etholedig—dyma eich cyfre i ddweud wrth bobl y canolbarth fod dyfodol y GIG yn ddiogel yn eich dwylo.

Lesley Griffiths: The message to the population is to go along to any public meeting and make their views clear. Hywel Dda LHB has now introduced another level of engagement before consultation, and this is the time for the local population, and your constituents, to make sure their voice is heard. In answer to your comment about my refusal to meet elected representatives, I am very happy to meet elected representatives to discuss the aims of 'Together for Health' and the policy. What I am not happy to do is discuss what I was asked to discuss, namely cuts and changes. I do not know what is being proposed in terms of cuts and changes, therefore I cannot discuss things I do not know about. Now is the time for the local population and elected representatives to get involved.

Lesley Griffiths: Y neges i'r boblogaeth yw iddynt fynd i unrhyw gyfarfod cyhoeddus a mynogi eu barn yn glir. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda bellach wedi cyflwyno lefel arall o ymgysylltu cyn ymgynghori, a dyma'r amser i'r boblogaeth leol, a'ch etholwyr, sicrhau bod eu lleisiau'n cael eu clywed. Fy ateb i'ch sylw fy mod wedi gwrthod cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr etholedig yw fy mod yn hollol fodlon cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr etholedig i drafod amcanion 'Law yn Llaw at Iechyd' a'r polisi. Nid wyf yn fodlon trafod yr hyn y gofynnwyd imi ei drafod, sef toriadau a newidiadau. Ni wn beth sy'n cael ei gynnig o ran toriadau a newidiadau, felly ni allaf eu trafod. Nawr yw'r amser i'r boblogaeth leol a chynrychiolwyr etholedig gymryd rhan.

Strategaeth Iaith Gymraeg

4. Keith Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynlluniau i ddatblygu ac i weithredu strategaeth iaith Gymraeg newydd ar gyfer y GIG. OAQ(4)0085(HSS)

5. David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am waith Uned Iaith Gymraeg y GIG. OAQ(4)0073(HSS)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Y llynedd, sefydlodd y Gweinidog grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen annibynnol i ddatblygu fframwaith strategol dros dair blynedd ar gyfer cryfhau gwasanaethau Cymraeg ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Bydd y ddogfen a gynhyrchwyd gan y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen yn cael ei lansio at ddibenion ymgynghori cyn bo hir.

Keith Davies: Fel rydych yn gwybod, Weinidog, rwyf yn cynrychioli etholaeth lle mae dros 40% o'r boblogaeth yn siarad

Welsh Language Strategy

4. Keith Davies: Will the Minister give an update on plans to develop and implement a new Welsh language strategy for the NHS. OAQ(4)0085(HSS)

5. David Melding: Will the Minister make a statement on the work of the NHS Welsh Language Unit. OAQ(4)0073(HSS)

The Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): Last year, the Minister established an independent task and finish group to develop a three-year strategic framework to strengthen Welsh-language services in health and social care. The document produced by the task and finish group will be launched for consultation shortly.

Keith Davies: As you know, Minister, I represent a constituency where more than 40% of the population are Welsh speakers.

Cymraeg. Wrth iddynt heneiddio, mae'r rhai sy'n siarad Cymraeg fel iaith gyntaf yn ei chael yn anodd trafod eu problemau trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg. O ystyried y twf yn y boblogaeth hŷn, a yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig y gall staff y gwasanaeth iechyd siarad â chleifion yn eu hiaith gyntaf?

1.45 p.m.

Gwenda Thomas: Rwy'n cytuno; nid dewis yw'r gallu i gyfathrebu yn y Gymraeg fel iaith gyntaf, ond rhywbeth angenrheidiol. Mae'n rhaid inni symud at y ffordd honno o weithio a hefyd datblygu gallu'r gweithlu i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn anffurfiol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau. Mae'n annheg dodi'r cyfrifoldeb ar ddefnyddwyr i ofyn am wasanaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

David Melding: Pa fesurau sydd ar y gweill i wella ac ymestyn gwasanaethau ar gyfer iechyd meddwl trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, yn enwedig therapiâu siarad?

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch yn fawr, David, am y cwestiwn hwnnw yn y Gymraeg. Rydym yn gwybod bod y tasglu a sefydlwyd gan y Gweinidog wedi bod yn gweithio ers amser ar yr agenda hwn. Mae grŵp llywio o dan gadeiryddiaeth Graham Williams wedi cyflwyno strategaeth dair blynedd. Fel rwyf wedi dweud, byddwn yn lansio ymgynghoriad ar y strategaeth honno. Mae grŵp llai o fewn y tasglu yn gweithio'n uniongyrchol ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl; mae hynny'n hollbwysig. Rwy'n gweld mai'r ffordd ymlaen yw drwy ddefnyddio'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, o bosibl i gryfhau'r gyfraith yn y maes hwn; mae hynny'n opsiwn i'r dyfodol. Rwy'n meddwl mai strategaeth a fydd yn arwain at gynllun gweithredu ar y cyd rhwng y gwasanaeth iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol fydd y ffordd ymlaen.

Suzy Davies: Efallai bydd Aelodau'n cofio fy mhryder am bobl sydd ag anawsterau cyfathrebu, am ba bynnag reswm, a'r angen i ystyried eu hanghenion penodol yng nghynlluniau mynediad at wasanaethau cyhoeddus drwy'r Gymraeg, gan gynnwys y GIG. Fis Ionawr y llynedd, dechreuodd y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar y gwaith o ddatblygu'r fframwaith strategol, i'w roi ar

As they grow older, those who have Welsh as a first language find it difficult to discuss their problems through the medium of English. Bearing in mind the growth in the elderly population, does the Minister agree that it is important that health service staff can speak to patients in their first language?

Gwenda Thomas: I agree; the ability to communicate in Welsh as a first language is not a matter of choice, but a necessity. We must move towards that way of working and develop the workforce's ability to use the Welsh language informally in the provision of services. It is unfair to place responsibility on the service user to have to request a Welsh-medium service.

David Melding: What measures are in the pipeline to improve and extend mental health services through the medium of Welsh, especially talking therapies?

Gwenda Thomas: Thank you very much, David, for asking that question through the medium of Welsh. We know that the taskforce that the Minister established has been working on this agenda for some time. A steering group under the chairmanship of Graham Williams has introduced a three-year strategy. As I have said, we will be launching a consultation on that strategy. A smaller group within the taskforce is working specifically on mental health services; that is vital. I see that the way forward is to use the social services Bill to perhaps strengthen the law on this; that is an option for the future. I think that the way forward will be a strategy that will lead to a joint implementation plan for the health service and social services.

Suzy Davies: Members may recall my concern about people with communication difficulties for whatever reason, and the need to consider their specific needs in plans for access to public services through the medium of Welsh, including the NHS. In January last year, the task and finish group started to develop the strategic framework for implementation from April 2012. In a

waith o fis Ebrill 2012 ymlaen. Mewn cylchlythr fis Hydref y llynedd, cyhoeddodd y grŵp y byddai ymgynghoriad ar y fframwaith strategol yn cael ei gynnal yn y flwyddyn newydd, gyda nod o'i weithredu yn 2012 neu 2013. Erbyn pryd fydd y fframwaith yn barod: eleni neu'r flwyddyn nesaf? A fydd y fframwaith yn cynnwys anghenion pobl sydd ag anawsterau cyfathrebu?

Gwenda Thomas: Mae'r fframwaith strategol drafft yn barod yn awr. Rydym yn mynd i ymgynghori arno yn fuan iawn. Fel y dywedais wrth David Melding, rw'y'n gobeithio y bydd y strategaeth yn arwain at sefydlu grŵp gweithredu i fynd â'r gwaith hwn yn ei flaen. Mae strategaeth ar y cyd yn barod: mae'r Gymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, y gwasanaeth iechyd, y sector gwirfoddol, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r sector annibynnol yn barod i ddod at ei gilydd i hybu'r gwaith hwn.

Bethan Jenkins: Ddirprwy Weinidog bythefnos yn ôl, cododd Rhodri Glyn Thomas AC y mater o gyfathrebu â byrddau iechyd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Yn benodol, rhoddodd Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda fel esiampl. Ar ôl iddo gyfathrebu â'r bwrdd hwennw drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, cafodd lythyr yn ôl yn y Saesneg yn dweud bod angen iddo gysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'r brif swyddfa os oedd am gael llythyr drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Pa waith fyddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau na fydd hynny'n digwydd eto, gan fod yr achos hwennw'n torri cynllun polisi iaith y gwasanaeth iechyd? Sut fyddwch yn cyfathrebu hyn ledled Cymru, nid yn unig i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, ond i fyrrdau iechyd eraill hefyd?

Gwenda Thomas: Rwy'n cyd-fynd â chi, ac rwy'n deall bod y Gweinidog wedi ysgrifennu yn ôl at Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Mae'r achos hwn yn annerbyniol. Rydym yn gwybod bod gan gyrff cyhoeddus gynlluniau iaith. Nid wyf yn meddwl y dylai'r sefyllfa hon fod wedi codi. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn barod i ddysgu ohoni ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld y comisiynydd yn gweithio gyda ni i sicrhau bod cynlluniau iaith yn golygu'r hyn y maent yn ei ddweud y maent yn ei olygu er-

circular in October last year, the group announced that a consultation on the strategic framework would take place in the new year, with the aim of implementing it in 2012 or 2013. When will the framework be ready; will it be this year or next year? Will the framework include the needs of people who have communication difficulties?

Gwenda Thomas: The draft strategic framework is ready now. We will be consulting on it in the very near future. As I said to David Melding, I hope that the strategy will lead to the establishment of an implementation group to take this work forward. There is already a joint strategy: the Association of Directors of Social Services Cymru, the Welsh Local Government Association, the health service, the voluntary sector, social services and the independent sector are ready to come together to promote this work.

Bethan Jenkins: Deputy Minister, a fortnight ago, Rhodri Glyn Thomas AM raised the matter of communication with health boards through the medium of Welsh. Specifically, he gave the Hywel Dda Local Health Board as an example. After he communicated sent that board a letter in Welsh, he received a reply in English, telling him that he needed to contact the main office directly if he wished to correspond through the medium of Welsh. What work will you be doing to ensure that that will not happen again, because that is contrary to the language scheme of the health service? How will you communicate that across Wales, not only to the Hywel Dda Local Health Board, but to other health boards too?

Gwenda Thomas: I agree with you, and I understand that the Minister has replied to Rhodri Glyn Thomas. That situation is unacceptable. We know that public bodies have language schemes. I do not think that that situation should have arisen. However, we are ready to learn from it and we look forward to the commissioner working with us to ensure that language schemes mean what they say that they mean so that we have a truly bilingual service in Wales.

mwyn cael gwasanaeth dwyieithog yng Nghymru.

Cyn-aelodau y Lluoedd Arfog

6. Mark Isherwood: Pa ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth iechyd sydd ar gael i gyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog. OAQ(4)0080(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: All ex-forces personnel are entitled to priority NHS treatment for a health condition related to their military service. Veterans use general NHS services for physical and mental health care. We have a specialist national health and wellbeing service developed across Wales to address the more complex mental health needs for veterans.

Mark Isherwood: As a result of the constant struggle of veterans and their families in Wales to seek help, Healing the Wounds, a post-traumatic stress disorder charity in south Wales, and Opreco Healthcare Ltd, working with north Wales campaigners, have agreed to work with and support each other. In fact, the first meeting of the re-galvanised veterans support group in north Wales was held on Monday. What details does the Welsh Government have of the number of ex-forces personnel returning from places like Headley Court? What year-on-year data does the Welsh Government have available on the increasing number of ex-forces personnel returning home to Wales and on the sort of ongoing physical and mental health needs that they have, so that in working with the third sector you can plan to deliver on both their community and residential needs within Wales?

Lesley Griffiths: We recognise that we owe a great deal to our service personnel and the Welsh Government is committed to ensuring that we have a range of high-quality services available to veterans to provide the treatment that they deserve. Key to this is the all-Wales veterans health and wellbeing service, and you will be aware that we are investing nearly £0.5 million each year in this NHS service, which has been implemented across

Ex-forces Personnel

6. Mark Isherwood: What health service provision is available for ex-forces personnel. OAQ(4)0080(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Mae gan bob cyn-aelod o'r lluoedd arfog hawl i driniaeth sy'n cael blaenoriaeth o dan y GIG ar gyfer cyflwr iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â'u gwasanaeth milwrol. Mae cyn-filwyr yn defnyddio gwasanaethau cyffredinol y GIG er mwyn cael gofal iechyd meddwl a chorfforol. Mae gennym wasanaeth iechyd a lles cenedlaethol arbenigol a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru i fynd i'r afael â'r anghenion iechyd mwy cymhleth sydd gan gyn-filwyr.

Mark Isherwood: Yn sgîl y frwydr gyson sy'n wynebu cyn-filwyr a'u teuluoedd yng Nghymru i gael cymorth, mae Healing the Wounds, sef elusen anhwylder straen wedi trawma yn ne Cymru, ac Opreco Healthcare Ltd, sy'n gweithio gydag ymgyrchwyr yn y gogledd, wedi cytuno i weithio gyda'i gilydd ac i gefnogi ei gilydd. Yn wir, cynhaliwyd cyfarfod cyntaf y grŵp cymorth i ailgynnnull cyn-filwyr yn y gogledd ddydd Llun. Pa fanylion sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru am nifer y cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog sy'n dychwelyd o lefydd fel Headley Court? Pa ddata, o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall, sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru am nifer cynyddol y cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog sy'n dychwelyd adref i Gymru ac am y math o anghenion iechyd corfforol a meddyliol parhaus sydd ganddynt, fel y gallwch gynllunio i ddiwallu eu hanghenion preswyl a chymunedol yng Nghymru drwy weithio gyda'r trydydd sector?

Lesley Griffiths: Rydym yn cydnabod ein bod yn ddyledus iawn i'n cyn-filwyr, ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod gennym ystod o wasanaethau o ansawdd uchel sydd ar gael i gyn-filwyr, er mwyn darparu'r driniaeth y maent yn ei haeddu. Rhan allweddol o hyn yw'r gwasanaeth iechyd a lles i gyn-filwyr ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Byddwch yn ymwybodol ein bod yn buddsoddi bron i £0.5 miliwn bob blwyddyn

Wales by health boards by way of veteran therapists. They provide expert and evidence-based treatment locally for veterans, in addition to the general mental health provision that is available to anyone with post-traumatic stress disorder.

yn y gwasanaeth GIG hwn, sydd wedi cael ei roi ar waith yng Nghymru gan fyrrdau iechyd drwy gyfrwng therapyddion cyn-filwyr. Maent yn darparu triniaeth arbenigol sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth yn lleol i gyn-filwyr, yn ogystal â'r ddarpariaeth iechyd meddwl gyffredinol sydd ar gael i unrhyw un sydd ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma.

Mick Antoniw: I, like many others, have met with some of the charities and victims and I am told that they regard what is being done in Wales as being at the forefront of what is happening in the United Kingdom. One of the issues is stigma, particularly with regard to post-traumatic stress disorder, and there appears to be quite a significant gap between the time when people develop the problem and when they come forward. Do you have any plans or guidance, or would you perhaps consider a statement in the future, on addressing that delay or bringing the support that is available to the attention of more ex-services personnel?

Mick Antoniw: Rydw i, fel sawl un arall, wedi cwrdd â dioddefwyr ac elusennau ac rwyf ar ddeall eu bod yn ystyried yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud yng Nghymru i fod ar flaen y gad o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Un o'r materion yw stigma, yn enwedig o ran anhwylder straen wedi trawma, ac mae'n ymddangos bod cryn amser yn mynd heibio rhwng yr adeg pan ddaw'r unigolyn yn ymwybodol o'r cyflwr a phan fyddant yn mynd i weld rhywun. A oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau neu arweiniad, neu efallai y byddech yn ystyried gwneud datganiad yn y dyfodol, am sut fynd i'r afael â'r oedi hwn neu ddwyn y cymorth sydd ar gael i sylw rhagor o gyn-filwyr?

Lesley Griffiths: We are committed as a Government to raising awareness of post-traumatic stress disorder, as I have just mentioned, and to signpost services for veterans and their families to ensure that they can access a high-quality range of services. You are quite right, the all-Wales veterans health and wellbeing service is unique in the UK; Wales is leading the way. While the vast majority of mental health problems can be assessed, treated and managed within general secondary mental health services, the additional support and care for veterans provided through the all-Wales veterans health and wellbeing service is vital. It is a groundbreaking service that offers veterans access to clinicians who have the expertise in dealing with these issues.

Lesley Griffiths: Fel yr wyf newydd grybwyll, rydym wedi ymrwymo fel Llywodraeth i godi ymwybyddiaeth o anhwylder straen wedi trawma ac i gyfeirio gwasanaethau ar gyfer cyn-filwyr a'u teuluoedd er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael mynediad at ystod o wasanaethau o ansawdd uchel. Rydych yn gwbl gywir, mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd a lles i gyn-filwyr ar gyfer Cymru gyfan yn unigryw yn y Deyrnas Unedig; mae Cymru yn arwain y ffordd. Er y gellir asesu, trin a rheoli'r rhan helaeth o broblemau iechyd meddwl mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl eilaidd cyffredinol, mae'r cymorth a'r gofal ychwanegol sydd ar gael i gyn-filwyr drwy'r gwasanaeth iechyd a lles i gyn-filwyr ar gyfer Cymru gyfan yn hanfodol. Mae'n wasanaeth arloesol sy'n cynnig mynediad i gyn-filwyr at glinigwyr sydd â'r arbenigedd wrth ymdrin â'r materion hyn.

Lindsay Whittle: We can have all the plans and strategies in the world, but it is quite clear from the numbers of ex-forces personnel languishing in jails, hostels and in doorways at night that they are not working. I do not believe that your budget should be fully responsible; I believe that the Ministry

Lindsay Whittle: Gallwn gael yr holl gynlluniau a strategaethau yn y byd, ond mae'n eithaf amlwg—o'r nifer o gyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog sy'n dirywio mewn carchardai, hosteli ac ar y stryd yn y nos—nad ydynt yn gweithio. Nid wyf yn credu y dylai eich cyllideb fod yn gwbl gyfrifol; mae

of Defence has a duty of care. Will you lead an all-party delegation from this Senedd to the Ministry of Defence to insist that it gives us more money to enable these people to have justice?

Lesley Griffiths: That is something that my officials are discussing, and, as I say, as a Government we are committed to doing what we can for veterans.

Eluned Parrot: I heard General Sir Peter Wall, who is the army Chief of the General Staff, talking at Cardiff Business Club earlier this week. He talked about post-traumatic stress disorder and the fact that it can take up to 10 years for effects to be felt by victims. Given that Welsh service personnel have been heavily involved in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan recently, what plans do you have to expand the availability of treatment to cope with the predicted increase in what is really a very dangerous and devastating illness?

Lesley Griffiths: The Member may be aware that the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, in February of last year, published a report on PTSD treatment for veterans and there were many recommendations—19 in all. We accepted the recommendations and officials have been working with partners in the field to take them forward. We also contribute to the development of services for veterans across the UK, as I mentioned in my previous answer, working with counterparts in the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Health and other devolved administrations.

gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddyletswydd i ofalu. A wnewch chi arwain dirprwyd o bob plaid o'r Senedd i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i fynnu ei fod yn rhoi rhagor o arian inni er mwyn rhoi cyflawnder i'r bobl hyn?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae fy swyddogion yn ei drafod ac, fel y dywedais, rydym fel Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i wneud yr hyn a allwn i gyn-filwyr.

Parrot Eluned: Yn gynharach yn yr wythnos, clywais y Cadfridog Syr Peter Wall, sef Pennaeth Staff Cyffredinol y fyddin, yn siarad yng Nghlwbusnes Caerdydd yn gynharach yr wythnos hon. Soniodd am anhwylder straen wedi trawma a'r ffaith y gall gymryd hyd at ddeng mlynedd i ddioddefwyr deimlo'r effeithiau. O gofio bod milwyr o Gymru wedi bod ynghlwm â'r gwrthdarod diweddar yn Irac ac Affganistan, pa gynlluniau sydd gennych er mwyn ehangu argaeedd triniaeth i ymdopi â'r cynnydd a ragwelir yn y salwch peryglus iawn a dinistriol hwn?

Lesley Griffiths: Hwyrach fod yr Aelod yn gwybod i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol gyhoeddi adroddiad ar driniaeth ar gyfer anhwylder straen wedi trawma i gyn-filwyr ym mis Chwefror y llynedd, a oedd yn cynnwys nifer o argymhellion—19 i gyd. Rydym wedi derbyn yr argymhellion ac mae swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid yn y maes i weithredu'r argymhellion. Rydym hefyd yn cyfrannu at ddatblygu gwasanaethau ar gyfer cyn-filwyr ar draws y DU, fel y soniais yn fy ateb blaenorol, gan weithio gyda chymheiriad yn y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, yr Adran Iechyd a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill.

Mynd i'r Afael â Diabetes

7. Jenny Rathbone: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn monitro gweithgareddau BILLau i fynd i'r afael â diabetes. OAQ(4)0071(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: I want a more outcome-based approach to monitoring all NHS activity, including diabetes care. I will

Tackling Diabetes

7. Jenny Rathbone: Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's approach to monitoring the activities of LHBs in tackling diabetes. OAQ(4)0071(HSS)

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf eisiau defnyddio dull sy'n fwy seiliedig ar ganlyniadau wrth fonitro pob gweithgarwch y GIG, gan gynnwys gofal

consider how best to reaffirm the outcomes that I expect for people at risk of, or with, diabetes following the outcome of the task and finish group developing a model for excellent diabetes care.

Jenny Rathbone: As you will be aware, it is a very significant issue. A very large number of people in Wales suffer from diabetes. In 2010, the then Minister for health agreed to establish diabetes planning and delivery groups in all LHB areas to improve care and manage the national service framework implementation, which needs to be complied with fully by March 2013—a short time away. Could you give us an update on the progress that those groups are making, individually and collectively?

Lesley Griffiths: Each local health board, through its diabetes planning and delivery group, is expected to have in place a delivery plan to map the activity and milestones to be achieved for compliance with the standards in the diabetes national service framework. The group is to report on progress to the local health board. As part of that process, each LHB, through the same group, will meet to monitor the levels of compliance with the NSF. Diabetes is a chronic condition that can often be managed very well outside a hospital setting, in the community and in partnership with pharmacies and GPs. The work that is being done is extremely helpful, because we are facing an increase in the number of people suffering from the condition.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, there are two aspects to diabetes. The first is awareness and being checked on a regular basis to see whether you are susceptible to diabetes. We have had many debates on the diabetes time bomb in twenty-first-century Wales. The second is the preventive measures that people can take at a relatively young age via their diet and by leading healthy lifestyles. Public Health Wales has a key role to play in that. What efforts have you undertaken with your officials to increase the capacity of Public

diabetes. Ar ôl penderfyniad y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen sy'n datblygu model ar gyfer gofal diabetes rhagorol, byddaf yn ystyried y ffordd orau o ailddatgan y canlyniadau yr wyf yn eu disgwyl ar gyfer pobl sydd mewn perygl o ddatblygu diabetes neu sydd wedi datblygu'r cyflwr.

Jenny Rathbone: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n fater arwyddocaol iawn. Mae gan nifer fawr iawn o bobl yng Nghymru ddiabetes. Yn 2010, cytunodd y Gweinidog iechyd ar y pryd i sefydlu grwpiau cynllunio a darparu ar ddiabetes ym mhob ardal bwrdd iechyd lleol i wella gofal ac i reoli'r broses o weithredu fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, sef fframwaith y mae angen cydymffurfio yn llwyr ag ef erbyn mis Mawrth 2013—sydd ddim yn bell i ffwrdd. A allwch chi roi gwybodaeth inni am y cynnydd y mae'r grwpiau hynny yn eu gwneud, yn unigol ac ar y cyd?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae disgwyl bod gan bob bwrdd iechyd lleol, drwy eu grwpiau cynllunio a darparu ar ddiabetes, gynllun darparu ar waith sy'n nodi'r gweithgaredd a'r cerrig milltir y mae'n rhaid eu cyrraedd er mwyn cydymffurfio â'r safonau yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar ddiabetes. Mae'r grŵp yn adrodd ar gynnydd i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol. Fel rhan o'r broses honno, bydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol, drwy'r un grŵp, yn cwrdd i fonitro eu cydymffurfiaeth â'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Mae diabetes yn gyflwr cronig y gellir ei reoli'n dda gan amlaf y tu allan i ysbty, yn y gymuned ac mewn partneriaeth â fferyllfeydd a meddygon teulu. Mae'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud yn ddefnyddiol iawn, oherwydd ein bod yn wynebu cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n datblygu'r cyflwr.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, mae dwy agwedd i ddiabetes. Y cyntaf yw ymwybyddiaeth o'r cyflwr a mynd am brawf rheolaidd i weld a ydych yn debygol o gael diabetes. Rydym wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau am ddiabetes sydd fel bom sydd ar fin ffrwydro yng Nghymru yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Yr ail yw'r mesurau ataliol y gall pobl eu dilyn yn gymharol ifanc drwy eu deieit a thrwy ddilyn ffordd iach o fyw. Mae gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ran allweddol i'w chwarae yn hynny. Pa gamau

Health Wales to engage in that public health message so that preventive measures can be put in place that we hope will stop people from developing type 1 and type 2 diabetes?

yr ydych wedi eu cymryd gyda'ch swyddogion i gynyddu gallu Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru i gymryd rhan yn y neges iechyd gyhoeddus honno fel y gall mesurau ataliol gael eu rhoi yn eu lle a fydd, gobeithio, yn atal pobl rhag cael diabetes math 1 a math 2?

Lesley Griffiths: Public Health Wales plays a huge role in getting the message out to the public. Last summer, we had an awareness campaign through community pharmacies—that is why I am saying that it is a condition that can be treated outside the hospital setting. It can be promoted that by changing your lifestyle, you can avoid developing diabetes. I am very keen on public health and that message needs to be sent out at every opportunity. Every consultation with a patient in the NHS in Wales should be a public health consultation. That is the message that should be getting out there.

Leanne Wood: Minister, an extra 7,000 people are diagnosed with diabetes every year. We are on course to have doubled the number of people with the condition by 2030. According to statistics provided by Diabetes UK Cymru, the highest incidences of the condition, as a proportion of the population, are in the Blaenau Gwent local authority area. The next four local authority areas in terms of incidences of diabetes are Neath Port Talbot, Torfaen, Carmarthen and Caerphilly. There is a pattern in the former industrial areas of Wales. Does the Welsh strategy to tackle diabetes take into account the higher incidences of the condition in the Valleys and, if not, why not?

Lesley Griffiths: Each health board has a formal diabetes planning and delivery group that reports to it. It is something that is being looked at. We know that there are areas in Wales that have a higher incidence of diabetes. That is something that the LHBs are addressing.

Christine Chapman: Minister, 5% of people in Cynon Valley are currently living with diabetes, which is more than the national average. The diabetes peer support organisation in my constituency is widely recognised because of its work in developing

Lesley Griffiths: Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn chwarae rhan enfawr wrth rannu'r neges â'r cyhoedd. Yr haf diwethaf, cafwyd ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth drwy fferyllfeydd cymunedol—dyna pam yr wyf yn dweud ei fod yn gyflwr y gellir ei drin y tu allan i ysbytai. Gall gael ei hyrwyddo y gallwch osgoi datblygu diabetes drwy newid eich ffordd o fyw. Rwy'n frwd iawn dros iechyd cyhoeddus, ac mae angen lledaenu'r neges ar bob cyfle. Dylai pob ymgynghoriad â chlaf yn y GIG yng Nghymru fod yn ymgynghoriad iechyd cyhoeddus. Dyna'r neges y dylid ei rhannu'n gyhoeddus.

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, mae 7,000 o bobl yn ychwanegol yn cael diagnosis o ddiabetes bob blwyddyn. Rydym ar y trywydd i ddyblu nifer y bobl sydd â'r cyflwr erbyn 2030. Yn ôl ystadegau a ddarperir gan Diabetes UK Cymru, mae'r achosion uchaf o'r cyflwr, fel cyfran o'r boblogaeth, yn ardal awdurdod lleol Blaenau Gwent. Y pedair ardal awdurdod lleol nesaf o ran achosion o ddiabetes yw Castell-nedd Port Talbot, Torfaen, Caerfyddin a Chaerffili. Gwelir patrwm yn yr hen ardaloedd diwydiannol yng Nghymru. A yw'r strategaeth i fynd i'r afael â diabetes yng Nghymru yn rhoi ystyriaeth i'r nifer uwch o achosion o'r cyflwr yn y Cymoedd ac, os na, pam?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae gan bob bwrdd iechyd grŵp cynllunio a darparu ar ddiabetes ffurfiol sy'n adrodd iddo. Mae'n rhywbeth sy'n cael ei ystyried. Rydym yn gwybod bod yna ardaloedd yng Nghymru sydd â mwy o achosion o ddiabetes. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Christine Chapman: Weinidog, mae 5% o bobl yng Nghwm Cynon sy'n byw gyda'r cyflwr diabetes ar hyn o bryd, sy'n fwy na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol. Mae'r sefydliad sy'n rhoi cefnogaeth i gymheiriaid â diabetes yn fy etholaeth yn cael ei gydnabod yn eang

patient education programmes and encouraging public involvement in increasing awareness of the disease. You have referred to managing the condition in the community. I welcome the priority given to patient education and empowerment by the Welsh Government through the national service framework, but I understand that its delivery is inconsistent across health boards in Wales. Do you agree that we must ensure equity across the board? Will you ensure that the health boards continue to make that a priority?

2.00 p.m.

Lesley Griffiths: Yes, I agree that inequality is unacceptable and something that the LHBs should be addressing. However, patient education, as you referred to, is a key feature of effective diabetes care, and improving access is a theme for action in our diabetes delivery plan, which we will see rolled out across Wales.

oherwydd y gwaith a wneir i ddatblygu rhagleni addysg i gleifion ac annog cyfranogiad y cyhoedd i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r clefyd. Rydych wedi cyfeirio at reoli'r cyflwr yn y gymuned. Croesawaf y flaenoriaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddysgu a grymuso cleifion drwy'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, ond rwyf ar ddeall fod y ddarpariaeth yn anghyson ar draws byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru. A ydych chi'n cytuno bod yn rhaid inni sicrhau tegwch yng Nghymru ben baladr? A wnewch chi sicrhau bod y byrddau iechyd yn parhau i wneud hyn fel blaenoriaeth?

Cydweithio

8. Jenny Rathbone: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu gweithgareddau Llywodraeth Cymru i wella'r cydweithio rhwng adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd. OAQ(4)0072(HSS)

Gwenda Thomas: At a time of financial pressures and escalating demand, it is important that health boards and local authorities collaborate to achieve efficiency savings and improved outcomes for service users. The Welsh Government is investing in the development of initiatives that promote joint working, including the Gwent frailty programme and community equipment services.

Jenny Rathbone: I listened to the earlier answer about improving IT communication between health and social services, which I agree is an important element. I had a meeting at the Heath hospital in Cardiff and learned about the excellent work that is going on between the Vale of Glamorgan Council,

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n cytuno bod anghydraddoldeb yn annerbyniol ac y dylai'r byrddau iechyd lleol fynd i'r afael ag ef. Fodd bynnag, mae addysg cleifion, fel y cyfeiriashoch ati, yn nodwedd allweddol o ofal diabetes effeithiol, ac mae gwella mynediad yn gam gweithredu yn ein cynllun gweithredu ar ddiabetes, a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru.

Collaborative Working

8. Jenny Rathbone: Will the Minister outline Welsh Government activities to improve collaborative working between local authority social services and health services. OAQ(4)0072(HSS)

Gwenda Thomas: Ar adeg o bwysau ariannol a galw cynyddol, mae'n bwysig bod byrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol yn cydweithio i gyflawni arbedion effeithlonrwydd a chanlyniadau gwell i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n buddsoddi yn natblygiad mentrau sy'n hyrwyddo gweithio ar y cyd, gan gynnwys rhaglen eiddilwch Gwent a gwasanaethau cyfarpar cymunedol.

Jenny Rathbone: Gwrandawais ar yr ateb cynharach ynghylch gwella cyfathrebu TG rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ac rwy'n cytuno bod hynny'n elfen bwysig. Cefais gyfarfod yn ysbyty'r Waun yng Nghaerdydd, a dysgais am y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei wneud rhwng

Cardiff Council and the hospital board to reduce the amount of bedblocking by people who are ready to leave hospital. Through their collaborative working, they have reduced the number of bedblockers from 110 to 21 in December, which is the last month for which I have information. Is this sort of collaborative working going on in other health boards, and is it not the way forward to ensure that people are not staying longer in hospital than they either need to or want to?

Gwenda Thomas: Jenny Rathbone makes an important point. I understand that the majority of health boards in Wales have made or maintained similar progress in reducing the number of delayed transfers of care. I understand that that is largely due to improved integrated working, within health boards and with their local authority partners, which is in line with our most recently published guidance.

William Graham: In February 2011, the First Minister indicated that services should be built around people, not organisations. It was said that we must ensure that everything is not done 22 times, and that the Deputy Minister would seek powers to make changes if councils did not come up with satisfactory proposals. Is the Deputy Minister satisfied with the proposals submitted to her, or does she require the additional powers to which the First Minister referred to initiate further collaboration?

Gwenda Thomas: I think that I have set that out quite clearly in ‘Sustainable Social Services for Wales’ and I have made a commitment that, in the Bill, we will be able to consider strengthening the law to make this collaboration work. However, I am heartened by the degree of collaboration and the willingness to collaborate among many local authorities. That is underpinned by the clear message that I have had a response from all 22 authorities together through the Welsh Local Government Association. That is the clearest indication yet that there is a willingness to respond positively to ‘Sustainable Social Services for Wales’, and the Bill will be the tool to bring in the implementation of that.

Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, Cyngor Caerdydd a bwrdd yr ysbty i gyfyngu ar floio gwelyau gan bobl sy'n barod i adael yr ysbty. Drwy weithio ar y cyd, maent wedi lleihau nifer y bobl sy'n blocio gwelyau o 110 i 21 ym mis Rhagfyr, sef y mis diwethaf y mae gennyn y wybodaeth ar ei gyfer. A yw'r math hwn o gydweithio yn digwydd mewn byrddau iechyd eraill, ac ai dyma'r ffordd ymlaen i sicrhau nad yw pobl yn aros yn hwy yn yr ysbty nag sydd angen neu eisai arnynt?

Gwenda Thomas: Mae Jenny Rathbone yn gwneud pwynt pwysig. Rwy'n deall bod mwyafir y byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru wedi gwneud neu wedi cynnal cynydd tebyg o ran lleihau nifer y trosglwyddiadau gofal gohiriedig. Rwy'n deall bod hynny'n bennaf o ganlyniad i weithio'n integredig yn well o fewn byrddau iechyd a chyda'u partneriaid o awdurdodau lleol, sy'n unol â'n canllawiau diweddaraf.

William Graham: Fis Chwefror 2011, awgrymodd y Prif Weinidog y dylai gwasanaethau gael eu seilio ar bobl, nid sefydliadau. Dywedwyd bod rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw popeth yn cael ei wneud 22 o weithiau, ac y byddai'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ceisio pwerau i wneud newidiadau os nad oedd cynghorau yn cyflwyno cynigion boddhaol. A yw'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn fodlon ar y cynigion a gyflwynwyd iddi, neu a oes angen y pwerau ychwanegol arni y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog atynt i gychwyn cydweithio pellach?

Gwenda Thomas: Rwy'n meddwl fy mod wedi nodi hynny'n ddigon clir yn ‘Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru’ ac rwyf wedi gwneud ymrwymiad y byddwn, drwy'r Bil, yn gallu ystyried cryfhau'r gyfraith i sicrhau bod y cydweithio hwn yn llwyddo. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan nifer yr enghreifftiau o gydweithredu a'r parodrwydd i gydweithio ymhlið llawer o awdurdodau lleol. Mae hynny'n seiliedig ar y neges glir fy mod wedi cael ymateb gan bob un o'r 22 awdurdod drwy Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Dyna'r arwydd cliriaf eto bod parodrwydd i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i ‘Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru’, a'r Bil bydd yn caniatáu i'r cynllun hwnnw gael ei weithredu.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gan barhau â'r thema hon o gydweithredu, daeth etholwr ataf ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yn dweud bod perthynas iddo yn disgwyd dod gartref o'r ysbyty, ond cyn y gallai ddychwelyd, roedd angen gosod rheilen law i sicrhau ei ddiogelwch. Dywedwyd wrtho y byddai'n cymryd pedair wythnos i Gofal a Thrwsio gyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw, felly aeth y teulu ati i wneud y gwaith er mwyn i'r person ddychwelyd o fewn tri diwrnod. Amcangyfrifir bod bob £1 sy'n cael ei wario ar Gofal a Thrwsio yn arbed £7.50 i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. A gaf awgrymu, yn y cyd-destun hwn, o ystyried y pedair wythnos a grybwyllywyd, ei fod yn llawer mwy na hynny? Beth allwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod cydweithredu syml a rhwydd ar hyn yn digwydd yn naturiol rhwng y gwasanaeth iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol?

Gwenda Thomas: Dyna yw'r nod a dyna y dylem anelu ato, sef bod asesu ar y cyd, yn ôl yr angen, ac efallai bod pethau'n cael eu gwneud wrth i berson fynd i'r ysbyty a chyn hynny, fel bod cydlyniant rhwng gofal yn y gymuned a'r ysbyty. Mae esiamplau gwydrwy Gymru o hyn yn digwydd. Mae mwy i'w wneud, foddy bynnag. Rydych yn sôn am y gwasanaeth gofal a thrwsio, ac mae hwnnw'n un agwedd ar yr hyn all helpu. Cafodd llawer o wasanaethau eraill eu cyflawni hefyd, fel y clywsom o ran TG. Dyna'r nod, foddy bynnag, ac yn 'Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru', rydym yn ymrwymo i wneud ein gorau i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

Peter Black: Deputy Minister, we often talk in abstract terms in the Chamber about better joint working between health and social services. Of course, as you have already pointed out, there are some good examples of that, particularly in Gwent, but elsewhere, too. What wider assessment are you able to make of the success of those initiatives? What outcomes are we achieving from them; what savings are being made? Where are the gaps in joint working that need to be rectified? What sort of report would you be able to bring to us on that basis?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: To continue with the theme of collaboration, a constituent came to see me a few weeks ago saying that a relative of his was waiting to come home from hospital, but before he could return, it was necessary to install a handrail to ensure his safety. He was told that it would take four weeks for Care and Repair to complete that work, so the family did the work so that that person could go home within three days. It is estimated that every £1 that is spent on Care and Repair saves the health service £7.50. May I suggest, in this context, considering the four weeks that were mentioned, that it is much more than that? What can you do to ensure that simple and easy collaboration like this happens naturally between health service and social services?

Gwenda Thomas: That is the aim and that is what we should always work towards, namely that there should be joint assessment, done when it is needed, and perhaps that things are done when a person goes into hospital and before that, so that there is co-ordination between community care and the hospital. There are excellent examples across Wales of that being done. There is more to do, however. You mentioned the care and repair service, and that is just one aspect of what can be done to help. Many other services were also delivered, as we heard with regard to IT. That is the aim, however, and in 'Sustainable Social Services for Wales', we make a commitment to do our best to ensure that that happens.

Peter Black: Ddirprwy Weinidog, byddwn yn aml yn siarad mewn termau haniaethol yn y Siambra o ran gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gweithio ar y cyd yn well. Wrth gwrs, fel yr ydych wedi nodi eisoes, mae rhai enghreifftiau da o hynny, yn enwedig yng Ngwent, ond mewn mannau eraill, hefyd. Pa asesiad ehangach ydych yn gallu ei wneud o lwyddiant y mentrau hynny? Pa ganlyniadau ydym yn eu cyflawni drwyddyd; pa arbedion sy'n cael eu gwneud? Ble mae'r bylchau o ran gweithio ar y cyd y mae angen eu llenwi? Pa fath o adroddiad byddwch yn gallu ei gyflwyno i ni ar y sail honno?

Gwenda Thomas: The Gwent frailty project, as set out clearly by the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science, will be evaluated constantly as part of the whole process. The indications are that things are working quite well with the Gwent frailty project, and we know that there were services there before we came to the project programme that we now have. Leading into that, a lot of lessons were learned.

Across Wales, there are other good examples, and that shows in the significant decrease in the number of people who are delayed. There is more work to do, but I think that we are moving in the right direction.

Kenneth Skates: Deputy Minister, evidence from Age Cymru suggests that services for older people who have mental health problems could be better provided in primary and secondary care. Some 40% of the people in care homes in the UK have depression, but only 6% of older people who have depression receive specialist mental health care. It is unfortunate that older patients are sometimes transferred from successful treatments to dementia services on reaching the age of 65, instead of being offered the full range of treatments available to address their condition. Will the Welsh Government initiate a clear time-bound programme to proactively remove age discrimination from the NHS, and will it also look to improve the provision of appropriate advocacy services?

Gwenda Thomas: Neither the Welsh Government nor any of us here tolerates discrimination on the grounds of age or on any other grounds. The strategy will encompass issues from birth to end of life, and therein mental health policy and service provision affecting all ages must be taken into account. This will make possible the development of a strategic approach that identifies the issues relating to specific age groups.

‘Sustainable Social Services for Wales’, which was published in March, contains a commitment to develop a business case for

Gwenda Thomas: Bydd prosiect eiddilwch Gwent, fel y nodwyd yn glir gan y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth, yn cael ei werthuso'n gyson fel rhan o'r broses gyfan. Ceir awgrymiadau bod prosiect eiddilwch Gwent yn gweithio'n eithaf da, ac rydym yn gwybod bod gwasanaethau ar gael yno cyn y rhaglen sydd gennym erbyn hyn. Dysgywyd llawer o wersi yn arwain at y prosiect hwnnw.

Ledled Cymru, mae enghreifftiau da eraill, sy'n dangos yn y gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y bobl y mae oedi yn effeithio arnynt. Mae mwy o waith i'w wneud, ond rwy'n credu ein bod yn symud yn y cyfeiriad cywir.

Kenneth Skates: Ddirprwy Weinidog, mae dystiolaeth gan Age Cymru yn awgrymu y gallai gwasanaethau i bobl hŷn sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl gael eu darparu'n well mewn gofal sylfaenol ac eilaidd. Mae tua 40% o'r bobl mewn cartrefi gofal yn y DU yn dioddef o iselder, ond 6% yn unig o'r bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef o iselder sy'n cael gofal iechyd meddwl arbenigol. Mae'n anffodus bod cleifion hŷn weithiau'n cael eu trosglwyddo o driniaethau llwyddiannus i wasanaethau dementia ar gyrraedd 65 oed, yn hytrach na bod yr ystod lawn o driniaethau sydd ar gael i fynd i'r afael â'u cyflwr yn cael ei chynnig iddynt. A fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi rhaglen sydd ag amserlen benodol ar waith i fynd ati'n rhagweithiol i ddileu gwahaniaethu ar sail oed gan y GIG, ac a fydd hefyd yn edrych i wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau eirioli priodol?

Gwenda Thomas: Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru nac unrhyw un ohonom yma yn caniatâu gwahaniaethu ar sail oedran neu ar unrhyw sail arall. Bydd y strategaeth yn cwmpasu materion o enedigaeth hyd nes diwedd oes, ac mae'n rhaid ystyried polisi iechyd meddwl a gwasanaethau sy'n effeithio ar bob oed fel rhan ohoni. Bydd hyn yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i ddatblygu ymagwedd strategol sy'n nodi'r materion sy'n berthnasol i grwpiau oedran penodol.

Mae ‘Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru’, a gyhoeddwyd fis Mawrth, yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i ddatblygu

advocacy provision for adults, such as exists for children. I meant to add earlier that, in the consultation on the Bill that is to be published in March, a business case will be included for advocacy and for the development of the business case.

Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Bronglais

9. William Powell: *A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei gweledigaeth ar gyfer dyfodol Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Bronglais. OAQ(4)0081(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: The future of Bronglais general hospital is not in question. We are committed to the development of safe, integrated and sustainable healthcare services in west Wales, including at Bronglais hospital, which meet the healthcare needs of our citizens as close to their homes as possible.

William Powell: Minister, thank you for that answer. As you may be aware, it has recently been announced that the Bronglais hospital endoscopy service has been recognised by a UK endoscopy association as a centre of excellence—it is one of the few in this country to receive this accolade. Will you join me in welcoming this important news? In doing so, do you agree that it would be prudent for future endoscopy services to be retained at that location?

Lesley Griffiths: I certainly do welcome that announcement. As you know, Hywel Dda Local Health Board is currently consulting right across its services, which cover a huge area, and across its hospitals and primary care provision. I do not think that it would be right for me to make any suggestions, as you wish me to.

Joyce Watson: Minister, given that the Bronglais catchment area covers three local health board areas—Hywel Dda, Betsi Cadwaladr and Powys—could you outline how the Welsh Government can ensure that there is cross-boundary co-operation during

achos busnes ynghylch darparu gwasanaethau eirioli i oedolion, fel sy'n bodoli i blant. Roeddwn wedi bwriadu ychwanegu yn gynharach y bydd achos busnes ar gyfer eiriolaeth, ac ar gyfer datblygu'r achos busnes, yn cael ei gynnwys yn yr ymgynghoriad ar y Bil sydd i'w gyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth.

Bronglais District General Hospital

9. William Powell: *Will the Minister make a statement on her vision for the future of Bronglais District General Hospital. OAQ(4)0081(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Nid oes amheuaeth ynghylch dyfodol ysbyty cyffredinol Bronglais. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd diogel, integredig a chynaliadwy yng ngorllewin Cymru, gan gynnwys yn ysbyty Bronglais, sy'n bodloni anghenion gofal iechyd ein dinasyddion mor agos at eu cartrefi ag y bo modd.

William Powell: Weinidog, diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw. Fel y byddwch o bosibl yn gwybod, cyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar fod gwasanaeth endosgopi ysbyty Bronglais wedi cael ei gydnabod gan gymdeithas endosgopi y DU fel canolfan ragoriaeth—un o'r ychydig rai yn y wlad i gael yr anrhedd hon. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r newyddion pwysig hyn? Wrth wneud hynny, a ydych yn cytuno y byddai'n ddoeth pe bai gwasanaethau endosgopi yn y dyfodol yn cael eu cadw yn y lleoliad hwnnw?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwy'n sicr yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwnnw. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda yn ymgynghori ar draws ei wasanaethau ar hyn o bryd, sy'n cwmpasu ardal enfawr, ac ar draws ei ysbytai a'r gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol. Nid wyf yn credu y byddai'n briodol i mi wneud unrhyw awgrymiadau, fel y dymunwch gennyyf.

Joyce Watson: Weinidog, o gofio bod dalgylch Bronglais yn cwmpasu rhannau o dri bwrdd iechyd lleol—Hywel Dda, Betsi Cadwaladr a Phowys—a allwch amlinellu sut y gall Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod cydweithrediad trawsffiniol yn digwydd yn

the service review and public consultations, so that every community that could be affected has equal opportunity to have its say on that future provision?

Lesley Griffiths: I have made it clear that cross-boundary issues must be considered, and the three health boards that you refer to are very much linked into the process. Powys Teaching Local Health Board sits in the middle of all the LHBs and is linked with both Hywel Dda Local Health Board and Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. All are very aware of the need to ensure that any engagement and consultation reaches all service users in the catchment area. A key role of the national clinical forum has been to ensure that the cross-boundary issues are addressed in the service change plans.

Russell George: Minister, I am concerned about the proposed closure of Bronglais hospital's colorectal unit. If this happens, surgery will be carried out either at Glangwili General Hospital or Withybush General Hospital. Your five-year vision is to ensure that services are closer to people's homes and communities, not further away. Do you agree that a four-hour round trip by car for someone living in the west of Montgomeryshire to go to either of those hospitals is just unacceptable?

Lesley Griffiths: As I mentioned, no formal decisions have been reached. Now is the time for both the public and elected representatives to get involved. I mentioned that Hywel Dda LHB is doing the extra layer of engagement before it does the formal consultation, and I urge you to get involved in that.

Elin Jones: Minister, in your response to Simon Thomas earlier you urged the local population in mid Wales to go along to meetings on the future of Bronglais hospital. Will you also urge Hywel Dda health board to go along to such meetings? It has so far refused to attend the meeting on 10 February in Aberystwyth, preferring to send a letter. There will be hundreds of people at that

ystod yr adolygiad o wasanaethau a'r ymgynghoriadau cyhoeddus, fel bod pob cymuned a allai gael ei heffeithio yn cael cyfle cyfartal i fynegi barn ar y ddarpariaeth honno yn y dyfodol?

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf wedi gwneud yn glir bod rhaid ystyried materion trawsffiniol, ac mae'r tri bwrdd iechyd yr ydych yn cyfeirio atynt yn sicr yn rhan o'r broses honno. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Addysgu Powys yn gorwedd yng nghanol yr holl fyrrdau iechyd lleol ac mae wedi'i gysylltu â Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Maent i gyd yn ymwybodol iawn o'r angen i sicrhau bod unrhyw ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori yn cyrraedd yr holl ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn y dalgylch. Un rôl allweddol y fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol oedd sicrhau bod y materion trawsffiniol yn cael eu trin yn y cynlluniau newid gwasanaeth.

Russell George: Weinidog, rwy'n pryeru am y bwriad i gau'r uned colon a rhefr yn ysbyty Bronglais. Os digwydd hyn, bydd llawdriniaeth yn cael ei darparu naill ai yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Glangwili neu Ysbyty Cyffredinol Llwyn Helyg. Eich gweledigaeth dros bum mlynedd yw sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n agosach at gartrefi a chymunedau pobl, nid ymhellach i ffwrdd. A ydych yn cytuno bod y daith car o bedair awr i rywun sy'n byw yng ngorllewin sir Drefaldwyn i fynd i'r naill neu'r llall o'r ysbytai hyn yn annerbyniol?

Lesley Griffiths: Fel y sonais, nid oes unrhyw benderfyniadau ffurfiol wedi cael eu gwneud. Yn awr yw'r amser i gynrychiolwyr y cyhoedd ac aelodau etholedig gymryd rhan. Sonais fod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda yn cynnal haen ychwanegol o waith ymgysylltu cyn yr ymgynghoriad ffurfiol, ac rwy'n eich annog i gymryd rhan.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, yn eich ymateb i Simon Thomas yn gynharach, roedddech yn annog y boblogaeth leol yng nghanolbarth Cymru i fynd i gyfarfodydd ar ddyfodol ysbyty Bronglais. A wnewch hefyd annog bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda i fynd i gyfarfodydd o'r fath? Hyd yn hyn, mae'r bwrdd wedi gwirthod bod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod ar 10 Chwefror yn Aberystwyth, gan

meeting concerned about the future of Bronglais, but no health board representation. You have said some encouraging things in the Chamber about the need for proper consultation and strong accountability for health boards; can you make sure that they are doing what you are preaching?

ddewis anfon llythyr yn lle. Bydd cannoedd o bobl yn y cyfarfod hwnnw yn pryderu am ddyfodol Bronglais, ond nid yw'r bwrdd iechyd yn cael ei gynrychioli. Rydych wedi dweud rhai pethau calonogol yn y Siambra o ran yr angen am ymgynghori priodol ac atebolrwydd cadarn gan fyrrdau iechyd; a allwch sicrhau eu bod yn gwneud yr hyn rydych yn ei bregethu?

Lesley Griffiths: I will certainly encourage the chair, the chief executive or another executive member of the board to go along. It is vital that there is representation from the health boards to answer questions from members of the public.

Maeth Cleifion

10. Aled Roberts: *Pa drafodaethau a gafwyd rhwng y Gweinidog, neu aelodau o'i hadran, a Bwrdd Iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr ynglyn â'i gynllun gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â maeth cleifion. OAQ(4)0076(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: I, or my officials, meet regularly with Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board to discuss issues, including patient nutrition. We have received the board's response to the Wales Audit Office recommendations for improving hospital catering services and will continue to monitor progress, as with all health boards, on a six-monthly basis.

Aled Roberts: During the Plenary debate on dignified care two weeks ago you made a statement that all patients are weighed when they are admitted to hospital. You will be aware from that same report, published in March 2011, that in the Betsi Cadwaladr health board area only 42% of patients were weighed on admission, and none of them were asked about their normal dietary intake. Despite my attempts over the past fortnight, Betsi Cadwaladr LHB has been unable to provide a copy of any current action plan within the organisation showing how it is addressing the identified shortcomings. Do you agree that, in the light of those figures, and the lack of any formal action plan within the board, this is another example of a major gap between this Government's policy and implementation?

Lesley Griffiths: Byddaf yn sicr yn annog y cadeirydd, y prif weithredwr neu aelod gweithredol arall o'r bwrdd i fod yn bresennol. Mae'n hanfodol bod y byrddau iechyd yn cael eu cynrychioli i ateb cwestiynau gan aelodau'r cyhoedd.

Patient Nutrition

10. Aled Roberts: *What discussions have there been between the Minister, or members of her department, and the Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board regarding its action plan to address patient nutrition. OAQ(4)0076(HSS)*

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf i, neu fy swyddogion, yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd â Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr i drafod materion, gan gynnwys maeth cleifion. Rydym wedi cael ymateb y bwrdd i argymhellion Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ynghylch gwella gwasanaethau arlwyd ysbytai, a byddwn yn parhau i fonitro cynnydd pob chwe mis, fel yr ydym yn ei wneud ar gyfer pob bwrdd iechyd.

Aled Roberts: Yn ystod y ddadl ar ofal urddasol yn y Cyfarfod Llawn bythefnos yn ôl, cafwyd datganiad gennych fod yr holl gleifion yn cael eu pwysio ar ôl cyrraedd yr ysbyty. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod yr un adroddiad, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2011, yn nodi mai 42% yn unig o gleifion yn ardal bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr sy'n cael eu pwysio ar ôl iddynt gyrraedd yr ysbyty, ac ni ofynwyd i'r un ohonynt am eu cymeriant deitetegol arferol. Er gwaethaf fy ymdrechion yn ystod y pythefnos diwethaf, nid yw Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi darparu copi o unrhyw gynllun gweithredu cyfredol o fewn y sefydliad i ddangos sut mae'n mynd i'r afael â'r diffygion a nodwyd. O ystyried y ffigurau hynny, a'r diffyg cynllun gweithredu ffurfiol o fewn y bwrdd, a ydych yn cytuno bod

hynny'n enghraifft arall o fwlch mawr rhwng polisi'r Llywodraeth hon a'i weithrediad?

Lesley Griffiths: Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board should be able to respond to you in the way that you want. It certainly submitted a comprehensive response to the audit report on 20 September. We have said that we will monitor progress on a six-monthly basis, so I am concerned to hear that you have not had the information that you requested. It is also one of four pilot sites in the UK that are taking part in the human rights and health care programme, so I am concerned to hear that, and I will take the issue up with the LHB myself.

2.15 p.m.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I would like to commend the Betsi Cadwaladr health board for leading the way, not only in Wales, but also the UK, when it comes to putting human rights and health care at the heart of patients' nutrition and hydration. The revelation that some hospital trusts in the UK spend as little as £2.75 per day, which translates into about 90p per meal, was a wake-up call for health boards everywhere, and the initiative of Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board is an excellent step towards addressing this.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Are you coming to the question?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Yes. However, there are concerns about the assistance that is given to the sick and the elderly at mealtimes, and I know that there are many examples of trays being placed by the bedside and then later removed even though the patient has not eaten any food. Minister, how will you ensure that health boards across Wales follow the good example set by Betsi Cadwaladr and ensure good nutrition for every patient in Wales? How will you ensure that there are staff available to assist with supporting our elderly and sick during mealtimes?

Lesley Griffiths: The all-Wales nutrition and catering standards for food and fluid provision have set nutrient and food-based standards for meals, snacks and fluid based

Lesley Griffiths: Dylai Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr ymateb i chi yn y ffordd rydych am iddo wneud. Yn sicr, cyflwynodd y bwrdd ymateb cynhwysfawr i'r adroddiad archwilio ar 20 Medi. Rydym wedi dweud y byddwn yn monitro cynnydd bob chwe mis, felly rwy'n bryderus o glywed nad ydych wedi cael y wybodaeth y gofynasoch amdani. Mae hefyd yn un o bedwar safle peilot yn y DU sy'n cymryd rhan yn y rhaglen hawliau dynol a gofal iechyd, felly rwy'n bryderus o glywed hynny, a byddaf yn codi'r mater gyda'r bwrdd iechyd lleol.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hoffwn ganmol bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr am arwain y ffordd, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond hefyd yn y DU, o ran sicrhau bod hawliau dynol a gofal iechyd yn ganolog i faeth a hydradiad cleifion. Mae'r byrddau iechyd ym mhobman wedi cael eu sbarduno i weithredu yn sgil datgelu bod rhai ymddiriedolaethau ysbyty yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn gwario cyn lleied â £2.75 y dydd, sydd tua 90c y pryd, ac mae menter Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yn gam ardderchog i fynd i'r afael â hyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A ydych yn dod at y cwestiwn?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Ydw. Fodd bynnag, ceir pryderon am y cymorth a roddir i'r rhai sy'n sâl ac i'r henoed yn ystod amser bwyd, a gwn fod sawl enghraifft lle y caiff hambyrddau eu gosod ger gwelyau, ac yna eu symud yn nes ymlaen hyd yn oed os nad yw'r claf wedi bwyta dim bwyd. Weinidog, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod byrddau iechyd ledled Cymru yn dilyn yr esiampl dda a osodwyd gan Betsi Cadwaladr ac yn sicrhau maeth da i bob claf yng Nghymru? Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod staff ar gael i gynorthwyo'r henoed a phobl sy'n sâl yn ystod amser bwyd?

Lesley Griffiths: Mae'r safonau maeth ac arlwo i Gymru gyfan ar gyfer darpariaeth bwyd a hylif wedi pennu'r safonau bwyd a maeth ar gyfer prydau, byrbrydau a hylifau

on expert advice from right across Wales. I have recently undertaken two visits to hospitals—not in the Betsi Cadwaladr LHB area, but in south Wales—to have a look at food, because it is vital that patients get the food and the fluid that they need. It is just as important as medication in some cases. We have the all-Wales food record chart to enable staff to record how much food patients eat, so I am very surprised to hear you say that you are aware of many incidents where food has been taken away uneaten.

yn seiliedig ar gyngor arbenigol o bob rhan o Gymru. Yn ddiweddar, rwyf wedi bod ar ddau ymweliad ag ysbytai—nid yn ardal bwrdd iechyd lleol Betsi Cadwaladr, ond yn y de—i edrych ar fwyd, gan ei bod yn hanfodol bod cleifion yn cael y bwyd a'r hyllif sydd ei angen arnynt. Mewn rhai achosion, mae'r un mor bwysig â meddyginaeth. Mae gennym siart cofnodi bwyd Cymru gyfan sy'n galluogi staff i gofnodi faint o fwyd y mae cleifion yn ei fwyt, felly rwy'n synnu'n fawr eich clywed yn dweud eich bod yn ymwybodol o sawl achos lle y maent wedi mynd â'r bwyd oddi yno heb ei fwyt.

Alun Ffred Jones: An elderly patient from my constituency who was suffering from dementia and cancer was hospitalised recently. When his daughter visited him, his food had been left by the bedside even though he was in no fit state to feed himself and was wandering around the ward in distress. There is no need to comment on that particular case, but who has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that patients like this gentleman get the required nutrition?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn ddiweddar, bu claf oedrannus a oedd yn dioddef o ddementia a chanser yn fy etholaeth yn yr ysbyty. Pan aeth ei ferch i ymweld ag ef, roedd ei fwyd wedi cael ei adael wrth y gwely, er nad oedd mewn cyflwr digon da i'w fwydo'i hun, ac roedd yn crwydro o amgylch y ward mewn trallod. Nid oes angen gwneud sylw am yr achos penodol hwnnw, ond pwy, yn y pen draw, sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod cleifion fel y dyn hwn yn cael y maeth sydd ei angen arnynt?

Lesley Griffiths: Ward staff understand how they should fully implement the nutrition care pathway that we have set out. We have also undertaken training of ward staff to ensure that everyone has the training that they need to ensure that that does not happen.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae staff y ward yn deall sut y dylent weithredu'n llawn y llwybr gofal maethol yr ydym wedi'i bennu. Rydym hefyd wedi cynnal hyfforddiant i staff y ward i sicrhau bod pawb wedi cael yr hyfforddiant sydd ei angen arnynt er mwyn sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd.

Cwestiynau i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol Questions to the Counsel General

Rhaglen Ddeddfwriaethol

Legislative Programme

1. Peter Black: A wnaiff y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ddatganiad am ei gyfraniad at raglen ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth Cymru.
OAQ(4)0025(CGE)

1. Peter Black: Will the Counsel General make a statement on his involvement in the Welsh Government's legislative programme.
OAQ(4)0025(CGE)

The Counsel General (Theodore Huckle): Good afternoon. My involvement is determined by the requests for advice that I receive. I lead for the Welsh Government on improving the accessibility of Welsh legislation. My consent is needed for any Welsh Government proposal to bring a provision of an Assembly Act into force

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol (Theodore Huckle): Prynawn da. Caiff fy nghyfraniad at y rhaglen ei bennu gan y ceisiadau am gyngor yr wyf yn eu cael. Rwy'n arwain i Lywodraeth Cymru ym maes gwella hygyrchedd ddeddfwriaeth Cymru. Mae angen i mi gydsynio ag unrhyw gynnig gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddod â darpariaeth

sooner than two months after Royal Assent.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, Counsel General. In relation to the accessibility of legislation, you made a statement on 5 October 2011 in the Chamber in which you identified three strands in relation to how the Welsh Government's vision of accessibility to the law could be achieved. You referred to the free online legislation database of the National Archives and said that it should be brought fully up to date as far as legislation made in Wales is concerned. You also referred to developing Welsh legislation online to incorporate narrative explanation and analysis. Both of those initiatives are underfunded and falling behind. Can you tell me what resources the Welsh Government has to put that right?

Theodore Huckle: Put shortly, no, but I could certainly look into it for you if you would like me to do so. The general position is that we are working very hard on making progress in both of those areas. Arrangements have been put in place with legislation.gov.uk to help to bring that part of the website relating to Welsh legislation as up to date as possible and also to ensure equality linguistically. On the separate aspect of what might be described as an online encyclopaedia of Welsh law, which we would seek to develop, we are still in negotiation with various parties as to how that can best be achieved. However, as to what resources might be available, I cannot tell you.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Can the Counsel General enlighten us how he, or indeed we, can get involved in the legislative process when little or no legislation is being brought forward?

