



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru**  
**The National Assembly for Wales**

**Cofnod y Trafodion**  
**The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mercher, 8 Hydref 2008**  
**Wednesday, 8 October 2008**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy yn ddi yn y Siambra. Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfeithiad o'r areithiau hynny.

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 of those speeches has been included.

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

**Y Llywydd:** Galwaf y Cynulliad i drefn.

**The Presiding Officer:** I call the Assembly to order.

### **Atal Rheolau Sefydlog Suspension of Standing Orders**

**Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ  
(Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 35.6 a 35.8:*

*yn atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.18 (i) a'r rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol bod y cyhoeddadwythnosol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.3 yn darparu'r amserlen ar gyfer busnes yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos ganlynol, er mwyn caniatâu i gynnig ethol aelod i bwylgor i ystyried deisebau ynghylch Gorchymyn Gweithdrefn Cynulliad Arbennig drafft—'Gorchymyn Cefnffordd Llundain i Abergwaun (A40) (Gwelliant Penblewin i Barc Slebets) 200-' gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mercher 8 Hydref 2008. (NNDM4027)*

**Y Llywydd:** Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Ethol Aelod i Bwylgor Election of a Member to Committee**

**Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ  
(Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 10.3, yn ethol Chris Franks (Plaid Cymru) yn aelod o'r pwylgor i ystyried deisebau ynghylch Gorchymyn Gweithdrefn Cynulliad Arbennig drafft—'Gorchymyn Cefnffordd Llundain i Abergwaun (A40) (Gwelliant Penblewin i Barc Slebets) 200-' yn lle Mohammad Asghar (Plaid Cymru). (NNDM4028)*

**The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones):** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Orders Nos. 35.6 and 35.8:*

*suspends Standing Order No. 7.18(i) and that part of Standing Order No. 6.10 that requires the weekly announcement under Standing Order No. 6.3 to constitute the timetable for business in Plenary for the following week, to allow a motion to elect a Member to a Committee to consider petitions relating to a draft Special Assembly Procedure Order—'The London to Fishguard Trunk Road (A40) (Penblewin to Slebech Park Improvement) Order 200-' to be considered in Plenary on Wednesday 8 October 2008. (NNDM4027)*

**The Presiding Officer:** The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.5, the motion is therefore agreed.

**The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones):** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 10.3, elects Chris Franks (Plaid Cymru) as a member of the Committee to consider petitions relating to a draft Special Assembly Procedure Order—'The London to Fishguard Trunk Road (A40) (Penblewin to Slebech Park Improvement) Order 200-' in place of Mohammad Asghar (Plaid Cymru).*

(NNDM4028)

**Y Llywydd:** Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

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

### **Treatment of Lymphoedema**

**Q1 Janice Gregory:** Will the Minister provide an update on action to spread best practice in the treatment of lymphoedema? OAQ(3)0721(HSS)

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart):** The deputy chief medical officer is considering existing services and is scoping the population affected with the primary and secondary condition. Consideration has been given to treatment options and on how services are provided in the UK and overseas. This report will address service provision and education and is scheduled for December.

**Janice Gregory:** I welcome your response as it reflects the commitments that you gave in responding to my short debate on this issue in May.

As you know, Minister, there are at least 5,500 lymphoedema sufferers in Wales, and misdiagnosis or inappropriate treatment can cause a lot of unnecessary suffering as well as wasting time and resources. Do you agree that we must continue to press ahead with ensuring that all medical professionals understand the condition and its treatment, fostering close collaboration between lymphoedema services and community services and spreading effective treatments, including manual lymphatic drainage massage, multilayered bandaging and the use of compression bandages?

**Edwina Hart:** The working group and the strategy are specifically looking at some of

**The Presiding Officer:** The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.5, the motion is therefore agreed.

### **Trin Lymffoedema**

**C1 Janice Gregory:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gamau i ledaenu'r arfer gorau ar gyfer trin lymffoedema? OAQ(3)0721(HSS)

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart):** Mae'r dirprwy brif swyddog meddygol yn ystyried y gwasanaethau presennol ac yn edrych ar y bobl yr effeithir arnynt gan elfen sylfaenol ac eilaidd y cyflwr. Ystyriwyd opsiynau triniaeth a sut y darperir gwasanaethau yn y DU a thramor. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn rhoi sylw i ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau ac addysg, ac fe'i disgwylir ym mis Rhagfyr.

**Janice Gregory:** Croesawaf eich ateb oherwydd mae'n adlewyrchu'r ymrwymiadau a roesoch wrth ymateb i'm dadl fer ar y mater hwn ym mis Mai.

Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, mae oddeutu 5,500 o bobl yn dioddef gan lymffoedema yng Nghymru, a gall diagnosis anghywir neu driniaeth amhriodol beri llawer o ddioddefaint diangen yn ogystal â gwastraffu amser ac adnoddau. A gytunwch ei bod yn rhaid inni fwrw ymlaen i sicrhau bob pob gweithiwr meddygol proffesiynol yn deall y cyflwr a'r driniaeth ar ei gyfer, gan feithrin cydweithrediad clòs rhwng gwasanaethau lymffoedema a gwasanaethau cymunedol a lledaenu triniaethau effeithiol ar gyfer y cyflwr, gan gynnwys math o dylino o'r enw draenio lymffatig â llaw, rhwymynnau aml haen a rhwymynnau cywasgu?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'r gweithgor a'r strategaeth yn edrych yn benodol ar rai o'r

those areas. The key points in the strategy will be prevention; the awareness of health professionals and the public; referral guidance, which will be particularly important; training and workforce development, because there is a training issue in this area; the care pathways, which you mentioned in your question; and measuring the quality of care. It is important for us to ensure that the services are seamless and that all health professionals at every level understand what services need to be provided to this group of patients.

**David Melding:** Minister, I am sure that you will join with me in congratulating Janice Gregory on all of the work that she has done on this issue, including holding a short debate.

I am pleased to hear that we will have a document to scrutinise in December, and I hope that it will also concentrate on non-cancer related lymphoedema, where there is currently a big gap.

**Edwina Hart:** That is the gap area, because everyone assumes that lymphoedema is cancer connected, but, in fact, it is a much bigger area. The working group has been looking at information on the availability of staff and the funding of existing lymphoedema services, and it is scoping the likely population affected by primary and secondary conditions. Therefore, the group will get a grip on the issues that you have raised.

**Gareth Jones:** Yn dilyn awgrym a wnaed gan feddyg lymffoedema yn Lloegr, mae'r gymdeithas sy'n helpu'r rhai sy'n dioddef o'r cyflwr, y Lymphoedema Support Network, wedi cynhyrchu breichled blastig ddefnyddiol sy'n rhoi rhybudd o lymffoedema ac sydd o gymorth mawr i gleifion sydd eisoes yn dioddef o'r clefyd ac sydd angen mynd i'r ysbyty am unrhyw reswm. Mae hefyd yn ddefnyddiol i'r cleifion hynny sydd mewn perygl o ddatblygu'r cyflwr. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi ystyried defnyddio'r breichledau hyn yng Nghymru, ac, os yw ac mae o'r farn eu bod yn fuddiol i brognosis claf, a wnaiff y Llywodraeth ystyried helpu ariannu'r dasg

meysydd hynny. Dyma fydd prif bwyntiau'r strategaeth; ymwybyddiaeth gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a'r cyhoedd; cyfarwyddyd cyfeirio, a fydd yn arbennig o bwysig; datblygu'r gweithlu a hyfforddiant, oherwydd mae hyfforddiant yn broblem yn y maes hwn; y llwybrau gofal y soniech amdanyst yn eich cwestiwn; a mesur ansawdd gofal. Mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau'n ddi-dor a bod pob gweithiwr iechyd proffesiynol ar bob lefel yn deall pa wasanaethau y mae angen eu darparu i'r grŵp hwn o gleifion.

**David Melding:** Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr yr ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Janice Gregory am yr holl waith y mae wedi'i wneud ar y mater hwn, gan gynnwys cynnal dadl fer.

Mae'n dda gennyf glywed y cawn ddogfen i graffu arni ym mis Rhagfyr, a gobeithio y bydd yn canolbwytio hefyd ar lymffoedema nad yw'n gysylltiedig â chanser, lle mae bwlc'h mawr ar hyn o bryd.

**Edwina Hart:** Yn y maes hwnnw y mae'r bwlc'h gan fod pawb yn tybio bod lymffoedema yn gysylltiedig â chanser, ond mewn gwirionedd mae hwn yn faes mwy o lawer. Mae'r gweithgor wedi bod yn edrych ar wybodaeth am y staff sydd ar gael ac ar wasanaethau lymffoedema sydd eisoes ar gael, ac mae'n edrych ar y bobl y mae'n debygol bod lymffoedema sylfaenol ac eilaidd yn effeithio arnynt. Felly, bydd y grŵp yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion a godwyd gennych.

**Gareth Jones:** Following the suggestion made by a lymphoedema specialist in England, the association that assists those who suffer from the condition, the Lymphoedema Support Network, has produced a useful plastic wristband that gives warning of lymphoedema and is of great assistance to patients who already suffer from it and who need to visit the hospital for any reason. It is also useful for those patients who are at risk of developing the condition. Has the One Wales Government given any consideration to using these wristbands in Wales, and if so, and if it is of the opinion that they would be useful in patient prognosis, will the One Wales Government

o'u dosbarthu?

**Edwina Hart:** I would be perfectly happy to ask my deputy chief medical officer, who is chairing the group, to look at this as part of the work that he is undertaking with the Welsh Association of Lymphoedema Services. I am aware that it is available in emergency situations, but that it is not available on prescription. I will ensure that this issue is included in the report that will be available in December.

**Y Llywydd:** Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)0715(HSS), yn ôl.

#### Recent Review Into Neurosciences

**Q3 Peter Black:** Will the Minister make a statement on the outcome of the recent review into neurosciences in south Wales? OAQ(3)0717(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** The review recommends that services such as stroke, neurology and neurorehabilitation services should be delivered more locally to patients and that spinal services should be enhanced. In my statement on 18 September, I announced that Dr Alan Axford would chair a group to advise me on implementing these recommendations.

**Peter Black:** Thank you for that statement, Minister. The report appears to be contradictory in that it recommends, in one sense, that there should be networks, but then recommendation 7 talks about co-locating neurosurgery, effectively, in Cardiff. Your statement not only misrepresents recommendation 7 but also indicates that you will be taking a different course altogether. Could you clarify the situation for us so that we know exactly in what direction the Government is going on neurosurgery, precisely what recommendations are going to be implemented, and how you see the future of neurosurgery in south Wales?

**Edwina Hart:** I think that I need to make it quite clear that it is my statement on behalf of the Government that takes precedent in terms

consider assisting with funding their distribution?

**Edwina Hart:** Byddwn yn gwbl fodlon gofyn i'm dirprwy brif swyddog meddygol—cadeirydd y grŵp—edrych ar hyn fel rhan o'r gwaith y mae'n ei wneud gyda Chymdeithas Gwasanaethau Lymffoedema Cymru. Gwn ei fod ar gael pan gyfyd argyfwng, ond nad yw ar gael ar bresgripsiwn. Gwnaf yn siŵr y caiff y mater hwn ei gynnwys yn yr adroddiad a fydd ar gael ym mis Rhagfyr.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 2, OAQ(3)0715(HSS), has been withdrawn.

#### Adolygiad Diweddar i Niwrowyddorau

**C3 Peter Black:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ganlyniad yr adolygiad yn ddiweddar i niwrowyddorau yn ne Cymru? OAQ(3)0717(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'r adolygiad yn argymhell y dylid darparu gwasanaethau megis niwroleg, strôc a niwroadsefydlu yn fwy lleol i gleifion ac y dylid ehangu gwasanaethau asgwrn y cefn. Cyhoeddais yn fy natganiad ar 18 Medi y byddai Dr Alan Axford yn cadeiryddio grŵp i'm cyngori ynghylch rhoi'r argymhellion hyn ar waith.

**Peter Black:** Diolch ichi am y datganiad hwnnw Weinidog. Mae'r adroddiad fel pe bae'n gwrth-ddweud ei hun gan ei fod yn argymhell ar un ystyr y dylid cael rhwydweithiau, ond yna mae argymhelliaid 7 yn sôn am gydleooli gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth, a hynny yng Nghaerdydd i bob pwrpas. Yn ogystal â chamliwio argymhelliaid 7, mae eich datganiad hefyd yn awgrymu y byddwch yn dilyn trywydd cwbl wahanol. A allech egluro'r sefyllfa inni er mwyn inni wybod yn union i ba gyfeiriad y mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd yng nghyddestun niwrolawdriniaeth, pa argymhellion yn union a gaiff eu rhoi ar waith a beth yw dyfodol niwrolawdriniaeth yn y de yn eich barn chi?

**Edwina Hart:** Credaf fod angen imi ei wneud yn bur glir mai fy natganiad ar ran y Llywodraeth yw'r cysail o ran sut y byddaf

of how I am to deliver services. I have asked Dr Alan Axford to look at the context of the report and how we can deliver services, but I have made no changes to any of the existing service arrangements. The only thing that I am looking to do, following this report, is to enhance services. I recognise that I have a responsibility not just to the areas around Cardiff and Swansea, but to wider west Wales and Gwent, which are particularly important. This review will deal with that. There is no confusion in what I have said. At the end of the day, health professionals will be taking this matter forward. I am reminded very much of Jonathan Morgan's contribution in a debate that we had a long time ago on the issues around neurosurgery, when he said, 'Let clinicians have a look at this'. That is exactly what I am doing in the context of the current arrangements with Dr Axford.

**Val Lloyd:** Minister, you highlighted the positive outcomes in the Steers report regarding the strengthening of a whole range of neurology services that will be of huge benefit to patients and will improve their quality of life. Like the previous speaker, I would like to focus on the current work on neurosurgical services that is being carried out by the mid and south Wales implementation group. Can I have your assurance that the previous report on the strategic review of neurosurgery, published in December 2005, will not form the basis of the group's deliberations or inform, in any way, the current discussions that are being chaired by Dr Alan Axford?

**Edwina Hart:** That report from 2005 is history. We have the report from James Steers and we have my statement, and we will move forward on that basis. I am happy to give you that reassurance.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Minister, when you announced the independent review last year, you did so on the basis that people in Swansea and the surrounding areas were very concerned that adult neurosurgery would be lost to Swansea. Can you therefore tell me how the James Steers recommendations differ from the Health Commission Wales

yn darparu gwasanaethau. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i Dr Alan Axford edrych ar gynnwys yr adroddiad ac ar y ffordd y gallwn ddarparu gwasanaethau, ond nid wyf wedi gwneud dim newidiadau yn yr un o'r trefniadau gwasanaeth cyfredol. Yr unig beth y bwriadaf ei wneud yn sgil yr adroddiad hwn yw ehangu gwasanaethau. Sylweddolaf fod gennyl gyfrifoldeb i'r ardaloedd o amgylch Caerdydd ac Abertawe yn ogystal â Gwent a'r gorllewin yn ehangach, ac mae rheini'n hynod bwysig. Bydd yr adolygiad hwn yn ymdrin â hynny. Nid oes dryswch ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedais. Yn y pen draw, gweithwyr iechyd fydd yn symud y mater hwn yn ei flaen. Caf fy atgoffa'n aml o gyfraniad Jonathan Morgan mewn dadl a gawsom amser maith yn ôl ynghylch y problemau sy'n ymwneud â niwrolawdriniaeth pan ddywedodd, gadewch i glinigwyr edrych ar hyn. Dyna'n union yr wyf yn ei wneud yng nghyd-destun y trefniadau presennol gyda Dr Axford.

**Val Lloyd:** Weinidog, yr oeddech yn tynnu sylw at y canlyniadau cadarnhaol yn adroddiad Steers o ran cryfhau ystod lawn o wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth a fydd o fudd aruthrol i gleifion ac yn gwella ansawdd eu bywyd. Fel y siaradwr blaenorol, hoffwn ganolbwytio ar y gwaith presennol a wneir ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth gan grŵp gweithredu'r canolbarth a'r de. A wnewch chi fy sicrhau na fydd yr adroddiad blaenorol ar yr arolwg strategol o niwrolawdriniaeth—a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2005—yn sylfaen i ystyriaethau'r grŵp nac mewn unrhyw foddy yn sail i'r trafodaethau presennol dan gadeiryddiaeth Dr Alan Axford?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'r adroddiad hwnnw yn 2005 yn hen hanes. Mae gennym adroddiad James Steers ac mae gennym fy natganiad i, a byddwn yn symud ymlaen ar sail hynny. Yr wyf yn fodlon eich sicrhau o hynny.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Weinidog, pan gyhoeddwyd yr adolygiad annibynnol gennych y llynedd, gwnaethoch hynny ar sail y ffaith fod pobl yn Abertawe a'r cyffiniau yn bryderus tu hwnt y byddent yn colli'r gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe. Felly, a allwch ddweud wrthyf sut y mae argymhellion James Steers yn wahanol i

recommendations?

**Edwina Hart:** I think that we have to put neurosurgery in some sort of context, in that it is a tiny bit of James Steers's report. The majority of the report focuses on enhanced services across the piece, from Gwent all the way to west Wales. The report forms the basis of the discussions, but what I want is one service in different locations, with consultants working together, and that is the basis on which I intend to proceed. I am very conscious of some of the other issues that have an impact on paediatric neurosurgery in Cardiff. We have to make sure that we have everything lined up—hence the reason why we have the four trusts involved in discussions with their clinicians, under an independent chair. They can drive forward this agenda.

**Jonathan Morgan:** The Minister is of course right that the Steers review looks at medical neurology, neurophysiology, stroke management, rehabilitation, neuroradiology, image transfer and neuropathology. However, the substantial part of the report that was to address last year's concerns—based on what Health Commission Wales was talking about—was about where neurosurgery would be located. The Steers review is crystal clear that neurosurgery needs to be co-located with paediatric neurosurgery, that is, in Cardiff. So, the recommendations of the Steers review on neurosurgery are no different to the recommendations that came out in the other Health Commission Wales reports that your constituents were so concerned about. Could you make another oral statement so that Members can explore how this is so different from what Health Commission Wales recommended in the first place?

1.40 p.m.

**Edwina Hart:** We must recognise that James Steers's report took a much more holistic approach. It is also important to recognise that many of its recommendations are interlinked. Those recommendations have to be costed and considered, and I will also have to look at premises and the issue of

argymhellion Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru?

**Edwina Hart:** Credaf ei bod yn rhaid inni osod niwrolawdriniaeth mewn cyd-destun o ryw fath, gan mai rhan fechan yn unig o adroddiad James Steers ydyw. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r adroddiad yn canolbwytio ar well gwasanaethau'n gyffredinol, yr holl ffordd o Went i'r gorllewin. Yr adroddiad yw sail y trafodaethau, ond yr hyn y mae arnaf ei eisaiu yw un gwasanaeth mewn gwahanol leoliadau gydag ymgynghorwyr yn cydweithio. Ar y sail honno y bwriadaf fwrw ymlaen. Yr wyl yn ymwybodol iawn o rai o'r materion eraill sy'n effeithio ar niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yng Nghaerdydd. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod wedi paratoi popeth. Dyna pam y mae'r pedair ymddiriedolaeth yn cael trafodaethau gyda'u clinigwyr, dan gadeirydd annibynnol. Gallant symud yr agenda hon yn ei blaen.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Mae'r Gweinidog yn llygad ei lle, wrth gwrs, fod adolygiad Steers yn edrych ar niwroleg feddygol, niwroffisioleg, rheoli strôc, adsefydlu, niwroradioleg, trosi delwedd a niwropatholeg. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd rhan sylwedol o'r adroddiad yn rhoi sylw i bryderon y llynedd—yn seiliedig ar yr hyn yr oedd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn sôn amdano—sef ble y byddai gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth yn cael eu lleoli. Mae adolygiad Steers yn gwbl glir yn dweud bod angen cydleoli niwrolawdriniaeth a niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig, a hynny yng Nghaerdydd. Felly, nid yw argymhellion adroddiad Steers ar niwrolawdriniaeth yn ddim gwahanol i'r argymhellion a gyhoeddwyd yn yr adroddiadau eraill gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru—adroddiadau yr oedd eich etholwyr mor bryderus yn eu cylch. A allech wneud datganiad llafar arall er mwyn i'r Aelodau allu archwilio sut y mae hyn mor wahanol i'r hyn a argymhellodd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn y lle cyntaf?

**Edwina Hart:** Rhaid inni gydnabod bod adroddiad James Steers yn defnyddio dull mwy cyfannol o lawer. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod bod amryw o'i argymhellion yn rhyng-gysylltiedig. Rhaid costio'r argymhellion hynny a'u hystyried, a bydd yn rhaid imi hefyd edrych ar eiddo a chlinigwyr.

clinicians. It must all be worked through. We currently have two centres that provide neurosurgery, and that will continue. The position of the Government is that we will continue to ensure that it is a safe service, and clinicians will continue to work together.

**David Lloyd:** Just to be clear, will the Minister confirm that, as regards neurosurgery, the solution is to have one neurosurgery service on two sites, namely one neurosurgery service working in Swansea and Cardiff? Can she also confirm that nowhere in her statements does she say that neurosurgery is leaving Swansea?

**Edwina Hart:** I have made no reference to the closure of any services in this area in any statement. I confirm absolutely what Dr Lloyd said to me today.

### Restructuring the NHS

**Q4 Mark Isherwood:** Will the Minister make a statement on restructuring the NHS in Wales? OAQ(3)0711(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** I refer you to the statement that I made to Plenary on 30 September and to our debate yesterday.

**Mark Isherwood:** In your statements, you have said that you want joined-up working between the health and social care sectors, which is right. There is a best practice model working across the health, social care and voluntary sectors in Conwy and Denbighshire, which appears to work. What action will you take to encourage the new organisations announced to take on that model?

**Edwina Hart:** There are several excellent models of joint working across Wales, involving local government, health boards and trusts. We will look at what good models there are to develop best practice and to issue the appropriate instructions on what we consider to be best practice guidance in this area. I am aware of the excellent models around Wales, as are my officials.

Rhaid datrys hyn i gyd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gennym ddwy ganolfan sy'n darparu niwrolawdriniaeth, a bydd hynny'n parhau. Safbwyt y Llywodraeth yw dal i sicrhau ei fod yn wasanaeth diogel, ac y bydd clinigwyr yn parhau i gydweithio.

**David Lloyd:** I fod yn glir, a wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau mai'r ateb o ran niwrolawdriniaeth yw cael un gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth ar ddau safle, sef un gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe ac un yng Nghaerdydd? A all hefyd gadarnhau nad yw'n dweud yn unman yn ei datganiad fod niwrolawdriniaeth yn gadael Abertawe?

**Edwina Hart:** Nid wyf wedi cyfeirio o gwbl at gau dim gwasanaethau yn yr ardal hon mewn unrhyw ddatganiad. Yr wyf yn cadarnhau'n union yr hyn a ddywedodd Dr Lloyd wrthyf heddiw.

### Ailstrwythuro'r GIG

**C4 Mark Isherwood:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ailstrwythuro'r GIG yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0711(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y datganiad a wneuthum i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar 30 Medi ac at y ddadl a gawsom ddoe.

**Mark Isherwood:** Yr ydych wedi dweud yn eich datganiadau fod arnoch eisai i'r sector iechyd a'r sector gofal cymdeithasol weithio ar y cyd, ac yr ydych yn llygad eich lle. Mae model arfer gorau ar waith ar draws y sector iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a gwirfoddol yng Nghonwy a sir Ddinbych, ac mae'n gweithio i bob golwg. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i annog y cyrff newydd a gyhoeddwyd i fabwysiadu'r model hwnnw?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae yna nifer o fodelau cydweithio gwych ledled Cymru, a'r rheini'n cynnwys llywodraeth leol, ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd. Byddwn yn edrych i weld pa fodelau da sydd ar gael er mwyn datblygu arfer gorau, ac er mwyn rhoi'r cyfarwyddiadau priodol ynghylch yr hyn a ystyriwn yn gyfarwyddyd arfer gorau yn y maes hwn. Yr wyf fi, ynghyd â'm swyddogion, yn ymwybodol o'r modelau gwych sydd o amgylch Cymru.

**Helen Mary Jones:** With reference to our debate yesterday, I wish you to reconfirm that you have no intention of rushing to introduce these changes and that you will consider the most appropriate way of introducing them without causing disruption? Will you confirm that your intention in this is to introduce greater transparency and accountability in health decision making?

**Edwina Hart:** I am more than happy to confirm that. The point about time is crucial. I have started work, following the debate yesterday, on how we can place some of these issues in the context of timing. I have been particularly concerned about what Members have told me about representation on the seven bodies and how we deal with the public appointments system, so we will have to take more care and spend more time on those issues than I had thought. I do not think that there is any harm in that, and I have been grateful for the support from across the Chamber on my approach to doing things in a timely fashion rather than rushing them through.

**Mick Bates:** I welcome your commitment to reforming the structure of the NHS in Wales, despite my serious concern about the level of political interference that it may introduce. How will this affect primary and secondary care for the people of Wales? The referral to treatment time target in England is 18 weeks by December 2008, but in Wales it is over 25 per cent higher, at 26 weeks by 2009. Can you give my constituents and the rest of the people of Wales an assurance that the restructuring will impact positively on the NHS services in Wales, which are greatly outperformed by their counterparts in England?

**Edwina Hart:** They are not greatly outperformed by their counterparts in England—you cannot compare apples and pears. I enforce targets across the piece. There is some leeway on some targets in England. It may be interesting for you to know how many of them achieve their targets in England. I may look up some useful information to send out to Members in

**Helen Mary Jones:** I gyfeirio at y ddadl a gawsom ddoe, hoffwn ichi ailgadarnhau nad ydych yn bwriadu rhuthro i gyflwyno'r newidiadau hyn ac y byddwch yn ystyried y ffordd fwyaf adidas i'w cyflwyno heb darfu ar y gwasanaeth? A wnewch chi gadarnhau mai eich bwriad yw cael mwy o eglurder ac atebolrwydd mewn prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau ym maes iechyd?

**Edwina Hart:** Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i gadarnhau hynny. Mae'r sylw ynghylch amser yn hollbwysig. Yn sgil y ddadl ddoe, yr wyf wedi dechrau gweithio ar y ffordd y gallwn osod rhai o'r materion hyn yng nghydestun amser. Bûm yn pryderu'n arw am yr hyn y mae'r Aelodau wedi'i ddweud wrthyf am gynrychiolaeth ar y saith corff a sut yr ydym yn delio â'r system penodiadau cyhoeddus, felly, bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn fwy gofalus a threulio mwy o amser nag a feddyliais ar y materion hynny. Nid yw hynny'n ddrwg o beth yn fy marn i, ac yr wyf wedi bod yn ddiolchgar am y gefnogaeth a gefais ar draws y Siambra i'm dull o wneud pethau mewn modd amserol, yn hytrach na'u rhuthro.

**Mick Bates:** Croesawaf eich ymrwymiad i ailffurfio strwythur y GIG yng Nghymru, er gwaethaf fy mhryderon difrifol ynghylch lefel yr ymyrraeth wleidyddol a all godi yn ei sgil. Sut y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar ofal sylfaenol ac eilaidd i bobl Cymru? Mae'r cyfeiriad at amser targed triniaethau yn Lloegr yn 18 wythnos erbyn Rhagfyr 2008, ond mae dros 25 y cant yn uwch yng Nghymru, yn 26 y cant erbyn 2009. A allwch sierhau fy etholwyr a gweddill pobl Cymru y caiff yr ailstrwythuro effaith gadarnhaol ar wasanaethau'r GIG yng Nghymru, gan fod eu gwasanaethau cyfatebol yn Lloegr yn perfformio'n well o lawer?

**Edwina Hart:** Nid yw eu gwasanaethau cyfatebol yn Lloegr yn perfformio'n well o lawer na hwy—ni ellir eu cymharu gan eu bod yn gwbl wahanol. Yr wyf yn gorfodi targedau o ben bwylgilydd. Ceir rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd gyda rhai targedau yn Lloegr. Efallai y byddai o ddiddordeb ichi wybod faint ohonynt sy'n cyrraedd eu targedau yn Lloegr. Efallai yr af i chwilio am ychydig

this area. When I set targets that are applicable in Wales, I expect my restructuring to deliver better services in Wales.

As for this nonsense about political interference, I just do not accept it. There has to be political guidance because, at the end of the day, you are elected on a manifesto. We have a programme of Government here, which I, as Minister, must deliver. I do not regard that as interference, but as the democratic process.

**Alun Davies:** I am sure that you agree that a prime concern in the NHS has to be front-line services, and the structures that we create are all focused on ensuring and guaranteeing excellence in front-line services throughout Wales. In this context, could you outline some of the investments that you have made in front-line services in Mid and West Wales?

**Edwina Hart:** There has been substantial investment in front-line services in Mid and West Wales. If you consider the Hywel Dda NHS Trust in Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and mid Wales, we have recently invested substantial sums of money into the area, including money for Withybush Hospital and Prince Philip Hospital in Llanelli. I would be delighted to share with Members a list of the capital projects that have been approved, and an indication of future projects.

### Cervical Cancer

**Q5 Val Lloyd:** Will the Minister provide an update on the cervical cancer vaccination programme? OAQ(3)0689(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** National health service efforts are focused on introducing the programme for 12 to 13-year-old girls. In addition to the catch-up campaigns for older girls in 2009-10 and 2010-11, we are planning a programme for young women born between September 1990 and August 1991. I will make a full

wybodaeth ddefnyddiol yn y maes i'w rhoi i'r Aelodau. Pan fyddaf yn pennu targedau sy'n berthnasol i Gymru, disgwyliaf i'm hailstrwythuro sicrhau gwell gwasanaethau yng Nghymru.

O ran y nonsens hwn am ymyrraeth wleidyddol, nid wyf yn ei dderbyn. Rhaid cael cyfarwyddyd gwleidyddol oherwydd, yn y pen draw, cewch eich ethol ar sail maniffesto. Mae gennym yma raglen Llywodraeth y mae'n rhaid i mi, fel Gweinidog, ei chyflwyno. Nid wyf yn ystyried hynny'n ymyrraeth—y broses ddemocrataidd ydwy.

**Alun Davies:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn rhaid i wasanaethau rheng flaen fod yn un o brif bryderon y GIG, ac mae'r holl strwythurau a grëwn yn canolbwytio ar sicrhau a gwarantu rhagoriaeth mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen ledled Cymru. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, a allech roi amlinelliad o rai o'r buddsoddiadau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae buddsoddiad sylweddol wedi'i wneud mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Os ystyriwch Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Hywel Dda yn sir Gaerfyrddin, Ceredigion a chanolbarth Cymru, yr ydym wedi buddsoddi arian sylweddol yn yr ardal yn ddiweddar, gan gynnwys arian ar gyfer Ysbyty Llwynhelyg ac Ysbyty Tywysog Philip yn Llanelli. Byddem wrth fy modd yn rhoi i Aelodau restr o'r prosiectau cyfalaf sydd wedi'u cymeradwyo, yn ogystal â syniad o brosiectau'r dyfodol.

### Cancer Ceg y Groth

**C5 Val Lloyd:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y rhaglen brechu yn erbyn canser ceg y groth? OAQ(3)0689(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Mae ymdrechion y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn canolbwytio ar gyflwyno'r rhaglen ar gyfer merched 12 i 13 oed. Yn ogystal â'r ymgyrchoedd dal i fyny ar gyfer merched hŷn yn 2009-10 a 2010-11, yr ydym yn cynllunio rhaglen ar gyfer merched ifanc a aned rhwng Medi 1990

announcement when the arrangements are finalised.

**Val Lloyd:** Secondary school girls in Swansea aged 12 and 13 were among the first girls in Wales to be given this vaccination at the end of September. I know that the Government has invested a total of £27,000 in the programme in Swansea, and I understand that Swansea Local Health Board has been pleasantly surprised by the high level of demand. That is very positive. The successful implementation was facilitated by the Swansea healthy schools scheme, an initiative that aims to improve the wellbeing of school communities by raising students' awareness of health-related issues. Do you think that the publicity surrounding this vaccination programme has highlighted the need to educate schoolchildren about good health, and could the scheme in Swansea provide a template for similar initiatives throughout Wales?

**Edwina Hart:** There are 80-odd schools in Swansea involved in the Welsh network of healthy schools scheme. They support our work on a range of health issues, and their work in this area has helped the uptake of that vaccination, which is so important for young girls. They have also worked with Swansea City Football Club on promoting physical activity, both in term time and during holidays. Moreover, Swansea has a healthy eating in schools strategy and action plan. That all adds to the messages that we are trying to send via Government—not lecturing students, but encouraging them to understand the issues relating to healthy living.

**Paul Davies:** I welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's vaccination programme, but the catch-up vaccination will not start until autumn next year. Why it is taking another year for this to get underway?

**Edwina Hart:** That is the advice that I have had from the medical side of the office about how we can deliver this. Like you, I have some concerns, and it would be nice to do it more quickly. As a result of questions today, I will certainly speak further to the chief

ac Awst 1991. Byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad llawn pan fydd y trefniadau wedi'u cwblhau.

**Val Lloyd:** Yr oedd merched 12 a 13 oed mewn ysgol uwchradd yn Abertawe ymysg y merched cyntaf yng Nghymru i gael y brechiad hwn ddiwedd mis Medi. Gwn fod y Llywodraeth wedi buddsoddi cyfanswm o £27,000 yn y rhaglen yn Abertawe, a chaf ar ddeall bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Abertawe wedi synnu ar yr ochr orau gan y galw mawr. Mae hynny'n gadarnhaol iawn. Cynllun ysgolion iach Abertawe oedd yn gyfrifol am hwyluso'r broses o roi hyn ar waith yn llwyddiannus, menter sy'n ceisio gwella lles cymunedau ysgolion drwy gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth myfyrwyr o faterion iechyd. A ydych yn credu bod y cyhoeddusrwydd a roddir i'r rhaglen frechu hon wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen i addysgu plant ysgol am iechyd da, ac a allai'r cynllun yn Abertawe fod yn dempled ar gyfer mentrau tebyg ledled Cymru?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae tua 80 o ysgolion yn Abertawe yn cymryd rhan yng nghynllun ysgolion iach rhwydwaith Cymru. Maent yn cefnogi ein gwaith ar amrywiaeth o faterion yn ymwneud ag iechyd, ac mae eu gwaith yn yr ardal hon wedi helpu cynyddu'r niferoedd sy'n dewis cael y brechiad, sydd mor bwysig i ferched ifanc. Maent hefyd wedi gweithio gyda Chlwb Pêl-droed Abertawe i hyrwyddo gweithgarwch corfforol, yn ystod y tymor ac yn ystod y gwyliau. At hyn, mae gan Abertawe strategaeth a chynllun gweithredu bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion. Mae hynny oll yn ychwanegu at y negeseuon yr ydym yn ceisio'u hanfon drwy'r Llywodraeth—peidio â phregethu wrth fyfyrwyr, ond yn hytrach eu hannog i ddeall problemau byw'n iach.

**Paul Davies:** Yr wyf yn coesawu rhaglen frechu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond ni fydd y rhaglen dal i fyny yn dechrau tan hydref y flwyddyn nesaf. Pam y mae'n cymryd blwyddyn arall i roi hyn ar waith?

**Edwina Hart:** Dyna'r cyngor a gefais gan ochr feddygol y swyddfa ynglŷn â sut y gallwn gyflwyno hyn. Fel chithau, mae gennyl rai pryderon, a byddai'n braff cael cyflwyno hyn ynghynt. O ganlyniad i'r cwestiynau heddiw, byddaf yn sicr yn cael

medical officer to see whether we can make additional progress.

**Lorraine Barrett:** As this excellent programme rolls out and the girls get older, will you keep an eye on the messages that they are receiving? They should be encouraged to continue with cervical screening, rather than relying on the vaccination as all that they need to protect them in later life.

**Edwina Hart:** You make a good point. We would not want people to think that they are protected forever because they have had a vaccination. We have to consider their general health and wellbeing in the future, and I will ensure that my officials consider that issue. It will be interesting to look at issues like this in five years' time, when these girls are older, and see how they react to other services that we provide—whether they go for smear tests, and so on. I will certainly take that on board.

### Patient Care

**Q6 Andrew R.T. Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on proposals to improve patient care in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)0681(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** I am committed to improving access to all NHS services, including reducing waiting times. I am aware of the current problems at Cardiff and have commissioned two reviews into the way the trust is being managed. I will receive the outcome of those reviews shortly.

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** I am sure that, like me, you have witnessed with horror the trouble at the maternity unit at University Hospital Wales. The staff in that unit have felt neglected and have had to go public with their concerns to emphasise their frustration at what has happened at the hospital. How are you engaging with those staff, and more importantly, with the trust, to ensure that the skills base and experience are retained in the team of midwives who are so crucial to

trafodaeth bellach gyda'r prif swyddog meddygol i weld a allwn wneud cynnydd ychwanegol.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Wrth i'r rhaglen ardderchog hon gael ei chyflwyno, ac wrth i'r merched fynd yn hŷn, a fyddwch yn cadw llygad ar y negeseuon a gânt? Dylent gael eu hannog i barhau i gael prawf sgrinio ceg y groth, yn hytrach na dibynnu ar y brechiad fel yr unig beth y mae ei angen arnynt i'w hamddiffyn yn ddiweddarach yn eu bywydau.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae gennych bwynt da. Ni fyddem yn dymuno i bobl feddwl eu bod wedi'u hamddiffyn am byth oherwydd iddynt gael brechiad. Mae'n rhaid inni ystyried eu hiechyd a'u lles yn gyffredinol yn y dyfodol, a byddaf yn sicrhau y bydd fy swyddogion yn ystyried y mater hwnnw. Bydd yn ddiddorol edrych ar faterion fel hyn ymhen pum mlynedd, pan fydd y merched hyn yn hŷn, a gweld sut y byddant yn ymateb i wasanaethau eraill a ddarparwn—a fyddant yn mynd am brofion ceg y groth, ac ati. Byddaf yn sicr yn rhoi sylw i hynny.

### Gofal Cleifion

**C6 Andrew R.T. Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynigion i wella gofal cleifion yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)0681(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i wella gallu cael holl wasanaethau'r GIG, gan gynnwys lleihau amseroedd aros. Gwn am y problemau presennol yng Nghaerdydd, ac yr wyf wedi comisiynu cynnal dau adolygiad o'r ffordd y caiff yr ymddiriedolaeth ei rheoli. Byddaf yn cael canlyniad yr adolygiadau hynny maes o law.

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chi, fel minnau, wedi dychryn o weld y trafferthion yn yr uned famolaeth yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Mae'r staff yn yr uned honno'n teimlo eu bod wedi eu hesgeuluso, ac maent wedi gorffod mynegi eu pryderon yn gyhoeddus er mwyn pwysleisio'u rhwystredigaeth am yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn yr ysbyty. Sut yr ydych yn ymgysylltu â'r staff hynny, ac yn bwysicach, sut yr ydych yn ymgysylltu â'r

providing a good patient experience and community-based care for mothers who elect to have home births. It is all well and good the trust saying that it has employed 10 new midwives, but it is experience that reassures expectant mothers and new families, and that is what we want.

ymddiriedolaeth, er mwyn sicrhau bod y sylfaen sgiliau a'r profiad yn cael eu cadw yn y tîm o fydwagedd? Mae hynny'n hollbwysig wrth ddarparu profiad da i gleifion a gofal yn y gymuned ar gyfer mamau sy'n dewis geni yn y cartref. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i'r ymddiriedolaeth ddweud ei bod wedi cyflogi 10 bydwraig newydd, ond profiad sy'n rhoi tawelwch meddwl i famau beichiog a theuluoedd newydd, a dyna yr ydym am ei gael.

1.50 p.m.

**Edwina Hart:** You make an exceptionally valid point about the balance of skills and experience required in maternity services. I am saddened by the fact that issues have arisen in Cardiff. It is rather like the recent problems in Gwent, where midwives felt absolutely disillusioned and that they had nowhere to go, and did not feel that they could complain about it. Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust has put additional resources in, and has appointed 10 new midwives and, on staff-side representation, it is talking to the Royal College of Midwives and the others involved. In the long term, it has to improve its services for women in this regard.

**Edwina Hart:** Yr ydych yn gwneud pwynt diliys iawn ynghylch y cydbwysedd sgiliau a phrofiad angenreidiol mewn gwasanaethau mamolaeth. Yr wyf yn teimlo'n ddigalon fod materion wedi codi yng Nghaerdydd. Maent yn debyg i'r problemau yng Ngwent, lle oedd bydwagedd wedi'u dadrithio'n llwyr ac yn teimlo nad oedd ganddynt unman i fynd na'r gallu i gwyno yn ei gylch. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro wedi darparu adnoddau ychwanegol, ac wedi penodi 10 bydwraig newydd, ac o ran cynrychiolaeth ochr y staff, mae'n siarad â Choleg Brenhinol y Bydwagedd a phobl eraill sy'n gysylltiedig. Yn yr hirdymor, rhaid i'r ymddiriedolaeth wella'i gwasanaethau i fenywod yn y cyswllt hwn.

The chief nursing officer has previously visited the Royal Gwent Hospital and, in the light of your question, I would be more than happy for her to also have discussions with this particular trust. She is probably the right person to engage in these discussions, as she will have the trust of the staff in talking about the issues. I will be pleased to update Members on any issues that arise from her visit.

Mae'r prif swyddog nrysio wedi ymweld ag Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent o'r blaen, ac yng ngoleuni eich cwestiwn, byddem yn fwy na pharod iddi hi hefyd gael trafodaethau gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth benodol hon. Mae'n debyg ei bod yn berson addas i gymryd rhan yn y trafodaethau hyn, gan y bydd y staff yn ymddiried ynddi i siarad am y problemau. Byddaf yn falch rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am unrhyw faterion sy'n codi o'i hymweliad.

**Leanne Wood:** What discussions has the One Wales Government had with doctors' representatives to see what can be done to ensure that everyone in Wales has equality of access to GP services? I am sure that you are aware that, in some Valleys practices, patients can wait up to three weeks to see their GP, so inequalities clearly exist. What can be done to ensure that people in the Valleys have much quicker access to their GP?

**Leanne Wood:** Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi'u cael gyda chynrychiolwyr meddygon i weld beth ellir ei wneud i sicrhau bod pawb yng Nghymru yn gyfartal o ran gallu cael gwasanaethau meddygon teulu? Gwyddoch, mae'n siwr, fod rhai cleifion, mewn rhai practisiau yn y Cymoedd, yn gorfol aros hyd at dair wythnos i gael gweld eu meddyg teulu, felly, mae'n amlwg bod yna anghydraddoldebau. Beth ellir ei wneud i sicrhau bod pobl yn y

Cymoedd yn cael gweld eu meddyg teulu lawer ynghynt?

**Edwina Hart:** There are issues within the general medical services contract, which we have been dealing with, about access to a member of the primary care team within 24 hours. Providing that is worth £3,000 to a practice. Providing the ability to book an appointment two days ahead is worth £4,300, so we are trying to deal with some of these issues on a contractual basis. I am aware, of course, that there is a more fundamental issue here, namely the relationship between GPs and the population that they serve. We have to do a lot more to encourage GPs to run their business more efficiently and effectively for the benefit of their consumers, that is, their patients.

I will continue my discussions with the British Medical Association and with GPs about how we can improve matters. I have tried, so far, to reach a consensus with GPs in dealing with contractual issues. This year, we have successfully enhanced the contract so that we can have better opening hours, with no more Wednesday afternoons off and so on. I hope that the majority of GPs will participate—if they are able to do so, as the size of the practice will be a factor. I will certainly review what is going on with GPs in the light of the enhancements to the contract to see whether a real improvement to services is being achieved. That is perhaps a job that I should give to the LHBs so that, before their demise, they look across the piece at what improvements have been made and what further improvements are required.

**Jenny Randerson:** To refer you back to the issue of midwifery services in Cardiff, when you hold your investigation and its results are known, will you agree to look, in particular, at forward planning in the trust? I found surprising the trust's comment that the problem had been caused by an unanticipated rise in the birth rate. By definition, Minister, one is able to anticipate a rise in the birth rate about six months in advance, if not slightly more. If the trust cannot plan for that service within such a period, how can we be confident about other specialist services provided by the trust?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae materion yn y contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol yr ydym wedi bod yn delio ag ef ynghylch gallu mynd at y tîm gofal sylfaenol cyn pen 24 awr. Mae darparu hynny'n werth £3,000 i bractis. Mae darparu'r gallu i drefnu apwyntiad ddau ddiwrnod ymlaen llaw yn werth £4,300, felly, yr ydym yn ceisio delio â rhai o'r materion hyn ar sail contract. Gwn, wrth gwrs, fod yma fater mwy sylfaenol, sef y berthynas rhwng meddygon teulu a'r boblogaeth y maent yn ei gwasanaethu. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud llawer mwy i annog meddygon teulu i redeg eu busnesau'n fwy effeithlon ac effeithiol er lles eu defnyddwyr, hynny yw, eu cleifion.

Byddaf yn parhau fy nhrafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a chyda meddygon teulu ynglŷn â'r ffordd y gallwn wella pethau. Hyd yn hyn, yr wyf wedi ceisio cael consensws gyda meddygon teulu o ran delio â materion contract. Eleni, yr ydym wedi gwella'r contract yn llwyddiannus fel y gallwn gael oriau agor gwell, dim cau bob prynhawn Mercher, ac ati. Gobeithio y bydd y mwyafrif o feddygon teulu yn cymryd rhan—os gallant wneud hynny, gan y bydd maint y practis yn ffactor. Byddaf yn sicr yn adolygu'r sy'n digwydd gyda meddygon teulu yng ngoleuni'r gwelliannau yn y contract i weld a oes gwelliant gwirioneddol mewn gwasanaethau. Efallai fod honno'n swydd y dylwn ei rhoi i'r BILlau cyn eu diddymu, er mwyn iddynt edrych dros y gwaith i weld pa welliannau sydd wedi bod a pha welliannau pellach sy'n ofynnol.

**Jenny Randerson:** I'ch cyfeirio'n ôl at fater gwasanaethau bydwragedd yng Nghaerdydd, pan fyddwch yn gwneud eich ymchwiliad ac yn gwybod y canlyniadau, a gytunwch i ystyried, yn arbennig, blaengynllunio yn yr ymddiriedolaeth? Cefais fy synnu gan sylwadau'r ymddiriedolaeth mai'r rheswm am y broblem oedd cynnydd annisgwyl yn y gyfradd genedigaethau. Drwy ddiffiniad, Weinidog, gellir rhagweld cynnydd yn y gyfradd genedigaethau tua chwe mis ymlaen llaw, os nad ychydig yn fwy. Oni all yr ymddiriedolaeth gynllunio ar gyfer y gwasanaeth hwnnw o fewn cyfnod o'r fath,

sut y gallwn fod yn hyderus ynghylch gwasanaethau arbenigol eraill y mae'r ymddiriedolaeth yn eu darparu?

**Edwina Hart:** I share your concerns. There have been quite clear indications that there is an increase in the birth rate, and the trust is there to manage such issues. We only have to look at the population mix of Cardiff to appreciate the issues to do with the birth rate. I will certainly take those points on board, because I wonder whether there will be an impact on other services, in that the trust may not have been considering matters in the appropriate detail that it should have.

**Edwina Hart:** Fel chi, yr wyf fi hefyd yn pryderu. Cafwyd arwyddion eithaf clir o gynnydd yn y gyfradd genedigaethau, ac y mae'r ymddiriedolaeth yno i reoli materion o'r fath. Y cyfan y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud yw edrych ar gyfuniad poblogaeth Caerdydd i sylweddoli'r materion ynghylch y gyfradd genedigaethau. Byddaf yn sicr yn rhoi sylw i'r pwyntiau hynny, oherwydd yr wyf yn dyfalu tybed a fydd hyn yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill, hynny yw, nad yw'r ymddiriedolaeth efallai wedi bod yn ystyried materion mor fanwl ag y dylasai.

**Jenny Randerson:** Thank you, Minister. Looking at the wider issue of midwifery services throughout Wales, we first had problems in Gwent and now we have evidence of problems in Cardiff. Are you aware of any problems elsewhere? In particular, do you link this issue to the tendency, under the new 'Agenda for Change' structure, to reduce the number of grade 7 nurses in general?

**Jenny Randerson:** Diolch, Weinidog. I edrych ar fater ehangach gwasanaethau bydwreigiaeth ledled Cymru, cawsom broblemau yng Ngwent i ddechrau ac y mae gennym dystiolaeth o broblemau yng Nghaerdydd erbyn hyn. A ydych yn gwybod am unrhyw broblemau rywle arall? Yn benodol, a ydych yn cysylltu'r broblem hon â'r duedd, o dan strwythur newydd yr 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid', i leihau nifer y nyrsys gradd 7 yn gyffredinol?

**Edwina Hart:** Your point about 'Agenda for Change' has been made to me regularly. I have not had problems highlighted to me by the service or with the Royal College of Midwives and others whom I meet regularly. I am aware that there are problems in patches, but those are not to the extent that I have seen in the Royal Gwent Hospital or Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust, but as I and my officials have regular meetings with the Royal College of Midwives, I will try to find out whether there are any major problems.

**Edwina Hart:** Tynnir fy sylw'n rheolaidd at eich pwynt ynghylch yr 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid'. Nid yw'r gwasanaeth na Choleg Brenhinol y Bydwragedd na phobl eraill y byddaf yn cyfarfod â hwy'n rheolaidd wedi tynnu fy sylw at broblemau. Gwn fod problemau yma ac acw, ond nid i'r un graddau â'r rhai yr wyf wedi'u gweld yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent nac yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro. Ond gan fy mod i a'm swyddogion yn cael cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Choleg Brenhinol y Bydwragedd, byddaf yn ceisio gweld a oes problemau mawr.

I am concerned about midwifery services in general, because these are services provided for women at the most vulnerable stages of their lives—we are talking about the birth of children. We must ensure that the service provision is correct and that it is guided by women's choices in these matters. That is important. The skills that experienced midwives have are very necessary in some deliveries, so this is a key area for us.

Yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch gwasanaethau bydwreigiaeth yn gyffredinol, oherwydd y mae'r rhain yn wasanaethau a ddarperir i fenywod yr ardegau camau mwyaf bregus yn eu bywyd—yr ydym yn sôn am eni plant. Rhaid inni sierhau bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn gywir ac yn cael ei arwain gan ddewisiadau menywod yn y materion hyn. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Mae'r sgiliau sydd gan fydwragedd profiadol yn hanfodol iawn

mewn rhai achosion o eni plant, felly, mae hwn yn faes allweddol inni.

## Neonatal Care

**Q7 Mark Isherwood:** Will the Minister make a statement on neonatal care in NHS Wales? OAQ(3)0712(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** There has been a tremendous amount of interest in neonatal care in the NHS in Wales. I am committed to improving care for babies and their families across Wales. To support this in the draft budget, I propose to invest an additional £2 million per annum from 2009-10 in neonatal services in Wales.

**Mark Isherwood:** Neonatal services in north Wales have been under review for a number of years, as I am sure that you are aware, with the involvement of Health Commission Wales. The increase in population, particularly in the Wrexham area, indicates that the early recommendations about neonatal care will need to be reconsidered. What action are you taking to ensure the delivery of a strategy that will address the changing environment, not only in terms of resources but how they are allocated?

**Edwina Hart:** This links into my review of the health needs and requirements of children and adolescents. I have also discussed neonatal services in detail with clinicians. I recently met an organisation called BLISS, and I understand that Lorraine Barrett will host an event in the Assembly for it to talk about the issues around neonatal services. So, we are on the ball in terms of identifying the key areas with clinicians and looking at the whole policy agenda. We will need to use some of the money for a dedicated transport system, which is so important in neonatal services, a clinical information system and developments to the clinical networks. We will prioritise funding those things, which will help the position within north Wales.