Theodore Huckle: I assure you that you are a significant part of the legislative process.

*Ni ofynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(4)0026(CGE).
Question 2, OAQ(4)0026(CGE), not asked.*

Deddf Cynulliad i rym cyn pen dau fis ar ôl cael Cydsyniad Brenhinol.

Peter Black: Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw, Gwnsler Cyffredinol. Ynglŷn â hygyrchedd deddfwriaeth, gwnaethoch ddatganiad yn y Siambwr ar 5 Hydref 2011 yn nodi tair elfen mewn perthynas â sut y gellid gwireddu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o ran gwneud y gyfraith yn hygrych. Cyfeirioch at gronfa ddata'r Archif Genedlaethol o ddeddfwriaeth sydd ar gael am ddim ar-lein gan ddweud y dylai gael ei diweddar a gwbl gyfoes lle y bo deddfwriaeth a wneir yng Nghymru yn y cwestiwn. Cyfeirioch hefyd at ddatblygu deddfwriaeth Cymru ar-lein i gynnwys esboniadau a dadansoddiadau naratif. Mae'r ddwy fenter hynny'n cael eu tanariannu ac maent yn dechrau mynd ar ei hôl hi. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa adnoddau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i unioni'r sefyllfa hon?

Theodore Huckle: Yn gryno, na allaf, ond gallwn, yn sicr, ymchwilio i'r mater ar eich rhan pe dymunech. Y sefyllfa gyffredinol yw ein bod yn gweithio'n galed iawn ar wneud cynnydd yn y ddau faes hynny. Mae trefniadau ar waith gyda legislation.gov.uk i helpu i ddiweddar cymaint â phosibl ar y rhan honno o'r wefan sy'n ymwneud â deddfwriaeth Cymru ac i sicrhau cydraddoldeb ieithyddol. O ran yr ail bwynt, am yr hyn y gellid ei ddisgrifio fel gwyddoniadur ar-lein o gyfraith Cymru, y byddem am ei ddatblygu, rydym yn dal i gynnal trafodaethau gyda gwahanol bartiōn yngylch beth yw'r ffordd orau i gyflawni hyn. Fodd bynnag, o ran pa adnoddau a allai fod ar gael, ni allaf ddweud wrthych.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A all y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ddweud wrthym sut y gall ef, neu yn wir, sut y gallwn ninnau, fod yn rhan o'r broses ddeddfwriaethol pan nad oes ond ychydig iawn o ddeddfwriaeth, neu ddim deddfwriaeth o gwbl, yn cael ei chyflwyno?

Theodore Huckle: Rwy'n eich sicrhau eich bod yn rhan sylweddol o'r broses ddeddfwriaethol.

Tribiwnlysoedd Sharia

3. Simon Thomas: *Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol wedi'u cael gyda'r farnwriaeth a chyrrf perthnasol eraill ynghylch gwaith tribiwnlysoedd Sharia yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0027(CGE)*

Theodore Huckle: As yet, I have had no such discussions.

Simon Thomas: I thank the Counsel General for that reply. He will be aware as I am that many communities, including Jewish and Muslim communities, have informal ways of resolving civil disputes, whether that is through Sharia courts or through the local place of worship. However, there are concerns that some people, particularly women, may feel that they do not have access to civil or criminal justice if they go down more informal arbitration routes. Will you have discussions with your colleagues elsewhere in the United Kingdom to ensure that the maximum publicity and information is available so that people have access to justice, whether they choose an informal route or the civil or criminal code in England and Wales?

Theodore Huckle: I will answer this in a number of different ways, if I may. First, I had not appreciated that question 2 was not going to be asked. I am not sure whether it is still going to be asked, or whether it has been withdrawn.

The Presiding Officer: I have called you to answer question 3.

Theodore Huckle: Right. There was an indication that there was to be a question about representations by me. You highlight an area that is not strictly a devolved matter. However, that is not to say that I do not take an interest in it, because it is a legal matter, as generally so called, that undoubtedly affects the people of Wales and certain parts of the community. The particular aspect that you identify, in relation to Sharia law and what part it plays in the legal framework of, currently, England and Wales, is a matter of great general interest. The current position is much misunderstood, but it is that there is no

Sharia Tribunals

3. Simon Thomas: *What discussions has the Counsel General had with the judiciary and other relevant bodies on the work of Sharia tribunals in Wales. OAQ(4)0027(CGE)*

Theodore Huckle: Hyd yn hyn, nid wyf wedi cael dim trafodaethau o'r fath.

Simon Thomas: Diolch i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol am ei ateb. Bydd yn ymwybodol, fel yr wyf finnau, fod gan lawer o gymunedau, gan gynnwys cymunedau Iddewig a Mwslemaidd, ffyrdd anffurfiol o ddatrys anghydfodau sifil, boed hynny drwy lysoedd Sharia neu'r man addoli lleol. Fodd bynnag, ceir pryderon y gall rhai pobl, yn enwedig menywod, deimlo nad oes ganddynt fynediad at gyflawnder sifil neu droseddol os byddant yn dilyn trywydd mwy anffurfiol, sef cyflafareddu. A wnewch gynnal trafodaethau gyda'ch cydweithwyr mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig i sicrhau bod cymaint o wybodaeth a chyhoeddusrwydd ag sy'n bosibl ar gael er mwyn i bobl gael mynediad at gyflawnder, p'un ai a ydynt yn dewis y llwybr anffurfiol neu'r cod sifil neu droseddol yng Nghymru a Lloegr?

Theodore Huckle: Atebaf hyn mewn nifer o ffyrdd gwahanol, os caf. Yn gyntaf, nid oeddwn wedi sylweddoli nad oedd cwestiwn 2 yn mynd i gael ei ofyn. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw'n mynd i gael ei ofyn o hyd, neu a yw wedi cael ei dynnu'n ôl.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf wedi eich galw i ateb cwestiwn 3.

Theodore Huckle: Iawn. Roedd yn ymddangos bod cwestiwn yn mynd i godi am sylwadau gennyf i. Rydych yn tynnu sylw at faes nad yw wedi'i ddatganoli, a bod yn fanwl gywir. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes gen i ddiddordeb ynddo, oherwydd mae'n fater cyfreithiol, fel y'u gelwir fel arfer, ac nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'n effeithio ar bobl Cymru a rhai rhannau o'r gymuned. Mae'r agwedd benodol yr ydych yn ei nodi, mewn perthynas â chyfraith Sharia a'r rhan y mae'n ei chwarae yn fframwaith cyfreithiol Cymru a Lloegr, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, yn fater sydd o

conflict between the application of Sharia law and the general law of the land, if I can call it that, because the only way in which Sharia law can be applied in any sense whatsoever within England and Wales is by the arbitration process to which you also referred. For the purposes of arbitration, provided the parties to that arbitration agree, Sharia law can be applied to a greater or lesser extent.

There is no conflict necessarily between that and the application of the law of the land, because the same is true of a contractual commercial position, where the parties can agree, for the purposes of their commercial dispute, to apply the law of France, say, or of anywhere else for that matter. Those arrangements, therefore, do not conflict at all with the general law of the land. The end point of the answer is that the general law of the land applies to all members of the community. If they choose to adopt the procedures that enable them to have access to those laws, they can do that. As I understand the position, they cannot be forced to be bound by any provision of Sharia law within England and Wales. Of course, what pressures are brought to bear on individuals is another matter, but, as far as the strict legal position is concerned, I hope that I have outlined it accurately.

The next point, however, is a more general point about access to justice, which is a much more general issue. It brings up the matter that I referred to initially, which is what it is that I might make representations about. That is a matter that I keep under review, because there will no doubt be occasions, albeit that justice as an area is not devolved to this Assembly, when I, in the position of Counsel General, may well feel it appropriate to make some representations about access to justice for people within this community and this part of the United Kingdom. I will, of course, be careful in so doing, because I am the senior legal adviser to the Welsh Government, therefore nothing that I make representations about in relation to a matter that is not strictly devolved must conflict

ddiddordeb mawr yn gyffredinol. Mae llawer o gamddeall ar y sefyllfa bresennol, ond nid oes dim gwrthdaro rhwng gweithredu cyfraith Sharia a chyfraith gyffredinol y wlad, os gallaf ei galw felly, gan mai'r unig ffordd y gall cyfraith Sharia gael ei gweithredu mewn unrhyw ffordd o gwbl yng Nghymru a Lloegr yw drwy'r broses gyflafareddu yr ydych hefyd wedi cyfeirio ati. At ddibenion cyflafareddu, ar yr amod bod y rhai sy'n rhan o'r cyflafareddu hwnnw'n cytuno, gall cyfraith Sharia gael ei gweithredu i raddau mwy neu lai.

Nid oes dim gwrthdaro o reidrwydd rhwng hynny a gweithredu cyfraith y wlad, gan fod yr un peth yn wir am sefyllfa fasnachol gytundebol, lle y gall y partiōn gytuno, at ddibenion eu hanghydfod masnachol, i weithredu cyfraith Ffrainc, dyweder, neu gyfraith unrhyw le arall o ran hynny. Nid yw'r trefniadau hynny, felly, yn gwrthdaro o gwbl â chyfraith gyffredinol y wlad. Pwynt yr ateb yn y pen draw yw bod cyfraith gyffredinol y wlad yn berthnasol i bob aelod o'r gymuned. Os byddant yn dewis mabwysiadu gweithdrefnau sy'n eu galluogi i gael mynediad at y cyfreithiau hynny, gallant wneud hynny. Yn ôl yr hyn yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall am y sefyllfa, ni ellir eu gorfodi i ymrwymo i unrhyw un o ddarpariaethau cyfraith Sharia yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Wrth gwrs, mater arall yw pa bwysau a roir ar unigolion, ond, cyn belled ag y mae'r sefyllfa gyfreithiol fanwl yn y cwestiwn, gobeithio fy mod wedi ei hamlinellu'n gywir.

Mae'r pwynt nesaf, foddy bynnag, yn un mwy cyffredinol ynghylch mynediad at gyfiawnder, sy'n fater llawer mwy cyffredinol. Mae'n codi'r mater y cyfeiriai ato i ddechrau, sef yr hyn y gallwn wneud sylwadau yn ei gylch. Mae hwn yn fater yr wyf yn cadw golwg arno, oherwydd nid oes amheuaeth na fyddaf ambell dro, er nad yw cyfiawnder yn faes sydd wedi ei ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad hwn, yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Cwnsler Cyffredinol, yn teimlo ei bod yn briodol gwneud rhai sylwadau am fynediad at gyfiawnder i bobl o fewn y gymuned hon a'r rhan hon o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn ofalus wrth wneud hynny, am mai fi yw uwch gynghorydd cyfreithiol Llywodraeth Cymru, oherwydd ni ddylai dim byd y gwnaf sylwadau arno ynghylch mater

with that role. Therefore, you will understand that I will proceed with caution in relation to those matters.

However, I am happy to have matters raised with me, and I have taken steps to ensure that, for example, the Welsh Government's Legal Services try to think outside the box a little in relation to the matters that they bring to my attention. We receive consultations in relation to numbers of matters that, on their face, do not relate to devolved matters, and the temptation is to say, 'It is not a devolved matter, we do not look at it'. I do not take that view, and you identify a matter that may be right for me to look at.

nad yw wedi'i ddatganoli, a bod yn fanwl gywir, wrthdaro â'r rôl honno. Felly, byddwch yn deall y byddaf yn ofalus wrth ymwneud â'r materion hynny.

Fodd bynnag, rwy'n fodlon i faterion gael eu codi gyda mi, ac rwyf wedi cymryd camau i sicrhau, er enghrafft, fod Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio bod â meddwl eithaf agored ynglŷn â'r materion y maent yn eu dwyn i'm sylw. Rydym yn cael ymgynghoriadau mewn perthynas â nifer o faterion nad ydynt yn ymddangos, ar yr wyneb, fel petaent yn ymwneud â materion sydd wedi'u datganoli, a'r demtasiwn yw dweud, 'Nid yw'n fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, nid ydym yn edrych arno'. Nid wyf o'r farn honno, ac rydych yn nodi mater y gallai fod yn iawn imi edrych arno.

Cwestiynau i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad Questions to the Assembly Commission

Siambr Hywel

1. Bethan Jenkins: Beth mae'r Comisiwn yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo defnyddio Siambr Hywel. OAQ(4)0037(AC)

Assembly Commissioner (Sandy Mewies): I thank the Member for South Wales West for that question. Siambr Hywel is used during term time by school and college groups taking part in educational visits to the Assembly. It is also listed on the website as an available space for external organisations wishing to host Assembly Member-sponsored events. We are currently developing a brochure to promote and showcase the spaces that we have available in the Senedd, the Pierhead and Tŷ Hywel. It will be available this week.

Bethan Jenkins: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Wrth ofyn fy nghwestiwn, yr hyn oedd gennysf mewn golwg oedd sut mae pobl ifanc yn defnyddio Siambr Hywel. Roedd ymgynghoriad a wnaed gan Arad Consulting yn eithaf beirniadol o Funky Dragon. Roedd rhaglen deledu pobl ifanc, *Hacio*, wedi dilyn y stori â diddordeb. A oes modd i'r Comisiwn siarad â Funky Dragon i weld sut y gall ehangu ei apêl drwy siarad yn fwy eglur ag Aelodau Cynulliad a thrwy dynhau'r

Siambr Hywel

1. Bethan Jenkins: What is the Commission doing to promote the use of Siambr Hywel. OAQ(4)0037(AC)

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad (Sandy Mewies): Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Caiff Siambr Hywel ei defnyddio yn ystod y tymor gan ysgolion a grwpiau o'r colegau sy'n cymryd rhan mewn ymweliadau addysgol â'r Cynulliad. Yn ogystal, nodir ar y wefan ei bod yn lle sydd ar gael i sefydliadau allanol sy'n dymuno cynnal digwyddiadau a noddir gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn datblygu llyfrynn i hyrwyddo a dangos y manau sydd ar gael gennym yn y Senedd, y Pierhead ac yn Nhŷ Hywel. Bydd ar gael yr wythnos hon.

Bethan Jenkins: Thank you for that reply. In asking my question, what I had in mind was how young people use Siambr Hywel. There was a consultation done by Arad Consulting that was quite critical of Funky Dragon. A television programme for young people, *Hacio*, followed the story with interest. Could the Commission talk to Funky Dragon to see how it could expand its appeal by speaking more clearly with Assembly Members and by tightening the relationship between the

berthynas rhwng y Comisiwn, Aelodau Cynulliad a Funky Dragon. A fyddai hynny'n rhywbeth y medrwch chi ei wneud fel y Comisiynydd sydd â chyfrifoldeb yn y maes?

Sandy Mewies: What I can say is that one of the Presiding Officer's key aims is to increase youth engagement, and she is in discussions about the development of a youth parliament that engages with the National Assembly and its Members. We will keep Members informed of progress on that. I have not seen representations from Funky Dragon, but if they would like to write to me, or if you would like to make representations to me, I would be glad to take them forward appropriately.

Gwasanaethau Glanhau

2. Ann Jones: Pa werthusiad y mae'r Comisiwn wedi'i wneud o'r gwasanaethau glanhau sydd ganddo ar gontact. OAQ(4)0040(AC)

Sandy Mewies: We are committed to achieving high standards of cleaning across the estate and the performance of the cleaning contractor is closely monitored. Management and evaluation of performance under the contract has established that standards are generally good.

Ann Jones: Thank you very much for that. In 2009, Queen Mary university published an evaluation of bringing its cleaning services in-house. The report showed that 83% of those asked stated that the cleaning services had improved, or improved a lot, and that 89% of cleaning staff rated the university as a better or much better employer than the previous contractors. What plans does the Assembly Commission have to prepare a business case for in-house cleaning services on its estate before reopening the contract for tender this year?

Sandy Mewies: The current cleaning contract will end next year, and consideration is being given to the future provision of the service. With regard to bringing the service in-house, we always consider alternative ways of providing services when contracts

Commission, Assembly Members and Funky Dragon. Is that something that you could do as a Commissioner with responsibility in this field?

Sandy Mewies: Yr hyn y gallaf ei ddweud yw mai un o nodau allweddol y Llywydd yw ennyn mwy o ddiddordeb ymysg pobl ifanc, ac mae hi'n cynnal trafodaethau am y broses o ddatblygu senedd ieuencid sy'n ymgysylltu â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'i Aelodau. Byddwn yn rhoi gwybod i'r Aelodau am y cynnydd yn hynny o beth. Nid wyf wedi gweld sylwadau gan y Ddraig Ffynsi, ond pe byddent yn hoffi ysgrifennu ataf, neu pe hoffech gyflwyno sylwadau imi, byddwn yn falch o'u cyflwyno yn y ffordd briodol.

Cleaning Services

2. Ann Jones: What evaluation has the Commission made of its contracted cleaning services. OAQ(4)0040(AC)

Sandy Mewies: Rydym wedi ymrwymo i gyrraedd safonau uchel o ran glanhau ar draws yr ystâd a chaiff perfformiad y contractwyr glanhau ei fonitro'n drylwyr. Drwy reoli a gwerthuso perfformiad o dan y contract, gwelir bod y safonau yn dda at ei gilydd.

Ann Jones: Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny. Yn 2009, cyhoeddodd prifysgol y Frenhines Mary werthusiad ynglyn â darparu ei wasanaethau glanhau yn fewnol. Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos bod 83% o'r rhai a holwyd wedi dweud bod y gwasanaethau glanhau wedi gwella, neu wedi gwella llawer, a bod 89% o'r staff glanhau o'r farn bod y brifysgol yn gyflogwr gwell neu'n llawer gwell na'r contractwyr blaenorol. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad i baratoi achos busnes ar gyfer cael gwasanaethau glanhau mewnol ar ei ystâd cyn ailagor y contract ar gyfer tendr eleni?

Sandy Mewies: Bydd y contract glanhau cyfredol yn dod i ben y flwyddyn nesaf, ac mae ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i ddarpariaeth y gwasanaeth yn y dyfodol. O ran darparu'r gwasanaeth yn fewnol, rydym bob amser yn ystyried ffyrdd eraill o ddarparu

are up for review. All the costs are examined, and the benefits of various options are looked at closely.

Siop y Cynulliad

3. Suzy Davies: *Pa gamau y mae'r Comisiwn yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo siop y Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0042(AC)*

Sandy Mewies: I thank the Member for South Wales West for that question. I had a meeting about the shop yesterday. You will be aware that we are about to change the location of the Assembly shop in the Senedd to co-locate it with the public café, with the aim of increasing custom for those facilities among visitors to the Assembly, Members and staff. Alongside that, we are reviewing and enhancing the promotion of the shop and the product range offered. Work will start in February, during half term, and it will be ready for a re-launch in March.

Suzy Davies: I welcome the news that the shop is being moved to somewhere in the Senedd where visitors can find it. I hope that the opening hours will be as easy to find as well. I hope that the move addresses the problem of the falling net out-turn. The income has virtually halved over this past year. I agree that the purpose of the shop needs to be a little bit clearer. Do you have a marketing strategy in place, or could I invite the Commission to consider a competition for students on post-16 business courses to devise a strategy for the Commission?

Sandy Mewies: That is a very good idea. I am quite sure that we could consider that. If you would like to send me an e-mail about that, I will be able to take it to the Commission. We are meeting tomorrow, and I might even be able to look at it then. It is true that it does need to become more of a focal point. We hope that that is what will be achieved. At the meeting that I attended yesterday we discussed various options, which included looking outside the Assembly for people who might want to do displays. I would be happy for any Member to submit any ideas that they have. It is important that

gwasanaethau pan ddaw'n amser adolygu contractau. Caiff yr holl gostau eu harchwilio, ac ystyrir manteision y gwahanol opsiynau yn ofalus.

Assembly Shop

3. Suzy Davies: *What steps is the Commission taking to promote the Assembly shop. OAQ(4)0042(AC)*

Sandy Mewies: Diolch i'r Aelod dros Orllewin De Cymru am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Cefais gyfarfod am y siop ddoe. Byddwch yn ymwybodol ein bod ar fin newid lleoliad siop y Cynulliad yn y Senedd i'w gyd-leoli â'r caffi cyhoeddus, gyda'r nod o gael rhagor o gwsmeriaid i'r cyfleusterau hynny ymysg ymwelwyr â'r Cynulliad, yr Aelodau a'r staff. Ochr yn ochr â hynny, rydym yn adolygu ac yn gwella hyrwyddo'r siop a'r dewis o gynnrych a gynigir. Bydd y gwaith yn dechrau ym mis Chwefror, yn ystod hanner tymor, a bydd yn barod i'w hail-lansio ym mis Mawrth.

Suzy Davies: Rwy'n croesawu'r newyddion bod y siop yn cael ei symud i rywle y gall ymwelwyr ddod o hyd iddo yn y Senedd. Gobeithio, hefyd, y bydd yr un mor hawdd dod o hyd i oriau agor y siop. Gobeithio y bydd symud y siop yn ateb problem y gostyngiad yn yr alldro net. Mae'r incwm wedi haneru bron dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Rwy'n cytuno bod angen i bwrrpas y siop fod ychydig yn gliriach. Oes gennych strategaeth farchnata, neu a allwn i wahodd y Comisiwn i ystyried cystadleuaeth ar gyfer myfyrwyr sydd ar gyrsiau busnes ôl-16 i lunio strategaeth ar gyfer y Comisiwn?

Sandy Mewies: Mae hynny'n syniad da iawn. Rwy'n eithaf sicr y gallem ystyried hynny. Os hoffech anfon e-bost ataf am hynny, gallwn innau fynd â'r syniad i'r Comisiwn. Byddwn yn cyfarfod yfory, ac efallai y byddwn yn gallu edrych arno bryd hynny. Mae'n wir nad oes angen iddo ddod yn fwy o ganolbwyt. Rydym yn gobeithio mai hyn fydd yn cael ei gyflawni. Yn y cyfarfod y bûm ynddo ddoe, buom yn trafod gwahanol opsiynau, a oedd yn cynnwys edrych y tu allan i'r Cynulliad am bobl a allai fod eisiau cynnal arddangosfeydd. Byddwn yn falch pe bai unrhyw Aelod yn cyflwyno

we have a shop that is valuable to its customers as well as to us.

2.30 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: The remainder of the questions will be answered by Peter Black.

Cyfarfodydd Grwpiau Mawr

4. Julie Morgan: *Pa asesiad y mae'r Comisiwn wedi'i wneud o ddigonolrwydd y lle sydd ar gael yn y Cynulliad i gynnal cyfarfodydd sydd â nifer mawr yn bresennol. OAQ(4)0036(AC)*

Assembly Commissioner (Peter Black): I thank the Member for Cardiff North for that question. The Commission has a range of conference and meeting rooms and event spaces within the estate that can accommodate a variety of meetings for large groups of people. These spaces are used to host many meetings each week. While meeting spaces are well used and demand remains high, we are not aware of any pressing requirements for additional larger meeting spaces. However, we will, of course, keep this under review.

Julie Morgan: I have had great difficulties booking rooms for large numbers of people. One problem is that the Oriel, the Neuadd and the Pierhead's main hall cannot be used at the same time. That has caused problems. I have had to book meetings four months in advance. Could you comment on that?

Peter Black: I agree that there is huge demand for meeting space and Members have to book well in advance to ensure that they are able to acquire the accommodation they want. I was not aware that we could not use the Pierhead main hall and the Oriel at the same time. I will have a look at that to see whether we can do something about it.

Mark Isherwood: I previously raised concerns about accommodation for meetings of cross-party groups in the context of

unrhyw syniadau sydd ganddynt. Mae'n bwysig bod gennym siop sy'n werthfawr i'w chwsmeriaid yn ogystal ag i ni.

Y Llywydd: Bydd Peter Black yn ateb gweddill y cwestiynau.

Large Group Meetings

4. Julie Morgan: *What assessment has the Commission made of the adequacy of accommodation for meetings of large groups of people in the Assembly. OAQ(4)0036(AC)*

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad (Peter Black): Diolch i'r Aelod dros Ogledd Caerdydd am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae gan y Comisiwn ystod o ystafelloedd cynadledd a chyfarfod a mannau i gynnal digwyddiadau o fewn yr ystâd a all fod yn lleoliadau i gyfarfodydd ar gyfer grwpiau mawr o bobl. Mae'r lleoedd hyn yn cael eu defnyddio i gynnal llawer o gyfarfodydd bob wythnos. Er bod mannau cyfarfod yn cael eu defnyddio'n aml a bod y galw'n parhau i fod yn uchel, nid ydym yn ymwybodol bod taer angen mannau cyfarfod ychwanegol mwy o faint. Fodd bynnag, byddwn, wrth gwrs, yn parhau i adolygu'r mater hwn.

Julie Morgan: Rwyf wedi cael anawsterau mawr wrth geisio cadw ystafelloedd ar gyfer nifer fawr o bobl. Un broblem yw na all yr Oriel, y Neuadd a neuadd y Pierhead gael eu defnyddio ar yr un pryd. Mae hynny wedi achosi problemau. Bu'n rhaid i mi drefnu cyfarfodydd bedwar mis o flaen llaw. A allech wneud rhai sylwadau ar hynny?

Peter Black: Rwy'n cytuno bod galw mawr am fannau cyfarfod, ac mae'n rhaid i Aelodau gadw ystafelloedd ymhell ymlaen llaw er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael y lle sydd ei angen arnynt. Nid oedwn yn ymwybodol na allem ddefnyddio prif neuadd y Pierhead a'r Oriel ar yr un pryd. Bydd rhaid i mi edrych ar hynny i weld a llawn wneud rhywbeth am y peth.

Mark Isherwood: Rwyf wedi lleisio pryderon o'r blaen am le ar gyfer cyfarfodydd grwpiau trawsbleidiol yng

disability access where, for example, loop systems are not available in the rooms provided. In addition, we have difficulty when large groups of people want to use video-conference facilities to speak to Westminster or to health boards in different parts of Wales. Again, there are limitations for cross-party groups on access to such facilities. Will the Commission therefore look at how cross-party groups, undertaking such work, are not barred by a lack of access to such technology and facilities?

Peter Black: We have loop systems and video-conferencing facilities in our accommodation. We have also put in place a strategy to make meetings more accessible, particularly those of cross-party groups, for those who have a disability. I suggest that you come to talk to me privately after this Plenary meeting, and, if there are particular issues, we will try to resolve them.

Cyflogau Staff

5. Lynne Neagle: Pa asesiad sydd wedi cael ei wneud o nifer y staff a gyflogir gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad sy'n ennill llai na £7.20 yr awr. OAQ(4)0038(AC)

Peter Black: There are no Commission employees or Assembly Member support staff earning less than £7.20 per hour. We require that Assembly contractors that operate on the Assembly estate pay their staff at least a living wage, of 15% above the minimum wage. This requirement has been in place for several years.

Lynne Neagle: I thank Peter Black for that answer. That is welcome news, therefore I have no supplementary question.

Technoleg Gwybodaeth a Chyfathrebu

6. Antoinette Sandbach: A wnaiff y Comisiynydd roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y gwaith i wella gwasanaethau TGCh i Aelodau'r Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0039(AC)

nghyd-destun mynediad i'r anabl lle, er enghraift, nid oes systemau dolan ar gael yn yr ystafelloedd a ddarperir. Rydym hefyd yn cael anhawster pan mae grwpiau mawr o bobl am ddefnyddio cyfleusterau fideo-gynadledda i siarad â San Steffan neu fyrrddau iechyd mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru. Unwaith eto, mae cyfyngiadau ar grwpiau trawsbleidiol o ran cael mynediad at gyfleusterau o'r fath. A fydd y Comisiwn felly'n edrych ar sut mae grwpiau trawsbleidiol sy'n gwneud gwaith o'r fath yn cael eu gwahardd oherwydd diffyg mynediad at dechnoleg a chyfleusterau o'r fath?

Peter Black: Mae gennym systemau dolenni a fideo-gynadledda yn y lle sydd ar gael gennym. Rydym hefyd wedi rhoi strategaeth ar waith i wneud cyfarfodydd yn fwy hygrych, yn enwedig cyfarfodydd y grwpiau trawsbleidiol, i'r rhai sydd ag anabledd. Rwy'n awgrymu eich bod yn dod i siarad â mi yn breifat ar ôl y Cyfarfod Llawn, ac, os oes materion penodol yn codi, ceisiwn eu datrys.

Staff Salaries

5. Lynne Neagle: What assessment has been made of the number of staff employed by the Commission who earn less than £7.20 per hour. OAQ(4)0038(AC)

Peter Black: Nid oes neb o weithwyr cyflogedig y Comisiwn na staff cymorth Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ennill llai na £7.20 yr awr. Rydym yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gcontractwyr y Cynulliad sy'n gweithredu ar ystâd y Cynulliad dalu o leiaf cyflog byw i'w staff, sef 15% yn uwch na'r isafswm cyflog. Mae'r gofyniad hwn wedi bod ar waith ers nifer o flynyddoedd.

Lynne Neagle: Diolch i Peter Black am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae hynny'n newyddion da, ac felly nid oes gennyf gwestiwn atodol.

Information and Communications Technology

6. Antoinette Sandbach: Will the Commissioner provide an update on work to improve ICT services for Assembly Members. OAQ(4)0039(AC)

Peter Black: The improvements to the computer systems made during 2011 are now complete. The data circuits connecting Members' constituency offices and homes are performing better, and BT has agreed plans to upgrade further where possible. However, there are aspects of our ICT services that are not satisfactory and, with our contractor Atos, we are assigning additional expert support to tackle these. We recognise that Members rely heavily on our IT systems to do their jobs, and we have written to the chief executive of Atos to make him aware of Members' concerns. Atos is committed to working with us to solve the problems quickly so that Members have the top-class ICT services they need to fulfil their duties in the Assembly and in representing constituents.

Antoinette Sandbach: I am grateful for that, but you will be aware of the range of ICT difficulties experienced by Assembly Members, not least the recent breakdown of the e-mail system during Plenary earlier this month. There are also ongoing difficulties when Members log on in their constituencies and problems with the casework system among others. I thank Assembly staff for their work to resolve those problems. However, could you outline what steps you have asked the managing director of Atos to take, in particular to ensure that we get the quality of service experienced by users of Citrix systems in other organisations?

Peter Black: I thank you for your kind words about the Assembly's ICT staff who are working hard to try to resolve this issue. We have good and talented staff who are doing that job. We intend to discuss with every individual Member all the problems they are encountering with the ICT system, and we will compile a proper log of the instances. We will then put those to Atos and put in place a systematic review of ICT issues and problems to try to resolve them as soon as possible.

With regard to the casework system, we have a project to put that right and to upgrade it.

Peter Black: Mae'r gwelliannau i'r systemau cyfrifiadurol a wnaed yn ystod 2011 bellach wedi'u cwblhau. Mae'r cylchedau data sy'n cysylltu swyddfeydd etholaeth a chartrefi'r Aelodau yn perfformio'n well, ac mae BT wedi cytuno ar gynlluniau i uwchraddio'r cylchedau hynny ymhellach lle y bo modd. Fodd bynnag, mae agweddau ar ein gwasanaethau TGCh nad ydynt yn foddaol a, gyda'n contractwr, Atos, rydym yn neilltuo cymorth arbenigol ychwanegol i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Rydym yn cydnabod bod Aelodau'n dibynnu'n fawr ar ein systemau TG i wneud eu gwaith, ac rydym wedi ysgrifennu at brif weithredwr Atos i gyfleu pryderon yr Aelodau. Mae Atos wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda ni i ddatrys y problemau'n gyflym fel bod gan yr Aelodau y gwasanaethau TGCh o'r radd flaenaf sydd eu hangen arnynt i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau yn y Cynulliad ac i gynrychioli etholwyr.

Antoinette Sandbach: Rwy'n ddiochgar am hynny, ond byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r amrywiaeth o anawsterau o ran TGCh a brofwyd gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad, gan gynnwys methiant diweddar y system e-bost yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn yn gynharach y mis hwn. Ceir hefyd anawsterau parhaus wrth i Aelodau fewngofnodi yn eu hetholaethau a phroblemau gyda'r system gwaith achos, ymhilith problemau eraill. Rwy'n diolch i staff y Cynulliad am eu gwaith i ddatrys y problemau hynny. Fodd bynnag, a allwch amlinellu pa gamau yr ydych wedi gofyn i reolwr gyfarwyddwr Atos eu cymryd, yn enwedig i sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwasanaeth o'r safon a brofir gan ddefnyddwyr systemau Citrix mewn sefydliadau eraill?

Peter Black: Diolch ichi am eich geiriau caredig am staff TGCh y Cynulliad, sy'n gweithio'n galed i geisio datrys y mater hwn. Mae gennym staff da a thalentog yn gwneud y gwaith hwnnw. Rydym yn bwriadu trafod gyda phob Aelod unigol yr holl broblemau gyda'r system TGCh, a byddwn yn llunio cofnod cywir o'r achosion. Byddwn wedyn yn cyflwyno'r cofnod hwnnw i Atos ac yn cynnal adolygiad systematig o faterion a phroblemau TGCh i geisio eu datrys cyn gynted â phosibl.

O ran y system gwaith achos, mae gennym brosiect i'w chywiro a'i huwchraddio. Fodd

However, that has slipped due to staff illness on the part of Atos. It was meant to be completed by the end of September, but the current projection is the middle of February, which I do not find satisfactory. Our biggest problem is that the contract is not the Commission's contract; it is the Government's contract and we have to work with it to put this right. However, having said that, the contractors are very willing to work with us to sort this out and we are certainly pressing them in the strongest possible terms to get this resolved as soon as possible.

Ceir Trydan

7. Simon Thomas: A wnaiff y Comisiynydd ddatganiad ynghylch darparu ar gyfer ceir trydan ar ystad y Cynulliad. OAQ(4)0041(AC)

Peter Black: The Commission supports the use of more sustainable transport and aims to reduce the carbon impact of Assembly commuter and business travel. We promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and seek to encourage car sharing. The Commission does not provide charging points for electric cars on the estate at the moment due to a lack of demand, high installation costs and parking pressures. I will keep this under review. We will do what we can to accommodate the use of electric cars for travel to the Assembly.

Simon Thomas: I thank Peter Black for that answer. He has put his finger on the problem—it is a chicken-and-egg situation. How can we expand electric car provision when we do not have the places to charge them or places to park, and, as a result, cannot make people feel confident to use electric cars to commute due to the distance the batteries allow? This is the same problem that London is facing with an underprovision already in that capital city. However, I urge the committee to look at this again carefully. It would be good to have a charging place for electric cars on the Assembly estate. It would be good for those who would wish to use electric cars to commute to work, and it would also be good if we were to waive the parking charge for those who use this more

bynnag, mae hynny wedi llithro oherwydd salwch ymmsg staff Atos. Roedd y gwaith i fod i gael ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Medi, ond y rhagamcan presennol yw canol mis Chwefror, sydd i mi'n anfoddhaol. Ein problem fwyaf yw nad cytundeb y Comisiwn yw'r cytundeb hwn; cytundeb y Llywodraeth ydyw, ac mae'n rhaid inni weithio gyda'r Llywodraeth i unioni hyn. Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny, mae'r contractwyr yn barod iawn i weithio gyda ni i ddatrys y broblem, ac rydym yn sicr yn pwysgo arnynt yn y modd cryfaf posibl i'w datrys cyn gynted â phosibl.

Electric Cars

7. Simon Thomas: Will the Commissioner make a statement regarding the provision for electric cars on the Assembly estate. OAQ(4)0041(AC)

Peter Black: Mae'r Comisiwn yn cefnogi defnyddio mwy o drafnidiaeth gynaliadwy ac yn anelu i leihau effaith carbon teithiau gan gymudwyr i'r Cynulliad a theithiau busnes y Cynulliad. Rydym yn hyrwyddo defnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus, beicio a cherdded, ac yn ceisio annog rhannu ceir. Nid yw'r Comisiwn yn darparu mannau trydanu ar gyfer ceir trydan ar yr ystâd ar hyn o bryd oherwydd diffyg galw, costau sefydlu uchel a phwysau parcio. Byddaf yn parhau i adolygu hyn. Byddwn yn gwneud yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud i ddarparu ar gyfer defnyddio ceir trydan i deithio i'r Cynulliad.

Simon Thomas: Diolch i Peter Black am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae wedi rhoi ei fys ar y broblem—sefyllfa debyg i'r cyw iâr a'r wy yw hon. Sut y gallwn ehangu darpariaeth ceir trydan pan nad oes gennym y mannau i'w trydanu na lleoedd parcio, ac, o ganlyniad, ni allwn wneud i bobl deimlo'n hyderus wrth ddefnyddio ceir trydan i deithio oherwydd y pellter y mae'r batris yn ei ganiatâu? Mae Llundain yn wynebu'r un broblem, gyda diffyg darpariaeth yn y brifddinas honno ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n annog y pwylgor i edrych ar hyn eto yn ofalus. Byddai'n dda cael man trydanu ar gyfer ceir trydan ar ystâd y Cynulliad. Byddai'n dda ar gyfer y rhai a fyddai'n dymuno defnyddio ceir trydan i deithio i'r gwaith, a byddai hefyd yn dda pe byddem yn hepgor y tâl

sustainable form of transport.

Peter Black: I thank the Member for that further question. There are a number of points that I want to make. First, electric car production and car-charging points are still in their infancy, so installation costs are likely to be high. The provision of car-charging points places demand on the Assembly's electricity supply and we would need to ensure that the Assembly is not seen to be subsidising fuel costs for individuals with electric cars. We would perhaps have to introduce a smartcard payment system to record the electricity supplied for charging vehicles. The second point is that we have recently carried out a travel survey, conducted across the Assembly estate, which revealed that from a total of 250 responses, only 12% voted in favour of providing car-charging points, suggesting that demand would not justify the high cost at the present time. However, we will keep it under review. I accept the Member's point that this is an environmentally sustainable form of travel, and one that we should encourage as much as possible within the constraints we are facing.

parcio ar gyfer y rhai sy'n defnyddio'r dull mwy cynaliadwy hwn o deithio.

Peter Black: Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn atodal hwnnw. Rwyf am wneud nifer o bwyntiau. Yn gyntaf, megis dechrau y mae cynhyrchu ceir trydan a mannau trydanu ceir, felly mae'r costau sefydlu'n debygol o fod yn uchel. Mae darparu mannau trydanu ceir yn rhoi pwysau ar gyflenwad trydan y Cynulliad a byddai angen inni sicrhau na thybir bod y Cynulliad yn sybsideiddio costau tanwydd ar gyfer unigolion sydd â cheir trydan. Efallai y byddai'n rhaid inni gyflwyno system talu â cherdyn call i gofnodi'r trydan a gyflenwir er mwyn trydanu ceir. Yr ail bwynt yw ein bod wedi cynnal arolwg teithio yn ddiweddar ar draws ystâd y Cynulliad, a ddangosodd mai dim ond 12% o 250 o ymatebion oedd wedi pleidleisio o blaid darparu mannau trydanu, gan awgrymu na fyddai'r galw yn cyfiawnhau'r gost uchel ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn parhau i adolygu'r sefyllfa. Rwy'n derbyn pwynt yr Aelod bod hwn yn ddull cynaliadwy o deithio o ran yr amgylchedd, ac yn ddull y dylem ei annog gymaint â phosibl o fewn y cyfyngiadau yr ydym yn eu hwynебу.

Dadl yn Ceisio Cytundeb y Cynulliad i Gyflwyno Bil Arfaethedig Aelod ynghylch Cartrefi mewn Parciau (Peter Black)

Debate Seeking the Assembly's Agreement to Introduce a Member-proposed Bill on Park Homes (Peter Black)

Cynnig NDM4879 Peter Black

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

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

Peter Black: I move the motion in my name. I start by acknowledging the work of Kirsty Williams, other Assembly Members and Consumer Focus Wales in bringing to the forefront, over a number of years, many of the issues that have led to this legislative bid. They have been assisted in this endeavour by

Motion NDM4879 Peter Black

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 26.91:

Agrees that Peter Black may introduce a Bill to give effect to the pre-ballot information tabled on 13 October 2011 under Standing Order 26.90.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf y cynnig yn fy enw. Dechreuaf drwy gydnabod gwaith Kirsty Williams, Aelodau Cynulliad eraill a Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru am amlygu, dros nifer o flynyddoedd, lawer o'r materion sydd wedi arwain at y cais deddfwriaethol hwn. Maent wedi'u cynorthwyo yn yr ymdrech hon gan

the determination and perseverance of park home residents across Wales who have fought for justice and for protection by the law, which is enjoyed by others but not by themselves. Some of those residents are here today to see for themselves the start of a process that will hopefully deliver the changes that are needed, while demonstrating how devolution and the Welsh Assembly can address specific issues such as this and deliver Wales-only solutions.

Park homes are timber-framed bungalows built in residential parks and used by their owners all year around as their primary residence. There are approximately 100 residential park home sites in Wales, with around 5,500 homes housing about 10,000 people. Park homes tend to be largely retirement properties and a popular choice for older people wishing to downsize. However, this means that many people living in park homes are particularly vulnerable, not only because of their age, but because of their inability to effectively represent themselves out of fear and a lack of confidence. Difficulties are caused because part-time residents own their homes while a site operator owns the land. Site operators can withhold consent to park home residents reselling their homes, although this consent should not be unreasonably withheld. Some residents have reported sale blocking by site operators, which causes great financial loss to the park home owner and an easy profit for some rogue site operators. There is also evidence of severe fuel poverty, problems with the supply of electricity, gas and water, and allegations of harassment and intimidation in addition to numerous other issues.

In the course of an extensive research exercise covering England and Wales, Consumer Focus has identified a number of common complaints. I have already mentioned sale blocking and low-level harassment, but there is also damage to personal property, increases in pitch fees to an unacceptable level, resale of electricity

benderfyniad a dyfalbarhad trigolion cartrefi mewn parciau ledled Cymru sydd wedi ymladd dros gyflawnder ac i gael eu diogelu gan y gyfraith, sef rhywbeth sy'n cael ei fwynhau gan bobl eraill ond nid ganddynt hwy. Mae rhai o'r trigolion hynny yma heddiw i weld dechrau proses a fydd, gobeithio, yn cyflwyno'r newidiadau sydd eu hangen, gan ddangos sut y gall datganoli a Chynulliad Cymru fynd i'r afael â materion penodol fel hyn a chyflwyno atebion iddynt a wnaethpwyd yng Nghymru.

Byngalos ffrâm bren yw cartrefi mewn parciau, a adeiladwyd mewn parciau preswyl ac a ddefnyddir gan eu perchnogion gydol y flwyddyn yn brif breswylfa iddynt. Mae tua 100 o safleoedd cartrefi preswyl mewn parciau yng Nghymru, gyda thua 5,500 o dai yn gartrefi i tua 10,000 o bobl. Mae cartrefi mewn parciau yn tueddu i fod yn eiddo i raddau helaeth i bobl sydd wedi ymddeol, ac maent yn ddewis poblogaidd ar gyfer pobl hŷn sy'n dymuno symud i gartrefi llai. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn golygu bod llawer o bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau yn arbennig o agored i niwed, nid yn unig oherwydd eu hoedran, ond oherwydd eu hanallu i'w cynrychioli eu hunain yn effeithiol oherwydd ofn a diffyg hyder. Mae anawsterau'n codi oherwydd bod preswylwyr rhan-amser yn berchen ar eu cartrefi, ond gweithredwr y safle biau'r tir. Gall gweithredwyr safleoedd wrthod rhoi caniatâd i drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau ailwerthu eu cartrefi, er na ddylid gwrrthod rhoi caniatâd mewn modd afresymol. Soniodd rhai trigolion am werthiannau'n cael eu blocio gan weithredwyr safleoedd, sy'n achosi colled ariannol fawr i berchennog y cartref mewn parc ac elw hawdd i rai gweithredwyr safleoedd diegwyddor. Ceir dystiolaeth hefyd o dodi tanwydd difrifol, problemau gyda'r cyflenwadau trydan, nwy a dŵr, a honiadau o aflonyddu a bygwth yn ogystal â nifer o faterion eraill.

Mewn ymarfer ymchwil helaeth sy'n cwmpasu Cymru a Lloegr, mae Llais Defnyddwyr wedi nodi nifer o gwynion cyffredin. Rwyf eisoes wedi crybwyl blocio gwerthiant a lefel isel o aflonyddu, ond yn ogystal â hynny ceir difrod i eiddo personol, cynnydd mewn ffioedd lleiniau hyd at lefel annerbyniol, ailwerthu trydan drwy drydydd

through third parties, poor maintenance of sites and charging more than the legally permitted commission rate on sales.

The purpose of this proposed Bill is to regulate more fairly the process by which residential caravans and mobile homes are managed and sold in Wales. The intention is that the Bill will ensure that negotiations between site owners and park home owners are independently monitored and that there will be a system of arbitration for owners who have cause for concern about the process. I also wish to establish a requirement that site owners must pass a fit-and-proper-person test as part of the licensing system.

I think it is worth saying at this point that the majority of park home sites are run well and legally. However, when they are not, there is little recourse available to residents to settle matters amicably and inexpensively. The law needs to be reformed to give fair and equal rights to these park home owners. In 2011, a survey of more than 800 residents' associations on residential park home sites in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland—around 40% of the total number of such sites in the UK—by the Park Home Owners Justice Campaign revealed that basic site maintenance was either not carried out or was substandard on 37% of sites. Some 26% of respondents said that they believed that their site owners engaged in sale blocking and, perhaps most worrying of all, 31% said that there had been reports of bullying and harassment of residents on their site by the site owner.

Of the 803 park home sites on 392 parks surveyed by the Park Home Owners Justice Campaign, 48% said that they believed they were living under the regime of an unscrupulous park owner. There are some specific examples. In one case, a gentleman who had retired to live in a mid Wales park home site complained about an increase in pitch fees, just months after fees on the site had already gone up. The owner spat in his

parti, safleoedd yn cael eu cynnal a'u cadw'n wael a chodi tâl sy'n fwy na chyfradd y comisiwn a ganiateir yn ôl y gyfraith ar werthiannau.

Diben y Bil arfaethedig yw rheoleiddio'n decach y broses ar gyfer rheoli a gwerthu carafanau preswyl a chartrefi symudol yng Nghymru. Y bwriad yw y bydd y Bil yn sicrhau bod trafodaethau rhwng perchnogion safleoedd a pherchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau yn cael eu monitro'n annibynnol ac y bydd system gyflafareddu i berchnogion sydd â rheswm dros bryderu am y broses. Rwyf hefyd yn dymuno sefydlu gofyniad bod rhaid i berchnogion safleoedd basio prawf person addas a phriodol fel rhan o'r system drwyddedu.

Rwy'n credu ei bod yn werth nodi bod y rhan fwyaf o'r safleoedd ar gyfer cartrefi mewn parciau yn cael eu rhedeg yn dda ac yn gyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, pan nad yw hynny'n wir, nid oes fawr ddim ar gael i drigolion i ddatrys materion yn gyfeillgar ac yn rhad. Mae angen i'r gyfraith gael ei diwygio i roi hawliau teg a chyfartal i berchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau. Yn 2011, canfu arolwg o dros 800 o gymdeithasau preswylwyr ar safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau yng Nghymru, Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon—tua 40% o gyfanswm nifer safleoedd o'r fath yn y DU—gan ymgyrch cyfiawnder perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau fod gwaith cynnal a chadw sylfaenol naill ai heb gael ei wneud neu fod y gwaith yn ddiffygol mewn 37% o safleoedd. Dywedodd tua 26% o'r ymatebwyr eu bod yn credu bod perchnogion eu safleoedd yn blocio gwerthiant, ac efallai mai'r hyn sy'n peri mwyaf o bryder yw i 31% ddweud eu bod wedi clywed am achosion o fwlio trigolion ac afonyddu arnynt ar eu safleoedd gan berchnogion y safleoedd.

O'r 803 o safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau ar 392 o barciau y cynhalwyd arolwg arnynt gan ymgyrch cyfiawnder perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau, dywedodd 48% eu bod yn credu eu bod yn byw o dan drefn perchenog parc diegwyddor. Ceir rhai enghreifftiau penodol. Mewn un achos, cwynodd gŵr bonheddig a oedd wedi ymddeol i fyw ar safle cartrefi mewn parciau yng nghanolbarth Cymru am gynnydd yn y ffioedd am leiniau,

face. The second increase meant fees were 20% higher on the site than they had been 12 months earlier. Similar tales can be found on park home sites all around Wales.

On one site in north Wales, a water leak was not attended to for more than 10 months by the park owner, despite concerns being raised by the residents' association. Again in north Wales, one park site owner charged an additional 15% for what he termed 'VAT' on the resale of electricity to residents. This was overturned and a rebate granted when he was confronted by the residents' association. However, when a site owner chooses to ignore a residents' association, problems like this can turn into lengthy legal battles between residents and site owners as the current system for arbitration is simply not fit for purpose.

The reality is that if you own and live in a park home you simply do not have the same rights as other homeowners. There have been cases where residents have been harassed and threatened until they feel they must leave their homes, at which point they are faced by a new problem: the right of the site owner to veto the sale of their home. Under the 1983 Act, a park home owner can sell only if they find a buyer

'approved of by the [site] owner, whose approval must not be unreasonably withheld'.

There are cases where this rule has been actively abused, with site owners unreasonably blocking sales until the resident, in desperation, decides to sell to the site owner at a massively reduced rate. In England, there have been cases where homes have been set on fire by unscrupulous site owners in order to drive out existing residents, and yet, despite convictions for arson, these people are allowed to continue running park home sites in other parts of the UK. There is no fit-and-proper-person test for a site owner. What about the legal avenues open to both site owners and residents who are in dispute? Licensing and planning issues

fisoedd yn unig ar ôl i'r ffioedd ar y safle gynyddu. Poerodd y perchenog yn ei wyneb. Roedd yr ail gynnydd yn y ffioedd yn golygu eu bod 20% yn uwch ar y safle nag a oeddent 12 mis yn gynharach. Mae straeon tebyg i'w clywed ar safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau ledled Cymru.

Ar un safle yn y gogledd, ni chafwyd ymateb gan berchenog y parc i ddŵr a oedd yn gollwng am dros 10 mis, er gwaethaf y pryderon a fynegwyd gan gymdeithas y preswylwyr. Unwaith eto, yn y gogledd, cododd un perchenog safle dâl ychwanegol o 15% ar gyfer yr hyn a alwodd yn 'TAW' ar ailwerthu trydan i breswylwyr. Cafodd hyn ei wrthdroi a rhoddodd ad-daliad pan godwyd y mater gan gymdeithas y trigolion. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd perchenog safle'n dewis anwybyddu cymdeithas trigolion, gall problemau fel hyn droi'n frwydrau cyfreithiol hirfaith rhwng y trigolion a pherchnogion y safleoedd oherwydd nad yw'r system gyflafareddu bresennol yn addas i'r diben.

Y realiti yw os ydych yn berchen ar gartref mewn parc ac yn byw ynddo, nad oes gennych yr un hawliau â pherchnogion tai eraill. Cafwyd achosion lle y mae aflonyddu wedi bod ar drigolion a'u bygwth hyd nes eu bod yn teimlo bod rhaid iddyntadael eu cartrefi, ac wedyn maent yn wynebu problem newydd: hawl perchenog y safle i wahardd gwerthiant eu cartref. O dan Ddeddf 1983, ni all perchenog cartref mewn parc werthu oni bai ei fod yn dod o hyd i brynwyr

a gymeradwyir gan berchenog y safle, na ddylai atal ei gymeradwyaeth yn afresymol.

Ceir achosion lle yr aethpwyd ati i gamddefnyddio'r rheol hon, wrth i berchnogion y safleoedd flocio gwerthiant yn afresymol hyd nes bod y preswylydd, mewn anobaith, yn penderfynu gwerthu i berchenog y safle ar gyfradd lawer is. Yn Lloegr, bu achosion lle y rhoddwyd cartrefi ar dâr gan berchnogion safleoedd diegwyddor er mwyn hel y trigolion presennol oddi yno, ac eto, er gwaethaf euogfarnau am losgi bwriadol, mae'r bobl hyn yn cael caniatâd i barhau i redeg y safleoedd mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Nid oes prawf person addas a phriodol ar gyfer perchenog safle. Beth am y posibiliadau

relating to park home sites are dealt with by local authorities. Other legal issues are primarily dealt with by the county courts, which is a highly intimidating and expensive process.

2.45 p.m.

The success of the residential tribunal service in England has been limited, with some site owners refusing to acknowledge rulings that go against them. To enforce rulings, residents have to go back to court. Many disputes do not fall under the jurisdiction of the tribunals, rendering the service ineffective. This is a stressful and expensive process and one that many people living in park homes cannot face. The system as it currently stands is failing these residents.

My Bill will seek to protect park owners by bringing in fair, easy-to-use processes and clear rights for residents and site owners. We need to beef up the licensing of these sites so that local councils have similar powers of enforcement as they do with houses in multiple occupation and where fines for breaching licensing conditions are far more punitive than at present: the fine for the first breach of a licensing condition is £100, and for the second breach it is £200, as an example of how small the cost for a site owner would be compared to the profits that are available to him.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, a local authority has the discretionary power to revoke a site licence by applying to the magistrates' court. However, it can only do so on a third or a subsequent conviction for breach of a licence condition. Many local councils are reluctant to get involved in investigating cases. This could be because there is no duty on them to investigate or prosecute when wrongdoing is found, and because local authorities lack the resources to take action or do not wish to get involved because there is no suitable housing provision for the park home residents to go to

cyfreithiol i berchnogion safleoedd a thrigolion y ceir anghydfod rhngddynt? Caiff materion trwyddedu a chynllunio ar gyfer safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau eu trin gan awdurdodau lleol. Caiff materion cyfreithiol eraill eu trin yn bennaf gan y llysoedd sirol, sy'n broses hynod frawychus a drud.

Mae llwyddiant y gwasanaeth tribiwnlys eiddo preswyl yn Lloegr wedi bod yn gyfyngedig, gyda pherchnogion rhai safleoedd yn gwrtod cydnabod dyfarniadau sy'n mynd yn eu herbry. Mae gorfodi dyfarniad yn peri bod rhaid i drigolion fynd yn ôl i'r llys. Nid yw llawer o'r anghydfodau yn dod o dan awdurdodaeth y tribiwnlysoedd, gan wneud y gwasanaeth yn aneffeithiol. Mae hon yn broses gythryblus a drud ac mae'n un na all llawer o'r bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau ei hwynebu. Mae'r system fel y mae yn siomi'r trigolion hyn.

Bydd fy Mil yn ceisio diogelu perchnogion parciau drwy gyflwyno prosesau teg a hawdd eu defnyddio ynghyd â hawliau clir i drigolion a pherchnogion safleoedd. Mae angen cryfhau system drwyddedu'r safleoedd hyn fel y bydd gan gynghorau lleol bwerau gorfodi tebyg i'r rhai sydd ganddynt o ran tai amlfeddiannaeth, lle y mae'r dirwyon am dorri amodau trwyddedau yn llawer llymach nag ar hyn o bryd: y ddirwy am dorri amod trwydded am y tro cyntaf yw £100, a £200 yr eildro. Dyna enghraift o ba mor bitw y byddai'r gost i berchennog safle o'i chymharu â'r elw sydd ar gael iddo.

O dan Ddeddf Safleoedd Carafanau a Rheoli Datblygu 1960, mae gan awdurdod lleol y pŵer dewisol i ddirymu trwydded safle drwy wneud cais i'r llys ynadon. Fodd bynnag, ni all wneud hynny ond yn achos trydedd euogfarn neu euogfarn wedi hynny am dorri amod trwydded. Mae llawer o gynghorau lleol yn gyndyn o ymchwilio i achosion. Gallai hyn fod oherwydd nad oes arnynt ddyletswydd i ymchwilio neu erlyn pan ddatgelir trosedd, ac am fod awdurdodau lleol yn brin o'r adnoddau i gymryd camau, neu am nad ydynt yn dymuno ymwned â'r mater gan nad oes darpariaeth tai addas i

if they were to lose their homes. The police are also reluctant to involve themselves in what they consider to be a civil law issue.

I cannot pretend that legislation would right all these wrongs, but we can redress the balance. We can give greater rights to park home owners and ensure that, through a robust licensing system, they have the support of the proper authorities in enforcing them. This is just the start of a long journey, but it is one that I hope will have a worthwhile destination at the end of it. We have an opportunity once more to lead the way in Wales in legislating on this issue. I respectfully ask that you give me the green light to take this Member-proposed Bill to the next stage.

The Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage (Huw Lewis): I thank Peter for raising this important issue. In fact, I fully intended to look at possible legislation on park homes as part of the coming housing Bill, and I was actively considering what could be done in this regard when Peter won the ballot—and congratulations to him for that—in November.

There is cross-party concern about some of the more dubious practices that park home site operators engage in, particularly when it comes to home owners selling their properties. This is not to say that this kind of activity is universal, as there are reputable professional site owners and managers who act responsibly with the interests of site residents at heart. However, it is clear that some site operators exploit the existing legislation and attempt to deter owners from selling their homes so that they can profit from the sale of the home, which can cause unnecessary distress and worry.

Part of the approach to dealing with instances where this occurs would almost certainly involve some kind of fit-andproper-person test, but it does not end there. Arrangements must be in place to deal with the sites where the owner or operator fails the test. Differing management arrangements must be put in place in order to safeguard the future of the

drigolion y cartrefi mewn parciau fynd iddynt pe baent yn colli eu cartrefi. Mae'r heddlu hefyd yn gyndyn o ymwneud â'r hyn y maent yn ei ystyried yn fater cyfraith sifil.

Ni allaf honni y byddai deddfwriaeth yn unioni pob cam yn hyn o beth, ond gallwn unioni'r fantol. Gallwn roi mwy o hawliau i berchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau a sicrhau drwy system drwyddedu gadarn fod yr awdurdodau priodol yn eu cefnogi drwy orfodi'r hawliau hyn. Cam cyntaf taith hir yw hyn, ond yr wyf yn gobeithio mai rhywle gwerth ei gyrraedd fydd pen y daith honno. Mae gennym gyfle unwaith eto i ddangos y ffordd yng Nghymru drwy ddeddfu ar y mater hwn. Gofynnaf gyda phob parch i chi roi rhwydd hynt i mi fynd â'r Bil arfaethedig Aelod hwn i'r cyfnod nesaf.

Y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth (Huw Lewis): Rwy'n diolch i Peter am godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Yn wir, roedd yn fwriad gennyf edrych ar ddeddfwriaeth bosibl yngylch cartrefi mewn parciau fel rhan o'r Bil tai sydd i ddod, ac roeddwn wrthi'n ystyried yr hyn y gellid ei wneud yn hyn o beth pan enillodd Peter y balot—llongyfarchiadau iddo ar hynny—ym mis Tachwedd.

Mae pryder trawsbleidiol am rai o arferion mwy amheus gweithredwyr safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau, yn enwedig lle bo perchnogion tai sy'n gwerthu eu heiddo yn y cwestiwn. Nid yw hyn yn golygu bod y math hwn o weithgaredd yn gyffredinol, gan fod perchnogion safleoedd proffesiynol parchus a rheolwyr sy'n ymddwyn yn gyfrifol a'u bryd ar fuddiannau trigolion y safle. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod gweithredwyr rhai safleoedd yn manteisio ar y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ac yn ceisio atal perchnogion rhag gwerthu eu cartrefi er mwyn iddynt allu elwa ar werthiant y cartref, a gall hynny achosi gofid a phoeni diangen.

Byddai rhan o'r dull o ymdrin ag achosion lle y mae hyn yn digwydd bron yn sicr yn cynnwys rhyw fath o brawf person addas a phriodol, ond nid dyna ddiwedd y mater. Rhaid wrth drefniadau i ddelio â'r safleoedd lle y mae'r perchenog neu'r gweithredwr yn methu'r prawf. Mae'n rhaid wrth drefniadau rheoli gwahanol i ddiogelu dyfodol trigolion

site's residents. Failure to consider this could lead to increases in homelessness, which must be avoided at all costs.

I know that Peter realises all this and, from conversations I have had with him, I know that he is aware of the difficulties that need to be addressed before such a test is introduced. Consideration also needs to be given to whether the onus should be on the site operator, whether they are a manager or an owner, to prove that they are a fit and proper person, or whether it should be assumed that they are until it is proved otherwise.

I know that the British Holiday and Home Parks Association argued in favour of this when the issue was consulted upon in May 2009. Given that the majority of site owners act in a responsible manner, there is an argument in favour of assuming fit and proper status until evidence is provided that proves the contrary.

This is a complex and emotive issue and I am glad that Peter has decided to take the approach to this that he has. It is not about punishing good site operators; it is about having a fair and transparent system in place that enables local authorities to use their enforcement powers to best effect. We need to get this right and we need a balanced approach to this important issue. It is high time that we looked at ways in which this sector can be modernised, given that it provides valuable homes for people and contributes towards our housing supply. Some of the legislation goes back to the early 1960s, and although it has been amended over time, its fine and penalty structure, as Peter mentioned, may not act as a sufficient deterrent to stop some site operators from engaging in unscrupulous practice.

Peter might also wish to consider enabling local authorities to charge site owners or operators when they take enforcement action, as this would help local authorities to recover their costs. I know that some authorities in north Wales have campaigned for the law to be changed to allow that to happen, and I would support such a move.

Park homes legislation is a complex area and

y safleoedd. Gallai methu ag ystyried hyn arwain at gynnydd mewn digartrefedd, ac mae'n rhaid osgoi hynny ar bob cyfrif.

Gwn fod Peter yn sylweddoli hyn i gyd ac, yn ôl fy sgyrsiau ag ef, gwn ei fod yn ymwybodol o'r anawsterau y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy cyn i brawf o'r fath gael ei gyflwyno. Rhaid ystyried hefyd a ddylai'r cyfrifoldeb fod ar weithredwr y safle, boed yn rheolwr neu'n berchennog, i brofi ei fod yn berson addas a phriodol, neu a ddylid tybio ei fod yn berson o'r fath hyd nes profir fel arall.

Gwn fod Cymdeithas Parciau Gwyliau a Pharciau Cartrefi Prydain wedi dadlau o blaidd hyn yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad ar y mater ym mis Mai 2009. O gofio bod y rhan fwyaf o berchnogion y safleoedd yn gweithredu mewn modd cyfrifol, ceir dadl dros dybio bod gan rywun statws addas a phriodol hyd nes bydd tystiolaeth yn profi'r gwrthwyneb.

Mae hwn yn fater cymhleth ac emosiynol ac ryw'n falch o weld y ffordd y mae Peter wedi penderfynu ymdrin â hyn. Nid yw'n ymwneud â chosbi gweithredwyr safleoedd da; mae a wnelo â chael system deg a thryloyw sy'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ddefnyddio eu pwerau gorfodi yn y ffordd orau. Rhaid inni wneud hyn yn iawn a rhaid ymdrin â'r mater pwysig hwn mewn dull cytbwys. Mae'n hen bryd inni edrych ar ffyrrd o foderneiddio'r sector hwn, o gofio ei fod yn rhoi cartrefi gwerthfawr i bobl a'i fod yn cyfrannu i'n cyflenwad tai. Mae peth o'r ddeddfwriaeth yn mynd yn ôl i'r 1960au cynnar, ac er iddi gael ei ddiwygio dros amser, dichon nad yw ei strwythur dirwyo a chosbi, fel y crybwylloedd Peter, yn ddigon o rwystr i atal rhai gweithredwyr safleoedd rhag ymh l ag arferion diegwyddor.

Efallai yr hoffai Peter hefyd ystyried galluogi awdurdodau lleol i godi t l ar berchnogion neu weithredwyr safleoedd pan fyddant yn cymryd camau gorfodi, gan y byddai hyn yn helpu awdurdodau lleol i adennill eu costau. Gwn fod rhai awdurdodau yn y gogledd wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros newid yn y gyfraith i ganiat u hynny, a byddwn yn cefnogi cam o'r fath.

Mae deddfwriaeth ynghylch cartrefi mewn

any new proposals need to be carefully planned and considered. That is why I am supporting Peter Black's Member-proposed Bill and will be helping him as much as I can. This whole area is in need of modernisation and we need to ensure that a system is in place that protects the interests of both site operators and home owners and enables local authorities to recover costs when they take appropriate action. We need a modern approach to the legislation that covers this area of housing provision and it is important to remember that the residents of park homes are often older and more vulnerable people and they deserve protection and the right to enjoy a stress-free life.

Julie James: I very much welcome Peter Black's initiative. Those of us who have park homes in our constituencies will know that many of them are well-run and, as a result, they can be thriving and healthy communities of people of similar ages, minds and abilities. Such communities help people to stay in their own homes and to have the enjoyable retirement that everyone is entitled to, along with the respect and dignity that we all expect to have in our homes.

However, if a good operator is replaced, as a result of a sale, by a poor operator or an absentee operator with a manager who may have different motives, then what was a happy, healthy and respectful old age can suddenly be turned on its head. We have instances of harassment and intimidation, the like of which most of us do not expect to ever see in our lifetimes. We have people whose security, and therefore their good health and wellbeing, is completely removed by this sort of activity, and families thrown into turmoil by the experiences of an elderly relative being exposed to this sort of thing, who has hitherto been healthy and happy to live in their own home, but who is no longer able to do so. We have some other knock-on effects, which you may not have thought of: for example, as a result of the unscrupulous reduction of a sale price by a park owner in order to make a greater profit, there will be a reduction in a park home owner's savings, which may result in their inability to pay for

parciau yn faes cymhleth a rhaid i unrhyw gynigion newydd gael eu cynllunio a'u hystyried yn ofalus. Dyna pam yr wyf yn cefnogi Bil arfaethedig Peter Black a byddaf yn ei helpu gymaint ag y gallaf. Mae angen moderneiddio ar yr holl faes, ac mae angen sicrhau bod system ar waith sy'n gwarchod buddiannau gweithredwyr safleoedd a buddiannau perchnogion cartrefi fel ei gilydd, gan alluogi awdurdodau lleol i adennill eu costau pan fyddant yn cymryd y camau priodol. Mae angen ymdrin mewn dull modern â'r ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn cwmpasu'r maes hwn o ddarpariaeth tai, ac mae'n bwysig cofio bod trigolion cartrefi mewn parciau yn aml yn hŷn ac yn fwy agored i niwed. Maent yn haeddu diogelwch a'r hawl i fwynhau bywyd heb straen.

Julie James: Rwy'n croesawu cam cyntaf Peter Black yn fawr iawn. Bydd y rhai ohonom sydd â chartrefi mewn parciau yn ein hetholaethau yn gwybod bod llawer ohonynt yn cael eu rhedeg yn dda ac, o ganlyniad, gallant fod yn gymunedau ffyniannus ac iach i bobl sy'n debyg o ran oedran, meddwl a gallu. Mae cymunedau o'r fath yn helpu pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hun a chael yr ymddeoliad pleserus y mae gan bawb hawl iddo, ynghyd â'r parch a'r urddas a ddisgwylir gennym oll yn ein cartrefi.

Fodd bynnag, os daw gweithredwr gwael yn lle gweithredwr da, o ganlyniad i werthu, neu os daw gweithredwr absennol gyda rheolwr a chanddo o bosibl gymhellion gwahanol, yna gall yr hyn a fu'n henaint hapus, iach a pharchus gael ei newid yn llwyr yn ddisymwth. Ceir achosion o aflonyddu a bygwth nad yw'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn disgwyl gweld eu tebyg byth. Mae gennym bobl y mae eu diogelwch yn cael ei fwrw ymaith yn llwyr, a chyda hynny eu hiechyd da a'u lles, gan y math hwn o weithgaredd, a theuloedd yn mynd drwy helbul oherwydd profiadau perthynas oedrannus sy'n dioddef y math hwn o beth, ac yntau wedi bod yn iach ac yn hapus i fyw yn ei gartref ei hun hyd hynny, ond ni all wneud hynny bellach. Mae gennym sgîl effeithiau eraill nad ydych efallai wedi meddwl amdanyst: er enghraifft, oherwydd bod perchenog parc yn gweithredu'n ddiengwyddor drwy ostwng pris gwerthu i wneud mwy o elw, bydd gestyngiad yng nghynillion perchenog y

care if they were to go into residential accommodation, and in turn the removal of that money from the system that supports it and so on.

There are many knock-on effects from this sort of activity, but it can all be easily solved by a licensing and enforcement regime that is in place for a large number of other areas of life. We do not have to reinvent the wheel here; we simply have to put an enforcement and licensing regime in place that has fees sufficient to pay for itself and which gives enforcement powers, along with prosecution powers, to the local authority. That would result in fines serious enough for people to think about having to pay them. A series of disqualification measures would mean that if you were to continue to behave in a certain way, you would be disqualified from being considered a fit and proper person.

We do not want to penalise the good operators in any way, but a licensing regime of this sort will not do that, because those good operators already do all of the things that a good licensing regime would uphold. They provide decent services to residents, such as decent rubbish collection, decent electricity and water supplies and a repair and maintenance contract, which we would all expect to see. Unscrupulous operators remove some or all of those. They do it in sequence so that people's lives become disrupted, insecure and uncertain, and they can no longer take any pride in the place that they live, which leads to all kinds of health and social problems.

I would also like to look at—perhaps not in this Bill, but as an adjunct to the housing Bill that the Minister outlined earlier—some other innovative forms of social housing ownership. For example, many leaseholders are enabled to buy the freehold of their property in certain controlled circumstances. I see no reason why we should not allow park home residents a similar option to buy the freehold of their site and operate it themselves as a social enterprise of some sort. I urge us to look at that, either in this

cartref yn y parc, a gallai hynny olygu na allai dalu am ofal pe bai'n mynd i lety preswyl, gan arwain yn ei dro at gael gwared ar yr arian hwnnw o'r system sy'n ei gefnogi ac ati.

Mae llawer o sgîl effeithiau o ganlyniad i'r math hwn o weithgarwch, ond gellir datrys hyn i gyd yn hawdd drwy system drwyddedu a gorfodi sydd ar waith mewn nifer fawr o feysydd eraill mewn bywyd. Nid oes rhaid i ni ddechrau o'r dechrau yn hyn o beth; y cyfan y mae'n rhaid ei wneud yw rhoi system drwyddedu a gorfodi ar waith ac ynddi ffioedd digonol i dalu drosti ei hun ac sy'n rhoi pwerau gorfodi, ynghyd â phwerau erlyn, i'r awdurdod lleol. Byddai hynny'n arwain at ddirwyon digon difrifol i wneud i bobl feddwl am orfod eu talu. Byddai cyfres o fesurau gwahardd yn golygu y caech eich gwahardd rhag cael eich ystyried yn berson addas a phriodol pe baech yn parhau i ymddwyn mewn ffordd arbennig.

Nid ydym am gosbi'r gweithredwyr da o gwbl, ac ni fyddai system drwyddedu o'r fath yn gwneud hynny, gan fod y gweithredwyr da hynny eisoes yn gwneud y cyfan y byddai system drwyddedu dda yn ei gynnal. Maent yn darparu gwasanaethau boddhaol i drigolion, megis casglu eu sbwriel yn dda, sicrhau cyflenwadau da o drydan a dŵr, a chontract trwsio a chynnal—dyma bethau y byddai pob un ohonom yn disgwyl eu gweld. Mae gweithredwyr diegwyddor yn cael gwared ar rai o'r rheini neu bob un ohonynt. Maent yn gwneud hynny fesul gwasanaeth i darfu ar fywydau pobl a'u gwneud yn annio gel ac yn ansicr, ac ni allant ymfalchiö bellach yn y lle y maent yn byw, gan arwain at bob math o broblemau iechyd a chymdeithasol.

Hoffwn hefyd edrych—efallai nad yn y Bil hwn, ond fel atodiad i'r Bil tai a amlinellwyd gan y Gweinidog yn gynharach—ar fathau arloesol eraill o berchentyaeth gymdeithasol. Er enghraifft, mae llawer o lesddeiliaid yn cael eu galluogi i brynu rhydd-ddaliad eu heiddo mewn rhai amgylchiadau a reolir. Ni welaf ddim rheswm pam na ddylem ganiatáu i drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau gael opsiwn tebyg i brynu rhydd-ddaliad eu safle a'i weithredu eu hunain fel rhyw fath o fenter gymdeithasol. Rwyf yn ein hannog i edrych

legislation, or as an adjunct to the housing Bill that we have started to consider.

Finally, there has to be some kind of control mechanism in place for passing on houses in an environment of this sort, so that fit and proper people live there as residents, as well as operating them. That could be easily solved by existing law—all you have to do is enable those laws to be applied to park homes. It is not that difficult to do and we ought to do that as soon as is humanly possible.

Mark Isherwood: The majority of park owners are reputable business people. However, too many park owners exploit current legislation and guidance in order to make a quick profit. There is a need for legislation, therefore we support this proposed park homes Bill. A survey of residents carried out by the Park Home Owners Justice Campaign on 803 park home sites, including Wales, Scotland and Ireland, found that 63% of respondents reported living under unacceptable conditions, and 48% reported living under the regime of an unscrupulous park owner. Many park owners were reported as being aggressive, abusive, violent and dishonest.

Correspondence received from the National Association of Park Home Residents states that it is standard practice for park owners to encourage park home buyers to buy a park home from the site owners themselves. That usually means that the residents have to sell their park homes to the site owner at a reduced rate, who then sells it on at market price.

A Prestatyn park home owner e-mailed this week to say that they had never known any site owner to charge less than the 10% maximum when a park home owner needed to sell. They said that, in their opinion, that was a money-grabbing bonus. They added that their pitch fees are £155 per month, but in the two years that they have been there, the owner has not carried out any maintenance

ar hynny, naill ai yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon, neu fel atodiad i'r Bil tai yr ydym wedi dechrau ei ystyried.

Yn olaf, mae'n rhaid wrth ryw fath o fecanwaith rheoli ar gyfer trosglwyddo tai mewn amgylchedd o'r math hwn, fel y caiff pobl addas a phriodol drigo yno, yn ogystal â'u rhedeg. Gellid datrys hynny'n hawdd drwy'r gyfraith bresennol—y cyfan y byddai eisiau ichi ei wneud yw ei gwneud yn bosibl defnyddio'r cyfreithiau yn achos cartrefi mewn parciau. Nid yw mor anodd ei wneud, a dylem ei wneud cyn gynted ag y gellir.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r rhan fwyaf o berchnogion parciau yn bobl fusnes ag enw da. Fodd bynnag, mae gormod o berchnogion parciau o lawer yn manteisio ar ddeddfwriaeth a chanllawiau cyfredol i wneud elw cyflym. Mae angen deddfwriaeth, ac felly rydym yn cefnogi'r Bil arfaethedig ynghylch cartrefi mewn parciau. Cafodd arolwg o breswylwyr mewn 803 o safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau a gynhalwyd gan ymgyrch cyflawnder perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau, a oedd yn cynnwys Cymru, yr Alban ac Iwerddon, fod 63% o'r ymatebwyr yn dweud eu bod yn byw o dan amodau annerbyniol, gyda 48% yn dweud eu bod yn byw o dan drefn perchenog parc diegwyddor. Dywedwyd bod llawer o berchnogion parciau'n ymosodol, yn sarhaus, yn dreisgar ac yn anonest.

Mae gohebiaeth oddi wrth Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Preswylwyr Cartrefi mewn Parciau yn nodi ei bod yn arferol i berchnogion parciau annog prynwyr cartrefi mewn parciau i brynu cartref gan berchnogion y safleoedd eu hunain. Mae hynny fel arfer yn golygu bod y trigolion yn gorfol gwerthu eu cartrefi mewn parciau i berchenog y safle am bris llai, ac yntau wedyn yn ei werthu am bris y farchnad.

Anfonodd perchenog cartref mewn parc ym Mhrestatyn e-bost yr wythnos hon i ddweud nad oedd wedi clywed erioed am berchenog safle yn codi llai na'r uchafswm o 10% pan fyddai'n rhaid i berchenog cartref mewn parc werthu. Dywedodd fod hynny, yn ei farm ef, yn fonws i'r trachwantus. Ychwanegodd fod y ffioedd am lain yn £155 y mis, ond yn ystod y ddwy flynedd y mae wedi bod yno,

work. On top of that, they also pay council tax. They said that there are very good and well-run sites in the UK that charge the appropriate fees for proper maintenance, for the good of the park home owners. However, many sites are not run that way, by site owners who do not need to have any credentials whatsoever. They concluded by saying that everything that goes on in park home sites needs to be looked at closely, and that park site owners must be stopped from getting away with charging retired people whatever they want.

Related concerns by Prestatyn park home residents generated a response from Denbighshire County Council. It said that trading standards could be interested in the issues relating to the 10% commission charge and the maintenance contract. The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 help to ensure that consumers are treated fairly. One of the requirements relates to misleading omissions, which is briefly summarised as an omission that causes, or is likely to cause, the average consumer to take a transactional decision that he or she would not have taken otherwise.

Following a meeting with the chair of the Morfa Ddu park homes association in Prestatyn and two trading standards officers, Denbighshire councillor June Cahill e-mailed to say that the trading standards officers had promised to do what they could, but they could not offer any hope of recompense to existing park home residents. However, they could perhaps put enough pressure on park owners for them to follow the rules of contractual behaviour that they had not done before; in other words, future residents may be treated better than others have been in the past. However, they stated that without new legislation and better regulation, their hands are tied. Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006 lists residential caravans and mobile homes as within the competence of the National Assembly. Proposals for a new licensing regime for park homes are, therefore, clearly a devolved area. Consumer Focus Wales research to build a detailed picture of the problems faced by park home

nid yw'r perchnog wedi gwneud dim gwaith cynnal a chadw. Ar ben hynny, mae hefyd yn talu'r dreth gyngor. Dywedodd fod safleoedd da iawn sy'n cael eu rhedeg yn dda yn y DU sy'n codi ffioedd priodol ar gyfer cynnal a chadw iawn, er lles perchnogion y cartrefi mewn parciau. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o safleoedd nas rhedir yn y ffordd honno, a hynny gan berchnogion safleoedd na ofynnir ganddynt ddim cymwysterau o gwbl. Gorffennodd yr e-bost drwy ddweud bod angen edrych yn fanwl ar bopeth sy'n digwydd ar safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau, a bod rhaid atal perchnogion parciau rhag llwyddo i godi'r tâl a fynnont ar bobl sydd wedi ymddeol.

Enynnodd pryderon tebyg oedd gan drigolion cartrefi mewn parc ym Mhrestatyn ymateb gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych. Dywedodd y gallai'r adran safonau masnach fod â diddordeb yn y materion o ran y comisiwn o 10% a godir ac yn y contract cynnal a chadw. Mae Rheoliadau Diogelu Defnyddwyr rhag Masnachu Annheg 2008 yn helpu i sicrhau bod defnyddwyr yn cael chwarae teg. Mae un o'r gofynion yn ymwneud â hepgor camarweiniol, a grynhoir fel hepgor sy'n achosi, neu sy'n debygol o achosi, i ddefnyddiwr cyffredin wneud penderfyniad i brynu na fyddai'n ei wneud fel arall.

Yn sgîl cyfarfod â chadeirydd cymdeithas cartrefi parc Morfa Ddu ym Mhrestatyn a dau swyddog safonau masnach, e-bostiodd June Cahill, sy'n gynghorydd yn sir Ddinbych, i ddweud bod y swyddogion safonau masnach wedi addo gwneud yr hyn a allent, ond ni allent ddweud bod gobaith i drigolion presennol cartrefi'r parc gael ad-daliad. Fodd bynnag, efallai y gallent roi digon o bwysau ar berchnogion y parc fel y byddant yn cadw at reolau'r contract ymddygiad nad oeddent wedi cadw atynt tan hynny; mewn geiriau eraill, gall trigolion yn y dyfodol gael eu trin yn well na'r modd y mae eraill wedi'u trin yn y gorffennol. Fodd bynnag, gwnaethant ddweud na allant wneud dim heb ddeddfwriaeth newydd a gwell rheoleiddio. Mae Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn cynnwys carafanau preswyl a chartrefi symudol yng nghymhwysedd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'r cynigion ar gyfer trefn drwyddedu newydd ar gyfer cartrefi mewn parciau, felly, yn amlwg yn

residents and to develop solutions has led it to call on Assembly Members to support this proposed Bill.

faes datganoledig. Mae ymchwil Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru i greu darlun manwl o'r problemau a wynebir gan drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau ac i ddatblygu atebion wedi peri iddo alw ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gefnogi'r Bil arfaethedig hwn.

3.00 p.m.

I cannot conclude, however, without referring to holiday parks. Speaking in the last Assembly, I highlighted calls from the holiday park sector in north Wales to promote holiday parks positively in the Welsh Government's marketing strategy and to clamp down on residential misuse, adding that caravans and holiday parks must not be used as a person's main residence. It is the duty of local authorities to tackle this through licensing enforcement and planning permission. If a holiday park is licensed for holiday and recreational use only, then it must be used just for that. As reputable holiday park owners emphasise, any breaches must be dealt with firmly.

Ni allaf orffen, foddy bynnag, heb gyfeirio at barciau gwyliau. Wrth siarad yn y Cynulliad blaenorol, tynnais sylw at alwadau gan y sector parciau gwyliau yn y gogledd i hyrwyddo parciau gwyliau yn gadarnhaol yn strategaeth farchnata Llywodraeth Cymru ac i weithredu yn erbyn camddefnyddio preswyl, gan ychwanegu na ddylai carafanau a pharciau gwyliau gael eu defnyddio fel prif breswylfa neb. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol fynd i'r afael â hyn drwy orfodi trwyddedu a chaniatâd cynllunio. Os yw parc gwyliau wedi'i drwyddedu ar gyfer gwyliau a defnydd hamdden yn unig, yna rhaid iddo gael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer hynny'n unig. Fel y pwysleisir gan berchnogion parciau gwyliau cyfrifol, rhaid ymdrin yn gadarn ag unrhyw dorri amodau.

Jocelyn Davies: Your group is making the same mistake again. Please do not confuse park homes with caravans.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae eich grŵp yn gwneud yr un camgymeriad eto. Peidiwch â drysu rhwng cartrefi mewn parciau a charafanau.

Mark Isherwood: I am currently talking about holiday parks being used by people as residential homes, not park homes.

Mark Isherwood: Sôn yr wyf ar hyn o bryd am barciau gwyliau'n cael eu defnyddio gan bobl fel cartrefi preswyl, nid cartrefi mewn parciau.

Persons using caravans in holiday parks as their main residence are not included in population statistics to determine the level of Welsh Government grant to the area, and local residents can be penalised if holiday park home residents use local facilities without contributing to them. Therefore, I support Peter; it is time for action.

Nid yw pobl sy'n defnyddio carafanau mewn parciau gwyliau fel eu prif breswylfa yn cael eu cynnwys mewn ystadegau poblogaeth i bennu lefel grant Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ardal, a gall trigolion lleol gael eu cosbi os yw pobl sy'n byw mewn parciau gwyliau'n defnyddio cyfleusterau lleol heb gyfrannu iddynt. Felly, rwy'n cefnogi Peter; mae'n amser gweithredu.

Leanne Wood: I welcome this attempt by Peter Black to legislate to protect people who reside in park homes. I know that this issue has come up on many occasions over recent years. There are clearly many problems and injustices that need addressing, and I am sure that most Members will have come across people who have had problems as residents

Leanne Wood: Croesawaf yr ymgais hon gan Peter Black i ddeddfu i ddiogelu pobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau. Gwn fod y mater hwn wedi codi'n aml yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'n amlwg bod nifer o broblemau ac anghyfiawnderau y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau wedi dod ar

of park homes. One of the most common problems, already referred to by a number of Members, is the intimidation and abuse faced by people in park homes. We have heard from Peter Black how site owners or managers can interfere unfairly with the sales process, and that interference can result in serious financial loss to park home owners. We have also heard about pitch fees being randomly increased to unacceptable levels.

There are particular problems around the buying and selling of park homes, but intimidation and abuse can happen more generally within the private rented sector as well. Therefore, I wonder whether we should think about an all-encompassing fit and proper person test in this context. That would resolve the problem of intimidation and abuse of park home residents as well as a wider group of people, namely those in the private rented sector. Another way to deal with these problems could be simply to end the veto power of a site owner and to place the authority to authorise a sale with a third-party group. I know that Peter Black is prepared to explore this option, and I welcome that.

I thank Peter Black very much for putting this issue on the agenda. Plaid Cymru Members will have a free vote on this, but I think that most of us on this side of the Chamber are generally supportive of what he is trying to achieve here.

Kirsty Williams: First, I congratulate Peter on his good fortune in winning the ballot to propose this Bill. If that is slightly tinged with a little bitterness, it is because in every single ballot that we have ever had, even before we had primary legislation powers, we have tried to achieve this. I am fantastically grateful that the Chamber now has the opportunity to move forward on this agenda, which has been preoccupying me for over 10 years. I have a number of parks in Brecon and Radnorshire; it is a popular choice. People choose it because they are looking for the dream of a peaceful retirement in the splendour of the mid Wales countryside, in

draws pobl sydd wedi cael problemau fel trigolion cartrefi mewn parciau. Un o'r problemau mwyaf cyffredin, sydd eisoes wedi'u mynegi gan nifer o Aelodau, yw'r bygythiadau a'r cam-drin a wynebir gan bobl mewn cartrefi mewn parciau. Rydym wedi clywed Peter Black yn dweud sut y gall perchnogion neu reolwyr y safleoedd ymyrryd yn annheg â'r broses werthu, ac y gall yr ymyrraeth honno arwain at golled ariannol ddifrifol i berchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau. Rydym hefyd wedi clywed am ffioedd lleiniau'n cynyddu ar hap hyd at lefelau annerbyniol.

Mae problemau penodol o ran prynu a gwerthu cartrefi mewn parciau, ond gall y bygwth a'r cam-drin ddigwydd yn fwy cyffredinol o fewn y sector rhentu preifat yn ogystal. Felly, tybed a ddylem feddwl am brawf person addas a phriodol sy'n brawf hollgynhwysol yn y cyd-destun hwn? Byddai hynny'n datrys problem y bygythiadau a'r cam-drin a wynebir gan drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau yn ogystal â grŵp ehangach o bobl, sef y rhai yn y sector rhentu preifat. Un ffordd bosibl arall i ddelio â'r problemau hyn fyddai dileu pŵer feto perchenog y safle a rhoi'r awdurdod i awdurdodi gwerthiant i grŵp trydydd parti. Gwn fod Peter Black yn barod i ystyried y dewis hwn, a chroesawaf hynny.

Diolch yn fawr i Peter Black am roi'r mater hwn ar yr agenda. Bydd Aelodau Plaid Cymru yn cael pleidlais rydd ar hyn, ond credaf fod y rhan fwyaf ohonom ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn gefnogol at ei gilydd i'r hyn y mae'n ceisio ei gyflawni yma.

Kirsty Williams: Yn gyntaf, rwy'n llonyfarch Peter ar ei lwc dda wrth ennill y balot i gynnig y Bil hwn. Os oes yma arlliw o chwerwedd, y rheswm amdano yw'r ffaith ein bod, ym mhob balot inni ei gael erioed, hyd yn oed cyn inni gael pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, wedi ceisio cyflawni hyn. Rwy'n hynod ddiolchgar bod gan y Siambr hon gyfle yn awr i symud yr agenda hon yn ei blaen—agenda sydd wedi bod o ddiddordeb imi ers dros 10 mlynedd. Mae gennyl nifer o barciau ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed; mae'n ddewis poblogaidd. Mae pobl yn ei ddewis oherwydd eu bod yn chwilio am y freuddwyd o ymddeoliad

communities of like-minded people, close to local facilities. For many, the dream has become a lovely reality and I have parks in my constituency from which I never receive any complaints. However, for others—and there are simply too many others—their dream of retirement to the Powys countryside has turned into a hideous nightmare.

I pay tribute to my constituents, as they have stood up against sometimes appalling intimidation to speak out, not only on their own behalf, but on behalf of other vulnerable people living on the parks who simply have not found it within them to stand up. Many are in the public gallery today. Some have felt too frightened to come here. Some have been unable to join us because their health has been absolutely ruined by the tactics employed by the owners of the parks in which they live, but I pay tribute to each and every one of them for the tenacity that they have shown in the face of such awful behaviour, to carry on campaigning for this important piece of legislation.

Sale blocking is the key to reforming this particular aspect of the legislation. Today, at the event hosted by Peter Black prior to this debate, we heard from a couple who have travelled from Coventry about their experiences in trying to sell their mother's property in a park in Brecon and Radnorshire. Each time a vendor expressed an interest in buying that park home, they were subject to interview by the park owner. Surprise, surprise; each time, that vendor, miraculously, did not want to buy the home after all, and after each such occasion, the park owner would ring up and suggest that the price be dropped—'Actually, if you sold it to me, you could get a sale today and move on with your lives, and it would not be a problem anymore'. It went on and on for months until, in the end, that family gave in and sold that park home. Of course, they were told by the owner of the park that it was in a terrible state and not worth what they were asking for it. They were told that it was falling apart and that it would need to be cleared. Within an hour of the park owner taking ownership of that home, he had sold it

heddychlon yn ysblander cefn gwlad canolbarth Cymru, mewn cymunedau o bobl o gyffelyb fryd, yn agos at gyfleusterau lleol. I lawer, mae'r freuddwyd wedi cael ei gwireddu'n hyfryd ac mae gennyl barciau yn fy etholaeth na fyddaf fyfth yn cael cwynion ganddynt. Fodd bynnag, i eraill—a'r ffaith amdani yw bod gormod ohonynt—mae eu breuddwyd o ymddeol i gefn gwlad Powys wedi troi'n hunlef erchyll.

Talaf deyrnged i'm hetholwyr, oherwydd iddynt wrthsefyll bygythiadau, a'r rheini weithiau'n rhai ofnadwy, a chodi llais, nid yn unig ar eu rhan eu hunain, ond ar ran pobl eraill sy'n agored i niwed sy'n byw yn y parciau ond nad ydynt wedi gallu gwrtsefyll. Mae llawer ohonynt yn yr oriel gyhoeddus heddiw. Mae rhai wedi teimlo'n rhy ofnus i ddod yma. Nid yw rhai wedi gallu ymuno â ni am fod eu hiechyd wedi ei ddifetha'n holol gan y tactegau a ddefnyddiwyd gan berchnogion y parciau lle y maent yn byw, ond talaf deyrnged i bob un ohonynt am y dycnwch y maent wedi'i ddangos yn wyneb y fath ymddygiad ofnadwy, drwy barhau i ymgyrchu dros y ddeddfwriaeth bwysig hon.

Blocio gwerthiant yw'r allwedd i ddiwygio'r agwedd benodol ar y ddeddfwriaeth. Heddiw, yn y digwyddiad a gynhalwyd gan Peter Black cyn y ddadl hon, clywsom gan bâr sydd wedi teithio o Coventry am eu profiadau wrth geisio gwerthu eiddo eu mam mewn parc ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. Bob tro yr oedd prynwr yn mynegi diddordeb mewn prynu'r cartref hwnnw, roedd yn ofynnol iddynt gael cyfweliad gan berchennog y parc. Nid oedd yn syndod, felly, bob un tro, nad oedd y prynwr eisiau prynu'r cartref wedi'r cyfan, ac ar ôl pob tro o'r fath, byddai perchennog y parc yn ffonio ac yn awgrymu y dylai'r pris gael ei ostwng—'Mewn gwirionedd, pe byddech yn gwerthu i mi, gallech werthu heddiw a symud ymlaen â'ch bywyd, ac ni fyddai'n broblem bellach'. Aeth hynny ymlaen am fisoeedd hyd nes i'r teulu, yn y diwedd, roi'r gorau iddi a gwerthu'r cartref. Wrth gwrs, dywedodd perchennog y parc wrthynt fod y cartref mewn cyflwr ofnadwy ac nad oedd yn werth yr hyn yr oeddent yn ei ofyn amdano. Dywedodd wrthynt ei fod yn dadfeilio ac y byddai'n rhaid iddo gael ei glirio. Cyn pen awr wedi i

on at a massive profit. As the couple pointed out at the meeting today, it is not just their mother who has been deprived of a fair price for that house; the council is now paying for her residential care in a care home. Had she achieved a proper price for her home, she would have been self-funding. So, not only has that individual ripped off a family, that individual is ripping off the country and taxpayers as a whole.

We have seen sharp practices with regard to utilities, with people not being shown the actual bills from the water or electricity companies. We need a robust and modern licensing system, with licences that reflect modern-day living, and a properly enforced regime in which local authorities have the resources, skills and interest in this particular area of housing. We need them to get a grip so that we do not have to face the prospect of unsafe roads and inadequate lighting on the sites, along with the other problems that have come to light. We need a fit and proper person test—although I agree that that is not the be all and end all if we are to solve this problem. While Peter's legislation cannot address the issue of council tax, the Minister for Local Government and Communities could address the issue of unfair council tax regimes for park owners. I hope that, after this debate, he will reflect on the matter and change his mind on his current inability to accept that.

I am so pleased to hear the cross-party consensus that has been achieved today in the Chamber. I believe that this puts us in a really positive place to take this legislation forward for a group of my constituents who have waited far too long for this issue to be taken seriously. If it does nothing else, if this legislation says to local authorities, park owners and the police that these people are equal citizens and that they deserve equal attention and equal support, then it will have been a success.

Keith Davies: Fel y soniwyd yn gynharach, mae'n amlwg bod annhegwrch llwyr i'r perchenogion. Mae tri neu bedwar pwynt

berchennog y parc ddod yn berchennog y cartref hwnnw, roedd wedi'i werthu eto am elw enfawr. Fel y nododd y pâr yn y cyfarfod heddiw, nid eu mam yw'r unig un sydd heb gael pris teg am y tŷ hwnnw; mae'r cyngor bellach yn talu am ei gofal mewn cartref gofal. Petai hi wedi cael pris priodol am ei chartref, byddai bellach yn gallu ei hariannu ei hunan. Felly, nid teulu'n unig a dwyllwyd gan yr unigolyn hwnnw, ond twyllwyd y wlad a'r trethdalwyr yn gyffredinol.

Rydym wedi gweld ymddygiad amheus o ran gwasanaethau, gyda biliau'r cwmniau dŵr neu drydan yn cael eu cadw rhag y preswylwyr. Mae arnom angen system drwyddedu gadarn a modern, gyda thrwyddedau sy'n adlewyrchu bywyd modern, a threfn sy'n cael ei gorfodi'n briodol, trefn lle y mae gan awdurdodau lleol yr adnoddau, y sgiliau a'r diddordeb yn y maes arbennig hwn o ran tai. Mae angen iddynt gael gafael ar hyn fel nad oes raid i ni wynebu'r sefyllfa lle y mae ffyrdd anniogel a goleuo annigonol ar y safleoedd, ynghyd â'r problemau eraill sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg. Mae angen prawf person addas a phriodol—er y cytunaf nad hynny yw'r unig ateb os ydym am ddatrys y broblem hon. Er na all deddfwriaeth Peter fynd i'r afael â'r dreth gyngor, gallai'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau fynd i'r afael â'r drefn annheg o ran y dreth gyngor i berchnogion parciau. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd, ar ôl y ddadl hon, yn ystyried y mater ac yn newid ei feddwl ynghylch ei anallu, ar hyn o bryd, i dderbyn hynny.

Rwyf mor falch o glywed y consensws trawsbleidiol a sicrhawyd heddiw yn y Siambr. Credaf fod hyn yn ein rhoi mewn sefyllfa gadarnhaol iawn i symud y ddeddfwriaeth yn ei blaen ar gyfer grŵp o'm hetholwyr sydd wedi aros yn rhy hir i'r mater hwn gael ei gymryd o ddfrif. Os na fydd yn gwneud dim arall, os bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn dweud wrth awdurdodau lleol, perchnogion parciau a'r heddlu fod y bobl hyn yn ddinasyddion cyfartal a'u bod yn haeddu sylw a chefnogaeth gyfartal, yna bydd wedi bod yn llwyddiant.

Keith Davies: As has already been mentioned, it is clear that owners are facing a situation that is wholly unfair. There are three

rwyf am eu gwneud lle mae problemau'n codi. Y cyntaf—mae pawb wedi sôn am hyn—yw'r prynu a gwerthu. Mae'r ail yn ymwneud â'r gwasanaethau tanwydd—bydd tlodi tanwydd yn codi yno, oherwydd codi tâl ychwanegol hollol annheg. Ynghylch treth y cyngor, clywais amser cinio gan rai o'r perchnogion nad yw treth y cyngor yn cael ei hasesu ar werth y cartref yn unig—fe'i hasesir hefyd ar werth y tir. Nid y bobl hyn sy'n berchen ar y tir, felly mae hynny'n annheg. Y cwynion rwyf wedi'u cael yn fy ardal i yw bod pobl yn talu treth y cyngor ond nad ydynt yn derbyn y gwasanaethau, fel casglu sbwriel. Os nad yw'r cyngor yn ei wneud, dylai perchnogion y cartrefi fynd ar ôl perchnogion y safle er mwyn derbyn y gwasanaethau y maent wedi talu amdanynt. Dyna'r pwyntiau yr wyf am eu gwneud.

Fel y dywedodd Kirsty, rydym i gyd y tu ôl i hyn, ac rwy'n falch bod Peter Black wedi dod ag ef i'r Cynulliad heddiw.

Janet Finch-Saunders: I would also like to thank Peter Black for bringing the regulation of park homes to the attention of the National Assembly today, as well as for the meeting that he convened at lunchtime, when many park owners came and gave us even more evidence of why this Bill is really important. As Peter outlined when describing his motivations for introducing this Bill, the residents and users of park home sites often face difficulties including interference with the sales process, taking advantage of home owners, poor maintenance of sites, and the practice of charging above the legally permitted 10% commission rate after the sale of park homes.

Although there have been moves to introduce new legislation and improved rights, the current system unfortunately leaves a lot to be desired. Loopholes in the current legal framework sometimes allow unscrupulous site owners and park home owners to catch an advantage through sale blocking, and such loopholes must and should be eradicated. At present, park homes suffer from the lack of a coherent licensing framework. Licensees do not have to undergo a fit and proper person test, as with other regimes. There is no legal

or four points that I want to make on where problems arise. The first—everyone else has mentioned this—is buying and selling. The second deals with fuel services—fuel poverty will become an issue there, because of the completely unfair additional charges. Regarding council tax, I was listening to some of the owners at lunchtime, and I heard that council tax is not only assessed on the value of the home, but on the value of land. They do not own the land, so that is unfair. The complaints that I have received in my area are that people pay their council tax, but they do not receive the services, such as refuse collection. If the council is not willing to do it, then the homeowners should pursue the site owners, so that they get the services that they pay for. Those are the points that I would wish to make.

As Kirsty has said, we are all behind this, and I am pleased that Peter Black has brought it to the Assembly today.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Hoffwn innau ddiolch i Peter Black am ddod â rheoleiddio cartrefi mewn parciau i sylw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol heddiw, yn ogystal ag am y cyfarfod a gynullodd amser cinio, pan ddaeth llawer o berchnogion parciau atom i roi mwy byth o dystiolaeth ynghylch pam mae'r Bil yn wirioneddol bwysig. Fel yr amlinellodd Peter wrth ddisgrifio'i gymhellion dros gyflwyno'r Bil hwn, mae trigolion a defnyddwyr safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau yn aml yn wynebu anawsterau, gan gynnwys ymyrraeth â'r broses werthu, manteisio ar berchnogion tai, y cynnal a chadw gwael ar safleoedd, a'r arfer o godi tâl sy'n uwch na'r gyfradd gomisiwn o 10% a ganiateir yn gyfreithiol ar ôl gwerthu cartrefi mewn parciau.

Er bod rhai camau wedi'u cymryd i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth newydd a gwell hawliau, mae'r system bresennol, yn anffodus, ymhell o fod yn foddaol. Mae'r mannau gwan yn y fframwaith cyfreithiol presennol weithiau'n caniatáu i berchnogion safleoedd a pherchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau sy'n ddiegwyddor fanteisio trwy flocio gwerthiant, a rhaid i fannau gwan o'r fath gael eu dileu. Ar hyn o bryd, mae cartrefi mewn parciau'n dioddef yn sgil diffyg fframwaith trwyddedu cydlynol. Nid oes raid

requirement for local authorities to inspect park home sites, sanctions for non-compliance are poor, and unlike other licences, which require annual renewal, park home site licences last as long as the site continues to operate. When compared with the more stringent controls applied to care home operators or homes of multiple occupancy, the residents of park homes could argue that their needs are simply being overlooked. Furthermore, the inability of local authorities to levy a charge for licensing, and the fact that they receive zero additional funding for the regulation of licences, despite incurring significant costs, are particular causes for concern. Efficiencies relating to licensing, as well as the inability of local authorities to properly monitor and enforce park home sites, have led to questions around health and safety, and instances where there is insufficient provision of vital utilities such as gas, water and electricity. In many cases, owners are paying excessive rates and charges for their utility bills. Consumer Focus Wales has highlighted the inadequate supply of water and electricity as one of the most common problems facing park home residents. For example, I have heard from constituents about cases where caravan sites—I am sorry, but I have to cheekily sneak this one in—have been converted from seasonal holiday parks to 100% residential sites, without a concomitant upgrading of facilities, resulting in electricity shortage and poor water pressures. That was the point that my colleague Mark tried to make.

There is evidence that park home site owners who fail to co-operate with the demands of residents' associations, and ignore them, often fail to maintain the sites. Currently, any dispute on which park home owners seek resolution must go through the county court, whereas in England, residents are able to take their disputes to the more informal setting of a residential property tribunal. We are still

i'r rhai sy'n dal trwydded gael prawf person addas a phriodol, fel gyda chyfundrefnau eraill. Nid oes dim gofyniad cyfreithiol i awdurdodau lleol archwilio safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau, mae'r cosbau am beidio â chydymffurfio'n wael, ac yn wahanol i drwyddedau eraill, y mae angen eu hadnewyddu'n flynyddol, mae trwyddedau ar gyfer cartrefi mewn parciau'n para cyhyd â bod y safle'n parhau i weithredu. Wrth gymharu hynny â'r rheolau mwy llym sy'n berthnasol i weithredwyr cartrefi gofal neu gartrefi amlfeddiannaeth, gallai trigolion cartrefi mewn parciau ddadlau bod eu hanghenion yn cael eu hesgeuluso. Ar ben hynny, mae anallu awdurdodau lleol i godi tâl ar gyfer trwyddedu, a'r ffaith nad ydynt yn cael dim arian ychwanegol ar gyfer rheoleiddio trwyddedau, er gwaethaf y costau sylweddol, yn peri pryder arbennig. Mae effeithlonrwydd sy'n ymwneud â thrwyddedu, yn ogystal ag anallu awdurdodau lleol yn eu rôl o ran monitro a gweithredu safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau'n briodol, wedi arwain at gwestiynau yn ymwneud ag iechyd a diogelwch, ac enghreifftiau lle y mae darpariaeth annigonol o gyfleustodau hanfodol fel nwy, dŵr a thrydan. Mewn llawer o achosion, mae perchnogion yn talu'n ormodol am drethi a thaliadau ar gyfer eu biliau cyfleustodau. Mae Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru wedi tynnu sylw at y cyflenwad annigonol o ddŵr a thrydan fel un o'r problemau mwyaf cyffredin sy'n wynebu trigolion cartrefi mewn parciau. Er enghraifft, rwyf wedi clywed gan etholwyr am achosion lle y mae safleoedd carafanau—rwy'n ymddiheuro, ond rhaid imi gael crybwyllyn hyn —wedi eu trosi o barciau gwyliau tymhorol i safleoedd sy'n gyfan gwbl ar gyfer preswylwyr, heb uwchraddio'r cyfleusterau, gan arwain at brinder trydan a gwasgedd dŵr gwael. Dyna'r pwynt yr oedd Mark fy nghyd-Aelod yn ceisio'i wneud.

Ceir dystiolaeth nad yw perchnogion safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau nad ydynt yn cydwethredu â gofynion cymdeithasau preswylwyr, ac sy'n eu hanwybyddu, yn cynnal y safleoedd yn aml. Ar hyn o bryd, rhaid i unrhyw anghydfod y mae perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau yn ceisio ei ddatrys fynd drwy'r llys sirol, ond yn Lloegr, mae trigolion yn gallu mynd â'u hanghydfodau i

waiting for the Welsh Government to announce the date on which dispute resolution in this area will be transferred to retail park tenants.

Julie James: I just wanted to briefly say that the experience of the residential tribunal has not always been a happy one, and in some instances is a very unhappy one indeed.

3.15 p.m.

Janet Finch-Saunders: As a result of Peter's meeting today I was convinced, before I came to the Chamber, that that might be the way forward. I know there are concerns that there may be other models that we can look at to bring in the regulation. We need, therefore, to support and encourage this Bill, so that the residents and users of park homes across Wales can enjoy the benefits that such a way of life brings in a way that is safe, secure and fair. I urge Members from all parties to support this proposal to give greater protection to this vulnerable group of people. Our park home owners should be respected and acknowledged, and they should have all of the protections that are available to those in all other forms of housing provision. Currently, there are many park home owners who describe themselves as second and third-class residents, which is a sad indictment of unscrupulous site owners. We cannot band everyone together, as there are very good site owners, but the Bill that Peter seeks to introduce will ensure that every site owner is subject to regulation. I fully endorse and support the Bill that you intend to bring forward, Peter.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Hoffwn hefyd longyfarch Peter Black ar ddwyn y Bil arfaethedig hwn gerbron y Cynulliad. Mae nifer ohonom wedi bod yn codi'r materion hyn ers 12 mlynedd ar ran ein hetholwyr ac rydym yn mawr obeithio, o ganlyniad i'r Bil hwn a chydweithrediad y Gweinidog, sydd wedi awgrymu yn gryf iawn y prynhawn yma y bydd yn cydweithredu gymaint ag sy'n bosibl, y gallwn sicrhau bod perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau yn cael yr hawliau sylfaenol y dylent eu cael.

leoliad mwy anffurfiol y tribynlys eiddo preswyl. Rydym yn dal i aros i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi'r dyddiad y bydd datrys anghydfodau yn y maes hwn yn cael ei drosglwyddo i denantiaid parciau adwerthu.

Julie James: Dim ond eisiau dweud nad yw profiad y tribynlys preswyl wastad wedi bod yn un hapus, ac mewn rhai achosion mae'n un anhapus dros ben.

Janet Finch-Saunders: O ganlyniad i gyfarfod Peter heddiw roeddwn yn argyhoedddegig, cyn imi ddod i'r Siambr, mai hynny fyddai'r ffordd ymlaen o bosibl. Gwn fod pryderon y gall fod modelau eraill y gallwn edrych arnynt i gyflwyno'r rheoliad. Mae angen inni, felly, gefnogi ac annog y Bil hwn, fel y gall trigolion a defnyddwyr cartrefi mewn parciau ledled Cymru fwynhau manteision mae ffordd o fyw o'r fath yn eu rhoi mewn ffordd ddiogel, sicr a theg. Byddwn yn annog Aelodau o bob plaid i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn er mwyn rhoi mwy o ddiogelwch i'r grŵp hwn o bobl sy'n agored i niwed. Dylid parchu a chyd nabod ein perchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau, a dylent gael bob elfen o ddiogelwch sydd ar gael i'r rhai sy'n byw yn yr holl fathau eraill o dai. Ar hyn o bryd, mae llawer o berchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau yn disgrifio eu hunain fel trigolion eilradd neu waeth, sydd yn ghyhuddiad trist o berchnogion safle diegwyddor. Ni allwn ghyddudo pawb o fod yr un fath, gan fod perchnogion safle da iawn, ond bydd y Bil y mae Peter yn ceisio ei gyflwyno yn sicrhau bod pob perchenog safle yn ddarostyngedig i reoliadau. Rwy'n llwyr gefnogi'r Bil yr ydych yn bwriadu ei gyflwyno, Peter.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I would also like to congratulate Peter Black on bringing this proposed Bill before the Assembly. Several of us have been raising these issues for 12 years on behalf of our constituents and we sincerely hope that, as a result of this Bill and the co-operation of the Minister, who has suggested very strongly this afternoon that he will co-operate as much as possible, we can ensure that park home owners have the basic rights that they should have.

Nid yw'n helpu'r drafodaeth y prynhawn yma pan fydd Aelodau o'r blaid Geidwadol yn sôn am garafanau mewn parciau gwyliau—mae hynny wedi digwydd ddwywaith y prynhawn yma. Mae'n fater holol wahanol ac mae trafod hynny fel rhan o'r ddadl hon yn cymylu'r dyfroedd. Gadewch inni ganolbwytio ar y pwnc hwn, oherwydd ei fod yn bwnc pwysig. Mae rhai unigolion sydd yma'r prynhawn yma—ac mae eraill ledled Cymru—sy'n dioddef oherwydd y sefyllfa hon.

Nid ydym am bardduo pob perchenog safle cartrefi mewn parciau; mae pobl anrhydeddus yn berchen ar safleoedd sy'n gweithredu mewn ffordd gwbl broffesiynol. Fodd bynnag, fel sydd wedi'i nodi, yn anffodus, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth fel y mae a'r canllawiau sydd wedi cael eu gosod yn golygu bod rhai perchnogion yn gallu gweithredu mewn ffordd sy'n llai nag anrhydeddus, ac, yn aml iawn, yn gallu gweithredu mewn ffordd sy'n fygythiol. Nid oes gan berchnogion y cartrefi mewn parciau hyn unrhyw beth i'w diogelu nac i ddiogelu eu buddiannau. Mae'r mwyafri o bobl sydd wedi dewis prynu cartref mewn parc—nid wyf am orgyffredinoli—yn bobl sy'n fwy oedrannus ac yn bobl sydd wedi penderfynu symud i fyw mewn cartref llai, gyda llai o bwysau ariannol arnynt. Mae sefyllfa lle mae'r bobl hynny, sy'n gallu bod mewn sefyllfa fregus iawn, dan fygythiad gan y perchenog yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Yn y ddeddfwriaeth a'r canllawiau fel y maent ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gorfodaeth ar y perchnogion i wneud unrhyw beth, mewn gwirionedd. Mae galwadau arnynt, ond rwyf wedi bod mewn sefyllfa—rwyf yn siŵr bod Aelodau Cynulliad eraill wedi bod mewn sefyllfa tebyg—lle rwyf wedi gorfod ysgrifennu at y cyngor lleol dro ar ôl tro i ofyn iddo orfodi'r perchnogion hyn i weithredu. Nid oes dim byd i ddiogelu perchnogion y cartrefi hyn. Nid ydynt hyd yn oed yn teimlo eu bod yn derbyn gwasanaethau sylfaenol, er eu bod yn aml iawn yn gorfod talu treth cyngor sy'n ormodol. Rwyf wedi gorfod mynd i dribiwnlys trethi er mwyn ceisio lleihau'r dreth honno. Ar y dechrau, roeddwn yn llwyddiannus, ond, fel sydd wedi cael ei nodi

It does not help the debate this afternoon when Members from the Conservative party talk about caravans in holiday parks—that has happened twice this afternoon. It is an entirely different matter and discussing it as part of this debate muddies the waters. Let us focus on this topic, because it is an important one. There are some individuals here this afternoon—and there are others across Wales—who are suffering because of this situation.

We do not want vilify every park home site owner; there are people who own sites who are honourable and who operate in a thoroughly professional way. However, as has been noted, unfortunately, the legislation as it stands and the guidelines that have been put in place mean that some owners can act in a way that is less than honourable, and, very often, can act in a way that is threatening. The owners of these park homes have nothing to protect them or to protect their interests. The majority of people who have chosen to buy a park home—I do not want to over-generalise here—are older people and people who have decided to move into a smaller home, with less financial pressure on them. A situation in which those people, who can be in a very vulnerable situation, are threatened by the owner is totally unacceptable.

In the legislation and guidance as they stand, site owners are not required to do anything. They are called upon to do certain things, but I have been in the position—I am sure that other Assembly Members have been in similar situations—of having to write to the local council time and again to ask it to compel these site owners to act. There is nothing to protect the owners of these homes. They do not even feel that they receive basic services, even though they often have to pay excessive council tax rates. I have had to go to a tax tribunal to try to reduce the level of that tax. At first, I was successful, but, as has already been noted, the park home owners are taxed not only on the basis of their home, but also on the basis of the site, even though they do not own the site. That is also totally

eisoes, maent yn cael eu trethi nid yn unig ar sail y cartref ond hefyd ar sail y safle, er nad ydynt yn berchen ar y safle. Mae hynny hefyd yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Y peth gwaethaf am y sefyllfa hwn, a'r hyn y mae Peter wedi canolbwytio arno yn y Bil arfaethedig, yw, hyd yn oed mewn sefyllfa lle mae'r bobl hyn yn canfod eu hunain wedi dod i'r pen draw ac yn teimlo na allent barhau i fyw ar y safle, nid ydynt yn rhydd i werthu y cartref, oherwydd mae perchnennog y safle â'r hawl i wrthod iddynt ei werthu. Mae'r perchnennog hefyd mewn sefyllfa i'w gorfodi i werthu'r cartref hwnnw iddo am bris gostyngedig. Felly, rwyf yn mawr obeithio y byddwn yn cefnogi'r cais am y Bil hwn yn unfrydol, ac rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cydweithio gyda Peter er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn symud ymlaen ar fyrdwr gyda'r mater hwn, oherwydd mae perchnogion y cartrefi mewn parciau hyn yn disgwyl i ni weithredu ar y mater hwn, ac maent yn haeddu hynny er mwyn diogelu eu hawliau sylfaenol.

Rebecca Evans: I thank Peter Black for bringing forward this important debate, and I am pleased to offer my support for any moves to increase the protection afforded to people living in park homes. I was pleased to have a productive meeting with Dyfed-Powys Police last week to discuss this and other issues. As other Members have said, most managers and site owners operate good and well-run businesses. That said, it is widely recognised that the system of regulation and economics within the park home industry attracts rogue owners intent on making money out of the people who live on those sites. The scale of the problem may be hard to determine, because there could be a problem of under-reporting, as people may be afraid to notify the police of problems.

It is right that the Assembly should seek to address the situation through legislation. However, I do not want to repeat too many of the arguments that have already been made in what has been a comprehensive and thorough debate.

We have heard a lot about sale blocking, but I

unacceptable.

The worst thing about this situation, and the issue that Peter has focused upon in the proposed Bill, is that, even in a situation where these people feel that they have had enough and cannot continue living on the site, they are not free to sell the home, because the site owner has the right to refuse to allow them to sell. The site owner is also in a position to compel them to sell that home to him or her at a reduced price. Therefore, I very much hope that we will unanimously support the bid for this Bill, and I hope that the Minister will collaborate with Peter to ensure that we move forward on this issue as a matter of urgency, because the owners of these park homes expect us to take action on this, and they deserve that in order to safeguard their basic rights.

Rebecca Evans: Diolch i Peter Black am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon, ac rwy'n falch o gynnig fy nghefnogaeth i unrhyw fwriad i gynyddu'r diogelwch a roddir i bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau. Roeddwn yn falch o gael cyfarfod cynhyrchiol â Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yr wythnos diwethaf i drafod y materion hyn, ymlysg eraill. Fel y dywedodd Aelodau eraill, mae'r rhan fwyaf o reolwyr a perchnogion safle yn gweithredu busnesau da sydd wedi eu yn rhedeg yn raenus. Wedi dweud hynny, cydnabyddir yn eang fod y system reoleiddio a'r economeg o fewn y diwydiant cartrefi mewn parciau yn denu perchnogion twyllodrus sydd â'r bwriad o ymelwa ar y bobl sy'n byw ar y safleoedd hynny. Gall fod yn anodd penderfynu ar faint y broblem, oherwydd amharodrwydd pobl i roi gwybod am broblemau am eu bod yn ofni rhoi gwybod i'r heddlu.

Mae'n briodol bod y Cynulliad yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa drwy ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf am ailadrodd gormod o'r dadleuon sydd eisoes wedi'u gwneud yn yr hyn a fu'n drafodaeth gynhwysfawr a thrylwyr.

Rydym wedi clywed llawer am flocio

do not think that we have talked yet about what happens when a park home comes to the end of its natural life, as it were. The owner cannot simply purchase a new one from a manufacturer; they would have to buy it through the site owner or, if they bought it themselves, they would have to pay a fee to the site owner. The size of that fee is entirely at the site owner's discretion, which is another example of where power is taken out of the hands of the park home owner completely and of where unscrupulous individuals can profit from the misery of others.

The good news is that many of these problems can be addressed through the introduction of sound legislation developed in consultation with park home owners and good site owners. That is why I welcome Peter Black's proposal and the Minister's comments. I also support Julie James's suggestions as good ways forward.

I wish to highlight a document containing best practice guidance on addressing criminality in the park home industry, produced by West Mercia Constabulary, as it was then known, following a complex inquiry into serious and organised crime in a park home setting, which resulted in a prosecution where the four accused received 64 years in jail between them. The document contains a great deal of information on good practice, and I would recommend it to Peter Black and the Minister as a resource as they take this work forward.

Among other things, the document states that park home criminality should be viewed as a criminal investigation in the first instance, rather than as a civil dispute. It states that local authorities and trading standards officers should be consulted at an early stage. The document is now being used by Dyfed-Powys Police to inform its response to the issue.

On a visit to Brecon divisional headquarters last week, I heard about the way in which the police there are actively engaging with park home communities and relevant partnerships in Powys, and are keen to do still more to

gwerthiant, ond nid wyf yn meddwl ein bod wedi sôn hyd yma am yr hyn sy'n digwydd pan fydd cartref mewn parc yn dod i ddiweddu ei fywyd naturiol, fel petai. Ni all y perchenog brynu un newydd gan wneuthurwr; byddai'n rhaid iddo ei brynu drwy berchenog y safle, neu, pe bai am ei brynu ei hun, byddai'n rhaid iddo dalu ffi i berchenog y safle. Mae maint y ffi hwnnw yn dibynnau'n llwyr ar ddisgresiwn perchenog y safle, sy'n engrafft arall o sut y caiff pŵer ei dynnu'n llwyr o ddwylo perchenog y cartref mewn parc sut y gall unigolion diegwyddor ymelwa ar ddiflastod pobl eraill.

Y newyddion da yw y gellir ymdrin â llawer o'r problemau hyn drwy gyflwyno deddfwriaeth gadarn a ddatblygwyd mewn ymgynghoriad â pherchnogion cartrefi mewn parciau a pherchnogion safle da. Dyna pam rwy'n croesawu cynnig Peter Black a sylwadau'r Gweinidog. Rwyf hefyd yn cefnogi awgrymiadau Julie James fel ffyrdd da ymlaen.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw at ddogfen sy'n cynnwys canllawiau arfer gorau ar fynd i'r afael â throseddu yn y diwydiant cartrefi mewn parciau, a gynhyrchwyd gan Heddlu Gorllewin Mersia yn dilyn ymchwiliad cymhleth i droseddu difrifol a chyfundrefnol mewn cartrefi mewn parciau, a arweiniodd at erlyniad lle derbyniodd y pedwar cyhuddedig 64 mlynedd o garchar rhyngddynt. Mae'r ddogfen yn cynnwys llawer o wybodaeth am arfer da, a byddwn yn ei argymhell i Peter Black a'r Gweinidog fel adnodd wrth iddynt ddatblygu'r gwaith hwn.

Ymhliith pethau eraill, dywed y ddogfen y dylid ystyried troseddu ar safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau fel ymchwiliad troseddol yn y lle cyntaf, yn hytrach nag fel anghydfod sifil. Dywed y dylid ymgynghori ag awdurdodau lleol a swyddogion safonau masnach yn gynnar. Mae'r ddogfen yn awr yn cael ei defnyddio gan Heddlu Dyfed-Powys fel sail i'w ymateb i'r mater.

Ar ymweliad â phencadlys ranbarthol Aberhonddu yr wythnos diwethaf, clywais am y ffordd y mae'r heddlu yn mynd ati i ymgysylltu â chymunedau cartrefi mewn parciau a phartneriaethau perthnasol ym

establish the size of the problem and to explore whether there is a tendency to under-report problems.

I am pleased that this matter is being given the profile that it deserves by the police, the third sector, the Assembly and the Government, and I welcome all moves to improve protection for people who live in park homes.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can we listen to Members when they are speaking, please? We listened to you carefully, Kirsty.

William Powell: It is a great pleasure to take part in this debate, and I join Kirsty Williams, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Rebecca Evans and others in paying tribute to Peter for bringing forward what will be a pioneering and valuable piece of legislation if his bid is successful.

Imagine having to pay ever-increasing fuel bills, but not being able to see an itemised bill or to change your supplier. Imagine being denied the opportunity to form a residents association and being victimised, harassed and potentially threatened, as we have heard, because you dare to speak out about unfair practice. That should not be allowed to continue.

Imagine also not being able to decide to whom you sell your home. We have heard a great deal about the issue of blocked sales, and there is clearly an injustice here. As Kirsty Williams outlined, that has an effect, ultimately, on the public purse, not just on the asset of the individual. Problems faced by park home residents across Wales are numerous. They range from unexpected increases in rents and dubious bills right through to changes in site rules and other examples of harassment.

Residents have also complained about restricted access to their electricity meters. In some cases, an individual's meter is located in another resident's garden or in a communal place and the keys can only be accessed by referring to the site owner. As there is no legal right of access, the very

Mhowys, ac maent yn awyddus i wneud mwy o hyd er mwyn pennu maint y broblem ac archwilio a oes tuedd i beidio â rhoi gwybod am broblemau.

Rwy'n falch bod y mater hwn yn cael y sylw y mae'n ei haeddu gan yr heddlu, y trydydd sector, y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth, ac rwy'n croesawu pob cam i wella diogelwch i bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Allwn ni wrando ar Aelodau pan fyddant yn siarad, os gwelwch yn dda? Gwrandawsom yn ofalus arnoch chi, Kirsty.

William Powell: Mae'n bleser mawr cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, ac rwyf yn ymuno â Kirsty Williams, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Rebecca Evans ac eraill i dalu teyrnged i Peter am gyflwyno yr hyn a fydd yn ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth arloesol a gwerthfawr os yw ei gais yn llwyddiannus.

Dychmygwch orfod talu biliau tanwydd cynyddol, ond ddim yn gallu gweld bil eitemedig na newid eich cyflenwr. Dychmygwch gael eich amddifadu o'r cyfle i ffurfio cymdeithas preswylwyr a chael eich erlid, aflonyddu a'ch bygwnh o bosibl, fel yr ydym wedi clywed, oherwydd eich bod yn meiddio dweud eich dweud am arferion annheg. Ni ddylid caniatáu i hynny barhau.

Dychmygwch hefyd nad oes gennych hawl penderfynu i bwy y byddwch yn gwerthu eich cartref. Rydym wedi clywed llawer am flocio gwerthiant, ac mae anghyfiawnder amlwg yn hynny o beth. Fel yr amlinellodd Kirsty Williams, mae hynny'n cael effaith yn y pen draw ar bwrs y wlad, ac nid dim ond ar ased yr unigolyn. Mae'r problemau a wynebir gan breswylwyr cartrefi mewn parciau ledled Cymru yn niferus. Maent yn amrywio o gynnydd annisgwyl mewn rhenti a biliau amwys i newidiadau yn rheolau'r safle ac enghreifftiau eraill o aflonyddu.

Mae preswylwyr wedi cwyno hefyd am fynediad cyfyngedig i'w mesuryddion trydan. Mewn rhai achosion, mae mesurydd unigolyn wedi ei leoli yng ngardd preswylwr arall neu mewn man cymunedol, a dim ond drwy berchennog y safle y gellir cael yr allwedi. Gan nad oes unrhyw hawl cyfreithiol i gael

basic act of checking your electricity consumption, to compare against your bill, is often impossible for many park home residents. That, again, is an example of injustice.

Few park homes are directly connected to the mains gas network, which means that most parks are reliant upon liquid petroleum gas. This is an example of where unscrupulous site owners buying in the gas have an opportunity to sell it at an often exorbitant price. That is another example of injustice that we need to bear down upon.

One way of tackling these issues is through ensuring the right to form a residents association on site, which I have referred to earlier. However, there is considerable anecdotal evidence that some site owners refuse to recognise the validity of such associations. We need to act in that area. Current legislation does not give appropriate protection to park home residents, and the enforcement mechanism that can be used against illegal or unacceptable practice is often expensive, unwieldy and very slow to deliver justice. Case work and research carried out by my colleagues, including Peter Black and Kirsty Williams, over many years has unveiled the loopholes that all too often are taken advantage of. As has been stated, not all operators—far from it—are guilty of that, but all too many are, and we need to recognise that.