## Gofal Newyddenedigol

**C7 Mark Isherwood:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ofal newyddenedigol yn y GIG yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0712(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Mynegwyd llawer iawn o ddiddordeb mewn gofal newyddenedigol yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i wella gofal i fabanod a'u teuluoedd ledled Cymru. I gefnogi hyn yn y gyllideb ddrafft, yr wyf yn cynnig buddsoddi £2 miliwn yn ychwanegol bob blwyddyn o 2009-10 ymlaen mewn gwasanaethau newyddenedigol yng Nghymru.

**Mark Isherwood:** Mae gwasanaethau newyddenedigol yng ngogledd Cymru, gyda chyfraniad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, wedi eu hadolygu ers blynnyddoedd lawer, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr. Mae'r cynnydd yn y boblogaeth, yn ardal Wrecsam yn enwedig, yn dangos y bydd angen ailystyried yr argymhellion cynnar ynghylch gofal newyddenedigol. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau cyflwyno strategaeth a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r amgylchedd sy'n newid, nid yn unig o ran adnoddau, ond o ran sut y caint eu dyrannu?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae hyn yn cysylltu â'm hadolygiad o anghenion a gofynion iechyd plant a phobl ifanc. Yr wyf hefyd wedi trafod gwasanaethau newyddenedigol yn fanwl gyda chlinigwyr. Cyfarfum â mudiad o'r enw BLISS yn ddiweddar, a chaf ar ddeall y bydd Lorraine Barrett yn cynnal digwyddiad yn y Cynulliad i roi cyfle i'r mudiad siarad am y problemau ynglŷn â gwasanaethau newyddenedigol. Felly, yr ydym ar y trywydd iawn o ran nodi'r meysydd allweddol gyda chlinigwyr ac ystyried yr hol agenda polisi. Bydd angen inni ddefnyddio rhywfaint o'r arian ar gyfer system gludiant benodedig, sydd mor bwysig mewn gwasanaethau newyddenedigol, system gwybodaeth glinigol a datblygiadau yn y rhwydweithiau clinigol. Byddwn yn blaenoriaethu cyllid ar gyfer y pethau hynny, a fydd yn helpu'r sefyllfa yng ngogledd Cymru.

**Chris Franks:** Minister, thank you for your earlier comments regarding University Hospital Wales's maternity services. How are you involving trade unions and nurses' groups to rectify the problems?

**Edwina Hart:** It is important that we discuss these issues with the staff representatives. I have regular meetings with the Royal College of Nursing, Unison, and so on, and I am also quite a regular attendee of the partnership council, which involves all of the various groups within the health service. It is important that the Minister is at hand to discuss upfront the issues that are raised. So, I will continue with those meetings, which give me a good insight into what is happening on the ground and into matters that would not necessarily appear in the reports that I receive via my officials from the trusts.

**Eleanor Burnham:** There are issues about neonatal care in north Wales. A distraught mother came to me because not only had she had to go to Liverpool, but there was a possibility that she would have to go further afield to Leeds or Manchester. I trust that you will be looking at this issue, because this mother had toddlers as well as her newborn. This is a serious matter that deserves your immediate attention.

**Edwina Hart:** The quality and safety of the services provided is the issue. Sometimes, it will not be possible to provide neonatal services for parts of Wales in Wales, and we must recognise that what most parents would want is quality of service.

You raised the issue of what happens to siblings and what happens to the mother if she has to stay in hospital. These are real, key issues that we must deal with, but what people tell me that they want is a quality, safe service. When there is a multiple birth in Swansea, the parents do not necessarily want the little ones to go as far as Cardiff, but it is a case of needs must. It is important that we try to get the infrastructure in place to help parents, so that they do not worry too much about where the child is being treated, because they know that the child is being

**Chris Franks:** Weinidog, diolch am eich sylwadau'n gynharach am wasanaethau mamolaeth Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Sut yr ydych yn cynnwys undebau llafur a grwpiau nyrsys er mwyn cywiro'r problemau?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'n bwysig inni drafod y materion hyn gyda chynrychiolwyr staff. Byddaf yn cael cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrssys, Unison ac ati, a byddaf yn mynd yn lled reolaidd hefyd i gyfarfod y cyngor partneriaeth, sy'n cynnwys yr holl amrywiol grwpiau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae'n bwysig i'r Gweinidog fod wrth law i drafod yn onest y materion a godir. Felly, byddaf yn parhau'r cyfarfodydd hynny, sy'n rhoi syniad da imi o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y maes ac o'r materion na fyddent o reidrwydd yn ymddangos yn yr adroddiadau a gâf gan fy swyddogion o'r ymddiriedolaethau.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Mae yna broblemau'n ymwneud â gofal newyddenedigol yng ngogledd Cymru. Daeth mam ataf wedi torri ei chalon am ei bod nid yn unig wedi gorfol mynd i Lerpwl, ond yr oedd yn bosibl y byddai'n rhaid iddi deithio ymhellach, i Leeds neu i Fanceinion. Mawr hyderaf y byddwch yn ystyried y mater hwn, oherwydd yr oedd gan y fam hon blant bach yn ogystal â'i baban newydd-anedig. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol sy'n haeddu eich sylw ar unwaith.

**Edwina Hart:** Safon a diogelwch y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yw'r mater. Weithiau, ni fydd yn bosibl darparu gwasanaethau newyddenedigol ar gyfer rhannau o Gymru yng Nghymru, a rhaid inni gydnabod mai'r hyn y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o rieni am ei gael yw gwasanaeth o safon.

Yr oeddech yn codi mater beth sy'n digwydd i frodwr a chwiorydd a beth sy'n digwydd i'r fam os yw'n gorfol aros yn yr ysbyty. Mae'r rhain yn faterion go iawn, allweddol, a rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hwy. Ond yr hyn a ddywed pobl wrthyf yw eu bod am gael gwasanaeth diogel o safon. Pan fydd achosion o enedigaethau lluosog yn Abertawe, nid yw'r rhieni o reidrwydd am weld eu babanod yn mynd mor bell â Chaerdydd, ond mae hyn yn fater o raid. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio sefydlu'r seilwaith i helpu rhieni, fel na fyddant yn poeni

treated well, and that is what is important.

gormod ble mae'r plentyn yn cael ei drin, oherwydd byddant yn gwybod bod y plentyn yn cael ei drin yn dda, a dyna sy'n bwysig.

### Deaths Related to Prescribed Drugs

**Q8 David Melding:** How many deaths in South Wales Central are thought to be related to adverse reactions to prescription drugs? OAQ(3)0725(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** The Welsh Assembly Government does not collect this information. However, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, an arm's-length body of the Department of Health, regulates medicine and healthcare devices and is responsible for collecting data on adverse drug reactions.

### Marwolaethau oherwydd Presgripsiynau

**C8 David Melding:** Faint o farwolaethau yng Nghanol De Cymru y credir eu bod yn ymwneud ag adweithiau negyddol i gyffuriau ar bresgripsiwn? OAQ(3)0725(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn casglu'r wybodaeth hon. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Asiantaeth Rheoleiddio Meddyginaeth a Chynhyrchion Gofal Iechyd, corff hyd braich o'r Adran Iechyd, yn rheoleiddio meddyginaethau a dyfeisiau gofal iechyd, ac mae'n gyfrifol am gasglu data ar adweithiau niweidiol i gyffuriau.

2.00 p.m.

**David Melding:** It would be useful to have figures for Wales, even if we simply extrapolate from 5 per cent of the UK figures. I have heard reports that the figure is surprisingly high and that it is a major area where we could improve public health, simply by ensuring that more is known about how to take drugs and about possible adverse reactions, so that all primary healthcare teams in particular are aware of these issues.

**David Melding:** Byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru, hyd yn oed petaem yn llunio casgliadau o ddim ond 5 y cant o ffigurau'r DU. Clywais adroddiadau fod y ffigurau'n syfrdanol o uchel a'i fod yn faes allweddol lle gallem wella iechyd y cyhoedd, yn syml drwy sicrhau bod pobl yn gwybod mwy sut y mae cymryd cyffuriau ac am adweithiau niweidiol posibl, er mwyn i bob tîm iechyd sylfaenol, yn benodol, fod yn ymwybodol o'r materion hyn.

**Edwina Hart:** I will discuss that with the medical side of my department, because it may prove quite useful. Information is collected on prescription drugs and drugs that people can buy without prescription, including herbal and complementary remedies, so this might be a useful exercise. I could not say that we would have particularly accurate figures, but we may be able to paint a picture that would be helpful to Members.

**Edwina Hart:** Trafodaf hynny gydag ochr feddygol fy adran, oherwydd gallai fod yn dra defnyddiol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei chasglu am gyffuriau presgripsiwn a chyffuriau y gall pobl eu prynu heb bresgripsiwn, gan gynnwys meddyginaethau llysieuol a chyflenwol. Felly, gallai hyn fod yn ymarfer defnyddiol. Ni allwn ddweud y caem ffigurau arbennig o gywir, ond hwyrach y gallem gyfleu darlun a fyddai'n ddefnyddiol i Aelodau.

### Cancer Patients

**Q9 Leanne Wood:** Will the Minister make a statement on provision for Welsh cancer patients? OAQ(3)0724(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Tackling cancer and providing high-quality prevention, diagnosis,

### Cleifion Canser

**C9 Leanne Wood:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cleifion canser yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0724(HSS)

**Edwina Hart:** Mae brwydro yn erbyn canser a darparu gofal iechyd o safon er mwyn atal,

treatment and palliative and end-of-life healthcare are top priorities for the Assembly Government. A total of £4.5 million of additional recurrent funding from 2007-08 has been provided to ensure that services meet and maintain the required national cancer standards and National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance.

diagnosio a rhoi triniaeth a gofal lliniarol a diwedd oes yn rai o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Darparwyd cyfanswm o £4.5 miliwn o gyllid rheolaidd ychwanegol o 2007-08 i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n bodloni ac yn cynnal y safonau cenedlaethol gofynnol ar gyfer canser, a chyfarwyddyd y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol.

**Leanne Wood:** Will you join me in congratulating the charity Rhondda Breast Friends? The women involved have been campaigning for the rights of cancer patients throughout Rhondda Cynon Taf. They recently presented a petition to the Assembly, and, since then, significant improvements have been made to cancer care in the Valleys, based on that campaign. Can you explain how local groups can work with the 'One Wales' strategic plan that you announced over the summer?

**Leanne Wood:** A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch yr elusen Rhondda Breast Friends? Mae'r menywod sy'n rhan o'r elusen hon wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros hawliau cleifion canser ledled Rhondda Cynon Taf. Yn ddiweddar, cyflwynwyd deiseb ganddynt i'r Cynulliad, ac ers hynny gwnaethpwyd gwelliannau sylweddol mewn ofal canser yn y Cymoedd, ar sail yr ymgyrch honno. A allwch egluro sut y gall grwpiau lleol weithio gyda chynllun strategol 'Cymru'n Un' a gyhoeddwyd gennych dros yr haf?

**Edwina Hart:** We have some grant aid schemes to provide money to the voluntary sector in some areas. I visited the cancer support group in Cynon valley recently, and it raised some of the same issues with me, including how to engage effectively at a local level. Some voluntary groups have not engaged effectively with the local health board, and, in this case, I do not think that it was the fault of the voluntary sector. Therefore, one of the key issues for me is what guidance I should be giving to the seven new bodies with regard to their engagement with the voluntary sector and how effectively these voluntary groups can link in with the regional cancer networks. It is useful to have the voice of patients, and not only clinicians, in the networks. That will be a key task when we are looking at reorganisation.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae gennym rai cynlluniau cymorth grant i ddarparu arian i'r sector gwirfoddol mewn rhai ardaloedd. Ymwelais â'r grŵp cefnogi canser yng nghwm Cynon yn ddiweddar, a chodwyd rhai o'r un materion gyda mi, gan gynnwys sut i ymgysylltu'n effeithiol ar lefel leol. Mae yna rai grwpiau gwirfoddol nad ydynt wedi ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â'r bwrdd iechyd lleol, ac yn yr achos hwn ni chredaf mai bai'r sector gwirfoddol ydoedd. Felly, un o'r materion allweddol i mi yw pa arweiniad y dylwn ei roi i'r saith corff newydd o ran eu hymgysylltiad â'r sector gwirfoddol, a phamor effeithiol y gall y grwpiau gwirfoddol hyn weithio gyda'r rhwydweithiau canser rhanbarthol. Mae'n ddefnyddiol cael barn cleifion, yn ogystal â chlinigwyr, yn y rhwydweithiau. Bydd honno'n dasg allweddol pan fyddwn yn edrych ar ad-drefnu.

**William Graham:** You will be well aware of the encouraging statistic that more women in South Wales East are surviving breast cancer than ever before. The death rate from the disease in the region is falling significantly faster than that in Wales as a whole. This encouraging news can be attributed to a combination of an increased awareness of

Byddwch yn gwybod am yr ystadegyn calonogol fod mwy o fenywod nag eriod o'r blaen yn Nwyrain De Cymru yn llwyddo o oresgyn canser y fron. Mae cyfradd y marwolaethau o'r clefyd yn lleihau'n gyflymach o lawer yn y rhanbarth nag yng Nghymru drwyddi draw. Gellir priodoli'r newyddion calonogol hyn i

symptoms, earlier diagnosis, new treatments and more regular screening programmes. Do you have plans to extend this approach to prostate cancer, and, in particular, to address the need for a non-invasive testing procedure to be made more widely available?

gyfuniad o well ymwybyddiaeth o symptomau, diagnosis ynghynt, triniaethau newydd a rhaglenni sgrinio mwy rheolaidd. A oes gennych gynlluniau i ymestyn y dull hwn i gynnwys canser y prostad, ac yn benodol i fynd i'r afael â'r angen am sicrhau bod gweithdrefn i brofi heb lawdriniaeth ar gael yn ehangach?

**Edwina Hart:** I was reading with some interest over the weekend, in one of the Sunday newspapers, about the issues with regard to cancer, where the research is done, and where the emphasis is put. The article was looking at the fact that the bulk of research is carried out into breast cancer, how interest in other cancers has declined, and at how that pressure has led to development of breast cancer screening services. I will take into account the points that you have made today with regard to what type of screening programmes would be effective in future if resources allow and how we could develop these further to help the rest of the population of Wales.

**Edwina Hart:** Dros y penwythnos, darllenais gyda chryn ddiddordeb, yn un o'r papurau Sul, am faterion yn ymwneud â chanser, ble y gwneir gwaith ymchwil, a ble y mae'r pwyslais. Yr oedd yr erthygl yn edrych ar y ffaith fod y rhan fwyaf o ymchwil yn digwydd ar ganser y fron, bod diddordeb mewn mathau eraill o ganser wedi lleihau, a bod y pwysau hwnnw wedi arwain at ddatblygu gwasanaethau sgrinio ar gyfer canser y fron. BYddaf yn ystyried y pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd gennych heddiw yng nghyswllt y mathau o raglenni sgrinio a fyddai'n fwyaf effeithiol yn y dyfodol os bydd adnoddau'n caniatáu hynny, a sut y gallem ddatblygu'r rhain ymhellach i helpu gweddill poblogaeth Cymru.

**Val Lloyd:** As you know, the Singleton Hospital site in Swansea is home to the first Maggie's centre in Wales. Maggie's is a voluntary organisation that offers support to cancer patients as well as to their families and friends. The whole ethos behind Maggie's is to ensure the psychological and emotional wellbeing of those who have cancer. In pursuit of that end, it offers advice on everything from benefit entitlement to insurance, as well as providing psychological and relaxation services. It is currently fundraising towards the development of a £3 million state-of-the-art centre to cater for the needs of people in south-west Wales. As you know, every year, around 6,000 people in south-west Wales are diagnosed with cancer. What is the Assembly Government doing to support voluntary initiatives, such as Maggie's, which offer an alternative form of care for cancer patients away from a clinical setting and which are of positive benefit to the existing acute care?

**Val Lloyd:** Fel y gwyddoch, safle Ysbyty Singleton yn Abertawe yw cartref y ganolfan Maggie's gyntaf yng Nghymru. Mudiad gwirfoddol yw Maggie's sy'n cynnig cymorth i gleifion canser yn ogystal â'u teuluoedd a'u cyfeillion. Yr ethos wrth wraidd Maggie's yw sicrhau lles seicolegol ac emosiynol pobl sy'n dioddef gan ganser. I wneud hynny, mae'n rhoi cyngor ar bopeth o hawl i fudd-daliadau i yswiriant, yn ogystal â darparu gwasanaethau seicolegol ac ymlacio. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n codi arian i ddatblygu canolfan fodern newydd gwerth £3 miliwn i ddiwallu anghenion pobl y de-orllewin. Fel y gwyddoch, bob blwyddyn caiff oddeutu 6,000 o bobl yn y de-orllewin eu diagnostio â chanser. Beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i gefnogi gynlluniau gwirfoddol, fel Maggie's, sy'n cynnig gofal amgen i gleifion canser mewn man heblaw clinig, ac sydd o fudd cadarnhaol i'r gofal aciwt presennol?

**Edwina Hart:** As far as I am aware, no central funding from the Assembly Government is given to Maggie's centre in Swansea. I have had the opportunity to visit

**Edwina Hart:** Hyd y gwn, nid yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi dim cyllid canolog i ganolfan Maggie's yn Abertawe. Yr wyf wedi cael y cyfre i ymweld â'r ganolfan;

the centre; I was very impressed by the work that it was undertaking, and I was particularly pleased to have the opportunity to speak with some of their client base. Maggie's centre has asked me to look at the whole issue of matching-funding—as you have done, Val—and consider whether I am prepared to make a capital grant on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government to support the centre. I have asked officials to liaise with Maggie's centre and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University NHS Trust to see whether any proposals could come forward for me to consider.

**Kirsty Williams:** I am sure that you will agree, Minister, that the last thing that a cancer patient needs when accessing treatment are wrangles over who should pay for hospital transport. If Powys residents are registered with a practice funded under the auspices of an English primary care trust, under the protocol agreed by the Department of Health and the Welsh Assembly Government first signed in 2005, it is the English primary care trust that is responsible for the costs of transport. Could you confirm that this protocol still exists and, if so, could you ask your officials to remind Shropshire County Primary Care Trust of its responsibilities to Powys patients who are registered in practices that are based across the border, and could you take this up with your colleagues in London?

**Edwina Hart:** I am not aware of any changes to these protocol arrangements, so I will certainly discuss the issue with my officials. The difficulty with some of these cross-border arrangements is that you have things written down but they are necessarily adhered to. I will respond to you as an Assembly Member about any progress that we make on this issue.

With regard to your question on the Department of Health, I think that that is best dealt with at official level.

cafodd y gwaith a wneir gan y ganolfan grynn argraff arnaf, ac yr oeddwn yn arbennig o falch cael cyfle i sgwrsio â rhai o'u cleientiaid. Mae canolfan Maggie's wedi gofyn imi edrych ar fater cyllid cyfatebol yn ei gyfanwydd—fel yr ydych wedi'i wneud, Val—a byddaf yn ystyried a wyf yn barod i roi grant cyfalaf ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gefnogi'r ganolfan. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion gysylltu â chanolfan Maggie's ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg i weld a ellid cyflwyno unrhyw gynigion imi eu hystyried.

**Kirsty Williams:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Weinidog, mai'r peth olaf y mae ar glaf sy'n dioddef gan ganser ei angen wrth allu cael triniaeth yw anghydfodau ynghylch pwy ddylai ysgwyddo cost cludiant i'r ysbyty. Os yw trigoliol Powys wedi'u cofrestru gyda phractis sy'n cael ei ariannu gan ymddiriedolaeth gofal sylfaenol yn Lloegr, yn unol â'r protocol y cytunwyd arno gan yr Adran Iechyd a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac a lofnodwyd am y tro cyntaf yn 2005, yr ymddiriedolaeth gofal sylfaenol o Loegr sy'n gyfrifol am y costau cludiant. A allech gadarnhau bod y protocol hwn yn dal i fodoli, ac os ydyw, a allech ofyn i'ch swyddogion atgoffa Ymddiriedolaeth Gofal Sylfaenol Swydd Amwythig o'i chyfrifoldebau at gleifion o Bowys sydd wedi'u cofrestru mewn practis ar draws y ffin, ac a allech drafod hyn gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn Llundain?

**Edwina Hart:** Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o ddim newidiadau yn y protocolau hyn, felly, byddaf yn sicr o drafod y mater gyda'm swyddogion. Yr anhawster gyda rhai o'r trefniadau trawsffiniol hyn yw bod pethau ar bapur ond na chydymffurfir â hwy o anghenraig. Cewch ateb gennyf fel Aelod Cynulliad ynghylch unrhyw gynnydd a wnaun mewn cysylltiad â'r mater hwn.

O ran eich cwestiwn am yr Adran Iechyd, credaf ei bod yn well delio â hynny ar lefel swyddogion.

## Cwestiynau i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

## Questions to the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economy and Transport

### Gwella Darpariaeth Band Eang

**C1 Nerys Evans:** Pa drafodaethau diweddar mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael ynglŷn â gwella darpariaeth band eang yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(3)0692(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Yr wyf wedi mynchyu cyfres o gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus yn y canolborth a'r gorllewin, felly yr wyf yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r materion. Yr wyf yn bwriadu cynnal proses gaffael Cymru gyfan er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn.

**Nerys Evans:** Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith bod diffyg darpariaeth band eang yn broblem enfawr yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru. Mae problem mwy sylfaenol na hynny, hyd yn oed, yn wynebu rhai o'n pentrefi. Drwy'r gwaith a wnaed gennym yn ystod y flwyddyn a aeth heibio ar y ddarpariaeth band eang, mae nifer o bobl wedi cysylltu â mi i nodi na allant gael llinell ffôn sy'n gweithio'n effeithiol. Yn Llanpumsaint, er enghraifft, yn amlach na pheidio, ni all pobl ddefnyddio'r ffôn o gwbl gan fod rhaid i drigolion rannu llinellau. Yn ogystal, nid yw pentrefi o'r fath yn derbyn signal ffôn symudol. Mae un cwpl, sydd yn eu 90au, yn holol ddibynnol ar y teleffon; mae eu merch yn byw yng Nghaerdydd ac yn ceisio cysylltu â'i rhieni bob dydd ond yn aml iawn yn methu â gwneud hynny. A gytunwch ei bod yn holol annerbyniol bod pobl yn rhannu llinellau ffôn yn 2008? A ydych yn fodlon rhoi pwysau ar BT i ddatrys y sefyllfa cwbl annerbyniol hon?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Derbyniaf fod diffyg darpariaeth o'r fath yn annerbyniol. Gwn hefyd am y rhwystredigaethau mawr sy'n bodoli, nid yn unig i gael gwasanaeth band eang ond hefyd i gael gwasanaeth ffôn. Cefais gyfarfod gyda BT ar 22 Medi a chael y cyfle i godi nifer o'r materion hyn gyda'r cwmni. Yr ydym yn gofeithio gweld gwella ar y gwasanaeth a byddwn, yn sicr, yn dymuno cynnal deialog gyda BT i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

### Improving Broadband

**Q1 Nerys Evans:** What recent discussions has the Minister had regarding improving the provision of broadband in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(3)0692(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** I have attended a series of public meetings in mid and west Wales and I am fully aware of the issues. I am planning a Wales-wide procurement exercise to tackle these.

**Nerys Evans:** I know you are aware of the fact that inadequate broadband coverage is an enormous problem in mid and west Wales. An even more fundamental problem, however, faces some of our villages. Following the work we have done over the past year to secure broadband provision, several people have contacted me to say that they cannot get their telephone line to work effectively. In Llanpumsaint, for instance, more often than not people cannot use their telephone at all, and some residents have to share lines. In addition, some such villages cannot receive a mobile phone signal. One couple, who are in their 90s, are totally dependent on the telephone; their daughter lives in Cardiff and tries to contact her parents every day, but she is frequently unable to do so. Do you agree that it is totally unacceptable for people to be sharing phone lines in 2008? Are you prepared to bring pressure to bear on BT to resolve this totally unacceptable situation?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I acknowledge that a lack of such provision is unacceptable. I also know of the tremendous frustration that exists, not only in getting a broadband service but also a telephone service. I had a meeting with BT on 22 September and I had the opportunity then to raise many of these matters with the company. We hope to see an improvement in the service, and we will certainly want to maintain our dialogue with BT to ensure that that happens.

**Paul Davies:** Yr wythnos diwethaf, bûm yn siarad ag un o'm hetholwyr a oedd ar fand eang gyda BT ers mis Ionawr ond, yn anffodus, rhyw fis yn ôl, torrwyd y gwasanaeth hwn. Ar ôl siarad â sawl peiriannydd, yr esboniad a gafodd y wraig hon oedd bod rhywun arall yn yr ardal wedi cael y gwasanaeth yn ei lle. Mae busnes yr etholwraig hon yn dibynnu ar gael gwasanaeth band eang, ac mae'n credu nad yw BT wedi gwario digon ar y gwasanaeth hwn, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. A ydych yn cytuno â'r wraig hon, a chyda'r dadansoddiad hwnnw?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Nid wyf yn siŵr a allaf ymateb yn uniongyrchol i'r hyn a ddywedasoch o ran yr etholwraig hon gan nad oes gennyl ddigon o fanylion. Os cysylltwch â mi, Paul, yr wyf yn fodlon mynd ar drywydd yr achos.

2.10 p.m.

O ran diffyg gwasanaeth band eang mewn rhai ardaloedd gwledig, fel y crybwyllyd gan Nerys, yr ydym yn ymwybodol bod nifer o ardaloedd yng Nghymru yn parhau i fod heb y gwasanaeth—y *not spots*. Yr ydym yn dal i gynnal trafodaethau gyda BT i weld faint ohonynt y gallwn eu datrys, ond yr wyf hefyd, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb gwreiddiol, yn symud ymlaen i gael cytundeb newydd a fydd, gobeithio, yn datrys y problemau sydd eisoes yn bodoli. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gennym gytundeb gyda BT ac mae rhai ardaloedd yn methu â chael y gwasanaeth o dan y cytundeb gwreiddiol. Bydd angen cytundeb newydd gyda BT neu ddarparwr arall i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu mynd i'r afael â'r ardaloedd hynny.

**Mick Bates:** Minister, I am sure that you will agree that the sustainability of our rural communities is directly linked to the growth of the broadband network; yet, rural areas are often severely disadvantaged compared with their urban counterparts. People in towns not only enjoy services that no longer exist in rural areas, they also have access to broadband and, often, a choice of cheap providers. The closure of local services has emphasised the need for effective communication links to our isolated

**Paul Davies:** Last week, I was speaking to one of my constituents who had been on broadband supplied by BT since January, but unfortunately the service was terminated around a month ago. Having spoken to several engineers, the explanation given to that lady was that someone else in the area had been given the service instead of her. My constituent's business depends on her ability to receive broadband, and she believes BT is not spending enough on the service, particularly in rural areas. Do you agree with this lady, and with that analysis?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I am not sure whether I can respond directly to what you say about your constituent since I do not have enough detail. If you contact me, Paul, I would be prepared to follow the matter up.

On the lack of broadband service in some rural areas, as Nerys mentioned, we are aware that several areas of Wales are still without the service—the so-called 'not spots'. We continue to hold discussions with BT to see how the problem can be resolved in many such areas, but I am also moving forward, as I said in my initial response, on a new agreement which, I hope, will solve the present problems. At the moment, we have an agreement with BT, but some areas still cannot receive the service under that original agreement. We will need a new agreement with BT or a different provider to ensure that we can get to grips with those areas.

**Mick Bates:** Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod cyswllt uniongyrchol rhwng cynaliadwyedd ein cymunedau gwledig a thwf y rhwydwaith band eang; eto, mae ardaloedd gwledig yn aml dan anfantais ddifrifol o'u cymharu ag ardaloedd trefol. Yn ogystal â mwynhau gwasanaethau nad ydynt ar gael mwyach mewn ardaloedd gwledig, mae pobl sy'n byw mewn trefi fynediad yn gallu cael band eang ac, yn aml, ddewis o ddarparwyr rhad. Mae cau gwasanaethau lleol wedi pwysleisio'r angen am gysylltiadau

communities. This was proven recently by the news that rural broadband take-up has, for the first time, overtaken that of our urban areas. What discussions have you had regarding the news that the European Commission is considering expanding the telecommunications universal service obligation to include access to broadband, so that everyone is guaranteed equal access, no matter where they live?

cyfathrebu effeithiol i'n cymunedau ynysig. Profwyd hyn yn ddiweddar gan y newyddion bod y niferoedd sydd wedi cael band eang yng nghefn gwlad, am y tro cyntaf, yn uwch na'r niferoedd trefol. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael am y newyddion fod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn ystyried ehangu rhwymedigaeth y gwasanaeth telathrebu cyffredinol er mwyn iddo gynnwys gallu cael band eang, i sicrhau bod gan bawb yr un mynediad, ni waeth ble maent yn byw?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I have not had discussions with the European Commission about the USO being extended to broadband as well as telephone lines. Mick knows that I am in discussions with BT to see whether we can address Wales's remaining not-spots. There are procurement issues around that and there are issues around state aid that we need to clear, but once they are satisfactorily resolved, we will move as quickly as we can.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ynghylch ymestyn y Ddyletswydd Gwasanaeth i Bawb i faes band eang yn ogystal â llinellau ffôn. Gŵyr Mick fy mod yn cael trafodaethau gyda BT ar hyn o bryd i weld a allwn roi sylw i'r mannau gwan ar gyfer derbyn band eang sydd ar ôl yng Nghymru. Mae materion caffael yn gysylltiedig â hynny, ac mae materion yng nghyswllt cymorth gan y wladwriaeth y mae'n rhaid inni gael trefn arnynt, ond ar ôl datrys y rheini'n fodhaol, byddwn yn symud mor gyflym ag y gallwn.

### Current Economic Climate

**Q2 Jenny Randerson:** What discussions has the Minister had with the UK Government regarding the current economic climate in Wales? OAQ(3)0682(ECT)

### Hinsawdd Economaidd Bresennol

**C2 Jenny Randerson:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch yr hinsawdd economaidd bresennol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0682(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** I recognise that our economy is not immune from the current economic and financial instability affecting world markets. We are looking at ways of refocusing our programmes to address this. In addition, the First Minister and I will be convening an economic summit on Thursday next week to continue to consider the impact on Wales and how we might respond.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn cydnabod na all ein heonomi osgoi'r ansefydlogrwydd economaidd ac ariannol sy'n effeithio ar farchnadoedd y byd ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym yn edrych ar ffyrdd i addasu ein rhaglenni i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Yn ogystal, bydd y Prif Weinidog a minnau'n galw cynhadledd economaidd ddydd Iau nesaf i ystyried yr effaith ar Gymru a sut y gallwn ymateb i hynny.

**Jenny Randerson:** I hope that, at that meeting, you will have the opportunity to stress the need for measures to help small businesses. I am surprised, from looking at the draft budget that was issued yesterday, to find that, in relative terms, your portfolio is a loser and that the finances of the Welsh Assembly Government are not being put into developing the economy of Wales at this

**Jenny Randerson:** Gobeithio y byddwch, yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, yn cael cyfle i bwysleisio bod angen camau i gynorthwyo busnesau bach. O edrych ar y gyllideb ddrafft a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, yr wyf yn synnu gweld bod eich portffolio, yn gymharol, yn llacach ac nad yw cyllid Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn mynd at ddatblygu economi Cymru yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn. A

difficult time. Can you explain how you are in such a poor financial situation, relative to your Cabinet colleagues, in the light of the difficult situation that we face in Wales?

**The Deputy First Minister:** You obviously have not read the three-year budget that was announced and published last year, which showed what I should have been receiving in 2009-10. This year's announcement shows that an extra £18 million is coming into my department, most of which will be related to public transport, but some of which will be directed towards the economy. My budget for this year is higher than was planned at the time of last year's announcement. Therefore, let us put that issue to rest completely.

Let us understand that we are facing turmoil in financial markets around the world. I am satisfied that my budget will allow me to deal with some of the issues that you have addressed, but it is important for the people of Wales to understand that the Government is taking this seriously. I want to repeat this, so that everyone understands it: the First Minister and I will be holding an economic summit next week. The First Minister will chair the meeting, the Secretary of State for Wales, Paul Murphy, will be attending, as will members of the Welsh business partnership council as well as other representatives from key sectors of the Welsh economy. There will also be representatives from local authorities. This is the way to do it, together.

**Gareth Jones:** A fyddwch yn manteisio ar bob cyfle posibl i ddysgu oddi wrth brofiadau gwledydd datganoledig eraill sy'n gorfol ymdopi â'r argywng credyd presennol?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod i gyd yn wynebu'r sialens hon gyda'n gilydd. Aeth y Prif Weinidog a minnau i gyfarfod o'r Cyngor Prydeinig-Gwyddelig ychydig ddyddiau yn ôl, a chawsom gyfle i drafod â Gweinidogion yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a rhanbarthau eraill sut yn union y byddwn yn ymdopi â'r broblem. Mae Gweinidogion cyllid y tair gwlad ddatganoledig wedi cytuno i ymateb yn dair ochrog. Bum innau hefyd yn siarad

allwch egluro sut yr ydych mewn sefyllfa ariannol mor wael, o'ch cymharu â'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, yng ngoleuni'r sefyllfa anodd sy'n ein hwynebu yng Nghymru?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Mae'n amlwg nad ydych wedi darllen y gyllideb tair blynedd a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd. Yr oedd honno'n dangos yr hyn y dylwn fod yn ei gael yn 2009-10. Dengys cyhoeddiad eleni fod £18 miliwn ychwanegol yn dod i'm hadran; bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r swm hwnnw'n ymwneud â chludiant cyhoeddus, ond bydd rhywfaint ohono'n mynd i'r economi. Mae fy nghyllideb am eleni yn uwch nag a fwriadwyd adeg y cyhoeddiad y llynedd. Felly, gadewch inni roi pen ar y mater hwnnw'n llwyr.

Gadewch inni ddeall ein bod yn wynebu helbul mewn marchnadoedd ariannol o amgylch y byd. Yr wyf yn fodlon y bydd fy nghyllideb yn caniatáu imi ddelio â rhai o'r materion yr ydych wedi cyfeirio atynt, ond mae'n bwysig i bobl Cymru ddeall bod y Llywodraeth yn edrych o ddifrif ar hyn. Hoffwn ailadrodd hyn er mwyn ei bawb ei ddeall: bydd y Prif Weinidog a minnau'n cynnal cynhadledd economaidd yr wythnos nesaf. Y Prif Weinidog fydd cadeirydd y cyfarfod, bydd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, Paul Murphy, yn bresennol ynghyd ag aelodau o gyngor partneriaeth busnes Cymru a chynrychiolwyr eraill o brif sectorau economi Cymru. Bydd cynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol hefyd yn bresennol. Dyna'r ffordd i'w gwneud hi, gyda'n gilydd.

**Gareth Jones:** Will you seize upon every opportunity to learn from the experience of other devolved nations in having to cope with the current credit crisis?

**The Deputy First Minister:** What is important is that we all face this challenge together. The First Minister and I attended a meeting of the British-Irish Council a few days ago, and we had the opportunity to discuss with Ministers from Scotland, Northern Ireland and other regions exactly how we should get to grips with the problem. The Ministers for finance of the three devolved countries have agreed to take a trilateral approach. I also spoke to those

â'r Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am yr economi yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Byddwn yn parhau â'r trafodaethau hynny yr wythnos hon. Yr ydym oll yn sylweddoli bod angen inni dynnu at ein gilydd i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud yr hyn a fedrwn ni i achub yr economi.

**David Melding:** A suspension of party politics in response to the economic crisis is not appropriate and would not serve the public interest. However, you hinted last week that, in assessing the likely impact of the economic crisis and some of our reactions to it, and how we adapt some of the programmes that are supported by all parties, you would be looking to form some forum or invite talks between the various parties. Have you had any further thoughts on that, and can you make any further announcements on this matter?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I appreciate that. As Members will remember, I made that offer in an earlier exchange in the Assembly, and I am grateful to David for saying that. It is important that we share ideas across the Chamber and in meetings as to what we can do. I will write to you with details of how we can take this forward. Initially, we need to have the economic summit, so that we understand how people feel. As soon as that has been held, I would be happy to meet with you and with Kirsty on behalf of the Liberal Democrats, so that we can understand how, together, we can address some of these issues.

**David Melding:** The Welsh Conservatives would certainly welcome an element of cross-party working, because I fear that the economic crisis that the western world now faces is likely to last some time. We hope that the impact of it will be relatively shallow, but I think that we have to prepare for all reasonable scenarios. I urge you to convene those talks as early as possible. I accept that you want to see the first meeting of the economic summit convened, and I welcome the involvement of various stakeholders in that. I suspect that that body will have to meet regularly during the course of this unprecedented economic situation. I

Ministers responsible for the economy in Scotland and Northern Ireland. We will continue our discussions this week. We all appreciate that we need to pull together on this matter, to ensure that we do all we can to save the economy.

**David Melding:** Nid yw'n briodol rhoi gwleidyddiaeth plaid o'r neilltu er mwyn ymateb i'r argyfwng economaidd, ac ni fyddai o fudd i'r cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, cawsom awgrym gennych yr wythnos diwethaf, wrth asesu effaith debygol yr argyfwng economaidd a rhai o'n hymatebion iddo, a sut mae addasu rhai o'r rhaglenni a gefnogir gan bob plaid, y byddech yn ystyried ffurffio rhyw fath o fforwm neu'n gwahodd trafodaethau rhwng y gwahanol bleidiau. A ydych wedi meddwl mwy am hynny, ac a allwch gyhoeddi rhagor am hyn?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi hynny. Fel y bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio, cynigiais hynny mewn trafodaeth yn gynharach yn y Cynulliad, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i David am ddweud hynny. Mae'n bwysig inni rannu syniadau ar draws y Siambra ac mewn cyfarfodydd ynglŷn â'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud. Ysgrifennaf atoch gyda manylion sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â hyn. I ddechrau, mae angen inni gynnal yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd, er mwyn inni ddeall teimladau pobl. Cyn gynted ag y bydd honno wedi'i chynnal, byddwn yn falch cyfarfod â chi ac â Kirsty ar ran y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, er mwyn inni ddeall sut y gallwn fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau hyn gyda'n gilydd.

**David Melding:** Byddai'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn sicr yn croesawu elfen o weithio trawsbleidiol, oherwydd ofnaf fod yr argyfwng economaidd y mae'r byd gorllewinol yn ei wynebu'n awr yn debygol o barhau am gryn amser. Gobeithiwn na fydd ei effaith yn rhy ddwfn, ond credaf ei bod yn rhaid inni baratoi ar gyfer pob sefyllfa resymol. Pwysaf arnoch i gynnnull y trafodaethau hynny cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Derbyniad eich bod am weld cynnull cyfarfod cyntaf yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd, ac yr wyf yn falch y bydd honno'n cynnwys amrywiol randdeiliaid. Tybiaf y bydd yn rhaid i'r corff hwnnw

am sure that all sectors involved in the economy would be grateful for that to happen. I will certainly follow with great interest the workings of the summit, and whatever succeeds it by way of more regular meetings.

A couple of priorities that relate to the levers that we have at our disposal can now be identified. In particular, a policy for small and medium-sized enterprises is crucial at this time. In addition, we need to consider carefully what we can do through public works to strengthen the construction industry through the capital programme.

**The Deputy First Minister:** Thank you for that positive response, David. I recognise that some of the issues that you have mentioned, such as helping small and medium-sized enterprises and helping the construction industry, are crucial. I hope to make an announcement soon on a policy to assist SMEs. We are also looking at ways in which we can help the construction industry. Any ideas that come forward from that side of the Chamber are very welcome. We want to listen to what people have to say, because this is Wales plc. We are not just defending our party interest; we are here to defend the interests of the people of Wales who are currently going through a difficult period. This cross-party approach will serve us well.

### Transport Links

**Q3 The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne):** Will the Minister outline his plans to improve transport links between all parts of Wales? OAQ(3)0666(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** My priorities, as outlined in 'One Wales', include improving road and rail links, planning and supporting new bus routes, and investing in community transport and safe routes in communities. The national transport plan will provide more detailed policies and programmes for delivering that.

gyfarfod yn rheolaidd yn ystod y sefyllfa economaidd ddigwyfelyb hon. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob sector sy'n ymwneud â'r economi yn ddiolchgar gweld hynny'n digwydd. Byddaf yn sicr yn dilyn trafodaethau'r uwchgynhadledd gyda diddordeb mawr, a pheth bynnag a ddaw yn ei sgil ar ffurf cyfarfodydd mwy rheolaidd.

Mae modd nodi'n awr rai o'r blaenoriaethau sy'n ymwneud â'r hyn sydd gennym wrth law. Yn benodol, mae cael polisi ar gyfer mentrau bach a chanolig eu maint yn hollbwysig yn awr. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae angen ystyried yn ofalus yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud drwy waith cyhoeddus i gryfhau'r diwydiant adeiladu drwy gyfrwng y rhaglen gyfalaf.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Diolch i chi am yr ymateb cadarnhaol hwnnw, David. Sylweddolaf fod rhai o'r pethau yr ydych wedi'u crybwyllyd, megis cynorthwyo mentrau bach a chanolig a chynorthwyo'r diwydiant adeiladu, yn hollbwysig. Gobeithiaf gyhoeddi polisi cyn hir i gynorthwyo mentrau bach a chanolig. Yr ydym hefyd yn ystyried ffyrdd i helpu'r diwydiant adeiladu. Byddem yn croesawu unrhyw syniadau a gynigir o'r ochr honno i'r Siambwr. Yr ydym am wrando ar yr hyn sydd gan bobl i'w ddweud, oherwydd Cymru yw hwn. Nid amddiffyn buddiannau ein plaid yn unig yr ydym; yr ydym yma i amddiffyn buddiannau pobl Cymru sy'n wynebu cyfnod anodd ar hyn o bryd. Bydd mynd ati'n drawsbleidiol fel hyn o fudd inni.

### Cysylltiadau Trafnidiaeth

**C3 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne):** A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei gynlluniau i wella cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth rhwng pob rhan o Gymru? OAQ(3)0666(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Mae fy mlaenoriaethau, fel y'u hamlinellir yn 'Cymru'n Un', yn cynnwys gwella cysylltiadau ffordd a rheilffordd, cynllunio a chynnal llwybrau newydd i fysiau, a buddsoddi mewn cludiant cymunedol a llwybrau diogel mewn cymunedau. Bydd y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol yn darparu polisiau a rhaglenni manylach i gyflawni

hynny.

2.20 p.m.

**Nick Bourne:** I am grateful for that response. I welcome the news about the economic summit and the positive response that the Minister has given to the cross-party approach. That is important in view of the serious position in which we find ourselves, globally and nationally. However, it is disappointing that your budget received the smallest increase in the draft budget that was issued yesterday. I was stunned at that given the changed economic circumstances from a year ago and the need to put money into this particular portfolio.

I want to ask specifically about rail links and the reopening of some stations and the opening of other stations on commuter lines, which will make a positive contribution to the economy, the green agenda and the health agenda. These are issues that I have raised with the Minister, as have others, in the context of Carno, Bow street and Llandre, outside Aberystwyth. I seek his assurance that there is enough money in the budget for such plans if their feasibility is proven. Perhaps the Minister could give an update on progress made on those particular stations.

**The Deputy First Minister:** I welcome the comments that you made about the economic situation, Nick. They will also be welcomed outside. I do not accept the point that you make about the budget. Like Jenny, you will have read the announcement that was made last year about the budget for this year. In addition to what was planned for this year, another £18 million has been allocated. Of that, £15 million is for public transport, which includes an additional £5 million for railways. That is to be welcomed by all sides of the Chamber. As for individual stations, it is very important for the regional transport consortia to work up their plans, and, if they regard certain stations to be priorities, the Government will consider them in the light of competing priorities. Therefore, if the regional transport consortia prioritise them, we will consider them.

**Nick Bourne:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ymateb hwnnw. Croesawaf y newyddion am yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd ac ymateb cadarnhaol y Gweinidog i'r dull trawsbleidiol. Mae hynny'n bwysig o gofio'r sefyllfa ddifrifol yr ydym ynddi, yn fyd-eang ac yn genedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n siomedig mai'ch cyllideb chi a gafodd y cynnydd lleiaf yn y gyllideb ddrafft a gyhoeddwyd ddoe. Fe'm syfrdanwyd o weld hynny o ystyried sut y mae'r amgylchiadau economaidd wedi newid ers blwyddyn yn ôl a bod angen rhoi arian yn y portffolio penodol hwn.

Dymunaf holi'n benodol ynglŷn â chysylltiadau rheilffordd ac ailagor ambell orsaf ac agor gorsafoedd eraill ar reilffyrdd cymudo, a fydd yn gymorth i'r economi, i'r agenda werdd ac i'r agenda iechyd. Mae'r rhain yn faterion yr wyf fi, a phobl eraill, wedi'u codi gyda'r Gweinidog yng nghydddestun Carno, Bow Street a Llandre, y tu allan i Aberystwyth. Ceisiaf sicrwydd ganddo fod digon o arian yn y gyllideb ar gyfer cynlluniau o'r fath os profir eu bod yn ymarferol. Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am y cynnydd gyda'r gorsafoedd penodol hynny.

**Y Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Croesawaf eich sylwadau am y sefyllfa economaidd, Nick. Fe'u croesewir y tu allan i'r fan hon hefyd. Nid wyf yn derbyn eich pwynt am y gyllideb. Fel Jenny, byddwch wedi darllen y cyhoeddiad y llynedd am y gyllideb am eleni. Yn ogystal â'r hyn a gynlluniwyd ar gyfer eleni, dyrannwyd £18 miliwn arall. Mae £15 miliwn o'r swm hwnnw ar gyfer cludiant cyhoeddus, sy'n cynnwys £5 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer rheilffyrdd. Mae hynny i'w groesawu gan bob ochr i'r Siambwr. O ran gorsafoedd unigol, mae'n bwysig iawn i'r consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol lunio'u cynlluniau, ac os yw gorsafoedd penodol yn flaenoriaethau yn eu barn hwy, bydd y Llywodraeth yn eu hystyried yng ngoleuni blaenoriaethau sy'n cystadlu. Felly, os bydd y consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol yn rhoi blaenoriaeth iddynt, byddwn yn eu hystyried.

**Joyce Watson:** I welcome the additional money in the budget. I was pleased to see an increase in the funding for the concessionary fares scheme included in the draft budget. It already provides free transport for more than 600,000 people in Wales. Practical transport can be a significant barrier preventing people from accessing employment, education and training in rural Wales. The new Bwcabus scheme, which will offer people a door-to-door service, will benefit people living in rural parts of Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. Minister, what discussions have you had with Carmarthenshire County Council to ensure that the scheme is widely advertised in the region?

**Joyce Watson:** Croesawaf yr arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb. Yr oeddwn yn falch gweld cynnydd yn yr arian yn y gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer y cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach. Mae'r cynllun eisoes yn darparu cludiant am ddim i fwy na 600,000 o bobl yng Nghymru. Gall diffyg cludiant ymarferol fod yn rhwystyr sylweddol sy'n atal pobl rhag gallu cael gwaith, addysg a hyfforddiant yn y Gymru wledig. Bydd y cynllun Bwcabus newydd, a fydd yn cynnig gwasanaeth o ddrws i ddrws i bobl, o fudd i bobl sy'n byw yng nghefn gwlaid sir Gaerfyrddin a Cheredigion. Weinidog, pa drafodaethau yr ydych chi wedi'u cael gyda Chyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei hysbysebu'n eang yn y rhanbarth?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I fully support the comments that you make about public transport's availability being linked to people's employment prospects. In those areas of Wales where the lack of private transport is a hindrance to people taking up employment opportunities—and there are such areas in many rural communities—it is crucial that we work with local authorities and bus operators to ensure that services are available. The Bwcabus scheme is a prime example of good services linking communities. Then, they will be well patronised.

I have not had any discussions with Carmarthen council myself regarding publicity but, as a result of your question today, I shall put my officials in touch with it to ensure that these services are widely advertised.

**Kirsty Williams:** Minister, over the summer recess, I continued to be questioned by my constituents on the possibility of using their bus passes not only in Wales but also across the border. Today, you said that you anticipate spending some of the money that you have been able to secure for your department on public transport. Will any of it go towards ensuring that concessionary bus fares can be used in England and in Wales?

**The Deputy First Minister:** No, it will not. I cannot give you that assurance today.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn cefnogi'n llwyr eich sylwadau am y cysylltiad rhwng rhagolygon gwaith pobl â bod chludiant ar gael. Yn yr ardaloedd hynny yng Nghymru lle mae diffyg cludiant preifat yn rhwystro pobl rhag manteisio ar gyfleoedd gwaith—ac mae ardaloedd o'r fath mewn llawer cymuned wledig—mae'n hollbwysig inni weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a chwmniau bysiau i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau ar gael. Mae'r cynllun Bwcabus yn enghraifft berffaith o wasanaethau da yn cysylltu cymunedau. Wedyn, bydd llawer o bobl yn eu defnyddio.

Nid wyf fi fy hun wedi cael trafodaethau o gwbl gyda chyngor Caerfyrddin ynglŷn â chyhoeddusrwydd, ond yn sgil eich cwestiwn heddiw gofynnaf i'm swyddogion gysylltu â'r cyngor i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau hyn yn cael eu hysbysebu'n eang.

**Kirsty Williams:** Weinidog, yn ystod toriad yr haf, bu fy etholwyr yn fy holi droeon a fyddai modd iddynt ddefnyddio'u tocynnau bws, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond dros y ffin hefyd. Heddiw, dywedasoch eich bod yn rhagweld gwario rhywfaint o'r arian yr ydych wedi llwyddo i'w sicrhau ar gyfer eich adran ar gludiant cyhoeddus. A fydd rhywfaint o'r arian hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i sicrhau bod modd defnyddio tocynnau rhatach yn Lloegr yn ogystal ag yng Nghymru?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Na fydd. Ni allaf roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw ichi heddiw. Fodd

However, I can assure you that the money that is being made available comes partly as a result of the success of the current concessionary fares scheme. Every year, a greater demand is placed on that budget, and I am prepared to meet the increase in demand this year. However, it is not possible for me to give an assurance on that. The extra £15 million that has been allocated for public transport will be enhancing services right across the country.

**Kirsty Williams:** Can you give us an update on when you think you will be able to reach agreement with the Government in London about a scheme that would allow old-aged pensioners to use their bus passes, whether they are in England or in Wales? Last year, you said that we had to wait for the harmonisation of the regimes. That has now happened, but, in your most recent letter, you now say that you must wait for the completion of several reviews and reports. When will those reviews and reports be finalised, and when can we make some progress on this, which constituents the length and breadth of Wales are asking for?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I understand your point, Kirsty, but I am not in a position to make an announcement on that in the near future. Although it may be disappointing news to a number of your constituents, it is perfectly proper that I make it clear that we have only a limited service that allows people to travel to areas in England that are closest to us, and I am not in a position to make any promises about an extensive service at present.

#### Business in North Wales

**Q4 Lesley Griffiths:** What steps is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to support business in north Wales?  
OAQ(3)0672(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** We are providing a range of support measures to ensure that businesses in Wales have the opportunity to compete and grow. That includes strategic investments in economic infrastructure, such as the FibreSpeed project, direct support through the single investment

bynnag, gallaf eich sicrhau bod yr arian a fydd ar gael yn dod yn rhannol yn sgil llwyddiant y cynllun tocyrra thatach sydd gennym eisoes. Bob blwyddyn, mae mwy o alw ar y gyllideb honno, ac yr wyf yn barod i ymateb i'r cynnydd yn y galw eleni. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf roi sicrwydd ynglŷn â hynny. Bydd y £15 miliwn ychwanegol sydd wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer cludiant cyhoeddus yn gwella gwasanaethau ym mhob cwr o'r wlad.

**Kirsty Williams:** A allwch ddweud wrthym pa bryd y credwch y gallwch gytuno â'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain ar gynllun i ganiatâu i bensiynwyr ddefnyddio' u cerdyn bws, ni waeth ymhle y maent, yng Nghymru ynteu yn Lloegr? Y llynedd, dywedasoch ei bod yn rhaid inni ddisgwyl i'r systemau gael eu cysoni. Mae hynny wedi digwydd erbyn hyn, ond yn eich llythyr diweddaraf yr ydych yn awr yn dweud ei bod yn rhaid ichi aros nes bydd nifer o adolygiadau ac adroddiadau wedi'u cwblhau. Pa bryd y cwblheir yr adolygiadau a'r adroddiadau hynny, a pha bryd y cawn fwrw ymlaen â'r hyn y mae etholwyr ar hyd a lled Cymru'n gofyn amdano?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Deallaf eich pwynt, Kirsty, ond nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i wneud cyhoeddiad am hynny yn y dyfodol agos. Hwyrach fod hyn yn newyddion siomedig i nifer o'ch etholwyr, ond mae'n hollol briodol imi ei gwneud yn glir mai gwasanaeth cyfyngedig yn unig sydd gennym sy'n caniatâu i bobl deithio i'r ardaloedd hynny yn Lloegr sydd agosaf atom, ac nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i addo dim ynglŷn â gwasanaeth cynhwysfawr ar hyn o bryd.

#### Busnesau yn y Gogledd

**C4 Lesley Griffiths:** Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i gefnogi busnesau yn y gogledd?  
OAQ(3)0672(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr ydym yn darparu amrywiaeth o fathau o gymorth i sicrhau bod busnesau yng Nghymru yn cael cyfre i gystadlu a thyfu. Mae hynny'n cynnwys buddsoddiadau strategol yn y seilwaith economaidd, megis prosiect FibreSpeed, cymorth uniongyrchol drwy'r

fund, and our new initiative to provide rate relief to businesses.

**Lesley Griffiths:** Several companies in my constituency of Wrexham are taking advantage of ReACT, a scheme set up to ensure that Welsh companies that employ redundant workers receive financial help to re-skill those employees. ReACT offers such companies a subsidy of more than £2,000 over the course of a year, and, on top of that, the Government reimburses 70 per cent of the cost of retaining each worker, up to a maximum of £1,000. With changes and realignment taking place in employment sectors in Wales, do you agree that ReACT will help employers and employees during this difficult time of economic readjustment?

**The Deputy First Minister:** Yes, I very much agree. ReACT is an important scheme of ours, and we hope to continue to operate that scheme. A bid is currently being evaluated by the Welsh European Funding Office to see whether we can add to that scheme, and I hope that we can make an announcement about that fairly soon. I recognise that, in this difficult period, it is vital that we give whatever help we can to businesses going through the difficulties that you mentioned.

**Darren Millar:** North Wales Assembly Members have rightly welcomed news that a contract to deliver the new Welsh Assembly Government regional office in Llandudno has finally been signed. Why, given the need to support Welsh jobs, has the contract been awarded to a company from over the border, in England? I am aware of a number of good construction companies in north Wales, particularly in my constituency, that could easily deliver this project, and I want to ensure that they were given the opportunity to contract for this business.

**The Deputy First Minister:** We are all delighted at the latest step. It is another Government commitment that has been kept, and Darren should be congratulating us on achieving that.

gronfa fuddsoddi sengl, a'n menter newydd i ddarparu rhyddhad rethi i fusnesau.

**Lesley Griffiths:** Mae llawer cwmni yn fy etholaeth i yn Wrecsam yn manteisio ar ReACT, cynllun a sefydlwyd i sicrhau bod cwmnïau yng Nghymru sy'n cyflogi gweithwyr sydd wedi colli eu gwaith yn cael cymorth ariannol i ddysgu sgiliau newydd i'r gweithwyr hynny. Mae ReACT yn cynnig cymhorthdal gwerth dros £2,000 i gwmni dros flwyddyn, ac at hynny mae'r Llywodraeth yn ad-dalu 70 y cant o gost cadw pob gweithiwr, hyd at uchafswm o £1,000. Gyda'r sectorau cyflogaeth yn wynebu newidiadau ac ad-drefnu yng Nghymru, a ydych yn cytuno y bydd ReACT yn gymorth i gyflogwyr ac i weithwyr yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn wrth i'r economi ymaddasu?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Ydwyt. Yr wyf yn cytuno i'r carn. Mae ReACT yn gynllun pwysig inni, a gobeithiwn allu parhau i weithredu'r cynllun hwn. Mae cais wrthi'n cael ei gloriannu gan Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru i weld a oes modd inni ychwanegu at y cynllun hwnnw, a gobeithio y gallwn wneud cyhoeddriad ynglŷn â hynny'n wedol fuan. Sylweddolaf, yn y cyfnod anodd hwn, ei bod yn hollbwysig inni roi pa gymorth bynnag a allwn i fusnesau sy'n wynebu'r anawsterau y soniech amdanynt.

**Darren Millar:** Yr oedd Aelodau Gogledd Cymru yn y Cynulliad yn llygad eu lle wrth groesawu'r newyddion fod contract i godi swyddfa ranbarthol newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn Llandudno wedi'i lofnodi o'r diwedd. O gofio bod angen cefnogi swyddi yng Nghymru, pam mae'r contract wedi'i roi i gwmni dros y ffin yn Lloegr? Gwn am nifer o gwmmïau adeiladu da yn y gogledd, yn enwedig yn fy etholaeth i, a allai gyflawni'r prosiect hwn yn rhwydd, a hoffwn sicrhau eu bod wedi cael y cyfle i gynnig am y gwaith hwn.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr ydym i gyd wrth ein bodd gyda'r cam diweddaraf. Mae hwn yn ymrwymiad arall gan y Llywodraeth sydd wedi'i gadw, a dylai Darren fod yn ein llongyfarch am hynny.

Although I accept Darren's point on behalf of companies in north Wales, but I can tell him that a procurement process was followed, and, although he knows that it is totally inappropriate for Ministers to get involved in that process, I know that it was carried out rigorously, and that a number of companies were competing for the work.

### The Welsh Economy

**Q5 Alun Cairns:** What assessment has been made of the relative growth of the Welsh economy over the past two years? OAQ(3)0679(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** We make regular assessments of the performance of our economy. While we are not immune to global economic forces, our economy is well placed to meet the challenges ahead. We are working to mitigate the effects on people and businesses.

**Alun Cairns:** When the Deputy First Minister was in opposition, he regularly highlighted the fact that Wales was the poorest part of the United Kingdom, and, unfortunately, that situation prevails. When the latest data are published in December, we may remain the poorest part of the United Kingdom, although, naturally, I hope that we do not.

2.30 p.m.

In relation to the publication of the budget yesterday, and accepting the changes from last year's indicative figures, the actual changes from last year to this year show an increase of 2.4 per cent in the economy and transport budget, while inflation is running at 4.7 per cent. In fact, it is the lowest budget increase for any department; even central services and administration had a higher increase than the Minister managed to achieve through his negotiations with the Finance Minister, at a time when the world economy is potentially in crisis, when the UK economy is in crisis and when Wales is the poorest part of the United Kingdom. What sort of message does a real-terms cut in your budget send to businesses in Wales when we need to be investing in infrastructure and in regional selective assistance and other sorts

Er fy mod yn derbyn pwynt Darren ar ran cwmnïau yn y gogledd, gallaf ddweud wrtho fod proses gaffael wedi'i dilyn, ac er ei fod yn gwybod ei bod yn gwbl amhriodol i Weinidogion ymwneud â'r broses honno, gwn iddi gael ei dilyn yn drwyndl, a bod nifer o gwmnïau wedi cystadlu am y gwaith.

### Economi Cymru

**C5 Alun Cairns:** Pa asesiad sydd wedi ei wneud o dwf cymharol economi Cymru dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf? OAQ(3)0679(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Byddwn yn asesu perfformiad ein heconomi'n rheolaidd. Er na allwn osgoi'r grymoedd economaidd byd-eang, mae ein heconomi mewn sefyllfa dda i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau sydd o'n blaenau. Yr ydym yn gweithio i liniaru'r effeithiau ar bobl ac ar fusnesau.

**Alun Cairns:** Pan oedd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn aelod o'r wrthblaid, byddai'n tynnu sylw'n rheolaidd at y ffaith mai Cymru oedd rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn anffodus mae'r sefyllfa honno'n parhau. Pan gyhoeddir y data diweddaraf ym mis Rhagfyr, efallai mai ni fydd rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig o hyd, er fy mod yn gobeithio, wrth gwrs, nad felly y bydd.

Yng nghyswllt cyhoeddi'r gyllideb ddoe, a chan dderbyn y newidiadau ers y ffigurau dangosol y llynedd, dengys y newidiadau gwirioneddol rhwng y llynedd ac eleni fod y gyllideb economi a chludiant wedi codi 2.4 y cant, a bod chwyddiant yn 4.7 y cant. A dweud y gwir, dyma'r cynnydd isaf yng nghyllideb unrhyw adran; cafodd gwasanaethau canolog a gweinyddu, hyd yn oed, gynnydd uwch nag y llwyddodd y Gweinidog i'w sicrhau drwy ei drafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, ar adeg pan yw economi'r byd mewn argyfwng posibl, ar adeg pan yw economi'r DU mewn argyfwng, ac ar adeg pan yw Cymru'n rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig. Pa fath o neges y mae toriad mewn termau real yn eich cyllideb yn ei chyfleu i fusnesau yng Nghymru, a ninnau ag angen buddsoddi mewn seilwaith ac mewn

of business support services? You are cutting your budget at a time when we need it more than ever.

**The Deputy First Minister:** Following that little bit of grandstanding, let us go back and read the budget. What Alun has failed to do, as usual, is read the budget that was published last year, the budget that is published for this year and the budget that is published for next year. If he had done that, he would have seen that over the three-year, comprehensive spending review period, my budget has been protected. What he also fails to acknowledge is that, this year—*[Interruption.]* There is no point waving your papers, Alun. Go and read the budget. What the budget says is that, this year, there is another £18 million—*[Interruption.]*

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. You have already been called to ask a supplementary question, and I have made it clear that I will not tolerate a situation where Members seek to barrack and to continue asking supplementary questions when they have already asked one. The remedy is in your hands because you know what will happen: the headmaster will not see you trying to attract his attention.

**The Deputy First Minister:** What Alun needs to do is to go back to his room, get another researcher attached to him, and re-read the budget. He will then find that, over the three-year period, there is an increase in my budget that is perfectly satisfactory. In addition to that—and I will repeat it—this year, there is an additional £18 million, of which £15 million goes towards public transport and £3 million goes back into the budget for the economy. I would have expected some recognition from Alun of the fact that public transport is something that we all agree should be invested in.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I know that you will agree that some of the major challenges that you face in your portfolio go back to the legacy of the Conservative decimation of our communities, particularly in the south Wales Valleys. I am sure that, like me, you are disinclined to take economic development

cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a mathau eraill o wasanaethau cymorth i fusnesau? Yr ydych yn torri eich cyllideb ar adeg pan fydd ei hangen arnom yn fwy nag erioed.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yn dilyn yr orchest fach honno, gadewch inni fynd yn ôl a darllen y gyllideb. Yr hyn y mae Alun wedi methu ei wneud, yn ôl yr arfer, yw darllen y gyllideb a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd, y gyllideb a gyhoeddir ar gyfer eleni a'r gyllideb a gyhoeddir ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Petai wedi gwneud hynny, byddai wedi gweld dros gyfnod tair blynedd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant fod fy nghyllideb wedi ei diogelu. Yr hyn na all ei gydnabod yw y bydd—*[Torri ar draws.]* Nid oes diben chwifio eich papurau, Alun. Ewch i ddarllen y gyllideb. Yr hyn a ddywed y gyllideb yw y bydd £18 miliwn arall eleni—*[Torri ar draws.]*

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Yr ydych eisoes wedi cael eich galw i ofyn cwestiwn atodol, ac yr wyf wedi dweud yn glir na fyddaf yn goddef sefyllfa pan fydd Aelodau'n ceisio gweiddi ar draws ac yn dal i ofyn cwestiynau atodol a hwythau eisoes wedi gofyn un. Mae'r ateb yn eich dwylo chi, oherwydd gwyddoch beth fydd yn digwydd: ni fydd y prifathro'n eich gweld yn ceisio tynnu ei sylw.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr hyn y mae angen i Alun ei wneud yw dychwelyd i'w ystafell, cael ymchwilydd arall, ac ailddarllen y gyllideb. Wedyn bydd yn gweld, dros y cyfnod tair blynedd, fod cynnydd yn fy nghyllideb sy'n hollol foddhaol. At hynny—ac ailadroddaf hyn—eleni bydd £18 miliwn yn ychwanegol a bydd £15 miliwn o hwnnw ar gyfer cludiant cyhoeddus a £3 miliwn yn mynd yn ôl i'r gyllideb ar gyfer yr economi. Byddwn wedi disgwyl i Alun gydnabod yffaith fod cludiant cyhoeddus yn rhywbeth yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno y dylid buddsoddi ynddo.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Gwn y byddwch yn cytuno bod rhai o'r sialensiau mawr sy'n eich wynebu yn eich portffolio yn deillio o'r ffordd y dinistriwyd ein cymunedau gan y Ceidwadwyr, yn enwedig yng nghymoedd De Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chi, fel finnau, yn amharod i dderbyn gwersi ar

lessons from the party opposite. My constituents in Pontyberem, Tumble and Trimsaran are still living with the legacy of what that party did to our economy. I am sure that you will agree with me that they do not have a leg to stand on—[*Interruption.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I cannot hear what the deputy leader of the Plaid group is saying, so I do not know whether she is in order or not.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Deputy First Minister, will you assure us that, in making your assessments of the future of the economy, you are aware of what might happen if we had the Liberal Democrats slashing public spending or a Conservative Government in Westminster allowing fat cats to carry on getting fatter? Can you further assure us that our One Wales Government is taking the current financial situation and its impact on our economy very seriously and that you will act to the full extent of this Assembly's powers to protect the poorest and most vulnerable in our communities?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I am sure that the Presiding Officer would tell me that I have no responsibility for the Liberal Democrats or the Conservatives—thank goodness.

**The Presiding Officer:** That was well spotted.

**The Deputy First Minister:** It might be helpful to remind ourselves that were there to be a change of Government in Westminster after 2010 less money would be available for the National Assembly, because cutting taxes would inevitably mean cutting the Assembly block grant. Alun Cairns would then have to defend that cut.

### Transport Links

**Q6 Lesley Griffiths:** Will the Minister make a statement on north-south transport links? OAQ(3)0673(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** I was pleased to announce in my written statement earlier

ddatblygu economaidd gan y blaid gyferbyn. Mae fy etholwyr ym Mhontyberem, y Tymbly a Thrimysaran yn dal i fyw gyda chanlyniad yr hyn a wnaeth y blaid honno i'n heonomi. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch â mi nad oes ganddynt goes i sefyll arni—[*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Ni allaf glywed yr hyn y mae dirprwy arweinydd grŵp Plaid yn ei ddweud, felly, nid wyf yn gwybod a yw hi mewn trefn ai peidio.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, wrth ichi asesu dyfodol yr economi, a wnewch ein sicrhau eich bod yn gwybod beth allai ddigwydd petaem yn gweld y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn torri gwariant cyhoeddus neu Lywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan yn caniatâu i bobl flonegog ddal i fagu rhagor o floneg? A allwch ein sicrhau ymhellach fod ein Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn cymryd y sefyllfa ariannol bresennol a'i heffaith ar ein heonomi o ddifrif, ac y byddwch yn gweithredu hyd eithaf pwerau'r Cynulliad hwn i amddiffyn y tlotaf a'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymunedau?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Llywydd yn dweud wrthyf nad oes gennyf ddim cyfrifoldeb dros y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol na'r Ceidwadwyr—diolch byth.

**Llywydd:** Dyna chi wedi achub y blaen arnaf yn dda yn hynny.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Gallai fod yn ddefnyddiol inni atgoffa ein hunain, petai cyfle i newid Llywodraeth yn San Steffan ar ôl 2010 y byddai llai o arian ar gael ar gyfer y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, oherwydd byddai torri trethi yn golygu yn anochel torri grant bloc y Cynulliad. Byddai'n rhaid i Alun Cairns wedyn amddiffyn y toriad hwnnw.

### Cysylltiadau Trafnidiaeth

**C6 Lesley Griffiths:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gysylltiadau trafnidiaeth rhwng y de a'r gogledd? OAQ(3)0673(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr oedd yn bleser gennyf gyhoeddi yn fy natganiad

today the next step in the development of north-south links.

**Lesley Griffiths:** This morning, I attended your briefing session, where you explained why Wrexham station was not factored into the new fast north-south rail service. You said that as soon as a slot was available, you intended for Wrexham to be included in that service. I cannot emphasise enough how important it is for my constituents to be able to access this link to our capital city. Will you assure me that you and your officials will do everything in your power to ensure that Wrexham station is included in this service at the earliest possibility?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I share your disappointment that this new service in December will not go through Wrexham. It is an excellent development; it is the first time that any Government has introduced a premier service between north and south Wales. It is a good investment. We worked hard to see whether we could have a link with Wrexham but, unfortunately, in the short term, that was not possible. We will continue to try to establish that link.

On Wrexham, we are doing two additional things. First, if there are timetable changes after December that allow a slot to become available, we will take it. Secondly, I am funding Network Rail to undertake a feasibility study to improve the infrastructure between Chester and Wrexham. That will not only help the north-south services, but all of those going through Wrexham. Wrexham station will have a better future once those infrastructure changes have been made. Wrexham is also benefiting from the Wrexham to Marylebone service and the new Virgin service that I understand will start in December. So, there is a great future for Wrexham on which we will want to build.

**Mark Isherwood:** This announcement not only has implications for the people of Wrexham, but also for those travelling through Flintshire and on the Wrexham-

ysgrifenedig yn gynharach heddiw y cam nesaf yn y gwaith o ddatblygu'r cysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd.

**Lesley Griffiths:** Y bore yma, bûm yn eich sesiwn briffio, lle'r oeddech yn egluro pam nad oedd gorsaf Wrecsam yn ffactor yn y gwasanaeth rheilffordd cyflym newydd rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Dywedasoch, cyn gynted ag y byddai slot ar gael, eich bod yn bwriadu cynnwys Wrecsam yn y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Ni allaf orbwysleisio mor bwysig i'm hetholwyr yw gallu defnyddio'r cysylltiad hwn i'n prifddinas. A wnewch chi fy sicrhau y byddwch chi a'ch swyddogion yn gwneud popeth a allwch i sicrhau cynnwys gorsaf Wrecsam yn y gwasanaeth hwn ar y cyfle cyntaf?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Fel chithau, yr wyf yn siomedig na fydd y gwasanaeth newydd hwn ym mis Rhagfyr yn mynd drwy Wrecsam. Mae'n ddatblygiad gwych; dyma'r tro cyntaf i unrhyw Llywodraeth gyflwyno gwasanaeth dosbarth cyntaf rhwng gogledd a de Cymru. Mae'n fuddsoddiad da. Yr oeddem wedi gweithio'n galed i weld a allem gael cysylltiad â Wrecsam, ond, yn anffodus, yn y tymor byr nid oedd hynny'n bosibl. Byddwn yn parhau i geisio sefydlu'r cysylltiad hwnnw.

Ynglŷn â Wrecsam, yr ydym yn gwneud dau beth ychwanegol. Yn gyntaf, os bydd newidiadau yn yr amserlen ar ôl mis Rhagfyr sy'n golygu bod slot ar gael, byddwn yn ei gymryd. Yn ail, yr wyf yn cyllido Network Rail i wneud astudiaeth dichonoldeb i wella'r seilwaith rhwng Caer a Wrecsam. Yn ogystal â helpu'r gwasanaethau rhwng y gogledd a'r de, bydd hynny'n helpu'r holl wasanaethau sy'n mynd drwy Wrecsam. Bydd gan orsaф Wrecsam ddyfodol gwell ar ôl gwneud y newidiadau hynny yn y seilwaith. Mae Wrecsam hefyd yn elwa o'r gwasanaeth rhwng Wrecsam a Marylebone, a'r gwasanaeth Virgin newydd a fydd yn dechrau ym mis Rhagfyr, fel y deallaf. Felly, mae dyfodol gwych i Wrecsam, a byddwn yn awyddus i adeiladu ar hynny.

**Mark Isherwood:** Mae gan y cyhoeddiad hwn oblygiadau ar gyfer pobl Wrecsam yn ogystal â'r rheini sy'n teithio drwy sir y Fflint a'r rheini sy'n teithio ar reilffordd Wrecsam i

Bidston line. When this was announced by Arriva Trains on 15 December, as you are probably aware, there was outrage in the local press to the point where I had to explain that you were a north Wales Assembly Member because, in north-east Wales, people assumed that this was another example of the so-called north-south divide. An interactive website was set up, calling for Wrexham to leave Wales and become part of England on the back of the outrage felt. Thankfully, cross-party, Members in the Chamber did not support that suggestion. However, you have received a letter from the lead member on environment and transport in Wrexham County Borough Council, who also happens to work for Network Rail, in which he offers to meet with your representatives to explore their suggested solutions in more detail, in an effort to resolve the situation and ensure that this service goes to Wrexham and is included in the December timetable. Have you met those representatives and, if not, will you meet them? I have, and they think that they may have a solution.

**The Deputy First Minister:** I am rather surprised that you did not welcome the announcement. This is a significant investment in improving north to south services. I cannot understand what you are trying to say, because north-east Wales will benefit as a result of this announcement. The service will go through stations in north-east Wales. Let us hope that the people there will use this train, Mark. It will enhance the service between north and south Wales. I have made it clear that I am prepared to look at future timetabling changes with a view to including Wrexham. We should all congratulate the Government on taking this step forward and working with us to ensure that, in future, the services do go through Wrexham.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Obviously I welcome any improvement, but I am sure that the Deputy First Minister understands my deep disappointment about Wrexham, which is shared by others. There is a fundamental flaw in the system when you think that 60 per cent

Bidston. Pan gyhoeddwyd hyn gan Drenau Arriva ar 15 Rhagfyr, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n debyg, yr oedd dicter yn y wasg leol nes imi orfod egluro eich bod yn Aelod Cynulliad o ogledd Cymru, oherwydd yng ngogledd ddwyrain Cymru yr oedd pobl yn tybio bod hon yn enghraifft arall o'r rhaniad rhwng y gogledd a'r de, fel y'i gelwir. Sefydlwyd gwefan ryngweithiol yn galw am i Wrecsam adael Cymru a bod yn rhan o Loegr yn sgil y dicter a deimlwyd. Diolch byth, nid oedd Aelodau yn y Siambwr, ar draws y pleidiau, yn cefnogi'r awgrym hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych wedi cael llythyr gan y prif aelod dros yr amgylchedd a thrafnidiaeth yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, sydd hefyd yn digwydd bod yn gweithio i Network Rail. Yn y llythyr hwnnw mae'n cynnig cyfarfod â'ch cynrychiolwyr i archwilio'r atebion y maent yn eu hawgrymu'n fanylach, mewn ymdrech i ddatrys y sefyllfa a sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth hwn yn mynd i Wrecsam ac yn cael ei gynnwys yn amserlen mis Rhagfyr. A ydych wedi cyfarfod â'r cynrychiolwyr hynny, ac os nad ydych, a fyddwch yn cyfarfod â hwy? Yr wyf fi wedi cyfarfod â hwy, a chredant y gall fod ganddynt ateb.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn synnu braidd nad oeddech yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad. Mae hwn yn fuddsoddiad sylweddol i wella gwasanaethau rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Ni allaf ddeall yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio'i ddweud, oherwydd bydd gogledd ddwyrain Cymru'n elwa o ganlyniad i'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Bydd y gwasanaeth yn mynd drwy orsafoedd yng ngogledd ddwyrain Cymru. Gadewch inni obeithio y bydd y bobl yno'n defnyddio'r trêl hwn, Mark. Bydd yn gwella'r gwasanaeth rhwng gogledd a de Cymru. Yr wyf wedi egluro fy mod yn fodlon edrych ar newidiadau yn yr amserlen yn y dyfodol gyda golwg ar gynnwys Wrecsam. Dylem i gyd longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar gymryd y cam hwn ymlaen a gweithio gyda ni i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau'n mynd drwy Wrecsam yn y dyfodol.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Yn amlwg, yr wyf yn croesawu unrhyw welliant, ond yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn deall fy siom fawr ynghylch Wrecsam, fe pobl eraill. Mae diffyg sylfaenol yn y system o ystyried bod 60 y cant o incwm ôl-ddyledion

of arrears income is from the Welsh Assembly Government. Therefore, we should demand the best service for all our residents across north Wales, including Wrexham. I am concerned that the media will have a field day because there is a premier class as well as a second class. I would rather see the whole of the service be of the best standard for everyone rather than enabling people to point the finger at us in terms of demanding a premier class. So, while I welcome this, my deep disappointment about Wrexham continues, and I urge you talk to Councillor Bithell, because he tells me that if the train left Holyhead 10 minutes it would have had sufficient time to turn around in Chester and come to Wrexham.

2.40 p.m.

**The Deputy First Minister:** I find your comments surprising given that I have delivered the service that you have been asking for since you have been an Assembly Member. This is exactly what you have been calling for. You complained that the service kept stopping at Shrewsbury for 20 minutes; it no longer stops at Shrewsbury for 20 minutes. You asked why the people of north Wales have to have a service that is of a worse class than that for the people travelling between north Wales and London; I am delivering an enhanced service. Eleanor, for once, just welcome something, will you?

**Bryngle Williams:** I welcome any improvement in the connections between north and south Wales.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Cwestiwn 7 ddylai hwn fod. [*Chwerthin.*]

**Bryngle Williams:** Thank you, fans.

### Rail Travel

**Q7 Bryngle Williams:** Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's plans to support rail travel? OAQ(3)0716(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** As I made clear in my written statement, I am funding Network Rail to undertake a feasibility study

yn dod oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Felly, dylem fynnu'r gwasanaeth gorau ar gyfer ein holl drigolion ar draws gogledd Cymru, gan gynnwys Wrecsam. Yr wyf yn pryderu y caiff y cyfryngau fod i fyw am fod dosbarth cyntaf yn ogystal ag ail ddosbarth. Byddai'n well gennyl weld y gwasanaeth i gyd o'r safon orau i bawb, yn hytrach na galluogi pobl i bwyntio bys atom am fynnu dosbarth cyntaf. Felly, er fy mod yn croesawu hyn, mae fy siom fawr ynghylch Wrecsam yn parhau, ac anogaf chi i siarad â'r Cynghorydd Bithell, oherwydd dywed wrthyf petai'r trêñ yn gadael Caergybi 10 munud yn gynharach y byddai gando ddigon o amser i droi yng Nghaer a dod i Wrecsam.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn at eich sylwadau o ystyried fy mod wedi darparu'r gwasanaeth yr ydych wedi bod yn gofyn amdano ers i chi ddod yn Aelod Cynulliad. Dyma'r union beth yr ydych wedi bod yn galw amdano. Yr oeddech yn cwyno bod y gwasanaeth yn aros yn Amwythig am 20 munud hyd; nid yw mwyach yn aros yn Amwythig am 20 munud. Yr oeddech yn gofyn pam y mae'n rhaid i bobl yng ngogledd Cymru gael gwasanaeth nad yw crystal â'r gwasanaeth a gaiff pobl sy'n teithio rhwng gogledd Cymru a Llundain; yr wyf yn darparu gwasanaeth gwell. Eleanor, am unwaith, rhowch groeso i rywbeth, da chi?

**Bryngle Williams:** Yr wyf fi'n croesawu unrhyw welliant yn y cysylltiadau rhwng gogledd a de Cymru.

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. This should be question 7. [*Laughter.*]

**Bryngle Williams:** Diolch, gefnogwyr.

### Teithio ar Drenau

**Q7 Bryngle Williams:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gefnogi teithio ar drenau? OAQ(3)0716(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Fel y gwneuthum yn glir yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig, yr wyf yn rhoi arian i Network

on improving the railway infrastructure between Holyhead and Cardiff. That will include consideration of options for capacity enhancements on the line between Chester and Wrexham.

**Bryngle Williams:** As I said earlier, I welcome any improvement of the service between north and south Wales. We feel extremely isolated in north Wales, and anything that helps communication must be applauded. Deputy First Minister, you are aware of my concerns about the Wrexham connection, which are shared by Lesley, Eleanor and others. I hope that the three-year period can be considerably reduced. The immediate concern that I have is whether you can guarantee that the single morning service via Shrewsbury will have sufficient capacity to meet the demand for passengers connecting from Wrexham.

I would like an assurance about the six-minute slot—it would not take much of a delay on the Wrexham to Shrewsbury line for passengers to miss the connection completely.

**The Deputy First Minister:** I thank Bryngle for the measured way in which he put his question, and for the welcome that he gave to the new service. I accept his point about the Wrexham connection. It is a good service and a good connection, but we all know how frustrating it is when you catch the train and it is delayed, and you therefore miss your connection at Shrewsbury. We want to avoid that, and I will be happy to take his message back to discussions with Arriva Trains and to the operator of the Wrexham to Marylebone service to ensure that the connection works properly.

**Chris Franks:** I welcome the Government's huge investment of £52 million into the rail network in south Wales, as well as substantial investment in the north. As far as my region is concerned, this will particularly improve matters for travellers, especially those who travel between Barry or Penarth and Pontypridd. These improvements will certainly encourage people out of their cars and onto public transport. Can you give us an update on progress with this important investment? Do you feel that these

Rail i wneud astudiaeth dichonoldeb i wella'r sealwaith rheilffyrdd rhwng Caergybi a Chaerdydd. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer cynyddu'r capaciti ar y rheilffordd rhwng Caer a Wrecsam.

**Bryngle Williams:** Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yr wyf yn croesawu unrhyw welliant yn y gwasanaeth rhwng gogledd a de Cymru. Yr ydym yn teimlo'n ynysig iawn yng ngogledd Cymru, a rhaid cymeradwyo unrhyw beth sy'n helpu cyfathrebu. Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'm pryderon ynghylch cysylltiad Wrecsam, fel Lesley, Eleanor ac eraill. Gobeithio y gellir lleihau'r cyfnod tair blynedd yn sylweddol. Fy mhryder mawr yw a allwch warantu y bydd gan yr un gwasanaeth boreol drwy Amwythig ddigon o le i ddiwallu'r galw am deithwyr a fydd yn cysylltu o Wrecsam.

Hoffwn sicrwydd ynghylch y slot chwe munud—ni fyddai'n golygu llawer o oedi ar reilffordd Wrecsam i Amwythig i deithwyr golli'r cysylltiad yn gyfan gwbl.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr wyf yn diolch i Bryngle am y ffordd bwyllog y rhoddodd ei gwestiwn, ac am y croeso a roddodd i'r gwasanaeth newydd. Yr wyf yn derbyn ei bwynt am gysylltiad Wrecsam. Mae'n wasanaeth da ac yn gysylltiad da, ond gwyddom i gyd mor rhwystredig yw dal y trêñ a hwnnw'mn cael ei rwystro, a chithau felly yn colli'ch cysylltiad yn Amwythig. Mae arnom eisiau osgoi hynny, a byddaf yn fodlon mynd â'i neges yn ôl i'r trafodaethau gyda Threnau Arriva a gweithredwr y gwasanaeth rhwng Wrecsam a Marylebone i sicrhau bod y cysylltiad yn gweithio'n iawn.

**Chris Franks:** Yr wyf yn croesawu buddsoddiad enfawr y Llywodraeth o £52 miliwn yn y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn ne Cymru, yn ogystal â'r buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y gogledd. O ystyried fy rhanbarth i, bydd hyn yn gwella pethau i deithwyr, yn enwedig y rheini sy'n teithio rhwng y Barri neu Benarth a Phontypridd. Bydd y gwelliannau hyn yn sicr yn annog pobl allan o'u ceir ac ar gludiant cyhoeddus. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am y cynnydd gyda'r buddsoddiad pwysig

improvements will diminish the economic justification for a new road from the motorway to Barry?

**The Deputy First Minister:** The investment in the railway network has to take place on two levels, the first of which involves the infrastructure. We are finding that the increased patronage of the railways means that the network is unable to cope with demand. Therefore, before you can introduce new services, you must improve the infrastructure and the signalling. That is why all the investment in south-east Wales is aimed at ensuring that we can meet the extra demand for train services.

The work that you mentioned around Barry and into Cardiff and the completion of the work to strengthen the Valleys lines are key to that. All that is vital. We all recognise—and we said as much in the Wales transport strategy—that we must look for every possible opportunity to shift people away from using their cars and onto public transport, and the kind of investment that we are now making will enable us to do that.

**Peter Black:** A few years ago, the Assembly Government commissioned a study to look at how the loop past Gowerton in Swansea can be improved. Do your plans include further work on that section of the railway line?

**The Deputy First Minister:** You are absolutely right that there is a constraint there, and I have been informed of it. I am happy to look at how we can improve infrastructure there, as that would not only improve journeys between Swansea and Llanelli, but improve journeys right through to west Wales. I am happy to look at what can be done to improve that section. I cannot give a commitment on it today, but I am considering that issue, among others.

hwn? A ydych yn teimlo y bydd y gwelliannau hyn yn lleihau'r cyflawnhad economaidd dros gael ffordd newydd o'r draffordd i'r Barri?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Rhaid i'r buddsoddiad yn y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd ddigwydd ar ddwy lefel, a'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r seilwaith. Gwelwn fod yffaith fod mwy yn defnyddio'r rheilffyrdd yn golygu na all y rhwydwaith ymdopi â'r galw. Felly, cyn ichi allu cyflwyno gwasanaethau newydd, rhaid ichi wella'r seilwaith a'r signalau. Dyna pam y mae'r holl fuddsoddiad yn ne ddwyrain Cymru wedi'i anelu at sicrhau y gallwn ddiwallu'r galw ychwanegol am wasanaethau trêñ.

Mae'r gwaith y soniech amdano o amgylch y Barri ac i Gaerdydd a chwblhau'r gwaith i gryfhau rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn allweddol i hynny. Mae hynny i gyd yn allweddol. Yr ydym i gyd yn cydnabod—ac yr oeddem yn dweud hynny yn strategaeth trafnidiaeth Cymru—ei bod yn rhaid inni edrych am bob cyfle posibl i annog pobl i ddechrau defnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus yn hytrach na'u ceir, a bydd y math o fuddsoddi yr ydym yn ei wneud yn awr yn ein galluogi i wneud hynny.

**Peter Black:** Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, comisiynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad astudiaeth i edrych ar y modd y gellir gwella'r ddolen sy'n mynd heibio i Dre-gŵyr yn Abertawe. A yw eich cynlluniau'n cynnwys gwaith pellach ar y rhan honno o'r rheilffordd?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud bod rhwystr yn y fan honno, ac yr wyf wedi cael gwybod amdani. Yr wyf yn fodlon ystyried sut y gallwn wella'r seilwaith yn y fan honno, oherwydd byddai hynny nid yn unig yn gwella teithio rhwng Abertawe a Llanelli, ond yn gwella teithio yr holl ffordd drwedd i'r gorllewin. Yr wyf yn fodlon ystyried beth y gellir ei wneud i wella'r rhan honno. Ni allaf roi ymrwymiad am hynny heddiw, ond yr wyf yn ystyried y mater hwnnw, ymysg rhai eraill.

## Kick Start Programme

## Rhaglen Kick Start

**Q8 William Graham:** Does the Minister have any plans to implement a scheme in Wales similar to the Kick Start programme in England? OAQ(3)0671(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** The previous Assembly Government supported Kick Start projects for several years. Current schemes include the Snowdonia green key and the Swansea park and ride.

**William Graham:** You will know that £25 million was provided by the previous Secretary of State for Transport for schemes in England. Presumably, there will be a Barnett consequential. Can you ensure that some of that money is used to support the fuel duty of 4p in January, which you still refuse to give to bus operators in Wales?

**The Deputy First Minister:** I cannot tell you whether the announcement by the Department for Transport relates to new money or money that it has reallocated within the existing budget. Therefore, I cannot say whether there will be a Barnett consequential. However, I am very conscious of the fact that in these difficult economic times people are beginning to shift from using their cars to using public transport, and that is creating a demand for extra services. I must try to contain that within my budget, but I assure you that, within my budget, I am trying to ensure that the increased demand for bus services is properly addressed.

### Train Services

**Q9 Huw Lewis:** Will the Minister provide an update on plans to introduce a half-hourly train service between Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff? OAQ(3)0699(ECT)

**The Deputy First Minister:** I am delighted to have announced in a written statement this week that this service will commence from May 2009, which is the start of the summer 2009 timetable.

**Huw Lewis:** After a summer of receiving non-answers from you on this subject, I am

**C8 William Graham:** A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i weithredu cynllun yng Nghymru sy'n debyg i'r rhaglen Kick Start yn Lloegr? OAQ(3)0671(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Bu Llywodraeth flaenorol y Cynulliad yn cefnogi prosiectau Kick Start am flynyddoedd lawer. Ymhlih y prosiectau cyfredol mae allwedd werdd Eryri a gwasanaeth parcio a theithio Abertawe.

**William Graham:** Gwyddoch fod £25 miliwn wedi'i ddarparu gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol blaenorol dros Drafnidiaeth ar gyfer cynlluniau yn Lloegr. Gellir cymryd y bydd swm canlyniadol dan fformiwla Barnett. A allwch sicrhau y defnyddir rhywfaint o'r arian hwnnw i gefnogi'r dreth danwydd o 4c ym mis Ionawr yr ydych yn dal i wrthod ei rhoi i weithredwyr bysiau yng Nghymru?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Ni allaf ddweud wrthych a yw'r cyhoeddiad gan yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yn ymwneud ag arian newydd ynteu arian y mae wedi'i ailddyrannu o fewn y gyllideb bresennol. Felly, ni allaf ddweud a fydd swm canlyniadol dan fformiwla Barnett. Er hynny, yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn fod pobl, yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn, yn dechrau troi oddi wrth ddefnyddio'u ceir at ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus, ac mae hynny'n creu galw am wasanaethau ychwanegol. Rhaid imi geisio cynnwys hwnnw yn fy nghyllideb, ond yr wyf yn eich sicrhau fy mod, o fewn y gyllideb sydd gennylf, yn ceisio sicrhau sylw priodol i'r galw cynyddol am wasanaethau bysiau.

### Gwasanaethau Trêñ

**C9 Huw Lewis:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddarparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynlluniau i gyflwyno gwasanaeth trêñ bob hanner awr rhwng Merthyr Tudful a Chaerdydd? OAQ(3)0699(ECT)

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Yr oedd yn bleser gennylf gyhoeddi mewn datganiad ysgrifenedig yr wythnos hon y bydd y gwasanaeth hwn yn dechrau ym mis Mai 2009, pan fydd amserlen haf 2009 yn cychwyn.

**Huw Lewis:** Ar ôl cael atebion diddim gennych ar y pwnc hwn drwy'r haf, mae'n

relieved—let us say that—to hear that this service will be forthcoming, but I am disappointed that it will not begin until May next year. This service was supposed to be up and running this summer, and many people in the Merthyr valley will feel let down by the delay. Some £22 million has been invested in the service by the Assembly Government, and I understand that the work was completed on 30 May this year. Every day that the new service is not being provided, that public investment is, essentially, being wasted. People in the Merthyr valley will feel exasperated by this delay and by the lack of transparency in the Government's communications on this issue over the summer. Can you explain to them why you think a delay of a year is necessary?

**The Deputy First Minister:** Let me make it clear that when infrastructure changes are made and investment made, there is always a revenue implication. In other words, if you improve your infrastructure, you then have the ability to provide further services, but that has revenue implications. I was not able to identify within my budget in the current year a revenue stream that would have allowed me to introduce the service. As a result of my negotiations with the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, I have an extra £15 million for public transport, and I can state with confidence that from May next year, the half-hourly service will be introduced. That is excellent news for the Valleys, because it means that we will begin to address the pressures on the services, and I am sure that the new service will be most welcome when it starts.

rhyddhad imi glywed—gadewch inni ei roi felly—y bydd y gwasanaeth hwn yn dechrau. Ond yr wyf yn siomedig na fydd hynny tan fis Mai y flwyddyn nesaf. Yr oedd y gwasanaeth hwn i fod ar waith yr haf hwn, a bydd llawer o bobl yng nghwm Merthyr yn teimlo'u bod wedi cael cam oherwydd yr oedi. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi buddsoddi tua £22 miliwn yn y gwasanaeth, a deallaf fod y gwaith wedi'i gwblhau ar 30 Mai eleni. Am bob diwrnod o beidio â darparu'r gwasanaeth newydd, mae'r buddsoddiad cyhoeddus hwnnw'n mynd yn wastraff, yn y bôn. Bydd pobl yng nghwm Merthyr wedi'u cynddeiriogi oherwydd yr oedi hwn a'r diffyg eglurder yn negeseuon y Llywodraeth ar y mater hwn dros yr haf. A allwch egluro wrthynt pam y credwch fod angen blwyddyn o oedi?

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog:** Gadewch imi egluro bod goblygiad o ran refeniw bob tro wrth wneud newidiadau mewn seilwaith a gwneud buddsoddiad. Mewn geiriau eraill, os byddwch yn gwella'ch seilwaith, byddwch wedyn yn gallu darparu gwasanaethau ychwanegol, ond mae i hynny oblygiadau. Nid oeddwn yn gallu gweld ffrwd refeniw yn fy nghyllideb yn y flwyddyn gyfredol a fyddai wedi caniatáu imi gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth. O ganlyniad i'm trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, mae gennyl £15 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer cludiant cyhoeddus, a gallaf ddweud yn ffyddiol y bydd gwasanaeth bob hanner awr yn cael ei gyflwyno o fis Mai y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae hwnnw'n newydd rhagorol i'r Cymoedd, oherwydd golyga y byddwn yn dechrau delio â'r pwysau sydd ar y gwasanaethau, ac yr wyf yn sicr y bydd croeso mawr i'r gwasanaeth newydd pan fydd yn dechrau.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 2.50 p.m.  
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 2.50 p.m.*

### **Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y Cyfnod Sylfaen The Finance Committee's Report on the Foundation Phase**

**Angela Burns:** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*notes the report of the Finance Committee on*

**Angela Burns:** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y*

*the Foundation Phase which was laid in the Table Office on 18 July 2008. (NDM4024)*

*Cyfnod Sylfaen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Gorffennaf 2008. (NDM4024)*

I express my thanks, and those of the committee, to the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, and to all of the witnesses for their commitment and frankness during the inquiry on the foundation phase. I also take this opportunity to emphasise that, in its role of scrutinising legislation and the Government, the Finance Committee attempts to not get involved in questions of policy. Rather, it seeks to ask the simple question of whether the Government has properly taken into account the financial implications of its policies.

However good a policy is, it can fail if it is implemented badly. Good implementation requires, among other things, that the funding is right. The issue that we are discussing in this debate is a good example of that.

The Finance Committee wholeheartedly welcomes the foundation phase and it notes clearly in its report the widespread support for it. It was therefore all the more concerning that Assembly Members, and not just those on the committee, received so many letters on the subject of the foundation phase from parents and teachers. They supported the foundation phase but were concerned that adequate funding was not being made available. The Finance Committee therefore decided to launch a short inquiry into the provision of the foundation phase and took evidence from the Minister, local government and the unions.

The Minister told us that she was determined that the foundation phase should be successful, that she recognised that more funding was required and that it would be provided. However, the Finance Committee found it incomprehensible that, despite having asked local authorities for crucial information in early 2006, the Government was still waiting for that information over two years later, yet the local authorities believed that they had provided the information. The committee's view was that this reflected a systemic failure in the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and local government that needs

Diolchaf ar fy rhan fy hun ac ar ran y pwylgor i'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, ac i'r holl dystion, am eu hymroddiad a'u diffuantrwydd yn ystod yr ymchwiliad i'r cyfnod sylfaen. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn hefyd i bwysleisio bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid, yn y rôl sydd ganddo o graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth ac ar y Llywodraeth, yn ceisio peidio ag ymwneud â chwestiynau polisi. Yn hytrach, mae'n ceisio gofyn cwestiwn syml, sef, a yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ystyried yn briodol y goblygiadau ariannol sydd i'w pholisiau.

Pa mor dda bynnag yw polisi, gall fethu os caiff ei weithredu'n wael. Mae gweithredu dayn galw, ymmsg pethau eraill, am gyllid priodol. Mae'r mater yr ydym yn ei drafod yn y ddadl hon yn enghraifft dda o hynny.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu'r cyfnod sylfaen yn frwdfrydig ac yn nodi'n glir yn ei adroddiad y gefnogaeth eang sydd iddo. Yr oedd yn destun pryder mwy byth, felly, fod Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac nid yn unig y rheini sydd ar y pwylgor, wedi cael cynifer o lythyrau ar fater y cyfnod sylfaen gan rieni ac athrawon. Yr oeddent o blaid y cyfnod sylfaen ond yn bryderus nad oedd cyllid digonol wedi'i ddarparu. Felly, penderfynodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid gychwyn ymchwiliad byr i ddarpariaeth y cyfnod sylfaen, a chafodd dystiolaeth gan y Gweinidog, llywodraeth leol a'r undebau.

Dyweddodd y Gweinidog wrthym ei bod yn benderfynol ei bod yn rhaid i'r cyfnod sylfaen lwyddo, ei bod yn cydnabod bod angen mwy o gyllid, ac y cai ei ddarparu. Fodd bynnag, credai'r Pwyllgor Cyllid ei bod yn annealladwy, er bod y Llywodraeth wedi gofyn i awdurdodau lleol am wybodaeth hanfodol ddechrau 2006, ei bod yn dal i ddisgwyl y wybodaeth honno dros ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach. Eto, credai'r awdurdodau lleol eu bod wedi darparu'r wybodaeth. Barn y pwylgor oedd bod hyn yn dangos methiant systematig yn y berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a llywodraeth leol a bod angen rhoi sylw iddo.

to be addressed. I note that, in her response to the committee's report, the Minister states that:

'this issue has been addressed, principally through the terms and conditions of the Foundation Phase Grant, with local authorities and schools providing regular reports on both the current and projected staffing needs.'

That may address the problem in this particular case, although the Minister does not explain how it will do so. However, the Minister is missing the committee's main point that this is a systemic failure and that it needs to be addressed on a more fundamental basis by the Government.

The committee was also concerned that the Government's assessment of staff costs was inadequate. The Government based its estimates on the minimum salary point for the NVQ 3 part of the scale, which is the required level for the provisions of the foundation phase. However, the committee felt that it might be challenging for local authorities to recruit sufficient staff at the minimum level.

The committee noted and welcomed the Minister's support for the 1:8 staff to pupil ratio and her confirmation that she is seeking to roll this out for all learning settings across Wales and that it is not simply an all-Wales average.

The committee was also most concerned about the level of capital provided to deliver the foundation phase. For many schools, capital funding is essential, because without adequate outside facilities or the provision of water-based play and learning areas, the foundation phase cannot be delivered. The committee notes the Minister's response, setting out the funding that has already been made available, and hopes that the lack of capital does not prove to be a major hurdle.

The Finance Committee noted concerns from teachers that the resources made available might not find their way to the schools that need them. While the committee recognises

Sylwaf fod y Gweinidog yn dweud yn ei hymateb i adroddiad y pwylgor fod:

y mater hwn wedi cael sylw, yn bennaf drwy delerau ac amodau Grant y Cyfnod Sylfaen, ac mae awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion yn darparu adroddiadau rheolaidd am yr anghenion staffio presennol a'r rhai a ragwelir.

Efallai y bydd hynny'n delio â'r broblem yn yr achos penodol hwn, er nad yw'r Gweinidog yn egluro sut y bydd yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog yn methu prif bwynt y pwylgor, sef mai methiant systematig yw hwn a bod angen i'r Llywodraeth roi sylw iddo mewn modd mwy sylfaenol.

Yr oedd y pwylgor hefyd yn bryderus fod asesiad y Llywodraeth o gostau staff yn annigonol. Seiliodd y Llywodraeth ei hamcangyfrifon ar yr isafbwyt cyflog yn y rhan o'r raddfa ar gyfer NVQ 3, sef y lefel ofynnol ar gyfer darpariaethau'r cyfnod sylfaen. Fodd bynnag, teimlai'r pwylgor y gallai fod yn anodd i awdurdodau lleol recriwtio digon o staff ar y lefel isaf.

Cafodd cefnogaeth y Gweinidog i'r gymhareb o 1:8 rhwng staff a disgylion ei nodi a'i chroesawu gan y pwylgor, a hefyd ei chadarnhad ei bod yn ceisio rhoi hyn ar waith ar gyfer yr holl leoliadau dysgu ledled Cymru, ac nad cyfartaledd i Gymru gyfan yn unig yw hyn.

Yr oedd y pwylgor yn bryderus iawn hefyd ynghylch lefel y cyfalaf a ddarparwyd i ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen. I lawer o ysgolion, mae cyllid cyfalaf yn hanfodol, oherwydd heb gyfleusterau awyr agored digonol neu heb ddarparu mannau ar gyfer chwarae a dysgu yn seiliedig ar ddŵr, ni ellir darparu'r cyfnod sylfaen. Mae'r pwylgor yn nodi ymateb y Gweinidog, sy'n rhestru'r cyllid sydd wedi'i ddarparu eisoes, ac yn gobeithio na fydd y diffyg cyfalaf yn rhwystr mawr.

Nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid bryderon gan athrawon na fyddai'r adnoddau a ddarparwyd efallai'n cyrraedd yr ysgolion y mae arnynt eu hangen. Er bod y pwylgor yn derbyn ei

that funding must be allocated within the local government funding regime, it stresses that whatever mechanisms are used, they must deliver the money to where it is required—that is, to the individual schools.

Finally, the Finance Committee noted the Minister's decision to extend the roll-out over four years, as this will allow many of the issues that the committee has highlighted to be resolved. While it is disappointing that this important new approach has been delayed, the Finance Committee hopes that this will allow time for schools to complete the planning for what the Minister has described as one of most significant reforms ever made in education in Wales.

The committee strongly recommends that the Welsh Assembly Government secure the finance necessary to ensure the optimum delivery of the foundation phase over the next four years, and I am sure that we will all welcome the news that significant additional funding was made available for the foundation phase in the draft budget laid yesterday by the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery.

In conclusion, we welcome the foundation phase, but we are disappointed that funding for such a significant reform seemed to have been given such a low priority initially. It has meant the delay of this important development by a year, and the lack of timely budgetary information left many schools and their headteachers trying to manage recruitment and planning issues at very short notice.

**The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Hutt):** Thank you, Angela, for introducing this important debate. How well timed it is, following yesterday's great news in the draft budget. I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak about the introduction of the foundation phase and to reflect on the recommendations from your important and valuable report. As you say, Angela, it is a major change in the way in which our youngest children learn and develop. It is a

bod yn rhaid dyrannu cyllid o fewn cyfundrefn ariannu llywodraeth leol, mae'n pwysleisio'i bod yn rhaid i ba bynnag fecanweithiau bynnag a ddefnyddir ddarparu'r arian lle mae ei angen—hynny yw, i'r ysgolion unigol.

Yn olaf, nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid benderfyniad y Gweinidog i ymestyn y cyfnod i'w roi ar waith dros bedair blynedd, gan y bydd hyn yn cynnig modd i ddatrys llawer o'r anawsterau y mae'r pwyllgor wedi tynnu sylw atynt. Er ei bod yn siomedig fod y dull gweithredu newydd pwysig hwn wedi'i ohirio, mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn gobeithio y bydd hyn yn rhoi amser i ysgolion gwblhau'r cynllunio ar gyfer yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i alw'n un o'r diwygiadau pwysicaf erioed mewn addysg yng Nghymru.

Mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell yn daer y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sicrhau'r cyllid angenrheidiol i sicrhau'r dull gorau posibl i ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn i gyd yn croesawu'r newyddion fod arian ychwanegol sylweddol wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen yn y gyllideb ddrafft a gyflwynwyd ddoe gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

I gloi, yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyfnod sylfaen, ond yn siomedig ei bod yn ymddangos bod blaenoriaeth mor isel wedi'i rhoi ar y dechrau i gyllid ar gyfer diwygiad mor bwysig. Mae wedi golygu gohirio'r datblygiad pwysig hwn o flwyddyn, ac oherwydd diffyg gwybodaeth gyllidebol amserol gorfu i nifer o ysgolion a'u penaethiaid geisio rheoli materion reciwtio a chynllunio heb fawr ddim rhybudd.

**Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Hutt):** Diolch i chi, Angela, am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon. Mae'n amserol iawn, yn dilyn y newyddion gwych ddoe yn y gyllideb ddrafft. Yr wyf yn falch cael y cyfreith i sôn am gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen ac i fyfyrio yngylch yr argymhellion yn eich adroddiad pwysig a gwerthfawr. Fel y dywedwch, Angela, mae'n newid mawr yn y modd y mae ein plant ieuengaf yn dysgu ac yn datblygu. Mae'n gynllun wedi ei greu yng Nghymru a

made-in-Wales initiative that will improve the life chances of a whole generation, and it is now under way. The start of the new school year last month saw the foundation phase being introduced throughout Wales for three to four-year-olds. The First Minister and I visited several schools, and the commitment and enthusiasm were palpable. Colleagues from all parties across the Chamber have said to me how impressed they have been by what they have seen on their visits over the past few weeks; this is the start of the roll-out across the whole of Wales.

There is a real sense that we are breaking new ground and getting rid of the shackles of outmoded approaches, but it is not a leap of faith. Everything that we are doing is grounded in research and international best practice. I wish to put on record my appreciation of the collaborative work that has brought us to this point. Indeed, I would include the contribution of the Finance Committee. However, crucially, this has been the result of the work of the task and finish implementation group that I set up when I recognised that there were issues to be addressed. Importantly, it met the people at the sharp end—the teaching unions, early years experts, the Welsh Local Government Association, the Association of Directors of Education in Wales—and brought us together to get on with the job in hand and deliver this foundation phase effectively. I also wish to put on record my appreciation of those who are delivering this at the sharp end. The headteachers, the teachers and classroom assistants have been so enthusiastic and have been a key factor in moving the foundation phase agenda forward, ensuring its successful introduction in September. That collaborative work will continue as we roll out the foundation phase across Wales over the next few years.

The foundation phase curriculum has been celebrated by those involved in the pilot schemes as the best thing to happen in Welsh education for a generation. This is an opportunity for us all to get behind that important statement. I know that we are all hearing it across Wales in every school. It has been heralded by teachers, practitioners,

fydd yn gwella cyfleoedd bywyd cenhedlaeth gyfan, ac mae bellach wedi cychwyn. Ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn ysgol newydd fis diwethaf, cyflwynwyd y cyfnod sylfaen ledled Cymru ar gyfer plant tair i bedair oed. Ymwelodd y Prif Weinidog a minnau â nifer o ysgolion, ac yr oedd yr ymroddiad a'r brwdfrydedd yn amlwg. Mae cyd-Aelodau yn yr holl bleidiau ar draws y Siambwr wedi dweud wrthyf gymaint o argraff a wnaethpwyd arnynt gan yr hyn y maent wedi'i weld ar eu hymweliadau dros yr wythnosau diwethaf; dyna ddechrau'r cyfnod o'i roi ar waith ledled Cymru.

Mae yna wir ymdeimlad ein bod yn torri tir newydd ac yn taflu hualau dulliau hen ffasiwn, ond nid neidioi mewn ffydd ydyw. Mae popeth yr ydym yn ei wneud wedi'i seilio ar ymchwil a'r arferion gorau rhyngwladol. Dymunaf gofnodi fy ngwerthfawrogiad o'r cydweithio sydd wedi dod â ni i'r fan hon. Yn wir, byddwn yn cynnwys cyfraniad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hollbwysig nodi bod hyn yn ganlyniad i waith y grŵp gweithredu gorchwyl a gorffen a sefydlais pan welais fod anawsterau'n galw am sylw. Yn bwysig iawn, yr oedd yn cwrdd â'r bobl yn y rheng flaen—yr undebau athrawon, arbenigwyr ar y blynnyddoedd cynnar, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Cymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru—a daeth â ni at ein gilydd i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith a oedd mewn llaw a chyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen hwn yn effeithiol. Hoffwn gofnodi fy ngwerthfawrogiad hefyd o'r rheini sy'n rhoi hyn ar waith yn y rheng flaen. Mae'r penaethiaid, yr athrawon a'r cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth wedi bod mor frwdfrydig, ac wedi bod yn ffactor allweddol wrth hyrwyddo agenda'r cyfnod sylfaen, gan sicrhau ei gyflwyno'n llwyddiannus ym mis Medi. Bydd y cydweithio hwnnw'n parhau wrth inni roi'r cyfnod sylfaen ar waith ledled Cymru dros y blynnyddoedd nesaf.

Mae cwricwlwm y cyfnod sylfaen wedi'i ganmol gan y rheini a oedd yn rhan o'r cynlluniau peilot, fel y peth gorau sydd wedi digwydd ym maes addysg yng Nghymru ers cenhedlaeth. Mae hwn yn gyfle inni bob un ategu'r datganiad pwysig hwnnw. Gwn ein bod i gyd yn ei glywed ledled Cymru ym mhob ysgol. Mae athrawon, ymarferwyr,

parents and educationalists as the best way in which to provide children with the opportunity to develop their skills and curiosity and to equip them for lifelong learning. As Pat Clarke, who is a headteacher in Wrexham, says to me often, it is about the thinking skills that we want for our children. It is vital that the principles underpinning the foundation phase—learning through experience, the value of skills and a truly child-centred curriculum—inform the whole education agenda.

I have always accepted that, for the foundation phase to be the success that we all want it to be, as you say, appropriate funding would need to be in place. When I appeared before the Finance Committee on 22 May I knew that I was putting my head on the block. I acknowledged that the amount allocated in my budget for future years needed to be increased to provide the appropriate level of support for the roll-out. When I responded to the Chair of the Finance Committee on 12 September, I accepted the recommendation in full; I accepted that the Welsh Assembly Government had to secure the finance necessary to ensure the optimum delivery of the foundation phase over the next four years. I accepted that, and the draft budget announcement yesterday, which secured an additional £20 million for 2009-10 and £40 million for 2010-11, illustrates my commitment, not only to the policy of the foundation phase, but to ensuring that appropriate funding is in place. Importantly, this funding is in addition to my budget; it is new money, and it is not at the expense of other education initiatives. With the support of the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery and all my Cabinet colleagues, the One Wales Government has backed this investment in our youngest children, which will have an impact on their learning throughout their lives. It means that, at the sharp end, each local authority will have the funding for their schools to deliver a 1:8 ratio of adults to children in the three to five age group.

3.00 p.m.

Importantly, the issue of capital arose in the Finance Committee's report, and the foundation phase capital grant is available to

rhieni ac addysgwyr wedi datgan mai dyma'r ffordd orau i roi cyfle i blant ddatblygu eu sgiliau a'u chwilfrydedd a'u paratoi ar gyfer dysgu gydol oes. Fel y bydd Pat Clarke, sy'n bennaeth ysgol yn Wrecsam, yn dweud wrthyf yn aml, mae'n ymwneud â'r sgiliau meddwl yr ydym am i'n plant eu cael. Mae'n hollbwysig i'r egwyddorion sy'n sail i'r cyfnod sylfaen—dysgu drwy brofiad, gwerth sgiliau a chwriclwym sy'n canolbwytio'n wirioneddol ar y plentyn—lywio'r holl agenda addysg.

Yr wyf wedi derbyn erioed, er mwyn i'r cyfnod sylfaen lwyddo fel yr ydym i gyd yn ei ddymuno, fel y dywedwch, y byddai angen cael cyllid priodol. Pan ddeuthum gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar 22 Mai, gwyddwn fy mod yn mentro. Cydnabûm fod angen cynyddu'r swm a ddyrannwyd yn fy nghyllideb ar gyfer blynnyddoedd y dyfodol er mwyn darparu cymorth ar lefel briodol i'w roi ar waith. Pan ymatebais i Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar 12 Medi, derbyniais yr argymhelliaid yn llawn; derbyniais ei bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sicrhau'r cyllid angenreidiol i ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen yn y modd gorau posibl dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Derbyniais hynny, ac mae'r cyhoeddiad am y gyllideb ddrafft ddoe, a sicrhaoedd £20 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer 2009-10 a £40 miliwn ar gyfer 2010-11, yn dangos fy ymrwymiad, nid yn unig i bolisi'r cyfnod sylfaen, ond i sicrhau bod cyllid priodol ar gael. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod y cyllid hwn yn ychwanegol at fy nghyllideb i; mae'n arian newydd, ac nid yw ar draul cynlluniau addysg eraill. Gyda chefnogaeth y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'm holl gyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi cefnogi'r buddsoddiad hwn yn ein plant ieuengaf, a bydd yn effeithio ar eu dysgu drwy gydol eu bywyd. Mae'n golygu, yn y pen eithaf, y bydd gan bob awdurdod lleol y cyllid i'w hysgolion allu cael cymhareb o 1:8 rhwng oedolion a phlant yn y grŵp tair i bump oed.

Cododd mater cyfalaf yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Mae'n fater pwysig iawn ac mae grant cyfalaf y cyfnod sylfaen ar gael i

local authorities. The total grant available this year is £3.352 million, building on the £23.5 million that has been available over the past five years. In my evidence, I advised the Finance Committee that my officials had been working closely with local authorities—as has come out of the report—to gather and use data on staff and pupil numbers as the basis for the robust financial modelling projection that I needed in order to have a robust case to take to the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, to inform the funding requirements for the roll-out. The grant conditions are important in order to get clear information. The work continues so that we can be confident that the massive investment in the foundation phase is directed to the employment of classroom assistants and the training of all practitioners working in the foundation phase.

For the benefit of Members here today, the next milestone will be 10 October, when we receive a report from local authorities on their progress—what they are delivering this term. We will share that with the task and finish group on 3 November. I look forward to responding to other issues arising from this report later in the debate, but I thank the committee for its valuable contribution.

**Nick Bourne:** I thank the Minister for that. A lot of what the Minister was saying related to the merit of the foundation phase, which is certainly not at issue and was not the subject of the inquiry. The Minister must be aware that this was a unanimous report by a committee that included Labour Members, that refers to a ‘systemic failure that needs to be addressed’ in relation to funding. This scheme should never have got off the ground without the proper funding being in place first. The Minister’s response—if it can be characterised as such; that is being a little charitable—did not take account of the serious issues that the inquiry found in relation to the failure to address funding issues. There is a delay in the roll-out because the funding was not in place. It

awdurdodau lleol. Mae cyfanswm y grant sydd ar gael eleni yn £3.352 miliwn, gan adeiladu ar y £23.5 miliwn sydd wedi bod ar gael yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Yn fy nhystiolaeth, dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor Cyllid fod fy swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio mewn cysylltiad agos ag awdurdodau lleol—fel y dengys yr adroddiad—er mwyn casglu a defnyddio data am niferoedd staff a disgylion fel sail ar gyfer yr amcanestyniad modelu ariannol cadarn yr oedd arnaf ei angen er mwyn cael achos cryf i’w gyflwyno i’r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, a rhoi gwybod iddo faint o arian yr oedd ei angen i roi’r cynllun ar waith. Mae amodau’r grant yn bwysig er mwyn cael gwybodaeth glir. Mae’r gwaith yn parhau er mwyn inni allu bod yn hyderus bod y buddsoddiad enfawr yn y cyfnod sylfaen yn cael ei gyfeirio er mwyn cyflogi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth a hyfforddi’r holl ymarferwyr sy’n gweithio yn y cyfnod sylfaen.

Er mwyn yr Aelodau sydd yma heddiw, y garreg filltir nesaf fydd 10 Hydref, pan fyddwn yn cael adroddiad gan awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â’u cynnydd—beth y maent yn ei wneud y tymor hwn. Byddwn yn rhannu’r wybodaeth honno gyda’r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar 3 Tachwedd. Edrychaf ymlaen i ymateb i faterion eraill sy’n codi o’r adroddiad hwn yn nes ymlaen yn y ddadl, ond hoffwn ddiolch i’r pwyllgor am ei gyfraniad gwerthfawr.

**Nick Bourne:** Diolchaf i’r Gweinidog am hynny. Yr oedd llawer o’r hyn yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ei ddweud yn ymneud â rhinweddau’r cyfnod sylfaen, ac nid oes dim dadl o gwbl yn eu cylch, ac nid rhinweddau’r cyfnod sylfaen oedd testun yr ymchwiliad ychwaith. Rhaid i’r Gweinidog fod yn ymwybodol bod hwn yn adroddiad unfrydol, gan bwylgor a oedd yn cynnwys Aelodau Llafur, a’i fod yn cyfeirio at ‘ddiffyg sylfaenol a bod angen mynd i’r afael â’r broblem’ yng nghyd-destun cyllid. Ni ddylai’r cynllun hwn fod wedi’i gyflwyno o gwbl heb sicrwydd yn y lle cyntaf fod cyllid priodol ar gael. Ni roddodd y Gweinidog sylw yn ei hymateb—os gellir ei alw’n ymateb; efallai fod hynny’n rhy garedig—i’r diffygion difrifol a ddarganfu’r ymchwiliad,

should never have been brought forward in the way that it was, as is made absolutely clear by the inquiry and in the report that followed that inquiry. To fire a warning shot across the bows of John Griffiths, we will be looking at the same issues in relation to the Learning and Skills Measure: do not come forward with it unless the funding is properly in place. We have looked at some of the evidence with the Deputy Minister but that process will continue.

This is a serious cross-party issue, and is not a narrow partisan point. The inquiry makes it absolutely clear that there was—I will repeat the words, because they are serious—a ‘systemic failure that needs to be addressed’. I hope that the Minister will address that when she responds to the debate, because she did not seem to be taking it on board in the first part, which was far too much about the sunny uplands of the quality of the foundation phase, which is not an issue. This report—not surprisingly, since it came from the Finance Committee—was about the financial arrangements. I hope that the Minister will address that later.

In fairness, the Minister did deal a little with the capital issues that are raised, which need to be addressed. The WLGA raised concerns that the foundation phase will not be delivered properly as a result of the huge backlog of capital spending in schools. The backlog is calculated as £620 million for last year, so the £3.25 million that the Minister mentioned, on top of a previous sum of £23.5 million, is not going terribly far in addressing those serious concerns raised by parents, unions and the WLGA. The situation, Minister, needs urgent attention. The current position of the capital account in relation to education facilities is simply not good enough.

We welcome the programme, there is no doubt about that. The issue that we must address here is the financial position and we must ensure that lessons are learnt for future

yn enwedig y methiant i roi sylw i faterion cyllido. Mae proses cyflwyno'r cynllun wedi ei dal yn ôl am nad oedd y cyllid ar gael. Ni ddylai'r cynllun fyth fod wedi ei gyflwyno fel hyn, a gwnaed hynny'n hollol glir gan yr ymchwiliad ac yn yr adroddiad a ddilynodd yr ymchwiliad hwnnw. I roi rhybudd i John Griffiths, byddwn yn edrych ar yr un materion yng nghyswllt y Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau: peidiwch â'i gyflwyno oni fydd y trefniadau cyllido priodol wedi'u gwneud. Yr ydym wedi edrych ar rywfaint o'r dystiolaeth gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog, ond bydd y broses honno'n parhau.

Mae hwn yn fater difrifol sy'n berthnasol i bob plaid. Nid pwynt pleidiol cyfyng mohono. Mae'r ymchwiliad yn dweud yn hollol glir—yr wyf am ailadrodd y geiriau oherwydd maent yn eiriau difrifol—fod yma 'ddiffyg sylfaenol a bod angen mynd i'r afael â'r broblem'. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i hynny wrth ymateb i'r ddadl, oherwydd nid oedd fel petai'n deall arwyddocâd hynny yn y rhan gyntaf, lle bu'n sôn llawer iawn gormod am rinweddau'r cyfnod sylfaen, nad oes dadl yn eu cylch. Yr oedd yr adroddiad hwn—er nad yw hynny'n syndod, gan ei fod wedi'i gyflwyno gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid—yn ymwneud â'r trefniadau ariannol. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i hynny'n ddiweddarach.

I fod yn deg, rhoddodd y Gweinidog ychydig o sylw i'r materion cyfalaf sy'n cael eu codi, ac y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt. Mynegodd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru bryder na chaiff y cyfnod sylfaen ei gyflwyno'n briodol oherwydd y gwariant cyfalaf enfawr sydd wedi croni mewn ysgolion. Amcangyfrifir bod yr ôl-groniad yn £620 miliwn ar gyfer y llynedd, ac felly, nid yw'r £3.25 miliwn y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog ato, ar ben swm blaenorol o £23.5 miliwn, yn lleddfu llawer ar y pryderon difrifol hynny a godwyd gan rieni, undebau a CLILC. Weinidog, mae angen rhoi sylw i'r sefyllfa ar unwaith. Yn syml iawn, nid yw sefyllfa bresennol y cyfrif cyfalaf yng nghyd-destun cyfleusterau addysg yn ddigon da.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r rhaglen; mae hynny'n sicr. Y mater y mae'n rhaid inni roi sylw iddo yma yw'r sefyllfa ariannol, a rhaid inni sicrhau dysgu gwersi ar gyfer

legislative competence Orders, because, in this case, it should never have been brought forward in the way that it was when the funding was not properly in place. I welcome yesterday's news but it is a case of stable doors, to some extent, as the money should have been in place at the time. I appreciate that it was not wholly the Minister's fault; I do not seek to say that it was—it may well be that there is shared fault on this—but the funding should have been in place and we should have had those figures before it marched forward.

**Chris Franks:** We welcome the foundation phase as a key part of developing a distinctly Welsh approach to early years' education. It is not based on formula-testing, target-driven education that puts children into academic boxes at far too early an age. The foundation phase is a high priority for the One Wales Government, as illustrated by the fact that we have seen a £62 million increase in this year's budget—we have found the money that was necessary. Therefore, I suggest that we congratulate the Government on finding this significant sum of money—

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** It is a bit rich for you to say that you have found the money, when it was actually dragged out via the Finance Committee and Assembly Members standing here week in, week out. Will you not give some recognition to the work of Assembly Members in drawing this issue to the Government's attention? It was only because of that action that you found this money.

**Chris Franks:** I think that the influence of opposition benches on this matter was negligible. [*Interruption.*]

The foundation phase funding issues are illustrative of the fact that Wales is dependent on a funding system that is not adequate for its needs—the Barnett formula is based on population and not needs—and clearly show that the formula is inadequate for Wales's needs. The Barnett formula is unfair and outdated and urgently needs to be reviewed. Therefore, I welcome the fact that the

Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y dyfodol, oherwydd, yn yr achos hwn, ni ddylai'r cynllun byth fod wedi'i gyflwyno fel y cafodd ei gyflwyno pan nad oedd cyllid priodol ar gael. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r newyddion ddoe, ond mae'n fater o ddrysau'r stabl, i ryw raddau, oherwydd dylai'r arian fod ar gael ar y pryd. Sylweddolaf nad ar y Gweinidog yr oedd y bai i gyd; nid wyf yn ceisio dweud hynny—mae'n ddigon posibl fod mwy nag un person ar fai—ond dylasai'r cyllid fod ar gael bryd hynny, a dylem fod wedi cael y ffigurau hynny cyn i'r cynllun symud yn ei flaen.

**Chris Franks:** Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyfnod sylfaen fel rhan allweddol o ddatblygu math cwbl Gymreig o addysg blynnyddoedd cynnar. Nid yw'n seiliedig ar addysg sy'n profi fformiwlâu, yn anelu at dargedau ac yn rhoi plant mewn blychau academaidd yn rhy ifanc o'r hanner. Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un, fel sy'n amlwg o'r ffaith ein bod wedi gweld cynnydd o £62 miliwn yn y gyllideb eleni—yr ydym wedi dod o hyd i'r arian yr oedd ei angen. Felly, awgrymaf y dylem longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar ddod o hyd i'r swm sylweddol hwn o arian—

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** Yr ydych yn hyf iawn i ddweud eich bod wedi dod o hyd i'r arian, a hwnnw mewn gwirionedd wedi cael ei lusgo allan drwy ymdrechion y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac Aelodau Cynulliad wrth sefyll yma y naill wythnos ar ôl y llall. Oni wnewch chi roi rhywfaint o gydnabyddiaeth i waith Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn dwyn y mater hwn i sylw'r Llywodraeth? Oherwydd hynny'n unig y daethoch o hyd i'r arian hwn.

**Chris Franks:** Credaf mai bach iawn oedd dylanwad meinciau'r gwrthbleidiau ar y mater hwn. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Mae materion cyllido'r cyfnod sylfaen yn dangos bod Cymru'n dibynnu ar system gyllido nad yw'n addas at ei hanghenion—mae fformiwlau Barnett yn seiliedig ar boblogaeth yn hytrach nag anghenion—ac yn dangos yn glir fod y fformiwlau'n anaddas at anghenion Cymru. Mae fformiwlau Barnett yn annheg ac yn hen, ac mae gwir angen ei hadolygu. Felly, yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith

Holtham commission, which was announced yesterday, will look into Wales's funding arrangements—yet another One Wales Government pledge that is being enacted. A fair change to the way in which Wales's expenditure requirements are calculated would have made a real difference to schemes such as the foundation phase.

As mentioned, yesterday's draft budget announced an extra £62 million for the foundation phase, and it is useful to note the comments of the teacher unions. The secretary of the National Union of Teachers Cymru said that the introduction of an additional £20 million specifically for the foundation phase in 2009-10 and a further £40 million in 2010-11 is good news for all those involved in its implementation. Iwan Guy, on behalf of the National Association of Head Teachers Wales, said that schools had done a great job in providing the well-directed play-based teaching that can provide world-class teaching to our youngest pupils. This additional funding can now secure a proper roll-out, benefiting children in Wales. I have also been advised that schools are enthusiastic about yesterday's announcement. All of this must be extremely galling to opposition parties. This is not the type of thing that they like to hear. The same is true of the excellent news that we heard earlier today about improved north-south rail links.

We continue to call for law-making and tax-varying powers. While the One Wales Government has a strong vision for a better future for our communities and children, the funding formula upon which we depend is not designed to fulfil Welsh needs. Minister, have the lessons of the foundation phase been learnt? Any change in education policy that takes place must be appropriate and well-costed for the future. I would add that the tax cuts proposed by the Liberal Democrats would have a catastrophic effect on spending in Wales and on our children's education, and the Tories clearly—

**Nick Bourne:** I am grateful to you for giving

y bydd comisiwn Holtham, a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, yn edrych ar drefniadau cyllido Cymru—un arall o addewidion Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un sy'n cael ei wireddu. Byddai newid teg yn y ffordd y cyfrifir gofynion gwariant Cymru wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i gynlluniau fel y cyfnod sylfaen.

Fel y crybwyllyd, cyhoeddwyd yn y gyllideb ddrafft ddoe y byddai £62 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen, ac mae'n werth sylwi ar sylwadau undebau'r athrawon. Dywedodd ysgrifennydd Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon, Cymru fod cyflwyno £20 miliwn yn ychwanegol, ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen yn benodol yn 2009-10 a £40 miliwn yn ychwanegol yn 2010-11, yn newyddion da i bawb sy'n ymwneud â'i weithredu. Dywedodd Iwan Guy, ar ran Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon yng Nghymru, fod ysgolion wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol wrth ddarparu addysg bwrpasol yn seiliedig ar chwarae a all gynnig addysg o'r radd flaenaf i'n disgyblion ieuengaf. Gall y cyllid ychwanegol hwn yn awr sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei roi ar waith yn briodol, er budd plant yng Nghymru. Clywais hefyd fod ysgolion yn frwdfrydig ynglŷn â'r cyhoeddiad ddoe. Rhaid bod hyn i gyd yn dâñ ar groen y gwrthbleidiau. Nid dyna'r math o beth y maent yn hoffi ei glywed. Mae'r un peth yn wir am y newyddion rhagorol a glywsom yn gynharach heddiw ynglŷn â gwell cysylltiadau rheilffordd rhwng y de a'r gogledd.

Yr ydym yn dal i alw am bwerau i ddeddfu ac amrywio trethi. Er bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un weledigaeth gref ar gyfer gwell dyfodol i'n cymunedau a'n plant, nid yw'r fformiwl ariannu yr ydym yn dibynnu arni wedi'i chynllunio i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru. Weinidog, a yw gwersi'r cyfnod sylfaen wedi eu dysgu? Rhaid i unrhyw newidiadau a wneir mewn polisiau addysg fod yn newidiadau priodol wedi'u costio'n ofalus ar gyfer y dyfodol. Byddwn yn ychwanegu y byddai'r gostyngiadau treth sy'n cael eu cynnig gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cael effaith drychnebus ar wariant yng Nghymru ac ar addysg ein plant, ac mae'n amlwg fod y Torïaid—

**Nick Bourne:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am

way. It has just occurred to me that you have taken up four minutes of the Assembly's time, when others want to speak, without mentioning the Finance Committee report, which is what this debate should be about. It should not be about the Liberal Democrat policy on tax cuts or non-tax-cuts, and it should not be on the Barnett formula—it should be about an important report, which I wonder if you have read.

**Chris Franks:** Thank you for your guidance; I will remember to try to stick to the plot.

**Peter Black** *rose—*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. He does not have time to take any more interventions.

**Chris Franks:** In conclusion, I congratulate the Government on finding this additional money.

3.10 p.m.

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** After Chris's diversionary tactics—avoiding the Finance Committee's report altogether—perhaps I can draw the Assembly's attention back to the report. It was the ambition of all Members that the foundation phase should be a success. It is a vital instrument in developing young children's learning ability, and all AMs were signed up to it. Time and again during the summer term, the Minister came here to say that there were no problems with it, before being dragged, screaming, into setting up a task and finish group to oversee it, which the Finance Committee has worked to scrutinise. Today's report is the result of that scrutiny.

The first part of the report highlights one of the defences that the Minister used, namely the inability to get information from local authorities, even though it took two years after the initial request for the Assembly Government to wake up to the fact that it did not have that information. Yet Iwan Guy from the National Association of Head Teachers Cymru is quoted in the Finance Committee report as saying that the NAHT

ildio. Mae newydd fy nharo eich bod wedi cymryd pedwar munud o amser y Cynulliad, pan fydd Aelodau eraill yn dymuno siarad, a heb gyfeirio at adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, sef yr hyn y dylai'r ddadl hon fod yn ymdrin ag ef. Ni ddylai fod yn ymwneud â pholisi'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar ostyngiadau treth neu ostyngiadau eraill, ac ni ddylai fod yn ymwneud â fformiwla Barnett—dylai fod yn ymwneud ag adroddiad pwysig, ac nid wyf yn sicr a ydych wedi'i ddarllen.

**Chris Franks:** Diolch ichi am eich cyfarwyddyd; byddaf yn cofio ceisio cadw at y plot.

**Peter Black** *a gododd—*

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Nid oes ganddo amser i dderbyn rhagor o ymyriadau.

**Chris Franks:** I gloi, hoffwn longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar ddod o hyd i'r arian ychwanegol hwn.

**Andrew R.T. Davies:** Yn dilyn tactegau dargyfeirio Chris—osgoi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn gyfan gwbl—efallai y caf ddod â sylw'r Cynulliad yn ôl at yr adroddiad. Yr oedd pob Aelod yn awyddus i weld y cyfnod sylfaen yn llwyddo. Mae'n ffordd hollbwysig i ddatblygu gallu plant ifanc i ddysgu, ac yr oedd pob AC yn ei gefnogi. Dro ar ôl tro yn ystod tymor yr haf, daeth y Gweinidog yma i ddweud nad oedd problemau gyda'r cynllun, cyn cael ei lusgo, dan protest, i sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i'w oruchwyllo. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi bod yn craffu ar y mater hwn, a chanlyniad y gwaith craffu hwnnw yw'r adroddiad sydd gennym heddiw.

Mae rhan gyntaf yr adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at un o'r amddiffyniadau a ddefnyddiodd y Gweinidog, sef y methiant i gael gwybodaeth gan awdurdodau lleol, er ei bod wedi cymryd dwy flynedd, yn dilyn y cais cyntaf, cyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad sylweddoli nad oedd y wybodaeth honno ganddi. Ac eto, mae Iwan Guy o Gymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon yng Nghymru yn cael ei ddyfynnu yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn

had that information, so why did the Government not have it? I would suggest that this has seriously strained the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities and local education authorities. I hope that, when the Minister addresses us this afternoon, she will talk about how she wishes to re-establish good links, because they will be critical to delivering education in the future.

The issue of the staffing ratio was also raised in the report—a crucial aspect of delivering the foundation phase—but the Minister did not touch on this either. Most people accept the ratio of 1:8 staff to pupils, although it is not statutory, but there is a crucial anomaly in terms of where exactly the second member of staff kicks in. The Welsh Local Government Association assessment is that a second member of staff is required when there are nine pupils, but does the requirement kick in at the 15 or 16 pupil end of the scale? That is a crucial clarification that people will require when they are working out staff ratios.

The issue of the salary to be paid to staff was raised in the report. The Welsh Assembly Government's assessment was that it would be paid at the base point of £15,115—the minimum level—whereas the WLGA said that, in order to attract the 2,800 members of staff that would be required, it would be at the mid point of level 3, which is the £18,250. That is a massive difference when you are looking for the resources to provide the crucial staffing component required to deliver a successful foundation phase rollout. I hope that the Minister addresses these issues when she responds, because it is vital that the staffing ratio is clearly understood by all participants. If we are to have a successful foundation phase, staff will be crucial.

The report moves on to discuss capital and build aspects within schools. In the school at which I am a governor, we have just put in a new play area alongside a 40-year-old portakabin. That is the reality of many schools up and down Wales. The capital

dweud bod y wybodaeth honno gan NAHT. Felly, pam nad oedd hi gan y Llywodraeth? Byddwn yn awgrymu bod hyn wedi rhoi straen difrifol ar y berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau addysg lleol. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog, wrth ein hannerch y prynhawn yma, yn dweud sut y mae'n dymuno ailsefydlu cysylltiadau da, oherwydd byddant yn hollbwysig i ddarparu addysg yn y dyfodol.

Codwyd mater y gymhareb staffio yn yr adroddiad hefyd—agwedd hollbwysig ar gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen—ond ni chyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at hyn ychwaith. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn derbyn y gymhareb o 1:8 rhwng staff a disgylion, er nad yw'n statudol, ond mae anghysondeb hollbwysig o ran pryd yn union y mae angen ail aelod o staff. Asesiad Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yw bod angen ail aelod o staff pan fydd naw disgyl, ond a yw'r gofyniad yn dod yn berthnasol ym mhen arall y raddfa pan fydd 15 neu 16 disgyl? Mae hynny'n eglurhad hollbwysig y bydd ar bobl ei angen wrth ymdrin â chymarebau staff.

Yn yr adroddiad codwyd mater y cyflog sydd i'w dalu i staff. Asesiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru oedd y byddai'r cyflog yn cael ei dalu ar y pwynt sylfaenol o £15,115—yr isafswm—ond yn ôl CLILC, er mwyn denu'r 2,800 o staff y byddai eu hangen, byddai ar bwynt canol lefel 3, sef £18,250. Mae gwahaniaeth mawr rhwng y pwyntiau hyn pan fyddwch yn chwilio am yr adnoddau i ddarparu'r elfen staffio hollbwysig sydd ei hangen er mwyn cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen yn llwyddiannus. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i'r materion hyn wrth ymateb, oherwydd mae'n hanfodol i bawb sy'n ymwneud â'r cynllun ddeall y gymhareb staffio'n iawn. Os ydym am gael cyfnod sylfaen llwyddiannus, bydd staff yn hollbwysig.

Aiff yr adroddiad ymlaen i drafod cyfalaf ac agweddu'n ymwneud ag adeiladau mewn ysgolion. Yn yr ysgol lle'r wyf fi'n llywodraethwr, yr ydym newydd greu lle chwarae newydd wrth ymwl caban 40 oed. Dyna'r realiti mewn llawer ysgol ar hyd a

costs, and the ability to meet the conversion costs necessary to truly benefit from the foundation phase, is another aspect that the Minister could have addressed instead of rambling about how positive the foundation phase is; that is something on which we all agree. She talked as if she was making a mere statement rather than addressing a comprehensive report by the Finance Committee into the debacle over which the Welsh Assembly Government presided, leading teachers, parents and children up the garden path.

The final part of the report deals with getting foundation phase money to schools. In my questions to the Minister on 16 July, just before we broke up for the summer recess, I highlighted the inefficiencies of the funding formula regarding money for training within the foundation phase; some LEAs were top-slicing 7 per cent while others were top-slicing 22 per cent of the money, before it got to schools. We would all benefit from an understanding of what the Minister is doing to address that anomaly. It is interesting to note Iwan Guy's comments on how he would prefer to see schools receiving the money directly, rather than through the LEAs. I appreciate that that is an ideological point, but if there is a difference of between 7 and 22 per cent in terms of the amount of money being top-sliced, surely schools will only benefit if they receive the money directly rather than seeing it disappear into central money pots.

On a final note, as we head down the road of the Measure that is currently going through Stage 1 proceedings, as the Leader of the Opposition highlighted, it is vital that we do not create a foundation phase mark II with the Proposed Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure, as was highlighted by the NUT in its evidence to the committee. I commend the Finance Committee on its investigation, and I hope that it will continue to scrutinise the spending of the Government in this critical phase of education in Wales.

**Jenny Randerson:** I start by thanking the Chair of the committee for the excellent way in which she has brought this report together. It was not an easy process, but it is a strong report. It marks a significant step in the

lled Cymru. Mae'r costau cyfalaf, a'r gallu i dalu am y gwaith addasu angenrheidiol er mwyn elwa o ddifrif ar y cyfnod sylfaen, yn agwedd arall y byddai'r Gweinidog wedi gallu rhoi sylw iddi, yn lle mwydro ynglŷn â pha mor gadarnhaol yw'r cyfnod sylfaen; mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno arno. Yr oedd yn siarad fel petai'n gwneud datganiad, nid fel petai'n rhoi sylw i adroddiad cynhwysfawr gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y llanastr a achoswyd dan arweiniad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan gamarwain athrawon, rhieni a phlant.

Mae rhan olaf yr adroddiad yn ymdrin â chael arian y cyfnod sylfaen i ysgolion. Yn fy nghwestiynau i'r Gweinidog ar 16 Gorffennaf, cyn inni gau am doriad yr haf, tynnais sylw at aneffeithlonrwydd y fformiwl ariannu sy'n ymwneud ag arian ar gyfer hyfforddiant yn y cyfnod sylfaen; yr oedd rhai AAllau yn brigorri 7 y cant ac eraill yn brigorri 22 y cant o'r arian, cyn iddo gyrraedd yr ysgolion. Byddem i gyd yn hoffi gwybod beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i roi sylw i'r anghysondeb hwnnw. Mae'n ddiddorol sylwi ar sylwadau Iwan Guy y byddai'n well ganddo ef weld ysgolion yn cael yr arian yn uniongyrchol, yn hytrach na thrwy'r AAllau. Sylweddolaf mai pwyt ideolegol yw hwnnw, ond mae'r ganran sy'n cael ei brigorri'n amrywio o 7 i 22 y cant. Heb os nac oni bai, yr unig ffordd i ysgolion elwa yw os caint yr arian yn uniongyrchol, yn hytrach na'i weld yn diflannu i gronfeydd canolog.

I gloi, wrth inni ddilyn hynt y Mesur sy'n mynd drwy drafodion Cyfnod 1 ar hyn o bryd, fel y dywedodd Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid, mae'n hanfodol inni beidio â chreu cyfnod sylfaen fersiwn II gyda'r Mesur Arfaethedig ar Ddysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru). Dywedwyd hyn hefyd gan NUT yn ei dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor. Cymeradwyaf y Pwyllgor Cyllid am ei ymchwiliad, a gobeithio y bydd yn parhau i graffu ar wariant y Llywodraeth yn y cyfnod addysg hollbwysig hwn yng Nghymru.

**Jenny Randerson:** Dechreuaef drwy ddiolch i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor am y modd ardderchog y mae wedi dod â'r adroddiad hwn ynghyd. Nid oedd yn broses hawdd, ond mae'n adroddiad cadarn. Mae'n gam pwysig yn

development of the Finance Committee, which is becoming a strong instrument of scrutiny in this place, which I applaud.

The story of the foundation phase is one of grabbing defeat from the jaws of victory. Here we have a policy that has the unreserved support of every Member of the Assembly across all political parties, and yet it has become hugely controversial, and extracting the money from the Assembly Government has been like pulling teeth—one phase after another. As a result of that process, the situation has been exacerbated in schools, as parents, staff, and governors are uncertain about the future. I strongly welcome the fact that additional money was granted yesterday. I hope that it will be enough to ensure a further smooth transition of the policy. However, Minister, will the draft budget money cover all of the schools involved? In paragraph 7 of the report, there is a question mark over whether it deals just with the pilot and early start schools.

I have to comment on Chris Franks's amazing contribution. The most charitable thing that I can say is that he was probably reading the wrong speech. What a wasted opportunity. You have a very immature attitude towards Government, Chris, if you believe that you can put forward policies without first considering whether you can fund them. Do not pin your hopes on the Barnett formula. Even if we reformed the Barnett formula tomorrow—as you and I both would like to do—it would not be implemented until the kids currently in the foundation phase were in their teens. They would be talking about the sixth form by the time it had an impact on their education costs.

I will return to the report. I want to register my concern over the breakdown in the information coming through from schools via local authorities. A lot has been made of this. In some ways, it is over-emphasised in the Minister's rhetoric. However, the key is that the Government should not have been pressing ahead with a policy if it did not have the basic information. It was not the fine detail that it lacked; the whole of the information appeared to be wrong. Surely, we should all have been alerted to that hiccup in

natblygiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, sy'n dod yn gyfrwng craffu cryf yn y man hwn, a chymeradwyaf hynny.

Mae hanes y cyfnod sylfaen yn hanes am gipio gorchfygiad o enau buddugoliaeth. Yma mae gennym bolisi sy'n cael cefnogaeth lwyd pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad ar draws pob plaid wleidyddol. Er hynny, mae wedi dod yn hynod ddadleuol, a bu cael arian gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fel tynnu dannedd—un cam ar ôl y llall. O ganlyniad i'r broses honno, mae'r sefyllfa wedi gwaethyg yn yr ysgolion, oherwydd bod y rhieni, y staff, a'r llywodraethwyr yn ansicr am y dyfodol. Croesawaf yn fawr y ffaith fod arian ychwanegol wedi'i ganiatáu ddoe. Gobeithio y bydd yn ddigon i sicrhau bod y polisi'n pontio'n ddidrafferth o hyn ymlaen. Er hynny, Weinidog, a fydd arian y gyllideb ddrafft yn cynnwys yr holl ysgolion dan sylw? Ym mharagraff 7 yn yr adroddiad, mae'n aneglur a yw'n delio â'r ysgolion peilot a'r ysgolion dechrau'n gynnar yn unig.

Rhaid imi wneud sylw am gyfraniad rhyfeddol Chris Frank. Y peth mwyaf hael y gallaf ei ddweud yw ei fod, mae'n debyg, yn darllen yr arraith anghywir. Sôn am golli cyfle. Mae gennych agwedd anaeddfed iawn at Lywodraeth, Chris, os credwch y gallwch gyflwyno polisiau heb ystyried yn gyntaf a allwch eu hariannu. Peidiwch â seilio'ch gobeithion ar fformiwl Barnett. Hyd yn oed petaem yn ailffurfio fformiwl Barnett yfory—fel yr hoffech chi a minnau ei wneud—ni fyddai'n cael ei gweithredu nes byddai'r plant sydd ar hyn o bryd yn y cyfnod sylfaen yn eu harddegau. Byddent yn siarad am y chweched dosbarth erbyn iddo gael effaith ar eu costau addysg.

Dychwelaf at yr adroddiad. Hoffwn gofnodi fy mhyrder fod y wybodaeth sy'n dod drwodd o ysgolion drwy awdurdodau lleol wedi methu. Rhoddyd pwyslais mawr ar hyn. Mewn rhai ffyrdd, fe'i gorbwysleisiwyd yn rhethreg y Gweinidog. Er hynny, yr allwedd yw na ddylasai'r Llywodraeth fwrw ymlaen â pholisi os nad oedd y wybodaeth sylfaenol ganddi. Nid y mân fanylion oedd ar goll; yr oedd yn ymddangos bod yr holl wybodaeth yn anghywir. Does bosibl na ddylem i gyd fod wedi cael gwybod am yr

what ought to be a relatively smooth process.

Finally, on staffing and capital costs, I underline the point made in the committee's report that it is unrealistic to expect to recruit everyone at the lowest point on the scale. Even if you were able to do that in real life, there is the inevitable fact of 'incremental drift'. As a good employer, the Government should be taking that into account as a matter of course. The Government funding did not take that into account. Returning to capital, the lack of specific figures on capital provided to the Government—even, as far as I can tell, requested by the Government—means that we have no accurate figures on how much capital has been spent on the foundation phase so far. The Minister said as much to the committee: that such figures were not kept. However, importantly, it meant that we could not give an accurate picture of what would be needed in the future. Therefore, this report sheds a great deal of light onto what, unfortunately, has become a murky issue, despite an amazing level of consensus on the benefit of the policy.

3.20 p.m.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I will start by congratulating the Chair and the members of the Finance Committee on this report. It demonstrates yet again why having such a committee is so important, as it shows the kind of work and analysis that can be brought to bear on the financial implications of the roll-out of Government policy.

I have an element of sympathy for the Minister, because the foundation phase was intended as the flagship education policy of the Assembly Government in this third Assembly. The implementation of this policy and the arguments that have taken place between local government, local authorities, the Minister for education, and schools demonstrate the rather haphazard, if not chaotic, way in which this policy was implemented.

This has been a long-running saga. There have been massive public disagreements

anhawster hwennw yn yr hyn a ddylai fod yn broses gymharol ddidrafferth.

Yn olaf, o safbwyt staffio a chostau cyfalaf, tanlinellaf y pwyt a wnaethpwyd yn adroddiad y pwylgor ei bod yn afrealistig disgwyl reciwtio pawb ar bwynt isaf y raddfa. Hyd yn oed pe gallech wneud hynny mewn bywyd go iawn, mae 'treigl cynyddrannol' yn ffaith anochel. Fel cyflogwr da, dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn rhoi ystyriaeth i hynny fel mater o drefn. Nid oedd arian y Llywodraeth yn rhoi ystyriaeth i hynny. I ddychwelyd at gyfalaf, mae'r diffyg ffigurau penodol am gyfalaf a ddarparwyd i'r Llywodraeth—a geisiwyd gan y Llywodraeth, hyd yn oed, hyd y gallaf weld—yn golygu nad oes gennym ddim ffigurau manwl gywir am faint o gyfalaf sydd wedi ei wario ar y cyfnod sylfaen hyd yma. Dywedodd y Gweinidog gymaint â hynny wrth y pwylgor: na chadwyd y cyfryw ffigurau. Yn bwysig, er hynny, golygai na allem roi darlun manwl o'r hyn y byddai ei angen yn y dyfodol. Felly, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn taflu llawer iawn o oleuni ar yr hyn a oedd, yn anffodus, yn fater aneglur, er gwaethaf lefel ryfeddol y consensws ynghylch budd y polisi.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Dechreuaaf drwy longyfarch y Cadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Cyllid am yr adroddiad hwn. Mae'n dangos eto fyth pam mae cael pwylgor o'r fath mor bwysig, gan ei fod yn dangos y math o waith a'r dadansoddi y gellir ei wneud ar y goblygiadau ariannol o gyflwyno polisiau'r Llywodraeth.

Mae rhan ohonof yn cydymdeimlo â'r Gweinidog, oherwydd bwriadwyd i'r cyfnod sylfaen fod yn bolisi addysg blaenllaw i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y trydydd Cynulliad. Mae gweithredu'r polisi hwn a'r dadleuon a fu rhwng Llywodraeth leol, awdurdodau lleol, y Gweinidog dros addysg, ac ysgolion yn dangos y modd damweiniol braidd, os nad anhrelnus, y cafodd y polisi hwn ei roi ar waith.

Mae hon wedi bod yn saga hirfaith. Bu anghytuno cyhoeddus aruthrol rhwng

between the Assembly Government, local councils, and the Welsh Local Government Association. Assembly Members were telling the Minister, that schools in their constituencies would be unable to deliver the foundation phase. We all knew that the outcome had to be additional funding and recognition by the Minister that the Government's position was unsustainable. It was a bit like watching a bad soap opera: we all knew what the outcome would be, but it took several months, if not years, to get there.

This has been a lesson for the Government in how to implement the sorts of political decisions that the Minister and her colleagues are taking. As I said, it was a flagship policy decision, and yet it was rolled out in such a way as to reduce the goodwill that existed between local authorities and the Assembly Government. It is clear from reading this report that there was a divergence of opinion in the evidence given to the committee, and concerns were expressed about the financial situation.

I have two concerns regarding the finance. The first relates to the roll-out of the scheme following the pilot projects. The Minister, in her evidence to committee, recognised that there was a disparity in the level of resources allocated to the pilot schemes, and was unsure whether the resources allocated to the schools beyond that would be of a comparable amount. The National Association of Head Teachers spoke of schools of similar sizes close to each other having significantly different levels of funding, which is, perhaps, another disparity in addition to the concern about the level of funding beyond the pilot projects. To reinforce that point—and this is mentioned in the report—the association gave an example from one local authority of a pilot school receiving funding of £172,000, out of the authority's total budget of £870,000. Therefore, there are disparities, which the Minister acknowledged. However, beyond that acknowledgement, what work has the Government done to ensure that levels of funding will compare to the levels of support allocated during the pilot scheme?

My second concern relates to capital. There is

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, cyngorau lleol a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Yr oedd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn dweud wrth y Gweinidog fod ysgolion yn eu hetholaethau'n methu darparu'r cyfnod sylfaen. Gwyddom i gyd mai pen draw hyn heb os fyddai cyllid ychwanegol a chydnaabyddiaeth gan y Gweinidog nad oedd safbwyt y Llywodraeth yn gynaliadwy. Yr oedd fel gwyllo opera sebon wael: pawb yn gwybod beth fyddai'r canlyniad, ond cymerodd fisoedd lawer, os nad blynyddoedd, i gyrraedd y fan honno.

Mae hyn wedi bod yn wers i'r Llywodraeth am y ffordd i weithredu'r mathau o benderfyniadau gwleidyddol y mae'r Gweinidog a'i chyd-Aelodau'n eu cymryd. Fel y dywedais, yr oedd yn benderfyniad polisi blaenllaw, ac eto fe'i cyflwynwyd yn y fath fodd nes iddo wanhou'r ewyllys da a oedd yn bodoli rhwng awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'n amlwg o ddarllen yr adroddiad hwn fod gwahaniaeth barn yn y dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r pwylgor, a bod pryderon wedi eu mynegi am y sefyllfa ariannol.

Mae gennyf ddau bryder ynghylch y cyllid. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â chyflwyno'r cynllun yn dilyn y prosiectau peilot. Yn ei thystiolaeth gerbron y pwylgor, cydnabu'r Gweinidog fod anghyfartaledd yn lefel yr adnoddau a ddyrannwyd i'r cynlluniau peilot, ac yr oedd yn ansicr a fyddai'r adnoddau a ddyrennid i'r ysgolion ar ôl hynny yn symiau cymharol. Soniodd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon am ysgolion tebyg o ran maint ac agos at ei gilydd yn cael lefelau cyllid cwbl wahanol; ac efallai fod hyn yn anghyfartaledd arall yn ychwanegol at y pryder am lefel y cyllid y tu hwnt i'r prosiectau peilot. I atgyfnerthu'r pwyt hwnnw—a chrybwyllir hyn yn yr adroddiad—rhoddodd y gymdeithas enghraift mewn un awdurdod lleol o ysgol beilot yn cael cyllid o £172,000, allan o gyllideb gyfan yr awdurdod o £870,000. Felly, mae yna anghyfartaledd, a chydnabu'r Gweinidog hynny. Er hynny, ar wahân i'r gydnabyddiaeth honno, pa waith a wnaeth y Llywodraeth i sicrhau y bydd lefelau cyllid yn cymharu â'r lefelau cymorth a ddyrannwyd yn ystod y cynllun peilot?

Mae fy ail bryder yn ymwneud â chyfalaf.

an issue with that, because, as the Minister knows, in many parts of Wales, there are schools that were built in the early part of the twentieth century, and they may have been fit for purpose during the previous 100 years, but many people now believe that those buildings make it difficult for schools to ensure that the 1:8 adult-to-pupil ratio works, and, therefore, to ensure that the foundation phase works.

The Welsh Local Government Association told the Minister and the committee that there is such a backlog of capital work that it would be difficult for some schools to deliver the foundation phase. What further work has the Government done on that? I know that the Minister said that a sum of £3.5 million was available, but many people within education and local government do not feel that that is a sufficient level of resources. Will the Government review that as the roll-out continues, because we do not wish to see schools being hampered in delivering this service by a lack of capital investment?

The committee has done a superb piece of work. I congratulate all Members, not just those from the Conservative benches, but also those who support the governing parties: the Labour Party and Plaid Cymru. I am just sorry that Chris Franks chose to make the speech that he did this afternoon without talking to his colleagues, who clearly had a very beneficial and positive contribution to make to this committee report.

**Kirsty Williams:** I welcome this opportunity to discuss this important issue once again, this time from the perspective of the Finance Committee. As many of my colleagues have said this afternoon, it is a shame that the introduction of a scheme that Wales could be truly proud of had to get caught up in an unseemly row over funding. It was obvious from the pilot schemes—after all, that is why you conduct a pilot scheme—that ensuring the high adult-to-pupil ratio and the more expansive teaching regime would not be cheap to deliver. The resources that would be needed to deliver the foundation phase were clearly identified by local government as

Mae yna broblem gyda hynny, oherwydd, fel gwyr y Gweinidog, mewn llawer rhan o Gymru mae yna ysgolion a adeiladwyd yn rhan gyntaf yr ugeinfed ganrif, a hwyrach eu bod yn addas at y diben yn ystod y 100 mlynedd diwethaf, ond mae llawer o bobl yn awr yn credu bod yr adeiladau hynny'n ei gwneud yn anodd i ysgolion sicrhau bod y gymhareb o un oedolyn am bob wyt disgybl yn gweithio, ac felly sicrhau bod y cyfnod sylfaen yn gweithio.

Dyweddodd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wrth y Gweinidog a'r pwyllgor fod cymaint o waith cyfalaf wedi croni fel y byddai'n anodd i rai ysgolion ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen. Pa waith pellach y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei wneud ar hynny? Gwn i'r Gweinidog ddweud bod swm o £3.5 miliwn ar gael, ond mae llawer o bobl yn y byd addysg ac mewn llywodraeth leol nad ydynt yn teimlo bod hon yn lefel ddigonol o adnoddau. A fydd y Llywodraeth yn adolygu hynny wrth i'r cyflwyno barhau, oherwydd nid ydym am weld ysgolion yn cael eu rhwystro rhag darparu'r gwasanaeth hwn oherwydd diffyg buddsoddi cyfalaf?