As has been mentioned, according to a recent survey, 48% of people living in park homes feel that they are not getting an acceptable deal. We must act, and the time to act is now.

Ann Jones: Much of what I was going to say has been said, but I will offer my thanks to Peter and to Kirsty, who has stood up for this issue for many years. I have tried to support Kirsty in that, because she has the majority of park homes in Wales within her constituency. I say to Mark Isherwood and Janet Finch-Saunders that caravan parks are not park homes, and I will keep saying that. It does not matter how much you want to try to get

mynediad, mae'r weithred sylfaenol iawn o wirio eich defnydd o drydan i'w gymharu yn erbyn eich bil, yn aml yn amhosibl i drigolion cartrefi mewn parciau. Mae hynny eto yn enghraifft o anghyflawnder.

Ychydig o gartrefi mewn parciau sydd wedi eu cysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'r prif rwydwaith cyflenwad nwy, sy'n golygu bod y rhan fwyaf o barciau yn dibynnu ar nwy petroliwm hylif. Mae hyn yn enghraifft lle mae gan berchnogion safle diegwyddor, sy'n prynu nwy i fewn, gyfle i'w werthu am bris sy'n aml yn afresymol. Dyna enghraifft arall o anghyflawnder mae angen inni roi sylw iddo.

Un ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn yw drwy sicrhau bod gan breswylwyr yr hawl i ffurfio cymdeithas breswylwyr ar y safle, y cyfeiriai ato'n gynharach. Fodd bynnag, mae dystiolaeth anecdotaidd sylweddol fod rhai perchnogion safle yn gwrthod cydnabod diliysrwydd y cymdeithasau hynny. Mae angen inni weithredu yn y maes hwn. Nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn rhoi diogelwch priodol i breswylwyr cartrefi mewn parciau, ac mae'r dull gorfodi y gellir ei ddefnyddio yn erbyn arfer anghyfreithlon neu annerbyniol yn aml yn ddrud, anhylaw ac araf iawn i sicrhau cyflawnder. Datgelodd gwaith achos ac ymchwil a wnaed dros nifer o flynyddoedd gan fy nghyd-Aelodau, gan gynnwys Peter Black ac Kirsty Williams, y gwendidau cyfreithiol y manteisir arnynt yn llawer rhy aml. Fel y nodwyd, nid yw pob perchenrog yn euog o hynny o bell ffordd, ond mae gormod ohonynt yn euog o hynny, a dylem gydnabod hynny.

Fel y soniwyd, yn ôl arolwg diweddar, mae 48% o'r bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau yn teimlo nad ydynt yn cael chwarae teg. Mae'n rhaid inni weithredu, a dyma'r amser i wneud hynny.

Ann Jones: Mae llawer o'r hyn yr oeddwn am ei ddweud wedi cael ei ddweud, ond rwyf am ddiolch i Peter ac i Kirsty, sydd wedi cefnogi'r mater hwn ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Rwyf wedi ceisio cynorthwyo Kirsty yn hynny o beth, oherwydd bod y rhan fwyaf o'r cartrefi mewn parciau yng Nghymru yn ei hetholaeth hi. Dywedaf wrth Mark Isherwood a Janet Finch-Saunders nad yw meysydd carafannau yn gartrefi mewn parciau, a

something in under the radar, we are talking about a serious piece of legislation here for people who have suffered great injustice at the hands of people who have been less than honest. To try to put caravan owners in the same boat as park home owners is dishonest.

byddaf yn dal ati i ddweud hynny. Waeth faint rydych yn ceisio llusgo materion eraill i'r drafodaeth, rydym yn sôn yn y fan hwn am ddarn difrifol o ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer pobl sydd wedi dioddef anghyfiawnder mawr oherwydd pobl a fu'n llai na gonest. Mae ceisio rhoi perchnogion carafannau yn yr un cwch â perchnogion cartref mewn parciau yn anonest.

I agree with much of what has been said. I am grateful that Peter won the ballot, and I hope that this goes through with a unanimous vote. I hope that we can demonstrate to those people living in park homes that we are now going to look seriously at putting right some of the wrongs that they have had to suffer.

Rwy'n cytuno ar lawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar fod Peter wedi ennill y bleidlais, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd hyn yn mynd drwyddo gyda phleidlais unfrydol. Rwy'n gobeithio y gallwn ddangos i'r bobl hynny sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn parciau ein bod bellach yn mynd i edrych o ddifrif ar unioni rhai o'r anghyfiawnderau y maent wedi gorfod eu dioddef.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I know you felt quite passionately about what you were saying, Ann, but I am sure that you did not mean to say that Janet Finch-Saunders is dishonest.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rwy'n gwybod eich bod yn teimlo'n dra angerddol am yr hyn yr oeddech yn ei ddweud, Ann, ond rwy'n siŵr nad oeddech yn golygu dweud fod Janet Finch-Saunders yn anonest.

Peter Black: I thank all those Members who have spoken today. The evidence of cross-party support will be heartening to the park home residents in the public gallery listening to this debate and to the residents who were not able to get here today, who have suffered over the years from the injustices and the lack of protection that the park home regime subjects them to. The passion of many Members here, in speaking on this issue, is worth noting. It is evident that they have had to deal with these problems for many years. I, Kirsty, Ann and everyone else feel strongly about the injustice being visited upon residents as a result of malpractice and abuse in the park home regime. There are a few points that I wish to mention. Julie James is absolutely right: if you get the enforcement and licensing regime right then you can solve many of these problems. We will look to do that, but whether that will be by creating the framework for the Minister to issue guidance or by putting it on the face of the Bill will need to be discussed. However, it is a priority to get that right.

Peter Black: Diolch i'r holl Aelodau hynny sydd wedi siarad heddiw. Bydd y dystiolaeth o gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn galondid i breswylwyr cartrefi mewn parciau yn yr oriel gyhoeddus sy'n gwrando ar y ddadl hon, ac i'r preswylwyr nad oeddent yn gallu dod yma heddiw, sydd wedi dioddef dros y blynnyddoedd o'r anghyfiawnderau a'r diffyg diogelwch y mae'r drefn cartrefi mewn parciau yn ei gorfodi arnynt. Mae brwdrydedd nifer o Aelodau a siaradodd ar y mater hwn yn werth ei nodi. Mae'n amlwg eu bod wedi gorfod ymdrin â'r problemau hyn am flynyddoedd lawer. Rwyf i, Kirsty, Ann a phawb arall yn teimlo'n gryf dros yr anghyfiawnder sy'n cael ei greu i breswylwyr o ganlyniad i gamymddwyn a cham-drin yn y drefn cartrefi mewn parciau. Mae ambell bwynt yr hoffwn sôn amdano. Mae Julie James yn gwbl gywir: os ydych yn cael y drefn orfodi a thrwyddedu'n gywir_yna gallwch ddatrys nifer o'r problemau hyn. Byddwn yn ceisio gwneud hynny, ond bydd angen inni drafod p'un a fydd hynny'n cael ei wneud drwy greu fframwaith ar gyfer y Gweinidog i gyhoeddi canllawiau neu drwy ei roi ar wyneb y Mesur. Fodd bynnag, mae'n flaenoriaeth i gael hynny'n iawn.

3.30 p.m.

I support the concept that residents should be able to take control of their site, but that may well be an issue for the housing Bill as opposed to this one because it will fall outside the scope of this Bill. We do not deal with tenure in this Bill, but I would support including that if the Minister brought that forward as part of the housing Bill.

The point about the difference between holiday parks and park homes has been made, but I wanted to underline it. Regardless of what is happening on caravan parks, they operate under a different legislative framework and that is the crucial difference here. The legislative framework that we are bringing forward in this Bill relates to park homes and any issues around caravans and holiday homes would have to be dealt with by a separate Bill—I am sure that someone will come forward with that in due course.

Finally, on Rebecca Evans's contribution, it is key that the police are made aware of the issues on the site. I have a document from DCI Colquhoun of West Mercia Police, and we will look to meet with him over the next few months as part of our work in putting this Bill together. The police's approach to the low-level harassment on park home sites is crucial. We cannot do much about it in the Bill, but we certainly need to raise awareness with police forces about these issues and how they should be handled. That document is an important resource that police forces need to take on board. Evidence from the meeting earlier today indicated that most police forces in Wales still need to take note of that and still need to act appropriately when they receive such complaints. That is on my and other Members' radars, and as a result of this debate and of Members having their attention drawn to this document, they will no doubt raise this with their own police forces and ask them to look into this, particularly when such problems are brought to their attention by their own constituents.

Rwy'n cefnogi'r cysyniad y dylai trigolion allu rheoli eu safleoedd, ond gall hynny fod yn fater i'r Bil tai yn hytrach nag i'r Bil hwn gan y bydd yn dod y tu allan i gwmpas y Bil. Nid ydym yn ymdrin â deiliadaeth yn y Bil hwn, ond byddwn yn cefnogi ei gynnwys, pe bai'r Gweinidog yn cynnig hynny fel rhan o'r Bil tai.

Mae'r pwynt ynghylch y gwahaniaeth rhwng parciau gwyliau a chartrefi mewn parciau wedi cael ei wneud, ond roeddwn am ei bwysleisio. Waeth beth sy'n digwydd ar barciau carafanau, maent yn gweithredu o dan fframwaith deddfwriaethol gwahanol a dyna yw'r gwahaniaeth mawr yma. Mae'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol yr ydym yn ei gyflwyno yn y Bil hwn yn ymwneud â chartrefi mewn parciau a bydd yn rhaid ymdrin ag unrhyw faterion sy'n ymwneud â charafanau a chartrefi gwyliau mewn Bil ar wahân—rwy'n siŵr y bydd rhywun am drafod hynny maes o law.

Yn olaf, ynghylch cyfraniad Rebecca Evans, mae'n allweddol bod yr heddlu yn ymwybodol o'r materion ar y safle. Mae gennyf ddogfen gan DCI Colquhoun o Heddlu Gorllewin Mersia, a byddwn yn ceisio cwrdd ag ef dros y misoedd nesaf fel rhan o'n gwaith o lunio'r Bil hwn. Mae ymagwedd yr heddlu tuag at yr aflonyddwch lefel isel ar safleoedd cartrefi mewn parciau yn hanfodol. Ni allwn wneud llawer am y peth yn y Bil, ond, yn sicr, mae angen inni godi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg heddluoedd ynghylch y materion hyn a sut y dylid ymdrin â hwy. Mae'r ddogfen honno'n adnodd pwysig y mae angen i heddluoedd gymryd sylw ohoni. Dangosodd tystiolaeth o'r cyfarfod yn gynharach heddiw fod angen i'r rhan fwyaf o heddluoedd yng Nghymru gymryd sylw o hynny ac mae angen iddynt weithredu'n briodol pan fyddant yn cael cwynion o'r fath. Mae hynny'n flaenllaw yn fy meddwl i ac ym meddyliau Aelodau eraill, ac o ganlyniad i'r ddadl hon a'r ffaith bod sylw Aelodau wedi cael ei ddwyn at y ddogfen hon, mae'n siŵr y byddant am godi'r mater hwn gyda'u heddluoedd eu hunain a

gofyn iddynt edrych i mewn i hyn, yn enwedig pan fydd eu hetholwyr eu hunain yn tynnu eu sylw at broblemau o'r fath.

Therefore, I thank Members for their support for this Bill. I also thank the park home residents who came from all over Wales to the meeting earlier and helped inform Assembly Members, including me, of some of the issues that they face daily on the sites where they live and the need to take this legislation forward to try to deal with those issues. As I said in my speech, we cannot put right every wrong through a Bill of this nature, but we can certainly redress the balance, restore a level playing field and give those residents the protection of the law, which they do not have at present.

Felly, hoffwn ddiolch i Aelodau am gefnogi'r Bil hwn. Hoffwn ddiolch, hefyd, i breswylwyr cartrefi mewn parciau a ddaeth o bob rhan o Gymru i'r cyfarfod yn gynharach ac a helpodd i hysbysu'r Aelodau Cynulliad, gan gynnwys myfi, ynghylch rhai o'r materion y maent yn eu hwynebu bob dydd ar y safleoedd y maent yn byw arnynt a'r angen i symud y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ei blaen er mwyn ceisio ymdrin â'r materion hynny. Fel y dywedais yn fy arraith, ni allwn unioni bob cam gyda Bil o'r fath, ond gallwn yn sicr unioni'r cydbwyssedd, adfer amodau teg a gwarchod y preswylwyr hynny drwy gyfraith—nid oes ganddynt hynny ar hyn o bryd.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36. [Applause.] I think that congratulations are in order for Peter Black.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Derbyniwyd y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36. [Cymeradwyaeth.] Credaf fod angen llonyfarch Peter Black.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 3.33 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 3.33 p.m.*

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Accident and Emergency Departments

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendment 2 will be deselected.

Cynnig NDM4905 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau y bydd adnoddau digonol ar gael ym mhob

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, caiff gwelliant 2 ei ddad-ddethol.

Motion NDM4905 William Graham

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Calls on the Welsh Government to ensure that all Accident and Emergency departments

adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys, ac na fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael ei hisraddio na'i chau yn ystod gweddill y Pedwerydd Cynulliad.

Darren Millar: I move the motion.

I am pleased to move the motion tabled in the name of my colleague William Graham. It is a straightforward motion that calls for a simple commitment from the Welsh Government on the future of our emergency services in Wales.

A fully functioning accident and emergency department is the hallmark of a district general hospital. It is the bedrock upon which district general hospitals are built. Our motion calls for a simple commitment to safeguarding the future of the accident and emergency departments across Wales, which every day see hard-working clinical staff save lives and deliver high-quality care to patients in what can often be traumatic circumstances. Thousands of people are alive today thanks to the timely intervention of treatment in an accident and emergency department. Thousands more are grateful for the life-saving treatment administered to their loved ones, who would not be here without the intervention of their local accident and emergency department. Others who have lost their loved ones are comforted by the knowledge that everything that could be done to save the life of their father, mother, son or daughter was done by the emergency services that they rely on every day.

Those who have survived life-threatening situations will often speak of the fact that minutes mattered—minutes getting to hospital, minutes to a diagnosis, and minutes to access appropriate treatment can be the difference between life and death. It should come as no surprise to anyone then that when changes to emergency services are proposed, members of the public sit up and pay attention. They lavish praise on Ministers who take decisions to invest in new capital programmes that benefit their local accident and emergency departments, and they lash out in anger when any whiff of a downgrading or closure of such a department is proposed. Whether it is at the Prince Philip Hospital in Llanelli, or Ysbyty Glan Clwyd

will be adequately resourced, and that none will be downgraded or closed during the remainder of the Fourth Assembly.

Darren Millar: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Rwy'n falch o gynnig y cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn enw fy nghyd-Aelod, William Graham. Mae'n gynnig syml sy'n galw am ymrwymiad syml gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar ddyfodol ein gwasanaethau brys yng Nghymru.

Adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys gwbl weithredol yw diliynod ysbty cyffredinol dosbarth. Ar y sail hon y caiff ysbtyai cyffredinol dosbarth eu hadeiladu. Mae ein cynnig yn galw am ymrwymiad syml i ddiogelu dyfodol adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ledled Cymru, lle mae staff clinigol gweithgar yn achub bywydau ac yn darparu gofal o ansawdd uchel i gleifion bob dydd mewn amgylchiadau a all fod yn drawmatig ar adegau. Mae miloedd o bobl yn fyw heddiw o ganlyniad i ymyrraeth amserol triniaeth mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae miloedd mwy o bobl yn ddiolchgar am y driniaeth a achubodd fywydau eu hanwyliaid, a fyddai ddim yn fyw oni bai am ymyrraeth eu hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys lleol. Mae eraill sydd wedi colli eu hanwyliaid yn cael eu cysuro gan y ffaith i bopeth y gellid bod wedi ei wneud i achub bywyd eu tad, mam, mab neu ferch gael ei wneud gan y gwasanaethau brys y maent yn ddibynnol arnynt bob dydd.

Mae'r rhai sydd wedi goroesi sefyllfaoedd lle mae eu bywydau yn y fantol yn aml yn siarad am y ffaith bod munudau'n bwysig—gall y munudau i gyrraedd yr ysbty, y munudau i wneud diagnosis, a'r munudau i gael mynediad at y driniaeth olygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng byw a marw. Ni ddylai fod o syndod i unrhyw un, felly, bod aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn talu sylw pan fydd newidiadau yn cael eu cynnig i'r gwasanaethau brys. Maent yn rhoi canmoliaeth hael i Weinidogion sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau i fuddsoddi mewn rhagleni cyfalaf newydd sydd o fudd i'w hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys lleol, ac yn gwylltio pan fydd unrhyw gynnig i israddio neu gau adran o'r fath. P'un a yw yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip yn Llanelli, neu yn

in Denbighshire, people care passionately about the services they rely on. However, Ministers who bask in the glory of cutting a silk ribbon to open a refurbished centre one day can then pass the buck and wash their hands of unpopular proposals for future services the next. They take praise for the popular and duck the difficult. That may be a convenient way to govern, but it is not the honest way to govern.

Ysbyty Glan Clwyd yn Sir Ddinbych, mae pobl yn poeni'n fawr am y gwasanaethau y maent yn dibynnu arnynt. Fodd bynnag, gall Gweinidogion sydd, un diwrnod, yn ymffrostio yn y llwyddiant o dorri rhuban sidan i agor canolfan sydd wedi'i hadnewyddu basio'r baich ymlaen a golchi eu dwylo o gynigion amhoblogaidd ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol dro arall. Maent yn cymryd y clod am gynigion poblogaidd ac yn osgoi'r penderfyniadau anodd. Gallai hynny fod yn ffordd gyfleus o lywodraethu, ond nid honno yw'r ffordd onest o lywodraethu.

Simon Thomas: I thank Darren Millar for giving way and I agree with him that that level of honesty is essential for building trust. Does he also agree that some of the lack of trust within our local population stems from the fact that some accident and emergency departments that were turned into minor injury units, given massive capital investments and opened by Ministers, have now been closed in turn? Does he agree that people just do not have the faith anymore to trust what is being said by Government?

Simon Thomas: Diolch i Darren Millar am ildio, ac rwy'n cytuno ag ef bod y lefel honno o onestrwydd yn hanfodol er mwyn meithrin ymddiriedaeth. A yw hefyd yn cytuno bod rhywfaint o'r diffyg ymddiriedaeth ymysg pobl leol yn deillio o'r ffaith bod rhai adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a gafodd eu troi'n unedau mân anafiadau, a gafodd fuddsoddiadau cyfalaf enfawr ac a agorwyd gan Weinidogion bellach wedi eu cau? A yw'n cytuno nad oes gan bobl y ffydd bellach i ymddiried yn yr hyn sy'n cael ei ddweud gan y Llywodraeth?

Darren Millar: I certainly would agree with the Member for Mid and West Wales. Indeed, the situation with our minor injuries units is something I will come on to later in my speech.

Darren Millar: Byddwn yn sicr yn cytuno â'r Aelod dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Yn wir, mae sefyllfa ein hunedau mân anafiadau yn rhywbeth y byddaf yn dod ato yn nes ymlaen yn fy arraith.

That is why we want to give the opportunity today for all Assembly Members to give their clear commitment to the future of all accident and emergency departments in Wales. We are calling on the Welsh Government to ensure that all departments will be properly resourced, and that none will be downgraded or closed for the duration of the fourth Assembly. We know that the NHS is already feeling the strain. The Welsh Labour Government's cuts are the biggest in the history of the NHS and larger than those in any other nation within the UK. New, and sometimes more expensive treatments are becoming available and our demographics show that Wales has more older people than any other nation in the UK. As a result, our accident and emergency departments are stretched to the limit.

Dyna pam rydym am roi'r cyfle, heddiw, i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad ymrwymo'n llawn i ddyfodol yr holl adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau y bydd pob adran yn cael adnoddau priodol, ac na fydd dim un ohonynt yn cael ei israddio neu ei gau yn ystod y Pedwerydd Cynulliad. Rydym yn gwybod bod y GIG eisoes yn teimlo'r straen. Toriadau Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru yw'r rhai mwyaf yn hanes y GIG ac maent yn fwy na'r rhai mewn unrhyw wlad arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae triniaethau newydd, ac weithiau rhai drytach, yn dod ar gael ac mae ein demograffeg yn dangos bod gan Gymru mwy o bobl hŷn nag unrhyw wlad arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig. O ganlyniad, mae ein hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn cael eu hymestyn i'r eithaf.

The four-hour waiting time target in accident and emergency departments has not been met in Wales since August 2009, and ambulances can be seen stacked up outside many of our hospitals, waiting to transfer patients into busy accident and emergency departments, taking ambulances off the roads and affecting the performance of the service as a whole. Only today, we have seen the performance figures for December of last year, which demonstrate that ambulance response times to category A calls—and those category A calls are those which involve immediately life-threatening situations, let us remember—have deteriorated. The target of responding to 65% of calls—which is a lower target than that in all other parts of the UK—in eight minutes was missed for December. In fact, only eight local authority areas hit the 65% target in December, and 500 patients in the worst performing part of Wales, namely Rhondda Cynon Taf, had to wait longer for an ambulance than they should have done. Vital minutes were lost in accessing the treatment they needed. It is all the more important therefore that ambulances are not needlessly delayed when transferring patients to accident and emergency departments.

Nid yw'r targed amser aros o bedair awr mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru wedi'i gyflawni ers mis Awst 2009, a gellir gweld ambiwlansys wedi'u pentyrru y tu allan i nifer o'n hysbytai, yn aros i drosglwyddo cleifion i mewn i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys prysur, sy'n tynnu ambiwlansys oddi ar y ffyrdd ac yn effeithio ar berformiad y gwasanaeth yn ei gyfanrwydd. Heddiw'n unig rydym wedi gweld y ffigurau perfformiad ar gyfer mis Rhagfyr y llynedd, sy'n dangos bod amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys i alwadau categori A—a chofiwch mai galwadau categori A sy'n ymwneud â sefyllfaoedd lle mae bywyd rhywun yn y fantol—wedi dirywio. Methwyd â chyrraedd y targed o ymateb i 65% o alwadau mewn wyt munud—sy'n darged is na'r targed ym mhob rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig—ym mis Rhagfyr. Yn wir, dim ond wyt ardal awdurdod lleol a lwyddodd i gyrraedd y targed o 65% ar gyfer mis Rhagfyr, ac roedd yn rhaid i 500 o gleifion yn y rhan o Gymru sy'n perfformio waethaf, sef Rhondda Cynon Taf, aros yn hwy am ambiwlans nag y dylent fod wedi'i wneud. Collwyd munudau hanfodol wrth gael mynediad i'r driniaeth roeddent ei hangen. Mae'n bwysicach fyf, felly, nad yw ambiwlansys yn cael eu gohirio'n ddiangen wrth drosglwyddo cleifion i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Joyce Watson: Thank you for taking an intervention. The figures on ambulance response times are obviously immediately concerning, but have you looked at whether a first responder was there before the ambulance?

Joyce Watson: Diolch i chi am ildio. Yn amlwg, mae'r ffigurau ar amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys yn peri pryder, ond a ydych chi wedi edrych i weld a oedd ymatebwr cyntaf yno cyn yr ambiwlans?

Darren Millar: What people expect in an emergency situation is to have the timely intervention of a fully equipped ambulance, and that is why the category A response time is there; your Government has not changed it, and therefore I would expect the Government to make sure that resources are available to ensure that the target is met. It is important that patients do not have to travel too far to reach their accident and emergency department. Although larger or super-sized departments may have their cost-saving attractions, these are futile if an extra 15 miles or 10-minute travel time means the

Darren Millar: Yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei ddisgwyl mewn sefyllfa o argyfwng yw cael ymyrraeth amserol gydag ambiwlans sydd ag ystod lawn o offer, a dyna pam fod yr amser ymateb categori A yn bodoli; nid yw eich Llywodraeth chi wedi'i newid ac, felly, byddwn yn disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael er mwyn sicrhau bod y targed yn cael ei gyrraedd. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau nad oes yn rhaid i gleifion deithio'n rhy bell i gyrraedd adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Er y gall adrannau mwy neu adrannau enfawr fod yn atyniadol er mwyn arbed arian, mae'r rhain yn ofer os yw 15

difference between life and death. The current configuration of accident and emergency departments has emerged in response to the needs of the Welsh population over time. One in four people in Wales is aged over 60. It is predicted by Age Alliance Wales that, within the next 25 years, the number of people in Wales aged over 65 will increase by a staggering 33%. With people living longer with chronic conditions and frailty, this significant change in our demographics will increase the pressure on accident and emergency departments.

We must not forget that these departments also provide services to a wider pool of people who visit our beautiful country each year as tourists. For example, a seaside resort in January may seem totally over-resourced having its own fully equipped accident and emergency department, but if you were to visit in August it could suddenly seem under-resourced and under-equipped to deal with the problems people present with. Visitors often stay in rural locations and sometimes take part in activities that can put them at risk. Therefore, it is all the more important that they should be able to find an accident and emergency department easily, even when in unfamiliar territory.

Closing or downgrading an accident and emergency service can have a disproportionate impact on rural areas where the distance required to access the next closest accident and emergency department could be large. In an emergency situation, patients should not be forced to travel further than is absolutely necessary. The availability of safe, clean and modern medical treatment is one of the jewels in the crown of our NHS. However, this is being undermined by the massive cuts being imposed here in Wales by the Welsh Labour Government. Let us remember that health spending will fall by 6.5% in real terms—that is hundreds of millions of pounds—by 2014-15. The financial pressures are resulting in a huge push within local health boards for service

milltir ychwanegol neu 10 munud o amser teithio ychwanegol yn golygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng byw a marw. Mae cyfluniad presennol yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys wedi deillio mewn ymateb i anghenion poblogaeth Cymru dros amser. Mae un o bob pedwar o bobl yng Nghymru dros 60 oed. Mae Cynghrair Henoed Cymru yn rhagweld, o fewn y 25 mlynedd nesaf, y bydd cynnydd anhygoel o 33% yn nifer y bobl yng Nghymru sydd dros 65 oed. Wrth i bobl fyw'n hirach gyda chyflyrau cronig a breuder, bydd y newid sylweddol hwn yn ein demograffeg yn cynyddu'r pwysau sydd ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Rhaid i ni beidio ag anghofio bod yr adrannau hyn, hefyd, yn darparu gwasanaethau i grŵp ehangach o bobl sy'n ymweld â'n gwlad brydferth bob blwyddyn fel twristiaid. Er enghraifft, gallai ymddangos bod gan gyrchfan glan môr ym mis Ionawr ormod o adnoddau pe bai gan adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yr holl offer angenrheidiol, ond pe baech yn ymweld â'r man ym mis Awst, gallai ymddangos fel nad oes digon o adnoddau ac offer priodol ganddi i ddelfio â'r problemau y mae pobl yn eu cyflwyno. Yn aml, mae ymwelwyr yn aros mewn lleoliadau gwledig ac, weithiau, yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau sy'n gallu eu rhoi mewn perygl. Mae'n bwysicach fyfth, felly, iddynt allu dod o hyd i adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys yn hawdd, hyd yn oed pan fyddant mewn ardal anghyfarwydd.

Gall cau neu israddio adran damweiniau ac achosion brys gael effaith anghymesur ar ardaloedd gwledig lle gall fod yn rhaid teithio pellter mawr i gael mynediad at yr adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys agosaf nesaf. Mewn achosion brys, ni ddylai cleifion gael eu gorfodi i deithio yn bellach nag sy'n gwbl angenrheidiol. Mae sicrhau bod triniaethau meddygol diogel, glân a modern ar gael yn un o drysorau ein GIG. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn cael ei danseilio gan y toriadau anferth a gaiff eu gosod ar Gymru gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru. Gadewch i ni gofio y bydd y gwariant ar iechyd yn gostwng 6.5% mewn termau real—sydd yn gannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd—erbyn 2014-15. Mae'r pwysau ariannol yn arwain at gynnydd mawr yn y galw am ail-gyflunio

reconfiguration.

The Welsh Labour Government has decided to savagely cut the money given to the NHS in Wales. As a consequence, local health boards may be forced to make decisions that save money or compromise the quality of services to patients. Those cuts were Labour's choice—supported by Plaid and the Lib Dems, I am disappointed to say—but they were not the choice of this official opposition in the Assembly. There was a choice over NHS cuts and they did not need to happen. Now let me be clear on this issue: I support the need for services to be provided in more efficient ways. There are potentially huge gains for patients, clinicians and the public purse through the development of centres of excellence at fewer hospital sites for a range of elective specialisms, for example. However, the withdrawal of some services from our district general hospitals is non-negotiable, and accident and emergency departments are one of those services. To withdraw or downgrade them would be completely unacceptable, and the Welsh Government must make sufficient resources available to ensure that they are retained.

In her response to this debate, the Minister will no doubt suggest that clinical safety is paramount, and I agree with her. She will no doubt argue that clinical safety is being compromised because of recruitment difficulties for some accident and emergency departments, and I agree with her. I recognise those challenges, but they are challenges and problems of the Government's own making because it is this Government that has failed to provide a proper workforce plan for the NHS to ensure that we have sufficient numbers of doctors and nurses to staff our accident and emergency departments. Local health boards are also to blame for failing to plan properly for the seasonal nature of work in their areas.

In the time I have left, I want to touch briefly on the amendments tabled to our motion. We reject outright amendments 1 and 2, because

gwasanaethau o fewn byrddau iechyd lleol.

Mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru wedi penderfynu gwneud toriadau llym i'r arian a roddir i'r GIG yng Nghymru. O ganlyniad, mae'n bosibl y caiff byrddau iechyd lleol eu gorfodi i wneud penderfyniadau sy'n arbed arian neu'n peryglu ansawdd y gwasanaethau i gleifion. Dewis y Blaidd Lafur oedd y toriadau hynny—a dewis a gafodd gefnogaeth Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, mae'n siomedig gennyl ddweud—ond nid dyna oedd dewis yr wrthblaid swyddogol hon yn y Cynulliad. Roedd dewis o ran gwneud toriadau i'r GIG ac nid oedd angen iddynt ddigwydd. Gadewch i mi fod yn glir ar y mater hwn: rwy'n cefnogi'r angen i wasanaethau gael eu darparu mewn ffyrdd mwy effeithlon. Mae potensial am fanteision enfawr i gleifion, clinigwyr a phwrs y wlad drwy ddatblygu canolfannau rhagoriaeth mewn llai o ysbtyai ar gyfer ystod o arbenigeddau dewisol, er enghraift. Fodd bynnag, nid yw tynnu rhai gwasanaethau'n ôl o'n ysbtyai cyffredinol dosbarth yn agored i drafodaeth, ac mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn un o'r gwasanaethau hynny. Byddai tynnu'r gwasanaethau yn ôl neu eu hisraddio yn gwbl annerbyniol, ac mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod adnoddau digonol ar gael i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu cadw.

Yn ei hymateb i'r ddadl hon, mae'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn awgrymu bod diogelwch clinigol yn hollbwysig, ac rwy'n cytuno â hi. Heb os, bydd yn dadlau bod diogelwch clinigol yn cael ei gyfaddawdu oherwydd anawsterau reciriwtio mewn rhai adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ac rwy'n cytuno â hi. Rwy'n cydnabod yr heriau hynny, ond maent yn heriau ac yn broblemau y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi eu creu. Y Llywodraeth hon sydd wedi methu â darparu cynllun gweithlu priodol ar gyfer y GIG i sicrhau bod gennym ddigon o feddygon a nyrsys i staffio ein hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol hefyd ar fai am fethu â chynllunio'n briodol ar gyfer natur dymhorol y gwaith yn eu hardaloedd.

Yn yr amser sydd gennyl yn weddill, hoffwn sôn ychydig am y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd i'n cynnig. Rydym yn gwrthod gwelliannau 1

they do not give any guarantee whatsoever of the future of accident and emergency departments. However, we will vote for amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black. We recognise the role of minor injuries units in reducing pressures on accident and emergency departments. It is a point we have raised in the Chamber in the past. That is why we will support amendment 3. There are issues in my constituency and the constituencies of other Members in the Chamber, as people will know. Amendment 4 refers to the need for adequate resources in staffing terms. We feel that that is covered in our motion, but, for the sake of clarity, we will support that amendment as well.

I look forward to hearing the rest of the debate. I encourage Members to support their local accident and emergency departments by voting for our motion.

Gwelliant 1 Jane Hutt

Dileu 'y bydd adnoddau digonol ar gael ym mhob adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys, ac na fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael ei hisraddio na'i chau' a rhoi yn ei le 'bod darpariaeth adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol yn ateb y gofyn clinigol ac yn cwrdd ag anghenion y boblogaeth'.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Ar ôl 'Pedwerydd Cynulliad' rhoi 'oni bai fod rheswm clinigol cadarn a di-gwestiwn dros wneud hynny'.

Gwelliant 3 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn nodi'r rhan allweddol mae unedau mân anafiadau yn ei chwarae o ran lleihau'r pwysau ar adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys.

Gwelliant 4 Peter Black

a 2 yn llwyr, am nad ydynt yn rhoi unrhyw warant o gwbl yngylch dyfodol adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn pleidleisio o blaid gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black. Rydym yn cydnabod rôl unedau mân anafiadau o ran lleihau pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'n bwynt yr ydym wedi'i godi yn y Siambr yn y gorffennol. Dyna pam y byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3. Mae problemau yn fy etholaeth i ac yn etholaethau Aelodau eraill yn y Siambr, fel y gŵyr pobl. Mae gwelliant 4 yn cyfeirio at yr angen am adnoddau digonol o ran staffio. Rydym yn teimlo bod hyn wedi cael ei nodi yn ein cynnig ond, er mwyn eglurder, byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw yn ogystal.

Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gweddill y drafodaeth. Rwy'n annog Aelodau i gefnogi eu hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys lleol drwy bleidleisio o blaid ein cynnig.

Amendment 1 Jane Hutt

Delete 'all Accident and Emergency departments will be adequately resourced, and that none will be downgraded or closed' and replace with 'Local Health Board Accident and Emergency department provision is clinically fit for purpose and meets the needs of the population'.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Amendment 2 Peter Black

After 'Fourth Assembly insert 'unless there is a compelling and overwhelming clinical reason for doing so'.

Amendment 3 Peter Black

Add as new point at end of motion:

Notes the crucial role that minor injuries units play in reducing pressure on Accident and Emergency departments.

Amendment 4 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn cydnabod mai dim ond â staff priodol y gall adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys weithredu, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ei bod yn gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i reciwtio a chadw staff nysrio a chlinigol Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys.

3.45 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: I move amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black.

It is a given that accident and emergency departments are a crucial part of the NHS, and it is a part of the NHS that is under a great deal of pressure at the moment. That is clearly demonstrated by the failure of the Government to meet its targets for waiting times in our accident and emergency departments, and the real difficulties with recruiting consultants and middle-grade doctors in this specialty, which in some cases has led to abject failure. This problem is not unique to Wales; there are problems across the UK in recruiting accident and emergency department specialists.

Some of the pressures on accident and emergency departments are a result of problems in other parts of the national health service. Therefore, it is impossible to have a fully informed debate on any single aspect of the NHS. The NHS consists of complex, interdependent systems that need all of their component parts to work together.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats wants to see a robust multilevel response by the NHS to emergency care and unexpected instances of ill health. The main building block of that must be response at a community level. I am sure that many of us have had constituents who have gone into hospital via their accident and emergency department because of a lack of robust community response or any other alternative.

I give you the case of an 80-year-old pensioner in my constituency: she fell, her neighbour rang 999, and she was transported

Recognises that A and E departments can only function with appropriate staff and calls on the Welsh Government to ensure that it is doing all it can to recruit and retain A & E clinical and nursing staff.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf welliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black.

Cymerir yn ganiataol bod adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn rhan hollbwysig o'r GIG, ac maent yn rhan o'r GIG sydd o dan lawer o bwysau ar hyn o bryd. Dangosir hynny'n glir gan fethiant y Llywodraeth i gyflawni ei thargedau ar gyfer amseroedd aros yn ein hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a'r anawsterau gwirioneddol o ran reciwtio ymgynghorwyr a meddygon canolradd yn yr arbenigedd hwn, sydd, mewn rhai achosion, wedi arwain at fethiant truenus. Nid yw'r broblem hon yn unigryw i Gymru; mae problemau ledled y DU o ran reciwtio arbenigwyr ym maes damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Mae rhywfaint o'r pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ganlyniad i broblemau mewn rhannau eraill o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Felly, nid oes modd cael trafodaeth wybodus ar unrhyw agwedd unigol ar y GIG. Mae'r GIG yn cynnwys systemau cymhleth, cyd-ddibynnol lle y mae angen i'w holl gydrannau weithio gyda'i gilydd.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am weld ymateb aml-lefel gadarn gan y GIG i ofal brys ac achosion annisgwyl o salwch. Ymateb ar lefel gymunedol ddylai fod yn bennaf cyfrifol am hynny. Rwyf yn siŵr bod etholwyr llawer ohonom wedi mynd i'r ysbyty drwy'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys oherwydd diffyg ymateb cymunedol cadarn neu unrhyw ddewis arall.

Cyflwynaf ichi achos pensiynwr 80 mlwydd oed yn fy etholaeth: cafodd godwm, ffoniodd ei chymydog 999, ac fe'i cludwyd yr holl

all the way to Hereford. She had three steri-strips placed on the cut on her head and was told that she could make her way home, at midnight, from Hereford. A taxi fare of £80 later, she did indeed get home. This was a totally inadequate response, from her perspective as a patient, to a situation that could have been dealt with more appropriately by an adequate response within the community.

We then need the next level of properly operating minor injuries units. I make no apology for proposing amendment 3 today because we have seen the closure of those vital facilities, which makes it more difficult for the Government to meet its accident and emergency targets. It is not the trauma patients who are breaching those targets, but the people with minor injuries who can find themselves sitting in an accident and emergency department for five or six hours before doctors can get around to treating them because they are treating the most ill first.

We also need to examine the role of and the need for critical care and trauma centres for the most chronically sick and damaged patients. The evidence, Darren, is quite clear in this regard, and I refer you to the work of Spurgeon et al 2010 and the work of the King's Fund.

Darren Millar: I am grateful to you for taking the intervention. One problem that you will encounter if you start to develop completely different sorts of centres with completely different sorts of names is that no-one will know the meanings of the signs above the doors. At least with an accident and emergency department, everyone knows what to expect when they get into the department in terms of the emergency care that is available. Clinical support for different measures is not completely there; there is a difference of opinion on many of the clinical proposals, for example, in west Wales at the moment.

Kirsty Williams: It is frightening that the health spokesperson of the official opposition does not have an idea of what the reality is at the moment. Do you think that that might happen? It is happening now, Darren. As a

ffordd i Henffordd. Rhoddwyd tri stribed steri ar y trychiad ar ei phen a dywedwyd wrthi y gallai fynd adref, am hanner nos, o Henffordd. Yn wir, ar ôl siwrnai dacsi a gostiodd £80, cyrhaeddodd adref. Roedd hwn yn ymateb cwbl annigonol, o'i safbwyt hi fel claf, i sefyllfa y gellid bod wedi ymdrin â hi mewn modd mwy priodol gan ymateb digonol o fewn y gymuned.

Mae angen y lefel nesaf arnom wedyn, sef unedau mân anafiadau sy'n gweithio'n iawn. Ni ymddiheuraf am gynnig gwelliant 3 heddiw oherwydd ein bod wedi gweld y cyfleusterau hanfodol hynny'n cau, sy'n ei gwneud yn anoddach i'r Llywodraeth gyrraedd ei thargedau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Nid y cleifion trawma sy'n methu'r targedau hynny, ond y bobl sydd â mân anafiadau sy'n gallu eu cael eu hunain yn eistedd mewn adran damweiniau ac achosion brys am bump neu chwe awr cyn y gall meddygon gael cyfle i'w trin oherwydd eu bod yn trin y cleifion gwaelaf gyntaf.

Mae hefyd angen inni edrych ar rôl gofal critigol a chanolfannau trawma, a'r angen amdanyst, ar gyfer y cleifion gwaelaf sydd â salwch croniog. Mae'r dystiolaeth, Darren, yn eithaf clir yn hyn o beth, ac rwyf yn eich cyfeirio at waith Spurgeon et al yn 2010 a gwaith Cronfa'r Brenin.

Darren Millar: Rwyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am dderbyn yr ymyriad. Un broblem y byddwch yn dod ar ei thraws os byddwch yn dechrau datblygu mathau holol wahanol o ganolfannau sydd â mathau holol wahanol o enwau yw na fydd neb yn gwybod beth yw ystyr yr arwyddion uwchben y drysau. O leiaf yn achos adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys, mae pawb yn gwybod beth i'w ddisgwyl pan fyddant yn mynd i'r adran o ran y gofal brys sydd ar gael. Nid yw'r mesurau gwahanol yn cael eu cyfnogi'n llwyr; mae gwahaniaeth barn ynghylch llawer o'r cynigion clinigol, er enghraift, yn y gorllewin ar hyn o bryd.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'n frawychus nad yw llefarydd iechyd yr wrthblaid swyddogol â syniad o'r realiti ar hyn o bryd. A ydych yn credu y gallai hynny ddigwydd? Mae'n digwydd nawr, Darren. O ganlyniad i anallu i

result of an inability to recruit doctors in other parts of the hospital, there are hospitals tonight that are switching the emergency take. Therefore, for example, if you have appendicitis and turn up in Abergavenny accident and emergency department tonight, depending on whether it is Abergavenny or Newport on the take, because of the availability of not accident and emergency surgeons, but other doctors—[*Interruption.*]

You are quite right and that is why we need to have an honest debate about this, because people turn up at accident and emergency departments expecting a certain type of service, and we are not being honest with them about what is available. The ability of a critical care centre to provide around-the-clock consultant cover has been demonstrated, for example, to have saved the lives of over 500 people in the London area. That is why Nick Ramsay and Bill have been absolutely fantastic in their campaigning and support for the building of a critical care centre. It will inevitably mean changes to the accident and emergency departments in other parts of the area, which are changes that cannot and will not happen as a result of your motion. They are campaigning so hard for it because they know that it will improve patient outcomes. That is why I am so worried that the Government is not committing to building that precious unit that we believe that we need.

Lesley Griffiths: I clearly stated the reasons why: we are waiting for another business case from Aneurin Bevan LHB, and when that business case is with me, I will consider it. I cannot consider it until I get it and that will not be until the end of the year according to the LHB.

Kirsty Williams: The question is: how many more business cases does Aneurin Bevan LHB need to put in front of you before you will make a decision on that important hospital?

We need to look at the kind of patients who are going into our accident and emergency departments. Apart from trauma patients, they are elderly people who often find themselves put onto wards in other parts of

recriwtio meddygon mewn rhannau eraill o'r ysbyty, mae ysbytai heno yn newid y ffordd y mae cleifion mewn achosion brys yn cael eu derbyn. Felly, er enghraifft, os oes gennych lid y pendics ac yn mynd i adrann damweiniau ac achosion brys y Fenni heno, gan ddibynnu ar p'un a yw'r Fenni neu Casnewydd yn derbyn cleifion o'r fath, oherwydd argaeedd meddygon eraill, ac nid llawfeddygon damweiniau ac achosion brys—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Rydych yn llygad eich lle, a dyna pam mae angen inni gael trafodaeth onest am hyn, oherwydd mae pobl yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys gan ddisgwyl math arbennig o wasanaeth, ac nid ydym yn bod yn onest â hwy am yr hyn sydd ar gael. Dangoswyd, er enghraifft, fod gallu canolfan gofal critigol i ddarparu ymgynghorydd sydd ar gael ddydd a nos wedi achub bywydau dros 500 o bobl yn ardal Llundain. Dyna pam mae Nick Ramsay a Bill wedi bod yn holol wych yn eu hymgyrchu a'u cefnogaeth i adeiladu canolfan gofal critigol. Yn anochel, bydd yn golygu newidiadau i'r adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn rhannau eraill o'r ardal, sef newidiadau na fydd yn digwydd o ganlyniad i'ch cynnig. Maent yn ymgyrchu mor galed drosti oherwydd eu bod yn gwybod y bydd yn gwella canlyniadau i gleifion. Dyna pam rwyf yn pryderu nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i adeiladu'r uned werthfawr honno y credwn fod ei hangen.

Lesley Griffiths: Rwyf wedi datgan yn glir y rhesymau pam: rydym yn aros am achos busnes arall gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan, a phan fydd gennyl yr achos busnes hwnnw, byddaf yn ei ystyried. Ni allaf ei ystyried nes imi ei gael, ac ni fyddaf yn ei gael tan ddiwedd y flwyddyn yn ôl y BILI.

Kirsty Williams: Y cwestiwn yw: faint yn rhagor o achosion busnes y mae'n rhaid i BILI Aneurin Bevan eu cyflwyno ichi cyn y byddwch yn gwneud penderfyniad ar yr ysbyty pwysig hwn?

Mae angen inni edrych ar y math o gleifion sy'n mynd i'n hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Ar wahân i gleifion trawma, maent yn bobl oedrannus sy'n aml yn cael eu rhoi ar wardiau mewn rhannau eraill o'r

the hospital and who are not getting the kind of care that they need. We need accident and emergency departments in our district general hospitals that can respond appropriately to those people. They are too sick to be in a minor injuries unit and are not sick enough to be in a critical care centre; we need robust accident and emergency departments to deal with those people in our communities.

Angela Burns: I am delighted to be able to take part in today's debate, because there are great concerns in the area that I represent regarding the future of minor injuries units and accident and emergency departments.

I will start by turning my attention to amendment 1, tabled in the name of Jane Hutt. I have no quarrel whatsoever with the notion that we must ensure that all of our provision is clinically fit; that stands to reason. I also agree that it should meet the needs of the population. However, my concern with the current thrust of proposals that are being debated throughout Wales, particularly in the Hywel Dda Local Health Board area, is that they appear to be mutually exclusive notions.

Minister, can you point us in the right direction in terms of being able to define 'clinically safe'? There are at least three, if not four, different levels available with regard to accident and emergency. I have looked at the clinical safety parameters that have been issued and the dashboards, but it is extremely difficult to understand, in today's landscape, what clinically safe accident and emergency indicators should look like, because they appear to vary from trust to trust and it is causing a huge amount of confusion.

I completely disagree with almost everything that the previous speaker said with regard to accident and emergency departments and about trying to tell people where to go. If you have an emergency—if you have blood pumping out of you or you are frightened because your child has just totally passed out—you want to be able to whiz off to an accident and emergency department; you do

ysbyty lle nad ydynt yn cael y math o ofal sydd ei angen arnynt. Mae angen adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ein hysbytai dosbarth cyffredinol sy'n gallu ymateb yn briodol i'r bobl hynny. Maent yn rhy wael i fod mewn uned mân anafiadau ac nid ydynt yn ddigon gwael i fod mewn canolfan gofal critigol; mae angen adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys cadarn arnom i ddelio â'r bobl hynny yn ein cymunedau.

Angela Burns: Rwyf yn falch iawn o gymryd rhan yn y ddadl heddiw, oherwydd mae pryderon mawr yn yr ardal yr wyf yn ei chynrychioli ynglŷn â dyfodol unedau mân anafiadau ac adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Byddaf yn dechrau drwy droi fy sylw at welliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jane Hutt. Nid wyf yn gwrrthwynebu o gwbl y syniad bod rhaid inni sicrhau bod ein holl ddarpariaeth yn addas yn glinigol; mae hynny'n rhesymegol. Rwyf hefyd yn cytuno y dylai gwredd ag anghenion y boblogaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn rwyf yn pryderu amdano ynghylch y cynigion sy'n cael eu trafod ledled Cymru ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, yw eu bod yn ymddangos yn syniadau annibynnol ar ei gilydd.

Weinidog, a allwch ein rhoi ar y trywydd iawn o ran diffinio 'diogel yn glinigol'? Mae o leiaf dair, os nad pedair, lefel wahanol ar gael o ran damweiniau ac achosion brys. Rwyf wedi edrych ar y paramedrau diogelwch clinigol a gyhoeddwyd a'r dangosfyrddau, ond mae'n hynod anodd deall, yn y cyd-destun presennol, sut y dylai dangosyddion damweiniau ac achosion brys sy'n ddiogel yn glinigol edrych, oherwydd ymddengys eu bod yn amrywio o ymddiriedolaeth i ymddiriedolaeth, ac mae'n achosi llawer iawn o ddryswnch.

Rwy'n anghytuno'n llwyr â bron popeth a ddywedodd y siaradwr blaenorol o ran adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a cheisio dweud wrth bobl ble i fynd. Os oes gennych argyfwng—os oes gwaed yn pwmpio allan ohonoch chi neu os ydych wedi dychryn oherwydd bod eich plentyn newydd basio allan yn llwyr—rydych am fod â'r gallu i wibio i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys;

not want to have to stop to ask yourself, ‘It is a Thursday evening, will that place be open or do I have to go to that other one?’. We must be absolutely honest with the population and ensure that what we are offering is fit for purpose. I have raised this point in the Chamber and with my local health board before, because there is a debate to be had about what constitutes a service, what it looks like in this day and age, and how we can deliver it.

There is a very old saying about a death by 1,000 cuts, and I am deeply worried that we are experiencing, in some areas of Wales, death by 1,000 cuts. Clinical necessity is very often used as one of the keys to that death by 1,000 cuts. In Hywel Dda LHB area, we lost histopathology—it was always going to come back, but it never did—and clinical necessity was used as a justification. We have lost some dental services because of clinical need. We do not meet all of these clinical criteria. I have met the community health council, the chair of the health board and the director in charge of horizon planning to try to understand the issues with regard to clinical need in my area.

There is a little word out there: abdication. I have deep concerns that we are in the process of abdication. When I have raised these issues, there has been an abdication by the Government because it is all about, ‘We must do what the local health board recommends.’ When I go to ask the local health board what it recommends, it says, ‘We’re coming up with this model and that model, and we’re going to try a hybrid model, but it will all depend on what the national clinical forum says.’ I have not managed to get to the national clinical forum, but, believe me, I will track it down and talk to it. As far as the man and woman on the street are concerned, all they want is for someone to grasp the healthcare that they require to meet their particular needs. There are two parts to your amendment, clinical excellence or clinically fit for purpose and meeting the needs of the population, and, as I said, I am deeply concerned that they are mutually exclusive.

nid ydych eisiau stopio a gofyn i chi’ch hun, ‘Mae’n nos Iau, a fydd y lle hwnnw yn agored neu oes rhaid imi fynd i’r un arall?’. Rhaid inni fod yn onest â’r boblogaeth a sicrhau bod yr hyn rydym yn ei gynnig yn addas i’r diben. Rwyf wedi crybwyl y pwynt hwn yn y Siambra ac wrth fy mwrdd iechyd lleol o’r blaen, oherwydd mae dadl i’w chynnal am yr hyn y mae gwasanaeth yn ei olygu, sut y mae’n edrych yn yr oes sydd ohoni, a sut y gallwn ei ddarparu.

Mae dywediad hen iawn am farwolaeth drwy 1,000 o doriadau, ac rwyf yn bryderus iawn ein bod yn gweld marwolaeth drwy 1,000 o doriadau mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru. Defnyddir angen clinigol yn aml iawn fel un o’r allwedd i’r farwolaeth honno drwy 1,000 o doriadau. Yn ardal BILI Hywel Dda, rydym wedi colli histopatholeg—roedd bob amser yn mynd i ddod yn ôl, ond ni ddaeth byth—a defnyddiwyd angen clinigol fel cyfiawnhad. Rydym wedi colli rhai gwasanaethau deintyddol oherwydd angen clinigol. Nid ydym yn bodloni pob un o’r meini prawf clinigol hynny. Rwyf wedi cwrdd â’r cyngor iechyd cymunedol, cadeirydd y bwrdd iechyd a’r cyfarwyddwr sy’n gyfrifol am gynllunio gorwel i geisio deall y materion o ran angen clinigol yn fy ardal.

Mae gair bach a ddefnyddir: ymwrthod. Mae gennyl f gryn bryderon ein bod yn y broses o ymwrthod. Pan wyf wedi codi’r materion hyn, bu ymwrthodiad gan y Llywodraeth oherwydd ei bod yn dweud, ‘Mae’n rhaid inni wneud yr hyn y mae’r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ei argymhell.’ Pan fyddaf yn gofyn i’r bwrdd iechyd lleol beth mae’n ei argymhell, mae’n dweud, ‘Rydym yn llunio’r model hwn a’r model arall, ac rydym yn mynd i roi cynnig ar fodel hybrid, ond bydd y cyfan yn dibynnu ar yr hyn y mae’r fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol yn ei ddweud.’ Nid wyf wedi llwyddo i gael gafael ar y fforwm clinigol cenedlaethol, ond, credwch fi, byddaf yn cael gafael arno ac yn siarad ag ef. Cyn belled ag y mae’r dyn a’r fenyw ar y stryd yn y cwestiwn, y cyfan y maent ei eisiau yw i rywun ddirnad y gofal iechyd sydd ei angen arnynt i fodloni eu hanghenion penodol. Mae dwy ran i’ch gwelliant, sef rhagoriaeth glinigol neu addas i’r diben yn glinigol a diwallu anghenion y boblogaeth, ac, fel y dywedais, rwyf yn bryderus iawn eu bod yn

annibynnol ar ei gilydd.

Simon Thomas made an intervention earlier and talked about trust. That is why I am here. I got involved in politics because of the ‘Designed to Deliver’ documentation that went out in 2006. I stood up at a public meeting and started talking to people about why I thought it was such a bad case. From there, I came here. However, five years on, we are still talking about the future of healthcare in Wales. I understand that it has to change and that we do not have an infinite pot of money, but I have a problem with the lack of consultation and engagement with people.

Just before Christmas, I was at a public meeting, which Joyce Watson also attended. We both stood up and said to the people there that we supported them completely regarding the lack of consultation. I thank you, Minister, because you responded to me on that issue an awful lot over the Christmas period. I have now been to five public meetings about this. We are totally missing this and abdicating our responsibility, and we are going to end up with something that we do not want.

Lynne Neagle: The NHS in Wales faces major challenges at this time. Often, it is accident and emergency departments, with their critical role at the front line of the health service, that bear the brunt of those pressures. While I may question the sincerity and the intent of the motion tabled by the Conservative Party, I welcome the opportunity to debate how to best shape those vital services for the future.

It is often the case that the dignity and care issues exposed in last year’s report by the Commissioner for Older People in Wales are most prevalent in accident and emergency departments. I have always been bowled over by the hard work and dedication of the majority of staff working in our accident and emergency departments, but there is nothing more distressing for patients and their relatives that receiving poor-quality care and suffering indignity at the time of greatest

Ymyrrodd Simon Thomas yn gynharach gan siarad am ymddiriedaeth. Dyna pam rwyf yn y fan hyn. Dechreuais gymryd rhan mewn gwleidyddiaeth oherwydd dogfen ‘Cynllunio i Gyflenwi’, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2006. Sefais mewn cyfarfod cyhoeddus a dechreuais siarad â phobl ynghylch pam roeddwn i’n meddwl ei fod yn achos mor wael. Oddi yno, deuthum yma. Fodd bynnag, bum mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, rydym yn dal i siarad am ddyfodol gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Rwy’n deall bod yn rhaid iddo newid ac nad oes gennym gronfa ddiddiwedd o arian, ond mae gennyf broblem gyda’r diffyg ymgynghori a’r diffyg ymgysylltu â phobl.

Ychydig cyn y Nadolig, roeddwn mewn cyfarfod cyhoeddus, ac roedd Joyce Watson hefyd yn bresennol. Safodd y ddwy ohonom a dweud wrth y bobl yno ein bod yn eu cefnogi’n llwyr o ran y diffyg ymgynghori. Diolch, Weinidog, oherwydd gwnaethoch ymateb imi ar y mater hwnnw lawer iawn dros gyfnod y Nadolig. Rwyf bellach wedi bod i bum cyfarfod cyhoeddus am hyn. Rydym yn methu’n llwyr yn yr achos hwn ac yn ymwrthod â’n cyfrifoldeb, a byddwn yn diweddu gyda rhywbeth nad oeddem ei eisiau.

Lynne Neagle: Mae’r GIG yng Nghymru yn wynebu heriau mawr ar hyn o bryd. Yn aml, adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gyda’u rôl hanfodol yn rheng flaen y gwasanaeth iechyd, sy’n dwyn baich y pwysau hynny. Er fy mod yn amau didwylledd a bwriad y cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Blaid Geidwadol, rwy’n croesawu’r cyfle i drafod y ffordd orau i siapio’r gwasanaethau hanfodol hynny ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Mae’n aml yn wir bod y materion urddas a gofal a amlygydd yn adroddiad Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru y llynedd yn fwyaf cyffredin mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Rwyf bob amser wedi fy syfrdanu gan y gwaith caled ac ymroddiad y rhan fwyaf o staff sy’n gweithio yn ein hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ond nid oes dim sy’n achosi mwy o ofid i gleifion a’u perthnasau na derbyn gofal o ansawdd wael a dioddef sarhad ar adeg eu hangen

need. I am still dealing with a number of harrowing cases where my constituents have received sub-standard care.

In Gwent, the Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board is making huge efforts to tackle those issues, but we are still some way from the sea change in attitudes that we need if we are to eradicate those problems from our hospital wards. Many of the challenges facing accident and emergency departments and local ambulance services are interlinked. Members will be aware of the problems that have been experienced with the response times in Torfaen. When I visited the Royal Gwent Hospital last year, I was dismayed to hear of the number of unnecessary 999 calls that result in admission to the accident and emergency department. It puts a massive and unnecessary strain on precious staff time and resources. We must redouble our efforts in that area. That could mean more of the very welcome Welsh Government ad campaigns that we have seen recently, or working more closely with social services and other agencies to ensure that the ambulance service is not the first port of call for those struggling to cope.

From a local perspective, we have to start by recognising that what we really need in Gwent is the new specialist and critical care centre. That is the centrepiece of the Clinical Futures programme, and a prime example of the kind of service change that Labour in Government wants to see across Wales. I will continue to take every opportunity to press the Minister for the delivery of that project as she considers the business case submitted by the health board in the coming months.

It beggars belief that Welsh Conservatives can stand up in the Chamber today—you can laugh Antoinette, but this is a serious matter—pretending to be benevolent friends of the NHS, when it is their Government in Westminster that has inflicted such crippling cuts on the money that we have available to spend on revenue and capital projects. It is their Government that is embarking on a chaotic and ill-conceived set of health

mwyaf. Rwyf yn dal i ddelio â nifer o achosion dirdynnol lle y mae fy etholwyr wedi derbyn gofal is na'r safon.

Yng Ngwent, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan yn gwneud ymdrech enfawr i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny, ond rydym yn dal grym bellter o'r newid mawr mewn agweddu sydd ei angen arnom er mwyn cael gwared ar y problemau hynny yn ein wardiau ysbytai. Mae llawer o'r heriau sy'n wynebu adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a gwasanaethau ambiwlans lleol yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd. Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol o'r problemau a gafwyd gydag amseroedd ymateb yn Nhor-faen. Pan ymwelais ag Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent y llynedd, roeddwn yn siomedig o glywed am y nifer diangen o alwadau 999 sy'n arwain at dderbyn cleifion i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'n rhoi straen enfawr a diangen ar amser prin staff ac adnoddau gwerthfawr. Mae'n rhaid inni ddwysáu ein hymdrehion yn y maes hwnnw. Gallai hynny olygu mwy o ymgrychoedd hysbysebu fel y gwelwyd yn ddiweddar gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sydd i'w croesawu, neu weithio'n agosach gyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac asiantaethau eraill er mwyn sicrhau nad y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yw'r man galw cyntaf i'r rhai sy'n ei chael yn anodd ymdopi.

O safbwyt lleol, mae'n rhaid inni ddechrau drwy gydnabod mai'r hyn sydd ei wir angen arnom yng Ngwent yw'r ganolfan arbenigol a chritigol newydd. Honno yw canolbwyt rhaglen Dyfodol Clinigol, ac mae'n enghraifft wych o'r math o newid gwasanaethau y mae Llafur wrth lywodraethu am ei weld ledled Cymru. Byddaf yn parhau i fanteisio ar bob cyfle i bwysio ar y Gweinidog i gyflwyno'r prosiect hwnnw wrth iddi ystyried yr achos busnes a gyflwynwyd gan y bwrdd iechyd yn y misoedd i ddod.

Mae bron yn anhygoel fod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn gallu sefyll yn y Siambra heddiw—chwerthwch chi, Antoinette, ond mae hwn yn fater difrifol—gan esgus bod yn ffrindiau hael i'r GIG, pan fo eu Llywodraeth yn San Steffan wedi gwneud toriadau andwyol i'r arian sydd gennym i'w wario ar brosiectau refeniw a chyfalaf. Eu Llywodraeth hwy sy'n bwrw ati i wneud cyfres o ddiwygiadau iechyd anhrelnus a blêr

reforms in England.

Darren Millar: The facts are easy for even the most simple person to understand. Your Government is cutting the NHS budget in Wales by 6.5% in real terms by 2014-15. Every independent report confirms that it is the biggest cut in the whole of the United Kingdom, and it is a decision that has been based on the priorities of your Government. It is your prerogative, in Government, to decide how to carve up the budget, but that is not how we would have made that decision; we would have made an extra investment in our NHS.

4.00 p.m.

Lynne Neagle: It cannot be that easy or clear, given that you do not understand that it is your Government in Westminster that has delivered this settlement, which our Government is doing its best to deliver. Where exactly do the Welsh Conservatives stand on the NHS reforms being forced through in England? I know that people in my constituency do not want their hospitals judged on financial performance and they do not want beds and car parking spaces devoted to private patients. I know that they do not want to see the kind of GP-led commissioning that we know is little more than a smokescreen to lever in more private sector involvement, and I know that they do not want market-driven health regimes in which corporate and private interests take precedent over local communities' concerns and in which private companies cherry-pick profitable services and leave the rest of the NHS to wither on the vine.

Despite the scaremongering that we have seen from the opposition, everyone in the Chamber should support the kind of service changes that Welsh Labour wants to see: more prevention through better public health, more community-based care for chronic conditions and a clear evidence-based approach to specialised complex care, even if that means consolidating smaller units into centres of excellence to improve outcomes.

eu cynllun yn Lloegr.

Darren Millar: Mae'r ffeithiau yn hawdd hyd yn oed i'r person mwyaf syml i'w deall. Mae eich Llywodraeth yn torri cyllideb y GIG yng Nghymru o 6.5% mewn termau real erbyn 2014-15. Mae pob adroddiad annibynnol yn cadarnhau mai dyna'r toriad mwyaf yn Deyrnas Unedig gyfan, ac mae'n benderfyniad sydd wedi'i seilio ar flaenoriaethau eich Llywodraeth. Chi, fel Llywodraeth, sydd â'r hawl i benderfynu sut y dylid rhannu'r gyllideb, ond nid dyna sut y byddem ni wedi gwneud y penderfyniad hwnnw; byddem wedi gwneud buddsoddiad ychwanegol yn ein GIG.

Lynne Neagle: Ni all fod mor hawdd neu mor glir â hynny, o ystyried nad ydych yn deall mai eich Llywodraeth chi yn San Steffan sydd wedi cyflwyno'r setliad hwn, y mae ein Llywodraeth yn gwneud ei gorau i'w gyflawni. Beth yn union yw safwynt y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig o ran y diwygiadau i'r GIG sy'n cael eu gorfodi yn Lloegr? Rwy'n gwybod nad yw pobl yn fy etholaeth i yn dymuno bod eu hysbytai yn cael eu barnu ar sail perfformiad ariannol ac nid ydynt am weld gwelyau a mannau parcio ceir yn cael eu neilltuo i gleifion preifat. Rwy'n gwybod nad ydynt am weld y math o gomisiynu a arweinir gan feddygon teulu nad yw ond yn llen fwg, fel y gwyddom, fel y gall y sector preifat gymryd mwy o ran, ac rwy'n gwybod nad ydynt eisiau cyfundrefnau iechyd sydd wedi'u llywio gan y farchnad, lle y mae buddiannau corfforaethol a phreifat yn cael blaenoriaeth dros bryderon cymunedau lleol a lle y mae cwmniâu preifat yn dewis a dethol gwasanaethau proffidiol ac yn gadael i weddill y GIG grebachu.

Er gwaethaf y codi bwganod rydym wedi'i weld o du'r wrthblaid, dylai pawb yn y Siambwr gefnogi'r math o newidiadau i'r gwasanaeth y mae Llafur Cymru am eu gweld: mwy o atal drwy sicrhau bod iechyd gwell ymhliith y cyhoedd, mwy o ofal yn y gymuned ar gyfer cyflyrau cronig, a dull clir sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o ymdrin â gofal arbenigol cymhleth, hyd yn oed os yw hynny'n golygu cyfuno unedau llai yn ganolfannau rhagoriaeth i wella canlyniadau.

Nick Ramsay rose—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member is not giving way.

Lynne Neagle: When it comes to the NHS in Wales, the real choice is whether we want the kind of changes that we are seeing from the Tories in Government in England or whether we defend the basic principles of the NHS by changing and adapting services on our own terms in Wales. The status quo is not an option, and I know which changes I would rather see.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I welcome the opportunity to contribute to this debate and follow the Member for Torfaen. I remind her that Aneurin Bevan, when he introduced the Second Reading of the National Health Service Bill, said that there would be no limitation on the kind of assistance given. Accident and emergency departments in Wales are under a real threat, given the challenges that her Government are placing before our health service in Wales. What would Mr Bevan make of Welsh Labour today, which, within 12 months of forming a minority Government, presided over real-terms cuts in health spending of 6.5% by 2015? It is the only part of the NHS—*[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will Members sit down, please?

Andrew R.T. Davies: It is the only part of the NHS in the United Kingdom to make such cuts.

Joyce Watson: Thank you for taking an intervention. Will you answer one question? You talked about Aneurin Bevan and what he would say. Do you think that it would please him to see your Government cut a budget that then delivers health services? Do you think that he would agree with that?

Andrew R.T. Davies: I think that what would frighten Aneurin Bevan would be to see a Labour Welsh Government that has

Nick Ramsay a gododd—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Aelod yn ildio.

Lynne Neagle: O ran y GIG yng Nghymru, y dewis gwirioneddol yw a ydym yn dymuno'r math o newidiadau y mae'r Torfaid sy'n llywodraethu yn Lloegr yn eu cyflwyno, neu a fyddwn yn amddiffyn egwyddorion sylfaenol y GIG drwy newid ac addasu gwasanaethau ar ein telerau ni yng Nghymru. Nid yw cadw'r sefyllfa fel y mae yn opsiwn, ac rwy'n gwybod pa newidiadau y byddai'n well gennyf i eu gweld.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Croesawaf y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon a dilyn yr Aelod dros Dor-faen. Rwy'n ei hatgoffa o'r hyn a ddywedodd Aneurin Bevan pan gyflwynodd Ail Ddarlleniad Bil y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol, sef na fyddai unrhyw gyfyngiad ar y math o gymorth a roddwyd. Mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru yn cael eu bygwth yn wirioneddol oherwydd yr heriau y mae ei Llywodraeth hi yn eu rhoi gerbron ein gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Beth fyddai barn Mr Bevan ar Lafur Cymru heddiw, a oedd, lai na 12 mis ar ôl ffurfio Llywodraeth leiafrifol, yn gyfrifol am doriadau o 6.5% i'r gwariant a fydd yn cael ei wneud ar iechyd mewn termau real erbyn 2015? Dyma'r unig ran o'r GIG—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wna'r Aelodau eistedd, os gwelwch yn dda?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Dyma'r unig ran o'r GIG yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi gwneud toriadau o'r fath.

Joyce Watson: Diolch am dderbyn ymyriad. A wnewch ateb un cwestiwn? Rydych yn siarad am Aneurin Bevan a'r hyn y byddai'n ei ddweud. A ydych yn meddwl y byddai wrth ei fod yn gweld eich Llywodraeth yn torri cyllideb sydd wedyn yn darparu gwasanaethau iechyd? A ydych yn credu y byddai'n cytuno â hynny?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Rwy'n meddwl mai'r hyn a fyddai'n codi ofn ar Aneurin Bevan yw gweld Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru sydd wedi

made two changes to the Welsh NHS in 10 years, that has presided over record waiting times, a demoralised workforce and a poorer service than the one that people are getting in other parts of the United Kingdom, and, above all, that has not introduced a cancer drugs fund, and so discriminates against some of the most vulnerable, who depend on the health service. Those are the facts about what Labour has presided over in the health service in Wales. What would Mr Bevan make of a Welsh national health service in which seven out of eight health boards are set to run over the budget: Cardiff and Vale by £14 million, Cwm Taf by £9.5 million and Aneurin Bevan by £6 million? There are four more years of Labour cuts still to come.

Symptomatic of these cuts are the temporary closures of some minor injuries units over the winter, which have exacerbated the delays and pressures on accident and emergency units. Are the temporary closures, such as those in Aberdare and the Rhondda in my region, a glimpse of what is to come? It is difficult to see how the First Minister and his Minister for health can avoid more permanent closures when they dogmatically insist on shrinking the Welsh health budget. Minor injuries unit closures will put more pressure on accident and emergency units, resulting in many more people with minor injuries turning up at accident and emergency departments—departments that this Government is looking to close. Accident and emergency facilities in Wales are already overstretched, and this is borne out by the evidence that the NHS in Wales has failed to meet its four-hour waiting target for accident and emergency departments in any month in two and a half years. Indeed, in July and August, the number of patients waiting longer than four hours for accident and emergency treatment in Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board increased by 16%.

Two and a half years since the last reorganisation and two Ministers for health

newid GIG Cymru ddwywaith mewn 10 mlynedd, sydd wedi bod yn gyfrifol am yr amseroedd aros hwyaf erioed, gweithlu digalon a gwasanaeth gwaeth na'r un y mae pobl yn ei gael mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac, yn waeth na hynny, nad yw wedi cyflwyno cronfa cyffuriau canser, ac sydd, felly, yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn rhai o'r bobl sydd fwyaf bregus ac sy'n dibynnu ar y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dyna'r ffeithiau am yr hyn y mae Llafur wedi bod yn gyfrifol amdano yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Beth fyddai barn Mr Bevan ar wasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru lle y mae disgrwl y bydd saith o'r wyth bwrdd iechyd wedi gwario mwy na'u cyllidebau: £14 miliwn ar ben y gyllideb yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro, £9.5 miliwn yng Nghwm Taf, a £6 miliwn ym Mwrdd iechyd Aneurin Bevan? Mae pedair blynedd arall o doriadau Llafur i ddod.

Mae cau rhai unedau mân anafiadau dros dro yn ystod y gaeaf yn nodweddu'r toriadau hyn, sydd wedi gwaethygu'r oedi a'r pwysau ar unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys. A yw cau'r unedau hyn dros dro, fel y rheini yn Aberdâr ac yn y Rhondda yn fy rhanbarth i, yn rhoi cipolwg inni o'r hyn sydd i ddod? Mae'n anodd gweld sut y gall y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros iechyd osgoi cau unedau yn fwy parhaol gan eu bod, yn ddogmatig, yn mynnu lleihau cyllideb iechyd Cymru. Bydd cau unedau mân anafiadau yn rhoi mwy o bwysau ar unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gan arwain at lawer mwy o bobl sydd â mân anafiadau yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys—sef adrannau y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn bwriadu eu cau. Mae gormod o bwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru yn barod, a chaiff hyn ei gadarnhau gan dystiolaeth bod y GIG yng Nghymru wedi methu â chyflawni ei darged ynghylch aros llai na phedair awr mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, yn ystod unrhyw fis mewn dwy flynedd a hanner. Yn wir, ym mis Gorffennaf ac ym mis Awst, cynyddodd nifer y cleifion ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro a oedd yn aros mwy na phedair awr am driniaeth ar gyfer damweiniau ac achosion brys 16%.

Ddwy flynedd a hanner ers yr ad-drefnu diwethaf, ac ar ôl inni gael dau Weinidog

later, and Labour still finds it impossible to live up to its promise to be the architect of the NHS in Wales, and it still finds it impossible to meet its own targets for accident and emergency treatment times. These problems are set to get worse under Labour's health cuts, reducing the amount of cash available to our already struggling hospitals, with less money for nurses, less money for doctors and less money for consultants.

Accident and emergency departments that cannot be funded properly, such as the accident and emergency department at Prince Philip Hospital in Llanelli, face being downgraded to urgent care centres, which will lead to patients needing to be transferred urgently to a better equipped hospital or to longer journeys by ambulance in the first place. Either way, lives will be put at risk and extra strain will be placed on an already stretched Welsh ambulance service. It was only this morning that I was speaking to someone who, sadly, lost their son in a road accident to which it took half an hour for the ambulance to turn up. These are the challenges facing people time and again, and despite the admirable efforts of the ambulance service and the clinicians in our health service, who are all working tirelessly, constraints are placed on them by the Welsh Labour Government, which is cutting funding by 6.5% by 2015. There is a need for this Government to face up to the challenges, to be honest with the people of Wales and to give them the blueprint that they want for the protection of and commitment to the accident and emergency departments in hospitals—that is the motion before the Chamber today. I urge Members to support the motion tabled in the name of William Graham.

Elin Jones: Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig ac yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1 y Llywodraeth a gwelliant 2 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Byddwn, er hynny, yn cefnogi gweliannau 3 a 4.

Mae trafodaeth ac ymgynghori gan rai o'r byrddau iechyd ar hyn o bryd ar israddio rhai

dros iechyd, mae Llafur yn parhau i'w chael yn amhosibl cyflawni'r addewid i fod yn bensaer y GIG yng Nghymru, ac mae'n parhau i'w chael yn amhosibl cyrraedd ei thargedau ei hun ar gyfer amseroedd trin damweiniau ac achosion brys. Bydd y problemau hyn yn gwaethyg oherwydd toriadau Llafur ym maes iechyd, gan leihau faint o arian sydd ar gael i'n hysbytai sy'n cael trafferthion yn barod, a bydd llai o arian ar gyfer nyrsys, llai o arian ar gyfer meddygon a llai o arian ar gyfer ymgynghorwyr.

Mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys na ellir eu hariannu'n briodol, fel yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip yn Llanelli, yn wynebu cael eu hisraddio yn ganolfannau gofal brys, a fydd yn arwain at gleifion yn gorfol cael eu trosglwyddo ar frys i ysbyty sydd â chyfleusterau gwell neu at deithiau hirach mewn ambiwlans yn y lle cyntaf. Y naill ffordd neu'r llall, bydd bywydau'n cael eu peryglu, a bydd pwysau ychwanegol yn cael ei roi ar wasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru, sydd o dan bwysau yn barod. Dim ond y bore yma, roeddwn yn siarad â rhywun a golloedd eu mab, yn anffodus, mewn damwain ffordd, a chymerodd hanner awr i'r ambiwlans gyrraedd. Dyma'r heriau sy'n wynebu pobl dro ar ôl tro, ac er gwaethaf ymdrechion clodwi'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans a'r clinigwyr yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd, sydd i gyd yn gweithio'n ddiflino, gosodir cyfyngiadau arnynt gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cymru, sy'n torri'r gyllideb 6.5% erbyn 2015. Mae angen i'r Llywodraeth hon wynebu'r heriau, bod yn onest â phobl Cymru a rhoi'r cynllun iddynt y maent yn dymuno ei weld ar gyfer diogelu ac ymrwymo i'r adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn ysbytai—dyna'r cynnig sydd gerbron y Siambro heddiw. Rwy'n annog Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig a gyflwynir yn enw William Graham.

Elin Jones: We will support the motion and oppose the Government's amendment 1 and the Liberal Democrats' amendment 2. WE will, however, support amendments 3 and 4.

There has been discussion and consultation by some of the health boards on downgrading

o'r unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ein hysbytai i'r hyn a elwir yn awr mewn rhai mannau yn ganolfannau gofal brys, yn lle eu cadw'n adrannau llawn. Yn Hywel Dda, mae tri opsiwn yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r boblogaeth leol, a phob un o'r tri yn graddio uned Ysbyty Tywysog Philip yn Llanelli fel canolfan gofal brys. Mae dau o'r tri yn cynnig israddio uned damweiniau ac achosion brys llawn Bronglais i ganolfan gofal brys yn unig. Golygai hynny, wrth gwrs, y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o'r achosion brys, yn enwedig os oes angen llawdriniaeth, yn symud yn syth o Fronglais i Glangwili. Rôl y ganolfan gofal brys, pe bai'r cynlluniau'n cael eu gwireddu, fyddai sefydlogi'r claf ac yna ei drosglwyddo i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys lawn Glangwili.

Yn achos Bronglais, byddai'n siwrnai ambiwlans o dros awr i ddrws Glangwili. Mae trosglwyddo claf mewn hofrennydd yn bosibl mewn amser byrrach, ond rhaid bod yr hofrennydd yn barod ac ar gael pan fo'i angen, a rhaid bod y tywydd yn caniatáu hedfan—fel y gallwch ddychmygu, nid yw hynny'n bosibl bob amser.

Wrth gwrs, ni fydd pob achos brys yn y canolbarth yn digwydd ar stepen drws Bronglais, sy'n gwasanaethu trefi Tywyn, Dolgellau, Machynlleth a Llanidloes yn ogystal â gogledd Ceredigion. Felly, os caewch adran damweiniau ac achosion brys a chanddi fynediad i lawdriniaeth frys, fel sydd gan Fronglais ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gobaith gan drigolion Tal-y-bont, Machynlleth a Thywyn gyrraedd ymyraeth argyfwng o fewn yr awr euraid a gymeradwyir yn glinigol.

Sonais ynghynt y prynhawn yma am y llythyr sydd ar fin cael ei anfon gan feddygon ym Mronglais at brif weithredwr bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda. Maent yn sôn am eu pryder ynghylch israddio adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Bronglais. Dywedant:

'It is frankly dangerous to rely on the availability of an ambulance, let alone a helicopter, for a truly urgent transfer.'

Geiriau meddygon yw'r rheini, nid geiriau gwleidydd. Nid yn unig mae unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys llawn yn

some accident and emergency units in our hospitals to what are now called in some areas urgent care centres, rather than maintaining them as full departments. In Hywel Dda, three options are being presented to the local population, each of which grades the Prince Philip Hospital unit as an urgent care centre. Two of the three suggest downgrading the Bronglais accident and emergency unit to just an urgent care centre. That would mean, of course, that most emergency cases, particularly if surgery is required, would be transferred immediately from Bronglais to Glangwili. The role of the urgent care centre, were these plans realised, would be to stabilise the patient before transferring the patient to the full accident and emergency unit at Glangwili.

In the case of Bronglais, this is a journey by ambulance of over an hour to the door of Glangwili. Transferring patients by helicopter is possible in a shorter time, but the helicopter needs to be ready and available when required, and weather conditions would have to allow the helicopter to fly—as you can imagine, that is not always the case.

Of course, not all urgent cases in mid Wales happen on the doorstep of Bronglais, which serves the towns of Tywyn, Dolgellau, Machynlleth and Llanidloes, as well as northern Ceredigion. Therefore, if you close an accident and emergency unit with access to emergency surgery, as currently exists in Bronglais, the people of Tal-y-bont, Machynlleth and Tywyn would have no hope of accessing emergency intervention within the golden hour that is clinically recommended.

Earlier this afternoon, I mentioned the letter that is about to be sent by doctors at Bronglais to the chief executive of the Hywel Dda health board. They mention their concerns about downgrading the Bronglais accident and emergency unit. They say:

'It is frankly dangerous to rely on the availability of an ambulance, let alone a helicopter, for a truly urgent transfer.'

Those are the words of clinicians, not politicians. Not only are full accident and emergency units important for the local

bwysig o ran y boblogaeth leol, er mwyn achub bywydau yn aml iawn, ond maent hefyd yn bwysig o ran statws unrhyw ysbyty i hyfforddi meddygon iau. Os yw'r ysbyty i barhau fel ysbyty cyffredinol llawn, gydag ystod eang o wasanaethau, a'r gallu i ddenu meddygon iau i gael eu hyfforddi, yna mae angen i'r meddygon iau hynny gael profiad llawn o uned damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Rydym wedi trafod cryn dipyn yn y Siambrynglŷn ag israddio ysbytai cyffredinol, ond heb amheuaeth, os bydd Bronglais neu Ysbyty Tywysog Philip, ac efallai hefyd Llwynhelyg, yn colli eu hunedau damweiniau ac achosion brys, yn sicr byddant yn cael eu hisraddio fel ysbytai cyffredinol. Mae'r un peth yn wir mewn ardaloedd eraill sy'n edrych ar israddio o'r fath hefyd. Mae ansicrwydd, er enghraift, gan rai a fydd Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, a rhai o'r ysbytai cyfagos yn yr ardal honno, i gyd yn cadw eu hunedau damweiniau ac achosion brys llawn. Mae'r ansicrwydd yn arwain at broblemau o ran trefnu hyfforddiant meddygon iau, fel rwyf wedi sôn eisoes.

Rydym yn falch heddiw o gael y cyfle i gefnogi'r cynnig sydd o'n blaenau. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pawb sy'n credu y dylai eu hetholwyr fod o fewn cyrraedd diogel i uned damweiniau ac achosion brys gyda mynediad i lawdriniaeth frys pan mae angen hynny, yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn hefyd.

Paul Davies: Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Yn naturiol, byddaf yn canolbwytio fy sylwadau ar ysbyty Llwynhelyg a'r gwasanaeth yn fy etholaeth i.

Credaf fod y cynnig hwn yn un pwysig iawn oherwydd yn bendant mae etholwyr yn fy ardal i yn poeni am wasanaethau iechyd, a gwasanaethau brys yn enwedig. I ysbytai fel Llwynhelyg, byddai'n annerbyniol i gau eu hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, neu weld yr adrannau'n cael eu hisraddio. Mae'n hollbwysig hefyd bod adrannau fel hyn yn cael eu harwain gan ymgynghorydd llawn amser. Mae'n hanfodol bod daearyddiaeth siroedd fel sir Benfro yn cael ei hystyried wrth gynnig unrhyw newidiadau. Mae'n rhaid sylweddoli a chyd nabod nad yw'r dull un maint i bawb yn addas i bob ardal, yn

population in order to save lives, very often, they are also important in terms of the status of a hospital in training junior doctors. If the hospital is to remain a full general hospital with a broad range of services available, and the ability to attract junior doctors for training, then its needs to be able to offer full experience at an accident and emergency unit.

We have regularly discussed the downgrading of general hospitals, but without doubt, if Bronglais or Prince Philip Hospital hospitals or Withybush hospital should lose their accident and emergency unit, they will definitely be downgraded as general hospitals. The same is true in other areas that are currently looking at this sort of downgrading. There is uncertainty among some as to whether the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, and others in that area, will retain their full accident and emergency units. This uncertainty leads to problems in organising the training of junior doctors, as I have already mentioned.

We are pleased to have the opportunity to support the motion before us today. I very much hope that everyone who believes that their constituents should be within safe reach of an accident and emergency unit, with access to emergency surgery when required, will support the motion.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to today's debate. I will concentrate my comments on Withybush hospital and the services in my constituency.

I believe that this motion is important because constituents in my area are concerned about health services and emergency services in particular. For a hospital such as Withybush, it would be unacceptable to close its accident and emergency unit, or to see that department being downgraded. It is also vital that departments such as these should be led by a full-time consultant. The geography of counties such as Pembrokeshire should be taken into account in any changes. We must recognise that the one-size-fits-all method is not suitable for all areas, particularly rural

enwedig i ardaloedd gwledig. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau yn adlewyrchu hynny. Yn wir, mae bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda mewn dogfen cyn-ymgyngori yn ddiweddar yn sôn am amserau teithio, ac yn dweud bod teithio mwy nag awr i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn annerbyniol. Felly, os yw claf yn mynd yn sâl yn Nhyddewi, er enghraifft, byddai'n amhosibl i'r person hwnnw gyrraedd ysbty Glangwili yng Nghaerfyrddin o fewn yr awr, yn enwedig yn yr haf, pan mae nifer o ymwelwyr yn sir Benfro.

Rydym yn clywed trwy'r amser gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac yn wir gan fyrrdau iechyd lleol—rydym wedi clywed hyn yn y Siambra heddiw—y gellir darparu gwasanaethau dim ond os yw hynny'n glinigol ddiogel, a bod yn rhaid inni wrando ar glinigwyr o ran diogelwch. Gadewch imi unwaith eto yn y Siambra hon ddyfynnu llawfeddyg sydd wedi ymddeol o ysbty Llwynhelyg, Peter Milewski:

'If you have a heart attack in St David's or fall and rupture your spleen, are you really going to get to Glangwili in Carmarthen in time? You can save plenty of money centralising services at very little cost—just the death of two or three young people.'

Dyna pam mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gweld adran damweiniau ac achosion brys llawn mewn ysbtyai fel Llwynhelyg. Wrth gwrs, rwy'n derbyn ac yn croesawu bod bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda wedi gwario rhyw £11 miliwn ar yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys newydd yn Llwynhelyg yn y blynnyddoedd diwethaf. Felly, ni fyddai'n gwneud synnwyr o gwbl i gynnig israddio'r adran hon yn y dyfodol agos. Fodd bynnag, mae wedi bod bob amser yng nghefn fy meddwl i, unwaith y byddai'r buddsoddiad hwn yn cael ei wneud, y byddai gwasanaethau eraill yn cael eu hadolygu, a dyna sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

4.15 p.m.

Mae fy etholwyr yn poeni'n fawr iawn am ddyfodol gwasanaethau fel gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys, oherwydd y

areas, and the local health board and the Welsh Government must ensure that any changes reflect that. In a recent pre-consultation document the Hywel Dda health board mentioned travelling times, and stated that travelling for more than one hour to an accident and emergency unit is unacceptable. If a patient becomes ill in St David's, it would be impossible for them to reach Glangwili hospital in Carmarthen within an hour, particularly in the summer, when there is a large number of visitors in Pembrokeshire.

We hear all the time from the Welsh Government and LHBs—we have heard this today in the Chamber—that services can only be provided if it is clinically safe to do so, and that we must listen to clinicians regarding safety. However, let me once again quote a surgeon who has retired from Withybush hospital, Peter Milewski:

'If you have a heart attack in St David's or fall and rupture your spleen, are you really going to get to Glangwili in Carmarthen in time? You can save plenty of money centralising services at very little cost—just the death of two or three young people.'

That is why it is vital that to have a full accident and emergency unit in a hospital such as Withybush. Of course, I accept and welcome the fact that Hywel Dda health board has spent about £11 million on the accident and emergency unit in Withybush in recent years. Therefore, it would make no sense at all if there were to be a proposal to downgrade that department in the near future. However, it has always been at the back of my mind that, once this investment is made, other services would be reviewed, and that is what is happening at present.

My constituents are greatly concerned about the future of services such as accident and emergency services, because of the messages

negeseuon maent wedi eu derbyn oddi wrth y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn y gorffennol. Yn anffodus, rydym ni yn sir Benfro wedi dioddef oherwydd diffyg tryloywder yn y gwasanaeth iechyd dros y blynnyddoedd diwethaf.

Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod chi i gyd yn cofio'r ddogfen a gafodd ei rhyddhau yn 2010, 'Strategaeth Gwasanaethau Iechyd: Cynllun Gwario i Arbed' a luniwyd gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, sy'n amlwg yn sôn am ganoli gwasanaethau oddi wrth ysbty Llwynhelyg. Derbyniaf y cafodd y ddogfen ei thynnu yn ôl yn syth ar ôl iddi gael ei rhyddhau i'r wasg, ond nid yw pethau fel hyn yn magu hyder ymhlið pobl leol, yn enwedig o ystyried yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol. Mae'n debyg i'r ddogfen yngylch cyflenwi gwasanaethau aciwt yn ysbtyai canolbarth a gorllewin Cymru a luniwyd rhyw chwe blynedd yn ôl ac a wrthodwyd gan fwyafrif llethol pobl sir Benfro. Fel dywedodd yr Aelod dros Orllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro, mae gwasanaethau histopatholeg ac orthodonteg wedi eu colli yn barod, felly nid yw'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol yn magu hyder ymhlið fy etholwyr.

Derbyniaf y gall reciwtio staff fod yn anodd ar adegau, yn enwedig mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ac y gall hyn greu problemau o ran darparu gwasanaethau mewn ysbty gwledig fel Llwynhelyg. Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny, mae'n bwysig bod byrddau iechyd yn gwneud mwy i ddenu staff i ysbtyai fel Llwynhelyg, oherwydd os nad yw byrddau yn cyflogi mwy o staff, gall y gwasanaethau hynny fod yn anghynaliadwy, gan orfodi cleifion i deithio ymhellach ar gyfer gwasanaethau fel gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru roi arweiniad ar y mater hwn a sicrhau nad ydym yn gweld adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn cau neu'n cael eu diraddio. Gobeithiaf y bydd y ddadl hon yn ysgogi'r Llywodraeth i ddiogelu ein hadnannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn y dyfodol. Rwyf yn erfyn ar Aelodau i gefnogi ein cynnig.

Keith Davies: Rwyf yn falch o gael cyfre i drafod y pwnc hwn y prynhawn yma. Rwyf

that they have received from the local health board in the past. Unfortunately, we in Pembrokeshire have suffered as a result of a lack of transparency in the health service in the last few years.

I am sure that you all remember the document that was released in 2010, 'The Rural Health Services Strategy: Spend to Save Plan', that was drawn up by Hywel Dda Local Health Board, which obviously talks about centralising services away from Whithybush hospital. I accept that that document was withdrawn immediately after it was released to the press, but such incidents do not engender confidence in local people, especially considering what has happened in the past. It is similar to the document on the provision of acute services in hospitals in mid and west Wales that was drawn up about six years ago and that was rejected by the vast majority of the people of Pembrokeshire. As the Member for Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire said, histopathology and orthodontics services have already been lost, therefore, what has happened in the past does not engender confidence in my constituents.

I accept that it can be difficult to recruit staff at times, especially to accident and emergency departments, and that that can create problems with the provision of services in a rural hospital such as Whithybush. However, having said that, it is important that health boards do more to attract staff to hospital such as Whithybush, because if boards do not employ more staff, those services can become unsustainable, which will force patients to travel further to access services such as accident and emergency services. The Welsh Government needs to offer leadership on this matter and ensure that we do not see the closure or the downgrading of accident and emergency departments. I hope that this debate will motivate the Government to safeguard our accident and emergency departments in future. I urge Members to support our motion.

Keith Davies: I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss this issue this

yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig fel y mae, ond cefnogaif welliant Jane Hutt a'r gwelliannu yn enw Peter Black.

Mae disgwyliadau cleifion ynghylch y gwasanaeth iechyd cenedlaethol yn uchel—rwyf yn pwysleisio'r gair 'cenedlaethol'. Mae'n rhaid sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau nid dim ond yn ddiogel ac yn gynaliadwy ond hefyd o fewn cyrraedd cleifion a'u teuluoedd. Fel rhan o'r rhaglen llywodraethu, bwriedir datblygu rhaglen gwella'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans i sicrhau ymateb cyflym i alwadau pan fo cleifion yn wynebu afiechydon sy'n golygu bod eu bywydau mewn perygl. Am ryw reswm, efallai rheswm ariannol, mae mwy o gleifion o Lanelli yn cael eu trosglwyddo i Ysbyty Cyffredinol Glangwili nag i Ysbyty Treforys, er bod Ysbyty Treforys yn agosach. Oni ddylai cleifion cael eu cludo i'r ysbyty addas agosaf ac nid i ysbyty sy'n bellach i ffrwrdd dim ond oherwydd ei fod yn ardal y bwrdd iechyd lleol? Byddaf yn cwrdd â chadeirydd y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru dydd Gwener i bwysleisio hyn. Mae'n synnwyr cyffredin i dorri i lawr ar hyd bob siwrne er mwyn arbed arian. Byddaf yn pwysleisio hynny dydd Gwener.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Lesley Griffiths): I welcome the opportunity to debate the delivery of services at accident and emergency departments. It is important to emphasise that the delivery of clinically safe and effective emergency care remains a key priority for the Welsh Government for the remainder of the fourth Assembly. This debate also presents me with a valuable opportunity to speak candidly about the clear need to modernise services.

I will say at the outset that I am happy to support the very well-thought-out amendments laid by the Welsh Liberal Democrats. As the Minister for Health and Social Services, I am committed to reform—not just because I think that it is needed, but because, like everyone else here, I know that we have to do it. Pretending otherwise is not only unhelpful, but, frankly, misleading to the public. Darren Millar talked about honesty, and, like Lynne Neagle, I think that that is a bit rich. The Welsh Government's

afternoon. I oppose the motion as it stands, but I will support Jane Hutt's amendment and the amendments in the name of Peter Black.

Patients have high expectations of the national health service—I emphasise the word 'national'. We must ensure that services are not only safe and sustainable but also within reach of patients and their families. As part of the programme for government, it is intended to develop a programme to improve the ambulance service to ensure a quick response to calls when patients face life-threatening illness. For some reason, perhaps a financial one, more patients from Llanelli are transferred to Glangwili General Hospital than to Morriston Hospital, although Morriston Hospital is closer. Should not patients be taken to the closest appropriate hospital and not to a hospital that is further away just because it is in the local health board area? I will be meeting the chair of the ambulance service in Wales on Friday to emphasise this. It is common sense to cut down on the length of journeys to save money. I will emphasise that on Friday.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Lesley Griffiths): Rwy'n croesawu'r cyfle i drafod y ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio bod darparu gofal brys clinigol diogel ac effeithiol yn parhau i fod yn brif flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru am yr hyn sy'n weddill o'r pedwerydd Cynulliad. Mae'r ddadl hon hefyd yn rhoi cyfle gwerthfawr imi siarad yn agored am yr angen clir i foderneiddio gwasanaethau.

Dywedaf ar y dechrau fy mod yn fodlon cefnogi'r gwelliannau, sydd ag ymresymiad cadarn, a gyflwynwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Fel y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i ddiwygio—nid yn unig oherwydd fy mod yn meddwl ei fod yn angenrheidiol, ond oherwydd, fel pawb arall yma, rwy'n gwybod bod yn rhaid inni wneud hynny. Mae honni fel arall nid yn unig yn ddi-fudd, ond, a dweud y gwir, yn gamarweiniol i'r cyhoedd. Siaradodd Darren

budget has been cut by nearly £1 billion by the UK Government. At this point, I am minded to ask you, Darren, how you would put more money into the health budget, but I already know the answer: you would cut the education budget by 20%.

At the outset, we need to be clear about the services offered by accident and emergency departments and make a distinction between the services offered by accident and emergency departments and those offered by minor injuries units.

Nick Ramsay: You have just said that we would cut the education budget by 20%, but the figure was 12%. It is important that that is put on the record. Your proposal was for an 8% cut and ours was for a 12% cut.

Lesley Griffiths: Accident and emergency departments, also known as emergency departments, are consultant-led medical treatment facilities focused on delivering treatment to patients with life-threatening and acute illnesses and injuries. They are staffed 24 hours a day, and they are intense environments not intended for more routine ailments. Minor injuries units are hospital departments principally staffed by emergency nurse practitioners, who treat minor injuries.

Getting the safest and best treatment available is the most important issue in a medical emergency, not the location of that treatment. Scaremongering about loss of facilities often misses this point, and is unhelpful to patients. The NHS and I will choose clinical safety for patients in Wales above all else, and I make no apology for that.

Darren Millar: You have very helpfully pointed out the difference between an accident and emergency department and a minor injuries unit. Can you tell us what a critical care centre and an urgent care centre will contain, and what the difference between

Millar am onestrwydd, ac, fel Lynne Neagle, credaf fod hynny braidd yn haerllug. Mae cyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i thorri gan bron i £1 biliwn gan Lywodraeth y DU. Ar y pwynt hwn, rwyf am ofyn i chi, Darren, sut y byddech chi'n rhoi mwy o arian yn y gyllideb iechyd, ond rwyf eisoes yn gwybod yr ateb: byddech yn torri 20% o'r gyllideb addysg.

Mae angen inni fod yn glir o'r cychwyn ynghylch y gwasanaethau a gynigir gan adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a gwahaniaethu rhwng y gwasanaethau a gynigir gan adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a'r rhai a gynigir gan unedau mân anafiadau.

Nick Ramsay: Rydych newydd ddweud y byddem yn torri'r gyllideb addysg o 20%, ond 12% oedd y ffigwr. Mae'n bwysig bod hynny'n cael ei gofnodi'n swyddogol. Roeddech chi'n cynnig toriad o 8% a ninnau'n cynnig toriad o 12%.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a elwir hefyd yn adrannau achosion brys, yn gyfleusterau triniaeth feddygol dan arweiniad ymgynghorydd sy'n canolbwytio ar ddarparu triniaeth i gleifion sydd â salwch ac anafiadau aciwt a difrifol sy'n peryglu bywyd. Maent yn cael eu staffio 24 awr y dydd, ac maent yn amgylcheddau dwys nas bwriedir ar gyfer anhwyladerau mwy arferol. Mae unedau mân anafiadau yn adrannau ysbty sydd wedi'u staffio yn bennaf gan ymarferwyr nysrio ar gyfer achosion brys, sy'n trin mân anafiadau.

Cael y driniaeth orau a mwyaf diogel sydd ar gael yw'r mater pwysicaf mewn argyfwng meddygol, nid lleoliad y driniaeth honno. Mae codi bwganod am golli cyfleusterau yn aml yn colli'r pwynt hwn, ac nid yw'n helpu cleifion. Bydd y GIG a minnau yn dewis diogelwch clinigol i gleifion yng Nghymru dros bopeth arall, ac nid wyf yn ymddiheuro am hynny.

Darren Millar: Rydych wedi nodi'r gwahaniaeth rhwng adran damweiniau ac achosion brys ac uned mân anafiadau, sy'n ddefnyddiol. A allwch ddweud wrthym beth fydd canolfan gofal critigol a chanolfan gofal brys yn ei gynnwys, a beth fydd y

them will be? How will people be able to determine in an emergency which is the most appropriate place for them to go to?

Lesley Griffiths: These issues will be dealt with as we take the service change plans forward. We must accept that services cannot be frozen in time, and, importantly, services are not about buildings—they are about care. To ensure that patients receive the best services, we need to constantly remind ourselves who these services are for and what is in their best interests.

Everyone here is aware and has referred to the fact that the demand on emergency care services continues to rise, and, while demand is rising, money is tight. That is a situation that will not resolve itself. The rise in demand is highlighted by an increase in call volumes to the ambulance services of 205% over the last 20 years. Unfortunately, we have seen a rise in the number of people who use accident and emergency departments inappropriately. Kirsty Williams referred to that in her speech, and that is why there is a need for change. That need for change was identified in the Wanless review, and it was accepted by this Assembly in the Bevan Commission report last year.

Distributing the demand for healthcare services is important and has to be addressed. Accident and emergency departments must be available for those who have life-threatening or acute illnesses or injuries. We need a change from reactive crisis management at overloaded accident and emergency departments to preventable, co-ordinated care in the community that helps people to avoid unnecessary hospital admissions. Accident and emergency departments should not be used as one-stop-shops; they are not portals for the treatment of all injuries and illnesses, regardless of their acuity.

Andrew R.T. Davies asked what Aneurin Bevan would think. I tell you what he would think: he would be glad that we are sticking to his principles in the NHS in Wales, with no marketisation or privatisation. I tell you

gwahaniaeth rhyngddynt? Sut fydd pobl yn gallu penderfynu mewn argyfwng y lle mwyaf priodol iddynt fynd?

Lesley Griffiths: Bydd y materion hyn yn cael eu hymdrin â hwy wrth inni ddatblygu'r cynlluniau i newid gwasanaethau. Mae'n rhaid inni dderbyn na all gwasanaethau aros fel ag y maent, ac, yn bwysig, nad ydynt yn ymwneud ag adeiladau—maent yn ymwneud â gofal. Er mwyn sicrhau bod cleifion yn derbyn y gwasanaethau gorau, rhaid inni atgoffa'n hunain yn gyson ar gyfer pwy mae'r gwasanaethau hyn a beth sydd orau iddynt.

Mae pawb yma yn ymwybodol ac wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod y galw am wasanaethau gofal brys yn parhau i gynyddu, ac, er bod y galw yn cynyddu, mae'r arian yn brin. Ni fydd y sefyllfa honno yn datrys ei hun. Mae'r cynnydd yn y galw yn cael ei amlygu gan gynydd o 205% yn nifer y galwadau i'r gwasanaethau ambiwlans dros y 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Yn anffodus, rydym wedi gweld cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n defnyddio adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn amhriodol. Cyfeiriodd Kirsty Williams at hynny yn ei haraith, a dyna pam fod angen newid. Nodwyd yr angen hwnnw am newid yn adolygiad Wanless, a chafodd ei dderbyn gan y Cynulliad hwn yn adroddiad Comisiwn Bevan y llynedd.

Mae dosbarthu'r galw am wasanaethau gofal iechyd yn bwysig a rhaid rhoi sylw iddo. Rhaid i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys fod ar gael i'r rhai sydd â salwch neu anafiadau aciwt neu sy'n bygwth bywyd. Mae angen newid o reoli argyfwng yn adweithiol mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys sydd wedi'u gorwytho i ofal ataliol yn y gymuned sydd wedi'i gydlynu ac sy'n helpu pobl i osgoi gorfod aros yn ddiangen mewn ysbty. Ni ddylai adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys gael eu defnyddio fel siopau un stop; nid ydynt yn llefydd i gael triniaeth ar gyfer pob anaf ac afiechyd, beth bynnag fo'u difrifoldeb.

Gofynnodd Andrew R.T. Davies beth fyddai Aneurin Bevan yn ei feddwl. Dywedaf wrthych beth fyddai'n ei feddwl: byddai'n falch ein bod yn glynus at ei egwyddorion yn y GIG yng Nghymru, heb ddim

what he would be absolutely horrified by, and that is your UK Government's decision to privatise its first NHS hospital in Hinchingbrooke—sadly, the first of many, I think.

Better wide-ranging services are required to provide the right care by the right clinician at the right time. Angela Burns asked what 'clinically safe' means. My belief is that it is based on having the right number of senior clinical decision-makers to match the demand. Our aim is clear: it is to have the best NHS that we can within the resources available to us. To achieve that we know that, as Members have stated, the status quo is not acceptable and change is required. Change does not mean downgrading; it means modernising. We have given clear commitments to work through these issues with local communities.

Accident and emergency departments across Wales treat nearly 3,000 people a day, which equates to over 1 million people every year. The vast majority of people have a good care experience. We are talking about patients suffering from a range of life-threatening conditions, including heart attacks, major trauma from road traffic accidents, and strokes. It is vital that these departments are resourced adequately to meet the needs of these patients whose lives are threatened. To ensure that that happens, we need to modernise.

The need to modernise services has been accepted in principle for years, but we must put that into practice and allow the NHS to make the necessary changes. I agree with Members that, as the plans go forward, there must be meaningful and widespread public consultation.

Since October 2009, when acute hospital and primary care organisations were merged, health boards have been responsible for managing patients across a range of care settings. They are expected to break down traditional barriers and move decisively in the direction of fully integrated health and social

marchnadeiddio na phreifateiddio. Dywedaf wrthych beth fyddai'n ei ddychryn yn llwyr, sef penderfyniad eich Llywodraeth chi yn y DU i breifateiddio ei ysbyty GIG cyntaf yn Hinchingbrooke—yn anffodus, credaf mai'r cyntaf o lawer fydd hwnnw.

Mae angen gwell gwasanaethau amrywiol i ddarparu'r gofal iawn gan y clinigwr iawn ar yr adeg iawn. Gofynnodd Angela Burns beth mae 'yn glinigol ddiogel' yn ei olygu. Fy nghred i yw ei fod yn seiliedig ar gael y nifer cywir o uwch glinigwyr sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau, a hynny er mwyn ateb y galw. Mae ein nod yn glir: i gael y GIG gorau y gallwn ei gael o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael inni. Er mwyn cyflawni hynny, rydym yn gwybod, fel y mae Aelodau wedi datgan, nad yw'r *status quo* yn dderbyniol a bod rhaid newid. Nid yw newid yn golygu israddio; mae'n golygu moderneiddio. Rydym wedi rhoi addewidion clir i weithio trwy'r materion hyn gyda chymunedau lleol.

Mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ledled Cymru yn trin bron i 3,000 o bobl y dydd, sy'n cyfateb i dros 1 filiwn o bobl y flwyddyn. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o bobl yn cael profiad gofal da. Rydym yn sôn am gleifion sy'n dioddef o amrywiaeth o gyflyrau sy'n bygwth bywydau, gan gynnwys trawiadau ar y galon, trawma mawr wedi damweiniau ar y ffordd, a strôc. Mae'n hanfodol bod yr adrannau hyn yn cael digon o adnoddau i gwrdd ag anghenion y cleifion sydd â bygythiad i'w bywydau. Er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd, mae angen inni foderneiddio.

Mae'r angen i foderneiddio gwasanaethau wedi'i dderbyn mewn egwyddor ers blynnyddoedd, ond rhaid inni roi hynny ar waith a chaniatáu i'r GIG wneud y newidiadau angenrheidiol. Cytunaf ag Aelodau bod rhaid cael ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ystyrlon ac eang wrth i'r cynlluniau ddatblygu.

Ers mis Hydref 2009, pan gafodd ysbytai aciwt a sefydliadau gofal sylfaenol eu cyfuno, byrddau iechyd sydd wedi bod yn gyfrifol am reoli cleifion ar draws ystod o leoliadau gofal. Disgwylir iddynt chwalu rhwystrau traddodiadol a symud yn bendant i gyfeiriad cwbl integredig o ran gwasanaethau

care services.

I expect health boards to provide healthcare to local people that is safe, effective, accessible, high quality and affordable, but I also expect them to keep the services under constant review. My message to NHS Wales is that the opportunity is there to ensure that services are safe for the next 10 years and beyond: safe and, increasingly, of world-class quality. I am unwaveringly committed to this agenda.

Where changes in services are required it is important that they are clinically appropriate, evidence based, efficient, and acceptable to the public. We know that achieving that goal will take time and a great deal of work. Delivering quality and timely emergency care to those who need it is crucial, and I have already said that it is a priority for this Government.

The Welsh Government's commitment to delivering quality and timely emergency care is clear, as is demonstrated by the significant investment in recent years. It is a testament to the hard work and dedication of NHS staff that quality and timely emergency care is delivered 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Evidence shows that the vast majority of patients in Wales are treated within four hours, and that achievement is remarkable when seen in the context of rising demand and a tight financial situation, and it highlights what I believe is our greatest strength, which is our staff. We must give them the support that they need to deal with these issues. We can support them by responding positively, cutting out waste, making wise and productive investments, and ensuring that we do not compromise on the key principle of emergency care, which is to provide the right care by the right clinician at the right time and in the right place.

Suzy Davies: I thank all the contributors who took part in this important debate. Darren Millar started the debate by asking for a simple commitment to accident and emergency departments. You can understand

iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol.

Yr wyf yn disgwyl i'r byrddau iechyd ddarparu gofal iechyd i bobl leol sy'n ddiogel, yn effeithiol, yn hygrych, o ansawdd uchel ac yn fforddiadwy, ond rwyf hefyd yn disgwyl iddynt barhau i adolygu'r gwasanaethau yn gyson. Fy neges i GIG Cymru yw bod y cyfle yno i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau yn ddiogel am y 10 mlynedd nesaf a thu hwnt: yn ddiogel ac, yn gynyddol, o ansawdd byd-eang. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo'n ddiwyro i'r agenda hon.

Lle mae angen gwneud newidiadau i wasanaethau, mae'n bwysig eu bod yn glinigol briodol, yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, yn effeithlon, ac yn dderbyniol i'r cyhoedd. Rydym yn gwybod y bydd cyrraedd y nod hwnnw yn cymryd amser a llawer iawn o waith. Mae darparu gofal brys amserol ac o ansawdd i'r rhai sydd ei angen yn hanfodol, ac rwyf eisoes wedi dweud ei fod yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth hon.

Mae ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu gofal brys amserol ac o ansawdd yn glir, fel y dangoswyd gan y buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y blynnyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'n deyrnged i waith caled ac ymroddiad staff y GIG bod gofal brys ac amserol o ansawdd yn cael ei ddarparu 24 awr y dydd, 365 diwrnod y flwyddyn.

Mae dystiolaeth yn dangos bod y mwyafrif llethol o gleifion yng Nghymru yn cael eu trin o fewn pedair awr, sy'n gyflawniad rhyfeddol o gofio cyd-destun y galw cynyddol a'r sefyllfa ariannol dynn, ac mae'n tynnu sylw at yr hyn rwyf i'n ei gredu yw ein cryfder mwyaf, sef ein staff. Rhaid inni roi iddynt y gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt i ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Gallwn eu cefnogi drwy ymateb yn gadarnhaol, cael gwared ar wastraff, gwneud buddsoddiadau doeth a chynhyrchiol, a sicrhau nad ydym yn cyffaddawdu ar yr egwyddor allweddol o ofal brys, sef darparu'r gofal iawn gan y clinigyd iawn ar yr adeg iawn ac yn y lle iawn.

Suzy Davies: Diolch i'r holl gyfranwyr i'r ddadl bwysig hon. Dechreuodd Darren Millar y ddadl trwy ofyn am ymrwymiad syml i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Gallwch ddeall pam y gwnaeth hynny, o

why he did that, given that public concern about accident and emergency departments is so great. You have to ask why that is the case. It is because, of all of the parts of the health service, the accident and emergency department is the part that looks after us when we are very frightened, when the nature of the health threat that we face is greater than at any other time, and when we are helpless to do anything about it.

Kirsty Williams and a few other contributors talked about the pressures on accident and emergency departments, particularly the abuse of the ambulance service, with people dialling 999 when they do not need to do so. However, Minister, you have to accept that that is partly due to failings in other parts of the system, such as NHS Direct. When you call NHS Direct, it sends you to an accident and emergency department anyway, via an ambulance. [*Interruption.*] I am afraid that that does happen, and that point was made by a number of speakers.

It is also important to make the point that we are still talking about queues outside accident and emergency departments of ambulances waiting to discharge their patients, which causes a great deal of anxiety, not just for those in accident and emergency departments, but for the families of the patients. I will never forget the time when my son had to wait over an hour with a broken arm, because all the available ambulances were queuing outside what I would like to call the ‘local’ district hospital, but it was very far way.

It is interesting that so many of the contributors to the debate today represent west Wales. I commend Keith Davies on his contribution. Several points were made. Angela talked about confusion, particularly with regard to the proposals that are on the table at the moment. The public does not know what is likely to happen, people do not know what ‘clinically safe’ means, and you were quite right, Angela, to talk about death by a thousand cuts. I am sure that Kirsty Williams, in particular, will be familiar with the death by a thousand cuts of just about all

gofio maint pryder y cyhoedd ynghylch adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Rhaid ichi ofyn pam fod y sefyllfa hon yn bodoli. Y rheswm yw, o holl rannau'r gwasanaeth iechyd, yr adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys yw'r rhan sy'n edrych ar ein hôl pan fyddwn yn ofnus iawn, pan fydd natur y bygythiad iechyd sy'n ein hwynebu yn fwy nag ar unrhyw adeg arall, a phan fyddwn yn ddiymadferth i wneud unrhyw beth yn ei gylch.

Siaradodd Kirsty Williams a chyfranwyr eraill am y pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, yn enwedig y camddefnydd o'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, gyda phobl yn deialu 999 pan nad oes angen iddynt wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, rhaid ichi dderbyn bod hynny'n rhannol oherwydd methiannau mewn rhannau eraill o'r system, megis Galw Iechyd Cymru. Pan fyddwch yn ffonio Galw Iechyd Cymru, mae'n eich anfon at adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys beth bynnag, a hynny mewn ambiwlans. [*Torri ar draws.*] Mae arnaf ofn bod hynny yn digwydd, a gwnaethpwyd y pwynt hwnnw gan nifer o siaradwyr.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig i wneud y pwynt ein bod yn dal i sôn am y ciwiau o ambiwlansys y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys sy'n aros i ryddhau eu cleifion o'u gofal, gan achosi llawer o bryder, nid yn unig i'r rhai mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ond i deuluoedd y cleifion. Ni anghofiaf fyth yr adeg pan fu'n rhaid i fy mab aros dros awr â braich wedi'i thorri, gan fod yr holl ambiwlansys oedd ar gael yn ciwio y tu allan i'r hyn yr hoffwn ei alw yn ysbyty dosbarth 'lleol', ond roedd yn bell iawn i ffwrdd.

Mae'n ddiddorol bod cymaint o'r cyfranwyr i'r ddadl heddiw yn cynrychioli gorllewin Cymru. Rwyf yn cymeradwyo Keith Davies am ei gyfraniad. Gwnaethpwyd nifer o bwyntiau. Soniodd Angela am ddryswn, yn enwedig o ran y cynigion sydd gerbron ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'r cyhoedd yn gwybod beth sy'n debygol o ddigwydd, nid yw pobl yn gwybod beth mae 'yn glinigol ddiogel' yn ei olygu, ac roeddech yn holol gywir, Angela, i siarad am farwolaeth drwy fil o doriadau. Rwy'n siŵr bod Kirsty Williams, yn arbennig, yn gyfarwydd â marwolaeth

medical interventions in Powys.

I am so pleased that Elin Jones mentioned the golden hour. We are all aware of the recent report on the east-west divide in the economy in Wales. What is happening in the Hywel Dda Local Health Board area at the moment demonstrates that there is another divide between east Wales and west Wales. The life of a person in Cathays is not more important than the life of a person in Cardiganshire. The golden hour applies to heart attack patients and stroke patients, who need the absolute best when it comes to services. Paul Davies gave some incredibly powerful examples from the conversations that he had had with people who have said that the travel distance involved makes a massive difference. Having to travel long distances for emergency healthcare provision does not equate to a sustainable service.

4.30 p.m.

Another point that has come up is the issue of people going to accident and emergency departments when they do not need to. The Assembly has already spoken about the need for specialist nurses and the reduction in support outside accident and emergency departments. I know that, in my region, people with breathing problems have gone to accident and emergency when what they needed was their own specialist nurse or easy access to a doctor. I also wish to draw on the point that the Minister raised with regard to bringing together social services and the health system. That is fantastic in principle, but, of course, as Assembly Members, we are still receiving messages from constituents saying that this is not happening fast enough and that people are being sent home when they are not ready to leave the accident and emergency department and are then being sent back again. What I cannot get out of my local health board is how much extra that has cost and how many people are going back to accident and emergency departments—

drwy fil o doriadau o'r cyfan bron o ymyriadau meddygol ym Mhowys.

Rwy'n falch i Elin Jones grybwyl yr awr euraid. Rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r adroddiad diweddar ar y rhaniad dwyrain-gorllewin yn yr economi yng Nghymru. Mae'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda ar hyn o bryd yn dangos bod yna raniad arall rhwng dwyrain Cymru a gorllewin Cymru. Nid yw bywyd rhywun yn Cathays yn bwysicach na bywyd person yng Ngheredigion. Mae'r awr euraid yn berthnasol i gleifion trawiadau ar y galon a chleifion strôc, sydd angen y gorau posibl pan ddaw i wasanaethau. Rhoddodd Paul Davies rai engriffiatau pwerus iawn yn deillio o'r sgyrsiau y mae wedi'u cael â phobl sydd wedi dweud bod y pellter teithio yn gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr. Nid yw gorfod teithio'n bell ar gyfer darpariaeth gofal iechyd brys yn cyfateb i wasanaeth cynaliadwy.

Pwynt arall sydd wedi codi yw'r ffaith bod pobl yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys pan nad oes angen iddynt wneud hynny. Mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi siarad am yr angen am nyrssys arbenigol a'r lleihad yn y cymorth sydd ar gael y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Yn fy rhanbarth i, gwn fod pobl â phroblemau anadlu wedi mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys pan mai'r hyn yr oedd ei angen arnynt oedd eu nyrs arbenigol eu hunain neu fynediad hawdd at feddyg. Hoffwn hefyd fanylu ar y pwynt a godwyd gan y Gweinidog o ran dwyn ynghyd y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r system iechyd. Mae hynny'n wych mewn egwyddor, ond, wrth gwrs, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, rydym yn parhau i gael negeseuon gan etholwyr yn dweud nad yw hyn yn digwydd yn ddigon cyflym a bod pobl yn cael eu hanfon adref pan nad ydynt yn barod i adael yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys ac wedyn maent yn cael eu hanfon yn ôl eto. Ni allaf gael unrhyw wybodaeth gan fy mwrdd iechyd lleol am faint yn ychwanegol y mae hynny wedi ei gostio a faint o bobl sy'n mynd yn ôl i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys—

Nick Ramsay rose—

Nick Ramsay a gododd—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. There is not time for an intervention. Please conclude.

Suzy Davies: Finally, Lynne Neagle raised a very good point about the level of dignity in care in overstretched accident and emergency departments. Why is there substandard care, Lynne? Is it possibly something to do with lack of money and lack of workforce planning?

Lynne Neagle rose—

Suzy Davies: I am sorry, but I will not have time for an intervention. Why are we still guaranteeing 10 years-worth of salaries to managers and administrators who should have left the health service? This money could have been going into front-line services.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Conclude now please.

Suzy Davies: I have to say to the Minister and Lynne Neagle that neither of you is in a position to scaremonger when this Labour Government has made the biggest cuts ever to the NHS budget. That is what would horrify Aneurin Bevan.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

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

Dadl Plaid Cymru Plaid Cymru Debate

Y System Fudd-daliadau The Benefits System

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Peter Black, gwelliant 3 yn enw William Graham, a gwelliant 4 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid oes amser ar gyfer ymyriad. Gorffennwch, os gwelwch yn dda.

Suzy Davies: Yn olaf, cododd Lynne Neagle bwynt da iawn ynghylch lefelau urddas mewn gofal mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys sydd o dan ormod o bwysau. Pam mae'r gofal yn is na'r safon ofynnol, Lynne? A yw'n rhywbeth i wneud â'r diffyg arian a diffyg cynllunio'r gweithlu?

Lynne Neagle a gododd—

Suzy Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond ni fydd gennyf amser i gymryd ymyriad. Pam rydym yn parhau i warantu gwerth 10 mlynedd o gyflogau i reolwyr a gweinyddwyr a ddylai fod wedi gadael y gwasanaeth iechyd? Gallai'r arian hwn fod wedi mynd i wasanaethau rheng flaen.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Gorffennwch yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

Suzy Davies: Rhaid i mi ddweud wrth y Gweinidog a Lynne Neagle nad yw'r un ohonoch mewn sefyllfa i godi bwganod pan fo Llywodraeth Lafur wedi gwneud y toriadau mwyaf erioed i gyllideb y GIG. Dyna beth fyddai'n arswydo Aneurin Bevan.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Peter Black, amendment 3 in the name of William Graham, and amendment 4 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Cynnig NDM4906 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno mesurau er mwyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r stigma sydd ynghlwm wrth y rheini sy'n ddibynnol ar y system fudd-daliadau.

Leanne Wood: I move the motion.

Welfare reform is a process not an event. Some aspects have been introduced already and are already having a major impact on many people in Wales. Other aspects are yet to fully come in. Of course, the benefit system is not devolved. There is little this Assembly can do. In that sense, we support the amendment in the name of Jane Hutt. Of course the Welsh Government should not carry the financial burden of mitigating the problems caused by a callous Westminster Government. Our motion is worded in the way it is in order to satisfy the Table Office rules, but also to make the point about the effect of stigma. That has nothing to do with money. So, although we support the Government amendment, it is somewhat disingenuous.

If devolution means anything, it should mean that this Assembly stands up for the people of Wales and acts as a shield to protect people from the worst excesses of a Tory Government that could not care less about the lives of people who rely on state benefits. In the lead up to the last election, we heard time and again how Labour would stand up for Wales, and yet this amendment washes the Government's hands, effectively saying that it is not devolved and that, therefore, we can do nothing about it.

Plaid Cymru's main concern is the deliberate and consistent propaganda campaign that is being run against people who claim benefits and the impact of that campaign on people here in Wales as well as the impact on public services from the increased number of people on lower levels of income or, in some cases, no income at all. These welfare reforms will increase child poverty, and this Government

Motion NDM4906 Jocelyn Davies

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

calls on the Welsh Government to bring forward measures to help tackle the stigmatisation of those dependent on the benefit system.

Leanne Wood: Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Proses, nid digwyddiad, yw datganoli. Mae rhai agweddau wedi cael eu cyflwyno eisoes ac maent eisoes yn cael effaith fawr ar nifer o bobl yng Nghymru. Mae agweddau eraill eto i'w cyflwyno'n llawn. Wrth gwrs, nid yw'r system fudd-daliadau wedi cael ei datganoli. Nid oes llawer y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud. Yn hynny o beth, rydym yn cefnogi'r gwelliant yn enw Jane Hutt. Wrth gwrs, ni ddylai Llywodraeth Cymru gario'r baich ariannol o liniaru problemau a achosir gan Lywodraeth ddideimlad yn San Steffan. Mae ein cynnig wedi cael ei eirio fel y mae er mwyn bodloni rheolau'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno, ond hefyd i wneud y pwynt am effaith stigma. Nid oes gan hynny unrhyw beth i'w wneud ag arian. Felly, er ein bod yn cefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth, mae braidd yn annidwyll.

Os yw datganoli'n golygu unrhyw beth, dylai olygu bod y Cynulliad yn sefyll cornel pobl Cymru ac yn gweithredu fel tarian i amddiffyn pobl rhag penderfyniadau gwaethaf Llywodraeth Doriad nad yw'n malio dim am fywydau pobl sy'n dibynnu ar fudd-daliadau'r wladwriaeth. Yn y cyfnod cyn yr etholiad diwethaf, clywsom dro ar ôl tro sut y byddai Llafur yn sefyll cornel Gymru, ac eto mae'r gwelliant hwn yn golchi dwylo'r Llywodraeth, gan ddweud nad yw'r mater wedi'i ddatganoli ac, felly, ni allwn wneud dim yn ei gylch.

Prif bryder Plaid Cymru yw'r ymgyrch bropaganda bwriadol a chyson yn erbyn y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau ac effaith yr ymgyrch hon ar bobl yma yng Nghymru yn ogystal â'r effaith ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus o ganlyniad i'r nifer gynyddol o bobl ar lefelau is o incwm neu, mewn rhai achosion, dim incwm o gwbl. Bydd y diwygiadau hyn i'r gyfundrefn les yn cynyddu tlodi plant, ac

has a stated aim to eradicate child poverty. The UK Government is operating in a way that undermines the stated policy aims of this Welsh Government and yet you are powerless to do anything about it. Have you tried to do anything about it? Have you tried to challenge the UK Government for undermining your stated policy? So much for standing up for Wales.

I am relieved that the benefits-bashing we have seen in the tabloids has not come into this Chamber. The Labour group in particular has been keen to express opposition to what is happening, and that is welcome, and yet your bosses in London are failing to oppose these reforms there. In fact, today, as we speak, they are making the case for a regional cap on benefits levels. In fact, Liam Byrne has just said this afternoon that the Welsh Government has accepted the need for a localised or regional cap on benefits. Is that true? How can you justify Labour's position?

Leighton Andrews: I spoke to Liam Byrne this morning, and the First Minister has made our position clear over the last few days, which is that we oppose a regional cap. The Labour Party was not putting forward a regional cap; it was putting forward a proposal that distinguishes between housing costs in London and housing costs outside London. Everyone recognises the difference between both situations.

Leanne Wood: That is a regional cap. You say that the Labour Party's position is clear on this: what is the Labour party's position on welfare reform?

If there was any doubt about the political ideological nature of this debate, let us consider why, although there is much more money to be made by clamping down on tax dodging, it is the benefit claimants that get all the attention. Figures produced for the Public and Commercial Services Union by the tax justice network estimate that a total of around £120 billion in tax goes uncollected every year. That is more than three quarters of the annual deficit. It is not just the PCS union calculating this, because leaked Treasury

mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi datgan ei nod i ddileu tlodi plant. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn gweithredu mewn ffordd sy'n tanseilio amcanion polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ac eto nid oes gennych rym i wneud unrhyw beth yn ei gylch. A ydych wedi ceisio gwneud unrhyw beth yn ei gylch? A ydych wedi ceisio herio Llywodraeth y DU am danseilio eich polisi? Ai dyna, felly, a olygir wrth sefyll cornel Cymru?