Mae'r pwyllgor wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog. Llongyfarchaf yr holl Aelodau, nid yn unig y rheini o'r meinciau Ceidwadol, ond hefyd y rheini sy'n cefnogi'r pleidiau sy'n llywodraethu: y Blaid Lafur a Phlaid Cymru. Mae'n drueni gennyf fod Chris Franks wedi dewis gwneud yr araith a wnaeth y prynhawn yma heb siarad â'i gyd-Aelodau, a oedd yn amlwg â chyfraniad cadarnhaol a buddiol iawn i'w wneud i'r adroddiad pwyllgor hwn.

**Kirsty Williams:** Croesawaf y cyfle hwn i drafod y mater pwysig hwn unwaith eto, y tro yma o safbwyt y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Fel y mae nifer o'm cyd-Aelodau wedi ei ddweud y prynhawn yma, mae'n bechod ei bod yn rhaid i broses o gyflwyno cynllun y gallai Cymru fod yn wirioneddol falch ohono gael ei dal yng nghanol ffrae anweddus am gyllid. Yr oedd yn amlwg o'r cynlluniau peilot—wedi'r cyfan, dyna yw diben cynnal cynllun peilot—na fyddai sicrhau'r gymhareb uchel o oedolyn i ddisgybl a'r gyfundrefn addysgu fwy ymledol yn rhad i'w darparu. Cafodd yr adnoddau a fyddai'n angenrheidiol i ddarparu'r cyfnod sylfaen eu nodi'n glir gan

early as last summer, in the expenditure sub-group meetings held prior to the budget announcement.

When the budget announcement was made and the Minister and her officials came before the Enterprise and Learning Committee, I asked specifically how they had arrived at that figure for the foundation phase and what evidence and information they had used to reach that figure, because it bore little resemblance to what local government had previously stated it would need. I was told by the Minister and the then head of the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills that they were completely confident that the money that they had allocated for the foundation phase would be enough, and that the planning regime that they had used to arrive at that funding level was robust. The Minister said today that it was robust enough to allow Andrew Davies to give her the money this year, but, if you check the Record, you will see that that is exactly what she said last year. She said that the planning was robust and that that was what had allowed her to go to Andrew Davies, the Minister for finance, to ask him to allocate the funding that she needed.

After that meeting, a sorry saga began to unfold, and I think that Jonathan's allusion to a soap opera was a good point well made. It became clear that the assurances given by the Minister at that meeting were on the basis of wishful thinking rather than any real planning. We then had the unedifying spectacle of the buck-passing game. Suddenly, it was not the Minister's fault, but that of local government's education departments for not supplying her department with the right figures. She said that she had written to them, but local government had not replied. My goodness me. It would have been cheaper for the Minister to employ someone to go around the 22 local authorities to get the information directly rather than go ahead with the debacle that followed. Further confusion was heaped on the situation when the Minister announced an extra £5 million, but only, it turned out, for the pilot schools. It was to ensure that the hard-working staff who had been delivering the new regime would not be sacked—because that is exactly what they were faced with in many local

llywodraeth leol mor gynnar â'r haf diwethaf, yng nghyfarfodydd yr is-grŵp gwariant a gynhaliwyd cyn cyhoeddi'r gyllideb.

Pan gyhoeddwyd y gyllideb a phan ddaeth y Gweinidog a'i swyddogion gerbron y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu, gofynnais yn benodol sut y cawsant y ffigur hwnnw ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen, a pha dystiolaeth a gwybodaeth yr oeddent wedi'u defnyddio i gael y ffigur hwnnw, gan ei fod mor annhebyg i'r hyn y dywedodd llywodraeth leol cyn hynny y byddai arni ei angen. Dywedodd y Gweinidog a phennaeth yr Adran Plant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau wrthyf eu bod yn gwbl hyderus y byddai'r arian yr oeddent wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen yn ddigon, a bod y gyfundrefn gynllunio yr oeddent wedi'i defnyddio i gael y lefel ariannu yn un gadarn. Dywedodd y Gweinidog heddiw ei bod yn ddigon cadarn i ganiatáu i Andrew Davies roi'r arian iddi eleni, ond os archwiliwch y Cofnod, gwelwch mai dyna'n union a ddywedodd y llynedd. Dywedodd fod y cynllunio'n gadarn ac mai dyna oedd wedi caniatáu iddi fynd at Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros gyllid, i ofyn iddo ddyrannu'r cyllid yr oedd arni ei angen.

Ar ôl y cyfarfod hwnnw, dechreuodd saga druenus ddatblygu, a chredaf fod cyfeiriad Jonathan at opera sebon yn bwynt da. Daeth yn amlwg fod y sicrwydd a roddwyd gan y Gweinidog yn y cyfarfod hwnnw yn seiliedig ar obeithion ofer yn hytrach nag ar unrhyw gynllunio gwirioneddol. Yna cawsom yr olygfa warthus o gêm taflu'r baich. Yn sydyn, nid bai'r Gweinidog oedd hyn, ond bai adrannau addysg llywodraeth leol am beidio â chyflwyno'r ffigurau cywir i'w hadran. Dywedodd ei bod wedi ysgrifennu atynt, ond nad oedd llywodraeth leol wedi ymateb. Bobl bach, byddai wedi bod yn rhatach i'r Gweinidog gyflogi rhywun i fynd o gwmpas y 22 o awdurdodau lleol i gael y wybodaeth yn uniongyrchol na bwrw ymlaen â'r llanastr a ddilynodd. Pentyrwyd rhagor o ddryswn ar y sefyllfa pan gyhoeddodd y Gweinidog £5 miliwn yn ychwanegol, ond ar gyfer yr ysgolion peilot yn unig, fel y digwyddodd. Y diben oedd sicrhau na fyddai'r staff diwyd a fu'n darparu'r gyfundrefn newydd yn colli eu swyddi—oherwydd dyna'n union a oedd yn eu

authorities. That served only to rub salt in the wounds of those schools that had not been selected as pilot schools, which were really struggling to deliver the programme.

I welcome very much the money that was announced yesterday for the foundation phase. In the end, I suppose that that is the ultimate admission from the Minister that she got her figures wrong last year. That money is here now, and I trust that it will be used by local authorities for the purpose for which it is intended: to ensure that the roll-out of the foundation phase is successful across the country.

**Jenny Randerson:** At this time last year, when the Minister made that basic mistake of telling us that the amount of money allocated would be adequate, are you not surprised to learn that people working in local government and our political representatives across Wales were also telling us that the total amount was inadequate? Is it not surprising that local government representatives knew that the funding was inadequate long before the Minister did?

**Kirsty Williams:** You are correct. It is amazing that the two figures were so out of kilter. As early as August, the expenditure sub-group had clearly identified what resources were needed and the figures in the budget bore no relationship to that.

3.30 p.m.

**Joyce Watson:** I was also a member of that committee and, while I welcome the debate, it is fair to say, to set the record straight, that evidence will show that the Welsh Local Government Association and the heads of teaching associations were somewhat at odds with each other on this. I hope that you will recall that exactly, since you have such a good memory. I remember events unfolding at that time, and headteachers were not aware that authorities had given inaccurate information. Would you concede that they told us at that committee meeting that they could and would have provided the Minister with that information because—

hwynebu mewn nifer o awdurdodau lleol. Nid oedd hynny ond yn rhwbio halen ym mriwiau'r ysgolion hynny na ddewiswyd yn ysgolion peilot, ysgolion a oedd yn cael anhawster gwirioneddol i ddarparu'r rhaglen.

Croesawaf yn fawr iawn yr arian a gyhoeddwyd ddoe ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen. Yn y pen draw, mae'n debyg mai dyma'r cyfaddefiad eithaf gan y Gweinidog fod ei ffigurau'n anghywir y llynedd. Mae'r arian hwnnw yma'n awr, a gobeithio y caiff ei ddefnyddio gan awdurdodau lleol at y diben y'i bwriadwyd ar ei gyfer: sicrhau bod y cyfnod sylfaen yn cael ei gyflwyno'n llwyddiannus ledled y wlad.

**Jenny Randerson:** Yr adeg hon y llynedd, pan wnaeth y Gweinidog y camgymeriad sylfaenol o ddweud wrthym y byddai'r arian a ddyrrannwyd yn ddigonol, onid ydych yn synnu o glywed bod y bobl a oedd yn gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol a'n cynrychiolwyr gwleidyddol ledled Cymru hefyd yn dweud wrthym fod y cyfanswm yn annigonol? Onid yw'n rhyfeddol fod cynrychiolwyr llywodraeth leol yn gwybod bod y cyllid yn annigonol ymhell cyn i'r Gweinidog wybod?

**Kirsty Williams:** Yr ydych yn iawn. Mae'n rhyfeddol bod y ddau ffigur mor wahanol. Mor gynnar ag Awst, yr oedd yr is-grŵp gwariant wedi nodi'n glir pa adnoddau yr oedd eu hangen, ac nid oedd gan y ffigurau yn y gyllideb yn debyg o gwbl i hynny.

**Joyce Watson:** Yr oeddwn innau'n aelod o'r pwylgor hwnnw, ac er fy mod yn croesawu'r ddadl, i gywiro camargraff, mae'n deg dweud y bydd y dystiolaeth yn dangos bod Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a phenaethiaid y cymdeithasau athrawon yn anghytuno â'i gilydd braidd ar hyn. Gobeithio y byddwch yn cofio hynny'n union, gan fod gennych gof mor dda. Cofiaf y sefyllfa'n datblygu ar y pryd, ac nid oedd penaethiaid yn ymwybodol fod awdurdodau wedi rhoi gwybodaeth anghywir. A fyddch yn derbyn eu bod wedi dweud wrthym yn y cyfarfod pwylgor hwnnw y gallent fod wedi darparu'r wybodaeth honno i'r Gweinidog ac y byddent wedi gwneud hynny oherwydd—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. This is an intervention, not a speech.

**Joyce Watson:** They just could not understand how their local authorities had failed them.

**Kirsty Williams:** This is the problem with this administration. We are now at a late stage. The Minister acknowledges in the committee's report, which I assume that you have not read, Joyce, that more money was needed. It got the sums wrong. It is not a question of whether it should have listened to local government or the teaching unions; it clearly listened to neither and got the sums wrong. That was admitted to in accepting the recommendations of the committee's report and is now acknowledged, as shown by the fact that, finally, the Government has found resources to try to put the situation right. This report has to teach us some lessons. We need better planning for, and clarity on, any new initiative that this Government takes forward. We need better information sharing between central Government and local authorities—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You are running out of time, Kirsty.

**Kirsty Williams:** Schools and teachers need early warning of new systems, and they need to be given the time to prepare for any new schemes—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You are out of time now, Kirsty; I gave you time for two interventions.

**Alun Cairns:** I thank the Chair of the committee, Angela Burns, for this report and for how the Minister has responded to it. As the former Chair of the committee that took evidence for this report—and I am no longer restricted as chair in terms of my contributions—I am sorry that there was so much opposition from the governing parties to holding that investigation.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ymyriad yw hwn, nid arraith.

**Joyce Watson:** Yr oeddent yn methu'n lân â deall sut yr oedd eu hawdurdodau lleol wedi eu siomi.

**Kirsty Williams:** Dyna'r broblem gyda'r weinyddiaeth hon. Mae hi'n hwyr yn y dydd yn awr. Mae'r Gweinidog yn cydnabod yn adroddiad y pwylgor yr wyf yn cymryd nad ydych wedi'i ddarllen, Joyce, fod angen rhagor o arian. Yr oedd ei symiau'n anghywir. Nid cwestiwn yw hwn a ddylai fod wedi gwrando ar lywodraeth leol ynteu ar undebau'r athrawon; yn amlwg, ni wrandawodd ar y naill na'r llall ac yr oedd y symiau'n anghywir. Cyfaddefwyd hynny wrth dderbyn argymhellion adroddiad y pwylgor a chyfaddefir hynny'n awr, fel y dangosir gan y ffaith fod y Llywodraeth, o'r diwedd, wedi dod o hyd i adnoddau i unioni'r sefyllfa. Rhaid i'r adroddiad hwn ddysgu gwersi inni. Mae arnom angen gwell cynllunio ar gyfer unrhyw gynllun y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ei symud ymlaen, a mwy o eglurder. Mae angen gwell rhannu gwybodaeth rhwng y Llywodraeth ganolog a'r awdurdodau lleol—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Yr ydych yn rhedeg allan o amser, Kirsty.

**Kirsty Williams:** Mae angen rhybudd cynnar ar ysgolion ac athrawon am systemau newydd, ac mae angen rhoi'r amser iddynt i baratoi ar gyfer unrhyw gynlluniau newydd—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Yr ydych allan o amser yn awr, Kirsty; rhoddais amser ichi ar gyfer dau ymyriad.

**Alun Cairns:** Diolch i Gadeirydd y pwylgor, Angela Burns, am yr adroddiad hwn ac am y ffordd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymateb iddo. Fel Cadeirydd blaenorol y pwylgor a gymerodd dystiolaeth ar gyfer yr adroddiad hwn—ac ni chyfyngir arnaf mwyach fel cadeirydd o safbwyt fy nghyfraniadau—mae'n ddrwg gennyd fod cymaint o wrthwynebiad wedi bod i gynnal yr ymchwiliad hwnnw o du pleidiau'r Llywodraeth.

This report shows the best and the worst of the Assembly. It shows the best in that it strengthened the Minister's hand to negotiate with the Cabinet—

**Joyce Watson:** Will you give way?

**Alun Cairns:** I will give way in a minute. It shows the best in that it strengthened the Minister's hand to negotiate funding with the Cabinet and in the fact that an all-party report has helped us call for more funding, but it shows the worst in that there was such criticism of that investigation taking place in the first place. Had it not taken place at that time, there would have been just criticism from headteachers and the teaching unions who were calling, day after day, for some sort of investigation. That is why I am so pleased that the committee has published the report in such a strong manner.

**Joyce Watson:** This seems odd to me. I must have been attending a different Finance Committee meeting, running parallel to that which you have dreamed up, because we agreed quite definitely on this report. On the objections that were raised, we read those, before we had agreed conclusions, in press releases to the *Western Mail* that you had issued.

**Alun Cairns:** Joyce Watson seems to be quite sensitive on this issue.

It is quite clear: how often does the chief whip of the Labour Party speak to the chief whip of the Conservative Party to express concern that an investigation is going on in relation to an issue that is of general concern to teachers and headteachers? It is appalling that every effort was made to stop such an investigation. However, all credit to the Minister for making herself available; she has recognised the contribution that that report made to strengthen her hand.

Let us say that there is absolute cross-party support for the foundation phase. I have a son who is in the reception class, and it is a privilege that he is experiencing the foundation phase rather than his former learning, but it was originally a statutory

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn dangos y gorau a'r gwaethaf o'r Cynulliad. Mae'n dangos y gorau gan ei fod wedi cryfhau dwylo'r Gweinidog i drafod gyda'r Cabinet—

**Joyce Watson:** A wnewch chi ildio?

**Alun Cairns:** Ildiaf ymhen munud. Mae'n dangos y gorau gan ei fod wedi cryfhau dwylo'r Gweinidog i drafod cyllid gyda'r Cabinet a'r ffaith fod adroddiad gan yr holl bleidiau wedi ein helpu i alw am ragor o gyllid. Ond mae'n dangos y gwaethaf gan fod beirniadaeth am fod yr ymchwiliad yn ei gynnal yn y lle cyntaf. Pe na bai wedi ei gynnal bryd hynny, byddai penaethiaid a'r undebau athrawon a oedd yn galw, ddydd ar ôl dydd, am ryw fath o ymchwiliad wedi bod yn haeddiannol feirniadol. Dyna pam yr wyf mor falch fod y pwylgor wedi cyhoeddi'r adroddiad mewn ffordd mor gryf.

**Joyce Watson:** Mae hyn yn ymddangos yn rhyfedd i mi. Rhaid fy mod wedi bod mewn cyfarfod Pwyllgor Cyllid gwahanol, a oedd yn digwydd yr un pryd a'r un yr ydych chi wedi breuddwydio amdano, oherwydd cytunasom yn bendant ddigon ar yr adroddiad hwn. O ran y gwrthwynebiadau a godwyd, darllenasm y rheini, cyn inni gytuno ar argymhellion, mewn datganiadau i'r *Western Mail* a ddarparwyd gennych chi.

**Alun Cairns:** Mae'n ymddangos bod Joyce Watson yn bur sensitif ar y mater hwn.

Mae'n ddigon clir: pa mor aml y bydd prif chwip y Blaid Lafur yn siarad â phrif chwip y Blaid Geidwadol i fynegi pryder fod ymchwiliad ar y gweill yng nghyswllt mater sy'n destun pryder cyffredinol i athrawon a phenaethiaid? Mae'n arswydus fod pob ymdrech wedi ei gwneud i atal ymchwiliad o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, pob clod i'r Gweinidog am sicrhau ei bod ar gael; mae wedi cydnabod cyfraniad yr adroddiad hwnnw i gryfhau ei dwylo.

Gadewch inni ddweud bod cefnogaeth lwyv ar draws y pleidiau i'r cyfnod sylfaen. Mae gennyf fab yn y dosbarth derbyn, ac mae'n fraint iddo gael profiad o'r cyfnod sylfaen yn hytrach na'r dysgu blaenorol, ond yn wreiddiol yr oedd yn ofyniad statudol y dylai

requirement that reception classes should include the foundation phase. The school that he attends has made cutbacks elsewhere and, because it has managed to cobble together sufficient funding to recruit learning support assistants, he is genuinely privileged. So many reception class pupils in other schools across Wales are, sadly, missing out on the benefits of the foundation phase.

I remember the Minister's response on this issue last summer, and the famous *Dragon's Eye* interview where she referred to £107 million—and if she said it once, she said it 10 times in that interview—insisting that that would be sufficient funding. Later, we were told that she would make additional funding available, but as Kirsty Williams highlighted, that was only intended for the pilot schools. We therefore ended up with a two-tier system: the pilot schools got the funding ratio that was necessary, and every other school in Wales had to suffer. That is the scandal in the way that this was introduced.

In the evidence-taking sessions, the Minister blamed local authorities, and the local authorities blamed the Minister. Frankly, Minister, the buck stops with you. If any reception class child fails to benefit from the foundation phase, you are responsible. You say that you asked local authorities for data and that they did not give it to you. Why did you not make that statement in the Chamber, so that we could put pressure on the elected representatives of local authorities to make that information available? Importantly, the Welsh Local Government Association later published minutes of meetings where that information was shared quite clearly, so I do not accept the Minister's response.

We face unprecedented concern from headteachers. More than 40 of them came to meet me, in my former role as shadow education minister, to express their concerns. They came from South Wales West and beyond, and they were concerned that they were introducing the foundation phase

dosbarthiadau derbyn gynnwys y cyfnod sylfaen. Mae'r ysgol y mae'n mynd iddi wedi gwneud toriadau mewn mannau eraill, a chan ei bod wedi llwyddo i gasglu digon o arian ynghyd i reciriwto cynorthwywyr cymorth dysgu, mae ef yn wirioneddol freintiedig. Mae cynifer o ddisgyblion dosbarth derbyn mewn ysgolion eraill ar draws Cymru, yn anffodus, nad ydynt yn elwa o'r cyfnod sylfaen.

Cofiaf ymateb y Gweinidog ar y mater hwn yr haf diwethaf, a'r cyfweliad enwog ar *Dragon's Eye* pan gyfeiriodd hi at £107 miliwn—ac os dywedodd hi hynny unwaith, fe'i dywedodd 10 gwaith yn y cyfweliad hwnnw—gan fynnu y byddai hynny'n gyllid digonol. Yn ddiweddarach, dywedwyd wrthym y byddai'n darparu cyllid ychwanegol, ond fel y mae Kirsty Williams wedi tynnu sylw, ar gyfer yr ysgolion peilot yn unig y bwriadwyd hwnnw. Yr hyn a gawsom, felly, oedd system dwy haen: cafodd yr ysgolion peilot y gymhareb gyllido a oedd yn angenrheidiol, a bu'n rhaid i bob ysgol arall yng Nghymru ddioddef. Dyna'r sgandal am y ffordd y cafodd hyn ei gyflwyno.

Yn y sesiynau i gymryd tystiolaeth, beiai'r Gweinidog yr awdurdodau lleol, a beiai'r awdurdodau lleol y Gweinidog. A bod yn onest, Weinidog, chi sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb. Os bydd unrhyw blentyn mewn dosbarth derbyn yn methu elwa o'r cyfnod sylfaen, chi sy'n gyfrifol. Dywedwch eich bod wedi gofyn i awdurdodau lleol am ddata ac na chawsoch y rheini ganddynt. Pam na wnaethoch y datganiad hwnnw yn y Siambra, fel y gallem roi pwysau ar gynrychiolwyr etholedig awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu'r wybodaeth honno? Yn bwysig, yn ddiweddarach cyhoeddodd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru gofnodion cyfarfodydd lle cafodd y wybodaeth honno ei rhannu'n ddigon clir, felly, nid wyf yn derbyn ymateb y Gweinidog.

Yr ydym yn wynebu pryder na welwyd mo'u debyg gan benaethiaid. Daeth dros 40 ohonynt i gwrdd â mi, yn fy rôl flaenorol fel gweinidog addysg yr wrthblaid, i fynegi eu pryderon. Daethant o Orllewin De Cymru a'r tu hwnt, ac yr oeddent yn poeni eu bod yn cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen heb yr adnoddau

without the necessary resources. They knew it, local authorities knew it, and it seems that the Minister was the only person who did not recognise that the funding was insufficient.

In her address, she said that her head was on the block in committing to additional funding for the next financial year. Every teacher's head, and every headteacher's head, has been on the block on a daily basis in trying to deliver this flagship policy on a shoestring. You left them so vulnerable and exposed that they could not deliver your policy.

Thankfully, my son is not affected. He is privileged, but it is unfortunate that so many other reception class pupils are missing out on the foundation phase that you promised in your manifesto and that Plaid Cymru promised in 'One Wales'.

**The Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Hutt):**

It is a great shame that there has been such a sour tone on a good-news day. The children and young people—[*Interruption.*]

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Andrew R.T. Davies, please be quiet.

**Jane Hutt:** The children and young people, the parents and teaching unions, and the WLGA all heralded the announcement yesterday, but all we get in debate is this sour tone. I will answer the points that were made, because I have just two minutes.

All schools, Jenny, will be involved in the roll-out of funding. The convergence issue is being addressed by our implementation group, both for the pilot schools and all the other schools. On the grant conditions, we are giving information and dealing with the inflationary issues in terms of increments and modelling the £62 million over the next two years. The capital is in place. No-one has mentioned training, but an extra £3 million is going into training this year on top of all the investment so far.

angenrheidiol. Yr oeddent hwy'n gwybod hynny, yr oedd yr awdurdodau lleol yn gwybod hynny, ac mae'n ymddangos mai'r Gweinidog oedd yr unig un nad oedd yn cydnabod bod y cyllid yn annigonol.

Yn ei hanerchiad, dywedodd ei bod yn mentro'i phen yn ymrwymo i gyllid ychwanegol am y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Mae pob athro, a phob pennaeth, wedi bod yn mentro'i ben bob dydd wrth geisio rho'r polisi blaengar hwn ar waith am y nesaf peth i ddim. Gadawsoch hwy mor wan a diamddifynn fel nad oedd modd iddynt roi eich polisi ar waith.

Diolch byth, nid effeithiwyd ar fy mab i. Mae ef yn freintiedig, ond mae'n anffodus fod cynifer o ddisgyblion eraill mewn dosbarth derbyn yn methu â manteisio ar y cyfnod sylfaen a addawyd gennych chi yn eich maniffesto a chan Blaid Cymru yn 'Cymru'n Un'.

**Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Hutt):**

Mae'n drueni mawr clywed nodyn mor sur ar ddiwrnod o newyddion da. Yr oedd y plant a'r bobl ifanc—[*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Andrew R.T. Davies, byddwch yn dawel, os gwelwch yn dda.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr oedd y plant a'r bobl ifanc, y rhieni ac undebau'r athrawon, a CLILC i gyd yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad ddoe, ond y cyfan a gawn mewn dadl yw'r dôn sur hon. Atebaf y pwytiau a wnaethpwyd, oherwydd nid oes gennyf ond dwy funud.

Bydd pob ysgol, Jenny, yn cael ei chynnwys pan gaiff y cyllid ei gyflwyno. Mae ein grŵp gweithredu yn rhoi sylw i'r cwestiwn ynglŷn â chydgyfeirio, o ran yr ysgolion peilot a hefyd yr holl ysgolion eraill. O ran amodau'r grant, yr ydym yn rhoi gwybodaeth ac yn delio â materion chwyddiant o safbwyt cynyddrannau a modelu'r £62 miliwn dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Mae'r cyfalaf yn ei le. Nid oes neb wedi sôn am hyfforddiant, ond bydd £3 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer hyfforddiant eleni yn ogystal â'r holl fuddsoddi hyd yma.

This is good news for our children and young people. I am proud to be the Minister who has delivered that good news—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Will you take an intervention, Minister?

**Jane Hutt:** I am sure that Members will join me in celebrating the foundation phase.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Andrew R.T. Davies, the Minister has not taken your intervention. I call the Chair of the committee to reply to the debate.

**Angela Burns:** I remind everyone that this is a debate on the report of the Finance Committee. At times, I have been lost by some of the allusions to objectives that lie outside the report on the foundation phase.

I emphasise that this was a cross-party committee, and it was non-partisan—inasmuch as you can expect a committee to be non-partisan—and our report was unanimous. We looked long and hard at all the evidence that was presented, and I emphasise again that there is no ambiguity: it was the strongly held view of all members that the foundation phase is a truly excellent and inspirational way forward for educating our children.

3.40 p.m.

However, the report brings out some clear recommendations and highlights some clear issues. As the Chair of the Finance Committee, I am delighted that one of our recommendations, which was, ‘Please go and get some more money’, has been met. That does not mean that we should ignore the clear issues that the report raised, however—and I thank all the contributors who, in their own way, went through the same six to eight important points.

The No. 1 point that the Finance Committee must address again is that of a lack of communication between the local government authorities and the National Assembly Government. It is not the case that it is just the local authorities’ fault or just the Government’s fault; it is everybody’s fault,

Mae hyn yn newyddion da i'n plant a'n pobl ifanc. Yr wyf yn falch mai fi yw'r Gweinidog sydd wedi cyhoeddi'r newyddion da—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. A gymerwch chi ymyriad, Weinidog?

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelodau'n ymuno â mi i ddathlu'r cyfnod sylfaen.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Andrew R.T. Davies, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi cymryd eich ymyriad. Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor i ymateb i'r dadl.

**Angela Burns:** Atgoffaf bawb mai dadl yw hon ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Ar adegau, yr oeddwn ar goll wrth wrando ar rai o'r cyfeiriadau at amcanion nad ydynt o fewn cwmpas yr adroddiad ar y cyfnod sylfaen.

Pwysleisiaf fod hwn yn bwyllog trawsbleidiol, a'i fod yn amhleidiol—cyn belled ag y gallwch ddisgwyl i bwyllog fod yn amhleidiol—ac yr oedd ein hadroddiad yn unfrydol. Buom yn edrych yn hir ac yn fanwl ar yr holl dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd, a phwysleisiaf eto nad oes dim amwysedd: barn gref yr holl aelodau oedd fod y cyfnod sylfaen yn ffordd wirioneddol ragorol ymlaen i addysgu ein plant, ac yn ysbrydoliaeth.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad yn cyflwyno rhai argymhellion clir ac yn tynnu sylw at rai materion clir. Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, yr wyf wrth fy modd fod un o'n hargymhellion, sef 'Da chi, ewch i gael rhagor o arian', wedi cael ei gyflawni. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y dylem anwybyddu'r materion clir eraill a godwyd gan yr adroddiad, fodd bynnag—a diolch i'r holl gyfranwyr a aeth drwy'r un chwech i wyth o bwyntiau pwysig yn eu ffordd eu hunain.

Y prif bwynt y mae'n rhaid i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid edrych arno eto yw'r diffyg cyfathrebu rhwng yr awdurdodau llywodraeth leol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Nid yw'n wir mai bai'r awdurdodau lleol yn unig neu fai'r Llywodraeth yn unig yw hyn; mae pawb ar fai, oherwydd yn y pen draw arweiniodd y

because, ultimately, the lack of communication resulted in this wonderful programme being held back a whole year. As Chair of the Finance Committee, I ask that we raise this as a clear issue. We stated clearly that we believe this to be a systemic failure that will apply in other areas, and we ask the Government to address this issue for when we have more legislative competence Orders and more Measures coming through, to ensure that there is clarity of communication between all levels of government in Wales going forward. Andrew R.T. Davies and Jenny Randerson emphasised how important they felt that to be, and Nick Bourne raised a justifiable concern that all new initiatives to be launched need to be measured against the template of lessons learned from the introduction of the foundation phase.

I read with joy a press release from one of the unions, and I am glad to see that it believes that the new sums of money will be effective in going forward. However, Jon Morgan brought forward the concern of whether we are absolutely sure that we have the exact numbers to go forward. Once again, we need to emphasise that point and ensure that the figures and the information that we have, especially with the rates of inflation as they are, will be enough to go forward over the next four years while we roll this out.

I thank the committee for its work. It was a short, sharp inquiry, but it took an awful lot of effort. We heard an awful lot of evidence, and we had to sift through an enormous amount of fact. I believe that, in this instance, the scrutiny process has worked well, and I am proud of the Finance Committee, as I believe that it acted in the best interests of the people of Wales, and it produced a report that is firm and fair, clear and unbiased. I thank committee members for that. Minister, I thank you for the time that you gave us and for your response to our report—it was much appreciated. I am delighted that the money is now available, and I believe that that is in no small part due to the Finance Committee's report. This was scrutiny at its absolute best, and it has had an impact on Government, which is what committees should be about.

diffyg cyfathrebu at ddal y rhaglen wych hon yn ôl am flwyddyn gyfan. Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, gofynnaf inni godi hyn fel mater clir. Dywedasom yn glir ein bod yn credu bod hyn yn fethiant systemig a fydd yn codi mewn meysydd eraill, a gofynnwn i'r Llywodraeth ymdrin a'r mater hwn ar gyfer yr adeg pan fydd gennym fwy o Orchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a mwy o Fesurau yn dod drwodd, i sicrhau bod eglurder cyfathrebu rhwng llywodraeth ar bob lefel yng Nghymru wrth inni symud ymlaen. Pwysleisiodd Andrew R.T. Davies a Jenny Randerson mor bwysig oedd hynny yn eu barn hwy, a mynegodd Nick Bourne bryder haeddiannol fod angen i bob cynllun newydd a gaiff ei lansio gael ei fesur yn erbyn templed y gwersi a ddysgwyd yn sgil cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen.

Darllenaf gyda llawenydd ddatganiad i'r wasg gan un o'r undebau, ac yr wyf yn falch gweld ei fod yn credu y bydd y symiau newydd o arian yn effeithiol i symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, tynnodd Jon Morgan ein sylw at y pryder a ydym yn hollol sicr fod gennym yr union niferoedd i symud ymlaen. Unwaith eto, mae angen inni bwysleisio'r pwynhawnnw a sicrhau y bydd y ffigurau a'r wybodaeth sydd gennym, yn enwedig gyda chyfraddau chwyddiant fel y maent, yn ddigon i symud ymlaen dros y pedair blynedd nesaf tra byddwn yn cyflwyno hyn yn raddol.

Diolch i'r pwyllgor am ei waith. Yr oedd yn ymchwiliad byr a manwl, ond golygodd lawer iawn o ymdrech. Clywsom lawer iawn o dystiolaeth, a bu'n rhaid inni ddadansoddi llawer iawn o ffeithiau. Credaf fod y broses graffu wedi gweithio'n dda yn yr achos hwn, ac yr wyf yn falch o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, oherwydd credaf iddo weithredu er lles pennaf pobl Cymru, a chynhyrchu adroddiad sy'n gadarn a theg, yn glir a diduedd. Diolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor am hynny. Diolch i chi, Weinidog, am yr amser a roesoch inni ac am eich ymateb i'r adroddiad—yr oeddem yn gwerthfawrogi hynny'n fawr. Yr wyf wrth fy modd fod yr arian ar gael yn awr, a chredaf fod hyn i'w briodoli i raddau helaeth i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Dyma graffu ar ei orau, ac mae wedi cael effaith ar y Llywodraeth, a dyna yw priod ddiben pwyllgorau.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** The proposal is to note the report of the Finance Committee. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd ar Dlodi Tanwydd The Sustainability Committee's Report on Fuel Poverty**

**Mick Bates:** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*notes the report of the Sustainability Committee on Fuel Poverty in Wales which was laid in the Table Office on 3 July 2008.*  
(NDM4023)

Before I present the details of this report, I thank the committee staff and committee members for their work on this brief, but essential, inquiry. Furthermore, I thank the witnesses, including those from Energywatch Wales, Centrica, E.On, Scottish and Southern Energy, Scottish Power, and RWE Npower, and I thank EDF for its written evidence. I thank the Minister and the Government for their response.

I draw particular attention to the evidence of Energywatch Wales, and the excellent work of Wendy Davies and her staff. Energywatch has now become part of the new Consumer Focus, and I remind Members that the need for an independent voice on energy prices and advice in Wales has never been more crucial than now. We wait with interest to see the level of activity in the future.

Our scrutiny of the energy companies was at the very heart of what we as Assembly Members should be doing, which is to work on behalf of the people of Wales to improve their quality of life.

What is fuel poverty? The UK fuel poverty strategy classifies households as fuel poor if they need to spend in excess of 10 per cent of

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Y cynnig yw nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelfaf nad oes gwrthwynebiadau. Cytunir y cynnig felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35.

**Mick Bates:** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd ar Dlodi Tanwydd yng Nghymru a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Gorffennaf 2008.*  
(NDM4023)

Cyn imi gyflwyno manylion yr adroddiad hwn, diolchaf i staff y pwyllgor ac aelodau'r pwyllgor am eu gwaith ar yr ymchwiliad byr, ond hanfodol, hwn. Hefyd, hoffwn ddiolch i'r dystion, gan gynnwys y rheini o Golwg ar Ynni Cymru, Centrica, E.On, Scottish and Southern Energy, Scottish Power, ac RWE Npower, a diolch i EDF am ei dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig. Diolch i'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth am eu hymateb hwythau.

Tynnaf sylw arbennig at dystiolaeth Golwg ar Ynni Cymru, a gwaith rhagorol Wendy Davies a'i staff. Erbyn hyn mae Golwg ar Ynni wedi dod yn rhan o'r corff newydd, Llais Defnyddwyr, ac atgoffaf yr Aelodau nad yw'r angen am lais annibynnol ar brisiau a chyngor ynglŷn ag ynni erioed wedi bod yn fwy tyngedfennol yng Nghymru nag ar hyn o bryd. Disgwyliwn gyda diddordeb i weld lefel y gweithgarwch yn y dyfodol.

Yr oedd ein craffu ar y cwmnïau ynni yn gwbl ganolog i'r hyn y dylai Aelodau Cynulliad fod yn ei wneud, sef gweithio ar ran pobl Cymru i wella eu hansawdd bywyd.

Beth yw tlodi tanwydd? Mae strategaeth tlodi tanwydd y Deyrnas Unedig yn dweud bod aelwydydd yn dioddef o dlodi tanwydd os

their household income to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, which means a temperature of 21 degrees centigrade in the living room and 18 degrees centigrade elsewhere in the house. In March of this year, the committee received some disturbing evidence from Energywatch that suggested that around 22 per cent of households in Wales are in fuel poverty. That equates to 270,000 households. That figure has been supported by the UK fuel poverty strategy's sixth annual progress report, which was published by the Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform last Thursday and the fact that Welsh consumers, on average, pay more than consumers elsewhere in Great Britain for their fuel. National Energy Action Cymru estimates that as a result of the last energy price increases, 340,000 households—one in three of all Welsh households—will experience fuel poverty this winter.

We were so concerned by this figure that we invited the supply companies to come in to tell us what they were doing to address the problems of fuel poverty in Wales. After speaking with them and the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing, we produced a short report with recommendations for the Government, which, along with the Minister's response, forms the basis for this debate. Little did we know that in the intervening months oil and gas prices, and therefore fuel prices, would rise so sharply and that the economy would experience a sudden downturn, which has created unprecedented pressures in many Welsh homes.

When we looked deeper into the figures given to us by Energywatch in April of this year, some worrying trends were evident. I am sure that you are aware of the report, but I will highlight some of these worrying trends. Approximately 40 per cent of Welsh households that have electricity as the main fuel were considered to be fuel poor. On average, consumers in Wales were paying up to 10 per cent more for their electricity than in Great Britain. One factor suggested as responsible for this was the higher grid charges for Welsh customers. In south Wales, grid charges were £96 per annum, in north

Wales £111. This compares with £75 in England and £84 in Scotland. This is a significant difference. I am sure that you will be aware that the Welsh Assembly Government has set up a fuel poverty taskforce to look at this issue. We are awaiting the outcome of that taskforce's work. I hope that it will lead to some positive action being taken to address this issue. I am also aware that the Welsh Assembly Government has announced a fuel poverty strategy, which is due to be published later this year. I hope that this will lead to some positive action being taken to address this issue. I am also aware that the Welsh Assembly Government has announced a fuel poverty strategy, which is due to be published later this year. I hope that this will lead to some positive action being taken to address this issue.

Parodd y ffigur hwn gymaint o bryder inni nes inni wahodd y cwmnïau cyflenwi i ddod i mewn i ddweud wrthym beth yr oeddent yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru. Wedi siarad â hwy a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai, lluniwyd adroddiad byr gennym gydag argymhellion i'r Llywodraeth sydd, ynghyd ag ymateb y Gweinidog, yn sail i'r ddadl hon. Ychydig a wyddem y byddai prisiau olew a nwy, a phrisiau tanwydd, felly, yn codi cymaint yn y misoedd yn y cyfamser ac y byddai'r economi'n dioddef cwmp sydyn, sydd wedi creu pwysau digyffelyb mewn llawer o gartrefi yng Nghymru.

Oedrych yn ddyfnach i mewn i'r ffigurau a roddwyd inni gan Golwg ar Ynni yn Ebrill eleni, gwelsom ambell duedd a oedd yn peri gofid. Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r adroddiad, ond tynnaf sylw at rai o'r tueddiadau gofidus hyn. Barnwyd bod oddeutu 40 y cant o gartrefi yng Nghymru sydd â thrydan yn dioddef o dlodi tanwydd. Ar gyfartaledd, yr oedd defnyddwyr yng Nghymru yn talu hyd at 10 y cant yn fwya am eu trydan na gweddill Prydain Fawr. Awgrymwyd mai un ffactor a allai fod yn gyfrifol am hyn oedd y taliadau grid uwch a godid ar gwsmeriaid Cymru. Yn ne Cymru,

Wales they were £76 per annum and in England they were £74 per annum. Network losses also contributed to the high prices, which is perhaps a reflection of the poor infrastructure in Wales. Network losses were assessed at 9.25 per cent on average in Wales, compared with 8.75 per cent in England.

The incidence of fuel poverty was substantially higher in north Wales than in south Wales, due to the lack of access to mains gas and a large proportion of hard-to-heat homes. Welsh customers were less likely to switch suppliers. Evidence has since emerged that when they do switch they sometimes get a worse deal, which emphasises the need for quality advice to be available to all householders in Wales.

Social tariffs, which are aimed at those in fuel poverty, sometimes cost more than the lowest-cost tariff offered by the same company. Customers on pre-payment meters often pay more than those who pay by other means, such as direct debit. The Energywatch report states that the average fuel bill in north Wales is £965 for direct debit customers, £1,050 for standing credit customers, and £1,100 for those on prepayment meters. In south Wales, the average bill is £988 for direct debit customers, it is £1,074 for standing credit customers and £1,126 for those on prepayment meters.

Interestingly enough, the main issues raised by the fuel companies in relation to fuel poverty were somewhat different from those raised in the Energywatch evidence. The main focus was a three-pronged attack on the main drivers of fuel poverty—the quality of housing, household incomes and fuel prices. During their evidence, the fuel companies disputed claims that they were making vast profits from the retail side of their businesses at the expense of those in fuel poverty, and stated that there was little profit to be made within their retail arms. I can hear people murmuring, ‘They would say that, wouldn’t they?’ Well, they would, but they made valid points about fuel poverty being about more than fuel prices.

codid taliadau grid o £96 y flwyddyn, yng ngogledd Cymru yr oeddent yn £76 y flwyddyn ac yn Lloegr yr oeddent yn £74 y flwyddyn. Cyfrannodd colledion rhwydwaith at y prisiau uchel hefyd, sydd efallai'n adlewyrchiad o'r isadeiledd gwael yng Nghymru. Aseswyd bod colledion rhwydwaith yn 9.25 y cant ar gyfartaledd yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu ag 8.75 y cant yn Lloegr.

Yr oedd llawer mwy o dldi tanwydd yn y gogledd nag yn y de, oherwydd methu cael mwy o'r prif gyflenwad a chyfran uchel o gartrefi anodd eu gwresogi. Yr oedd cwsmeriaid yng Nghymru yn llai tebygol o newid cyflenwyr. Mae tystiolaeth wedi dod i'r amlwg bellach eu bod weithiau'n cael gwaeth bargin wrth newid, sy'n pwysleisio'r angen am i gyngor da fod ar gael i bob deiliad tŷ yng Nghymru.

Mae tariffau cymdeithasol, sy'n anelu at bobl mewn tlodi tanwydd, weithiau'n costio mwy na'r tariff rhataf a gynigir gan yr un cwmni. Bydd cwsmeriaid ar fesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw yn aml yn talu mwy na phobl sy'n talu mewn modd arall, fel debyd uniongyrchol. Dywed adroddiad Gofal ar Ynni fod y bil tanwydd cyfartalog yn y gogledd yn £965 i gwsmeriaid debyd uniongyrchol, £1,050 i gwsmeriaid credyd sefydlog, a £1,100 i bobl ar fesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw. Yn y de, mae'r bil cyfartalog yn £988 i gwsmeriaid debyd uniongyrchol, £1,074 i gwsmeriaid credyd sefydlog a £1,126 i bobl ar fesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw.

Yn ddiddorol iawn, yr oedd y prif faterion a godwyd gan y cwmniau tanwydd yng nghyswilt tlodi tanwydd yn wahanol braidd i'r rhai a godwyd yn nhystiolaeth Golwg ar Ynni. Y prif ganolbwyt oedd ymosodiad triphlyg ar brif ysgogwyr tlodi tanwydd—sef ansawdd tai, incwm aelwydydd a phrisiau tanwydd. Yn ystod eu tystiolaeth, gwadodd y cwmniau tanwydd honiadau eu bod yn gwneud elw enfawr o'r ochr fân-werthu yn eu busnesau ar draul pobl mewn tlodi tanwydd, gan ddweud mai ychydig iawn o elw oedd i'w wneud yn eu canghennau manwerthu. Gallaf glywed pobl yn mwmian, ‘Fe fyddent yn dweud hynny, oni fyddent?’ Wel, byddent, ond gwnaethant bwyntiau diliys fod a wnelo tlodi tanwydd â mwy na

phrisiau tanwydd.

We do not have direct powers over household income in Wales but we do have direct powers over the condition of housing.

3.50 p.m.

In the committee's report on household carbon reduction we recommended that the Welsh Assembly Government help to tackle the problem of hard-to-heat homes by retrofitting. That recommendation was rejected on the grounds that retrofitting measures should be targeted at those in fuel poverty rather than at all households. In this report, we have made the same recommendation in respect of fuel-poor households, and the Minister has said in her response that she is exploring options as to how this could be achieved in partnership with the energy companies and external organisations. We welcome that positive response and I look forward to an announcement on how that will happen.

We also welcome the UK Government's announcement that it is exploring ways of giving homes in fuel poverty grants of up to 100 per cent for the installation of microgeneration technology. I look forward to seeing what proportion of that grant aid will be available in Wales.

As I have said, we cannot do much about household incomes in terms of pay levels and benefits. However, we can improve the home energy efficiency scheme. If we accept the estimate of 270,000 households in fuel poverty and consider how effective the home energy efficiency scheme would be in reducing that number, treating it as a true fuel poverty scheme rather than an energy efficiency scheme, according to Energywatch, it would take approximately 19 years to get those homes out of fuel poverty. Currently, only 54 per cent of the fuel poor are eligible for HEES.

We were disappointed for many households that will be in fuel poverty this winter that the Minister rejected our recommendation to

Nid oes gennym bwerau uniongyrchol dros incwm aelwydydd yng Nghymru, ond y mae gennym bwerau uniongyrchol dros gyflwr tai.

Yn adroddiad y pwylgor ar leihau carbon cartrefi gwnaethom argymhelliaid y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru helpu mynd i'r afael â phroblem cartrefi sy'n anodd eu gwresogi drwy ôl-ffitio. Gwrthodwyd yr argymhelliaid hwnnw ar y sail y dylid targedu mesurau ôl-ffitio at bobl sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd, yn hytrach na phob aelwyd. Yn yr adroddiad hwn, yr ydym wedi gwneud yr un argymhelliaid yng nghyswilt cartrefi sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd, ac mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud yn ei hymateb ei bod yn ymchwilio i ddewisiadau ar gyfer cyflawni hyn mewn partneriaeth â'r cwmniau ynni a chyrff allanol. Croesawn yr ymateb cadarnhaol hwnnw ac edrychaf ymlaen at gyhoeddiad ynghylch y ffordd y bydd hynny'n digwydd.

Croesawn gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig hefyd ei bod yn ymchwilio i ffyrdd i roi grantiau i gartrefi sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd, hyd at 100 y cant, i sefydlu technoleg meicrogynhyrchu. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld pa gyfran o'r cymorth grant hwnnw a fydd ar gael yng Nghymru.

Fel y dywedais, ni allwn wneud llawer ynghylch incwm cartrefi o ran lefelau cyflogau a budd-daliadau. Fodd bynnag, gallwn wella'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Os derbyniwn yr amcangyfrif fod 270,000 o gartrefi mewn tlodi tanwydd ac ystyried pa mor effeithiol y byddai'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref i leihau'r nifer hwnnw, gan ei drin fel cynllun tlodi tanwydd go iawn yn hytrach na chynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni, yn ôl Golwg ar Ynni byddai'n cymryd oddeutu 19 mlynedd i gael y cartrefi hynny allan o dlodi tanwydd. Ar hyn o bryd, 54 y cant yn unig o'r bobl sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd sy'n gymwys ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref.

Ar ran llawer o gartrefi a fydd mewn tlodi tanwydd y gaeaf hwn, yr oeddem yn siomedig fod y Gweinidog wedi gwrthod ein

bring forward the consultation schedule for the new home energy efficiency scheme so that the new regulations would be in place to help more of those in need in Wales to pay their fuel bills this winter.

There are other aspects of the report that I do not have time to go into now, such as the need to identify, with the energy companies, the most vulnerable households, the need for smart metering to be rolled out to help people to monitor their energy use, and the need for better targeting of schemes to address fuel poverty. We need to ask as a matter of urgency what is being done for the increasing numbers of people in fuel poverty.

We welcomed the announcement from the energy companies in May that they will treble their financial commitment to tackle fuel poverty in 2011. However, as many of us know, the situation on the ground is not good. How will we help the fuel poor in Wales?

The committee has invited the energy companies to a meeting on 23 October to answer these questions and many others, I hope. The Minister may be able to inform us about negotiations that she has had with the energy companies since May. Since then, we have also had the Ofgem report. The committee has responded to its call for evidence and, hopefully, will respond to the new consultation by Ofgem, which ends on 1 December. I look forward to Members' contributions to this debate. We know that this issue affects many people in Wales. The committee feels passionately that action needs to be taken urgently to help all of those currently affected and to start to move towards the Government's target of eradicating fuel poverty by 2018.

**The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson):** I thank the Chair and the committee for a very important and timely report. As I said in my written response, I warmly welcome the report and I am delighted that the committee will have the

hargymhelliaid i ddod â'r amserlen ymgynghori ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd ymlaen fel y byddai'r rheoliadau newydd yn eu lle i helpu mwy o bobl sydd mewn angen yng Nghymru i dalu eu biliau tanwydd y gaeaf hwn.

Mae agweddau eraill ar yr adroddiad nad oes gennyl amser i fynd i mewn iddynt yn awr, fel yr angen i nodi, gyda'r cwmnïau ynni, y cartrefi mwyaf bregus, yr angen i gyflwyno mesuryddion deallus i gynorthwyo pobl i fonitro faint o ynni y maent yn ei ddefnyddio, a'r angen i dargedu cynlluniau i ddelio â thlodi tanwydd yn well. Mae angen inni ofyn fel mater o frys beth sydd yn cael ei wneud dros y niferoedd cynyddol o bobl sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd.

Yr oeddym yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad gan y cwmnïau ynni ym Mai y byddant yn treblu eu hymrwymiad ariannol i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd yn 2011. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyr llawer ohonom, nid yw'r sefyllfa ar lawr gwlaid yn dda. Sut y gallwn ni helpu pobl sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru?

Mae'r pwylgor wedi gwahodd y cwmnïau ynni i gyfarfod ar 23 Hydref i ateb y cwestiynau hyn a nifer o rai eraill, gobeithio. Efallai y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym am draffodaethau y mae hi wedi'u cael gyda'r cwmnïau ynni ers mis Mai. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi cael adroddiad Ofgem hefyd. Mae'r pwylgor wedi ymateb i'w alwad am dystiolaeth, a gobeithio y bydd yn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad newydd gan Ofgem, a ddaw i ben ar 1 Rhagfyr. Edrychaf ymlaen at gyfraniadau Aelodau at y ddadl hon. Gwyddom fod y mater hwn yn effeithio ar lawer o bobl yng Nghymru. Mae'r pwylgor yn teimlo'n angerddol fod angen gweithredu ar fyrdar i helpu pawb yr effeithir arnynt ar hyn o bryd, ac i ddechrau symud tuag at darged y Llywodraeth i ddileu tlodi tanwydd erbyn 2018.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson):** Diolch i'r Cadeirydd a'r pwylgor am adroddiad pwysig ac amserol iawn. Fel y dywedais yn fy ymateb ysgrifenedig, yr wyf yn croesawu'r adroddiad yn gynnes ac yr wyf wrth fy modd y caiff y pwylgor y cyfle i

opportunity to talk to the energy companies again, not least following the major Ofgem report that was published at the beginning of this week—Ofgem's energy supply market probe—which has implications for Wales. I am also grateful for the context that you provided in the introduction to the report. It is probably also fair to say that, until 2004, the number of households in fuel poverty in Wales had been steadily decreasing, which was as a result of a combination of relatively low energy prices, a buoyant global economy, and Government-subsidised energy efficiency improvements. From 2004 to the present day, we have seen over a 100 per cent rise in the number of the fuel poor, and we know that the relentless rise in energy prices has been the major contributor to that.

Since January 2003, prices have risen an average of 125 per cent. That is up to September of this year. That is a 146 per cent increase in gas prices and a 94 per cent increase in electricity prices. Those are the issues that we currently face. Of course, we are living in the most difficult financial time, not only of our generation, but of our parents' generation.

However, as the Assembly Government, we are determined to use all of the partnerships that we can and all the funding that is accessible to us to take this agenda forward. I am glad that you mentioned the fact that the increase in the carbon emissions reduction target money over three years to 2011 is significant. That is rising from £2.8 billion to £3.7 billion, to help to reduce people's energy bills. That is not allocated on a geographical basis. One of our major challenges is to ensure that we at least get a fair share of the CERT funding in Wales, and just on a numerical, pro rata basis that would be an additional £180 million over the next three years. In addition, the energy suppliers' social obligation spending is increasing from £50 million to £150 million. That will, for example, provide more and better social tariffs and hardship funding to customers. Those are very important changes, but we need to ensure that that fits alongside what the Government does so that we get the best from the public pound and the taxpayers' pound, because that is not the energy

siarad â'r cwmnïau ynni eto, yn anad dim yn dilyn yr adroddiad pwysig gan Ofgem a gyhoeddwyd ddechrau'r wythnos hon—ymchwiliad Ofgem i'r farchnad cyflenwi ynni—sydd â goblygiadau i Gymru. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar hefyd am y cyd-destun a roesoch yn y cyflwyniad i'r adroddiad. Mae'n debyg ei bod yn deg dweud hefyd gostyngiad graddol, tan 2004, yn nifer yr aelwydydd a oedd mewn tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru, a hynny o ganlyniad i gyfuniad o brisiau ynni cymharol isel, economi fyd-eang fywiog, a gwelliannau effeithlonrwydd ynni wedi'u noddi gan y Llywodraeth. O 2004 tan heddiw, yr ydym wedi gweld cynnydd o fwya na 100 y cant yn nifer y bobl sy'n dioddef o dldi tanwydd, a gwyddom mai'r cynnydd diarbed ym mhrisiau ynni sydd wedi cyfrannu fwyaaf at hynny.

Ers Ionawr 2003, mae prisiau wedi codi 125 y cant ar gyfartaledd. Mae hynny hyd at fis Medi eleni. Mae hynny'n gynnydd o 146 y cant ym mhrisiau nwya chynnydd 94 y cant ym mhrisiau trydan. Dyna'r problemau yr ydym yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym yn byw yn y cyfnod ariannol anoddaf, nid yn unig yn ein hoes ni, ond yn ystod oes ein rhieni hefyd.

Fodd bynnag, yr ydym ni, Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn benderfynol o ddefnyddio pob partneriaeth a allwn a phob cyllid sydd ar gael inni i fynd â'r agenda hon yn ei blaen. Yr wyf yn falch ichi grybwyl y ffaith fod y cynnydd yn arian y targed i leihau allyriadau carbon dros dair blynedd tan 2011 yn sylweddol. Mae hwnnw'n codi o £2.8 biliwn i £3.7 biliwn, i helpu lleihau biliau ynni pobl. Nid yw hwnnw'n cael ei ddosbarthu ar sail ddaearyddol. Un her fawr inni yw sicrhau y cawn o leiaf gyfran deg o gyllid y targed lleihau yng Nghymru, ac ar sail rifol pro rata yn unig byddai hynny'n £180 miliwn ychwanegol dros y tair blynedd nesaf. At hynny, mae gwariant rhwymedigaeth gymdeithasol y cyflenwyr ynni yn codi o £50 miliwn i £150 miliwn. Bydd hynny, er enghraifft, yn darparu mwy a gwell tariffau cymdeithasol ac arian caledi i gwsmeriaid. Mae'r rheini'n newidiadau pwysig iawn, ond mae angen inni sicrhau bod hynny'n cyd-fynd â'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud fel y cawn y gwerth gorau am bunt y cyhoedd a phunt y trethdalwyr, oherwydd nid

companies' money, but consumers' money being spent by the energy companies and we must therefore ensure that those two things work together.

At this stage in the debate, perhaps I may add a few points in response to the recommendations beyond those I made in my written response. The first is in relation to headline recommendation 3, in which the committee calls for the universal roll-out of smart meters. We accepted that recommendation in principle. We are strongly in favour of smart meters, as we have said publicly, but we would like to see the results of the UK Government's appraisal of the cost benefits with regard to a universal roll-out. The potential of smart meters is recognised in Ofgem's energy supply probe. Therefore, we are all working together on that one.

Your headline recommendation 4 calls for data sharing, including our research on specific electoral wards. Of course, when I was in committee, I said that we needed the evidence base from specific electoral wards to inform how we could better target the fuel poor because, as you point out, only 54 per cent of the fuel poor are currently targeted by HEES. It is not targeted effectively, which has been one of the major concerns of Members and of voluntary organisations. I said that we needed that evidence to enable us to take our policies forward. I understand that that research will be published later this month; the maps are currently being finalised for publication, and I am sure that those will be useful to the committee.

On headline recommendation 7, which refers to retrofitting hard-to-heat homes occupied by fuel poor households, I said in committee that the homes of people in fuel poverty need to be retrofitted. We accepted that recommendation in part because you also saw that as part of a roll-out for all hard-to-heat homes at a later date. Although we strongly support the idea that all hard-to-heat homes should be retrofitted, we do not think that that should necessarily be done through

arian y cwmnïau ynni yw hynny, ond arian defnyddwyr yn cael ei wario gan y cwmnïau ynni, a rhaid inni sicrhau felly fod y ddau beth hynny'n gweithio gyda'i gilydd.

Yn y fan hon yn y ddadl, efallai y caf ychwanegu ambell bwynt mewn ymateb i'r argymhellion y tu hwnt i'r rhai a wneuthum yn fy ymateb ysgrifenedig. Mae a wnelo'r cyntaf â'ch trydydd prif argymhelliad, lle mae'r pwylgor yn galw am gyflwyno mesuryddion deallus i bawb. Derbyniwyd egwyddor yr argymhelliad hwnnw gennym. Yr ydym yn gryf o blaid mesuryddion deallus, fel yr ydym wedi ei ddweud yn gyhoeddus, ond hoffem weld canlyniadau arfarniad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig o fuddiannau cost eu cyflwyno i bawb. Cydnabyddir potensial mesuryddion deallus yn ymchwil Ofgem i'r cyflenwad ynni. Felly, yr ydym i gyd yn cydweithio ar hynny.

Mae eich pedwerydd prif argymhelliad yn galw am rannu data, gan gynnwys ein hymchwil i wardiau etholaethol penodol. Wrth gwrs, pan oeddwn yn y pwylgor, dywedais fod arnom angen y sylfaen dystiolaeth o wardiau etholaethol penodol er mwyn gwybod sut y gallem dargedu'n well y bobl sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd, oherwydd, fel y dywedwch, 54 y cant yn unig o'r bobl hynny sy'n cael eu targedu ar hyn o bryd gan y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Nid yw wedi'i dargedu'n effeithiol, ac mae hynny wedi bod yn un o brif bryderon Aelodau a chyrrff gwirfoddol. Dywedais fod arnom angen y dystiolaeth honno i'n galluogi i fwrf ymlaen â'n polisiau. Deallaf y cyhoeddir yr ymchwil hwnnw'n ddiweddarach y mis yma; mae'r mapiau'n cael eu cwblhau ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer eu cyhoeddi, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y rheini'n ddefnyddiol i'r pwylgor.

Ynglŷn â'ch seithfed prif argymhelliad, sy'n cyfeirio at ôl-ffitio cartrefi anodd eu gwresogi lle mae aelwyddydd sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd, dywedais yn y pwylgor fod angen ôl-ffitio cartrefi pobl sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd. Derbyniwyd yr argymhelliad hwnnw gennym yn rhannol, oherwydd yr oeddech chi hefyd yn gweld hynny fel rhan o broses gyflwyno yn ddiweddarach ym mhob cartref sy'n anodd ei wresogi. Er ein bod yn gryf o blaid y syniad y dylid ôl-ffitio pob

Government investment because those who are able to pay should be looking to do this in order to make energy efficiency savings. Our focus must be on the fuel poor, and all the voluntary organisations have said that to us; we must move away from programmes that do not effectively target the fuel poor. However, we are keen to look at other programmes and initiatives, such as those aimed at regeneration, the work that we are doing on the Welsh housing quality standard, the use of the Heads of the Valleys programme, Môn a Menai, the low-carbon building programme pilot scheme, microtechnology in fuel poor households, and how we get a link between CERT and HEES.

We would have liked to be able to respond positively to the recommendation that any new regulations on HEES be introduced for this winter. However, we must also remember that HEES is already oversubscribed, and when you change a mechanism, in terms of who is able to benefit from a demand-led grant scheme, you will exclude people who are currently able to access the scheme.

4.00 p.m.

It is critically important that we consider HEES as one of the tools available to us. As I said in my report, we want to look at eligibility for HEES to see whether the continued use of factors such as benefits, age, disability and illness as proxies for fuel poverty is sufficiently effective. We want to ensure that we invest in technologies that will help reduce emissions and that are sustainable in the longer term, including renewables. We are looking at the energy efficiency measures that are available under the scheme, maximising the way that HEES and CERT complement, rather than compete with, each other, and the specific challenges of hard-to-heat homes and an area-based approach. We are committed to doing all of that. This agenda is moving very quickly. We had a judicial review at the beginning of this

cartref sy'n anodd ei wresogi, ni chredwn y dylid gwneud hynny o reidrwydd drwy fuddsoddiad gan y Llywodraeth, oherwydd dylai'r rheini sy'n gallu talu fod yn ystyried gwneud hyn er mwyn gwneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd ynni. Rhaid i ni ganolbwytio ar y bobl sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd, ac mae'r cyrff gwirfoddol i gyd wedi dweud hynny wrthym; rhaid inni symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth raglenni nad ydynt yn targedu'n effeithiol y bobl sy'n dioddef o dlodi tanwydd. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn awyddus i edrych ar raglenni a mentrau eraill, fel y rhai sy'n anelu at adfywio, y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud ar safon ansawdd tai Cymru, defnyddio rhaglen Blaenau'r Cymoedd, Môn a Menai, cynllun peilot y rhaglen adeiladu carbon isel, microtechnoleg mewn cartrefi lle mae tlodi tanwydd, a sut i gael cysylltiad rhwng y targed lleihau allyriadau carbon a'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref.

Byddem wedi hoffi gallu ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r argymhelliaid y dylid cyflwyno unrhyw reoliadau newydd yn HEES ar gyfer y gaeaf hwn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio hefyd fod y cynllun wedi'i ordanysgrifio'n barod, a phan fyddwch yn newid mecanwaith, o ran pwysy'n gallu elwa o gynllun grant sy'n cael ei arwain gan alw, byddwch yn eithrio pobl sydd ar hyn o bryd yn gallu bod yn rhan o'r cynllun.

Mae'n hollbwysig inni ystyried HEES fel un o'r adnoddau sydd ar gael inni. Fel y dywedais yn fy adroddiad, yr ydym am edrych ar gymhwysedd ar gyfer HEES i weld a yw parhau i ddefnyddio ffactorau fel budd-daliadau, oed, anabledd a salwch fel dangosyddion ar gyfer tlodi tanwydd yn ddigon effeithiol. Hoffem sicrhau ein bod yn buddsoddi mewn technolegau a fydd yn helpu lleihau allyriadau ac sy'n gynaliadwy yn y tymor hwy, gan gynnwys ynni adnewyddadwy. Yr ydym yn edrych ar y mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni sydd ar gael dan y cynllun, gan sicrhau bod HEES a CERT yn ategu ei gilydd i'r eithaf, yn hytrach na chystadlu â'i gilydd, a heriau penodol cartrefi sy'n anodd eu cynhesu a dull yn seiliedig ar ardal. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wneud hynny i gyd. Mae'r

week, the outcome of which I am sure we will all be looking at with great interest.

**Darren Millar:** As a member of the Sustainability Committee, I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute this afternoon. The committee's report on fuel poverty in Wales probably could not have come at a more significant time, considering the economic situation in which the nation finds itself and the onset of the colder winter months. Before going further, I too would like to thank the committee service and everyone else who has been involved in helping the committee to put this report together, and congratulate our Chair on first-class scrutiny. Thank you too, Minister, for your largely positive response to the report's recommendations.

Turning to energy suppliers, there is no doubt in my mind that much of the current pricing policy is unfair, especially for those who need to benefit the most. One example is the higher tariffs for pre-paid meter users; it is scandalous that, on average, pre-payment customers pay £118 more per year for their energy bills than other customers, especially when you consider that, in many cases, pre-payment meters are involuntarily installed in the households of those who are least able to pay. Once installed, pre-payment meters are rarely removed by the energy suppliers. Let us face it, they have no incentive to take them out at the moment, and they are plunging more and more people into fuel poverty. I am glad that Ofgem has highlighted this in its report, to which the Minister and the Chair of the committee referred, as an issue that it would like to see tackled. I hope, Minister, that you will take this up with your UK counterpart as something that needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

While we are on the subject, alongside a review of pricing policy, there should be improved protection for consumers when switching suppliers. I was appalled to

agenda hon yn symud yn gyflym iawn. Cawsom adolygiad barnwrol ddechrau'r wythnos hon, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y canlyniad o ddiddordeb mawr inni bob un.

**Darren Millar:** Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu y prynhawn yma. Mae'n debyg na allai adroddiad y pwylgor ar dldi tanwydd yng Nghymru fod wedi dod ar adeg fwy arwyddocaol, o ystyried sefyllfa economaidd y genedl a'rffaith ein bod ar drothwy misoedd oerach y gaeaf. Cyn mynd ymhellach, hoffwn i hefyd ddiolch i wasanaeth y pwylgorau a phawb arall a fu'n ymwneud â helpu'r pwylgor i lunio'r adroddiad hwn, a llonyfarchaf ein Cadeirydd ar broses graffu o'r radd flaenaf. Diolch i chi hefyd, Weinidog, am eich ymateb cadarnhaol ar y cyfan i argymhellion yr adroddiad.

I droi at gyflenwyr ynni, nid oes amheuaeth gennyf nad yw llawer o'r polisi prisio presennol yn annheg, yn arbennig i'r rheini y mae angen iddynt gael y budd mwyaf ohono. Un enghraifft yw'r tariffau uwch ar gyfer defnyddwyr mesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw; mae'n warth bod cwsmeriaid sy'n talu ymlaen llaw, ar gyfartaledd, yn talu £118 yn fwy y flwyddyn am eu trydan na chwsmeriaid eraill, yn arbennig pan ystyriwch, mewn llawer achos, fod y mesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw yn cael eu gosod yn groes i ddymuniad pobl yn y cartrefi hynny sydd leiaf tebygol o allu talu. Ar ôl eu gosod, anaml y caiff mesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw eu tynnu oddi yno gan y cyflenwyr ynni. Y gwir amdani yw nad oes cymhelliant iddynt eu tynnu o dai ar hyn o bryd, ac maent yn achosi i fwy a mwy o bobl ddioddef tlodi tanwydd. Yr wyf yn falch fod Ofgem wedi tynnu sylw at hyn yn ei adroddiad, y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog a Chadeirydd y pwylgor ato, fel mater yr hoffai ei weld yn cael ei ddatrys. Gobeithio, Weinidog, y codwch hyn gyda'ch Gweinidog cyfatebol yn Llywodraeth y DU fel rhywbeth y mae angen mynd i'r afael ag ef cyn gynted â phosibl.

Tra ydym yn trafod hyn, ochr yn ochr ag adolygiad o bolisiau prisio, dylid sicrhau gwell diogelwch i ddefnyddwyr pan fyddant yn newid cyflenwyr. Yr oedden yn arswydo

discover that some energy companies are still able to encourage customers to switch to their supply, even when they know full well that it will cost the household more than it would to stay with their existing supplier. Customers will want to consider factors other than price when they are looking at switching suppliers, such as customer service, but we need more protection for consumers on this front, because, ultimately, the seller on the doorstep or at the end of the phone is primarily interested in convincing potential customers to switch for the commission or financial incentive. That is wrong and it must change. Switchers must be given clear information so that they can make accurate comparisons between different suppliers, rather than having to wade their way through the myriad of complicated tariffs and standing orders that they struggle to wade through at present. Suppliers need to demonstrate much greater social responsibility when these things are considered.

Your responsibility on this subject is important, Minister, and I think that more can be done. I am pleased that you have responded positively to many of the recommendations. However, there were some shortcomings that we identified as a committee, such as your responsibility to police the activities of the local authorities in respect of their obligations under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, which has been poor; I think that you acknowledge that. A large proportion of local authorities in Wales do not even have a full-time HECA officer, and these councils have failed to improve energy efficiency, particularly in the private housing stock. HECA is not the only concern; I was very disappointed to note that you have rejected recommendation 8 by the committee in respect of bringing forward the changes to the home energy efficiency scheme in time for this winter. Not only have you chosen to reject the recommendation, but you appear to have no plans at all to introduce any new measures in the short term.

I am aware from other correspondence that you rightly observe that HEES is not an emergency scheme, and, in your written response, you kindly sympathise with the

pan ddarganfyddais fod rhai cwmnïau ynni yn parhau i annog cwsmeriaid i newid eu cyflenwad, er eu bod yn gwybod yn iawn y bydd yn costio mwy i'r cartref nag aros gyda'u cyflenwr presennol. Bydd cwsmeriaid am ystyried ffactorau ar wahân i bris wrth ystyried newid cyflenwyr, fel gwasanaeth cwsmeriaid. Ond mae arnom angen mwy o ddiogelwch i ddefnyddwyr yng nghyswllt hyn, oherwydd yn y pen draw prif ddiddordeb y gwerthwr ar garreg y drws neu ar ben arall y ffôn yw argyhoeddi darpar gwsmeriaid i newid er mwyn iddynt gael y comisiwn neu'r cymhelliant ariannol. Nid yw hynny'n iawn, a rhaid iddo newid. Rhaid i bobl sy'n newid cyflenwr gael gwybodaeth glir er mwyn iddynt allu gwneud cymariaethau manwl gywir rhwng gwahanol gyflenwyr, yn hytrach nag ymlafniu drwy'r llu o dariffau cymhleth ac archebion sefydlog, fel y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei wneud ar hyn o bryd. Mae angen i gyflenwyr ddangos llawer mwy o gyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol pan ystyrir y pethau hyn.

Mae eich cyfrifoldeb ar y pwnc hwn yn bwysig, Weinidog, a chredaf y gellir gwneud mwy. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol i lawer o'r argymhellion. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd rhai diffygion a nodwyd gennym fel pwylgor, fel eich cyfrifoldeb i blismona gweithgareddau awdurdodau lleol yng nghyswllt eu rhwymedigaethau dan Ddeddf Arbed Ynni Cartref 1995, sydd wedi bod yn wael; credaf eich bod yn cydnabod hynny. Nid oes gan gyfran fawr o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru swyddog HECA llawn amser hyd yn oed, ac mae'r cynghorau hyn wedi methu gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni, yn arbennig yn y stoc tai preifat. Nid HECA yw'r unig bryder; yr oeddwn yn siomedig iawn gweld eich bod wedi gwrthod argymhelliaid 8 gan y pwylgor yng nghyswllt gwneud newidiadau i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref mewn pryd ar gyfer y gaeaf hwn. Yn ogystal â dewis gwrthod yr argymhelliaid, ymddengys nad oes gennych gynlluniau o gwbl i gyflwyno mesurau newydd yn y tymor byr.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o ohebiaeth arall eich bod yn nodi'n briodol nad cynllun ar gyfer argyfwng yw HEES, ac yn eich ymateb ysgrifenedig yr ydych yn cydymdeimlo'n

sentiments behind recommendation 8. However, I fail to see why you cannot introduce a strategy now that will benefit the HEES scheme and benefit those hit hardest by fuel poverty, so that they have that benefit now rather than later. It is well within your power to act, but you choose not to do so. HEES is bandied about as a flagship of your battle against fuel poverty and your strategy to combat fuel poverty in Wales, but the fact of the matter is that this flagship is now beginning to sink. It is continuing to fail to help those who need the support most.

Like other Assembly Members, I have been contacted by constituents recently about their problems with the HEES scheme. I have had two recent constituency cases involving people in their 80s—one of whom is registered disabled. Both were worse off as a result of contacting the HEES scheme, because their heating systems were condemned. They were then told that they had to wait three months for the work to be carried out. That means that they will spend October, November, and December with no heating or hot water. I may be being too harsh, but I do not think that that means a very merry Christmas for those households. I would appreciate it, Minister, if you could at least put some extra cash into the HEES scheme—which, in the current budget proposals, you have frozen—in the short term, just to see households through the winter.

**Alun Davies:** Like others speaking in the debate this afternoon, I would like to thank the committee staff and the Chairs of the committee during this investigation, which was both timely and necessary. Others, this afternoon, have defined fuel poverty in absolute terms; however, I want to define it in a different way. I will define it through its impact on people: older people, who become ill because they are unable to heat their homes; people who are cold at night and who cannot sleep as a result of being afraid to heat their homes because they know that they cannot afford the bills; the children who suffer terrible deprivation and psychological and educational problems because they are

garedig â'r teimladau sy'n sail i argymhelliaid 8. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf weld pam na allwch gyflwyno strategaeth yn awr a fydd o fudd i'r cynllun HEES ac o fudd i'r rheini sy'n dioddef fwyaf yn sgil tlodi tanwydd, er mwyn iddynt gael y budd hwnnw yn awr yn hytrach nag yn ddiweddarach. Mae yn sicr o fewn eich pŵer i'w weithredu, ond yr ydych yn dewis peidio â gwneud hynny. Cyfeirir at HEES byth a hefyd fel cynllun blaenllaw yn eich brwydr yn erbyn tlodi tanwydd ac yn eich strategaeth i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru, ond y gwir amdani yw bod y cynllun blaenllaw hwn bellach yn dechrau methu. Mae'n dal i fethu helpu'r rheini sydd â'r angen mwyaf am gymorth.

Fel Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad, mae etholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi'n ddiweddar ynglŷn â'u problemau gyda'r cynllun HEES. Yr wyf wedi ymdrin â dau achos yn ddiweddar yn fy etholaeth yn ymwneud â phobl yn eu 80au—un ohonynt wedi'i gofrestru'n anabl. Yr oedd y ddau yn waeth eu byd ar ôl cysylltu â'r cynllun HEES, oherwydd i'w systemau gwresogi gael eu condemnio. Dywedwyd wrthynt ei bod yn rhaid iddynt aros dri mis i'r gwaith gael ei wneud. Golyga hynny y byddant yn treulio Hydref, Tachwedd a Rhagfyr heb wres na dŵr poeth. Efallai fy mod yn rhy lawdrwm, ond ni chredaf fod hynny'n golygu Nadolig llawen iawn i'r cartrefi hynny. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Weinidog, pe gallich o leiaf roi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y cynllun HEES—yr ydych wedi ei rewi yn y cynigion cyllideb presennol—yn y tymor byr, dim ond er mwyn helpu'r cartrefi hynny dros y gaeaf.

**Alun Davies:** Fel eraill sydd wedi siarad yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, hoffwn ddiolch i staff y pwylgor a Chadeiryddion y pwylgor yn ystod yr ymchwiliad hwn, a oedd yn amserol ac yn angenrheidiol. Mae eraill, y prynhawn yma, wedi diffinio tlodi tanwydd mewn termau absolwiwt; fodd bynnag, hoffwn ei ddiffinio mewn ffordd wahanol. Fe'i diffiniaf drwy ei effaith ar bobl: pobl hŷn, sy'n mynd yn sâl oherwydd na allant wresogi eu cartrefi; pobl sy'n oer yn ystod y nos ac na allant gysgu am fod arnynt ofn cynhesu eu cartrefi am eu bod yn gwybod na allant fforddio'r biliau; y plant sy'n dioddef amddifadedd ofnadwy a phroblemau seicolegol ac addysgol oherwydd eu bod yn

cold at night; and the social dislocation that is caused by people being cold at night.

We know that the UK still has more avoidable deaths resulting from fuel poverty than any other country in western Europe. This is a continuing crisis for us in Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. It is something that we must continue to address with an urgency that demonstrates that we appreciate the impact that it has on people's lives and our determination to eradicate fuel poverty in this country. The costs of fuel will increase the number of those who suffer fuel poverty this year, and all of the good work that we have been doing over the last 10 years is in danger of being fragmented, because more people will simply be unable to pay the increased bills that they face this year.

I have a clear message for Ofgem. I welcome some of the things that it said this week, but these markets are not working for the most vulnerable and the poorest people in our society. As a regulator, it has a responsibility to act. When you consider the suffering of those in fuel poverty, it beggars belief that the last Conservative Government increased VAT on domestic gas and electricity to 17.5 per cent, which had a very real impact on the poorest people in society. We, on this side of the Chamber, are very proud that we reduced that to the European minimum of 5 per cent immediately on taking office.

**Darren Millar:** Do you also agree, Alun, that it is regrettable that the current Labour/Plaid Government has frozen the budget on HEES, which is a project that can help those in fuel poverty? Do you also agree that the current waiting time—which has increased to over seven weeks as of this week from just over a month in January this year—is totally unacceptable and that there needs to be urgent action to address this?

**Alun Davies:** HEES is a project that you would never have introduced in Government. You also opposed winter fuel payments to pensioners and every step taken by the

oer yn ystod y nos; a'r datgymalu cymdeithasol a achosir gan y ffaith fod pobl yn oer yn ystod y nos.

Gwyddom fod mwy o farwolaethau y gellir eu hosgoi yn y DU o hyd sy'n deillio o dodi tanwydd nag mewn unrhyw wlad arall yng ngorllewin Ewrop. Mae hwn yn argyfwng parhaus i ni yng Nghymru ac i weddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni barhau i fynd i'r afael ag ef ar fyrder i ddangos ein bod yn sylweddoli'r effaith a gaiff ar fywydau pobl, a'n bod yn benderfynol o ddileu tlodi tanwydd yn y wlad hon. Bydd costau tanwydd yn cynyddu nifer y bobl hynny sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd eleni, ac mae'r holl waith caled yr ydym wedi bod yn ei wneud dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf mewn perygl o gael ei ddarnio, oherwydd bydd mwy o bobl yn methu talu'r biliau uwch sy'n eu hwynebu eleni.

Mae gennyf neges glir i Ofgem. Croesawaf rai o'r pethau a ddywedodd yr wythnos hon, ond nid yw'r marchnadoedd hyn yn gweithio i'r bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed a'r bobl dlotaf yn ein cymdeithas. Fel rheoleiddiwr, mae cyfrifoldeb arno i weithredu. Pan ystyriwch ddioddefaint y rhai sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd, mae'n anghredadwy fod y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf wedi cynyddu TAW ar nwy a thrydan domestig i 17.5 y cant. Cafodd hynny effaith fawr iawn ar y bobl dlotaf mewn cymdeithas. Yr ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambwr, yn ymfalchi'o'n fawr ein bod wedi gostwng hynny i'r isafswm Ewropeidd o 5 y cant yn union ar ôl dod i rym.

**Darren Millar:** A gytunwch hefyd, Alun, ei bod yn resyn bod Llywodraeth bresennol Llafur a Phlaid Cymru wedi rhewi'r gyllideb HEES, sy'n brosiect a all helpu pobl sy'n dioddef o dodi tanwydd? A gytunwch hefyd fod yr amser aros presennol—sydd yr wythnos hon wedi codi i fwy na saith wythnos o ychydig dros fis ym mis Ionawr eleni—yn gwbl annerbyniol, a bod angen cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â hyn ar fyrder?

**Alun Davies:** Mae HEES yn brosiect na fyddech chi byth wedi ei gyflwyno pan oeddech yn llywodraethu. Yr oeddech hefyd yn gwrrthwynebu taliadau tanwydd gaeaf i

Governments here in Cardiff and in Westminster to address fuel poverty. I am sorry, Darren, but crocodile tears every autumn are not what people need. We have the policies and, more importantly, the political will to take action. That is what counts at the end of the day.

bensiynwyr, a phob cam a gymerwyd gan y Llywodraethau yma yng Nghaerdydd ac yn San Steffan i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Mae'n ddrwg gennaf, Darren, ond ffug ddagraw sydd ar bobl eu hangen bob hydref. Mae gennym bolisiau, ac yn bwysicach na hynny, yr ewyllys gwleidyddol i weithredu. Dyna sy'n bwysig yn y pen draw.

4.10 p.m.

I hope, Minister, that, in your response—we are grateful for your response this afternoon and in writing—you will recognise the way in which the committee worked. The committee used the new powers available to it; we said to the energy companies, which were unwilling to come to give evidence, that, if necessary, we would use our legal powers and force them to give evidence and to answer our questions. That is an important statement of the committee's priorities.

Gobeithio, Weinidog, y byddwch, yn eich ymateb—yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am eich ymateb y prynhawn yma ac am eich ymateb ysgrifenedig—yn cydnabod y ffordd y gweithiodd y pwylgor. Defnyddiodd y pwylgor y pwerau newydd sydd ar gael iddo; dywedasom wrth y cwmnïau ynni, a oedd yn amharod i ddod i roi tystiolaeth, y byddem yn defnyddio'n pwerau cyfreithiol ac yn eu gorfodi i roi tystiolaeth ac i ateb ein cwestiynau petai angen. Mae hynny'n ddatganiad pwysig o flaenoriaethau'r pwylgor.

Minister, you and others have discussed the impact of HEES on the fuel poor this year. I hope that you will continue to work with the Westminster Government to put pressure on Ofgem. It is wholly unacceptable that, in the UK market, people in Wales are penalised because they live in Wales. No-one in Wales should pay a penny more for their energy than those living elsewhere in the United Kingdom. That is what the UK market should and must deliver.

Weinidog, yr ydych chi ac eraill wedi trafod effaith HEES ar bobl sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd eleni. Gobeithio y byddwch yn parhau i weithio gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan i roi pwysau ar Ofgem. Mae'n gwbl annerbyniol, ym marchnad y DU, fod pobl Cymru yn cael eu cosbi am eu bod yn byw yng Nghymru. Ni ddylai neb yng Nghymru dalu ceiniog yn fwy am ei ynni na phobl sy'n byw mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dyna y dylai marchnad y DU ei ddarparu, a dyna y mae'n rhaid iddi ei ddarparu.

My final point is one that I have made before: we need to bring together social justice, environment and energy policy. I hope that this Government will continue to place an emphasis on microgeneration, on community heating and on local energy projects that can make a real difference to people's lives, now and in the future.

Yr wyf wedi gwneud fy mhwynt olaf o'r blaen: mae angen inni ddod â chyflawnder cymdeithasol, yr amgylchedd a pholisi ynni ynghyd. Gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn parhau i roi pwyslais ar feicrogynhyrchu, ar wresogi cymunedol, ac ar brosiectau ynni lleol sy'n gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i fywydau pobl, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.

**Peter Black:** I agree with Alun Davies's penultimate point, on the need for a level playing field in terms of the price that people pay for energy in this country. That has not been the case, as evidenced in the report and in other available evidence, simply because

**Peter Black:** Cytunaf â'r pwynt olaf ond un gan Alun Davies, fod angen sicrhau sefyllfa gyfartal o ran y pris y mae pobl yn ei dalu am ynni yn y wlad hon. Nid dyna'r sefyllfa wedi bod, fel y dangosir yn yr adroddiad ac mewn tystiolaeth arall sydd ar gael, oherwydd bod

energy companies charge people differently, depending on the methods by which they pay. In doing so, they discriminate against those who do not have bank accounts, who rely on meters and who, effectively, are among the poorest in society. That is entirely wrong.

I will also pick up on something else that Alun said. He said that the Labour Party has the policies and the political will to tackle fuel poverty. It is probably no coincidence that fuel poverty has increased massively in the last year, as a result of the credit crunch and the economic problems that we have faced, and, yes, it has happened on Labour's watch. Some of that is due to world-wide problems, but some of it is also due to the way in which the Government has managed these issues. One energy company increased its prices by a small amount in France, but by four or five times that amount in the UK, which is a simple example of the way in which the Government has regulated the energy companies. France clearly has a better regulatory framework than the UK, and, as a result, we are suffering.

If Labour really had the political will to deal with fuel poverty, it would have some idea of where fuel poverty exists in this country. The report refers to the fact that the Government has commissioned work to break down where fuel poverty exists, ward by ward, around Wales. When it commissioned those figures, they were due to be published at the end of summer 2007; it is now October 2008. When I asked earlier this year when those figures were to be published, I was told that it would be August 2008, but, as far as I am aware, those figures are yet to be published. That demonstrates how much will there is behind this Government for tackling fuel poverty; it cannot even target what little it is doing, because it does not know where fuel poverty is worst. The Government and I could make an educated guess as to where it is worst, but we need those figures before we can target action effectively.

cwmnïau ynni yn codi tâl gwahanol ar bobl, yn ôl eu dulliau talu. Drwy wneud hynny, maent yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl nad oes ganddynt gyfrifon banc, sy'n dibynnu ar fesurydion ac sydd, fwy neu lai, ymmsg y tlataf mewn cymdeithas. Mae hynny'n gwbl anghywir.

Soniaf hefyd am rywbedd arall a ddywedodd Alun. Dywedodd fod gan y Blaid Lafur y polisiau a'r ewyllys gwleidyddol i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Mae'n debyg nad cyd-ddigwyddiad yw'r ffaith fod tlodi tanwydd wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, oherwydd yr argyfwng credyd a'r problemau economaidd yr ydym wedi eu hwynebu, ac ydy, mae wedi digwydd a Llafur mewn grym. Mae rhywfaint o hynny'n deillio o broblemau bydeang, ond mae rhywfaint ohono hefyd yn deillio o'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Cododd un cwmni ynni ei brisiau ryw ychydig yn Ffrainc, ond fe'i cododd bedair neu bum gwaith hynny yn y DU, sy'n engrai ffym o'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rheoleiddio'r cwmnïau ynni. Mae'n amlwg fod gan Ffrainc fframwaith rheoleiddio gwell na'r DU, ac o ganlyniad yr ydym yn dioddef.

Petai gan Lafur yr ewyllys gwleidyddol i ymdrin â thlodi tanwydd, byddai ganddi ryw syniad ble mae tlodi tanwydd yn bodoli yn y wlad hon. Cyfeiria'r adroddiad at y ffaith fod y Llywodraeth wedi comisiynu gwaith i ddadansoddi ble mae tlodi tanwydd yn bodoli, fesul ward, yng Nghymru, Pan gomisiynodd y ffigurau hynny, y bwriad oedd eu cyhoeddi ddiwedd yr haf 2007; mae hi bellach yn fis Hydref 2008. Pan ofynnais yn gynharach eleni pa bryd y cai'r ffigurau hynny eu cyhoeddi, dywedwyd wrthyf mai ym mis Awst 2008 y byddai hynny, ond hyd y gwn i mae'r ffigurau hynny yn dal heb eu cyhoeddi. Dengys hynny faint o ewyllys gwleidyddol sydd gan y Llywodraeth hon i fynd i'r afael a thlodi tanwydd; ni all hyd yn oed dargedu'r ychydig waith y mae'n ei wneud, oherwydd nid yw'n gwybod ble mae tlodi tanwydd ar ei waethaf. Gallai'r Llywodraeth a minnau ddyfalu'n ddeallus ble mae ar ei waethaf, ond mae arnom angen y ffigurau hynny cyn y gallwn dargedu camau'n effeithiol.

That issue needs to be addressed rapidly, along with the issues around the home energy efficiency scheme, which has been referred to by a number of Members. It is clear from the reviews and from the committee's report, that HEES does not target fuel poverty in any effective way. For example, one in five people who have been helped by the home energy efficiency scheme are fuel poor, while the others are not. The scheme was not set up in that way, which I understand, but the report that first identified this issue is now several years old. The committee has revisited this issue, but we are being told that it will take another review and more time before that can be dealt with. I do not expect instant answers for this winter, because it is too late, but I expect that the Assembly Government should take action to deal with a report that identified a problem two or three years ago. It should at least publicly state whether the home energy efficiency scheme is about dealing with fuel poverty. If it is not, what is it for and may we have something else that will deal with fuel poverty, please?

To go back to Alun Davies's penultimate point on the price that people pay, Mick Bates gave some figures on the discrepancies between what people pay for their energy, depending on their method of payment. Energy companies have increased the charges on pre-payment meters by as much as £70. If you have a pre-payment meter, you will pay £70 per year more than someone who pays quarterly. If someone is paying by direct debit, they pay £560 per year less than someone who has a pre-payment meter. That is an absolute scandal. I accept that that is beyond the remit of the Welsh Assembly Government, but it should be within that of the UK Government. After all, this is meant to be a partnership. Although I accept that the Welsh Assembly Government does not have control over all the levers that could be used to deal with fuel poverty, it is meant to be working in partnership with the UK Government on a range of issues, including fuel poverty and child poverty. So far—excepting what has been done here—that partnership seems to have fallen apart. We do not seem to be making any progress at all.

Mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw'n gyflym, ynghyd â phroblemau'n ymwneud â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref y cyfeiriodd nifer o Aelodau ato. Mae'n amlwg o'r adolygiadau ac o adroddiad y pwylgor nad yw HEES yn targedu tlodi tanwydd yn effeithiol. Er enghraift, mae un o bob pump sydd wedi cael cymorth gan y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yn dlawd o ran tanwydd, ond nid eraill. Ni sefydlwyd y cynllun fel hynny, a gallaf ddeall hynny, ond mae'r adroddiad a nododd y mater hwn gyntaf yn flynyddoedd oed erbyn hyn. Mae'r pwylgor wedi ailedrych ar y mater hwn, ond dywedir wrthym fod angen adolygiad arall a mwy o amser cyn y gellir ymdrin ag ef. Nid wyf yn disgwyl atebion ar unwaith ar gyfer y gaeaf hwn, oherwydd mae'n rhy hwyr, ond disgwyliaf i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gymryd camau i ymdrin ag adroddiad a oedd yn nodi problem ddwy neu dair blynedd yn ôl. Dylai o leiaf ddatgan yn gyhoeddus a yw'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yn ymwneud â tlodi tanwydd. Os nad ydyw, beth yw ei ddiben, ac a allwn gael rhywbeth arall a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â tlodi tanwydd, os gwelwch yn dda?

I ddychwelyd at y pwyt olaf ond un gan Alun Davies ynglŷn â'r pris y mae pobl yn ei dalu, rhoddodd Mick Bates rai ffigurau am y gwahaniaethau rhwng yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei dalu am eu hynni, yn ôl eu dull o dalu. Mae cwmnïau ynni wedi cynyddu costau mesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw gymaint â £70. Os oes gennych fesurydd talu ymlaen llaw, byddwch yn talu £70 y flwyddyn yn fwy nag unigolyn sy'n talu fesul chwarter. Bydd y rheini sy'n talu drwy ddebyd uniongyrchol yn talu £560 y flwyddyn yn llai na phobl sydd â mesurydd talu ymlaen llaw. Mae hynny'n gwbl warthus. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod hynny y tu hwnt i gylch gwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond dylai fod o fewn cylch gwaith Llywodraeth y DU. Wedi'r cyfan, mae hon i fod yn bartneriaeth. Er fy mod yn derbyn nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru reolaeth dros yr holl fesurau y gellid eu defnyddio i ymdrin â tlodi tanwydd, mae i fod i weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar amrywiaeth o faterion, gan gynnwys tlodi tanwydd a tlodi plant. Hyd yn hyn—ac eithrio'r hyn a wnaethpwyd yma—ymddengys fod y bartneriaeth honno wedi chwalu. Nid yw'n ymddangos ein bod

yn gwneud dim cynnydd o gwbl.

**Bryngle Williams:** Fuel poverty has always been a major problem in Wales, but it is getting worse. In the past two years, an additional 30,000 households have been spending more than 10 per cent of their income on fuel. That situation will only get worse this winter when energy companies start charging record amounts. For households on fixed incomes, particularly the elderly, this winter will force many to make a choice between eating and heating. I am sorry, but it is as simple as that. It is insulting for the Prime Minister, Mr Gordon Brown, to tell people simply to close the curtains and turn the lights off when whatever money they earn is buying less, thanks to the record levels of inflation that he has presided over. As the committee recognised, rural areas of north Wales suffer disproportionately—

**Bryngle Williams:** Mae tlodi tanwydd erioed wedi bod yn broblem sylweddol yng Nghymru, ond mae'n gwaethygu. Yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, mae 30,000 yn rhagor o gartrefi wedi bod yn gwario dros 10 y cant o'u hincwm ar danwydd. Dim ond gwaethygu a wnaiff y sefyllfa honno y gaeaf hwn pan fydd y cwmniau ynni'n dechrau codi'r prisiau uchaf erioed. Bydd llawer o bobl sydd ar incwm sefydlog, yn enwedig yr henoed, yn cael eu gorfodi i ddewis rhwng bwyta a chynhesu y gaeaf hwn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae mor syml â hynny. Mae'n sarhaus fod Prif Weinidog y DU, Mr Gordon Brown, yn dweud wrth bobl mai'r cyfan sydd angen iddynt ei wneud yw cau'r llenni a diffodd y goleuadau pan yw unrhyw arian y maent yn ei ennill yn prynu llai oherwydd y lefelau chwyddiant uwch nag erioed dan ei arweinyddiaeth ef. Fel y cydnabu'r pwylgor, mae ardaloedd gwledig y gogledd yn dioddef yn anghymesur—

**Alun Davies:** Will you take an intervention?

**Alun Davies:** A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

**Bryngle Williams:** No, thank you. Rural areas of north Wales suffer disproportionately from this form of poverty, where the housing stock is the hardest to heat. The rising cost of heating a home with mains electricity has meant that nearly half the people in Wales who do so are classed as fuel poor. The rises have been worst for homes in isolated rural areas where those who use oil for heating have seen costs go up by more than 100 per cent in the last 12 months. As the committee noted, despite homes in north and rural Wales being in the most need of assistance, past Assembly Governments have concentrated their spending on south Wales instead. In light of that and despite ruling out a general reappraisal of the home energy efficiency scheme in time for this winter, it is encouraging that the Minister has at least accepted the committee's recommendation for improving how the scheme is targeted.

**Bryngle Williams:** Na, ddim diolch. Mae ardaloedd gwledig y gogledd yn dioddef yn anghymesur o'r math hwn o dlodi, oherwydd mai yno y mae'r stoc tai mwyaf anodd ei wresogi. Oherwydd cost gynyddol gwresogi tŷ â thrydan prif gyflenwad, mae bron hanner y bobl yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud hynny yn cael eu disgrifio fel pobl sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd. Mae effaith y codiadau wedi bod waethaf ar y cartrefi hynny mewn ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell lle mae pobl sy'n defnyddio olew i wresogi wedi gweld cynnydd o fwy na 100 y cant mewn costau yn y 12 mis diwethaf. Fel y nododd y pwylgor, er mai cartrefi yn y gogledd ac yng nghefn gwlad Cymru sydd ag angen y cymorth mwyaf, mae Llywodraethau blaenorol y Cynulliad wedi canolbwytio'u gwariant, yn hytrach, ar y de. Yn sgil hynny, ac er ei bod wedi diystyru'r posiblwydd o gael ailwerthusiad cyffredinol o'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref mewn pryd ar gyfer y gaeaf hwn, mae'n galonogol fod y Gweinidog o leiaf wedi derbyn argymhelliaid y pwylgor i wella'r modd y caiff y cynllun ei dargedu.

The additional funding earmarked for this scheme in the draft budget is also to be welcomed, but can the Minister say how many homes will be lifted out of fuel poverty this winter by this spend? Will that figure be dwarfed by the ever-increasing number of people being pushed into fuel poverty, thanks to record energy prices, rising inflation and unemployment from a recession that the International Monetary Fund and the British Chambers of Commerce have said is already upon us?

Smart meters have a pivotal role to play in addressing fuel poverty, as do a range of other benefits, such as increasing energy efficiency and allowing feed-in tariffs for microgeneration. Welsh households may wonder why the Minister does not share the committee's sense of urgency on this issue. Despite smart meters being a mature technology that has been successfully rolled out in a number of countries, the Minister has decided to pass up the opportunity for Wales to lead the way on this in Britain and has, instead, delayed the decision. Unless there is an exceptionally mild winter this year, record numbers of Welsh households will be in urgent need of assistance. I believe that the Sustainability Committee appreciated the need to take steps now in preparation for this winter, but it is worrying that, in response to the recommendations, the Minister does not appear to share that sense of urgency. She appears to be willing to run the risk this winter by choosing to delay making a decision on these matters.

4.20 p.m.

**Leanne Wood:** There is no doubt that the recently announced inflation-busting gas and electricity price rises will hit people hard this winter. The situation is worse than we first thought it to be, because people are facing these rises in the context of an economic crisis, and we do not yet know how catastrophic the recent events in the banking sector will be or how long they will last.

Dylid croesawu hefyd y cyllid ychwanegol sydd wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer y cynllun hwn yn y gyllideb ddrafft. Ond a all y Gweinidog ddweud faint o gartrefi a fydd yn cael eu codi allan o dlodi tanwydd y gaeaf hwn yn sgil y gwariant hwn? A fydd y ffigur hwnnw'n ymddangos yn fychan o'i gymharu â nifer bythol gynyddol y bobl sy'n cael eu gwthio i mewn i dlodi tanwydd gan y prisiau ynni uchaf erioed, cynnydd mewn chwyddiant a diweithdra yn sgil dirwasgiad sydd ar ein gwarthaf eisoes, yn ôl y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol a Siambrau Masnach Prydain?

Mae gan fesuryddion deallus ran ganolog i'w chwarae i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd, ac felly hefyd amrywiaeth o fesurau buddiol eraill megis cynyddu effeithlonwydd ynni a chaniatáu tariffau bwydo-i-mewn ar gyfer meicrogynhyrchu. Efallai y bydd aelwydydd yng Nghymru yn dyfalu pam nad yw'r Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r mater hwn gyda chymaint o frws â'r pwyllgor. Er bod mesuryddion deallus yn engraifft o dechnoleg aeddfed sydd wedi'i chyflwyno'n llwyddiannus mewn nifer o wledydd, mae'r Gweinidog wedi penderfynu gwirthod y cyfle i Gymru arwain y blaen ar hyn ym Mhrydain, ac yn hytrach mae wedi oedi cyn gwneud y penderfyniad. Oni chawn aeaf eithriadol o fwyn eleni, bydd angen cymorth ar frws ar nifer uwch nag erioed o gartrefi Cymru. Credaf fod y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd wedi sylweddoli bod angen cymryd camau'n awr er mwyn paratoi at y gaeaf hwn, ond yr wyf yn bryderus nad yw'n ymddangos bod gan y Gweinidog yr un syniad am frws yn ei hymateb i'r argymhellion. Ymddengys ei bod yn fodlon mentro y gaeaf hwn drwy ddewis oedi cyn gwneud penderfyniad ar y materion hyn.

**Leanne Wood:** Nid oes dim amheuaeth y bydd y codiadau uwch na chwyddiant a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar ym mhrisiau nwy a thrydan yn ergyd drom i bobl y gaeaf hwn. Mae'r sefyllfa'n waeth nag a gredem ar y cychwyn, oherwydd mae pobl yn wynebu'r codiadau hyn yng nghyd-destun argyfwng economaidd, ac ni wyddom eto pa mor drychinezus fydd y digwyddiadau diweddar yn y sector bancio na pha mor hir y byddant yn para.

People, rightly, feel angry about the recent price rises. They are angry that people in vulnerable households will have to choose whether to eat or heat their homes this winter. They are angry that we in Wales pay more for our energy than people in other parts of the UK do. People are angry that those on pre-payment meters have to pay significantly more than those who pay by direct debit, and they are really angry that these increases come when the six big energy companies paid out £1.64 billion in dividends to their shareholders in 2007, which was a 19 per cent increase on the previous year. It is fair to say that that anger is shared by members of the Sustainability Committee. There are already too many additional deaths at winter time. Most commentators agree that these latest rises will exacerbate the situation this year.

Recently announced changes to the winter fuel payments system are to be welcomed, but many vulnerable households are not eligible for the winter fuel payments. For instance, help is not available for disabled people or for those who are chronically sick. The winter fuel payment system should be further reformed to ensure that all vulnerable households get help. That could easily be paid for by the introduction of a windfall tax on the massive profits of the six energy companies. However, I would go further than that; after all, a windfall tax is one-off and is not sustainable, long-term money.

**Alun Davies:** Thank you for giving way. However, your final sentence may well have pre-empted my intervention. Rather than seek a one-off, punitive measure against energy companies, is it not better to lock them into a process to ensure that poor and vulnerable people share in the benefits of their profits year after year?

**Leanne Wood:** Absolutely. I agree with that and my view is that the long-term solution to addressing the huge injustice of fuel poverty is the public ownership of utilities companies. If they were publicly owned and

Mae pobl yn ddig—a hynny'n ddigon cywir—am y codiadau mewn prisiau'n ddiweddar. Maent yn ddig ffaith y bydd yn rhaid i bobl mewn cartrefi bregus ddewis rhwng bwyta a gwresogi eu cartrefi y gaeaf hwn. Maent yn ddig ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn talu mwy am ein hynni na phobl mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Mae pobl yn ddig bod y rheini sydd â mesuryddion talu ymlaen llaw yn gorfol talu llawer mwy na'r rheini sy'n talu drwy ddebyd uniongyrchol, ac maent yn eithriadol o ddig ein bod yn gweld y codiadau hyn er bod y chwe chwmni ynni mawr wedi rhoi £1.64 biliwn mewn taliadau difidend i'w cyfranddalwyr yn 2007, cynydd o 19 y cant o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'n deg dweud bod aelodau'r Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd hefyd yn ddig am hynny. Mae gormod o farwolaethau ychwanegol eisoes yn ystod y gaeaf. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o sylweyddion yn cytuno y bydd y codiadau diweddaraf hyn yn gwaethygur sefyllfa eleni.

Dylid croesawu'r newidiadau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn y system taliadau tanwydd gaeaf, ond mae llawer o gartrefi bregus nad ydynt yn gymwys ar gyfer y taliadau tanwydd gaeaf. Er enghraifft, nid oes cymorth ar gael i bobl anabl nac i bobl sydd â salwch cronig. Dylid diwygio'r system taliadau tanwydd gaeaf ymhellach i sicrhau bod yr holl gartrefi bregus yn cael cymorth. Gellid talu am hynny'n rhwydd drwy gyflwyno treth annisgwyl ar elw anferthol y chwe chwmni ynni. Byddwn i, fodd bynnag, yn mynd ymhellach na hynny; wedi'r cyfan, dim ond treth untro yw treth annisgwyl, nid arian cynaliadwy, hirdymor.

**Alun Davies:** Diolch ichi am ildio. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ddigon posibl fod eich brawddeg olaf wedi achub y blaen ar fy myriad. Yn hytrach na chwilio am fesur untro i gosbi cwmnïau ynni, onid yw'n well eu cloi mewn proses i sicrhau bod pobl dlawd a bregus yn rhannu manteision eu helw flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn?

**Leanne Wood:** Yn sicr. Yr wyf yn cytuno â hynny, a'm safbwyt i yw mai'r ateb hirdymor i ymdrin ag anghyflawnwr aruthrol tlodi tanwydd yw perchnogaeth gyhoeddus o gwmnïau cyfleustodau. Pe baent mewn

under devolved control, there would be no more massive dividend pay-outs to energy company shareholders. We, in Wales, would be in a much better position to reduce or even abolish fuel poverty. If public ownership is good enough for the banks, it is good enough for the utilities, which provide a service that people cannot do without.

**Alun Davies rose—**

**Leanne Wood:** I cannot give way again, as I do not have enough time.

Back in the 1980s, when Thatcher privatised the utility companies, opponents argued that competition would not deliver for those on the lowest incomes. Those critics have been proved right. Competition has not delivered for the poor, nor has it delivered for customers in Wales, particularly those in rural Wales. It seems that Westminster has no intention of considering this at the moment, and I wonder what it will take before it is prepared to consider that radical course of action. Would it be prepared to consider a windfall tax? Would it be prepared to introduce mandatory social tariffs to ensure that those who are most vulnerable to fuel poverty can have access to affordable fuel? All such matters are outside the control of the Assembly, but that does not mean that we cannot have a view. I urge the Minister to raise these points with the relevant Ministers at Westminster in the strongest possible terms, and, hopefully, with all the evidence that we have on how difficult things will get for people this winter, they will be prepared to listen on this occasion.

**Joyce Watson:** I share the concerns expressed on all sides of the Chamber today, even those of our fair-weather friends in the Tory party. After a cold summer during which many people in Wales saw their energy bills rise by as much as 35 per cent, we urgently need to address the risk of fuel poverty and assist those who will struggle to heat their homes and pay their bills this winter. Everyone agrees on that.

perchnogaeth gyhoeddus a rheolaeth ddatganoledig, dyna fyddai diwedd y taliadau difidend anferth i gyfranddalwyr cwmnïau ynni. Byddem ni yng Nghymru mewn sefyllfa well o lawer i leihau tlodi tanwydd neu i'w ddileu'n gyfan gwbl hyd yn oed. Os yw perchnogaeth gyhoeddus yn ddigon da i'r banciau, mae'n ddigon da i'r cyfleustodau, sy'n darparu gwasanaeth anhepgor i bobl.