Rwy'n falch iawn nad ydym wedi gweld y fath feirniadaeth o fudd-daliadau yn y Siambr a welwyd yn y papurau newydd tabloid. Bu grŵp Llafur yn arbennig yn awyddus i fynegi gwrthwynebiad i'r hyn sy'n digwydd, sydd i'w groesawu, ac eto mae eich penaethiaid chi yn Llundain yn methu â gwrthwynebu'r diwygiadau hyn yno. Yn wir, heddiw, wrth i ni siarad, maent yn gwneud achos dros gael cap rhanbarthol ar lefelau budd-daliadau. Yn wir, dywedodd Liam Byrne y prynhawn yma fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr angen i gael cap lleol neu ranbarthol ar fudd-daliadau. A yw hynny'n wir? Sut y gallwch gyfiawnhau safbwyt Llafur ar y mater hwn?

Leighton Andrews: Siaradais â Liam Byrne y bore yma, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi gwneud ein safbwyt yn glir yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, sef ein bod yn gwrthwynebu cap rhanbarthol. Nid oedd y Blaid Lafur yn cynnig cap rhanbarthol; cyflwynodd gynnig sy'n gwahaniaethu rhwng costau tai yn Llundain a chostau tai y tu allan i Lundain. Mae pawb yn cydnabod y gwahaniaeth rhwng y ddwy sefyllfa.

Leanne Wood: Terfyn rhanbarthol yw hwnnw. Rydych yn dweud bod safbwyt y Blaid Lafur yn glir ar y mater hwn: beth yw safbwyt y Blaid Lafur ar ddiwygio lles?

Os oedd unrhyw amheuaeth am natur wleidyddol ideolegol y ddadl hon, gadewch inni ystyried pam, er bod llawer mwy o arian i'w wneud drwy geisio atal osgoi'r dreth, y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau sy'n cael yr holl sylw. Mae ffigurau a gynhyrchwyd ar gyfer yr Undeb Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol gan y rhwydwaith cyflawnder treth yn amcangyfrif bod cyfanswm o tua £120 biliwn o dreth heb ei chasglu bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n fwy na thri chwarter y diffyg blynnyddol yn y gyllideb. Nid undeb

documents in 2006 estimated the tax gap at between £97 billion and £150 billion. If the Government really was concerned about reducing the deficit, it would have gone after the tax dodgers.

This question is political. It is a deliberate attempt to reduce our welfare safety net and to reduce the size of the state. These reforms are cruel. We will hear later about case examples of people who have been treated appallingly, and it has all become acceptable because the propaganda or stigma campaign has gained traction. Many people now despise those whom they perceive as being benefit scroungers, malingeringers or general layabouts. The reality of people's lives is very different, as we will hear shortly.

This campaign gains credibility when the myths are perpetuated by popular cultural figures such as Rod Liddle, whose very mean recent diatribe against disabled people went viral on the internet. Popular cultural figures such as Jeremy Clarkson are listened to more than politicians, and far from being just a laugh, these so-called jokes can cause serious harm to people. We should all be prepared to speak out against those people who stigmatise, whatever the issue and whoever is doing it.

To conclude, welfare reform and the accompanying stigma campaign illustrates that Westminster rule is harmful for people in Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the Member for South Wales Central for taking an intervention. Do you not accept that the biggest harm to benefit support and welfare would be caused by an independent Wales? You have not given one iota of detail in your speech today as to how you, as a nationalist party, would safeguard the benefits system in Wales if your dream of independence was achieved.

Leanne Wood: If we would have an

y PCS yn unig sy'n cyfrifo hyn, oherwydd roedd dogfennau a ddatgelwyd gan y Trysorlys yn 2006 yn amcangyfrif bwlch treth o rhwng £97 biliwn a £150 biliwn. Os oedd y Llywodraeth yn poeni o ddifrif am y diffyg yn y gyllideb, byddai wedi mynd ar ôl y rhai sy'n osgoi trethi.

Mae'r cwestiwn yn un gwleidyddol. Mae'n ymdrech fwriadol i leihau ein rhwyd diogelwch lles ac i leihau maint y wladwriaeth. Mae'r diwygiadau hyn yn greulon. Byddwn yn clywed yn ddiweddarach am enghreifftiau o bobl sydd wedi cael eu trin yn warthus, ac mae'r cyfan wedi dod yn dderbyniol oherwydd bod yr ymgyrch bropaganda neu stigma wedi cael sylw. Mae llawer o bobl bellach yn dirmygu'r rhai y maent yn credu eu bod yn chwiwladron budd-daliadau, yn ffug-gleifion neu'n segurwyr cyffredinol. Mae realiti bywydau pobl yn wahanol iawn, fel y byddwn yn clywed yn fuan.

Mae'r ymgyrch hon yn ennill hygrededd pan fydd y mythau yn cael eu bytholi gan ffigyrâu diwylliannol poblogaidd fel Rod Liddle. Lledodd ei eiriau hallt diweddar yn erbyn pobl anabl ar y rhyngrywd fel firws. Caiff ffigyrâu diwylliannol poblogaidd fel Jeremy Clarkson eu clywed yn fwy na gwleidyddion, ac ymhell o fod yn hwyl, gall y jôcs honedig hyn achosi niwed difrifol i bobl. Dylai pob un ohonom fod yn barod i siarad yn erbyn y bobl hynny sy'n difrifio, beth bynnag fo'r mater a phwy bynnag sy'n ei wneud.

I gloi, mae diwygio lles a'r ymgyrch stigma sy'n cyd-fynd â hynny'n dangos bod y ffaith eu bod yn cael eu rheoli o San Steffan yn niweidiol i bobl yng Nghymru.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelod dros Ganol De Cymru am gymryd ymyriad. Onid ydych yn derbyn y byddai'r niwed mwyaf i gymorth budd-daliadau a lles yn cael ei achosi gan Gymru annibynnol? Nid ydych wedi rhoi unrhyw fanylion yn eich araith heddiw ynghylch sut y byddech chi, fel plaid genedlaethol, yn diogelu'r system fudd-daliadau yng Nghymru pe byddai eich breuddwyd o annibyniaeth yn cael ei wireddu.

Leanne Wood: Pe byddem yn cael Cymru

independent Wales, we would have to prioritise the creation of jobs. What we are seeing from your Government in Westminster is a deliberate attack on people who, in some cases, are some of the most vulnerable in our society. One reason why I want an independent Wales is that so we could prevent people in Wales being seriously damaged by your ilk in London.

I will conclude my contribution to this debate. This stigma campaign illustrates that Westminster rule is bad for people. It also illustrates that the poorest and most vulnerable are paying for the mistakes caused by the financial elite. It shows that the Tories are still the nasty party and will remain toxic in many parts of Wales, as they have been since Thatcher's day.

Finally, Labour has no ideas as to how it can stand up for the people of Wales against these attacks; the truth is that it cannot. In fact, it does not really have the ambition to even to give it a serious try.

Gwelliant 1 Peter Black

Dileu 'y rheini sy'n ddibynnol ar y system fudd-daliadau' a rhoi yn ei le 'y bobl hynny sy'n cael cymorth lles'.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y Cynnig:

'ac yn credu mai un o'r ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol o leihau'r stigma hwn yw drwy helpu pobl yn ôl i waith'.

Peter Black: I move amendments 1 and 2 in my name.

Having spoken in an earlier debate on which I achieved consensus across the Chamber, I do not feel that I will do the same on this issue. However, I will do my best. I will say, from the outset, that the Welfare Reform Bill, which is going through Parliament now, would not be the Bill that the Liberal Democrats would have brought if they were in Government on their own. However, at the same time—[*Interruption.*] I am coming to

annibynnol, byddai'n rhaid inni flaenoriaethu creu swyddi. Yr hyn rydym yn ei weld gan eich Llywodraeth yn San Steffan yw ymosodiad bwriadol ar bobl sydd, mewn rhai achosion, yn rhai o'r bobl fwyaf bregus yn ein cymdeithas. Un rheswm pam rwyf am weld Cymru annibynnol yw er mwyn inni allu atal pobl yng Nghymru rhag cael eu niweidio'n ddifrifol gennych chi a'ch tebyg yn Llundain.

Rwyf am gloi fy nghyfraniad i'r ddadl hon. Mae'r ymgrych stigma hon yn dangos bod rheolaeth San Steffan yn cael effaith ddrwg ar bobl. Mae hefyd yn dangos bod y bobl dlotaf a mwyaf agored i niwed yn talu am gamgymeriadau'r elit ariannol. Mae'n dangos mai'r Torïaid yw'r blaid gas o hyd ac y bydd yn parhau i fod yn wenwynig mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, fel y bu ers dyddiau Thatcher.

Yn olaf, nid oes gan Lafur unrhyw syniadau ynghylch sut y gall sefyll cornel pobl Cymru yn erbyn yr ymosodiadau hyn; y gwir yw ni all wneud hynny. Yn wir, nid oes ganddi'r uchelgais hyd yn oed i roi cynnig go iawn ar wneud hynny.

Amendment 1 Peter Black

Delete 'dependent on the benefit system' and replace with 'people in receipt of welfare support'.

Amendment 2 Peter Black

Insert at end of Motion:

'and believes that one of the most effective ways of reducing this stigma is to help people back into work'.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 2 yn fy enw i.

Ar ôl siarad mewn dadl yn gynharach pan lwyddais i gael consensws ar draws y Siambwr, nid wyl yn teimlo y byddaf yn llwyddo i wneud yr un fath ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gwneud fy ngorau. Dywedaf, o'r cychwyn, nad y Bil Diwygio Lles sy'n mynd drwy'r Senedd yn awr yw'r Bil y byddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi'i gyflwyno pe byddent mewn grym ar eu pennau eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, ar yr un

that bit now—it is a different Bill because the Liberal Democrats are in Government. I believe that we have mitigated a number of particularly difficult aspects and removed the things we felt were unacceptable. That debate is still ongoing in the House of Commons, and it may go back to the House of Lords on some of the amendments. Therefore, I do not think that the Bill as it currently stands is in any way a finished document, and the Liberal Democrats will continue to fight for our views, both in Government and in Parliament, particularly in the House of Lords.

I took very much on board Leanne Wood's comments about stigma. She is right to an extent that people who receive benefits have been stigmatised over a long period of time. This is not a recent development; it is something that has happened over many years. There is a whole range of reasons why that has happened, but the important thing, from our point of view, is that this Bill must be about not just limiting the amount of benefit paid, but about reforming the welfare system to help people back into work. That is why the universal credit system is an important part of this Bill, given that it will mean that 900,000 individuals will be lifted out of poverty, of which 350,000 will be children. It will also mean that the Government will spend an additional £4 billion in increasing benefit entitlement, although that will be offset by reducing fraud and errors by £2 billion.

Joyce Watson: Thank you for taking an intervention. You referred to helping people back into work, but the Government with which you share power in Westminster is not actually helping people back to work. The first thing that it did was to immediately cut the fund set up by the previous Labour Government to help people back to work—the Future Jobs fund. How do you think the benefit changes that currently allow tax breaks for working mothers for childcare are helping those mothers get back to work? I can assure you that it is not helping them to get back to work; it is plunging them into debt.

pryd—[Torri ar draws.]. Rwy'n dod at hynny yn awr. Mae'n Fil gwahanol oherwydd bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth. Credaf ein bod wedi lliniaru nifer o agweddau arbennig o anodd ac wedi cael gwareg ar y pethau yr oeddem yn teimlo a oedd yn annerbyniol. Mae'r ddadl honno'n parhau i fynd rhagddi yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, ac efallai y bydd y Bil yn mynd yn ôl i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi i drafod rhai o'r gwelliannau. Felly, nid wyf yn credu bod y Bil fel y mae yn ddogfen orfenedig mewn unrhyw ffordd, a bydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn parhau i ymladd i leisio ein barn, yn y Llywodraeth ac yn y Senedd, yn enwedig yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi.

Rwyf wedi dwys ystyried sylwadau Leanne Wood am stigma. Mae hi'n iawn i ryw raddau fod pobl sy'n cael budd-daliadau wedi cael eu stigmateiddio dros gyfnod hir o amser. Nid yw hyn yn ddatblygiad diweddar; mae'n rhywbeth sydd wedi digwydd dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Mae ystod eang o resymau pam mae hynny wedi digwydd, ond y peth pwysig, o'n safbwyt ni, yw ei bod yn hanfodol bod y Bil hwn nid yn unig yn cyfyngu ar faint o fudd-dal a delir ond ei fod yn diwygio'r system fudd-daliadau i helpu pobl yn ôl i'r gwaith. Dyna pam mae'r system credydau cyffredinol yn rhan bwysig o'r Bil hwn, ac ystyried y bydd yn golygu y bydd 900,000 o unigolion yn cael eu codi o dldodi, 350,000 ohonynt yn blant. Bydd hefyd yn golygu y bydd y Llywodraeth yn gwario £4 biliwn yn ychwanegol ar gynyddu'r hawl i gael budd-daliadau, er y bydd hynny'n cael ei wrthbwysio drwy sicrhau gostyngiad o £2 biliwn o ganlyniad i dwyll a gwallau.

Joyce Watson: Diolch am gymryd ymyriad. Cyfeiriasoch at helpu pobl yn ôl i'r gwaith, ond nid yw'r Llywodraeth rydych yn rhannu grym â hi yn San Steffan mewn gwirionedd yn helpu pobl i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith. Y peth cyntaf a wnaeth oedd torri'r gronfa a sefydlwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol i helpu pobl i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith—cronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol. Sut ydych yn meddwl y bydd y newidiadau i fudd-daliadau sydd ar hyn o bryd yn caniatâu gostyngiadau treth ar gyfer mamau sy'n gweithio i dalu am ofal plant yn helpu'r mamau hynny i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith? Gallaf eich sicrhau na fydd yn eu helpu i fynd yn ôl i'r gwaith; mae'n eu rhoi

mewn dyled.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That intervention took 50 seconds, which is far too long. Peter, you will be compensated.

Peter Black: Thank you for that, Deputy Presiding Officer. Joyce, you will know as well as I do that Labour supported the universal credit in principle, because it supports the principle of getting people back to work and ensuring that the benefit system does not undermine people's ability to do that.

On the Future Jobs fund, which you referred to, you will know that the coalition Government took the view that it was not fit for purpose. I was just about to refer—and if I had prepared a written speech, I suspect that you would have read this in advance—to the announcement by the Deputy Prime Minister on the multi-billion pound fund to get young people back to work, which will create not just training places, but supported employment. Therefore, the coalition Government is investing huge sums of money in helping young people get back to work and training, which we will benefit from in Wales, as will the rest of the United Kingdom. Therefore, there is a clear commitment by the UK Government to create real, sustainable jobs, which will help young people in particular to get back to work.

I mentioned universal credit, but I want to move on to some of the other issues that Leanne Wood raised. Many of the examples that will be cited by Members, particularly with regard to disability benefits, will relate to the assessment process, which, in my view, is not fit for purpose. Surprisingly, it is run by Atos Healthcare, but that system, which was put in place some years ago, has a massive failure rate given the number of appeals against decisions in which people are successful and have their benefit reinstated. That, more than anything else, underlines the fact that that system needs to be reformed and changed. As Leanne said, all of the parties here—with the exception of Plaid Cymru which is not in Government at a UK level and has no experience of that—believe that there has to be some form of reform. How

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cymerodd yr ymyriad hwnnw 50 eiliad, sy'n llawer rhy hir. Peter, byddwch yn cael yr amser hwnnw yn ôl.

Peter Black: Diolch i chi am hynny, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Joyce, byddwch yn gwybod crystal â mi bod Llafur wedi cefnogi'r credyd cyffredinol mewn egwyddor, oherwydd ei bod yn cefnogi'r egwyddor o gael pobl yn ôl i'r gwaith a sicrhau nad yw'r system budd-daliadau'n tanseilio gallu pobl i wneud hynny.

O ran y gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol y cyfeiriasoch ati, byddwch yn gwybod bod y Llywodraeth glynbleidiol o'r farn nad oedd yn addas i'r diben. Roeddwn ar fin cyfeirio—ac os oeddwn wedi paratoi araith ysgrifenedig, rwy'n amau y byddech wedi darllen hyn ymlaen llaw—at y cyhoeddiad gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar gronfa sy'n werth biliynau o bunnoedd i gael pobl ifanc yn ôl i'r gwaith, a fydd nid yn unig yn creu lleoedd hyfforddi ond hefyd cyflogaeth dan gymorth. Felly, mae'r Llywodraeth glynbleidiol yn buddsoddi symiau enfawr o arian wrth helpu pobl ifanc i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith a hyfforddiant, a byddwn yn elwa ar hynny yng Nghymru, fel yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, ceir ymrwymiad clir gan Lywodraeth y DU i greu swyddi cynaliadwy go iawn, a fydd yn helpu pobl ifanc yn arbennig i fynd yn ôl i'r gwaith.

Soniais am gredyd cyffredinol, ond rwyf am symud ymlaen at rai o'r materion eraill a godwyd gan Leanne Wood. Mae llawer o'r enghreifftiau a fydd yn cael eu nodi gan yr Aelodau, yn enwedig o ran budd-daliadau anabledd, yn ymwneud â'r broses asesu, nad ydyw, yn fy marn i, yn addas i'r diben. Yn rhyfedd iawn, mae'n cael ei rhedeg gan Atos Healthcare, ond mae gan y system honno, a roddwyd ar waith rai blynnyddoedd yn ôl, gyfradd fethiant enfawr o gofio nifer yr apeliadau llwyddiannus yn erbyn penderfyniadau gan bobl y mae eu budd-dal wedi'i hadfer yn dilyn hynny. Mae hynny, yn fwy na dim arall, yn tanlinellu'r ffaith bod angen diwygio a newid y system honno. Fel y dywedodd Leanne, mae pob un o'r pleidiau yma—ac eithrio Plaid Cymru, nad yw yn y Llywodraeth ar lefel y DU ac nid oes ganddi

that reform is to be pitched is the subject of debate here. As Leanne said, Labour's commitment to a regional cap on benefit is an indication that it too recognises that there has to be reform, although I would not support that initiative.

4.45 p.m.

Gwelliant 3 William Graham

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn cydnabod bod bod heb waith a dibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau yn creu rhwystrau mwy byth i'r rheini sy'n dymuno dianc o fywyd ar fudd-daliadau a chael gwaith.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 3 in the name of William Graham.

It is right to tackle the stigmatisation of people dependent on welfare support, but it is also right to recognise that there is nothing fair about future generations paying for spending today. It is not fair that, since devolution, the Welsh Government has concentrated on the top 2 to 3% of the poorest, but has neglected the most vulnerable, locking them into dependency. Over the last decade, long before the recession, the benefits bill had been allowed to soar to an unsustainable level, creating ever bigger barriers. In the biggest shake up of the welfare system for 60 years, steps to make work pay and put individual responsibility right at the heart of the benefits system were unveiled in the Welfare Reform Bill, hence our amendment that recognises that worklessness and benefit dependency create ever bigger barriers for those who wish to escape a life on benefits and enter work.

Even before the recession started, one in three working-age adults in Wales were not in work—double the UK rate. Those people were dependent on welfare support. It is a shame that, despite spending billions on economic development, including two rounds of EU funds, the Welsh Government has failed to tackle that. UK housing benefit expenditure over the last decade almost doubled to £20 billion—over three times

brofiad o hynny—yn credu bod rhaid wrth ddiwygio o ryw fath. Testun trafod yma yw cywair y diwygio hwnnw. Fel y dywedodd Leanne, mae ymrwymiad Llafur i gap rhanbarthol ar fudd-dal yn dynodi ei bod hithau'n cydnabod bod rhaid diwygio, er na fyddwn yn cefnogi'r fenter honno.

Amendment 3 William Graham

Add as new point at end of motion:

Recognises that worklessness and benefit dependency create ever bigger barriers for those who wish to escape a life on benefits and enter work.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn enw William Graham.

Mae'n iawn mynd i'r afael â rhoi gwarth ar bobl sy'n dibynnu ar gymorth lles, ond mae'n iawn hefyd cydnabod nad yw'n deg bod cenedlaethau'r dyfodol yn talu am wario heddiw. Nid yw'n deg, ers datganoli, fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi canolbwytio ar y 2 i 3% o'r tlotaf, gan esgeuluso'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed, a chynnal eu dibyniaeth ar y system les. Dros y degawd diwethaf, ymhell cyn y dirwasgiad, caniatawyd i'r bil am fudd-daliadau esgyn i lefel anghynaliadwy, gan greu rhwystrau mwy byth. Yn yr ad-drefnu mwyaf o'r system les am 60 mlynedd, datgelwyd camau i wneud i waith dalu ac i roi cyfrifoldeb yr unigolyn wrth wraidd y system fudd-daliadau yn y Bil Diwygio Lles. Dyna pam y cyflwynwn ein gwelliant sy'n cydnabod bod diweithdra a dibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau'n creu rhwystrau cynyddol fwy i'r rhai sydd am ddianc rhag bywyd ar fudd-daliadau a mynd i weithio.

Hyd yn oed cyn i'r dirwasgiad ddechrau, roedd un o bob tri oedolyn o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru yn ddi-waith—dwywaith cyfradd y DU. Roedd y bobl hynny yn dibynnu ar gymorth lles. Mae'n drueni bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi methu â mynd i'r afael â hynny, er gwaethaf gwario biliynau ar ddatblygu economaidd, gan gynnwys dwy rownd o gronfeydd yr UE. Bu bron i wariant y DU ar fudd-daliadau tai dros y degawd

more than we pay for policing, which is another issue that is often debated in the Assembly. Without reform, that is forecast to reach £25 billion by 2015. The need to tackle the record deficit makes reform even more pressing. If you tell people that they can have everything for nothing, they know that you are not telling them the truth.

With 5 million people in the UK trapped in out-of-work benefits and almost 2 million children growing up in homes where nobody works, we cannot afford to continue tinkering around the edges of the welfare system. Entrenched poverty and worklessness, as seen in too many parts of Wales and the UK, are bad for benefit recipients, communities and society and often lead to higher levels of debt, family breakdown, alcohol and drug addiction, and crime.

Bethan Jenkins: You talk about entrenched joblessness, but where are the jobs for those people? Iain Duncan Smith can tell the people of Merthyr to get on a bus, but where do they go to get those jobs when they get on that bus? Can you answer that question?

Mark Isherwood: Yes. Tax breaks for the working poor, tax breaks for businesses, boosted apprenticeship schemes, support for self-employment, work programmes of personalised support, the biggest welfare to work scheme the UK has ever seen, removing barriers to work in the tax and benefits system, and action to keep interest rates low are just a few examples of solutions. Learn a little bit about business and then come back to talk to us about it.

We need to remove the barriers to work in the tax and benefits system identified by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Universal credit will help to move claimants into work and enable them to keep more of their income than they are able to keep now. The UK Government's social mobility strategy, 'Opening Doors, Breaking Barriers', sets out to progressively tackle the causes of poverty,

diwethaf ddyblu i £20 biliwn—dros dair gwaith yn fwy na'r hyn a dalwn am blismona, sy'n fater arall a drafodir yn aml yn y Cynulliad. Heb ddiwygio, rhagwelir y bydd hynny'n cyrraedd £25 biliwn erbyn 2015. Mae'r angen i fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg digyffelyb yn gwneud diwygio yn bwysicach fyth. Os dywedwch wrth bobl y caint bopeth am ddim, maent yn gwybod nad ydych yn dweud y gwir wrthynt.

Gyda 5 miliwn o bobl yn y DU yn gaeth mewn budd-daliadau diweithdra a bron 2 filiwn o blant yn tyfu i fyny mewn cartrefi lle nad oes neb yn gweithio, ni allwn fforddio parhau i wneud mân newidiadau yn unig i'r system les. Mae tlodi a diweithdra sydd wedi hen sefydlu, fel y gwelwyd mewn gormod o leoedd yng Nghymru a'r DU, yn wael i'r bobl hynny sy'n cael budd-daliadau, i gymunedau ac i'r gymdeithas, ac maent yn aml yn arwain at lefelau uwch o ddyled, teuluoedd yn chwalu, dibyniaeth ar alcohol a chyffuriau, a throseddu.

Bethan Jenkins: Rydych yn sôn am ddiweithdra sydd wedi hen ymwreiddio, ond ble mae'r swyddi i'r bobl hynny? Gall Iain Duncan Smith ddweud wrth bobl Merthyr i fynd ar fws, ond i ba le maent yn mynd i gael y swyddi hynny pan fyddant ar y bws? A allwch chi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw?

Mark Isherwood: Gallaf. Mae gostyngiadau treth i bobl dlawd sy'n gweithio, gostyngiadau treth i fusnesau, hwb i gynlluniau prentisiaethau, cymorth i hunangyflogaeth, rhagleni gwaith o gymorth personol, y rhaglen o fudd-dal i waith fwyaf a welwyd erioed yn y DU, dileu rhwystrau i weithio yn y system dreth a budd-daliadau, a gweithredu i gadw cyfraddau llog isel, ond yn ychydig o enghreifftiau o'r atebion. Dysgwch ychydig am fusnes ac wedyn dod yn ôl i siarad â ni am y peth.

Mae angen inni gael gwared ar y rhwystrau i weithio yn y system dreth a budd-daliadau a nodwyd gan y Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree. Bydd credyd cyffredinol yn helpu i symud hawlwr i mewn i waith ac yn eu galluogi i gadw mwy o'u hincwm nag y maent yn gallu ei gadw yn awr. Nod strategaeth Llywodraeth y DU ar symudedd cymdeithasol, 'Opening Doors, Breaking Barriers', yw mynd i'r afael

rather than the symptoms. It focuses on intergenerational barriers and aims to tackle unfairness at every stage of life. It has specific measures to improve social mobility, which stalled over the previous decade.

The UK child poverty strategy sets out how the UK Government seeks to break the entrenched cycle of deprivation. A new UK social mobility and child poverty commission, on which we passed a motion in the Chamber last week to go forward with in Wales, will strengthen the role of the child poverty commission in holding the UK Government to account, improving life chances and increasing social mobility.

Almost a year ago, the National Landlords Association Cymru told me that by working with social letting agencies and accredited landlords, it had already built in new reductions in local housing allowances, and that change needed to be managed by local authorities. It told me that landlords know how to buy, where to buy, and what is needed to refurbish up to standard. However, it added that the supply of properties would only adjust if we did something then—a year ago—to require a new way of working and a true partnership with the public sector. There needed to be a period of transition for the supply to equalise. Only last week, it told me that there is so much being proposed by the public sector for the private rented sector that it feels that if it is not fully involved, it will not be delivering the maximum value for the Welsh pound.

Concern has also been expressed regarding proposals to pay rent directly to tenants, rather than the landlord. The UK Government states that that would encourage people to manage their own budgets in the same way as other households. However, it adds that it will develop universal credit in a way that protects rental income for social landlords and that there will be a default mechanism, so

yn flaengar ag achosion tlodi, yn hytrach na'i symptomau. Mae'n canolbwytio ar rwystrau rhwng y cenedlaethau gyda'r nod o fynd i'r afael ag annhegwrch yn ystod pob cyfnod o fywyd. Mae ynddi fesurau penodol i wella symudedd cymdeithasol, na wnaed unrhyw gynnydd yn eu cylch dros y degawd diwethaf.

Mae strategaeth tlodi plant y DU yn nodi'r modd y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ceisio torri'r cylch cadarn o amddifadedd. Mae comisiwn newydd y DU ar gyfer symudedd cymdeithasol a tlodi plant, y gwnaethom basio cynnig arno yn y Siambwr yr wythnos diwethaf i'w ddwyn ymlaen yng Nghymru, yn cryfhau rôl y comisiwn tlodi plant wrth ddwyn Llywodraeth y DU i gyfrif, gwella cyfleoedd bywyd a chynyddu symudedd cymdeithasol.

Bron i flwyddyn yn ôl, dywedodd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Landlordiaid Cymru wrthyf ei bod, drwy weithio gydag asiantaethau gosod tai cymdeithasol a landlordiaid achrededig, eisoes wedi cynnwys gostyngiadau newydd yn y lwfansau tai lleol, a bod rhaid i newid gael ei reoli gan awdurdodau lleol. Dywedodd wrthyf fod landlordiaid yn gwybod sut i brynu, ble i brynu a pha beth sydd ei angen i adnewyddu i'r safon. Fodd bynnag, ychwanegodd na fyddai'r cyflenwad o dai yn addasu oni fyddem yn gwneud rhywbeth yr adeg honno—flwyddyn yn ôl—a fyddai'n gofyn am ffordd newydd o weithio a gwir bartneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus. Roedd angen cyfnod o newid i'r cyflenwad ddod yn gyfartal. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd wrthyf fod cymaint yn cael ei gynnig gan y sector cyhoeddus i'r sector rhentu preifat fel ei bod yn teimlo os nad yw'n cymryd rhan lawn, ni fydd yn cyflawni'r gwerth gorau posibl am y bunt yng Nghymru.

Mynegwyd pryder hefyd yngylch cynigion i dalu rhent yn uniongyrchol i denantiaid, yn hytrach nag i'r landlord. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn datgan y byddai hynny'n annog pobl i reoli eu cyllidebau eu hunain yn yr un ffordd ag aelwydydd eraill. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ychwanegu y bydd yn datblygu credyd cyffredinol mewn ffordd sy'n diogelu incwm rhenti i landlordiaid cymdeithasol ac y bydd

that when a tenant moves into arrears, direct payments will then be made to the landlord, and it will then be possible, unlike previously, for the full amount of eligible rent to be paid to that landlord. We must, therefore, work to ensure that welfare reform is about long-term solutions to long-term problems, rather than a simple political knockabout.

Gwelliant 4 Jane Hutt

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn cytuno y bydd agenda diwygio lles Llywodraeth y DU yn cynyddu'r stigma i'r rhai sy'n ddibynnol ar y system fudd-daliadau, a chan mai mater sydd heb ei ddatganoli yw hwn, na ddylai Llywodraeth Cymru ysgwyddo'r baich ariannol fydd ynghlwm wrth leddfu'r sefyllfa.

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Jocelyn Davies: The stigmatisation of people on welfare benefits is certainly not new; you have consensus there, Peter. I do not suppose that we have the time this afternoon to trace that back, but we all witnessed an amazing consensus during the televised prime ministerial debates last year. Gordon Brown said that there would be 'no life on the dole' and that people would be forced to work if they had been on benefits for a period of time. David Cameron said that claimants risked losing their benefits for up to three years if they refused a job and Nick Clegg said,

'We all agree benefits should be conditional.'

That was one time when I certainly did not agree with Nick.

The financial banking crisis gives the ideal opportunity to set the scene for conditionality being demanded of those who rely on welfare

dull diofyn yn bodoli, fel bod taliadau yn mynd i'r landlord yn uniongyrchol pan fydd rhent y tenant yn ddyledus, a bydd wedyn yn bosibl, yn wahanol i'r hyn a gafwyd o'r blaen, i'r rhent sy'n gymwys gael ei dalu yn llawn i'r landlord hwnnw. Rhaid inni, felly, weithio i sicrhau bod diwygio lles yn ymwneud ag atebion hirdymor i broblemau hirdymor, yn hytrach na'n ddim byd ond dadl wleidyddol.

Amendment 4 Jane Hutt

Add as new point at end of motion:

Agrees that the UK Government's welfare reform agenda will increase the stigmatisation of those dependent on the benefit system and as a non-devolved matter, the Welsh Government should not carry the financial burden of mitigating this.

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): I move amendment 4 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Jocelyn Davies: Yn sicr, nid yw'r stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â phobl ar fudd-daliadau lles yn beth newydd; mae gennych gonsensws yn hynny o beth, Peter. Nid wyf yn tybio bod gennym yr amser y prynhawn yma i fynd yn ôl dros hynny, ond ydym oll yn dyst i'r consensws anhygoel a gafwyd yn ystod y dadleuon ar y teledu rhwng yr ymgeiswyr i fod yn Brif y llynedd. Dywedodd Gordon Brown na fyddai 'dim bywyd ar y dôl' ac y byddai pobl yn cael eu gorfodi i weithio os oeddent wedi bod ar fudd-daliadau am gyfnod o amser. Dywedodd David Cameron ei bod yn bosibl y byddai hawlwr yn colli eu budd-daliadau am hyd at dair blynedd pe baent yn gwrthod swydd, a dywedodd Nick Clegg,

Rydym i gyd yn cytuno y dylai fod amodau ynghlwm wrth fudd-daliadau.

Dyna adeg yn sicr nad oeddwn yn cytuno â Nick.

Mae'r argyfwng bancio ariannol yn gyfle delfrydol i baratoi'r llwyfan ar gyfer gosod amodau ar y rhai sy'n dibynnu ar fudd-

benefits. It is not confined to the unemployed, but has moved on to those with disabilities and the sick, and I will focus on that group in my contribution. We have all seen the rise in the victimisation of, and hate crime directed towards, that vulnerable group. The concept that undertaking paid work is the most important mark of a responsible and dutiful citizen needs careful consideration and challenge, as does the claim that being in paid employment somehow lifts a family out of poverty, because it does not always. We should accept that people who do not work often make important and valuable contributions to our society. Surely the UK Government must look at the potentially damaging effects of the sanctions that it seems so keen to impose. Iain Duncan Smith appears to believe that poverty is somehow a lifestyle choice.

I am sure that you are all acutely aware of the impact of the current welfare to work measures on disabled people. Your postbags and surgeries must, like mine, present you with cases that bring the whole assessment for work process into question. That assessment requires current incapacity benefit claimants to score 15 points to continue to receive their benefit. You may have seen my constituent Mr Harris on the television today. He came to my office because he had been informed that he was no longer entitled to his incapacity benefit because he was fit for work. He has a congenital eye disease, has been registered blind for 30 years and has had a guide dog for almost 10 years. He has rheumatoid arthritis throughout his body and cardiovascular problems. Despite his multiple problems, he scored no points—not 12 or 10, but no points at all—on that assessment.

The same week, I had an e-mail from an ex-serviceman, and we hear a great deal in the Chamber about the way that the state should look after those who have served in the forces. I will tell you how the state, run by your party at the moment, is treating this one. This man, according to his GP records, which I have seen, has intense flashbacks, panic attacks, severe depression and is socially

daliadau lles. Nid yw wedi'i gyfyngu i'r diwaith; mae wedi symud ymlaen i'r rhai ag anableddau a phobl sy'n sâl, a byddaf yn canolbwytio ar y grŵp hwnnw yn fy nghyfraniad. Rydym i gyd wedi gweld y cynnydd mewn erlid y grŵp hwn sy'n agored i niwed, a'r troseddau casineb tuag atynt. Mae angen ystyried yn ofalus y syniad mai gwneud gwaith am dâl yw'r arwydd pwysicaf o ddinesydd cyfrifol a chydwybodol ac mae angen herio hyn, ac mae hynny'n wir hefyd o'r honiad bod cyflogaeth am dâl rywsut yn codi teulu allan o dlodi, am nad yw hyn bob amser yn wir. Dylem dderbyn bod pobl nad ydynt yn gweithio yn aml yn gwneud cyfraniadau pwysig a gwerthfawr i'n cymdeithas. Yn sicr, mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU edrych ar effeithiau niweidiol posibl y sancsiynau yr ymddengys ei bod mor awyddus i'w gosod. Mae'n ymddangos bod Iain Duncan Smith yn credu bod tlodi rywsut yn ddewis o ffordd o fyw.

Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod i gyd yn ymwybodol iawn o effaith y mesurau budd-dal i waith presennol ar bobl anabl. Rhaid bod eich bagiau post a'ch cymorthfeydd, fel fy rhai i, yn cynnwys achosion sy'n bwrw amheuaeth ar y broses asesu ar gyfer gwaith. Mae'r asesiad hwnnw yn gofyn bod gan hawlwr budd-dal analluogrwydd cyfredol sgôr o 15 pwynt er mwyn parhau i dderbyn eu budd-dal. Efallai eich bod wedi gweld fy etholwr Mr Harris ar y teledu heddiw. Daeth i fy swyddfa am iddo gael ei hysbysu nad oes hawl ganddo bellach i fudd-dal analluogrwydd am ei fod yn iach i weithio. Mae ganddo gleyfd llygaid cynhwynol, mae wedi ei gofrestru'n ddall am 30 mlynedd ac mae ganddo gi tywys ers bron 10 mlynedd. Mae ganddo'r crydcymalau gwynegol drwy ei gorff a phroblemau cardiofasgwlaidd. Er gwaethaf ei broblemau niferus, ni sgoriodd yr un pwynt—nid rhyw 12 neu 10, ond dim un—ar yr asesiad hwnnw.

Yr un wythnos, cefais e-bost gan gyn-filwr, ac rydym yn clywed llawer iawn yn y Siambra am y ffordd y dylai'r wladriniaeth ofalu am y rhai sydd wedi gwasanaethu yn y lluoedd. Dywedaf wrthych sut y mae'r wladriniaeth, a redir gan eich plaid chi ar hyn o bryd, yn trin y dyn hwn. Yn ôl cofnodion ei feddyg teulu, yr wyf wedi eu gweld, dyma ddyn sy'n cael ôl-fflachiau dwys, pyliau o banig, iselder

phobic. He has constant lower back pain that is so severe that he sometimes requires emergency hospital treatment, frequent muscle spasms that result in falls, and he requires supervision for his own safety. The GP's prognosis is that further deterioration is highly likely. Last July, the first-tier social security tribunal awarded him the higher rate mobility component because, and I quote from its judgment, 'he is virtually unable to walk', and the middle-rate care component, because,

'he requires frequent attention throughout the day'.

That was in July; in August, the assessment score was nil. Therefore, according to Atos, he is fit for work. Quite what work that is when he currently needs assistance for everyday tasks, I do not know. The state forced him into the indignity of going to a tribunal just last summer and has now stripped from him the benefit that he fought hard to win at that time.

These cases will be appealed, and like many other appeals, as we have heard earlier, they will probably succeed, but that process takes many months and, in the meantime, these men are expected to find work. When Danny Alexander was not in Government, he described the system as being 'close to meltdown', saying that it was working against many who were genuinely in need. I agree with him. Of course, since he has been in Government, he has been completely silent on that, now that he is in a position to do something about it.

Of course, if you pay contractors such as Atos according to targets for finding people fit for work, you can predict the outcome. Others found to be fit for work have Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, terminal cancer, bipolar disorder, heart failure, stroke, severe depression and agoraphobia. The stigma associated with welfare benefits is a disgrace. A good society looks after the sick and those who have

difrifol ac mae ganddo anhwylder ffobig. Mae ganddo boen cyson yng ngwaelod ei gefn sydd mor ddifrifol fel bod angen triniaeth frys arno yn yr ysbyty weithiau. Caiff sbasmau cyhyrol sydd yn aml yn peri iddo ddisgyn, ac mae angen goruchwyliaeth arno er ei ddiogelwch ei hun. Prognosis y meddyg teulu yw bod dirywiad pellach yn debygol iawn. Fis Gorffennaf diwethaf, dyfarnodd y tribiwnlys nawdd cymdeithasol haen gyntaf gyfradd uwch o'r elfen symudedd iddo oherwydd, ac yr wyf yn dyfynnu o'i ddyfarniad, 'ei fod bron â methu cerdded', a chyfradd ganol yr elfen ofal oherwydd,

Mae angen rhoi sylw cyson iddo drwy gydol y dydd.

Ym mis Gorffennaf yr oedd hynny; ym mis Awst, sgôr yr asesiad oedd sero. Felly, yn ôl Atos, mae'n iach i weithio. Pa waith yn union y mae'n gymwys i'w wneud, pwy a wyr, ac yntau angen cymorth gyda thasgau bob dydd. Cafodd ei orfodi gan y wladwriaeth i fynd drwy'r sarhad o fynd i dribiwnlys yr haf diwethaf ac mae bellach wedi tynnu wrtho y budd-dal y brwydrodd mor galed i'w ennill yr adeg honno.

Bydd apêl yn erbyn yr achosion hyn, ac fel llawer arall, fel y clywsom yn gynharach, mae'n debyg y byddant yn llwyddo, ond mae'r broses honno'n cymryd misoedd lawer, ac yn y cyfamser, mae disgwyl i'r dynion hyn ddod o hyd i waith. Pan nad oedd Danny Alexander yn y Llywodraeth, disgrifiodd y system fel un a oedd yn 'agos at chwalfu', gan ddweud ei bod yn gweithio yn erbyn llawer a oedd wir mewn angen. Rwyf yn cytuno ag ef. Wrth gwrs, ers iddo fod yn y Llywodraeth, mae wedi bod yn gwbl ddistaw ar hynny, ac yntau mewn sefyllfa i wneud rhywbeth am y peth.

Wrth gwrs, os ydych yn talu contractwyr fel Atos, yn ôl targedau, i ddod o hyd i bobl sy'n iach i weithio, gallwch ragweld y canlyniad. Ymysg eraill a gafwyd yn iach i weithio mae achosion o glefyd Parkinson, sglerosis ymledol, canser angheuol, anhwylder deubegynol, methiant y galon, strôc, iselder difrifol ac agoraffobia. Mae'r stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â budd-daliadau lles yn warthus. Mae cymdeithas dda yn edrych ar ôl y sâl a'r

disabilities. That is condition enough, without adding more. The calls to take child benefit away from families whose children get into trouble, or for families to lose their tenancies, is a creeping conditionality that we should reject.

Mick Antoniw: I very much welcome this debate, because it is on a serious issue that affects all of us. I will start by quoting a comment that I read on a blog for disabled people, as I think that it sums up the comments that we receive day in, day out in our constituencies. It is a simple quote that says:

‘Thank you for carrying the torch for vulnerable people who feel criminalised for simply needing help. Our society is sadly no longer a civilised one.’

That is a sad situation.

This debate is timely because it coincides with attempts by the UK Government to cut the welfare system while justifying it by stigmatising those on benefits as being workshy scroungers or as living a life of luxury at public expense. I read a *Daily Mail* article about benefit claimants living in luxury the other day. As I travel around my constituency, where there is high unemployment and a high uptake of benefits, I look out for these benefit millionaires. Quite frankly, I do not see anyone who fits that picture. In fact, what I see are ordinary people taking their kids to school. When I visit the local community centre, I meet a number of unemployed people who are visiting the credit union or are volunteering for the local food co-operative. In line with the *Daily Mail* policy, I thought I would try to catch them out, so I nipped out to the car park, and—do you know what?—I did not see a single Mercedes or BMW.

I do not think that the *Daily Mail*’s portrayal of claimants, or that of much of the right-wing media, is what any of us see in our constituencies. There are people who cheat the system, but they are not a majority, or even a significant minority; I put the figure for them at less than 0.5%. Their cost to the

rhai sydd ag anableddau. Mae hynny’n ddigon o amod, heb ychwanegu mwy. Mae galwadau i fynd â budd-dal plant oddi ar deuluoedd y mae eu plant yn mynd i drwbl, neu i deuluoedd golli eu tenantiaethau, yn amod llechwraidd y dylem ei wrthod.

Mick Antoniw: Rwyf yn croesawu’n fawr y ddadl hon, am ei bod ar fater difrifol sy’n effeithio ar bob un ohonom. Dechreuaf drwy ddyfynnu sylw a ddarllenais ar flog ar gyfer pobl anabl, gan fy mod yn credu ei fod yn crynhoi’r sylwadau a gawn ddydd ar ôl dydd yn ein hetholaethau. Mae’n ddifyniad syml sy’n dweud:

Diolch ichi am gynnal fflam dros achos pobl sy’n agored i niwed sy’n teimlo eu bod yn cael eu gweld fel troseddwyr am fod angen cymorth arnynt. Gwaetha’r modd, nid yw’n cymdeithas yn un wâr bellach.

Mae honno’n sefyllfa drist.

Mae'r ddadl hon yn amserol gan ei bod yn cyd-fynd ag ymdrechion Llywodraeth y DU i dorri'r system les gan gyfiawnhau hynny drwy roi stigma ar hawlwr budd-daliadau fel pwdrod o grafwyr neu fel rhai sy'n byw'n fras ar draul y cyhoedd. Darllenais erthygl yn y *Daily Mail* am hawlwr budd-daliadau yn byw bywydau moethus y diwrnod o'r blaen. Wrth imi deithio o amgylch fy etholaeth, lle mae diweithdra yn uchel ac mae nifer fawr yn cael budd-daliadau, byddaf yn cadw llygad am y bobl hyn sy'n filiwnyddion ar fudd-daliadau. A dweud y gwir, nid wyf yn gweld neb tebyg. Yn wir, yr hyn a welaf yw pobl gyffredin yn mynd â'u plant i'r ysgol. Pan gyddaf yn ymweld â'r ganolfan gymunedol leol, byddaf yn cwrdd â nifer o bobl ddiwaith sy'n ymweld â'r undeb credyd neu yn gwirfoddoli ar gyfer y gydweithfa fwyd leol. Yn unol â pholisi'r *Daily Mail*, roeddwn i'n meddwl y byddwn yn ceisio eu dal, felly bwriaus allan i'r maes parcio, a wyddoch chi beth? Ni welais yr un Mercedes na BMW.

Nid wyf yn credu mai darlun y *Daily Mail* o hawlwr, na llawer o'r cyfryngau adain dde, yw'r hyn a welir gan yr un ohonom yn ein hetholaethau. Mae yna bobl sy'n twyllo'r system, ond nid hwy yw'r mwyafrif, neu hyd yn oed leiafrif sylweddol; mae'r ffigur sydd gennych ar eu cyfer yn llai na 0.5%. Mae eu

country is certainly massively lower than the cost of corporate tax avoidance, which costs the country tens of billions of pounds every year and rarely attracts the same level of invective or attention.

The recent debate on the cap is typical of the con trick being played by the media and the Government. People on benefits are not generally better off than those who work, and that is primarily due to the minimum wage, which the Tory party opposed in Parliament. Someone who works six hours a week on minimum wage is invariably better off than they would be if they were not working. The con trick is in the presentation of benefits and in not comparing like with like. Those arguing for a cap include universal benefits such as child benefit, but when comparing benefits with average wages, they invariably exclude receipt of child benefit and in-work benefits such as tax credits and housing allowance. The comparison is therefore rigged.

In a recent article, Dr Victoria Winckler, director of the Bevan Foundation, said that the focus on the benefit cap, which would only affect a percentile of claimants, and fewer in Wales,

'shifts attention away from the extremely low rates of benefits that the vast majority of people receive. It promotes the idea that benefits are some sort of special offer payable to anyone who fancies a few free quid, not an essential safety net that is payable only in certain circumstances.'

She said that the cap,

'hides the appalling fact that the number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants in Britain has increased by 77% since 2008—not because they've spotted a cash-cow but because they've been chucked out of work thanks to the recession and spending cuts.'

The reality is that the UK Government proposals on benefits, public pay policy and spending are nothing to do with abuse of the

cost i'r wlad yn sicr yn is o bell ffordd na'r gost o osgoi treth gorfforaethol, sy'n costio degau o biliynau o bunnoedd i'r wlad bob blwyddyn a phrin yn denu'r un lefel o ddifriaeth na sylw.

Mae'r ddadl ddiweddar ar y cap yn nodweddiaadol o dwyllo'r cyfryngau a'r Llywodraeth yn hyn o beth. Nid yw pobl ar fudd-daliadau ar y cyfan yn well eu byd na'r rhai sy'n gweithio, ac mae hynny'n bennaf oherwydd yr isafswm cyflog, a wrthwynebwyd gan y blaidd Dorïaidd yn y Senedd yn Llundain. Mae'r sawl sy'n gweithio chwe awr yr wythnos ar isafswm cyflog yn ddieithriad yn well ei fyd nag y byddai pe na bai'n gweithio. Y twyll yw cyflwyno budd-daliadau heb gymharu dau debyg. Mae'r rhai sy'n dadlau dros gap yn cynnwys budd-daliadau cyffredinol fel budd-dal plant, ond wrth gymharu budd-daliadau â chyflogau ar gyfartaledd, maent yn ddieithriad yn hepgor budd-dal plant a budd-daliadau mewn gwaith megis credydau treth a lwfans tai. Nid yw'r gymhariaeth felly yn un deg.

Mewn erthygl ddiweddar, dywedodd Dr Victoria Winckler, cyfarwyddwr y Sefydliad Bevan, fod y ffocws ar gap ar fudd-daliadau, na fyddai ond yn effeithio ar ganradd o hawlwyd, a llai yng Nghymru, yn

symud sylw oddi ar y cyfraddau isel iawn o fudd-daliadau y mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o bobl yn eu cael. Mae'n hyrwyddo'r syniad bod budd-daliadau yn rhyw fath o gynnig arbennig sy'n daladwy i unrhyw un sydd awydd punt neu ddwy am ddim yn hytrach na'n rhywbeth hanfodol nad yw'n daladwy ond mewn rhai amgylchiadau.

Dywedodd fod y cap,

yn cuddio'r ffaith ofnadwy bod y nifer sy'n hawlio'r Lwfans Ceisio Gwaith ym Mhrydain wedi cynyddu 77% er 2008—nid oherwydd eu bod wedi gweld craig o arian, ond oherwydd eu bod wedi cael eu taflu o'r gwaith diolch i'r dirwasgiad a thoriadau mewn gwariant.

Y gwir yw nid oes a wnelo cynigion Llywodraeth y DU ar fudd-daliadau, polisi cyflog cyhoeddus a gwariant â cham-drin y

system. They are about ensuring that it is those who are on benefits, the low-paid and the working class who pay the cost of the bankers' greed. When David Cameron says, 'We're all in this together', what he actually means is, 'You are all in it together'.

5.00 p.m.

Families tied into benefits are tied into poverty, and the biggest obstacle to getting back into work is that there is no work. The current attack on benefits and claimants is part of a broader strategy of attacks on workplace safety, employment rights, trade unions and the public sector, and, through electoral reform proposals, on our democracy. They fail to see that by undermining the welfare system, the NHS and those social policies that bind us together, they are threatening the foundations upon which the future of the UK depends.

In concluding, I commend the First Minister for his statement yesterday, and welcome it, based on the socialist principles that we all share. The Welsh Government is opposed to regional pay, a regional cap on benefits and regional benefits.

Bethan Jenkins: It is right that Plaid Cymru has used this debate to highlight the deep personal impact of what happens when the most vulnerable and poorest people in our society are made to pay for the mistakes of its most well-off members. I will demonstrate the economic illiteracy of the UK Government, showing how these cuts will create nothing but hopelessness. They will never work for an economy like ours in Wales.

Let us start with the architect of these changes. Many people in the Valleys will have been forgiven for thinking that the bad old 1980s were back when Iain Duncan Smith suggested that unemployed people from Merthyr should get on a bus to Cardiff to look for work. His sheer ignorance takes no account of the scarcity of jobs in Cardiff. That does not mean that people do not want

system. Maent yn ymwneud â sicrhau bod y rheini sydd ar fudd-daliadau, y rhai ar gyflog isel a'r dosbarth gweithiol sy'n talu'r gost am drachwant y bancwyr. Pan fydd David Cameron yn dweud, 'Rydym ni i gyd yn yr un cwch', yr hyn y mae'n ei olygu mewn gwirionedd yw, 'Rydych chi i gyd yn yr un cwch'.

Mae teuluoedd sy'n gaeth i fudd-daliadau yn gaeth i dlodi, a'r rhwystr mwyaf sy'n eu hatal rhag mynd yn ôl i waith yw'rffaith nad oes dim gwaith. Mae'r ymosodiad presennol ar fudd-daliadau a hawlwr yn rhan o strategaeth ehangach o ymosodiadau ar ddiogelwch yn y gweithle, hawliau cyflogaeth, undebau llafur a'r sector cyhoeddus, a, drwy gynigion diwygio etholiadol, ar ein democraciaeth. Maent yn methu â gweld bod tanseilio'r system les, y GIG a'r polisiau cymdeithasol hynny sy'n ein huno, yn bygwth y sylfeini y mae dyfodol y DU yn dibynnu arnynt.

Wrth gloi, cymeradwyaf y Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad ddoe, ac rwyf yn ei groesawu, yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddorion sosialaidd yr ydym i gyd yn eu rhannu. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwrthwynebu cyflogau rhanbarthol, cap rhanbarthol ar fudd-daliadau a budd-daliadau rhanbarthol.

Bethan Jenkins: Mae'n iawn fod Plaid Cymru wedi defnyddio'r ddadl hon i dynnu sylw at effaith personol dwfn yr hyn sy'n digwydd pan fydd y bobl fwyaf bregus a'r tlotaf yn ein cymdeithas yn cael eu gorfodi i dalu am gamgymeriadau'r aelodau mwyaf cefnog. Rwyf am ddangos anlythrennedd economaidd Llywodraeth y DU, a dangos sut y bydd y toriadau hyn yn creu dim ond anobaith. Ni fyddant byth yn gweithio i economi fel ein heonomi ni yng Nghymru.

Gadewch inni ddechrau gyda phensaer y newidiadau hyn. Gellir maddau i nifer o bobl yn y Cymoedd am feddwl eu bod yn ôl yn yr 1980au ofnadwy pan awgrymodd Iain Duncan Smith y dylai pobl ddi-waith o Ferthyr fynd ar fws i Gaerdydd i chwilio am waith. Mae ei anwybodaeth lwyd yn anwybyddu'r prinder swyddi sydd yng Nghaerdydd. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad yw

to travel to the capital—it just means that the jobs are not there. Just this week, the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions claimed that the UK Government would have caused chaos in the banking sector if it had blocked the Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive Stephen Hester from receiving his bonus. There is one rule for Merthyr people and another rule for the London millionaires. No proof and no evidence were provided as to why this might be. In the end, of course, Mr Hester forwent the bonus himself, and no, we did not get Lehmans part 2.

More recently, UK Ministers criticised a geology graduate for refusing to work at Poundland—an arrangement that suits the shop and the agency, but does nothing for the person who is supposed to stack shelves. Nothing better illustrates the wanton destruction of young talent under this UK Government than a Minister expecting highly qualified graduates to take unskilled jobs for no remuneration whatsoever. The rationale behind the entire welfare reform agenda is that people in work should always be better off than if they had stayed on benefits. How is that so in this case? Like the complicated financial instruments that got us into this mess, it does not make sense.

That is what is happening at UK level, but Wales, no matter what one-eyed unionists would have us believe, is different. Here, the entire country has been through a process of deindustrialisation for the best part of a century. Remedies, such as there have been, have proved to be little more than sticking plasters. The light manufacturers who flocked to Wales in the 1970s, lured by Government-given benefits, have all but gone. The Tories tell our unemployed to get a job; what job? Making it harder—sometimes impossible—for people without work to take care of themselves does not make mathematical sense. For example, in response to Mark Isherwood, I would say that removing the child care component of tax credits will make it more difficult for parents to work, not easier. What we are witnessing is a UK Government that is absolving itself of its responsibilities. It was elected to find answers to our economic problems; instead,

pobl yn dymuno teithio i'r brifddinas—mae'n golygu nad yw'r swyddi ar gael. Dim ond yr wythnos hon, gwnaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau honni y byddai Llywodraeth y DU wedi achosi anhreftn yn y sector bancio pe bai wedi rhwystro prif weithredwr Royal Bank of Scotland, Stephen Hester, rhag derbyn ei fonws. Mae yna un rheol ar gyfer pobl Merthyr ac un arall ar gyfer miliwnyddion Llundain. Ni roddwyd unrhyw brawf na thystiolaeth i esbonio hyn. Yn y diwedd, wrth gwrs, gwrthododd Mr Hester y bonws ei hun, ac na, ni chawsom Lehmans rhan 2.

Yn fwy diweddar, beirniadodd Gweinidogion y DU rhywun â gradd mewn daeareg am wrthod gweithio yn Poundland—trefniant sy'n ddymunol i'r siop a'r asiantaeth, ond sy'n gwneud dim i'r person sydd i fod i lenwi silffoedd. Nid oes dim yn dangos yn gliriach y dinistr direswm o dalent ifanc o dan Lywodraeth y DU na Gweinidog yn disgwyl i raddedigion cymwys iawn gymryd swyddi di-grefft heb unrhyw dâl o gwbl. Y rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r agenda diwygio lles yw y dylai pobl mewn gwaith bob amser elwa mwy na phe baent wedi aros ar fudd-daliadau. Sut mae hynny'n wir yn yr achos hwn? Fel yr offerynnau ariannol cymhleth sydd wedi ein gadael yn y llanast hwn, nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr.

Dyna sy'n digwydd ar lefel y DU, ond mae Cymru, er yr hyn y byddai unoliaethwyr unllýgeidiog am i ni ei gredu, yn wahanol. Yma, mae'r wlad gyfan wedi bod drwy broses o ddad-ddiwydiannu am bron i ganrif. Mae unrhyw beth sydd wedi cael ei wneud i wella'r sefyllfa, yr ychydig a fu, wedi profi i fod fawr gwell na phlaster. Mae'r gwneuthurwyr ysgafn, a heidiodd i Gymru yn y 1970au oherwydd y budd-daliadau a roddwyd gan y Llywodraeth, bron i gyd wedi mynd. Mae'r Torïaid yn dweud wrth ein pobl ddi-waith i gael swydd; pa swydd? Nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr mathemategol i'w wneud yn anoddach—a weithiau'n amhosibl—i bobl sydd heb waith i ofalu amdanynt eu hunain. Er enghraift, mewn ymateb i Mark Isherwood, byddwn yn dweud y bydd dileu'r elfen gofal plant o gredydau treth yn ei gwneud yn anoddach i rieni weithio, nid yn haws. Rydym yn gweld Llywodraeth y DU yn rhyddhau ei hun o'i chyfrifoldebau.

the cuts agenda—and I will not call it reform—expects people to get on with it and cope on their own.

This is storing up trouble for the UK Government, for Wales and for the people who rely on benefits as a resource that they cannot live without. We need to look at having more economic levers here in Wales, as was mentioned in Leanne Wood's introductory speech. We need to see dynamism from the Welsh Government in fighting these reforms. Simply saying that they are not within our devolved responsibility is not good enough.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Can we get a grip on reality here, please? Despite the constant scaremongering in the Chamber, the fact is that the UK Government's Welfare Reform Bill does not seek to stigmatise those dependent on the benefit system. It is about enabling them to get back into work. Would you deny people the opportunity to fulfil their true potential?

Leanne Wood: Will you take an intervention?

Janet Finch-Saunders: No.

Leanne Wood: Will you take an intervention?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Go on, then.

Leanne Wood: You just called for a reality check; there are no jobs. What are people meant to do?

Janet Finch-Saunders: With respect, you have just spent the last four years in Government, accompanied by Labour, who have had 12 years of Government here; those of us on this side of the Chamber have not had a chance to run Wales. However, when we do—*[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot hear the speaker and I want to hear her. Please show a little more decorum.

Cafodd ei hethol i ddatrys ein problemau economaidd; yn lle hynny, mae'r rhaglen doriadau—ac nid wyf am ei galw'n rhaglen ddiwygio—yn disgwyl i bobl ymdopi ar eu pen eu hunain.

Mae hyn yn cronni trfferth i Lywodraeth y DU, i Gymru ac i'r bobl sy'n dibynnu ar fudd-daliadau fel adnodd na allant fyw hebddo. Mae angen inni ystyried cael mwy o bwerau economaidd yma yng Nghymru, fel y crybwylwyd yn arraith agoriadol Leanne Wood. Mae angen inni weld Llywodraeth Cymru yn bod yn ddeinamig wrth iddi frwydro yn erbyn y diwygiadau hyn. Nid yw'n ddigon da dim ond i ddweud nad ydynt o fewn ein cyfrifoldeb datganoledig.

Janet Finch-Saunders: A allwn ni gael gafael ar realiti yma, os gwelwch yn dda? Er gwaethaf y codi bwganod cyson yn y Siambr, y gwir amdani yw nad yw Bil Diwygio Lles Llywodraeth y DU yn ceisio difrifio'r rhai sy'n dibynnu ar y system fudd-daliadau. Mae'n ymwneud â'u galluogi i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith. A fyddch yn gwrthod rhoi cyfle i bobl gyflawni eu gwir botensial?

Leanne Wood: A wnewch chi ildio?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Na.

Leanne Wood: A wnewch chi ildio?

Janet Finch-Saunders: O'r gorau.

Leanne Wood: Yr ydych newydd alw inni gofio'r realiti; nid oes unrhyw swyddi ar gael. Beth mae pobl i fod i'w wneud?

Janet Finch-Saunders: Gyda phob parch, rydych wedi treulio'r pedair blynedd diwethaf mewn Llywodraeth, yng nghwmni Llafur, sydd wedi cael 12 mlynedd o Lywodraeth yma; nid ydym ni, ar ochr hon y Siambr, wedi cael cyfle i redeg Cymru. Fodd bynnag, pan fyddwn yn gwneud—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf glywed y siaradwr, ac rwyf am ei chlywed. A wnewch ddangos ychydig o barch os gwelwch yn dda?

Janet Finch-Saunders: You cannot blame us for what we have not done, but we can blame you for your policies over the last four years and the Labour Party for the last 12 years.

It is all about recognising the need to break down the barriers of worklessness and benefit dependency, which prevent those who wish to escape a life on benefits from entering work. This topic is particularly relevant to Wales, which continues to be the poorest part of the UK. Under Labour, Wales has the highest proportion of people in receipt of unemployment and support allowances or incapacity benefit in the UK, as 10% of the working-age population receive at least one of these benefits. In Wales, 19.3% of people receive welfare benefits, compared with 15% of people in the UK. In addition, 8.5% of people in Wales claim benefits for five years or more, compared with a British average of 5.9%.

The current UK welfare system is unsustainable, unjust and unaffordable. Under the previous UK Labour Government, billions of pounds were moved around the tax and benefits system in an attempt to address poverty. For 13 years, it created this unfair system that you are now condemning. The principle behind this is to assess more accurately and enable benefit that supports our disabled people to overcome the barriers that they face. How can you deny them this basic right?

Julie James rose—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member is not giving way.

Janet Finch-Saunders: This has forced thousands of families into the benefits trap, with the cost of getting a job higher than the cost of remaining on benefits. Across the UK, 1.4 million people spent most of the last decade on out-of-work benefits. This cost the average working family around £3,000 per year, while some families in the UK are eligible to receive up to £100,000 in housing benefit in one year. How you can say that that

Janet Finch-Saunders: Ni allwch ein beio am yr hyn nad ydym wedi'i wneud, ond gallwn ni eich beio chi am eich polisiau dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf a'r Blaid Lafur dros y 12 mlynedd diwethaf.