**Alun Davies a gododd—**

**Leanne Wood:** Ni allaf ildio eto; nid oes gennylf ddigon o amser.

Yn ôl yn y 1980au, pan gafodd y cwmnïau cyfleustodau eu preifateiddio gan Thatcher, yr oedd y rhai a oedd yn gwrthwynebu'r cynllun yn dadlau na fyddai cystadleuaeth yn gweithio o les i bobl gyda'r incwm isaf. Gwiredwyd geiriau'r beirniaid hynny. Nid yw cystadleuaeth wedi bod o les i bobl dlawd, nac ychwaith o les i gwsmeriaid yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rheini yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Ymddengys nad oes gan San Steffan ddim bwriad i ystyried hyn ar y foment, a thybed beth fydd yn gorfol digwydd cyn y bydd yn fodlon ystyried y cam radical hwnnw? A fyddai'n fodlon ystyried treth annisgwyl? A fyddai'n fodlon cyflwyno tariffau cymdeithasol gorfodol i sicrhau bod y bobl hynny sydd fwyaf tebygol o ddioddef tlodi tanwydd yn gallu cael tanwydd fforddiadwy? Mae'r holl faterion hyn y tu hwnt i reolaeth y Cynulliad, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na allwn gael safbwyt arnynt. Anogaf y Gweinidog i godi'r pwyntiau hyn gyda'r Gweinidogion perthnasol yn San Steffan yn y modd cryfaf posibl, a gobeithio, ar sail yr holl dystiolaeth sydd gennym yngylch mor anodd y bydd hi ar bobl y gaeaf hwn, y byddant yn barod i wrando y tro hwn.

**Joyce Watson:** Yr wyf fi hefyd yn pryderu fel ar bob ochr o'r Siambra heddiw, hyd yn oed gan ein ffrindiau tywydd teg yn y blaidd Dorïaid. Wedi haf oer pan welodd llawer o bobl yng Nghymru eu biliau ynni'n codi cymaint â 35 y cant, mae angen inni ymdrin ar frys â pherygl tlodi tanwydd a chynorthwyo'r rheini a fydd yn cael trafferth i wresogi eu cartrefi a thalu eu biliau y gaeaf hwn. Mae pawb yn gytûn ar hynny.

Members have already spoken about increasing energy efficiency, and it is certainly a big part of the solution. Helping more people to heat their homes in a fuel-efficient way is an important preventative measure, and I welcome the draft budget's £4 million for the home energy efficiency scheme over the next two years. I am also pleased that the Governments at Westminster and here in Cardiff bay—both Labour-led—have shown a commitment on this: almost £100 million of Assembly Government funding is going into HEES, and the UK Government's announced a £1 billion package last month.

However, we also need action this autumn and winter. The UK Government has ruled out a windfall tax to support a one-off payment to the fuel poor, although it has significantly increased the cold weather and winter fuel payments. More needs to be done to help people who should not be forced to choose between heating and eating—and I believe that as strongly as everyone else does. I am sure that the Minister has read the recent Ofgem report, which has been alluded to.

**Darren Millar:** Earlier this year, the UK Government announced the extension of the carbon emissions reduction target scheme to invest an extra £1 billion in energy efficiency. Do you not agree that that will mean higher bills? The energy suppliers have said that they will have to recover those costs from their customers. How do you respond to that?

**Joyce Watson:** It is always the same message from the Tories. If we invest, and try to meet the social obligations that we in the Labour Party feel, the Tories always have to find the negative side. I will tell you how I will respond: I will ignore your swiping from the sidelines every time we try to help the poor. That is why I called you our 'fair-weather friends'. You are on the side of the vulnerable when you are in opposition, but you had a chance to help them when you were in Government, in 1988-89, you paid

Mae rhai Aelodau eisoes wedi siarad am gynyddu effeithlonrwydd ynni, ac mae hynny'n sicr yn rhan sylweddol o'r ateb. Mae cynorthwyo rhagor o bobl i wresogi eu cartrefi'n effeithlon o ran tanwydd yn fesur ataliol pwysig, a chroesawaf y £4 miliwn yn y gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch fod y Llywodraethau yn San Steffan ac yma ym mae Caerdydd—y ddwy dan arweinyddiaeth Llafur—wedi dangos ymrwymiad ar hyn: mae bron i £100 miliwn o arian Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mynd i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, a chyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU becyn gwerth £1 biliwn fis diwethaf.

Fodd bynnag, mae arnom hefyd angen gweithredu yr hydref a'r gaeaf hwn. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi diystyru posiblirwydd cyflwyno treth annisgwyl i gefnogi taliad untrio i'r bobl hynny sy'n dioddef tlodi tanwydd, er ei bod wedi cyflwyno codiadau sylweddol yn y taliadau tywydd oer a thanwydd gaeaf. Mae angen gwneud mwy i helpu'r bobl hynny na ddylent orfod dewis rhwng gwresogi a bwyta—ac yr wyf fi'n credu yr un mor gryf â phawb arall yn hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y Gweinidog wedi darllen adroddiad Ofgem yn ddiweddar y cyfeiriwyd ato.

**Darren Millar:** Yn gynharach eleni, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU ei bod yn ymestyn y cynllun targed i leihau allyriadau carbon i fuddsoddi £1 biliwn yn ychwanegol mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni. Oni chytunwch y bydd hynny'n arwain at filiau uwch? Mae'r cyflenwyr ynni wedi dweud y bydd yn rhaid iddynt adfer y costau hynny oddi wrth eu cwsmeriaid. Sut ydych chi'n ymateb i hynny?

**Joyce Watson:** Yr un neges a gawn o hyd gan y Torïaid. Pan fyddwn ni'n buddsoddi, ac yn ceisio gwreddu'r ymrwymiadau cymdeithasol sydd gennym ni yn y Blaid Lafur, mae'r Torïaid bob amser yn gorfol gweld yr ochr negyddol. Dywedaf wrthych sut y byddaf fi'n ymateb: byddaf yn anwybyddu eich ymosodiadau chi o'r cyrion bob tro pan fyddwn yn ceisio helpu pobl dlawd. Dyna pam y dywedais eich bod yn 'ffrindiau tywydd teg' inni. A chithau mewn gwrthblaid, yr ydych yn cefnogi pobl fregus,

out just £2,500 to the British public to help with fuel poverty. By comparison, the Labour Government has paid out £2 billion. That is the difference between your party and mine.

To continue with my contribution, and ignoring the sideshow over there, I hope that the Minister will liaise with other Government Ministers, in Europe or Westminster. I hope that she will follow the example of Eluned Morgan MEP, who worked extremely hard to put this matter on the European agenda, resulting in action to break up Europe's energy giants, encouraging more competition, and limiting energy prices across Europe. That is positive action, and I hope that our Minister will continue in that vein.

**Lorraine Barrett:** I will not repeat what has been said, but I want to say a few words as a member of the committee. The evidence-gathering session was interesting, and I hope that many of the recommendations in the report will be considered. They have the potential to make real improvements to areas such as Butetown. The heart of Butetown is one of the poorest wards in Wales, but because it is surrounded by Cardiff bay, those figures can sometimes get lost. I am particularly interested in headline recommendation 4, regarding data sharing. I am pleased that the Minister is accepting that, because we need to identify the particularly vulnerable areas. My concern is that many people in my constituency will just not use their heating this winter for fear of going over budget.

4.30 p.m.

I know that we do not have much influence in this matter, as others have alluded to, but the direct debit system is so unfair on those who cannot or will not use it and, often, if you pay by direct debit, you pay a bit more than you need to and while the surplus can be refunded to you at the end of the year, there are people who need that money now—they need it that

ond cawsoch gyfle i'w helpu pan oeddech yn Llywodraeth, ac yn 1988-89 dim ond £2,500 a roesoch i'r cyhoedd ym Mhrydain i'w helpu gyda thlodi tanwydd. O'i gymharu â hynny, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur wedi rhoi £2 biliwn mewn taliadau. Dyna'r gwahaniaeth rhwng eich plaid chi a'm plaid i.

I barhau fy nghyfraniad, ac i anwybyddu'r sioe ar y cyrion draw acw, gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn trafod ar y cyd gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth eraill, boed yn Ewrop neu San Steffan. Gobeithio y bydd yn dilyn esiampl Eluned Morgan ASE, a weithiodd yn hynod o galed i roi'r mater hwn ar agenda Ewrop, a hynny'n arwain at gymryd camau i chwalu cwmnïau ynni anferth Ewrop, annog mwy o gystadleuaeth a chyfyngu prisiau ynni ledled Ewrop. Dyna yw gweithredu cadarnhaol, a gobeithio y bydd ein Gweinidog ni yn parhau yn yr un modd.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Nid wyf am ailadrodd yr hyn sydd wedi'i ddweud, ond hoffwn ddweud ambell air fel aelod o'r pwllgor. Yr oedd y sesiwn casglu tystiolaeth yn ddiddorol, a gobeithipo y caiff nifer o'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad eu hystyried. Gallent wneud gwelliannau gwirioneddol mewn ardaloedd megis Butetown. Mae canol Butetown yn un o'r wardiau tlataf yng Nghymru, ond oherwydd ei bod wedi'i hamgylchynu gan fae Caerdydd, mae'r ffigurau hynny'n gallu mynd yn angof weithiau. Mae gennyr ddiddordeb yn benodol ym mhrrif argymhelliaid 4, ynglŷn â rhannu data. Yr wyf yn falch fod y Gweinidog yn derbyn yr argymhelliaid hwnnw, oherwydd mae angen inni nodi'r ardaloedd hynny sy'n arbennig o agored i niwed. Fy mhryder yw y bydd llawer o bobl yn fy etholaeth i yn peidio â defnyddio'u gwres y gaeaf hwn oherwydd eu bod yn ofni na allant ei fforddio.

Gwn nad oes gennym lawer o dylanwad dros y mater hwn, fel y mae eraill wedi'i ddweud, ond mae'r system debyd uniongyrchol mor annheg i bobl sy'n methu neu'n anfodlon ei defnyddio, ac yn aml, os talwch drwy ddebyd uniongyrchol, byddwch yn talu ychydig yn fwy nag y mae ei angen, ac er bod yr arian dros ben yn cael ei ad-dalu

week, when they cannot afford to see it taken out their bank account.

Brynle brought politics into the debate, so I will just say that it was the Conservatives who introduced VAT on domestic fuel at 17.5 per cent, and Gordon Brown reduced it to 5 per cent. Interest rates were at 10 per cent under your lot.

**The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson):** All I want to say in the 45 seconds allowed to me is that I have told the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery that tackling fuel poverty is the top priority in my portfolio, because we have a statutory duty as the Government to respond. Therefore we did not reject action in the context of the report; we are taking a great deal of action, and we are working with all partners in doing so, including Ministers here, Ministers in the UK Government, energy companies, Ofgem and others. What we rejected was purely a hasty redrafting of regulations, because taking a revised home energy efficiency scheme forward will involve legislation.

I leave Members with the fact that we should all be looking to do everything that we can in each of the Assembly Government's portfolio responsibilities to work together to ensure that the poorest are given as much support as possible this winter.

**Mick Bates:** I thank all who have contributed to the debate. I used the word 'passionate' to describe the committee's attitude towards this subject, and certain parts reflected the passion, if not the competition, at times. I also thank the Minister for her remarks.

The theme that I see emerging is the concern to see assistance this winter, which is the first winter in which the new prices will impact on customers. I echo Brynle Williams's remarks

ichi ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, mae angen yr arian hwnnw yn awr ar rai pobl—mae arnynt ei angen yr wythnos honno, pan na allant fforddio'i weld yn cael ei gymryd o'u cyfrifon banc.

Daeth Brynle â gwleidyddiaeth i mewn i'r ddadl, felly, yr unig beth a ddywedaf yw mai'r Ceidwadwyr a gyflwynodd TAW ar gyfradd o 17.5 y cant ar danwydd cartref, ac mai Gordon Brown a'i gostyngodd i 5 y cant. Yr oedd cyfraddau llog yn 10 y cant dan eich criw chi.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson):** Yr unig beth yr wyf am ei ddweud yn y 45 eiliad sydd ar gael imi yw fy mod wedi dweud wrth y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus mai mynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd yw'r brif flaenoriaeth yn fy mhorthffolio, oherwydd mae dyletswydd statudol arnom fel y Llywodraeth i ymateb. Felly, nid ydym wedi gwrthod gweithredu yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad; yr ydym yn cymryd llawer o gamau, ac yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r holl bartneriaid i wneud hynny, gan gynnwys Gweinidogion Lywodraeth y DU, y cwmnïau ynni, Ofgem ac eraill. Yr hyn a wrthodwyd gennym oedd cynnig i ail-lunio'r rheoliadau'n frysiog, oherwydd byddai bwrw ymlaen â chynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref diwygiedig yn golygu deddfu.

Yr wyf am gloi drwy ddweud wrth Aelodau y dylem i gyd fod yn ymdrechu i wneud popeth a allwn ym mhob un o gyfrifoldebau portffolio Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i weithio gyda'n gilydd i sicrhau bod y bobl dlotaf yn cael cymaint o gefnogaeth â phosibl yn ystod y gaeaf hwn.

**Mick Bates:** Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl. Defnyddiais y gair 'angerddol' i ddisgrifio agwedd y pwylgor at y pwnc hwn, ac mae rhai rhannau wedi adlewyrchu'r angerdd, os nad y gystadleuaeth, ar adegau. Diolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am ei sylwadau.

Y thema sy'n dod i'r amlwg yw'r pryder i weld darparu cymorth y gaeaf yma, sef y gaeaf cyntaf pan fydd y prisiau newydd yn effeithio ar gwsmeriaid. Yr wyf yn ategu

in hoping for a mild winter this year, simply because we hope that that will keep down the cost of heating the homes that are in fuel poverty.

Your reply did not deal with how to address the immediate concerns, Minister. I am certain that, on 23 October, when the companies come before the committee again, many of the points raised in today's debate will be put to them to see how they can assist, possibly by pooling money together.

I share Alun Davies's concerns that the companies' initial response to our request to give evidence about their work with fuel poverty was not positive. However, it seems that they were a little uncertain about the amount of money that they invest in combating fuel poverty for their customers. Our next scrutiny session will work on that, because it may be that many of the costs put forward go on administration, rather than on alleviating fuel poverty. That is why we expressed a concern about HEES. The targeting—which you admitted, Minister, is necessary—needs to come forward as quickly as possible. We all understand that the process takes time, but the targeting by carbon emissions reduction target funding, the companies' fund and the Government money is the only way to truly attack fuel poverty. I remind you that there is a target to eradicate fuel poverty by 2018, and that is on the horizon.

I will refer to one or two issues that were raised, and in particular to the issue of social responsibility that Darren referred to. In this day and age, and with the new economic climate, we must ensure that these energy companies are held to account for their social responsibilities. As many speakers pointed out in the debate, it is a question of life and death, and that is why we must ensure that our scrutiny of these companies is brought home, so that their customers do not suffer from fuel poverty, which can result in death—the issue is that serious.

Alun mentioned the cross-departmental approach that is required to overcome many

sylwadau Brynle Williams wrth obeithio am aeaf tyner eleni, yn y gobaith y bydd hynny'n lleihau cost cynhesu'r cartrefi sy'n wynebu tlodi tanwydd.

Nid oedd eich ateb yn dweud sut y gellir rhoi sylw i'r pryderon brys, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn sicr, pan ddaw'r cwmnïau gerbron y pwylgor eto, ar 23 Hydref, y bydd llawer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn y ddadl heddiw yn cael eu cyflwyno iddynt i weld sut y gallant gynorthwyo, o bosibl trwy gyfuno arian.

Fel Alun Davies, yr wyf yn pryderu nad oedd ymateb cyntaf y cwmnïau i'n cais i roi dystiolaeth o'u gwaith gyda tlodi tanwydd yn un cadarnhaol. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys eu bod yn ansier braidd ynghylch faint o arian maent yn ei fuddsoddi i fynd i'r afael â tlodi tanwydd ar ran eu cwsmeriaid. Bydd ein sesiwn graffu nesaf yn edrych ar hynny, oherwydd mae'n bosibl bod llawer o'r costau a nodwyd yn cael eu gwario ar weinyddu, yn hytrach nag ar leddfu tlodi tanwydd. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi mynegi pryder ynghylch HEES. Mae angen cyflwyno'r targedu—rhywbeth yr ydych wedi ei gyfaddef, Weinidog, yn angenrheidiol—mor gyflym â phosibl. Yr ydym i gyd yn sylweddoli bod y broses yn cymryd amser, ond y targedu drwy gyllid targed gostwng allyriadau carbon, cronfa'r cwmnïau ac arian y Llywodraeth yw'r unig ffordd i fynd i'r afael o ddifrif â tlodi tanwydd. Hoffwn eich atgoffa bod yna darged i ddileu tlodi tanwydd erbyn 2018, ac mae'r dyddiad hwnnw ar y gorwel.

Cyfeiriaf at un neu ddau o'r pwyntiau a godwyd, ac yn fwyaf arbennig fater cyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol y cyfeiriodd Darren ato. Yn yr oes sydd ohoni, a chyda'r hinsawdd economaidd newydd, rhaid inni sicrhau bod y cwmnïau ynni hyn yn atebol am eu cyfrifoldebau cymdeithasol. Fel y dywedodd nifer o siaradwyr yn ystod y ddadl, mae'n fater o fywyd a marwolaeth, a dyna pam y mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau bod ein gwaith craffu ar y cwmnïau hyn yn effeithiol, i sicrhau nad yw eu cwsmeriaid yn dioddef tlodi tanwydd, sy'n gallu arwain at farwolaeth—mae'n fater mor ddifrifol â hynny.

Soniodd Alun am y dull trawsadrannol y mae ei angen i oresgyn llawer o'r problemau.

of the issues. I refer Members—and some may have seen it—to the fuel poverty action plan provided by many organisations. Friends of the Earth and Age Concern are in court this week awaiting a judgment, which may be announced today—although I see that the Minister is shaking her head. However, that judgment on Government's responsibilities in achieving the targets will be announced. Therefore, there will be work to be done on that.

Members expressed their passion for the subject, and Leanne expressed her anger, which many of us share, at the fact that we sometimes seem unable to combat what we hear about in our surgeries when people walk in and tell us that they cannot afford to heat their home—it is dire. I often find that some good, direct advice can help, and there is a need—and this goes beyond the terms of our report—to look at the advisory services that can give people the type of advice that they need.

We will continue with this subject. Lorraine Barrett talked about her constituents and she mentioned identifying the vulnerable, who need the money now. That is the great challenge for all of us.

**Lorraine Barrett:** There is a high black minority ethnic population in the area of Butetown, and there can be issues around understanding how the system works. Do you agree that, while the information is out there, it is about how you access that information to help you to find the cheapest product?

**Mick Bates:** There are two parts to the advisory service. You can look on uSwitch.com to find the cheapest product, but there are concerns about the advice given and ensuring that it is totally independent. The other advice is the advice that householders need on insulating or taking whatever action is needed to reduce the energy costs for their homes. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council had an excellent scheme like the Warm Homes scheme in England. Representatives knocked on everyone's door

Cyfeiriaf sylw'r Aelodau—ac efallai fod rhai wedi'i weld—at y cynllun gweithredu ar dodi tanwydd a ddarperir gan nifer o fudiadau. Mae Cyfeillion y Ddaear ac Age Concern yn y llys yr wythnos hon yn disgwyd dyfarniad, a all gael ei gyhoeddi heddiw—er y gwelaf y Gweinidog yn ysgwyd ei phen. Fodd bynnag, bydd y dyfarniad hwnnw ar gyfrifoldebau'r Llywodraeth o ran cyflawni'r targedau yn cael ei gyhoeddi. Felly, bydd angen gweithredu ar hynny.

Mynegodd Aelodau eu hangerdd dros y pwnc, a mynegodd Leanne ei dicter, rhywbeth y mae llawer ohonom yn ei rannu, at y ffaith nad yw'n ymddangos ar adegau ein bod yn gallu mynd i'r afael â'r hyn yr ydym yn ei glywed yn ein cymorthfeydd pan ddaw pobl i mewn a dweud wrthym na allant fforddio cynhesu eu cartrefi—mae hynny'n warth. Gwelaf yn aml fod ychydig gyngor da, uniongyrchol yn gallu helpu, ac mae angen edrych—ac mae hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i gwmpas ein hadroddiad—ar y gwasanaethau cynghori sy'n gallu darparu'r math o gyngor y mae ei angen ar bobl.

Byddwn yn parhau gyda'r mater hwn. Soniodd Lorraine Barrett am ei hetholwyr, a soniodd am nodi'r bobl sy'n agored i niwed ac sydd ag angen yr arian arnynt yn awr. Dyna yw'r her fawr inni bob un.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Mae poblogaeth sylweddol o bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn ardal Butetown, a gall problemau godi wrth geisio deall sut y mae'r system yn gweithio. A ydych yn cytuno, er bod y wybodaeth ar gael, mai'r hyn sy'n bwysig yw sut yr ydych yn cael gafael ar y wybodaeth honno i'ch helpu i ddod o hyd i'r cynnyrch rhataf?

**Mick Bates:** Mae dwy ran i'r gwasanaeth cynghori. Gallwch edrych ar uSwitch.com i chwilio am y cynnyrch rhataf, ond mynegwyd pryderon yngylch y cyngor a roddir a'r sicrwydd ei fod yn gwbl annibynnol. Y cyngor arall yw'r cyngor y mae ei angen ar aelwydydd am insiwlleiddio neu gymryd pa bynnag gamau bynnag y mae eu hangen i leihau'r costau ynni yn eu cartrefi. Yr oedd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot gynllun gwych tebyg i'r cynllun Warm Homes yn Lloegr.

to find out who was in fuel poverty. I commend that type of scheme, and we will be looking at it in more detail with a view to seeing roll out in the future.

I thank all the contributors and the Minister for her response to the debate.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** The proposal is to note the report of the Sustainability Committee. Does any Member object? I see that they do not. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No 7.35.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Dadl Democraidaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate**

#### **Allyriadau Carbon Deuocsid Carbon Dioxide Emissions**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of William Graham. If amendment 1 is agreed, amendments 2, 3 and 4 will be deselected.

**Mick Bates:** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*1. notes with concern that:*

*a) carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 4.7 per cent on 2005 levels;*

*b) total emissions of the six greenhouse gases have increased by 3.9 per cent on 2005 levels;*

*2. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to:*

*a) bring forward legislation to devolve powers over energy developments greater than 50 MW;*

*b) bring forward legislation to devolve*

Byddai cynrychiolwyr yn curo ar ddrws pawb i weld pwy oedd mewn tlodi tanwydd. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo cynllun o'r fath, a byddwn yn edrych arno'n fanylach gyda golwg ar weld ei gyflwyno'n fwy eang yn y dyfodol.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu ac i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb i'r ddadl.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Y cynnig yw nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, cytunir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones, a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw William Graham. Os derbynir gwelliant 1, caiff gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 eu dad-ddethol.

**Mick Bates:** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*1. yn nodi â phryder bod:*

*a) allyriadau carbon deuocsid wedi codi 4.7 y cant er 2005;*

*b) cyfanswm allyriadau'r chwe nwy tŷ gwydr wedi codi 3.9 y cant er 2005;*

*2. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i:*

*a) cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i ddatganoli pwerau ynghylch datblygiadau ynni dros 50 MW;*

*b) cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i ddatganoli*

*powers over building regulations;*

- c) produce a full environmental appraisal on all new road developments in Wales;
- d) make significant investment in microgeneration;
- e) respond to the current economic climate by investing heavily in green jobs. (NDM4025)

I am pleased that I have had my hip done so that I can stand up for so long. [Laughter.] We bring forward this debate in response to the Minister's announcement on 23 September that emissions in Wales have increased, despite the great rhetoric about the One Wales Government achieving a 3 per cent reduction in carbon emissions. Therefore, Minister, it appears that we are moving backwards.

As individuals in Wales, we are now responsible for more carbon dioxide emissions than the average Russian or person living in China. This is why I wanted to have this debate, and it is why I have listed the points that are critical to assisting in reducing carbon in Wales.

4.40 p.m.

On the 50 MW issue, it is power stations that cause the problems with emissions in Wales, and there are plans to build five more fossil fuel power stations. If we look at the current emissions from our power stations, we find that those emissions already take us to 16 per cent above the target reduction. If we have the new power stations, we will be 35 per cent above our targets for emissions. However, Minister, you do not have the power to stop the building of these fossil fuel power stations. Therefore, when they get to the planning stage they will go to Westminster and possibly through the independent planning commission, which will recommend to the Westminster Government what to build in Wales.

There was an opportunity under the Planning

- pwerau yngylch rheoliadau adeiladu;*
- c) cynhyrchu arfarniad amgylcheddol llawn ar bob datblygiad ffordd newydd yng Nghymru;
- d) buddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn meicrogynhyrchu;
- e) ymateb i'r hinsawdd economaidd bresennol drwy fuddsoddi'n drwm mewn swyddi gwyrdd. (NDM4025)

Yr wyf yn falch fy mod wedi cael triniaeth ar fy nghlun er mwyn imi allu sefyll ar fy nhraed gyhyd. [Chwerthin.] Yr ydym yn cyflwyno'r ddadl hon mewn ymateb i gyhoeddiad y Gweinidog ar 23 Medi fod allyriadau yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu, er gwaethaf y rhethreg mawr fod Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi sicrhau gostyngiad o 3 y cant mewn allyriadau carbon. Felly, Weinidog, ymddengys ein bod yn cymryd cam yn ôl.

Fel unigolion yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn awr yn gyfrifol am fwy o allyriadau carbon deuocsid na'r Rwsiad cyffredin neu unigolyn sy'n byw yn Tsieina. Dyna pam yr oeddwn am gael y ddadl hon, a dyna pam yr wyf wedi rhestru'r pwyntiau sy'n allweddol i helpu lleihau carbon yng Nghymru.

Ar fater y 50 MW, gorsafoedd pŵer sy'n achosi'r problemau gydag allyriadau yng Nghymru, ac mae cynlluniau i adeiladu pum gorsaf pŵer tanwydd ffosil arall. Os edrychwn ar yr allyriadau presennol o'n gorsafoedd pŵer, gwelwn fod yr allyriadau hynny eisoes yn mynd â ni 16 y cant dros y targed ar gyfer eu lleihau. Os cawn y gorsafoedd pŵer newydd, byddwn 35 y cant dros ein targedau ar gyfer allyriadau. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, nid oes grym gennych i atal y gwaith o adeiladu'r gorsafoedd pŵer tanwydd ffosil hyn. Felly, pan fyddant yn cyrraedd y cam cynllunio byddant yn cael eu trosglwyddo i San Steffan ac o bosibl i'r comisiwn cynllunio annibynnol, a fydd yn argymhell i Lywodraeth San Steffan beth i'w adeiladu yng Nghymru.

Yr oedd cyfle o dan y Mesur Cynllunio i

Bill to take framework powers to reverse that. The Liberal Democrats in Parliament tabled an amendment to the Bill, which was introduced last year, which would have allowed these decisions on power stations of over 50 MW to be made in Wales. The Labour Party in Westminster voted against the amendment, the Conservatives abstained, and one brave Plaid Member of Parliament voted in favour of our amendment. I use this particular detailed example to show that commitment means voting for this motion, which is why your amendment to our motion on seeking the powers is just not satisfactory.

With building regulations, how many times have we heard, ‘Of course we need powers over buildings regulations’? Your predecessor was strong on the rhetoric. He would tell us that we were going to get them, because we need them to ensure that we reduce carbon emissions. We build quality houses to live in that reduce energy costs and reduce the carbon. Some 27 per cent of carbon emissions are from residential properties, which is a massive amount. Yet, when the recommendations came forward from our carbon reduction inquiry, they were just accepted and not acted upon.

The Merton rule encourages people to use more renewable energy on site. The key driver is that if you want to reduce the amount of energy used, you insulate properties better and build better buildings that use less energy. In that way, you produce less energy on site. What could be a better driver? That has now been accepted by the Westminster Government and, again, we hear the rhetoric. Where are those building regulations, Minister? Why have they not been produced for us here?

I accept that the powers problem is difficult. Surely Plaid Members will be voting with us today, because they are the people who do not want to seek but want to find the solution. We are at a crossroads. We need to ensure that we take these powers, otherwise, we will produce increasingly more carbon emissions. Those carbon emissions, particularly from power stations over 50 MW, will destroy any hope of achieving the aims in the ‘One

gymryd pwerau fframwaith i wyrdroi hyn. Yr oedd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn Senedd San Steffan wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i'r Mesur. Fe'i cyflwynwyd y llynedd a byddai wedi caniatáu i'r penderfyniadau hyn ar orsafoedd pŵer dros 50 MW gael eu gwneud yng Nghymru. Pleidleisiodd y Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan yn erbyn y gwelliant, ymatal a wnaeth y Ceidwadwyr, a phleidleisiodd un o Aelodau Seneddol dewr Plaid o blaid ein gwelliant. Defnyddiaf yr enghraifft fanwl hon i ddangos bod ymrwymiad yn golygu pleidleisio dros y cynnig hwn, a dyna pam nad yw eich gwelliant i'n cynnig ar geisio'r pwerau hyn yn fodhaol.

Yn achos rheoliadau adeiladu, sawl gwaith y clywsom, ‘Wrth gwrs, mae arnom angen pwerau dros reoliadau adeiladu’? Yr oedd eich rhagflaenydd yn gadarn pan ddôi'n fater o rethreg. Byddai'n dweud wrthym ein bod yn mynd i'w cael, oherwydd bod eu hangen arnom i sicrhau ein bod yn lleihau allyriadau carbon. Yr ydym yn adeiladu tai o safon uchel i fyw ynddynt sy'n lleihau costau ynni ac yn lleihau carbon. Daw tua 27 y cant o allyriadau carbon o eiddo preswyl, sy'n swm enfawr. Er hynny, pan gyflwynwyd argymhellion ein hymchwiliad ar leihau carbon, cawsant eu derbyn ond ni weithredwyd arnynt.

Mae'r rheol Merton yn annog pobl i ddefnyddio mwy o ynni adnewyddadwy ar y safle. Y prif ysgogiad os ydych am leihau faint o ynni a ddefnyddir yw ichi insiwloddio tai yn well a chodi adeiladau gwell sy'n defnyddio llai o ynni. Drwy wneud hynny, yr ydych yn cynhyrchu llai o ynni ar y safle. Beth all fod yn well ysgogiad? Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn awr wedi derbyn hynny, ac eto, yr ydym yn clywed y rhethreg. Ble mae'r rheoliadau adeiladu hyn, Weinidog? Pam nad ydynt ar gael inni yma?

Derbyniaf fod y broblem gyda phwerau yn un anodd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau Plaid yn pleidleisio gyda ni heddiw, oherwydd hwy yw'r rhai nad ydynt am chwilio ond sydd am ddod o hyd i'r ateb. Yr ydym wedi cyrraedd croesffordd. Mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn cymryd y pwerau hyn, neu fel arall byddwn yn cynhyrchu mwy a mwy o allyriadau carbon. Bydd yr allyriadau carbon hyn, yn enwedig o orsafoedd pŵer dros 50

Wales' document.

There is also an opportunity here with the economic downturn. Our demand for green jobs—and other Liberal Democrat speakers will put this forward—presents an opportunity to work with the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economy and Transport to ensure that we address the issues of carbon reduction by creating industries that help us. For example, due to the financial constraints that it is currently facing, Powys County Council has decided to switch off streetlights, and I believe that Pembrokeshire County Council is taking a similar line. On the face of it, this is quite divisive. Councils need to save money, but for people who want to walk at night, it is dangerous. Old people's homes are not lit outside. Is it not much more intelligent to say, 'Right, we will reduce the costs by replacing these old, energy-sapping lights with new LED lights'?

There is a company in Towyn in mid Wales, where I live, that produces LED street lights that cost a fraction of what it costs to run other lights. We need to take forward that sort of initiative and ensure that the Government does something to turn the rhetoric about sustainability, of green jobs and powers into reality. I am certain that the Minister, with all sincerity, will tell us about all of the great things that are happening, but we still have not heard how you are going to achieve those reductions in carbon emissions, Minister. I will end with a quotation:

'Wales is exceptionally well placed to lead the transition to low carbon economies: in which energy is used efficiently, is produced as near to the consumer as possible and emits the minimum of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.'

That is absolutely spot-on, Minister. Those are your words in the renewable energy route-map. I accept those words and I share your view, but, on 23 September, you published a statement that, sadly, admitted to an increase in carbon dioxide emissions in

MW, yn dinistrio unrhyw obaith o gyrraedd y nodau sydd yn y ddogfen 'Cymru'n Un'.

Mae cyfle yma hefyd yn sgil y dirwasgiad economaidd. Mae ein galw am swyddi gwyrdd—a bydd siaradwyr eraill y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ymhelaethu ar hyn—yn golygu cyfle i weithio gyda'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth i sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi sylw i leihau carbon drwy greu diwydiannau sy'n ein helpu. Er enghraifft, oherwydd y cyfyngiadau ariannol y mae'n eu hwynebu, mae Cyngor Sir Powys wedi penderfynu diffodd goleuadau stryd, a chredaf fod Cyngor Sir Penfro yn cymryd camau tebyg. Ar yr olwg gyntaf, mae hyn yn benderfyniad digon dadleuol. Mae angen i gynghorau arbed arian, ond i bobl sydd am gerdded yn y nos, mae'n beryglus. Nid oes golau y tu allan i gartrefi pobl hŷn. Onid yw'n llawer callach dweud, 'Iawn, gallwn leihau costau drwy newid yr hen oleuadau hyn sy'n llyncu trydan â goleuadau LED newydd'?

Mae cwmni yn Nhywyn yn y canolbarth lle'r wyf fi'n byw sy'n cynhyrchu goleuadau stryd LED ac mae'r rheini'n costio llai o lawer na chost cadw goleuadau eraill ynghyn. Mae angen inni fwrw ymlaen â'r math hwnnw o fenter, a sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn gwneud rhywbeth i wireddu'r rhethreg am gynaliadwyedd, ac am swyddi a phwerau gwyrdd. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Gweinidog, yn gwbl ddidwyll, yn sôn wrthym am yr holl bethau gwych sydd ar y gweill, ond nid ydym wedi clywed eto sut yr ydych am sicrhau'r gostyngiadau hynny mewn allyriadau carbon Weinidog, dof i ben gyda dyfyniad:

'Mae Cymru mewn sefyllfa eithriadol o dda i arwain y newid i economïau carbon isel: lle mae ynni'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n effeithlon, yn cael ei gynhyrchu mor agos i'r defnyddiwr â phosibl ac yn allyrру cyn lleied o garbon deuocsid ac allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr eraill â phosibl.'

Yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle, Weinidog. Eich geiriau chi yw'r rheini yn y trywydd ynni adnewyddadwy. Derbyniaf y geiriau hynny a chytunaf â chi, ond ar 23 Medi cyhoeddwyd datganiad gennych a oedd, yn anffodus, yn cyfaddef bod allyriadau carbon

Wales. I hope that, today, you have something to say about taking the powers necessary for you to achieve the Government's stated aim of a 3 per cent reduction in carbon emissions per annum.

deuocsid wedi cynyddu yng Nghymru. Gobeithio bod gennych rywbeith i'w ddweud heddiw ynglŷn â chael y pwerau angenrheidiol er mwyn ichi wireddu'r nod y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei gyhoeddi, sef gostwng allyriadau carbon 3 y cant y flwyddyn.

**The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson):** I propose amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones. Delete point 2 and replace with:

2. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's commitments to:

- a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3 per cent annually;
- b) seek to devolve powers over energy developments greater than 50 MW;
- c) seek to devolve powers over building regulations;
- d) keep the 'Welsh Transport Planning and Appraisal Guidance' (WelTAG) under review to ensure that it complies with the Government's greenhouse gases target;
- e) give significant support to microgeneration;
- f) respond to the current economic climate by producing a green jobs strategy.

**Darren Millar:** I propose the following amendments in the name of William Graham. Amendment 2: in point 2a) insert the word 'renewable' before 'energy developments'.

Amendment 3: in point 2, insert new sub-point:

*make significant investment into the development of marine energy technologies.*

Amendment 4: in point 2, insert new sub-point:

*consider opportunities for renewable energy generation from flood defences.*

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson):** Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones. Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

- 2. yn croesawu ymrwymiadau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i:
  - a) sicrhau gostyngiad o 3 y cant y flwyddyn mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr;
  - b) gwneud cais i bwerau gael eu datganoli ar gyfer datblygiadau ynni mwy na 50 MW;
  - c) gwneud cais i bwerau dros reoliadau adeiladu gael eu datganoli;
  - d) mynd ati'n barhaus i adolygu'r 'Arweiniad ar Arfarnu a Chynllunion Trafnidiaeth Cymru' er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â tharged y Llywodraeth ar gyfer nwyon tŷ gwydr;
  - e) rhoi cymorth sylweddol ar gyfer meicrogynhyrchu;
  - f) ymateb i'r hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni drwy baratoi strategaeth swyddi gwyrd.

**Darren Millar:** Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw William Graham. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 2a) rhoi'r gair 'adnewyddadwy' ar ôl 'datblygiadau ynni'.

Ym mhwynt 2, rhoi is-bwynt newydd:

*buddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn datblygu technolegau ynni morol.*

Ym mhwynt 3, rhoi is-bwynt newydd:

*ystyried cysleoedd ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy o amddiffynfeydd rhag*

*llifogydd.*

I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. It is alarming that, despite the current economic slowdown, which you might expect to temper emissions, carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase in Wales. I accept that the Minister takes climate change seriously, and I welcome many of the initiatives that she has put forward to reduce emissions. However, I am concerned that progress to date has been far too slow. Take, for example, the Assembly Government's efforts to gain powers over energy developments greater than 50 MW. That appears to be going nowhere at present, and we all know why: the UK Government wants to retain these powers in order to preserve the opportunity to deliver large, non-renewable energy projects such as nuclear power stations in Wales in future. If that is the sticking point, perhaps the Minister will take seriously consider seeking the powers that the UK Government is prepared to hand over in this area—that is, those relating to renewable energy developments, rather than all energy developments.

Another area of disagreement can be seen in the failure of the Assembly Government to deliver the devolution of building regulations to Wales. Despite this being a manifesto commitment, which, we are told, was signed off and agreed between the Labour Party in Wales and in Westminster, the matter remains unresolved. You continue, Minister, to use it as an excuse for the fact that you have not made any progress on the aspiration of the Welsh Assembly Government to achieve zero-carbon developments by 2011. It is a pretty lame excuse really, when you could very easily use planning guidance to achieve a similar result—the same result, in fact.

Of course, it is not all bad news. The establishment of the Climate Change Commission for Wales has been a welcome development, and it is a good that a good deal of consensus is building on all sorts of fronts. However, we must begin to see a clear way forward emerging from the commission if we

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Gallech ddisgwyl y byddai'r arafu economaidd presennol yn golygu llai o allyriadau, ond mae'n arswydys gweld bod allyriadau carbon deuocesid a nwyon tŷ gwydr yn dal ar gynnydd yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf fod y Gweinidog o ddifrif ynglŷn â newid yn yr hinsawdd, a chroesawaf lawer o'r cynlluniau y mae wedi'u cynnig er mwyn gostwng allyriadau. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn poeni bod y cynnydd hyd yn hyn wedi bod yn rhy araf o lawer. Er enghraifft, cymerwch ymdrechion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gael pwerau dros ddatblygiadau ynni sydd dros 50 MW. I bob golwg, nid yw hynny'n mynd i unman ar hyn o bryd, a gwyddom i gyd pam: Mae Llywodraeth y DU am gadw'r pwerau hyn er mwyn diogelu'r cyfle i roi prosiectau ynni mawr anadnewyddadwy ar waith, prosiectau megis Gorsafonedd pŵer niwclear yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Os dyna'r rhwystr, efallai y bydd y Gweinidog yn meddwl o ddifrif am geisio'r pwerau y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn barod i'w trosglwyddo yn y maes hwn—sef y rheini sy'n ymwneud â datblygiadau ynni adnewyddadwy, yn hytrach na cheisio pŵer dros bob datblygiad ynni.

Maes arall lle gwelir anghytundeb yw methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau datganoli rheoliadau adeiladu i Gymru. Er bod hyn yn un o ymrwymiadau'r manifesto, a lofnodwyd ac y cytunwyd iddo, cawn ar ddeall, rhwng y Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru ac yn San Steffan, nid yw'r mater wedi'i ddatrys eto. Yr ydych yn parhau, Weinidog, i'w ddefnyddio'n esgus dros y ffaith nad ydych wedi gwneud cynnydd o gwbl o ran dyhead Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau datblygiadau dim-carbon erbyn 2011. Mae'n esgus digon tila mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd gallech yn ddigon rhwydd ddefnyddio canllawiau cynllunio i sicrhau canlyniad tebyg—yr un canlyniad, a dweud y gwir.

Wrth gwrs, nid yw'r newyddion yn ddrwg i gyd. Mae sefydlu Comisiwn Cymru ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd wedi bod yn ddatblygiad i'w groesawu, ac mae'n dda bod cryn lawer o gonsensws ym mhob math o feysydd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni weld ffordd glir ymlaen yn deillio o'r comisiwn os ydym i deimlo

are to have any confidence that the 3 per cent annual emissions reduction target is ever to be achieved. There is a danger that the commission will be little more than a talking shop, and we must be careful to avoid this happening. The success of the commission is vital if we are ever to tackle the challenge that climate change presents to Wales.

Turning to the Conservative amendments on marine energy, I am sure that we would all agree that marine technologies that harness the reliable power of the tides and currents around our coasts hold the most hope for helping Wales to achieve its renewable energy targets in the longer term. That is why we feel that it is crucial to invest in the development of and research into these technologies to assist the private sector to deliver commercially viable projects.

4.50 p.m.

As you are well aware, my party has consistently called for this, and marine technologies are proving their worth by the day. Wales could lead the way in the development of these technologies, and I am keen to see the industry flourish. I have been closely following the Strangford Narrows project in Northern Ireland, which deploys the world's first commercial-scale tidal turbine. It produces four times more energy per square metre of rotor than a wind turbine. It is uniquely designed for easy maintenance and relies on a combination of innovative technologies, including gearboxes, all of which were designed in the UK. Other pilot schemes are currently under way off the Orkneys, and there is also a pilot scheme off Ynys Môn.

The argument that there is a lack of evidence on marine technology, which the Minister has used in the past to reject it, no longer holds water. What is needed now is action; it is time for significant investment. Many jobs are being created in this emerging industry, and it is crucial that we attract as many of them as possible to Wales. We cannot afford to miss the boat.

rhywfaint o hyder y gallwn gyrraedd y targed ar gyfer gostwng allyriadau o 3 y cant bob blwyddyn. Mae perygl na fydd y comisiwn fawr mwy na siop siarad, a rhaid inni ochel rhag hyn. Mae llwyddiant y comisiwn yn hollbwysig os ydym i fynd i'r afael â'r her y mae newid yn yr hinsawdd yn ei greu i Gymru.

I droi at welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr ynglŷn ag ynni'r môr, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno mai'r gobaith mwyaf o ran cynorthwyo Cymru i gyrraedd ei thargedau ynni adnewyddadwy yn y tymor hwy yw'r technolegau morol sy'n ffrwyno pŵer dibynadwy'r llanw a'r ceryntau o gwmpas ein glannau. Dyna pam yr ydym yn teimlo'i bod yn hollbwysig buddsoddi i ddatblygu'r technolegau hyn ac ymchwilio iddynt er mwyn helpu'r sector preifat i gyflawni prosiectau sy'n fasnachol hyfw.

Fel y gwyddoch yn dda, mae fy mhlaid wedi galw am hyn yn rheolaidd, ac mae technolegau morol yn profi eu gwerth bob dydd. Gallai Cymru arwain y ffordd o ran datblygu'r technolegau hyn, ac yr wyf yn awyddus i weld y diwydiant yn ffynnu. Yr wyf wedi bod yn dilyn prosiect Strangford Narrows yng Ngogledd Iwerddon yn ofalus. Hwn yw'r twrbin cyntaf yn y byd i ddefnyddio'r llanw ar raddfa fasnachol. Mae'n cynhyrchu pedair gwaith mwy o ynni am bob metr sgwâr o rotor nag y mae twrbin gwynt. Mae wedi'i gynllunio mewn ffordd unigryw fel y gellir ei gynnal a'i gadw'n hawdd, ac mae'n dibynnu ar gyfuniad o dechnolegau arloesol, gan gynnwys blychau gêr, a'r rheini i gyd wedi'u dylunio yn y DU. Mae cynlluniau peilot eraill ar y gweill oddi ar ynysedd Erch, ac mae cynllun peilot ar waith hefyd oddi ar Ynys Môn.

Nid yw'r ddadl bod diffyg tystiolaeth ar gael am dechnoleg forol, dadl y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i defnyddio yn y gorffennol i'w gwrthod, yn dal dŵr bellch. Yr hyn y mae ei angen yn awr yw gweithredu; mae'n bryd cael buddsoddiad sylweddol. Mae llawer o swyddi'n cael eu creu yn yr egin ddiwydiant hwn, ac mae'n hollbwysig inni ddenu cynifer ohonynt ag y bo modd i Gymru. Ni allwn fforddio colli'r cyfle.

I will speak briefly about the potential for renewable energy from flood defences. If we use creativity, we have the opportunity to deal with two pressing issues in one go: the need to protect homes, businesses and vital infrastructure from the increased risk of flooding on one hand, and the need for Wales to generate more renewable energy on the other. It makes perfect sense to combine those two initiatives. A combination of public funds and investment from the private sector would help to make marine energy projects commercially viable and save the taxpayer money through private sector investment in the construction and maintenance of flood defences.

A good example of where such a scheme could work is in Kinmel bay in my constituency. You will be aware, Minister, that in 1990 there was a devastating flood in Kinmel bay and Towyn. At that time, the biggest flood risk came from the sea, but now the biggest flood risk comes from the tidal River Clwyd, and I know that Npower renewables is keenly interested in developing a project across the mouth of the River Clwyd that would have the benefit of offering flood protection, as well as generating energy. I would appreciate some assurance from you today that you will ensure that these sorts of initiatives are considered when new flood defences, such as those being considered for Towyn and Kinmel bay and the floodplain of Morfa Rhuddlan, are being looked at by Environment Agency Wales.

**Jenny Randerson:** I will concentrate my remarks on the issue of road transport, and specifically point 2(c) of the motion which calls for:

‘a full environmental appraisal on all new road developments’.

The transport sector, as we all know, is a major contributor to carbon dioxide emissions, and road transport plays a huge part, accounting for some 21 per cent of total carbon dioxide emissions in Wales. Nearly 60 per cent of those emissions are from cars. If we carry on as we have been, carbon

Soniaf yn fyr am y potensial ar gyfer defnyddio amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd i greu ynni adnewyddadwy. Drwy fod yn greadigol, mae cyfle inni fynd i'r afael â dau fater o bwys ar yr un pryd: ar y naill law mae angen amddiffyn cartrefi, busnesau a'r seilwaith hanfodol rhag perygl cynyddol llifogydd, ac ar y llall mae angen i Gymru gynhyrchu mwy o ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae cyfuno'r ddau gynllun hyn yn gwneud synnwyr perffaith. Byddai cyfuniad o arian cyhoeddus a buddsoddiad gan y sector preifat yn gymorth i wneud prosiectau ynni'r môr yn ymarferol yn fasnachol, ac yn arbed arian i'r trethdalwr drwy gael buddsoddiad gan y sector preifat i adeiladu a chynnal a chadw'r amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd.

Enghraift dda o ardal lle gallai cynllun o'r fath weithio yw Bae Cinmel yn fy etholaeth i. Gwyddoch, Weinidog, am y llifogydd dinistriol a fu ym Mae Cinmel ac yn Nhywyn yn 1990. Bryd hynny, o'r môr y deuai'r perygl mwyaf o lifogydd, ond erbyn hyn llanw Afon Clwyd sy'n achosi'r perygl mwyaf, a gwn fod gan Npower renewables ddiddordeb mawr mewn datblygu prosiect ar draws ceg Afon Clwyd a fyddai'n cynnig amddiffyniad rhag llifogydd yn ogystal â chynhyrchu ynni. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi rhywfaint o sicrwydd gennych heddiw y byddwch yn sicrhau bod y mathau hyn o gynlluniau'n cael eu hystyried pan fydd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru yn meddwl am godi amddiffynfeydd newydd rhag llifogydd, megis y rheini sy'n cael eu hystyried ar gyfer Tywyn a Bae Cinmel a gorlifdir Morfa Rhuddlan.

**Jenny Randerson:** Canolbwytiaf fy sylwadau ar fater trafnidiaeth ffyrdd, ac yn benodol bwynt 2(c) yn y cynnig sy'n galw am:

‘arfarniad amgylcheddol llawn ar bob datblygiad ffordd newydd’.

Mae'r sector trafnidiaeth, fel y gwyddom i gyd, yn cyfrannu'n fawr at allyriadau carbon deuocsid, ac mae trafnidiaeth ffyrdd yn rhan enfawr, gan ei bod yn gyfrifol am oddeutu 21 y cant o'r holl allyriadau carbon deuocsid yng Nghymru. Ceir sy'n gyfrifol am bron i 60 y cant o'r allyriadau hynny. Oni newidiwn

dioxide emissions from the transport sector are expected to rise by 35 per cent between 1990 and 2030, and we are well on the way towards that. There is a clear need to reduce emissions from road transport significantly in order to reach our target of a 3 per cent reduction per annum in greenhouse gases by 2011.

While we welcome the Minister's commitment to keep the 'Welsh Transport Planning and Appraisal Guidance' under review, carbon emissions in Wales are increasing, therefore, the current strategy is clearly not working. As recommended by the Sustainability Committee, we need to see carbon reduction become the main focus of WelTAG, so that we have a full environmental appraisal of all future road developments and of those road developments already planned. We need a clear comparison of the potential carbon savings that could be gained from building a new road, from investing the money in schemes to change behaviour or in improving the public transport network.

For £15 million, the cost of providing half a mile of motorway, the Sustrans TravelSmart programme could give people individual advice on alternatives methods of travel to the car and could save around 22,000 tonnes of carbon in Wales, which is equivalent to 1 per cent of all carbon emissions from transport. Recent large-scale TravelSmart projects have led to an annual saving in car travel of between 740 km and 1,400 km per household. Imagine what could be achieved if this initiative were combined with a real Government commitment to a decent public transport system. Australia has a national greenhouse office, which is the driving force—forgive the pun—behind some of the world's largest TravelSmart programmes. We need a greenhouse office for Wales, or at least a ministerial commitment that is as determined as that in Australia.

**Leanne Wood:** Plaid Cymru supports the spirit behind this motion. We have said for many years that the Assembly should have powers over energy developments bigger than 50 MW and over building regulations.

ein harferion, disgwylir i allyriadau carbon deuocsid gynyddu 35 y cant rhwng 1990 a 2030, ac yr ydym yn prysur ddynesu at hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod angen lleihau allyriadau trafnidiaeth ffyrdd yn sylweddol er mwyn cyrraedd ein targed, sef gostyngiad o 3 y cant bob blwyddyn mewn nwyon tŷ gwydr erbyn 2011.