Mae'n ymwneud â chydnabod yr angen i chwalu'r rhwystrau o ddiweithdra a dibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau, sy'n atal y rhai sydd am ddianc o fywyd ar fudd-daliadau rhag gweithio. Mae'r pwnc hwn yn arbennig o berthnasol i Gymru, sy'n parhau i fod y rhan dlotaf yn y DU. O dan Lafur, Cymru sydd â'r gyfran uchaf o bobl yn derbyn lwfansau diweithdra a chefnogaeth neu fudd-dal analluogrwydd yn y DU, gan fod 10% o'r boblogaeth oedran gweithio yn derbyn o leiaf un o'r budd-daliadau hyn. Yng Nghymru, mae 19.3% o bobl yn derbyn budd-daliadau lles, o'i gymharu â 15% o bobl yn y DU. Yn ogystal, mae 8.5% o bobl yng Nghymru yn hawlio budd-daliadau am bum mlynedd neu fwy, o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd Prydeinig o 5.9%.

Mae system les bresennol y DU yn anghynaliadwy, yn anghyfiawn ac yn anfforddiadwy. O dan Lywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU, symudwyd biliynau o bunnoedd o amgylch y system dreth a budd-daliadau mewn ymgais i fynd i'r afael â thlodi. Am 13 mlynedd, hi grëodd y system annheg rydych bellach yn ei chondemnio. Yr egwyddor y tu ôl i hyn yw asesu yn fwy cywir a galluogi budd-daliadau sy'n cefnogi ein pobl anabl i oresgyn y rhwystrau sy'n eu hwynebu. Sut y gallwch wadu yr hawl sylfaenol hwn iddynt?

Julie James a gododd—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Aelod yn ildio.

Janet Finch-Saunders: Mae hwn wedi gwthio miloedd o deuluoedd i mewn i'r fagl budd-daliadau, gyda'r gost o gael swydd yn uwch na'r gost o aros ar fudd-daliadau. Ar draws y DU, treuliodd 1.4 miliwn o bobl y rhan fwyaf o'r degawd diwethaf ar fudd-daliadau oherwydd eu bod allan o waith. Costiodd hyn tua £3,000 y flwyddyn i bob teulu cyffredin sydd mewn gwaith, tra bod rhai teuluoedd yn y DU yn gymwys i dderbyn

is anywhere near fair is beyond me.

The Welfare Reform Bill, which is currently making its way through Parliament, is designed to eradicate such unfairness in the system that you created. Despite having said previously that you support the cap on benefits, your party has voted against it in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, so, once again, you say one thing but do another. If Labour wants a regional cap, that must mean that it wants to determine benefits by region as well, accepting regional pay. However, this is another anomaly advocated by Welsh Labour. You cannot pick and choose, because that would make the whole system a mess and even more unfair than the mess that you have already created.

The Welsh Government's own analysis of capping benefit payments—a measure proposed under the Welfare Reform Bill—states that the effect of such a cap is likely to be less adverse here than in other parts of Great Britain. The Member for Pontypridd must feel really disappointed after 13 years of Labour in Government in the UK and 12 years here. It may be time for you to think about crossing the floor of the Chamber and coming over to this side.

The reforms are designed to support all of those who want to find work. The system must not be a deterrent, but an enabler. For example, the principal policy objective of the proposed changes to disability living allowance by the UK Government is to create a more active and enabling benefit that supports disabled people to overcome the barriers that they face so as to be able to lead full and independent lives. The number of people receiving DLA has risen by 30% over the last eight years, with over 250,000 recipients in Wales. It is a sad indictment, I am afraid, of your past governance. Only a third of this increase can be accounted for by demographic change, as 71% of recipients received the benefit for life without a system of checks on their condition. You should all

hyd at £100,000 mewn budd-dal tai mewn un flwyddyn. Ni wn sut y gallwch ddweud bod hynny'n deg.

Mae'r Bil Diwygio Lles, sy'n gwneud ei ffordd drwy Senedd San Steffan ar hyn o bryd, wedi ei gynllunio i gael gwared ar annhegwr o'r fath yn y system yr ydych wedi ei chreu. Er eich bod wedi dweud o'r blaen eich bod yn cefnogi'r cap ar fudd-daliadau, mae eich plaid wedi pleidleisio yn ei erbyn yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi, felly, unwaith eto, rydych yn dweud un peth ond yn gwneud rhywbeth arall. Os yw'r Blaid Lafur am weld cap rhanbarthol, mae hynny'n golygu ei bod am benderfynu ar fudd-daliadau yn ôl rhanbarth hefyd, gan dderbyn taliadau rhanbarthol. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn anghysondeb arall ar ran Llafur Cymru. Ni allwch ddewis a dethol, gan y byddai hynny'n gwneud y system yn llanast llwyr ac yn un sydd hyd yn oed yn fwy annheg na'r llanast rydych wedi'i greu eisoes.

Mae dadansoddiad Llywodraeth Cymru o gapio budd-daliadau—mesur a gynigir o dan y Bil Diwygio Lles—yn datgan bod effaith cap o'r fath yn debygol o fod yn llai niweidiol yma na mewn rhannau eraill o Brydain Fawr. Mae'n rhaid bod yr Aelod dros Bontypridd yn teimlo'n siomedig iawn ar ôl 13 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur yn y DU a 12 mlynedd yma. Efallai ei bod yn amser ichi i feddwl am groesi llawr y Siambra dod drosodd i'r ochr hon.

Mae'r diwygiadau wedi'u cynllunio i gefnogi pawb sydd am ddod o hyd i waith. Rhaid i'r system beidio â bod yn rhwystr, ond yn alluogwr. Er enghraifft, prif amcan polisi newidiadau arfaethedig Llywodraeth y DU i'r lwfans byw i'r anabl yw creu budd-dal mwy egniol sy'n galluogi a chefnogi pobl anabl i oresgyn y rhwystrau y maent yn eu hwynebu fel eu bod yn gallu byw bywydau llawn ac annibynnol. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n derbyn lwfans byw i'r anabl wedi codi 30% dros yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf, gyda dros 250,000 o bobl yn ei dderbyn yng Nghymru. Mae'n adlewyrchiad trist, mae arnaf ofn, o'ch llywodraethu yn y gorffennol. Dim ond traean o'r cynnydd hwn sy'n ganlyniad i newid demograffig, gan fod 71% o'r rheini sy'n derbyn y budd-dal yn ei dderbyn am

work with the UK Government, get behind these welfare reforms and stop the constant scaremongering.

Rebecca Evans: I will focus my contribution on the stigmatisation and vilification of disabled people who are on benefits by some parts of the media. Only last week, Rod Liddle said in *The Sun* that

'there's a lot of money to be made from being disabled—your money, taxpayers' money, as it happens'.

He also said that

'my New Year's resolution for 2012 was to become disabled—' [*Interruption.*]

That was very bad taste.

'Nothing too serious, maybe just a bit of bad luck or one of those newly invented illnesses which make you a bit peaky for decades—fibromyalgia, or M.E.'

He goes on to say that

'being disabled is incredibly fashionable...if you play your cards right you might get one of those badges which let you park wherever you want'.

This shocking attitude towards disability and benefits is cruel and bigoted, and this is what we are up against. Why is it that the stigmatisation of disabled people who rely on benefits does not cause the moral and public outrage that it should? Perhaps this is because the problem is endemic in parts of the media and in society.

The Strathclyde Centre for Disability Research, which is associated with the University of Glasgow, has conducted in-depth research into changes in the way in which the British print media report disability, and the way in which this has impacted on attitudes towards disabled people. Much of the report deals with benefits. Over the last five years, researchers have found that there has been a reduction in the number of sympathetic or real life articles, and an increase in the number of

weddill eu hoes heb fod system o wirio'u cyflwr. Dylai bob un ohonoch weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU, cefnogi'r diwygiadau lles ac atal y codi bwganod cyson.

Rebecca Evans: Rwyf am ganolbwytio yn fy nghyfraniad ar stigmateiddio a difenwi pobl anabl sydd ar fudd-daliadau gan rai rhannau o'r cyfryngau. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd Rod Liddle yn *The Sun*

Mae llawer o arian i'w wneud o fod yn anabl—eich arian chi, arian trethdalwyr, fel mae'n digwydd.

Dywedodd hefyd

Fy adduned Blwyddyn Newydd ar gyfer 2012 oedd mynd yn anabl—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Roedd hynny'n gwbl ddi-chwaeth.

Dim byd rhy ddifrifol, efallai dim ond ychydig o anlwc neu un o'r afiechydon newydd sy'n eich gwneud ychydig yn dost am ddegawdau—ffibromyalgia, neu M.E.

Mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud bod

bod yn anabl yn hynod ffasiynol...os ydych yn chwarae'n ddeheuig efallai y byddwch yn cael un o'r bathodynau sy'n gadael ichi barcio lle bynnag y mynnwch.

Mae'r agwedd frawychus hwn tuag at anabledd a budd-daliadau yn greulon ac yn gul, a dyma'r hyn yr ydym yn ei erbyn. Pam nad yw stigmateiddio pobl anabl sy'n dibynnu ar fudd-daliadau yn achosi'r dicter moesol a chyhoeddus y dylai? Efallai fod hyn oherwydd bod y broblem yn endemig mewn rhannau o'r cyfryngau ac mewn cymdeithas.

Mae Canolfan Ymchwil Anabledd Strathclyde, sy'n gysylltiedig â Phrifysgol Glasgow, wedi cynnal gwaith ymchwil manwl i newidiadau yn y ffordd y mae'r cyfryngau print ym Mhrydain yn ysgrifennu am anabledd, a'r ffordd y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar agweddau tuag at bobl anabl. Mae llawer o'r adroddiad yn ymdrin â budd-daliadau. Dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, mae ymchwilwyr wedi canfod y bu gostyngiad yn nifer yr erthyglau cydymdeimladol neu erthyglau sy'n trafod bywyd go iawn, a

articles about the burden that disabled people allegedly place on the benefits system and the economy. Some articles even suggest that the recession itself is to be blamed upon people in receipt of incapacity benefit.

This is influencing people's attitudes. When focus groups were asked to describe a typical story in newspapers about disability, benefit fraud was the most popular theme mentioned. The researchers also reported that there has been a significant increase in the use of pejorative language to describe disabled people, including a suggestion that claiming incapacity benefit was a lifestyle choice, and that terms such as 'scrounger', 'cheat' and 'skiver' were common.

Scope Cymru reported that the Welsh media has a more balanced approach to reporting, which is welcome news. However, it remains a fact that many people rely on the London press for their news.

So, what can we do as an Assembly? We can increase the presence of disabled people in communities, and I hope that the independent living framework will help to do that. We can promote positive images of people with disabilities. We can also challenge stigmatisation in the press whenever we see it.

On a final note, if I did not know better, I would say that amendments 1 and 2 were Conservative Party amendments. Yes, most people with disabilities would love to work, but the amendments completely fail to recognise that some people have never worked, some people will never be able to work and some people will always depend on benefits. They should not be stigmatised for that.

The Minister for Education and Skills (Leighton Andrews): This debate is set in the context of a challenging economic climate. The most recent figures show that over 350,000 people are claiming benefits in Wales.

I have heard some extraordinary statements in the Chamber this afternoon, such as the

chynnydd yn nifer yr erthyglau am y baich honedig y mae pobl anabl yn ei roi ar y system budd-daliadau a'r economi. Mae rhai erthyglau hyd yn oed yn awgrymu y dylid beio'r dirwasgiad ar bobl sy'n derbyn budd-dal analluogrwydd.

Caiff hyn ddylanwad ar agweddau pobl. Pan ofynnwyd i grwpiau ffocws ddisgrifio stori nodwediadol mewn papurau newydd am anabledd, twyll budd-daliadau oedd y thema a grybwylwyd fwyaf. Canfu'r ymchwilwyr hefyd bod cynnydd sylweddol o ran y defnydd o iaith ddifriol i ddisgrifio pobl anabl, gan gynnwys awgrym bod hawlio budd-dal analluogrwydd yn ffordd o fyw o ddewis, a bod termau fel 'twyllwr', 'scrounger' a 'skiver' yn gyffredin.

Soniodd Scope Cymru fod dull mwy cytbwys yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan gyfryngau Cymru, sydd i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o bobl yn dal i ddibynnu ar y wasg yn Llundain am eu newyddion.

Felly, beth allwn ni ei wneud fel Cynulliad? Gallwn gynyddu presenoldeb pobl anabl mewn cymunedau, a gobeithiaf y bydd y fframwaith byw yn annibynnol yn helpu i wneud hynny. Gallwn hyrwyddo delweddau cadarnhaol o bobl ag anableddau. Gallwn hefyd herio stigmateiddio yn y wasg pan fyddwn yn ei weld.

Yn olaf, petawn i ddim yn gwybod yn well, byddwn yn dweud bod gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn welliannau gan y Blaid Geidwadol. Mae'n wir y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o bobl ag anableddau wrth eu bodd yn gweithio, ond mae'r gwelliannau yn methu'n lân â chydnaabod nad yw rhai pobl erioed wedi gweithio, na fydd rhai pobl byth yn gallu gweithio ac y bydd rhai pobl yn dibynnu ar fudd-daliadau am byth. Ni ddylid eu stigmateiddio am hynny.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Sgiliau (Leighton Andrews): Mae'r ddadl hon yn cael ei gosod yng nghyd-destun yr hinsawdd economaidd heriol. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos bod dros 350,000 o bobl yn hawlio budd-daliadau yng Nghymru.

Rwyf wedi clywed rhai datganiadau rhyfeddol yn y Siambrau prynhawn yma, fel y

Conservatives talking about who is responsible for the increase in the number of those claiming sickness or invalidity benefits. Most Members would recognise that there was a deliberate strategy in the 1980s by the Conservative Government to move people onto those benefits in order to bring down unemployment figures. Colleagues here are well aware of that.

The figures for those claiming benefits conceal the human cost of each individual—most are in receipt of benefits but are desperate to work. However, we have to acknowledge that the reality for some is that a job is simply not an option. As my colleague the Member for Mid and West Wales, Rebecca Evans, said, many are genuinely unable to work because of illness or disability. They are dependent on their benefits to have a decent quality of life and to live independently.

Jocelyn Davies, Member for South Wales East, also gave some moving examples of individuals who have to claim benefits. I agree with her on one of the specific examples that she raised, that of ex-service people, because I suspect that the casework of many Members has seen rising numbers of people who have served in the armed forces being challenged on their benefits, and we have supported them in their appeals. Those appeals are most often upheld.

5.15 p.m.

Darren Millar: I accept that there are some cases where benefits should be maintained for certain individuals; I have also had such cases in my constituency surgeries. as well, but will you join me in condemning cases such as that of the Mayor of Pembroke, who was running up and down a football pitch while claiming disability benefit? That is the sort of fraud that needs to be addressed. Anyone who is entitled to receive a benefit as a result of a disability should continue to receive that benefit, and there are procedures in place to ensure that they will.

Leighton Andrews: All of us would

Ceidwadwyr yn siarad am bwy sy'n gyfrifol am y cynnydd yn nifer y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau salwch neu analluogrwydd. Byddai'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau yn cydnabod bod strategaeth fwriadol yn y 1980au gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol i symud pobl i'r budd-daliadau hynny er mwyn lleihau'r ffigurau diweithdra. Mae fy nghydweithwyr yma yn ymwybodol iawn o hynny.

Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yn cuddio cost ddynol pob unigolyn—mae'r rhan fwyaf yn derbyn budd-daliadau ond maent yn awyddus iawn i weithio. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod mai'r realiti i rai yw nad yw swydd yn opsiwn o gwbl. Fel y dywedodd fy nghydweithiwr Rebecca Evans, yr Aelod dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, mae llawer yn wirioneddol yn methu â gweithio oherwydd salwch neu anabledd. Maent yn dibynnu ar eu budd-daliadau i gael ansawdd bywyd da ac i fyw yn annibynnol.

Rhododd Jocelyn Davies, Aelod dros Ddwyrain De Cymru, hefyd rai enghreifftiau emosiynol o unigolion sy'n gorfod hawlio budd-daliadau. Rwy'n cytuno â hi ar un o'r enghreifftiau penodol a godwyd ganddi, sef cyn-filwyr, gan fy mod yn amau bod llawer o Aelodau wedi gweld cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion sy'n ymwneud â phobl sydd wedi gwasanaethu yn y lluoedd arfog yn cael eu herio ar eu budd-daliadau, ac rydym wedi eu cefnogi yn eu hapeliadau. Mae'r apeliadau hynny'n cael eu hennill gan amlaf.

Darren Millar: Rwy'n derbyn bod rhai achosion lle y dylai budd-daliadau gael eu cynnal ar gyfer unigolion penodol; rwyf hefyd wedi cael achosion o'r fath mewn cymorthfeydd yn fy etholaeth yn ogystal, ond a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i gondemnio achosion fel un Maer Penfro, a oedd yn rhedeg i fyny ac i lawr cae pêl-droed tra'n hawlio budd-dal anabledd? Dyna'r math o dwyll y mae angen rhoi sylw iddo. Dylai unrhyw un sydd â hawl i gael budd-dal o ganlyniad i anabledd barhau i gael y budd-dal, ac mae gweithdrefnau yn eu lle i sicrhau eu bod yn gwneud hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Byddai pob un ohonom

condemn benefit fraud. What we object to is the linking of genuine claimants to the benefit fraud argument. I would like to see more evidence from the Conservatives that they are standing up for people who served in the armed forces and defending their rights to those benefits in the way that I and my colleagues are doing day in, day out, and week in, week out, through our case work. You talk a lot about the rights of ex-services personnel, but the reality is that many of them are facing challenges to their benefits every week, and we are having to support them in their appeals. These welfare reforms will hit the most vulnerable members of society hardest, particularly those in receipt of disability living allowance and families with children. Those are the two groups who will find it hardest to find suitable work and who are, therefore, those most dependent upon benefits to keep them out of poverty.

In our programme for government we have committed to doing our best to mitigate the impact of the changes to the benefits system being introduced by the UK Government. We have established a ministerial task and finish group, which is undertaking a thorough assessment of the cumulative impacts of these changes. In addition to the changes contained within the Welfare Reform Bill, the UK Government's determination to increase and expand benefit sanctioning and conditionality is also of serious concern to this Government. The UK Government has yet to provide any substantial evidence that benefit sanctioning or mandation has a positive impact on an individual's chance of finding employment. The use of conditional benefits and sanctioning fails to acknowledge that most people in receipt of benefits are doing all that they can to find work. Instead, it treats all those in the benefits system as though they have made a deliberate choice to remain out of work. Skills conditionality is of particular concern to us, as rather than allowing claimants to volunteer for training and support tailored to their needs, it simply gives claimants a choice between financial hardship and what is deemed the most readily available training.

yn condemnio twyll budd-dal. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wrthwynebu yw cysylltu hawlwyd gwirioneddol â'r ddadl am dwyll budd-dal. Hoffwn weld mwy o dystiolaeth gan y Ceidwadwyr eu bod yn sefyll cornel pobl a wasanaethodd yn y lluoedd arfog ac yn amddiffyn eu hawliau i gael y budd-daliadau hynny fel yr wyf i a'm cyd-Aelodau yn ei wneud ddydd ar ôl dydd, wythnos ar ôl wythnos, drwy ein gwaith achos. Rydych wedi cyfeirio lawer gwaith at hawliau cynbersonél y lluoedd arfog, ond y gwir amdani yw bod nifer ohonynt yn wynebu heriau i'w budd-daliadau bob wythnos, ac rydym yn gorfol eu cefnogi gyda'u hapeliadau. Bydd y diwygiadau lles hyn yn taro aelodau mwyaf bregus ein cymdeithas galetaf, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n cael lwfans byw i'r anabl a theuluoedd gyda phlant. Dyna'r ddua grŵp a fydd yn ei chael hi'n fwyaf anodd dod o hyd i waith addas a hwy felly yw'r rhai sy'n dibynnu fwyaf ar fudd-daliadau i'w cadw allan o dlodi.

Yn ein rhaglen lywodraethu, rydym wedi ymrwymo i wneud ein gorau i liniaru effaith y newidiadau i'r system fudd-daliadau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan Llywodraeth y DU. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen gweinidogol, sy'n cynnal asesiad trylwyr o effeithiau cronus y newidiadau hyn. Yn ogystal â'r newidiadau a gynhwysir yn y Bil Diwygio Lles, mae penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i gynyddu ac ehangu'r broses o osod sancsiynau ac amodau ar fudd-daliadau hefyd yn destun pryder difrifol i'r Llywodraeth hon. Hyd yma, nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi darparu unrhyw dystiolaeth sylweddol bod gosod sancsiynau a mandadau ar fudd-daliadau'n cael effaith gadarnhaol ar siawns yr unigolyn i ddod o hyd i waith. Nid yw'r defnydd o fudd-daliadau amodol a sancsiynau yn cydnabod bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n cael budd-daliadau yn gwneud popeth y gallant ei wneud i ddod o hyd i waith. Yn hytrach, mae'n trin pawb sydd yn y system fudd-daliadau fel pe baent wedi gwneud dewis bwriadol i aros allan o waith. Mae amodoldeb o ran sgiliau yn peri pryder arbennig i ni, oherwydd yn hytrach na chaniatáu hawlwyd i wirfoddoli ar gyfer hyfforddiant a chymorth sydd wedi'u teilwra i'w hanghenion, y cyfan y mae'n ei wneud yw rhoi dewis i hawlwyd rhwng caledi ariannol a'r hyn yr ystyrir yw'r

hyfforddiant sydd ar gael yn fwyaf rhwydd.

We accept, of course, that individuals must take responsibility for finding employment, but we must recognise that the power to create jobs does not usually lie with the unemployed. That is why the Welsh Government has committed to ensuring that Wales is in the best position to face the economic challenges ahead, and to continuing work to improve the Welsh economy in the longer term. The financial consequences of UK welfare reforms must not be borne by the Welsh Government. However, we have taken positive action in several areas to combat the stigma surrounding unemployed people, supporting people to get back into work, and, where that is not possible, supporting them to live independent lives.

We believe that the most effective way to tackle the stigmatisation of those dependent upon the benefits system is to help them to find the experience that they need to secure, ultimately, long-term employment. We do that by supporting them, not forcing them, to obtain appropriate and relevant skills and vital work experience. That is particularly true for the young. That is why the Welsh Government is committed to addressing youth unemployment by improving opportunities for young people.

The establishment of Jobs Growth Wales in April of this year will be critical in enabling us to deliver this commitment. Jobs Growth Wales will create 4,000 job opportunities in its first year of delivery across Wales for unemployed young people aged 16 to 24. It will give them work experience for a six-month period, and will be paid at, or above, the national minimum wage, which, as my colleague the Member for Pontypridd was right to remind this Chamber, is one of the enduring legacies of the UK Labour Government.

We will also target growth business via strong linkages to the Skills Growth Wales programme, as well as working closely with anchor companies and regionally important companies to maximise opportunities for

Rydym yn derbyn, wrth gwrs, bod yn rhaid i unigolion fod yn gyfrifol am ddod o hyd i gyflogaeth, ond mae'n rhaid i ni gydnabod nad yw'r pŵer i greu swyddi fel arfer yn gorwedd gyda'r di-waith. Dyna pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod Cymru yn y sefyllfa orau i wynebu'r heriau economaidd o'n blaenau, ac i barhau â'r gwaith o wella economi Cymru yn y tymor hwy. Ni ddylai canlyniadau ariannol diwygiadau lles y DU gael eu talu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym wedi cymryd camau cadarnhaol mewn nifer o feysydd i fynd i'r afael â'r stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â phobl ddi-waith, i gefnogi pobl i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith, a, lle nad yw hynny'n bosibl, i'w cefnogi i fyw bywydau annibynnol.

Credwn mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o fynd i'r afael â stigmateiddio'r rhai sy'n dibynnu ar y system fudd-daliadau yw eu helpu i ddod o hyd i'r profiad sydd ei angen arnynt i sicrhau cyflogaeth hirdymor yn y pen draw. Rydym yn gwneud hynny drwy eu cynorthwyo, ac nid drwy eu gorfodi, i ennill sgiliau priodol a pherthnasol a phrofiad gwaith hanfodol. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir ar gyfer yr ifanc. Dyna pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhilh pobl ifanc drwy wella'r cyfleoedd ar eu cyfer.

Bydd sefydlu Twf Swyddi Cymru ym mis Ebrill eleni yn hollbwysig o ran ein galluogi i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn. Bydd Twf Swyddi Cymru yn creu 4,000 o gyfleoedd i gael gwaith yn ei flwyddyn gyntaf ledled Cymru ar gyfer pobl ifanc ddi-waith rhwng 16 a 24 oed. Bydd yn rhoi profiad gwaith am gyfnod o chwe mis iddynt, a bydd yn cael ei dalu ar lefel yr isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol, neu'n uwch na hynny, sydd, fel yr oedd fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Bontypridd, yn iawn i atgoffa'r Siambwr hon, yn un o'r pethau parhaol a etifeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Lafur y DU.

Byddwn hefyd yn targedu busnesau sy'n tyfu drwy gysylltiadau cryf â rhaglen Sgiliau Twf Cymru, yn ogystal â gweithio'n agos gyda chwmnïau angor a chwmnïau rhanbarthol pwysig i wneud y gorau o'r cyfleoedd i

recruitment, and facilitate engagement with young people seeking work. Job opportunities will be created in the voluntary sector for young people who may require a more supported employment approach. We will also incorporate a focus on job opportunities being created in the energy sector. That is just one prominent example of how we are helping to tackle the stigmatisation of those dependent upon the benefits system.

We are introducing our Jobs Growth Wales programme. Sadly, the Conservative and Liberal Democrat UK coalition Government scrapped the Future Jobs fund. We will not be supporting the amendments tabled by the Liberal Democrats and by the Conservatives. We recognise the challenges that face those who are on benefits, and we recognise that we need to give support to those individuals. We believe that the Welfare Reform Bill will serve only to increase the stigmatisation of those dependent upon the benefits system by failing to recognise the vital support that an individual needs to start work. Let me say that, as a party, we are proud of the role that our party has played at a UK level in leading opposition to the Welfare Reform Bill in the House of Lords, helping to inflict seven defeats on the UK Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition on this Bill. Our party is standing up for those in the welfare system and we will continue to do so.

Leanne Wood: I thank Members for most of the contributions to this debate. Some have been very interesting indeed; others have been, quite frankly, bizarre. Turning to Peter Black's contribution, you are not in the bizarre category you will be pleased to hear, Peter, but the substance of your contribution was basically that welfare reform is bad but that it would have been even worse had the Liberal Democrats not been there to mitigate its worst effects. I am sure that there are many people who feel very grateful to you for that. You also talked about stigma and how the benefit fraud campaign has been running for many years. You are right to point that out. We have seen advertisements

recriwtio, a hwyluso'r gwaith o ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc sy'n chwilio am waith. Bydd cyfleoedd i gael gwaith yn cael eu creu yn y sector gwirfoddol i bobl ifanc a allai fod angen cyflogaeth sy'n rhoi mwy o gymorth iddynt. Byddwn hefyd yn cynnwys ffocws ar greu cyfleoedd am swyddi yn y sector ynni. Dim ond un engrhaifft amlwg yw honno o sut rydym yn helpu i fynd i'r afael ag achosion o stigmateiddio'r rhai sy'n dibynnu ar y system fudd-daliadau.

Rydym yn cyflwyno ein rhaglen Twf Swyddi Cymru. Yn anffodus, mae Llywodraeth glympaid y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cael gwared ar y gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol. Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr. Rydym yn cydnabod yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r rhai sydd ar fudd-daliadau, ac rydym yn cydnabod bod angen i ni roi cefnogaeth i'r unigolion hynny. Rydym yn credu mai'r cyfan a wnaiff y Bil Diwygio Lles yw cynyddu'r achosion o stigmateiddio'r rhai sy'n dibynnu ar y system fudd-daliadau drwy fethu â chydnabod y gefnogaeth hanfodol sydd ei hangen ar unigolyn i ddechrau gweithio. Gadewch i mi ddweud ein bod, fel plaid, yn falch o'r rhan y mae ein plaid wedi ei chwarae ar lefel y DU o ran arwain y gwrthwynebiad i'r Bil Diwygio Lles yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi, gan helpu i beri i'r glympaid rhwng y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y DU gael ei threchu saith gwaith ar y Bil hwn. Mae ein plaid yn sefyll cornel y rhai yn y system les a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny.

Leanne Wood: Diolch i'r Aelodau am y rhan fwyaf o'r cyfraniadau i'r ddadl hon. Bu rhai yn ddiddorol iawn; bu eraill, i fod yn gwbl onest, yn rhyfedd iawn. Gan droi at gyfraniad Peter Black, byddwch yn falch o glywed, Peter, nad ydych yn y categori rhyfedd iawn, ond sylwedd eich cyfraniad yn y bôn yw bod diwygio Lles yn ddrwg, ond y byddai'r sefyllfa wedi bod yn waeth fyth pe na bai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi bod yno i liniaru ei effeithiau gwaethaf. Rwyf yn siŵr bod llawer o bobl yn ddiolchgar iawn i chi am hynny. Roeddech hefyd yn sôn am stigma a sut y bu'r ymgyrch twyll budd-dal yn mynd rhagddi ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Rydych yn gywir i dynnu sylw at hynny. Rydym wedi

on television for the campaign against benefit fraud over many years. It has been going on for a long time. The previous Labour Government did that as well. Peter Black also talked about these reforms being about helping people back into work. The problem with that argument is that there is no work, a point made by a number of subsequent speakers.

Mark Isherwood talked about fairness. Oh dear. He said that these welfare reforms are about reducing benefits dependency. I do not believe that, because so little has been done to ensure that there are jobs available for people. He gave a list of initiatives in response to Bethan Jenkins's intervention, but the reality is that those jobs are not there. Just look at the figures for vacancies in job centres. The jobs are not there, and that fact is clear for all to see. Jocelyn Davies referred to the new rules on conditionality and talked about the cases that have come through her office. I am sure that most of us have similar examples. I recently took a call from a woman whose brother had had a stroke. He could not feel one side of his body and was unable to speak and yet he was assessed as fit to work. Atos horror stories are two a penny.

Mick Antoniw said that our society is no longer a civilised one. I agree with that. Thank you, Mick, for supporting my point on tax-dodgers. I wholly agree with you on that. Of course, we are not all in this together. You also made the point about there being no work, so thanks to you for that. Bethan Jenkins also spoke about the lack of availability of jobs and made some pertinent points in her contribution. Janet Finch-Saunders, oh where do I start with this? You asked us to take a reality check. I got the feeling from your contribution, Janet, that you have never spoken to anyone living on benefits. You talked about the need to take a reality check. There are people in Wales today living in destitution. There are people in Wales today who cannot afford to buy the very basics in life. I would suggest that you take a reality check. Go out there and talk to some people. You also referred to some 30% of people claiming disability living

gweld hysbysebion ar y teledu ar gyfer yr ymgyrch yn erbyn twyll budd-daliadau dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Bu'n mynd rhagddi ers amser maith. Gwnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol hynny hefyd. Soniodd Peter Black hefyd fod y diwygiadau hyn yn ymwneud â helpu pobl i ddychwelyd i'r gwaith. Y broblem gyda'r ddadl honno yw nad oes gwaith, sef pwynt a wnaed gan nifer o siaradwyr dilynol.

Soniodd Mark Isherwood am degwch. O diar. Dywedodd fod y diwygiadau lles hyn yn ymwneud â lleihau'r ddibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau. Nid wyf yn credu hynny, oherwydd bod cyn lleied wedi ei wneud i sicrhau bod swyddi ar gael i bobl. Rhoddodd restr o fentrau mewn ymateb i ymyriad Bethan Jenkins, ond y gwir yw nad yw'r swyddi yno. Edrychwch ar y ffigurau ar gyfer swyddi gwag mewn canolfannau gwaith. Nid yw'r swyddi yno, ac mae honno'n ffaith glir i bawb ei gweld. Cyfeiriodd Jocelyn Davies at y rheolau newydd ar amodoldeb a siaradodd am yr achosion a ddaeth drwy ei swyddfa. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y rhan fwyaf ohonom ag enghreifftiau tebyg. Yn ddiweddar, cefais alwad gan ddynes yr oedd ei brawd wedi cael strôc. Ni allai deimlo un ochr o'i gorff ac nid oedd yn gallu siarad, ond eto cafodd ei asesu fel rhywun a oedd yn ddigon iach i weithio. Mae'r straeon arswyd am Atos yn niferus.

Dyweddodd Mick Antoniw nad yw ein cymdeithas bellach yn un wâr. Rwyf yn cytuno â hynny. Diolch i chi, Mick, am gefnogi fy mhwynt ar bobl sy'n osgoi talu treth. Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi ar hynny. Wrth gwrs, nid ydym i gyd yn yr un cwch. Gwnaethoch hefyd y pwynt nad oes unrhyw waith ar gael, felly diolch ichi am hynny. Soniodd Bethan Jenkins hefyd am y diffyg swyddi sydd ar gael a gwnaeth rai pwyntiau perthnasol yn ei chyfraniad. Janet Finch-Saunders, ble y gallaf ddechrau? Gwnaethoch ofyn i ni edrych ar realiti'r sefyllfa. Cefais y teimlad o'ch cyfraniad, Janet, nad ydych erioed wedi siarad ag unrhyw un sy'n byw ar fudd-daliadau. Soniasoch am yr angen i edrych ar realiti'r sefyllfa. Mae yna bobl yng Nghymru heddiw sy'n byw heb yr un geiniog. Mae yna bobl yng Nghymru heddiw sy'n methu â fforddio prynu'r pethau sylfaenol mewn bywyd. Byddwn yn awgrymu eich bod chi yn edrych ar realiti'r

allowance. That was propaganda. That figure was wrong. It was 13% and it has since been accepted that the initial figure of 30% was wrong. So, as well as getting a reality check, you also need to check your figures.

Rebecca Evans referred to the Rod Liddle intervention that I referred to in my opening remarks. Those ME or fibromyalgia sufferers out there must be left feeling absolutely fantastic after hearing that joke. I know of people who have had that condition who have committed suicide. The reality is that this is really not a funny issue. Leighton Andrews, the Minister, was right to point out that many people were deliberately placed on the sick during the 1980s. He also referred to the scandal with regard to ex-services personnel. We would agree with the points made there.

Finally, in answer to Andrew R.T. Davies's pretty poor point about Welsh independence at the very beginning, which has precious little to do with this debate, if the best argument in favour of the union is that we here get a few crumbs from the financial elite through a miserly benefits system, unionism is doomed, and I am glad about that, but surely we should all aspire to more than that.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, felly gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar y eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Are there three Members who wish the bell to be rung? I see that there are not, so we will proceed to the votes.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4905: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Motion NDM4905: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniw, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Parrott, Eluned
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Roberts, Aled
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.

Gwelliant 1 i NDM4905: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 1 to NDM4905: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 26.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniw, Mick
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
 Black, Peter
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Millar, Darren
 Parrott, Eluned
 Ramsay, Nick

Mewies, Sandy	Roberts, Aled
Morgan, Julie	Sandbach, Antoinette
Neagle, Lynne	Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Price, Gwyn R.	Thomas, Simon
Rathbone, Jenny	Whittle, Lindsay
Rees, David	Williams, Kirsty
Skates, Kenneth	Wood, Leanne
Thomas, Gwenda	
Watson, Joyce	

*Derbynwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Cafodd gwelliant 2 ei ddad-dethol.
Amendment 2 deselected.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4905: O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3 to NDM4905: For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny

Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 4 i NDM4905: O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4 to NDM4905: For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Gruffydd, Llyr Huws
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned
Powell, William
Price, Gwyn R.

Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Sargeant, Carl
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment agreed.

Cynnig NDM4905 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod darpariaeth adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol yn ateb y gofyn clinigol ac yn cwrdd ag anghenion y boblogaeth yn ystod gweddill y Pedwerydd Cynulliad.

Yn nodi'r rhan allweddol mae unedau mân anafiadau yn ei chwarae o ran lleihau'r pwysau ar adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys.

Yn cydnabod mai dim ond â staff priodol y gall adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys weithredu, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ei bod yn gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i reciriwtio a chadw staff nrysio a chlinigol Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys.

Motion NDM4905 as amended:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Calls on the Welsh Government to ensure that Local Health Board Accident and Emergency department provision is clinically fit for purpose and meets the needs of the population during the remainder of the Fourth Assembly.

Notes the crucial role that minor injuries units play in reducing pressure on Accident and Emergency departments.

Recognises that A and E departments can only function with appropriate staff and calls on the Welsh Government to ensure that it is doing all it can to recruit and retain A & E clinical and nursing staff.

Cynnig NDM4905 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaids 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 22.

Motion NDM4905 as amended: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 22.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaids:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William

Griffiths, John	Isherwood, Mark
Griffiths, Lesley	Jenkins, Bethan
Hart, Edwina	Jones, Alun Ffred
Hedges, Mike	Jones, Elin
Hutt, Jane	Millar, Darren
James, Julie	Ramsay, Nick
Jones, Ann	Sandbach, Antoinette
Jones, Carwyn	Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Lewis, Huw	Thomas, Simon
Mewies, Sandy	Whittle, Lindsay
Morgan, Julie	Wood, Leanne
Neagle, Lynne	
Parrott, Eluned	
Price, Gwyn R.	
Rathbone, Jenny	
Rees, David	
Roberts, Aled	
Skates, Kenneth	
Thomas, Gwenda	
Watson, Joyce	
Williams, Kirsty	

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM4905 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4905 as amended agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4906: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.
Motion NDM4906: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 45.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Keith
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Drakeford, Mark
Evans, Rebecca
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Gething, Vaughan
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Julie
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Parrott, Eluned

Price, Gwyn R.
Ramsay, Nick
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.

Motion not agreed.

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4906: O blaid 4, Ymatal 13, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 1 to NDM4906: For 4, Abstain 13, Against 37.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
Parrott, Eluned
Roberts, Aled
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglywydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asghar, Mohammad
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul

Davies, Suzy
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Sandbach, Antoinette

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 2 i NDM4906: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 2 to NDM4906: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 37.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Asghar, Mohammad
 Black, Peter
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Byron
 Davies, Paul
 Davies, Suzy
 Finch-Saunders, Janet
 George, Russell
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Parrott, Eluned
 Ramsay, Nick
 Roberts, Aled
 Sandbach, Antoinette
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Antoniw, Mick
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Keith
 Drakeford, Mark
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
 Evans, Rebecca
 Gething, Vaughan
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 Hedges, Mike
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Julie
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Lewis, Huw
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Julie
 Neagle, Lynne
 Price, Gwyn R.
 Rathbone, Jenny
 Rees, David
 Skates, Kenneth
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Thomas, Simon
 Watson, Joyce
 Whittle, Lindsay
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM4906: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 3 to NDM4906: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 37.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad	Andrews, Leighton
Black, Peter	Antoniw, Mick
Burns, Angela	Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew R.T.	Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Byron	Davies, Alun
Davies, Paul	Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Suzy	Davies, Keith
Finch-Saunders, Janet	Drakeford, Mark
George, Russell	Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Graham, William	Evans, Rebecca
Isherwood, Mark	Gething, Vaughan
Millar, Darren	Gregory, Janice
Parrott, Eluned	Griffiths, John
Ramsay, Nick	Griffiths, Lesley
Roberts, Aled	Hart, Edwina
Sandbach, Antoinette	Hedges, Mike
Williams, Kirsty	Hutt, Jane
	James, Julie
	Jenkins, Bethan
	Jones, Alun Ffred
	Jones, Ann
	Jones, Carwyn
	Jones, Elin
	Lewis, Huw
	Mewies, Sandy
	Morgan, Julie
	Neagle, Lynne
	Price, Gwyn R.
	Rathbone, Jenny
	Rees, David
	Skates, Kenneth
	Thomas, Gwenda
	Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
	Thomas, Simon
	Watson, Joyce
	Whittle, Lindsay
	Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 4 i NDM4906: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.
Amendment 4 to NDM4906: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 17.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled
Sandbach, Antoinette
Williams, Kirsty

Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment agreed.

Cynnig NDM4906 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno mesurau er mwyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r stigma sydd ynghlwm wrth y rheini sy'n ddibynnol ar y system fudd-daliadau.

Yn cytuno y bydd agenda diwygio lles Llywodraeth y DU yn cynyddu'r stigma i'r rhai sy'n ddibynnol ar y system fudd-daliadau, a chan mai mater sydd heb ei ddatganoli yw hwn, na ddylai Llywodraeth Cymru ysgwyddo'r baich ariannol fydd ynghlwm wrth leddfu'r sefyllfa.

Cynnig NDM4906 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.

Motion NDM4906 as amended: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 17.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaidd:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Antoniw, Mick
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Keith
Drakeford, Mark
Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord
Evans, Rebecca
Gething, Vaughan
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina

Motion NDM4906 as amended:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Calls on the Welsh Government to bring forward measures to help tackle the stigmatisation of those dependent on the benefit system.

Agrees that the UK Government's welfare reform agenda will increase the stigmatisation of those dependent on the benefit system and as a non-devolved matter, the Welsh Government should not carry the financial burden of mitigating this.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Byron
Davies, Paul
Davies, Suzy
Finch-Saunders, Janet
George, Russell
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Parrott, Eluned
Ramsay, Nick
Roberts, Aled

Hedges, Mike
Hutt, Jane
James, Julie
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lewis, Huw
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Julie
Neagle, Lynne
Price, Gwyn R.
Rathbone, Jenny
Rees, David
Skates, Kenneth
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Thomas, Simon
Watson, Joyce
Whittle, Lindsay
Wood, Leanne

Sandbach, Antoinette
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig NDM4906 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4906 as amended agreed.*

5.30 p.m.

Dadl Fer a Ohiriwyd ers 25 Ionawr 2012
Short Debate Postponed from 25 January 2012

All Cymru Dalu ei Ffordd ei Hun?
Can Wales Pay its Own Way?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Will those Members who intend to leave please do so quickly and quietly?

Simon Thomas: Thank you for this opportunity to debate what I expect, for the next half hour will be, in different ways, pitches to the Silk commission on ways that we can improve the fiscal regime and funding in Wales.

A crucial question for the future of Wales is how we can become less dependent and more self-reliant as a society and economy. This morning, I, like many others, received a Dŵr Cymru water bill. We know, given that we have been briefed by Assembly Members, that water cost increases in Wales are less than the UK average, which is a good thing to be said for the Dŵr Cymru different model of resource management. That is all well and good, but, of course, we already pay more in Wales for our water than the UK average, and that is for a resource in which we are rich—and wet as well. Welsh families pay,

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A wna'r Aelodau sy'n bwriadu gadael wneud hynny'n gyflym ac yn dawel?

Simon Thomas: Diolch ichi am y cyfle hwn i drafod, am yr hanner awr nesaf, yr hyn ryw'n disgwyl a fydd—mewn gwahanol ffyrdd—yn gynigion i gomisiwn Silk ar sut y gallwn wella'r drefn gyllido ac ariannu yng Nghymru.

Cwestiwn allweddol i ddyfodol Cymru yw sut y gallwn ddod yn llai dibynnol ac yn fwy hunan-ddibynnol fel cymdeithas ac economi. Y bore yma, cefais i, fel sawl un arall, fil gan Dŵr Cymru. Gwyddom, o gofio ein bod wedi cael gwybodaeth gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad, fod y cynnydd yng nghostau dŵr yng Nghymru yn llai na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig, sydd yn beth da i'w ddweud am fodel gwahanol Dŵr Cymru o reoli adnoddau. Mae hynny'n iawn ond, wrth gwrs, rydym eisoes yn talu mwy yng Nghymru am ein dŵr na'r pris cyfartalog yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac mae hwnnw'n adnodd

on average, £1 a week more for their water than families in England. It is an abundant resource in Wales. It is not always in the right place or of the right quality, but, nevertheless, it is a resource in which we are rich.

Indeed, we are a relatively rich nation with regard to natural resources, not only in relation to developing countries, but in relation to the resources that can and should underpin a first-class economy based on true sustainability. There will be much to debate, this afternoon and in Wales generally, in and around the Silk commission and in taking forward the recommendations of the Holtham commission. I hope that we will hear confirmation later from the Minister that the recommendations of Holtham, which were approved in the previous Assembly, are still the recommendations that this Government wants to take forward in the way that the previous administration did.

It is often claimed that Wales could never pay its own way. The same is often said of Scotland. The arguments tend to be based around tax take and Government expenditure in Wales, and they tend to focus on a Welsh deficit. However, such arguments often hide and ignore the hidden public spending and subsidies within the United Kingdom. These are the hidden subsidies that were exposed on many occasions in this place by an earlier colleague of ours, the late Phil Williams, particularly when he analysed the United Kingdom's pattern of defence expenditure and the hidden subsidies going to that. Such arguments, even taken at face value, reveal that London is more subsidised than Wales, which is the famous argument demonstrated by Eurfyl ap Gwilym, much to Jeremy Paxman's bafflement and ignorance on *Newsnight*. You can join the Facebook group 'We love Dr Eurfyl ap Gwilym!' if you want to learn more.

It is now time to move on from the penny counting and examine the more fundamental political question: why is a nation so rich in

y mae gennym ddigon ohono. Mae teuluoedd yng Nghymru yn talu, ar gyfartaledd, £1 yr wythnos yn fwy am eu dŵr na theuluoedd yn Lloegr. Mae digonedd o'r adnodd ar gael yng Nghymru. Nid yw bob amser yn y lle iawn neu o'r ansawdd cywir ond, serch hynny, mae'n adnodd y mae gennym ddigon ohono.

Yn wir, rydym yn genedl gymharol gyfoethog o ran adnoddau naturiol, nid yn unig mewn perthynas â gwledydd sy'n datblygu, ond mewn perthynas â'r adnoddau sy'n gallu bod, ac a ddylent fod, yn sail i economi o'r radd flaenaf sy'n seiliedig ar gynaliadwyedd gwirioneddol. Bydd llawer i'w drafod, y prynhawn yma ac yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol, mewn perthynas â chomisiwn Silk, ac wrth fwrw ymlaen ag argymhellion comisiwn Holtham. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cadarnhau yn nes ymlaen mai argymhellion Holtham, a gymeradwywyd yn y Cynulliad blaenorol, yw'r argymhellion y mae'r Llywodraeth hon am fwrw ymlaen â hwy, yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaeth y weinyddiaeth blaenorol.

Honnir yn aml na allai Cymru dalu ei ffordd ei hun. Caiff yr un peth ei ddweud yn aml am yr Alban. Mae'r dadleuon yn tueddu i fod yn seiliedig ar incwm o drethi a gwariant y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru, ac maent yn tueddu i ganolbwytio ar ddiffyg yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae dadleuon o'r fath yn aml yn cuddio ac yn anwybyddu'r gwariant cyhoeddus a'r cymorthdaliadau cudd yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Rhain yw'r cymorthdaliadau cudd a gafodd eu hamlygu ar sawl achlysur yn y lle hwn gan hen gydweithiwr inni, y diweddar Phil Williams, yn enwedig pan ddadansoddodd batrwm gwariant y Deyrnas Unedig ar amddiffyn a'r cymorthdaliadau cudd a gaiff eu talu tuag at hynny. Mae dadleuon o'r fath, hyd yn oed os derbynir hwy yn ddigwestiwn, yn datgelu bod Llundain yn cael mwy o gymhorthdal na Chymru, sef y ddadl enwog a ddefnyddiwyd gan Eurfyl ap Gwilym, er mawr ddryswn ac anwybodaeth Jeremy Paxman ar *Newsnight*. Gallwch ymuno â grŵp Facebook 'We love Dr Eurfyl ap Gwilym!' os ydych am ddysgu mwy.

Mae bellach yn bryd inni symud ymlaen o gyfrif ceiniogau ac archwilio'r cwestiwn gwleidyddol sylfaenol: pam mae cenedl sydd

natural resources, and with two centuries of exploitation of its mineral wealth behind it, still viewed internationally as a basket case? Indeed, only this week we saw *The New York Times* state that we are the Greece of the United Kingdom. Why do we—and I even put some members of Plaid Cymru in this category, but particularly the unionist parties—not see this relative poverty and dependency as the big question in the development of our nation? Whatever the difficulties and arguments around hidden subsidies and Government expenditure, I would be surprised if the count of any crude league table—to borrow a Labour phrase—of tax take against expenditure in Wales would leave Wales in the black, considering that we have had too long a history of exploitation without proper reward for the working man and woman in the nation for that to be the case.

I want to use this debate to point out the glaring omission from any such analysis. We in Wales do not regulate, control, or own our natural resources. We are not able to benefit directly from the taxation or wealth created by those resources. Gaining such powers must be the essential step to grow our nation economically and environmentally. We must make the greatest use possible of the wealth our resources, such as water and wind, creates. At present, we barely regulate those resources. Water is specifically excluded from the Assembly's legislative purview by the Government of Wales Act 2006. It is only energy projects up to 500 MW that are under the Assembly's control—I have just been corrected, it is 50 MW, I was being even more ambitious than the Labour Party on this occasion.

Today's resources do not only include wind, water, minerals, tidal and solar energy. Since the nationalisation of the air we breathe—if you missed that, I am referring to the use of the air we breathe for the transmission of radio signals for telecommunications—the exploitation of the radio spectrum for commercial gain has exploded. We all watch

â chymaint o gyfoeth o adnoddau naturiol, a dwy ganrif o ddefnyddio'i chyfoeth mwynol y tu cefn iddi, yn dal i gael ei gweld yn rhyngwladol fel gwlad anobeithiol? Yn wir, dim ond yr wythnos hon galwodd y *New York Times* ni'n Wlad Groeg y Deyrnas Unedig. Pam nad ydym ni—ac rwy'n cynnwys rhai aelodau o Blaid Cymru yn y categori hwn, ond yn enwedig y pleidiau unoliaethol—yn ystyried mai'r tlodi a'r ddibyniaeth gymharol hyn yw'r cwestiwn mawr yn natblygiad ein cenedl? Beth bynnag fo'r anawsterau a'r dadleuon sy'n gysylltiedig â chymorthdaliadau cudd a gwariant y Llywodraeth, byddwn yn synnu pe bai cyfrif yr incwm o drethi o'i gymharu â gwariant yng Nghymru mewn unrhyw dabl cynghrair bras—gan fenthyg ymadrodd gan Lafur—yn dangos bod Cymru mewn credyd, o gofio ein bod â gormod o hanes o gamfanteisio, heb wobr briodol i'r dynion a'r menywod sy'n gwneud y gwaith, er mwyn i hynny fod yn wir.

Rwyf am ddefnyddio'r ddadl hon i dynnu sylw at y diffyg amlwg mewn unrhyw ddadansoddiad o'r fath. Nid ydym ni yng Nghymru yn rheoleiddio, rheoli, nac yn berchen ar ein hadnoddau naturiol ein hun. Nid ydym yn gallu elwa'n uniongyrchol o'r trethi na'r cyfoeth a grëwyd gan yr adnoddau hynny. Mae'n rhaid mai'r cam hanfodol er mwyn i'n cenedl dyfu yn economaidd ac yn amgylcheddol yw cael pwerau o'r fath. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud y defnydd mwyaf posibl o'r cyfoeth y mae ein hadnoddau, fel dŵr a gwynt, yn eu creu. Ar hyn o bryd, prin iawn yr ydym yn rheoleiddio'r adnoddau hynny. Mae dŵr wedi cael ei eithrio'n benodol o gymalau deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad gan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Dim ond prosiectau ynni hyd at 500 MW sydd o dan reolaeth y Cynulliad—rwyf newydd gael fy nghywiro, 50 MW ydyw, roeddwn i'n bod yn fwy uchelgeisiol na'r Blaid Lafur hyd yn oed ar yr achlysur hwn.

Nid gwynt, dŵr, mwynau, ynni'r haul ac ynni'r llanw yw'r unig adnoddau sydd ar gael inni heddiw. Ers i'r aer rydym yn ei anadlu gael ei wladoli—os bu ichi fethu hynny, rwy'n cyfeirio at ddefnyddio'r aer rydym yn ei anadlu er mwyn trosglwyddo signalau radio ar gyfer telathrebu—gwelwyd cynnydd aruthrol yn y defnydd o'r sbectrwm radio ar

television, use the internet, use a mobile phone or use satnav, and someone has to regulate that market—the Government. Some people profit from it, mainly the Government and related companies. As well as our natural resources—as we traditionally think of them—the whole spectrum in Wales should be owned and controlled by the Welsh people.

There is an opportunity with the rollout of 4G to bring fast broadband to rural areas of Wales and to open out those areas to a proper economic boom. However, we need to control that. We need the money from it so that it can be recycled within the nation to help those communities. Waste should also be added to that. Where there is muck there is brass, as they say. The Holtham commission looked at the question of waste and landfill tax and how to devolve that responsibility to Wales.

We have a plastic bag levy. We are not allowed to call it a tax; it is a levy. It shows how environmental taxation, if devolved in the Welsh context, could make a contribution to the environment and the economy. We also need to look at land. I will not trespass on the next debate, but we need to look at land as a whole and as the place where we produce our food resources. Food sufficiency in a time of peak oil goes hand in hand with more energy self-reliance and creates a much more balanced environment and economy for Wales.

I have campaigned for over 10 years for the devolution of energy projects to Wales. I introduced a Bill in Parliament 10 years ago, and, at last, the Labour Government in Wales agrees with me. It says that it wants devolution of responsibility for projects up to 100 MW. However, there is some confusion. The Government has spoken about 100 MW as well as devolution of responsibility for all aspects of energy—apart from nuclear, I would imagine. Last night, there was an opportunity for UK Labour to vote with my colleague Jonathan Edwards on a motion to

gyfer er budd masnachol. Rydym i gyd yn gwyllo'r teledu, yn defnyddio'r rhyngrwyd, yn defnyddio ffôn symudol neu'n defnyddio *satnav*, ac mae'n rhaid i rywun reoleiddio'r farchnad honno—y Llywodraeth. Mae rhai pobl yn elwa ohoni, sef y Llywodraeth a chwmniau cysylltiedig yn bennaf. Yn ogystal â'n hadnoddau naturiol—sef yr hyn a ystyriwn yn adnoddau traddodiadol—pobl Cymru ddylai fod yn berchen ar yr holl sbectrwm o adnoddau yng Nghymru, ac yn gyfrifol am ei reoli.

Fel rhan o'r broses o gyflwyno 4G, mae cyfle i ddod â band eang cyflym i ardaloedd gwledig Cymru ac i roi cyfleoedd i'r ardaloedd hynny fod yn rhan o ffyniant economaidd go iawn. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni reoli hynny. Mae angen yr arian ohono fel y gallwn ei ailgylchu o fewn y genedl i helpu'r cymunedau hynny. Dylai gwastraff gael ei ychwanegu at hynny yn ogystal. Mae aur mewn baw, fel y maent yn ei ddweud. Bu comisiwn Holtham yn ystyried gwastraff a threth tirlenwi a sut i ddatganoli'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw i Gymru.

Mae gennym ardoll ar fagiau plastig. Ni chawn ei alw'n dreth; ardoll ydyw. Mae'n dangos sut y gallai trethiant amgylcheddol, pe bai'n cael ei ddatganoli i Gymru, gyfrannu at yr amgylchedd a'r economi. Mae angen inni edrych, hefyd, ar dir. Nid wyf am dresmasu ar y ddadl nesaf, ond mae angen inni edrych ar dir yn ei gyfanrwydd ac fel yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddefnyddio i gynhyrchu ein hadnoddau bwyd. Mae digonolrwydd bwyd mewn cyfnod pan fo olew ar ei anterth yn mynd law yn llaw â mwy o hunan-ddibyniaeth ynni ac yn creu amgylchedd ac economi llawer mwy cytbwys i Gymru.

Rwyf wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros ddatganoli prosiectau ynni i Gymru ers dros 10 mlynedd. Ddeng mlynedd yn ôl, cyflwynais Fil yn Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig ac, o'r diwedd, mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn cytuno â mi. Mae'n dweud ei bod eisiau datganoli cyfrifoldeb dros brosiectau hyd at 100 MW. Fodd bynnag, mae rhywfaint o ddryswn. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi sôn am 100 MW yn ogystal â datganoli cyfrifoldeb dros bob agwedd ar ynni—ar wahân i niwclear, dybiwn i. Neithiwr, roedd cyfle gan Blaid Lafur y Deyrnas Unedig i bleidleisio gyda'm

devolve energy policy to Wales. Of course, what happened again was that UK Labour, given the opportunity to demonstrate the ability to devolve energy policy, voted against it. The wonderful Paul Flynn voted for it. At least he has the virtue of consistency and can claim to have been in the same place all along, while the rest of the Labour Party has left him behind in its rightward shift. Fair play to him for that.

I have talked about regulation and control, but there is also the question of ownership. If you thought that feudalism died out with the peasants' revolt and the black death, let me introduce you to the Crown Estate. Investing the ownership of our foreshore, mineral rights and seas in the hands of a hereditary family is a nonsense and a disgrace. The Crown Estate controls at least £6.6 billion-worth of land and resources. Last year, the Westminster Government came to a new, and rather murky, agreement with the royal family that gives it more of the direct profits from the Crown Estate. It is suspected that the deal will give them a better share of the profits from the Crown Estate, at the expense of the Welsh and UK public. I firmly believe that the Crown Estate should be owned by the public in the United Kingdom. In Wales, we should own them through the Welsh Government.

I talked earlier about the fiscal gap in Wales and the difficulty in judging its accuracy. It is certain that, at present, others, be it the royal family, the Treasury, or private companies, are profiting enormously from Welsh natural resources. We, here in Wales, see little direct benefit. If we are so dependent and if we are so poor, then making the case for the ownership and exploitation of these resources in a sustainable way is central to demonstrating how Wales can pay its way. That is why I want to see us, in particular, examine the principle and the opportunity to set up a sovereign Welsh wealth fund to ensure that Wales plays its part in the green energy revolution and to ensure that the people of Wales get a full share of the energy and wealth that can be created here.

cydweithiwr Jonathan Edwards ar gynnig i ddatganoli polisi ynni i Gymru. Wrth gwrs, yr hyn a ddigwyddodd unwaith eto oedd bod Plaid Lafur y Deyrnas Unedig, o gael y cyfle i allu datganoli polisi ynni, wedi pleidleisio yn ei erbyn. Pleidleisiodd y rhagorol Paul Flynn o'i blaidd. O leiaf mae ganddo ef rinwedd o ran bod yn gyson ac yn gallu honni ei fod wedi bod o'r un farn ar hyd yr amser, tra bo gweddill y Blaid Lafur wedi ei adael ar ôl wrth wyro tua'r dde. Chwarae teg iddo am hynny.

Rwyf wedi siarad am reoleiddio a rheoli, ond mae yna gwestiwn, hefyd, am berchnogaeth. Os oeddech chi'n meddwl bod ffiwdaliaeth wedi marw gyda gwrthryfel y gwerinwyr a'r pla du, gadewch imi eich cyflwyno i Ystâd y Goron. Mae buddsoddi perchnogaeth ein blaendraeth, a hawliau mwynau a moroedd yn nwyllo teulu etifeddol yn lol ac yn warth. Mae Ystâd y Goron yn rheoli tir ac adnoddau sy'n werth o leiaf £6.6 biliwn. Y llynedd, daeth y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan i gytundeb newydd—a oedd braidd yn aneglur—â'r teulu brenhinol, sy'n rhoi mwy o'r elw yn uniongyrchol iddi o Ystâd y Goron. Credir y bydd y fargen yn rhoi gwell cyfran iddynt o elw Ystâd y Goron, ar draul y cyhoedd yng Nghymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig. Rwyf yn gryf o'r farn mai'r cyhoedd yn y Deyrnas Unedig ddylai fod yn berchen ar Ystâd y Goron. Yng Nghymru, dylem fod yn berchen arnynt drwy Lywodraeth Cymru.

Soniais yn gynharach am y bwlch ariannol yng Nghymru a'r anhawster wrth farnu yngylch ei gywirdeb. Mae'n sicr bod pobl eraill, boed y teulu brenhinol, y Trysorlys, neu gwmniau preifat, yn elwa yn fawr o adnoddau naturiol Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Ychydig iawn o fudd uniongyrchol yr ydym ni yn ei weld yma yng Nghymru. Os ydym mor ddibynnol ac os ydym mor dlawd, yna mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gwneud achos dros fod yn berchen ar yr adnoddau hyn ac yn gwneud defnydd ohonynt mewn modd cynaliadwy er mwyn dangos sut y gall Cymru dalu ei ffordd. Dyna pam rwyf am ein gweld ni, yn enwedig, yn archwilio'r egwyddor a'r cyfle i sefydlu cronfa gyfoeth sofran Gymreig i sicrhau bod Cymru yn chwarae ei rhan yn y chwyldro ynni gwyrd ac i sicrhau bod pobl Cymru yn cael cyfran lawn o'r ynni a'r cyfoeth y gellir eu creu

yma.

To take an example, many of us will be familiar with windfarm developments and with how some of them allocate some of their profits to local communities. It is true that most of the local communities I have talked to see this as patronising and often feel that the sums do not reflect the huge profits to be made from the windfarm developments. However, ensuring that planning gain is reflected in direct financial benefit is now a recognised part of the planning system. To give an analogy, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has introduced a levy on house development, which is a kind of land value tax. It means that if you get planning permission to build a new home in the national park, you will be asked to pay up to £25,000 towards a fund for affordable housing elsewhere in the park. This is the principle upon which a wealth fund for Wales could work. The same principle underlies the community infrastructure levy introduced in England. We could raise a national levy on resource development and build up a sovereign wealth fund in Wales.

To this, we could add the money raised by the Welsh Government from resource development, which may happen under the Silk commission, such as landfill tax, air passenger fuel duty or the leasing of Forestry Commission land for windfarms. Taken together, the fund could act as a guarantee for further borrowing, when such powers are gained, again, I hope, as a result of the Silk commission, and we could build up an impressive multimillion-pound source of money for the Welsh economy.

This could be enhanced as we recycle money through low interest or no-interest loans to build the Welsh economy. Communities could bid into the fund for small-scale renewable projects or for regeneration projects in their areas. Through this, we could encourage more community leadership, increased Welsh ownership of renewable companies and more co-operative models of ownership. Loans could be available from the Welsh wealth fund for individual home

Er enghraifft, bydd llawer ohonom yn gyfarwydd â datblygiadau ffermydd gwynt ac yn gyfarwydd â sut y mae rhai ohonynt yn dyrannu peth o'u helw i gymunedau lleol. Mae'n wir fod y rhan fwyaf o'r cymunedau lleol rwyf wedi siarad â hwy'n gweld hyn fel rhywbeth nawddoglyd ac yn aml yn teimlo nad yw'r symiau'n adlewyrchu'r elw enfawr sydd i'w wneud o ddatblygiadau ffermydd gwynt. Fodd bynnag, mae sicrhau bod lles cynllunio yn cael ei adlewyrchu mewn budd ariannol uniongyrchol bellach yn rhan gydnabyddedig o'r system gynllunio. I roi cyfatebiaeth, mae Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi cyflwyno ardoll ar ddatblygu tai, sy'n rhyw fath o dreth ar werth y tir. Mae'n golygu os byddwch yn cael caniatâd cynllunio i adeiladu cartref newydd yn y parc cenedlaethol bydd gofyn ichi dalu hyd at £25,000 tuag at gronfa ar gyfer adeiladu tai fforddiadwy mewn rhan arall o'r parc. Dyma'r egwyddor y gallai cronfa gyfoeth ar gyfer Cymru ei dilyn. Mae'r un egwyddor wrth wraidd yr ardoll seilwaith cymunedol yn Lloegr. Gallem godi ardoll genedlaethol ar ddatblygu adnoddau ac adeiladu cronfa gyfoeth sofran yng Nghymru.

Gallem ychwanegu'r arian a godwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ddatblygu adnoddau at hynny—a all ddigwydd o dan gomisiwn Silk—er enghraifft treth tirlenwi, treth tanwydd i deithwyr awyr neu brydlesu tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth ar gyfer ffermydd gwynt. Gyda'i gilydd, gallai'r gronfa weithredu fel gwarant ar gyfer benthyca pellach, pan fydd pwerau o'r fath yn cael eu hennill unwaith eto, rwy'n gobeithio, o ganlyniad i gomisiwn Silk, a gallwn adeiladu ffynhonnell o arian werth miliynau o bunnoedd ar gyfer economi Cymru.

Gellid gwella hyn wrth inni ailgylchu arian drwy fenthyciadau llog isel neu ddi-log er mwyn adeiladu economi Cymru. Gallai cymunedau wneud cais i'r gronfa am arian ar gyfer prosiectau adnewyddadwy bach neu brosiectau adfywio yn eu hardaloedd. Drwy hyn, gallem annog rhagor o arweinyddiaeth yn y gymuned, mwy o berchnogaeth gan Gymru o gwmniau adnewyddadwy a modelau mwy cydweithredol o berchnogaeth. Gallai benthyciadau fod ar gael o gronfa

microgeneration projects. People in areas around renewable energy installations could receive discounted energy to encourage more community involvement and take-up.

Rather than the current scatter-gun approach, which means that financial gains from energy schemes are often targeted at thinly populated areas, a national fund would ensure that the nation benefited, while local communities could still have a guaranteed allocation to bid into.

Currently, Wales is being left behind when it comes to renewable energy. Our rich resources are being picked off in a jumbled way without a sense of national direction or strategy. Scotland, meanwhile, is forging ahead.

Wales has abundant sources of renewable energy that could not only cut our carbon footprint and find sustainable solutions to our energy needs, but bring significant business and employment opportunities to our country. As a first step, the Welsh Government must press not only for full powers of determination over all renewable energy production, but over those for development levies. We can then move to set up a Welsh fund, using our natural resources for the benefit of the country's economy and environment, by investing in offshore wind, wave and tidal power. Let us remember that wind, wave and tidal power are all just aspects of gravity and solar power.

In conclusion, I want to call on the Welsh Government to do several things, some of which it might be minded to do, some of which it might at least be minded to look at, and some of which it probably will not want to touch with a barge pole at the moment. However, hopefully, this will be the first of many debates in which we will encourage it to look again at these things.

First, there is clearly a need to make a national case for the devolution of the Crown

gyfoeth Cymru ar gyfer prosiectau microgynhyrchu cartref unigol. Gallai pobl mewn ardaloedd o amgylch gosodiadau ynni adnewyddadwy gael ynni am bris gostyngol er mwyn annog mwy o weithredu cymunedol a chynyddu'r nifer o bobl sy'n manteisio ar ynni adnewyddadwy.

Yn hytrach na'r ymagwedd fympwyol bresennol, sy'n golygu bod enillion ariannol o gynlluniau ynni yn aml yn cael eu targedu ar ardaloedd prin eu poblogaeth, byddai cronfa genedlaethol yn sicrhau bod y genedl yn elwa, tra bo gan gymunedau lleol ddyraniad gwaranteedig i wneud cais am arian iddo. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Cymru yn cael ei gadael ar ôl ym maes ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae ein hadnoddau cyfoethog yn cael eu tynnu oddi wrthym mewn ffordd gymysg heb ymdeimlad o gyfeiriad na strategaeth genedlaethol. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r Alban yn carlamu ymlaen.

Mae gan Gymru ffynonellau helaeth o ynni adnewyddadwy a llai nid yn unig leihau ein hôl-troed carbon a dod o hyd i atebion cynaliadwy i'n hanghenion ynni ond dod â chyfleoedd busnes a chyflogaeth sylweddol i'n gwlad. Fel cam cyntaf, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru bwys o ynni am bwerau llawn dros gael gwneud penderfyniadau ar yr holl waith o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy ond hefyd bwerau dros godi ardollau ar ddatblygiadau. Yna, gallwn symud ymlaen i sefydlu cronfa Gymreig, gan ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau naturiol er budd economi ac amgylchedd y wlad, drwy fuddsoddi mewn pŵer gwynt, tonnau a llanw ar y môr. Gadewch inni gofio mai agweddu ar ddisgyrchiant ac ynni'r haul yn unig yw pŵer gwynt, tonnau a llanw.

I gloi, hoffwn alw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud sawl peth; mae rhai ohonynt efallai yn bethau y mae'n bwriadu eu gwneud, mae rhai ohonynt y bydd efallai'n barod i'w hystyried o leiaf, ac mae rhai ohonynt na fydd yn dymuno mynd ar eu cyfyl ar hyn o bryd, mae'n debyg. Fodd bynnag, gobeithio mai hon fydd y ddadl gyntaf ymhliith nifer lle y byddwn yn annog y Llywodraeth i edrych unwaith eto ar y pethau hyn.

Yn gyntaf, mae'n amlwg bod angen cyflwyno achos cenedlaethol dros ddatganoli

Estate to the Welsh Government, as the Scottish Government did in a consultation paper last year. Secondly, borrowing powers must be devolved; I know that the Government agrees with me on this, but it would be good to hear a little more about progress on this matter. We must get devolution of renewable energy powers. There is confusion at the moment as to what the Government wants on this. It is an opportunity for the Minister to clarify that. Let us be clear: I would like all energy-related powers to be devolved, but if you simply took the power over all renewable energy projects, whatever their size, that would be an excellent start. We need to look at a right for the National Assembly to levy minimal resource taxes, whether landfill tax or a tax on mineral extraction. We want to assess the potential for a wealth fund. The Government may not see this as a priority at the moment, but if we are serious about making Wales a richer place to live and work, we must assess the value of our resources and their potential for the Welsh economy and see how we can recycle that money using new and innovative financial instruments. A land value tax might be one of them later on.

Ystâd y Goron i Lywodraeth Cymru, fel y gwnaeth Llywodraeth yr Alban mewn papur ymgynghori y llynedd. Yn ail, rhaid i bwerau benthyca gael eu datganoli; gwn fod y Llywodraeth yn cytuno â mi ar hyn, ond byddai'n dda clywed ychydig mwy am y cynnydd ar y mater hwn. Mae'n rhaid i bwerau dros ynni adnewyddadwy gael eu datganoli. Mae dryswch ar hyn o bryd ynghylch beth y mae'r Llywodraeth ei eisau mewn perthynas â'r mater hwn ar hyn o bryd. Mae hwn yn gyfle i'r Gweinidog egluro hynny. Gadewch inni fod yn glir: hoffwn i'r holl bwerau sy'n ymwneud ag ynni gael eu datganoli, ond os byddwch yn cymryd y pŵer dros yr holl brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy, beth bynnag fo'u maint, byddai hynny'n ddechrau ardderchog. Mae angen inni edrych ar hawl i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i godi trethi adnoddau lleiaf, boed yn drethi tirlenwi neu'n drethi ar echdynnu mwynau. Rydym am asesu'r potensial ar gyfer creu cronfa gyfoeth. Efallai nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn ystyried hyn yn flaenoriaeth ar hyn o bryd, ond os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch gwneud Cymru yn lle mwy cyfoethog i fyw a gweithio yniddi, rhaid inni asesu gwerth ein hadnoddau a'u potensial ar gyfer economi Cymru, a gweld sut y gallwn ailgylchu'r arian hwnnw gan ddefnyddio offerynnau ariannol newydd ac arloesol. Gallai treth ar werth tir fod yn un ohonynt yn nes ymlaen.

5.45 p.m.

At the conclusion of this debate, it may seem to many Members that the question of whether Wales can pay its way is only really a question for Plaid Cymru, as the only party that believes in independence. However, it is the central question for building a sustainable Welsh nation. I do not want to keep Wales in a dependency culture; there are a few others in this place who do not want to keep Wales in a dependency culture. I do not want to see Wales being portrayed as the sick man of Europe. I want to see wealth—social, economic and environmental—in our communities. Wales can pay its way, but to do so, we need the tools.

The Welsh Government has moved a long way in the last 10 years and now agrees with

Wrth i'r ddadl hon ddirwyn i ben, mae'n bosibl ei bod yn ymddangos i lawer o'r Aelodau mai cwestiwn i Blaid Cymru yn unig yw a all Cymru dalu ei ffordd, mewn gwirionedd, fel yr unig blaidd sy'n credu mewn annibyniaeth. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r cwestiwn canolog ar gyfer adeiladu cenedl gynaliadwy. Nid wyf am gadw Cymru mewn diwylliant o ddibyniaeth; mae yna rai eraill yn y lle hwn nad ydynt am gadw Cymru mewn diwylliant o ddibyniaeth. Nid wyf am weld Cymru yn cael ei phortreadu fel dyn sâl Ewrop. Rwyf am weld cyfoeth—cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol—yn ein cymunedau. Gall Cymru dalu ei ffordd, ond i wneud hynny, mae angen yr offer arnom.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi symud yn bell ymlaen dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf ac erbyn

Plaid Cymru on most of our ideas for our natural resources. Now is the time to strike. Now is the time for the Welsh Government to up its game, to gain these powers so that we can make the very best of our natural resources for the benefit of all the people of Wales.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I am very grateful to Simon Thomas for giving me the opportunity to respond to this debate and for sharing the debate in the Senedd. The issue before us, of whether or not Wales can pay its way, can be interpreted in quite different ways. We were not quite sure what would come, but it has been challenging and interesting. As the Government Minister responding, I will certainly want to look further at many of the points that you made. There are also many points that we are progressing.

It is important that I start by looking at the issue in straightforward budgetary terms and consider whether we have the resources in place, particularly now in these challenging times, for a Government to deliver its programme in Wales. Over the course of the first three Assembly terms, the funding for front-line services in Wales and the UK saw sustained increases. That investment enabled us to make real improvements in the quantity and quality of our public services, and that has always been as a Labour-led Government, in coalition at some stages with the Welsh Liberal Democrats and as part of the One Wales Government. However, it has been a Labour-led Government in Wales that has sought to make those real improvements.

Since the 2010 spending review, that process has been thrown into sharp reverse. The settlement is now by far the most challenging since devolution, and the real-terms funding cuts in every year to 2014-15 make for difficult spending decisions in all our areas of devolved responsibility. It is in that extremely tough context that the budget that we debated and approved last December sought to make the very best use of our resources, to enable us to deliver the priorities set out in our programme for government. That is the challenge ahead, and

hyn mae'n cytuno â Phlaid Cymru ar y rhan fwyaf o'n syniadau ar gyfer ein hadnoddau naturiol. Nawr yw'r amser i weithredu. Nawr yw'r amser i Lywodraeth Cymru wella ei pherfformiad, i gael y pwerau hyn fel y gallwn wneud y gorau o'n hadnoddau naturiol er lles holl bobl Cymru.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i Simon Thomas am roi cyfle imi ymateb i'r ddadl hon ac am rannu'r ddadl hon yn y Senedd. Gellir dehongli'r mater sydd ger ein bron, sef a all Cymru dalu ei ffordd, mewn ffyrdd gwahanol iawn. Nid oeddem yn holol siŵr beth fyddai'n codi, ond mae wedi bod yn heriol ac yn ddiddorol. Fel y Gweinidog sy'n ymateb ar ran y Llywodraeth, byddaf yn sicr am edrych ymhellach ar nifer o'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch. Mae yna hefyd lawer o bwyntiau rydym yn gweithredu arnynt.

Mae'n bwysig fy mod yn dechrau drwy edrych ar y mater hwn o safbwyt cyllidebol ac ystyried a oes gennym adnoddau yn eu lle, yn enwedig yn y cyfnod anodd hwn, i alluogi'r Llywodraeth i gyflwyno ei rhaglen yng Nghymru. Yn ystod tri thymor cyntaf y Cynulliad, gwelwyd cynydd cyson yn y cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen yng Nghymru a'r DU. Galluogodd y buddsoddiad hwnnw inni wneud gwelliannau go iawn ym maint ac ansawdd ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae hynny wedi bod yn wir fel Llywodraeth o dan arweiniad Llafur, mewn clymlaid gyda Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn ystod rhai cyfnodau, ac fel rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Fodd bynnag, Llywodraeth o dan arweiniad Llafur yng Nghymru sydd wedi ceisio gwneud y gwelliannau gwirioneddol hynny.

Ers yr adolygiad o wariant yn 2010, mae'r broses honno wedi gwirthdroi'n gyflym. Mae'r setliad yn awr yr un mwyaf heriol ers datganoli o bell ffordd, ac mae'r toriadau cyllid mewn termau real ym mhob blwyddyn tan 2014-15 yn golygu penderfyniadau gwariant anodd ym mhob un o'n meysydd cyfrifoldeb datganoledig. Dyna'r cyd-destun hynod o anodd lle roedd y gyllideb a drafodwyd ac a gymeradwywyd gennym fis Rhagfyr diwethaf yn ceisio gwneud y defnydd gorau o'n hadnoddau, a'n galluogi i gyflawni'r blaenorriaethau a nodir yn ein

that is why these debates are important with regard to how we can not only make the best possible use of every pound at our disposal, but also look to ways in which we can develop new routes and initiatives, and grasp new powers and opportunities. That was very much the point of your contribution today, in terms of our resources and our opportunities.

I will just focus for a moment on how we are trying to do that as part of a more strategic approach to infrastructure investment, which is something to which we have now committed ourselves, particularly in developing the Wales infrastructure investment plan, the first version of which will be published in May. That plan will prioritise nationally significant infrastructure and capital investment across the Welsh public sector, providing a 10-year indication of investment plans and a rolling two to three-year pipeline of approved projects and programmes. Importantly, we are exploring innovative financing approaches to bring the money in to enable us to lever more funds into increased investment over the coming years. You will be aware of the announcement that Carl Sargeant and I made this week on the highways improvement initiative. The initiative will release up to £170 million in additional investment in local highways over the next three years, delivering major improvements in the condition of our roads and providing a much-needed boost to the economy, as a result of our supporting, assisting and enabling local government in its use of its borrowing powers with our revenue funding.

Simon Thomas's interesting proposals on a wealth fund warrant exploration. The issues that we need to address include the way in which we are trying to deliver on the infrastructure investment plan; that will require innovation, and ways to address the consequences of the major cuts in our capital programme. Of course, those cuts risk undermining our economic growth. We have made it clear to the UK Government that it is cutting spending too far and too fast, undermining growth and causing unemployment and the flatlining of the economy that we now see in the GDP figures.

rhaglen lywodraethu. Dyna'r her sydd o'n blaenau, a dyna pam y mae'r dadleuon hyn yn bwysig o ran nid yn unig sut y gallwn wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o bob punt sydd ar gael i ni, ond hefyd o ran edrych am ffyrdd o ddatblygu llwybrau a mentrau newydd, a manteisio ar bwerau a chyfleoedd newydd. Dyna oedd prif bwynt eich cyfraniad heddiw, o ran ein hadnoddau a'n cyfleoedd.

Rwyf am ganolbwytio am eiliad ar sut rydym yn ceisio gwneud hynny fel rhan o ymagwedd fwy strategol tuag at fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith, sy'n rhywbeth rydym bellach wedi ymrwymo iddo, yn enwedig wrth ddatblygu cynllun buddsoddi seilwaith Cymru. Cyhoeddir y fersiwn gyntaf ohono ym mis Mai. Bydd y cynllun hwnnw'n blaenoriaethu seilwaith o bwys cenedlaethol a buddsoddiadau cyfalaf ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru, gan ddarparu braslun 10 mlynedd o gynlluniau buddsoddi ac amserlen dreigl o ddwy i dair blynedd o brosiectau a rhagleni cymeradwy. Mae'n bwysig nodi ein bod yn edrych ar ddulliau ariannu arloesol i ddod ag arian i mewn i'n galluogi i ysgogi buddsoddiad cynyddol dros y blynnyddoedd nesaf. Byddwch yn gwybod am y cyhoeddiad a wnaeth Carl Sargeant a mi yr wythnos hon ar y fenter i wella priffyrrdd. Bydd y fenter yn rhyddhau hyd at £170 miliwn o fuddsoddiad ychwanegol mewn priffyrrdd lleol dros y tair blynedd nesaf, gan ddarparu gwelliannau sylweddol yng nghyflwr ein ffyrdd a darparu hwb mawr ei angen i'r economi, o ganlyniad i'n gwaith o gefnogi, cynorthwyo a galluogi llywodraeth leol o ran ei ddefnydd o'i bwerau benthyca gyda'n cyllid refeniw.

Mae cynigion diddorol Simon Thomas ynghylch cronfa gyfoeth yn haeddu ystyriaeth. Mae'r materion y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hwy'n cynnwys y ffordd rydym yn ceisio cyflawni'r cynllun buddsoddi mewn seilwaith; bydd yn gofyn am arloesi, a ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â chanlyniadau'r toriadau mawr yn ein rhaglen gyfalaf. Wrth gwrs, mae'r toriadau hynny mewn perygl o danseilio ein twf economaidd. Rydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir i Lywodraeth y DU ei bod yn torri gwariant yn rhy ddwfn ac yn rhy gyflym, gan danseilio twf, achosi diweithdra ac arwain at wastatâu'r economi,

To reinforce the message: across the UK, the economy contracted by 0.2% in the last quarter of 2011.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to you for giving way, Minister. I know, because you have held the finance brief for a considerable time, that you agree that you need fiscal responsibility, and that cuts had to be made by the current UK coalition Government. I am sure that you agree that a level of cuts had to happen.

Jane Hutt: The point that I have made clear in my time as Minister for Finance, and in all our budget decisions, is that this is about priorities. We have had to make choices and take responsibility. From the word ‘go’, and the UK Government’s first, so-called emergency budget, we said that those cuts were too deep and too fast, and of course we have been proved right in terms of the flatlining of the economy and the financial situation that we find ourselves in, which now risks not only the economy, but the lives and prospects of our people.

It is important during this debate today that I reaffirm my commitment to delivering on the work of the Holtham commission. Indeed, in terms of funding in relation to our needs, not only the Holtham commission, but also the House of Lords Select Committee on the Barnett Formula and a wide range of academic analyses all point in the same direction, that we are not adequately funded in relation to our needs. The current system does not serve Wales well, and is likely to lead over time to a situation in which our relative funding falls even further below our relative needs. That is why the restrictions that we have on managing our budget in line with Welsh priorities mean that we have to work harder and press further for meaningful use of borrowing powers, so that we can finance capital investment. This is where the importance of engaging with the Silk commission comes to the fore. I am sure that you will be presenting your proposals, and the outcome of this debate, Simon Thomas, to the commission.

fel y gwelwn yn y ffigurau CMC. I danlinellu'r neges: ar draws y DU, crebachodd yr economi 0.2% yn chwarter olaf 2011.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i chi am ildio, Weinidog. Rwy'n gwybod, oherwydd eich bod wedi bod yn gyfrifol am y briff cyllid ers cryn amser, eich bod yn cytuno bod angen cyfrifoldeb ariannol, a bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth glynblaid bresennol y DU wneud toriadau. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i lefel o doriadau ddigwydd.

Jane Hutt: Y pwynt rwyf wedi'i wneud yn glir yn fy nghyfnod fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, ac yn ein holl benderfyniadau cyllidebol, yw bod hyn yn ymwneud â blaenoriaethau. Bu'n rhaid inni wneud penderfyniadau a chymryd cyfrifoldeb. O'r cychwyn cyntaf, a chyllideb gyntaf Llywodraeth y DU—cyllideb frws fel y'i gelwyd—roedd ni'n dweud bod y toriadau hynny'n rhy ddwfn ac yn rhy gyflym, ac wrth gwrs rydym wedi cael ein profi'n iawn o ran gwastatâu'r economi a'r sefyllfa ariannol sydd ohoni, sydd bellach yn pergylu, nid yn unig yr economi, ond bywydau a rhagolygon ein pobl.

Mae'n bwysig yn ystod y ddadl heddiw fy mod yn ailddatgan fy ymrwymiad i gyflawni gwaith y comisiwn Holtham. Yn wir, o ran cyllid mewn perthynas â'n hanghenion, mae comisiwn Holtham, yn ogystal â Phwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ar Fformiwla Barnett ac ystod eang o ddadansoddiadau academaidd, i gyd yn pwyntio yn yr un cyfeiriad, sef nad ydym yn cael ein hariannu'n ddigonol mewn perthynas â'n hanghenion. Nid yw'r system bresennol yn gwasanaethu Cymru yn dda, ac mae'n debygol o arwain dros amser i sefyllfa lle bydd ein cyllid cymharol yn disgyn yn is byth na'n hanghenion cymharol. Dyma pam mae'r cyfyngiadau sydd gennym ar reoli ein cyllideb yn unol â blaenoriaethau Cymru yn golygu bod yn rhaid inni weithio'n galetach a phwyso ymhellach am ddefnydd ystyrlon o'r pwerau benthyca, er mwyn inni allu ariannu buddsoddiadau cyfalaf. Dyma lle mae'n dod i'r amlwg pa mor bwysig ydyw ein bod yn ymgysylltu â chomisiwn Silk. Simon Thomas, rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cyflwyno eich cynigion a chanlyniad y ddadl hon, i'r

comisiwn.

In the bilateral discussions that I am having with the UK Government, I am making the case for a funding floor, as Gerry Holtham has recommended, and allowing Welsh Ministers to use the borrowing powers that we already possess. Those discussions are making steady progress and we have cross-party consensus to back them. However, engaging with the Silk commission is important, as it is looking at whether we can usefully add fiscal powers to create opportunities in Wales. We are responding as a Welsh Government to the commission's call for evidence, and the First Minister and I have stated our willingness to give evidence to the commission. There are areas, certainly in relation to the devolution of certain taxes, that we could consider as policy levers—areas where the current system is inflexible, and greater autonomy for Welsh Ministers would be beneficial. Simon Thomas makes important points about those levers. He mentioned landfill tax. We already know that the Silk commission will be looking at these areas, but you need not look much further than the second report from Gerry Holtham, which outlines the analysis that he has undertaken on our behalf. Therefore, as well as engaging with the Silk commission, recognising that there are major weaknesses with regard to the way in which devolution is financed at the present time, we are seeking to address these points constructively with the UK Government and, indeed, with the Silk commission.

In terms of some of the points that you have made, I have no doubt that work will be done on the points relating to the Crown Estate. I am aware of the work that has been done by the Scottish Government and I am sure that we will consider its outcomes. We will also continue to press for the devolution of powers relating to energy generation. The position of the Welsh Labour Government is quite clear on that. We will consider what that means for renewable energy powers in terms of prospects and the impact of a transfer. As the Minister for Finance, I have to look at all of these points in terms of costs

Yn y trafodaethau rwy'n eu cael â Llywodraeth y DU, rwy'n gwneud yr achos dros derfyn isaf o ariannu, fel yr argymhellodd Gerry Holtham, a chaniatáu i Weinidogion Cymru ddefnyddio'r pwerau benthyca sydd eisoes gennym. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny yn gwneud cynnydd cyson ac mae gennym gonsensws trawsbleidiol i'w cefnogi. Fodd bynnag, mae ymgysylltu â'r comisiwn Silk yn bwysig, gan ei fod yn edrych i weld a allwn ychwanegu pwerau ariannol mewn ffordd ddefnyddiol i greu cyfleoedd yng Nghymru. Rydym yn ymateb fel Llywodraeth Cymru i alwad y comisiwn am dystiolaeth, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog a minnau wedi datgan ein parodrwydd i roi dystiolaeth i'r comisiwn. Mae yna feysydd, yn sicr mewn perthynas â datganoli trethi penodol, y gallem eu hystyried fel ysgogiadau polisi—meysydd lle mae'r system bresennol yn anhyblyg, a lle byddai mwy o ymreolaeth i Weinidogion Cymru yn fuddiol. Gwnaeth Simon Thomas bwyntiau pwysig am yr ysgogiadau hynny. Soniodd am dreth tirlenwi. Rydym eisoes yn gwybod y bydd y comisiwn Silk yn edrych ar y meysydd hyn, ond nid oes angen edrych llawer yn bellach na'r ail adroddiad gan Gerry Holtham, sy'n amlinellu'r dadansoddiad a wnaethpwyd ganddo ar ein rhan. Felly, yn ogystal ag ymgysylltu â chomisiwn Silk, gan gydnabod bod yna wendidau sylweddol o ran y ffordd y mae datganoli yn cael ei ariannu ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r pwyntiau hyn mewn ffordd adeiladol gyda Llywodraeth y DU ac, yn wir, gyda chomisiwn Silk.

O ran rhai o'r pwyntiau rydych wedi'u gwneud, nid wyf yn amau y bydd y gwaith yn cael ei wneud ar y pwyntiau sy'n ymwneud ag Ystâd y Goron. Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud gan Lywodraeth yr Alban ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwn yn ystyried ei chasgliadau. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i bwysu am ddatganoli pwerau sy'n ymwneud â chynhyrchu ynni. Mae safbwyt Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn eithaf clir ar hynny. Byddwn yn ystyried beth mae hynny'n ei olygu ar gyfer pwerau ynni adnewyddadwy o ran rhagolygon ac effaith trosglwyddiad. Fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, rhaid

and what comes with them. We know that we have been undercut in terms of transfers and, although we have looked at further opportunities, in some cases, we have chosen not to proceed with those transfers.

This is a very useful contribution to a wide-ranging debate in which Members across the Chamber are participating and which the Welsh Government and the First Minister are seeking to direct. It is very important that we see that constructive engagement is the best path for Wales and the UK.

The final point that I would like to make to Simon Thomas is that I believe that devolution has given Wales a new voice and an opportunity to follow our own path in many important areas, although we share common bonds with our fellow citizens across the United Kingdom. We need to tackle weaknesses in our current system, and we are tackling these, particularly in terms of our financial settlement and our powers. However, I am confident that we are grasping these issues and that the Welsh Government can and will deliver its programme for government. However, the doors are open to the kind of thinking, proposals and evidence that will be very valuable to us with regard to many of the points that Simon Thomas has raised this afternoon.

imi edrych ar yr holl bwyntiau hyn o ran costau a'r hyn sy'n dod gyda hwy. Rydym yn gwybod ein bod wedi cael ein tanseilio o ran trosglwyddiadau ac, er ein bod wedi edrych ar gyfleoedd pellach, mewn rhai achosion, rydym wedi dewis peidio â bwrw ymlaen â'r trosglwyddiadau hynny.

Mae hwn yn gyfraniad defnyddiol iawn at drafodaeth eang y mae Aelodau ar draws y Siambr yn cymryd rhan ynddi ac y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Prif Weinidog yn ceisio ei llywio. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn gweld mai ymgysylltiad adeiladol yw'r llwybr gorau ar gyfer Cymru a'r DU.

Y pwynt olaf yr hoffwn ei wneud i Simon Thomas yw fy mod yn credu bod datganoli wedi rhoi llais newydd i Gymru a chyfle i ddilyn ein llwybr ein hun mewn llawer o feisydd pwysig, er ein bod yn rhannu cysylltiadau cyffredin â'n cyd-ddinasyddion ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â gwendidau yn ein system bresennol, ac rydym yn mynd i'r afael â hwy, yn enwedig o ran ein setliad ariannol a'n pwerau. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hyderus ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn ac y gall Llywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno ei rhaglen lywodraethu ac y bydd yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r drysau'n agored i'r math o syniadau, cynigion a thystiolaeth a fydd yn werthfawr iawn inni mewn perthynas â nifer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan Simon Thomas y prynhawn yma.

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Treth ar Werth Tir yng Nghymru? A Land Value Tax for Wales?

Mark Drakeford: I am very grateful to those Members whose outstanding stamina means that they are still in the Chamber at this time on a Wednesday afternoon. Presenting a short debate is similar to the feeling of appearing on the set of *The Mousetrap*, where, every time you look up, one more member of the cast has departed. I am especially grateful to Mike Hedges for indicating that he would like a minute to contribute to the debate.

Mark Drakeford: Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Aelodau hynny sydd â stamina rhagorol, sy'n golygu eu bod yn dal yn y Siambr ar yr amser hwn ar brynhawn dydd Mercher. Mae cyflwyno dadl fer yn debyg i'r teimlad o ymddangos ar set *The Mousetrap*, lle, bob tro y byddwch yn edrych i fyny, mae un aelod arall o'r cast wedi ymadael. Rwy'n arbennig o ddiolchgar i Mike Hedges am nodi y byddai'n hoffi munud i gyfrannu at y ddadl.

I hope to use the next 20 minutes or so for one of the purposes for which I think the short debate is most useful, namely to contribute to the gene pool of policy ideas that we have in circulation in Wales and to extend the level and range of debate that we have about some important matters. It is in that spirit that I bring forward the idea of a land value tax for Wales. The land value tax is a tax that would be levied on the annual rental value of specific pieces of land where the value is determined by different usages, for example, agricultural land or industrial land. It is, of course, an alternative to existing forms of taxation, not an addition to them. At its most radical, a land value tax would allow for the abolition of council tax, business rates and stamp duty land tax by introducing a levy on the annual rental value of every site in Wales, including all residential, commercial and farming land, as well as privately owned estates.

6.00 p.m.

LTV would not just take the place of other taxes, it is different to—[Inaudible.] It is a progressive tax. Council tax, one of the main taxes that it would replace, is regressive, because it imposes a lower burden on the rich than on the poor, and imposes a lower burden on rich places than on poor places. LVT reverses that proposition.

The basis behind a land value tax is that the supply of land is fixed—as Mark Twain said, they are not making it anymore. As a result, it is inherently scarce. Its price value reflects three things: its scarcity value, the value of improvements made by the landowner and the value of improvements made by other people, particularly by people collectively through the public sector.

In modern conditions, those collective contributions almost entirely swamp the value of improvements made by the landowner. It is, therefore, right and fair that value created not by the landowner but mostly by national and local government should be taxed. To give a practical example, it has been calculated that the Jubilee line

Rwy'n gobeithio defnyddio'r 20 munud nesaf at un o ddibenion mwyaf defnyddiol y ddadl fer, sef i gyfrannu at y gronfa o syniadau polisi sydd gennym yng Nghymru ac i ymestyn lefel ac ystod y drafodaeth yr ydym yn ei chael am rai materion pwysig. Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, rwy'n cyflwyno'r syniad o dreth ar werth tir yng Nghymru. Mae'r dreth ar werth tir yn dreth a fyddai'n cael ei chodi ar werth rhent blynnyddol darnau penodol o dir lle mae gwerth yn cael ei benderfynu gan y gwahanol ffyrdd y caiff ei ddefnyddio, er enghraifft, tir amaethyddol neu dir diwydiannol. Byddai hynny, wrth gwrs, yn cymryd lle ffurfiau presennol o drethiant, yn hytrach nag ychwanegu atynt. Ar ei mwyaf radical, byddai treth ar werth tir yn caniatáu dileu'r treth gyngor, trethi busnes, a threth tir y doll stamp drwy gyflwyno ardoll ar werth rhent blynnyddol pob safle yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys yr holl dir preswyl, masnachol a ffermio, yn ogystal ag ystadau o eiddo preifat.

Byddai treth ar werth tir nid yn unig yn cymryd lle trethi eraill, mae'n wahanol i—[Anghlywadwy.] Mae'n dreth flaengar. Mae'r dreth gyngor, sef un o'r prif drethi y byddai'n cymryd ei lle, yn anflaengar, oherwydd ei bod yn gosod llai o faich ar y cyfoethog nag ar y tlawd, ac yn gosod llai o faich ar leoedd cyfoethog nag ar leoedd tlawd. Mae treth gwerth tir yn gwrtedro'i cynnig hwnnw.

Yr hyn sydd wrth wraidd treth gwerth tir yw bod y cyflenwad o dir yn sefydlog—fel y dywedodd Mark Twain, nid ydynt yn ei gynhyrchu bellach. O ganlyniad, mae'n anorfol fod yn brin. Mae ei bris yn adlewyrchu tri pheth: ei werth oherwydd prinder, gwerth y gwelliannau a wnaed gan y tirdeddiannwr a gwerth y gwelliannau a wnaed gan bobl eraill, yn enwedig gan bobl ar y cyd drwy'r sector cyhoeddus.

O dan amodau'r byd sydd ohoni, mae'r cyfraniadau hynny ar y cyd yn llethu, bron yn gyfan gwbl, werth y gwelliannau a wnaed gan y tirdeddiannwr. Mae felly'n gywir a theg bod y gwerth a grëwyd nid gan berchen nog y tir ond yn bennaf gan lywodraeth genedlaethol a lleol yn cael ei drethu. A rhoi enghraifft ymarferol, cyrifwyd bod estyniad

extension to Stratford in London has raised property values around the stations on that line by £10 billion. If only a small part of this windfall had been taxed, it would have easily paid for the extension.

At the same time, while those who benefit from that windfall increase in land values as a result of such development would pay more, those whose sites have suffered—there will be people whose land values have gone down as a result of housing being close to railway tracks, for example—would pay less. It is a form of automatic compensation without any complicated appeals system. In the same way, LVT would easily pay for many other much-needed infrastructure schemes.

Simon Thomas: Will you take an intervention?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You cannot intervene—by tradition, anyway—on the opening speech. You can try to intervene on the Minister; if you are creative, you may be able to put the same point at that time.

Mark Drakeford: What are the practical advantages of LVT? First and foremost, such a tax would be tricky even for the very rich to avoid. It is a hard task to hide land or to move it offshore to avoid being taxed, whereas incomes and other forms of wealth are only too easily disguised in that way. For economic institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which is a strong advocate of an LVT, there are two other major advantages: land taxes increase long-term stability and growth by fostering more productive use of capital, and they stabilise Government finances by bringing in revenue efficiently and quickly.

So, a land value tax is cheap to collect and difficult to evade, it discourages speculative land holding, it encourages active use of land, it creates more job opportunities and it helps to create wealth. In Wales, technical advice

rheilffordd y Jubilee i Stratford yn Llundain wedi peri bod cynnydd o £10 biliwn yn ngwerth eiddo o gwmpas y gorsafoedd ar y rheilffordd honno. Pe bai rhan fach yn unig o'r cynnydd annisgwyl hwn wedi'i drethu, byddai wedi gallu talu am yr estyniad heb fawr o drafferth.

Ar yr un pryd, er y byddai'r rhai sy'n elwa o'r cynnydd annisgwyl mewn gwerthoedd tir o ganlyniad i ddatblygiad o'r fath yn talu mwy, byddai'r rhai y mae eu safleoedd wedi dioddef—bydd gwerthoedd tir rhai pobl wedi gostwng o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod eu tai yn agos i draciau rheilffordd, er enghraifft—yn talu llai. Mae'n fath o iawndal awtomatig heb ddim system apeliadau gymhleth. Yn yr un modd, byddai treth gwerth tir yn talu heb fawr o drafferth am lawer o gynlluniau seilwaith eraill y mae dwys angen amdanynt.

Simon Thomas: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni allwch ymyrryd—yn ôl traddodiad, beth bynnag—yn ystod yr arraith agoriadol. Gallwch geisio ymyrryd â'r Gweinidog; os ydych yn greadigol, efallai y gallwch wneud yr un pwynt bryd hynny.

Mark Drakeford: Beth yw manteision ymarferol treth gwerth tir? Yn bennaf oll, byddai treth o'r fath yn anodd hyd yn oed i'r cyfoethog ei hosgoi. Tasg anodd yw cuddio tir neu ei symud dramor er mwyn osgoi ei drethu, tra gellir yn hawdd iawn guddio incwm a mathau eraill o gyfoeth drwy wneud hynny. I sefydliadau economaidd megis y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd, sy'n eiriolwr cryf dros dreth gwerth tir, mae dwy fantais fawr arall: mae trethi tir yn cynyddu sefydlogrwydd a thwf tymor hir drwy feithrin defnydd mwy cynhyrchiol o gyfalaf, ac maent yn sefydlogi cyllid y Llywodraeth drwy ddod â refeniw i'r Llywodraeth yn effeithlon ac yn gyflym.

Felly, mae treth gwerth tir yn rhad i'w chasglu ac yn anodd ei hosgoi, nid yw'n annog daliadaeth tir hapasnachol, mae'n annog defnydd gweithredol o dir, mae'n creu mwy o gyfleoedd gwaith ac mae'n helpu i

note 6 supports one planet development—a policy approach that is sympathetic to land value principles.

Is it a practical proposition? We know that it is, because land value taxes are in operation across the globe. It is extensively used in Australia, Denmark and other parts of Europe. There are outstandingly successful examples in the United States of local authorities using a land value tax to regenerate run-down urban areas.

Whether it is a practical political possibility is a rather different question. I do not want to underestimate the problems of tackling taxation, especially in an economic downturn. The experience of a poll tax remains one that has scarred the collective memory of tax changes in the property field. Nevertheless, LVT has an impressive economic and social pedigree. Lib Dem supporters have included Vince Cable and Chris Huhne, and there is a lobby group within the Liberal Democrat party that has the promotion of LVT as its main policy aim. For Labour, Andy Burnham made it a centrepiece of his campaign for Labour's leadership, describing it as being such an old Labour idea that it could be traced back to Thomas Paine. It is the official policy of the Green Party in Scotland, where research carried out late in 2010 suggested that a land value tax of 3.16p in the pound would generate enough cash to replace council tax and the uniform business rate, while leaving 75% of Scottish households better off in the process. We have heard from Simon Thomas that Plaid Cymru is also interested in LVT.

However, land value tax is not simply a policy of the radical left. Free market capitalists and mainstream economists such as Martin Wolf and Samuel Brittan have both argued the case in favour. On the right of the political spectrum, LVT has gained new traction in recent times in relation to problems in Greece. Put simply, it is quite difficult to move an Athens mansion, or a

greu cyfoeth. Yng Nghymru, mae nodyn cyngor technegol 6 yn cefnogi datblygiadau un blaned—dull o ymdrin â pholisi sy'n gydnaws ag egwyddorion gwerth tir.

A yw'n gynigiad ymarferol? Gwyddom ei fod, oherwydd bod trethi gwerth tir ar waith ar draws y byd. Fe'u defnyddir yn helaeth yn Awstralia, Denmarc a rhannau eraill o Ewrop. Ceir enghreifftiau eithriadol o lwyddiannus yn yr Unol Daleithiau o awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio treth gwerth tir i adfywio ardaloedd trefol sydd wedi dirywio.

Cwestiwn braidd yn wahanol yw a yw'n bosiblirwydd gwleidyddol ymarferol. Nid wyf am ddystyru'r problemau sydd ynghlwm wrth fynd i'r afael â threthiant, yn enwedig mewn dirywiad economaidd. Mae'r profiad yn sgil treth y pen yn parhau i greithio'r cof torfol am newidiadau yn y dreth ym maes eiddo. Serch hynny, mae tarddiad trawiadol gan dreth gwerth tir o safbwyt economaidd a chymdeithasol. Ymysg ei chefnogwyr o ran y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mae Vince Cable a Chris Huhne, a phrif nod polisi un grŵp lobio o fewn plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw hyrwyddo treth gwerth tir. O ran y Blaid Lafur, gwnaeth Andy Burnham dreth gwerth tir yn ganolbwyt ei ymgrych ar gyfer arweinyddiaeth y blaid, a bu iddo'i disgrifio fel cymaint o hen syniad Llafur fel y gellid ei holrhain i Thomas Paine. Mae'n bolisi swyddogol gan y Blaid Werdd yn yr Alban, lle yr awgrymodd ymchwil a wnaepthwyd yn niwedd y flwyddyn 2010 y byddai treth gwerth tir o 3.16c yn y bunt yn esgor ar ddigon o arian i gymryd lle'r dreth gyngor a'r gyfradd fusnes unffurf, a byddai 75% o gartrefi yn yr Alban yn well eu byd yn sgil hynny. Rydym wedi clywed gan Simon Thomas fod gan Blaid Cymru ddiddordeb mewn treth gwerth tir hefyd.

Fodd bynnag, nid polisi'r chwith radical yn unig yw treth gwerth tir. Mae cyfalafwyr y farchnad rydd ac economegwyr prif ffrwd megis Martin Wolf a Samuel Brittan ill dau wedi dadlau o'i phlaid. Ar y dde i'r sbectrwm gwleidyddol, mae treth gwerth tir wedi cael cefnogaeth o'r newydd yn ddiweddar mewn perthynas â phroblemau yng Ngwlad Groeg. Mewn gair, mae'n eithaf anodd symud plasty

Belgravia mansion, offshore in order to avoid taxation. This may be a first, Dirprwy Lywydd, but I can report to you that, in the last half hour, through the wonder that is Twitter, I have received a message of encouragement from Nick Bourne, also saying that LVT is an idea worth putting into circulation in policy-making circles in Wales.

In Wales, LVT is an idea with a strong lineage. The idea was first seriously advanced inside the Labour Party by Keir Hardie in his 1906 manifesto to the people of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. He said in that manifesto:

‘The slums remain, overcrowding continues whilst the land goes to waste. Shopkeepers and traders are overburdened with rates and taxation whilst the increasing land values that should relieve the ratepayer go to people who have not earned them.’

Three years later, a land value tax was intended to be the centrepiece of Lloyd George’s People’s Budget of 1909. However, it was defeated by vested interest in the House of Lords and property owners in the House of Commons. Now, in the era of devolution, there may be a chance for this uncompleted work to be brought to a conclusion in Wales. I do not want to anticipate what the Minister is about to say, but I would not be taken aback if she argued that the current settlement does not make it easy for such a reform to be introduced in the immediate future.

The whole issue of responsibility for taxation is very much a matter of current debate in Wales. I hope that, by raising the issue of a land value tax in the Chamber this afternoon, it can be brought to the attention of the Silk commission, so that it can consider if not land value tax itself, then at least the case for providing the National Assembly with powers to reform taxation in Wales in that way, should it choose to do so. Wales is the part of the United Kingdom with the longest tradition of radicalism; we have no difficulty in understanding the notion that land is common wealth, or a resource held in

yn Athen, neu blasty yn Belgravia, dramor er mwyn osgoi trethi. Efllai mai hyn fydd yr enghraifft gyntaf o hyn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ond gallaf ddweud wrthych fy mod, yn yr hanner awr diwethaf, trwy ryfeddod Twitter, wedi cael neges o anogaeth oddi wrth Nick Bourne, sydd hefyd yn dweud bod treth gwerth tir yn syniad sy’n werth ei wyntyllu yn y cylchoedd sy’n creu polisiau yng Nghymru.

Yng Nghymru, mae treth gwerth tir yn syniad a chanddo linach gref. Cafodd y syniad ei ddatblygu o ddifrif gyntaf y tu mewn i’r Blaid Lafur gan Keir Hardie yn ei fanifesto i bobl Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr yn 1906. Dywedodd yn y maniffesto:

Mae’r slymiau’n dal yma, mae gorlenwi yn parhau tra bo’r tir yn cael ei wastraffu. Mae siopwyr a masnachwyr yn cael eu llethu gan ardrothi a threthi tra bod y gwerthoedd tir cynyddol a ddylai ysgafnhau baich y trethdalwr yn mynd i bobl nad ydynt wedi’u hennill.

Dair blynedd yn ddiweddarach, roedd yn fwriad i dreth gwerth tir fod yn ganolbwyt i ‘gyllideb y bobl’ Lloyd George yn 1909. Fodd bynnag, fe’i trechwyd gan y rhai â buddiant personol yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi a pherchnogion eiddo yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Yn awr, yng nghyfnod datganoli, efllai y bydd cyfle i’r gwaith hwn sydd heb ei gwblhau ddod i ben yng Nghymru. Nid wyf am ragweld yr hyn y mae’r Gweinidog ar fin ei ddweud, ond ni fyddem yn synnu pe byddai’n dadlau nad yw’r setliad presennol yn ei gwneud yn hawdd i ddiwygiad o’r fath gael ei gyflwyno yn y dyfodol agos.

Mae’r holl gwestiwn yn ymwneud â chyfrifoldeb dros drethu yn destun dadl fawr ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru. Trwy godi’r mater hwn, sef treth gwerth tir, yn y Siambry prynhawn yma, rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn dod â’r mater i sylw comisiwn Silk, fel y gall ystyried os nad treth gwerth tir ei hun, yna o leiaf yr achos dros ddarparu pwerau i’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ddiwygio trethu yng Nghymru yn y modd hwnnw, pe bai’n dewis gwneud hynny. Cymru yw’r rhan o’r Deyrnas Unedig sydd â’r traddodiad hwyaf o radicaliaeth; nid ydym yn ei chael yn anodd deall y syniad bod tir yn gyfoeth cyffredin,

common. As a result of it being fixed and fundamental, it belongs to the people. Those who have the privilege of temporarily owning it, should pay something back for that privilege through a land value tax.

I hope that this afternoon's debate will help just a little in getting that idea understood and debated, so that we can have some further serious investigation of how its practical implementation in Wales could begin.

Mike Hedges: LVT is something worth taking forward and thinking about. Any taxation that we decide upon in Wales that is slightly different to that in the rest of Britain needs to pass five criteria: it needs to be reliable; it must not be easily avoidable, by moving address or by using a different address; it must not be easily avoided by hiding assets; it must not breach the Azores judgment; and it must not be affected by English tax rates, so that we do not have movement up or down, chasing after each other. This is one form of taxation that passes all five criteria, but whether it is a good idea is a matter for a much longer debate than this. However, it meets the criteria as something worthy of being taken forward and discussed. I hope that the Silk commission does take it forward, as it is worthy of further discussion.

The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House (Jane Hutt): I thank Mark Drakeford for raising this interesting and important topic. In these times of unprecedented pressures on public spending, it is important that we look for new and innovative ways to fund public services. With regard to our financial base in Wales, I agree that taxation is a matter that warrants serious consideration. Although our scope to make changes to the tax system is limited, we now have an opportunity, with the Silk commission, to consider matters concerning the further devolution of fiscal powers to the National Assembly. It is vital that we use the opportunity of this proposition today, and following Simon Thomas's debate earlier, to expand the gene pool of policy ideas, as

neu'n adnodd cyffredin. Oherwydd ei fod yn sefydlog ac yn sylfaenol, mae'n perthyn i'r bobl. Dylai'r rhai sy'n cael y faint o fod yn berchen arno dros dro dalu rhywbeth yn ôl am y faint honno drwy dreth gwerth tir.

Gobeithio y bydd y ddadl y prynhawn yma yn helpu ychydig o ran cael pobl i ddeall a thrafod y syniad hwnnw, er mwyn inni allu cael rhagor o ymchwilio o ddifrif i sut y gellid dechrau ei weithredu'n ymarferol yng Nghymru.

Mike Hedges: Mae treth gwerth tir yn rhywbeth sy'n werth bwrw ymlaen ag ef a'i ystyried. Rhaid i unrhyw drethiant y byddwn yn penderfynu ei gael yng Nghymru sydd ychydig yn wahanol i'r hyn sydd i'w gael yng ngweddill Prydain fodloni pum maen prawf: rhaid iddo fod yn ddibynadwy; ni ddylai fod yn hawdd ei osgoi, drwy symud cyfeiriad neu drwy ddefnyddio cyfeiriad gwahanol; ni ddylai fod yn hawdd ei osgoi drwy guddio asedau; rhaid iddo beidio â mynd yn groes i ddyfarniad Azores; ac ni ddylai cyfraddau'r dreth yn Lloegr effeithio arno, fel nad oes gennym symudiad i fyny neu i lawr, gan fynd i ganlyn ei gilydd. Mae treth o'r fath yn bodloni'r pum maen prawf, ond mae'r cwestiwn a yw'n syniad da yn fater ar gyfer trafodaeth lawer hwy na hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bodloni'r maen prawf ei fod yn rhywbeth sy'n haeddu cael ei ddatblygu a'i drafod. Gobeithio y bydd comisiwn Silk yn bwrw ymlaen ag ef, gan ei fod yn haeddu trafodaeth bellach.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Jane Hutt): Diolch i Mark Drakeford am godi'r pwnc diddorol a phwysig hwn. A hithau'n adeg o bwysau na welwyd eu tebyg ar wariant cyhoeddus, mae'n bwysig inni chwilio am ffyrdd newydd ac arloesol o ariannu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. O ran ein sylfaen ariannol yng Nghymru, cytunaf fod trethiant yn fater sy'n teilyngu ystyriaeth ddifrifol. Er mai cyfyngedig yw'r posibiliadau sydd ar gael inni i newid y system dreth, mae gennym gyfle yn awr, gyda chomisiwn Silk, i ystyried materion yn ymwneud â datganoli rhagor o bwerau cyllidol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n hanfodol inni ddefnyddio'r cyfle a roddir gan y cynnig hwn heddiw, ac yn dilyn dadl Simon Thomas yn gynharach, i ehangu'r

Mark Drakeford describes it. We are very fortunate to have that gene pool in the Assembly.

Of course, our scope to make changes to the tax system is limited. We have powers over aspects of council tax and non-domestic tax, but taxation is not a devolved matter. However, we now have opportunities through the Silk commission, which has a wide remit. We remain open-minded on the case for tax devolution. Our aim is fair funding for Wales. Although tax devolution may play an important part in that, it can be only one element of a comprehensive package of financial reform. Although the Silk commission does not report directly to Welsh Ministers, we are looking to work positively with it and to help where we can. As I said earlier, we are giving evidence as the Welsh Government. As yet, I am not aware whether the commission is considering the land value tax, but I know from the call for evidence from interested parties that this is an opportunity. I am sure that Mark Drakeford will seek to raise this with the commission. Indeed, Nick Bourne, as a member of the commission, will be very interested in the debate. He has clearly already expressed interest in the debate and these proposals.

As its work progresses, the commission might want to look at the issue of providing the National Assembly with powers to reform taxation in Wales. If that is the case, we look forward to not only seeing its future deliberations, but contributing to the considerations. I recognise the potential benefits of a land value tax, as Mark Drakeford described, particularly due to the inherent fairness of the principle that it is the person who owns the asset rather than the person who occupies it who pays. It was so good to hear again about Keir Hardie's contribution in the early days. As Mark so clearly described, land is our common wealth and it belongs to the people. That is the longest tradition in Welsh social and economic history, so we should be considering the opportunities that this tax could offer.

Looking at the land value tax has been an

gronfa o syniadau polisi, fel y mae Mark Drakeford yn ei ddisgrifio. Rydym yn ffodus iawn i gael y gronfa honno yn y Cynulliad.

Wrth gwrs, cyfyngedig yw'r cyfle sydd gennym i wneud newidiadau yn y system dreth. Mae gennym bwerau dros agweddau ar y dreth gyngor a'r dreth annomestig, ond nid yw trethiant yn fater datganoledig. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym gyfleoedd yn awr drwy gomisiwn Silk, sydd â chylch gwaith eang. Rydym yn parhau â meddwl agored ar yr achos dros ddatganoli trethi. Ein nod yw ariannu teg i Gymru. Er y gall datganoli trethi chwarae rhan bwysig yn hynny, ni all fod yn ddim ond un elfen o becyn cynhwysfawr o ddiwygio ariannol. Er na fydd comisiwn Silk yn adrodd yn uniongyrchol i Weinidogion Cymru, rydym yn bwriadu gweithio'n gadarnhaol ag ef a helpu lle y gallwn. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, rydym yn rhoi dystiolaeth fel Llywodraeth Cymru. Hyd yn hyn, nid wyf yn ymwybodol a yw'r comisiwn yn ystyried treth gwerth tir, ond gwn ar sail yr alwad am dystiolaeth gan bartion â diddordeb fod hyn yn gyfle. Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd Mark Drakeford yn ceisio codi hyn gyda'r comisiwn. Yn wir, bydd gan Nick Bourne, fel aelod o'r comisiwn, ddiddordeb mawr yn y ddadl. Mae'n amlwg wedi mynegi diddordeb eisoes yn y ddadl ac yn y cynigion hyn.

Wrth i'w waith fynd yn ei flaen, efallai y bydd y comisiwn am edrych ar fater rhoi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau i ddiwygio trethiant yng Nghymru. Os mai dyma fydd yn digwydd, rydym nid yn unig yn edrych ymlaen at weld ei drafodaethau yn y dyfodol, ond at gyfrannu at yr ystyriaethau. Rwyf yn cydnabod manteision possibl treth gwerth tir, fel y disgrifiodd Mark Drakeford, yn enwedig oherwydd tegwch hanfodol yr egwyddor mai'r sawl sy'n berchen ar yr ased yn hytrach na'r sawl sy'n byw yno sy'n talu. Roedd yn dda iawn clywed eto am gyfraniad Keir Hardie yn y dyddiau cynnar. Fel y disgrifiodd Mark yn glir, tir yw ein cyfoeth cyffredin ac mae'n perthyn i'r bobl. Dyna'r traddodiad hwyaf yn hanes cymdeithasol ac economaidd Cymru, felly dylem fod yn ystyried y gyfleoedd y gallai'r dreth hon eu cynnig.

Mae edrych ar dreth gwerth tir wedi bod yn

important learning process for me. The incentives that it offers to ensure that land is not bought just for speculation or left to fall into disuse or dereliction are also very attractive and important. We need to identify ways and approaches that might boost regeneration and encourage the productive use of land, particularly with regard to the use of brownfield sites in urban areas to reduce the pressures on our natural landscape.

Of course, taxation is not straightforward. We would need a much fuller understanding of any system before we could make a commitment to adopting it. No tax system is cheap to operate and no reform of tax systems, local or otherwise, is ever cheap to implement. I am advised of the economic and social costs of getting it wrong. We know that those can be immense. Obviously, we would have to carefully consider the costs and impact of any potential reform of this kind. However, the evidence that we have had today from Mark Drakeford's short debate and his proposals shows that work could be done in terms of the opportunities to consider this further.

6.15 p.m.

Mike Hedges usefully made the point in his contribution that consideration needs to be given to meeting the five criteria, starting with the practicalities, but the principles that underpin this, in terms of fairness and opportunity, have to be the starting point.

Over the next few years, there will be other changes affecting local taxation, which will put significant pressures on public services in Wales rather than alleviate them. Localisation of support for council tax benefit will have a major impact and present significant challenges for local authorities in Wales, and the consideration of those impacts is something that I know that the Member for Cardiff West is also very much engaged with.

With regard to the feasibility of a land tax, I am told that we would have to compile and maintain a register of land values, but I think that that is something that we should do

broses ddysgu bwysig i mi. Mae'r cymhellion a gynigir ganddi i sicrhau nad yw tir yn cael ei brynu'n unig ar gyfer hapfasnachu neu'n cael ei adael nes mynd yn segur neu'n dadfeilio hefyd yn ddeniadol iawn ac yn bwysig. Mae angen inni ganfod ffyrdd a dulliau a allai roi hwb i adfywio ac annog defnyddio tir yn gynhyrchiol, yn enwedig o ran y defnydd o safleoedd tir llwyd mewn ardaloedd trefol i leihau'r pwysau ar ein tirwedd naturiol.

Wrth gwrs, nid yw trethu'n symbl. Byddai arnom angen dealltwriaeth lawer llawnach o unrhyw system cyn inni wneud ymrwymiad i'w mabwysiadu. Nid oes dim un system dreth sy'n rhad i'w gweithredu ac nid yw diwygio systemau treth, lleol neu fel arall, byth yn rhad i'w weithredu. Gwn am y costau economaidd a chymdeithasol o wneud hyn yn anghywir. Gwyddom y gall y rheini fod yn enfawr. Yn amlwg, byddai'n rhaid inni ystyried yn ofalus gostau ac effaith unrhyw ddiwygio posibl o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, mae'r dystiolaeth yr ydym wedi'i chael heddiw yn nadol fer Mark Drakeford a'i gynigion yn dangos y gallai gwaith gael ei wneud o ran y cyfleoedd i ystyried hyn ymhellach.

Gwnaeth Mike Hedges y pwynt defnyddiol yn ei gyfraniad fod angen ystyried bodloni'r pum maen prawf, gan ddechrau gyda'r pethau ymarferol, ond rhaid i'r egwyddorion sy'n sail i hyn, o ran tegwch a chyflle, fod yn fan cychwyn.

Dros y blynnyddoedd nesaf, bydd newidiadau eraill a fydd yn effeithio ar drethiant lleol, a fydd yn rhoi pwysau sylweddol ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn hytrach na'u lleddfu. Bydd lleoleiddio cymorth ar gyfer budd-dal y dreth gyngor yn cael effaith fawr ac yn codi heriau sylweddol i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, ac mae ystyried yr effeithiau hynny yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn gwybod bod yr Aelod dros Orllewin Caerdydd hefyd yn ymwned ag ef yn fawr iawn.

O ran pa mor ymarferol bosibl yw treth tir, dywedir wrthyf y byddai rhaid inni lunio a chadw cofrestr o werthoedd tir, ond yr wyf yn meddwl bod hynny'n rhywbeth y dylem ei

anyway, in considering our assets. We would have to look at how we can design a consistent basis for valuing land that does not result in unfair regional variations. It would mean preparing and maintaining a register of land values, and we would obviously have to integrate this into our planning regime. Those are not insurmountable barriers to Mark's proposal, but they would certainly have to be considered. I hope that the Silk commission will investigate the feasibility of a land value tax; those challenges could be part of its work.

My response to the debate this afternoon and the opportunities that we have now, which are prescient with regard to the challenges, the debate, the discussion, the Silk commission and the wider constitutional issues that we are now engaging with across the UK, is that I welcome any proposals for change that may help us to meet our financial challenges. However, for me, the most important point that Mark's debate raised in terms of an opportunity for a land value tax is that it is something that not only is progressive, but can also increase long-term stability and growth and stabilise the Government's finances. That surely would meet Mike Hedges's criteria. If it is used in Denmark, Australia, and the USA, and at a local authority level, to refer to the examples given, then it is a system that we now need to explore.

Finally, the Silk commission may be the best place to consider the idea in more detail alongside the other issues of tax and borrowing that fall within its remit. The Welsh Government is committed not only to giving serious consideration to the proposals that are coming through and were considered this afternoon in this short debate, but, indeed, to encouraging the Silk commission to take on board that thinking and exploration.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

wneud beth bynnag, wrth ystyried ein hasedau. Byddai'n rhaid inni edrych ar sut y gallwn gynllunio sail gyson ar gyfer prisio tir nad yw'n arwain at amrywiadau rhanbarthol annheg. Byddai'n golygu paratoi a chynnal cofrestr o werthoedd tir, ac mae'n amlwg y byddai'n rhaid i ni integreiddio hyn yn ein cyfundrefn gynllunio. Nid ydynt yn rhwystrau anarchfygol i gynnig Mark, ond yn sicr byddai'n rhai eu hystyried. Gobeithio y bydd comisiwn Silk yn ymchwilio i ymarferoldeb creu treth ar werth tir; gallai'r heriau hynny fod yn rhan o'i waith.

Fy ymateb i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma a'r cyfleoedd sydd gennym yn awr, sy'n rhagwybodol o ran yr heriau, y ddadl, y drafodaeth, comisiwn Silk a'r materion cyfansoddiadol ehangach yr ydym yn awr yn ymgysylltu â hwy ledled y DU, yw fy mod yn croesawu unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer newid a allai ein helpu i ymateb i'n heriau ariannol. Fodd bynnag, i mi, y pwyt pwysicaf i ddadl Marc ei godi o ran cyfle i gael treth ar werth tir yw ei bod yn rhywbeth sydd nid yn unig yn flaengar, ond gall hefyd gynyddu sefydlogrwydd a thwf yn y tymor hir a sefydlogi sefyllfa ariannol y Llywodraeth. Byddai hynny, yn sicr ddigon, yn bodloni mein prawf Mike Hedges. Os yw'n cael ei defnyddio yn Nenmarc, Awstralia, ac UDA, ac ar lefel awdurdod lleol, gan gyfeirio at yr enghreifftiau a roddwyd, yna mae'n system y mae angen inni ei harchwilio yn awr.

Yn olaf, gall mai comisiwn Silk yw'r lle gorau i ystyried y syniad yn fwy manwl ochr yn ochr â materion eraill yn ymwneud â threth a benthyca sydd o fewn ei gylch gwaith. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo nid yn unig i roi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i'r cynigion sy'n cael eu cyflwyno ac a ystyriwyd y prynhawn yma yn y ddadl fer, ond, yn wir, i annog comisiwn Silk i roi sylw i'r syniadau hynny a'r ymchwil hwnnw.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That concludes our proceedings for today.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.18 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.18 p.m.*

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Antoniw, Mick (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Byron (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Keith (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Suzy (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Drakeford, Mark (Llafur – Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Yr Arglwydd/Lord (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Rebecca (Llafur – Labour)
 Finch-Saunders, Janet (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 George, Russell (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gething, Vaughan (Llafur – Labour)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gruffydd, Llyr Huws (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hedges, Mike (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Julie (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Parrott, Eluned (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Powell, William (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Price, Gwyn R. (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Rathbone, Jenny (Llafur – Labour)
 Rees, David (Llafur – Labour)
 Roberts, Aled (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Sandbach, Antoinette (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Skates, Kenneth (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Simon (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Whittle, Lindsay (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)