Er ein bod yn croesawu ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i ddal i adolygu 'Canllawiau Cyllunio a Gwerthuso Trafnidiaeth Cymru', mae allyriadau carbon ar gynydd yng Nghymru. Felly, mae'n amlwg nad yw'r strategaeth bresennol yn gweithio. Fel yr argymhellwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, mae angen i WelTAG ganolbwytio'i sylw'n bennaf ar leihau carbon, er mwyn inni gael gwerthusiad amgylcheddol llawn o'r holl ddatblygiadau ffyrdd yn y dyfodol a'r datblygiadau ffyrdd hynny sydd eisoes wedi'u cynllunio. Mae arnom angen cymhariaeth glir o'r carbon y gellid ei arbed drwy adeiladu ffordd newydd, drwy fuddsoddi'r arian mewn cynlluniau i newid ymddygiad neu i wella'r rhwydwaith cludiant cyhoeddus.

Am £15 miliwn, cost darparu hanner milltir o draffordd, gallai rhaglen TravelSmart Sustrans roi cyngor personol i bobl am ddulliau teithio amgen yn lle'r car, a gallai hynny arbed oddeutu 22,000 tunnell o garbon yng Nghymru, sy'n cyfateb i 1 y cant o'r holl allyriadau carbon trafnidiaeth. Mae prosiectau mawr diweddar TravelSmart wedi arwain at arbed rhwng 749 km a 1,400 km yr aelwyd y flwyddyn ar deithio mewn ceir. Dychmygwch yr hyn y gellid ei gyflawni petai'r cynllun hwn yn cael ei gyfuno â gwir ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth i system dda o gludiant cyhoeddus. Mae gan Awstralia swyddfa tŷ gwydr genedlaethol, a hi yw'r grym sy'n gyrru—maddeuwch y gair mwys—rhai o raglenni TravelSmart mwyaf y byd. Mae arnom angen swyddfa tŷ gwydr arnom Gymru, neu o leiaf ymrwymiad gan weinidog sydd mor benderfynol â'r ymrwymiad yn Awstralia.

**Leanne Wood:** Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r ysbryd y tu ôl i'r cynnig hwn. Yr ydym wedi dweud ers blynnyddoedd lawer y dylai'r Cynulliad gael pwerau dros ddatblygiadau ynni dros 50 MW a thros

Without these powers, we cannot adequately address the current or future challenges that we face in relation to energy and climate change. The devolution arrangements in the planning system are wholly inadequate and are set to become even more complicated. In the future, nationally significant applications and large marine renewable energy developments will be decided upon by the infrastructure planning commission. This has particular implications for the further development of nuclear power stations and the proposed Severn barrage. There will be no element of democratic accountability to the IPC, a matter that should be of concern to all of us.

The Sustainability Committee has been working for more than a year on examining ways in which we, as an Assembly, can recommend policy changes that will reduce carbon emissions by 3 per cent. However, we have been working with our hands tied behind our backs. We expect people to conserve energy: we ask people to switch off computers and mobile phone chargers, not to leave televisions on standby, to turn down the central heating, to stop using plastic bags, to drive more efficiently, to travel by public transport, to work smarter and so on. We expect people to make these lifestyle changes, but, at the same time, we have to stand by and watch as bodies elsewhere allow new carbon-emitting power stations.

I believe that most Assembly Members, in all parties, are serious about wanting to respond to the climate change crisis, but we are limited in what we can do without these powers. I know that the Minister is committed to getting these powers, and she has the full support of the Plaid Cymru group in that quest. However, to simply demand that we take these powers does not work—it does not work like that, does it? Life is not that simple; if only it were. Our best chance of getting these powers is for the whole Assembly to offer its support to the Minister in what she is trying to do. I would be very interested in hearing from the two opposition parties as to whether they would be prepared to offer that support. If they are not prepared

reoliadau adeiladu. Heb y pwerau hyn, ni allwn fynd i'r afael yn ddigonol â'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu ar hyn o bryd na'r rhai a fydd yn ein hwynebu yn y dyfodol o ran ynni ac o ran newid yn yr hinsawdd. Mae'r trefniadau datganoli yn y system gynllunio yn gwbl annigonol ac ar fin mynd yn fwy cymhleth eto. Yn y dyfodol, penderfynir ceisiadau sydd o bwys cenedlaethol a datblygiadau ynni adnewyddadwy morol mawr gan y comisiwn cynllunio seilwaith. Mae i hyn oblygiadau penodol ar gyfer datblygu rhagor o orsafoedd pŵer niwclear a'r morglawdd a gynigir ar afon Hafren. Ni fydd atebolrwydd democraidd yn elfen yn IPC o gwbl, mater y dylem i gyd boeni amdano.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd wedi bod yn gweithio ers blwyddyn a mwy i archwilio sut y gallwn ni, fel Cynulliad, argymhell newidiadau polisi a fydd yn lleihau allyriadau carbon 3 y cant. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio a'n dwylo wedi'u clymu y tu ôl i'n cefn. Disgwyliwn i bobl arbed ynni: gofynnwn i bobl ddiffodd cyfrifiaduron a theclynnau gwefru ffôn symudol, gofynnwn iddynt beidio â gadael eu teledu'n hepian, gostwng y gwres canolog, rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio bagiau plastig, gyrru'n fwy effeithlon, teithio ar gludiant cyhoeddus, gweithio'n gallach, ac ati. Disgwyliwn i bobl newid eu ffordd o fyw fel hyn, ond ar yr un pryd, rhaid inni sefyll o'r neilltu a gwyliau wrth i gyrrff mewn mannau eraill ganiatáu gorsafoedd pŵer newydd sy'n gollwng carbon.

Credaf fod mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ym mhob plaid, o ddifrif ynglŷn â dymuno ymateb i argyfwng y newid yn yr hinsawdd, ond heb y pwerau hyn cyfyngir yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn benderfynol o gael y pwerau hyn, ac mae ganddi gefnogaeth lwyf grŵp Plaid Cymru yn yr ymgyrch honno. Fodd bynnag, nid yw mynnu'n syml ein bod yn bachu'r pwerau hyn yn gweithio—nid felly y mae'n gweithio, nage? Nid yw bywyd mor syml â hynny, gwaetha'r modd. Ein cyfle gorau o gael y pwerau hyn yw i'r Cynulliad cyfan gynnig ei gefnogaeth i'r Gweinidog yn ei hymdrehcion. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mawr clywed gan y ddwy wrthblaid a fyddent yn barod i gynnig y gefnogaeth honno. Onid ydynt yn barod i

to put up, then maybe we would all be better off if they would shut up.

**The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):** If there was no-one to speak up for having these powers, we would never have them. In relation to the devolution of building regulations, just 12 months ago, Jane Davidson said:

‘The Cabinet will shortly consider further advice on the transfer of Building Regulation powers informed by discussions.... At this point I cannot be more specific, however the combination of the commitment in ‘One Wales’ and the aspiration for zero carbon in new buildings by 2011 means we will be looking to take the earliest opportunity.’

I have heard the Minister say several times that the National Assembly has a united view on the devolution of powers over energy developments of over 50 MW but that the Government in London has a different view. Either we have a united view, or we do not. If there is a united view, then I ask the Government to bring forward legislation to test the issue with its colleagues in London to see whether they are serious about this matter.

5.00 p.m.

On the 50 MW issue, the Government Minister at the time, during the Planning Bill’s Second Reading in Parliament, said:

‘The 50 MW threshold is the appropriate way to reflect what need to be, nevertheless, a range of planning responsibilities that are properly devolved and should properly remain devolved in Wales. That is the approach that we have taken’.

If the Minister is saying that we cannot succeed here because her colleagues in London do not want to give us the powers, that is something that I can understand. That is fine. However, what we must then do is work together, putting forward the resolution to start the LCO process from the National Assembly and challenging your colleagues in

wneud hynny, yna efallai y byddai’n well inni i gyd petaent yn dweud dim.

**Arweinydd Grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol (Michael German):** Pe na bai neb yn siarad o blaid cael y pwerau hyn, ni fyddem byth yn eu cael. O ran datganoli rheoliadau adeiladu, dywedodd Jane Davidson brin 12 mis yn ôl:

Cyn hir, bydd y Cabinet yn ystyried cyngor pellach ynglŷn â throsglwyddo pwerau dros Reoliadau Adeiladu ar sail trafodaethau.... Ar hyn o bryd, ni allaf fod yn fwy penodol, fodd bynnag mae'r cyfuniad o'r ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' a'r dyhead i sicrhau bod adeiladau newydd yn rhai dim-carbon erbyn 2011 yn golygu y byddwn yn ceisio manteisio ar y cyfle cyntaf.

Yr wyf wedi clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud droeon fod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn unfryd ynglŷn â datganoli pwerau dros ddatblygiadau ynni dros 50 MW, ond bod barn wahanol gan y Llywodraeth yn Llundain. Naill ai mae'r farn yn unfryd ynteu ddim. Os oes unfrydedd, yna, gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i roi'r mater ar brawf gyda'i chyfeillion yn Llundain i weld a ydynt o ddifrif ynglŷn â hyn.

Ar fater y 50 MW, dywedodd Gweinidog y Llywodraeth ar y pryd, yn ystod Ail Ddarlleniad y Mesur Cynllunio yn y Senedd,

Y trothwy 50 MW yw'r dull priodol o adlewyrchu'r hyn y mae angen iddo fod, serch hynny, yn ystod o gyfrifoldebau cynllunio sydd wedi eu datganoli'n iawn ac a ddylai'n briodol barhau wedi eu datganoli yng Nghymru. Dyna yw ein hagwedd ni.

Os dweud y mae'r Gweinidog na allwn lwyddo yma oherwydd nad yw ei chyd-Aelodau yn Llundain am roi inni'r pwerau, mae hynny'n rhywbeth y gallaf ei ddeall. Boed felly. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud wedyn yw gweithio gyda'n gilydd, gan roi gerbron y penderfyniad i gychwyn y broses Gorchymyn

London. Otherwise, how long must we wait? Are we to wait one, two, three or four years to start the process? The longer we wait, the longer it will be before we realise these ambitions. On the 50 MW issue, what we are looking for is some honesty. The Minister should say, ‘We cannot get it; my colleagues in London are saying ‘no’, so let’s give it up. There is no point in carrying on, because we cannot take it any further’.

The issue of building regulations is far more realistic, and we need to see the Minister bringing forward those powers. I hope that she takes that advice. We are quite prepared, as are the other parties here, I am sure, to support an LCO to that end; I am sure that a simple LCO to gain powers over building regulations would move swiftly through the National Assembly with the wholehearted support of all parties. Therefore, we will wait. It might be something that an individual Member could propose; that may be the way to get things going if we cannot get the Government to act.

I will now turn to some smaller issues in our motion, particularly on the issue of eco driving. The Energy Saving Trust has looked at advising people on how to take their foot off the gas and at creating £80,000-a-year advice centres. We know that taking your foot off the gas works; you could achieve a 15 per cent energy saving by following smarter driving advice. I, like many others, have been trying to take my foot off the gas, although it is hard. In order to save energy I have been trying not to rev as hard. Work in this area could reduce our carbon emissions. For example, the Energy Saving Trust states that we would reduce carbon emissions by 540,000 tonnes each year if everyone in Wales employed these techniques. I do not believe that I am doing as much as I can, and I would not mind receiving training and support from the Government.

Another issue that I want to raise is that of the green jobs strategy, which will help our

cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol o’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a herio eich cyd-Aelodau yn Llundain. Fel arall, pa mor hir y bydd yn rhaid inni aros? A fydd yn rhaid inni aros blwyddyn, dwy, tair neu bedair blynedd i gychwyn y broses? Po hwyaf yr arhoswn, hiraf yn y byd fydd hi cyn inni wireddu ein huchelgais. Ar fater y 50 MW, gofyn am onestrwydd yr ydym. Dylai’r Gweinidog ddweud, ‘Ni allwn ei gael; mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn Llundain yn dweud ‘na’, felly, rhawn y gorau iddi. Nid oes pwynt dal ati, oherwydd ni allwn fynd ag ef ddim pellach’.

Mae pwnc rheoliadau adeiladu yn fwy realistig o lawer, ac mae angen inni weld y Gweinidog yn dwyn y pwerau hynny gerbron. Yr ydym yn eithaf parod, fel y mae’r pleidiau eraill yma, yr wyf yn siŵr, i gefnogi Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol i’r perwyl hwnnw; yr wyf yn sicr y byddai Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol syml i ennill pwerau dros reoliadau adeiladu yn symud yn fuan drwy’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gyda chefnogaeth lwyd yr holl bleidiau. Felly, fe ddisgwylwn. Gall fod yn rhywbeth y gallai Aelod unigol ei gynnig; efallai mai dyna’r ffordd i gychwyn pethau os na fydd modd inni gael y Llywodraeth i weithredu.

Trof yn awr at rai o’r pynciau llai yn ein cynnig, yn enwedig pwnc eco yrru. Edrychodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni ar gynghori pobl sut i droedio’n ysgafn ar y pedal a chreu canolfannau cynghori £80,000 y flwyddyn. Gwyddom fod troedio’n ysgafn ar y pedal yn gweithio; gallech arbed 15 y cant o ynni drwy ddilyn cyngor ar yrru’n gallach. Yr wyf fi, fel llawer o rai eraill, wedi bod yn ceisio troedio’n ysgafn ar y pedal, er ei fod yn galed. Er mwyn arbed ynni, yr wyf wedi bod yn ceisio peidio â phwysor mor drwm. Gallai gwaith yn y maes hwn leihau ein hallyriadau carbon. Er enghrafft, dywed yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni y byddem yn gostwng ein hallyriadau carbon 540,000 tunnell y flwyddyn petai pawb yng Nghymru yn defnyddio’r technegau hyn. Ni chredaf fy mod yn gwneud cymaint ag y gallaf, ac ni fyddwn yn gwrthwynebu cael hyfforddiant a chefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth.

Mater arall y dymunaf ei godi yw’r strategaeth swyddi gwydd, a fydd yn helpu

economy make the most of the green environment. We know that our economy is in turmoil, but we have the potential in Wales to become a world leader in the green economy and to stimulate the market for jobs. Two years ago, the Labour Government here voted against a green jobs strategy. I am pleased that it has now woken up to this issue; it promised a consultation on a green jobs strategy by the end of September. However, it was the end of September a few weeks ago and I do not know what has happened. Perhaps I could be advised on when the consultation will take place. Has it been moved from September to October? I do not mind how rude a response I get.

The Minister has no idea how many green jobs have been created in Wales over recent years. While the Government may argue that that is irrelevant, we cannot continue in such a haphazard way. That is why the whole essence of the issue was to get this matter dealt with.

I believe that there is a case to be answered on powers and on the issue of green jobs. I hope that the Minister will help me to take my foot off the gas.

**Eleanor Burnham:** I will focus on microgeneration. I believe that we need to make significant investment in microgeneration through the Welsh Assembly Government. Helping people to produce their own energy has huge potential, which is very timely given the escalating energy prices that Peter Black mentioned. We need to reduce our energy bills. All of us are concerned about that, as Mick Bates said earlier. We hope that we have a decent winter so that we will not need to worry quite so much. We look forward to a strengthened role for microgeneration, once the consultation on the national energy efficiency and savings plan for Wales has been completed. However, these are only small barriers to the take-up of microgeneration technologies. We remain disappointed that, following the Sustainability Committee's report, the Minister still failed to commit to a programme of retro-fitting older buildings, which would have brought significant benefits in terms of carbon reduction and the

ein heconomi i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr amgylchedd gwyrdd. Gwyddom fod ein heconomi mewn trafferth, ond mae'r potensial gennym yng Nghymru i arwain y byd o ran yr economi werdd a hybu'r farchnad am swyddi. Ddwyr flynedd yn ôl, pleidleisiodd y Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn erbyn strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd. Yr wyf yn falch ei bod bellach wedi deffro ar y pwnc hwn; addawodd ymgynghori ar strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd erbyn diwedd Medi. Fodd bynnag, daeth diwedd Medi rai wythnosau'n ôl ac ni wn beth sydd wedi digwydd. Efallai y bydd modd dweud wrthyf pryd y bydd yr ymgynghori yn digwydd. A gafodd ei symud o Fedi i Hydref? Waeth gennyf pa mor anghwrtais fydd yr ateb a gaf.

Nid oes gan y Gweinidog ddim syniad faint o swyddi gwyrdd a grëwyd yng Nghymru dros y blynnyddoedd diwethaf. Er y gall y Llywodraeth ddadlau nad yw hyn yn berthnasol, ni allwn barhau mor ddi-drefn. Dyna pam mai holl bwynt y mater oedd ymddrin â'r pwnc hwn.

Credaf fod achos i'w ateb ar bwerau ac ar fater swyddi gwyrdd. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn fy helpu i droedio'n ysgafn ar y pedal.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Yr wyf am ganolbwytio ar feicrogynhyrchu. Credaf fod angen inni fuddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn meicrogynhyrchu drwy Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae potensial enfawr mewn helpu pobl i gynhyrchu eu hynni eu hunain, ac y mae hyn yn amserol iawn o gofio'r cynnydd ym mhrisiau ynni a grybwyllyd gan Peter Black. Yr ydym i gyd yn pryderu am hynny, fel y dywedodd Mick Bates yn gynharach. Gobeithio y cawn aeaf gweddol fwyn fel na fydd angen inni boeni cymaint. Edrychwn ymlaen at rôl gryfach i feicrogynhyrchu, pan fydd yr ymgynghori ar gynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni ac arbed ynni i Gymru wedi ei gwblhau. Fodd bynnag, rhwystrau bychain yn unig yw'r rhain rhag mabwysiadu technolegau meicrogynhyrchu. Yr ydym yn dal yn siomedig, er gwaethaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, fod y Gweinidog yn dal heb ymrwymo i raglen o ôl-ffitio adeiladau hŷn, a fyddai wedi dod â chryn fanteision o ran lleihau carbon a gostwng biliau tanwydd. Gwyddom fod ar

lowering of fuel bills. We know that older properties, in particular, need as much help as possible.

The Government amendment that gives significant support to microgeneration is just as woolly, in my opinion, as the benchmarks under the microgeneration action plan—the aim was to install 30,000 new microgeneration heating and electricity units by 2012 and 300,000 units by 2020. I look forward to the Minister's response on that issue in particular. The previous Labour Assembly Government promised that there would be a decision on building regulations by the end of 2007, but has failed to keep that promise. There are no figures on the number of microgeneration units that have been installed across Wales, so how can we be sure that the Labour/Plaid Government will make good on its commitment to install 30,000 new microgeneration units by 2010, which is only two years away?

Households and businesses are currently stifled by the prohibitively high cost of microgeneration technologies and demand for the low-carbon building grants outstrips availability massively. These financial obstacles must be overcome, if the Assembly Government is to meet its targets under the microgeneration action plan. I believe that we need to seek financial commitment from the Welsh Assembly Government for a Welsh programme of support, be they grants or interest-free loans, for people who want to make a difference by using green technologies to reduce their carbon footprint.

Michael German and I, quite recently, visited a unit near my home where they make solar panels. Most of their solar panels are sold to Germany, because the Government there helps people, but here they are too expensive for most people to purchase. In Northern Ireland, the environment and renewable energy funding package includes a household programme that will receive £8 million for 2006-08 and aims to enable at least 4,000 private households to install solar, PV, biomass, wind or geothermal energy systems and enhanced energy-efficiency measures. At the beginning of October 2008, the total committed from the household element of the

dai hŷn yn enwedig angen cymaint o help ag sydd modd.

Mae gwelliant y Llywodraeth sy'n rhoi cefnogaeth sylweddol i feicrogynhyrchu yr un mor niwlog, yn fy marn i, â'r meinchnodau dan y cynllun gweithredu meicrogynhyrchu—y nod oedd gosod 30,000 o unedau gwresogi a thrydan meicrogynhyrchu erbyn 2010 a 300,000 o unedau erbyn 2020. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Gweinidog i'r pwnc hwnnw'n benodol. Addawodd Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y Cynulliad y ceid penderfyniad ar reoliadau adeiladu erbyn diwedd 2007, ond methodd â chadw'r addewid hwnnw. Nid oes ffigurau ar nifer yr unedau meicrogynhyrchu a osodwyd ledled Cymru, felly, sut mae modd inni fod yn siŵr y bydd y Llywodraeth Lafur/Plaid yn cadw at ei hymrwymiad i osod 30,000 o unedau meicrogynhyrchu newydd erbyn 2010, nad yw dwy flynedd i ffwrdd?

Mae aelwydydd a busnesau ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu llethu gan gost aruthrol technolegau meicrogynhyrchu, ac y mae'r galw am grantiau adeiladau carbon isel yn sylweddol uwch na'r hyn sydd ar gael. Rhaid goresgyn y rhwystrau ariannol hyn, os yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am gyrraedd ei thargedau dan y cynllun gweithredu meicrogynhyrchu. Credaf fod angen inni gael ymrwymiad ariannol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i raglen Gymreig o gefnogaeth, boed yn grantiau ynteu'n fenthyciadau di-log, i bobl sy'n dymuno gwneud gwahaniaeth drwy ddefnyddio technolegau gwyrdd i leihau eu hôl troed carbon.

Yn ddiweddar iawn, ymwelodd Michael German a minnau ag uned ger fy nghartref lle maent yn gwneud paneli solar. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'u paneli solar yn cael eu gwerthu i'r Almaen, am fod y Llywodraeth yno'n helpu pobl, ond yma maent yn rhy ddrud i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl eu prynu. Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, mae pecyn ariannu'r amgylchedd ac ynni adnewyddadwy yn cynnwys rhaglen i aelwydydd a fydd yn cael £8 miliwn ar gyfer 2006-08 a chyda'r nod o alluogi o leiaf 4,000 o aelwydydd preifat i osod systemau ynni solar, PV, biomas, gwynt neu geothermaidd a mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni gwell. Ddechrau Hydref 2008, y cyfanswm a

low-carbon building programme for Wales was £666,413, constituting only 608 committed projects, as far as I am aware. Could the Minister confirm whether that is true or not? It is all very well for the Labour/Plaid Government to have aspirations—we were talking about aspirations yesterday—to increase the use of microgeneration technologies and to commit significant funding, but it is vital in our opinion, as Welsh Liberal Democrats, that those aspirations become firm targets, so that we have real figures for the amount of funding that will be available to back those targets up.

**The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson):**

I very much welcome the opportunity to discuss the critical challenge of climate change. I hope that there will be many more opportunities to debate this critical issue, which is how we respond to the challenges that we are all being set, in bringing down greenhouse gas emissions.

This debate is timely because the independent Committee on Climate Change gave an interim report on Monday, recommending an 80 per cent minimum target by 2050. I was in Brussels yesterday, debating with the commissioner's office the 20 per cent target by 2020. Our Climate Change Commission for Wales, with all-party representation, is meeting tomorrow and looking specifically at how to develop a programme of action to recommend to the Assembly Government and others more widely in Wales, on how to reduce emissions. So, there is a case to be answered—and that is it.

5.10 p.m.

It is important, in light of what one or two people have said about emissions figures, to put that into context, because those figures on greenhouse gas emissions are published every year, two years in arrears. So, the figures at the beginning of your motion—for clarification—are the annual figures for 2005-06. It is worth pointing out that, although there was an increase in that year, it is still below the 1990 benchmark. However, that is, of course, prior to the Assembly

ymrwymwyd o'r elfen aelwydydd yn y rhaglen adeiladau carbon isel i Gymru oedd £666,413, sef 608 yn unig o brosiectau wedi ymrwymo iddynt, cyn belled ag y gwn i. A fedr y Gweinidog gadarnhau a yw hynny'n wir ai peidio? Mae'n iawn i Lywodraeth Llafur/Plaid gael dyheadau—buom yn sôn am ddyheadau ddoe—i gynyddu defnyddio technolegau meicrogynhyrchu ac ymrwymo cyllid sylweddol. Ond y mae'n hanfodol yn ein barn ni, fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, i'r dyheadau hynny ddod yn dargedau cadarn, fel y bydd gennym ffigurau go iawn am faint o gyllid a fydd ar gael i gefnogi'r targedau hynny.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson):**

Yr wyl yn croesawu'n fawr iawn y cyfle i drafod her hollbwysig y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Gobeithio y daw lawer mwy o gyfleoedd i drafod y pwnc hollbwysig hwn, sef sut yr ydym yn ymateb i'r her sy'n ein hwynebu i gyd, o ran lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr.

Mae'r ddadl hon yn amserol, oherwydd rhoes y Pwyllgor annibynnol ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd adroddiad interim ddydd Llun, yn argymhell targed isaf o 80 y cant erbyn 2050. Yr oeddwn ym Mrwsel ddoe, yn dadlau gyda swyddfa'r comisiynydd am y targed o 20 y cant erbyn 2020. Bydd Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, gyda chynrychiolaeth o bob plaid, yn cyfarfod yfory ac yn edrych yn benodol ar y ffordd i ddatblygu rhaglen o weithredu i'w hargymhell i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac eraill yn ehangach yng Nghymru, ar y ffordd i leihau allyriadau. Felly, mae yma achos i'w ateb—a dyna ydyw.

Mae'n bwysig, yng ngoleuni'r hyn a ddywedodd un neu ddau am ffigurau allyriadau, inni roi hynny yn ei gyd-destun, oherwydd cyhoeddir y ffigurau hynny ar allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr bob blwyddyn ar ddiwedd pob dwy flynedd. Felly, y ffigurau ar gychwyn eich cynnig—i fod yn glir—yw'r ffigurau blynnyddol ar gyfer 2005-06. Mae'n werth nodi, er bod cynnydd yn y flwyddyn honno, ei fod yn dal o dan feincnod 1990. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd hynny, wrth gwrs, cyn

Government making its major, ambitious commitment in 2007 for how we would reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions in areas of devolved competence from 2011. By areas of devolved competence, we mean all emissions except those in the traded sector, namely those covered by the EU emissions trading scheme. Current figures include the traded and the non-traded sectors, so they need to be broken down to consider how effective we are in terms of the ambition that we have set ourselves. However, the figures that are covered by the EU emissions trading scheme reflect the fact that emissions from large energy-intensive businesses and energy generators are already regulated under the UK national allocation plan and they show huge variability; that is what we see as those figures increase and decrease in Wales.

We are taking a lot of action to tackle climate change, and I am sincere in my ambition that we do so as an Assembly Government. I am also sincere in my ambition to build consensus around a programme of action to deliver sustained emission reductions. That is why our public communications campaign highlighted how each of us can help reduce Wales's carbon footprint. We have a personal obligation as well as an obligation in the context of the Assembly and of the Assembly Government to take that agenda forward.

We remain committed to pressing for the devolution of planning consent for power generating facilities of over 50 MW. The UK Government has said 'no' fairly clearly to us on a number of occasions. You might not have been listening, Mike, but I have certainly heard that. I say to Darren that I have previously asked for the devolution of renewable energy consent, in particular, and I will pursue that again with Ed Miliband, given his new portfolio; we did that first in Wales, in terms of putting energy and climate change in the same ministerial portfolio. Our renewable energy route-map spells out clearly that we seek to produce 50 per cent of our renewable energy sources in Wales from marine technology. We see the opportunity to

i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wneud ei ymrwymiad mawr ac uchelgeisiol yn 2007 i'r ffordd y byddem yn lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr blynnyddol mewn meysydd cymhwysedd datganoledig o 2011 ymlaen. Yr hyn a olygwn wrth feisydd cymhwysedd datganoledig yw pob allyriad ac eithrio'r rheini yn y sector a fasnachir, sef y rheini a ddaw dan gynllun masnachu allyriadau'r UE. Mae'r ffigurau cyfredol yn cynnwys y sectorau a fasnachir a'r rhai na fasnachir, ac felly, mae angen eu dadansoddi o ran yr uchelgais a osodwyd gennym i ni'n hunain. Fodd bynnag, y mae'r ffigurau a ddaw dan gynllun masnachu allyriadau'r UE yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod allyriadau o fusnesau mawr dwys eu hynni a chynhyrchwyr ynni eisoes yn cael eu rheoleiddio dan gynllun dyrannu cenedlaethol y DU ac y mae amrywiant mawr yn y rhain; dyna a welwn wrth i'r ffigurau hynny godi a gostwng yng Nghymru.

Yr ydym yn cymryd nifer o gamau i fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac yr wyf yn ddidwyll yn fy uchelgais inni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wneud hynny. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddidwyll yn fy uchelgais i greu consensws o gwmpas rhaglen weithredu i sicrhau gostyngiad cyson mewn allyriadau. Dyna pam yr oedd ein hymgyrch gyfathrebu gyhoeddus yn tynnu sylw at y ffordd y gallwn bob un helpu lleihau ôl troed carbon Cymru. Mae gennym ymrwymiad personol yn ogystal ag ymrwymiad yng nghyd-destun y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fwrr ymlaen â'r agenda honno.

Yr ydym yn dal wedi ymrwymo i bwysom am ddatganoli caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer cyfleusterau cynhyrchu pŵer dros 50 MW. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi dweud 'na' yn eithaf clir lawer gwaith. Efallai nad oeddech chi'n gwrando, Mike, ond yn sicr clywais i hynny. Dywedaf wrth Darren fy mod cyn hyn wedi gofyn am ddatganoli caniatâd ynni adnewyddadwy, yn benodol, ac af ar ôl hynny eto gydag Ed Miliband, o gofio'i bortffolio newydd; gwnaethom hynny gyntaf yng Nghymru, o ran rhoi ynni a newid yn yr hinsawdd ym mhortffolio'r un gweinidog. Mae ein trywydd ynni adnewyddadwy yn datgan yn glir mai ein nod yw ceisio cynhyrchu 50 y cant o'n ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru o dechnoleg y

be a world leader in this area, but that will be as part of mixed energy sources; we need all renewable energy sources. If a flood protection mechanism—prioritised by the Environment Agency as being appropriate and fit for purpose for flooding—could also provide renewable energy, I am sure that every Assembly Member would welcome such a proposition.

Devolution of building regulations remains a commitment in the ‘One Wales’ agenda; it remains a subject of my regular dialogue with colleagues in Westminster. I point out that colleagues in Westminster have already agreed, in principle, to the devolution of building regulations, so it is now a matter of the technicality of transfers. However, it is important to point out that we are not waiting until those discussions conclude before undertaking work here to drive that agenda. We have set excellent Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method standards and code level 3 for all Welsh-Assembly-Government-funded new constructions and land disposal; we recently announced a programme of 22 schemes of up to 400 homes in the registered social landlord development programme to be built to code levels 4 and 5. Furthermore, Nick, we recently consulted on a Merton-plus approach on changes to national planning policy to require a BREEAM ‘very good’ rating, a code level 3 and an expectation of 10 per cent renewables from new developments from April 2009. That is a 25 per cent improvement on current building regulations.

It is my intention, subject to the consultation, to introduce that from April 2009. I hope that you will respond to the consultation. The Sustainable Development Commission has been working with a range of stakeholders to look at the barriers to the achievement of our 2011 aspiration, and the opportunities and actions required. I expect its report shortly.

In the transport strategy, the Welsh Assembly Government has identified a number of key areas for progress, and one priority, Jenny, is

môr. Gwelwn gyfle i arwain y byd yn y maes hwn, ond bydd hynny fel rhan o ffynonellau ynni cymysg; mae arnom angen pob ffynhonnell ynni adnewyddadwy. Pe gallai mecanwaith atal llifogydd—sy’n flaenoriaeth gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd fel rhywbeth priodol ac addas at y diben ar gyfer llifogydd—hefyd ddarparu ynni adnewyddadwy, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob Aelod Cynulliad yn croesawu cynnig o’r fath.

Erys datganoli rheoliadau adeiladu yn ymrwymiad yn agenda ‘Cymru’n Un’; erys yn destun yn fy neialog rheolaidd gyda chyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan. Dylwn nodi bod fy nghyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan eisoes wedi cytuno i egwyddor datganoli rheoliadau adeiladu, felly, mater technegol y trosglwyddiadau yw hyn bellach. Fodd bynnag, mae’n bwysig nodi nad ydym yn aros nes i’r trafodaethau hynny ddod i ben cyn gweithio yma i yrru’r agenda honno ymlaen. Yr ydym wedi gosod safonau Dull Asesu Amgylcheddol Sefydliad Ymchwil Adeiladau rhagorol a lefel cod 3 ar gyfer pob adeilad newydd a chynllun gwaredu tir a gyllidir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru; yn ddiweddar, gwnaethom gyhoeddiad am raglen o 22 cynllun i godi hyd at 400 o gartrefi yn rhaglen ddatblygu landlordiaid cymdeithasol coffrestredig i lefelau cod 4 a 5. At hynny, Nick, buom yn ymgynghori’n ddiweddar ar y dull Merton-a-mwy o ymwneud â newidiadau mewn polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol i fynnu cyfradd BREEAM ‘da iawn’, lefel cod 3 a disgwyliad o 10 y cant o ynni adnewyddadwy mewn datblygiadau newydd o Ebrill 2009 ymlaen. Y mae hynny’n welliant o 25 y cant ar y rheoliadau adeiladu presennol.

Fy mwriad, yn amodol ar ymgynghori, yw cyflwyno hynny o fis Ebrill 2009 ymlaen. Gobeithio y byddwch yn ymateb i’r ymgynghoriad. Mae’r Pwyllgor Datblygu Cynaliadwy wedi bod yn gweithio gydag amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid i ystyried y rhwystrau a allai ein hatal rhag cyflawni ein dyhead ynglŷn â 2011, a’r cyfleoedd a’r camau gweithredu angenrheidiol. Disgwylaf ei adroddiad yn fuan.

Yn y strategaeth trafnidiaeth, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi nodi nifer o feisydd allweddol ar gyfer cynnydd,

the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts from transport. Those strategic priorities feature in the final version of WelTAG, ‘Welsh Transport Planning and Guidance Appraisal’, with planners now required to develop scheme objectives based on transport strategy criteria and Assembly Government priorities, an essential element of which is carbon reduction.

We are supporting microgeneration through the action plan, through our zero-carbon ambition for new buildings, by removing planning barriers, by expanding technical skills, and by supporting businesses. We have announced that Wales will be part of a pilot project and a low-carbon building programme, and we are keen to work with the energy suppliers on retrofitting hard-to-heat homes occupied by the fuel poor. That work is under way and will contribute towards our green jobs strategy, ensuring that businesses remain competitive and sustainable in a low-carbon, low-waste economy. I understand from my ministerial colleague that that consultation is imminent.

**Mick Bates:** I thank all those who have contributed to this debate. It is fundamental that we agree all the points in the motion, which is why I will support two of the Welsh Conservatives’ amendments.

I start by congratulating the Minister on the innovative way in which energy and climate change are considered together in Wales, and I accept that one could say that Westminster is following her lead. However, when I look at the evidence—a phrase that she is fond of using—I am convinced of the need to devolve the power over stations generating over 50 MW. In opening the debate, I gave the figures for the five new power stations in Wales: Port Talbot generates 350 MW; Milford Haven, 2,000 MW; Baglan, 1,300 MW; Newport, 800 MW; and another, 1,500 MW. These new power stations are all in various stages of planning. They will increase emissions in Wales by 35 per cent above the targets, while, in England, from the same

ac un flaenoriaeth, Jenny, yw gostwng allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr ac effeithiau amgylcheddol eraill trafnidiaeth. Mae'r blaenoriaethau strategol hynny i'w gweld yn fersiwn derfynol WelTAG, ‘Arweiniad ar Arfarnu a Chynllunio Trafnidiaeth Cymru’, a bellach mae'n ofynnol i gynllunwyr ddatblygu amcanion cynlluniau ar sail meini prawf y strategaeth trafnidiaeth a blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac un elfen hanfodol yn hynny yw lleihau carbon.

Yr ydym yn cefnogi meicrogynhyrchu drwy'r cynllun gweithredu, drwy ein huchelgais ar gyfer adeiladau newydd dim-carbon, drwy ddileu rhwystrau cynllunio, drwy ehangu sgiliau technegol, a thrwy gefnogi busnesau. Yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi y bydd Cymru'n rhan o gynllun peilot a rhaglen adeiladu carbon-isel, ac yr ydym yn awyddus i weithio gyda'r cyflenwyr ynni ar ôl-ffitio cartrefi anodd eu cynhesu lle mae pobl yn byw sydd mewn tlodi tanwydd. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo a bydd yn cyfrannu at ein strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd, gan sicrhau y bydd busnesau'n dal yn gystadleuol a chynaliadwy mewn economi carbon-isel, gwastraff-isel. Deallaf gan fy nghyd-Weinidog fod yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw ar ddigwydd.

**Mick Bates:** Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Mae'n sylfaenol inni gytuno ar yr holl bwyntiau yn y cynnig, a dyna pam y byddaf yn cefnogi dau o welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr.

Dechreuaf drwy longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y ffordd arloesol y mae ynni a newid yn yr hinsawdd yn cael eu hystyried gyda'i gilydd yng Nghymru, a derbyniaf y gallai rhywun ddweud bod San Steffan yn dilyn ei harweiniad. Fodd bynnag, pan edrychaf ar y dystiolaeth—ymadrodd y mae hi'n hoff o'i ddefnyddio—caf fy argyhoeddi fod angen datganoli'r grym dros orsafoedd sy'n cynhyrchu dros 50 MW. Wrth agor y ddadl, rhoddais y ffigurau ar gyfer y pum Gorsaf Bŵer newydd yng Nghymru: mae Port Talbot yn cynhyrchu 350 MW; Aberdaugleddau, 2,000 MW; Baglan, 1,300 MW; Casnewydd, 800 MW; ac un arall 1,500 MW. Mae'r gorsafoedd pŵer hyn i gyd mewn amrywiol gamau cynllunio. Byddant yn cynyddu

baseline, emissions from power stations have fallen by 15.6 per cent. The Minister has failed to tell us how she will address that massive increase in carbon emissions from the new fossil-fuel power stations that are planned. That is the critical point, and it is a massive problem. It is no good simply seeking powers for stations generating over 50 MW; as Mike German said, there has to be a commitment to take that power. Otherwise, we will be dictated to by the planning policies of Westminster, and the Minister will never be able to achieve the aspirational 3 per cent reduction in carbon emissions, whichever party is in power.

**Jane Davidson:** I must point out that Gordon Brown, as Prime Minister, has already said publicly that he is prepared to accept the recommendations of the Independent Committee on Climate Change. We know that its report, published last Monday, indicated a minimum target of 80 per cent, including aviation and shipping. The power stations that you mentioned are the responsibility of the UK Government, and so I will work with it to deliver that agenda. Those emissions will have to be brought down. It does not matter whether they are brought down by us or with us; the issue is whether you are committed to stop playing politics and start working to bring emissions down.

5.20 p.m.

**Mick Bates:** I am chastened, as ever. Minister, if you examine the Record, you will find that we as a party have always made a clear commitment to combating climate change. Central to that is the reduction of carbon emissions. What you have just told me is fine. Okay, you can work with Gordon Brown. Good luck to you, because the powers over the development of those power stations will not rest here. They will remain at Westminster. The 22 million tonnes of extra carbon emissions from those five developments alone will be your responsibility—and shaking your head will make no difference. The EU's emissions trading scheme will drive emissions down. I

allyriadau yng Nghymru 35 y cant yn uwch na'r targedau, ond yn Lloegr, o'r un llinell sylfaen, mae allyriadau o orsafoedd pŵer wedi gostwng 15.6 y cant. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi methu dweud wrthym sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r cynnydd enfawr hwnnw mewn allyriadau carbon o'r gorsafoedd pŵer tanwydd ffosil newydd a fwriedir. Dyna'r pwynt allweddol, ac mae'n broblem anferth. Ofer yw ceisio pwerau ar gyfer gorsafoedd sy'n cynhyrchu dros 50 MW; fel y dywedodd Mike German, rhaid bod ymrwymiad i gymryd y grym hwnnw. Fel arall, bydd polisiau cynllunio San Steffan yn ein gorchymyn, ac ni fydd y Gweinidog byth yn gallu sicrhau'r gostyngiad uchelgeisiol o 3 y cant mewn allyriadau carbon, pa bynnag blaid a fydd mewn grym.

**Jane Davidson:** Rhaid imi ddweud bod Gordon Brown, fel Prif Weinidog, eisoes wedi dweud yn gyhoeddus ei fod yn fodlon derbyn argymhellion y Pwyllgor Annibynnol ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Gwyddom fod ei adroddiad, a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Llun diwethaf, wedi dangos targed gofynnol o 80 y cant, gan gynnwys awyrennau a llongau. Cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth y DU yw'r gorsafoedd pŵer yr oeddech yn sôn amdanyst, ac felly byddaf yn gweithio gyda hi i gyflawni'r agenda honno. Bydd rhaid gostwng yr allyriadau hynny. Nid yw o bwys a gânt eu gostwng gennym ni neu gyda ni; y cwestiwn yw a ydych wedi ymrwymo i roi'r gorau i chwarae gwleidyddiaeth a dechrau gweithio ar leihau allyriadau.

**Mick Bates:** Rwy'n cael fy ngheryddu, fel bob amser. Weinidog, os edrychwch ar y Cofnod, gwelwch ein bod ni fel plaid wedi rhoi ymrwymiad eglur i ymladd y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Mae lleihau allyriadau carbon yn ganolog i hynny. Mae'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud wrthyf yn burion. Iawn, gallwch weithio gyda Gordon Brown. Pob lwc ichi, oherwydd ni fydd y pwerau dros ddatblygu'r gorsafoedd pŵer hynny yn aros yma. Byddant yn aros yn San Steffan. Eich cyfrifoldeb chi fydd y 22 miliwn tunnell o allyriadau carbon ychwanegol a ddaw o'r pum datblygiad hynny yn unig—ac nid yw ysgwyd eich pen yn gwneud dim gwahaniaeth. Bydd cynllun masnachu

accept that. However, until there is a price on carbon, which makes it viable for these large energy-producing companies to address the issue, emissions will remain at their current level, plus the extra 22 million tonnes from those five new power stations.

It is the same with the rhetoric on microgeneration. That is fine, but all the photovoltaic cells produced in Wrexham are going to Germany. While we have been talking about microgeneration for the last 10 years, Germany has installed 800,000 photovoltaic panels on roofs. The equivalent figure for the whole of the UK is 5,000. We do not even have any data on the number of microgeneration units installed in Wales. If you have those data, I will willingly allow another intervention for you to tell me how many have been installed. We have a Government that has a target of installing 30,000 units, and yet it cannot collect the data to tell you how many have been installed so far. What hope is there of achieving the target? That is why I am concerned, Minister, and that is why this debate, and others when I get the opportunity, asks how we will reduce carbon emissions by 3 per cent per annum. That is the stated aim in 'One Wales'.

Let us take a few of the other issues, such as that surrounding building regulations. Your Government has a commitment to build new, zero-carbon homes by 2011. How on earth will that be achieved? There is no planning policy in place to do that. Training the planning officers alone will take at least 18 months, I am certain, which does not leave you long to ensure that all those new-builds are zero carbon. I admire the aspiration, but we have been aspiring now for almost eight years. There has to be more action.

We know that a lot depends on our taking more powers, as the same is true of the transport issues mentioned by Jenny and Mike. I hope that those issues will be dealt with. I have argued the case with the Minister for transport that the appraisals have to be sufficiently robust and based on real evidence, so that the cost/benefit analysis

allyriadau'r UE yn gyrru'r allyriadau i lawr. Derbyniaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, nes bydd pris ar garbon, i'w gwneud yn ymarferol i'r cwmnïau mawr sy'n cynhyrchu ynni fynd i'r afael â'r mater, bydd allyriadau'n dal ar eu lefel bresennol, yn ogystal â'r 22 miliwn o dunelli o'r pum Gorsaf pŵer newydd hynny.

Mae hyn yn wir hefyd am y rhethreg ar feicrogynhyrchu. Mae hynny'n iawn, ond mae'r holl gelloedd ffotofoltäig a gynhyrchir yn Wrecsam yn mynd i'r Almaen. Tra ydym mi wedi bod yn siarad am feicrogynhyrchu dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae'r Almaen wedi gosod 800,000 o baneri ffotofoltäig ar doeau. Y ffigur cyfatebol ar gyfer y DU gyfan yw 5,000. Nid oes gennym ddim data, hyd yn oed, am nifer yr unedau meicrogynhyrchu a osodwyd yng Nghymru. Os yw'r data hynny gennych, byddaf yn fodlon caniatáu ymyriad arall ichi ddweud wrthyf faint a osodwyd. Mae gennym Lywodraeth sydd â tharged o osod 30,000 o unedau, ac eto ni all gasglu'r data i ddweud wrthyf faint sydd wedi eu gosod hyd yma. Pa obaith sydd o gyrraedd y targed? Dyna pam yr wyf yn pryderu, Weinidog, a dyna pam y mae'r ddadl hon, ac eraill pan gaf y cyfle, yn gofyn sut y byddwn yn lleihau allyriadau carbon 3 y cant bob blwyddyn. Dyna'r nod penodol yn 'Cymru'n Un'.

Gadewch inni gymryd ychydig o'r materion eraill, megis hwnnw ynghylch rheoliadau adeiladu. Mae gan eich Llywodraeth ymrwymiad i adeiladu cartrefi newydd dim-carbon erbyn 2011. Sut ar y ddaear y caiff hynny ei gyflawni? Nid oes dim polisi cynllunio i wneud hynny. Bydd hyfforddi'r swyddogion cynllunio'n unig yn cymryd o leiaf 18 mis, mae'n sicr gennyf, ac nid yw hynny'n rhoi llawer o amser i sicrhau bod yr holl adeiladau newydd yn rhai dim-carbon. Yr wyf yn edmygu'r dyhead, ond yr ydym yn dyheu ers bron i wyth mlynedd bellach. Rhaid cael mwy o weithredu.

Gwyddom fod llawer yn dibynnu ar ein cael i ysgwyddo mwy o bwerau, gan fod yr un peth yn wir am y materion trafnidiaeth a grybwyllyd gan Jenny a Mike. Gobeithio yr ymdrinnir â'r materion hynny. Yr wyf wedi dadlau'r achos gyda'r Gweinidog dros Drafnidiaeth ei bod yn rhaid i'r arfarniadau fod yn ddigon cadarn ac wedi'u seilio ar

reveals more of a benefit to us in Wales. Is it better to have less public transport and more motorways? These debates have to be held and answers found; otherwise, we will see the percentage of carbon emissions from transport increase.

In conclusion, you retain our support for your aspirations, Minister. However, I cannot accept it when Leanne Wood tells us to put up or shut up. Look in the mirror and reflect on your own party's attitude towards motions such as this one today, Leanne. Your lack of ambition in only seeking powers reflects how you are being neutered by this partnership Government.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. In that case, I will defer all voting on this item until voting time, which follows this item.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Does any Member request that the bell be rung? I see that Members are content to proceed.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.  
Votes deferred until voting time.*

### **Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time**

*Gwelliant i NDM4025: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.  
Amendment to NDM4025: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 12.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

- Andrews, Leighton
- Asghar, Mohammed
- Barrett, Lorraine
- Chapman, Christine
- Davidson, Jane
- Davies, Alun
- Davies, Andrew
- Evans, Nerys
- Franks, Christopher
- Gregory, Janice
- Griffiths, John
- Griffiths, Lesley
- Hutt, Jane
- Jones, Alun Ffred
- Jones, Carwyn
- Jones, Gareth

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

- Bates, Mick
- Black, Peter
- Bourne, Nicholas
- Burnham, Eleanor
- Burns, Angela
- Cairns, Alun
- Davies, Paul
- German, Mike
- Graham, William
- Millar, Darren
- Randerson, Jenny
- Williams, Brynle

Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Dai  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Mewies, Sandy  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sargeant, Carl  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Watson, Joyce  
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbynwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment carried.*

*Cafodd gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 eu dad-ddethol.  
 Amendments 2, 3 and 4 were deselected.*

Motion NDM4025 as amended: that

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*1. notes with concern that:*

*a) carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 4.7 per cent on 2005 levels;*

*b) total emissions of the six greenhouse gases have increased by 3.9 per cent on 2005 levels;*

*2. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's commitments to:*

*a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3 per cent annually;*

*b) seek to devolve powers over energy developments greater than 50 MW;*

*c) seek to devolve powers over building regulations;*

*d) keep the 'Welsh Transport Planning and Appraisal Guidance' (WelTAG) under review to ensure that it complies with the Government's greenhouse gases target;*

*e) give significant support to microgeneration;*

*f) respond to the current economic climate by producing a green jobs strategy.*

Cynnig NDM4025 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*1. yn nodi â phryder bod:*

*a) allyriadau carbon deuocsid wedi codi 4.7 y cant er 2005;*

*b) cyfanswm allyriadau'r chwe nwy tŷ gwydr wedi codi 3.9 y cant er 2005;*

*2. yn croesawu ymrwymiadau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i:*

*a) sicrhau gostyngiad o 3 y cant y flwyddyn mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr;*

*b) gwneud cais i bwerau gael eu datganoli ar gyfer datblygadau ynni mwy na 50 MW;*

*c) gwneud cais i bwerau dros reoliadau adeiladu gael eu datganoli;*

*d) mynd ati'n barhaus i adolygu'r 'Arweiniad ar Arfarnu a Chynllunion Trafnidiaeth Cymru' er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â tharged y Llywodraeth ar gyfer nwyon tŷ gwydr;*

*e) rhoi cymorth sylweddol ar gyfer meicrogynyhyrchu;*

*f) ymateb i'r hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni drwy baratoi strategaeth swyddi gwyrd.*

*Cynnig NDM4025 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.*  
*Motion NDM4025 as amended: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 12.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton  
Asghar, Mohammed  
Barrett, Lorraine  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Alun  
Davies, Andrew  
Evans, Nerys  
Franks, Christopher  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Griffiths, Lesley  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Alun Ffred  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Dai  
Lloyd, Val  
Mewies, Sandy  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Ryder, Janet  
Sargeant, Carl  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Watson, Joyce  
Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted against:

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nicholas  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Burns, Angela  
Cairns, Alun  
Davies, Paul  
German, Mike  
Graham, William  
Millar, Darren  
Randerson, Jenny  
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM4025 fel y'i diwygiwyd.  
Motion NDM4025 as amended carried.*

### **Dadl Fer Short Debate**

**Ie dros Gymru—Dyma ein Cyfle!  
Yes for Wales—Make it Happen!**

**Peter Black:** I have received a request from Lesley Griffiths and Nerys Evans to speak once I am finished.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. I request those Members leaving the Chamber please to do so quietly.

**Peter Black:** Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I see that you have restarted the clock.

Wales's devolution is in danger of getting stuck somewhere between process and event. Labour's lack of courage when faced with the

**Peter Black:** Yr wyf wedi cael cais gan Lesley Griffiths a Nerys Evans i siarad pan fyddaf wedi gorffen.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambwr wneud hynny'n dawel, os gwelwch yn dda.

**Peter Black:** Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Gwelaf eich bod wedi ailgychwyn y cloc.

Mae datganoli yng Nghymru mewn perygl o fod wedi ei ddal rywle rhwng proses a digwyddiad. Mae diffyg deurder Llafur yn

clear recommendations of the Richard commission at the dawn of the second Assembly has created a world of unnecessary complexity during this third Assembly. The Government of Wales Act 2006 put a plebiscite where it could and should have put a doorway, so we must go on from here. If there is to be a referendum and if we are serious about winning it—about saying ‘Yes’ for Wales—we have to be prepared to make it happen and we should start now.

The launch of a ‘No’ campaign has thrown that into sharp relief. The two Davids—Monmouthshire Tory Member of Parliament David Davies and Risca Labour councillor David Rees—are not waiting for a ‘Yes’ campaign. Their True Wales campaign is already seeding the ground, talking of slippery slopes and a slide into Soviet-style poverty. They are off and running and their task is relatively easy, because there is no positive case to make. A ‘No’ campaign simply has to sow enough fear, uncertainty and doubt to make people hesitate.

Winning a ‘Yes’ campaign, as many of us will know, is much harder. You have to bring together those who think that anything less than independence is a cop-out, the federalists, and those who know that the current settlement is ridiculous and can be improved only by having a bit more power. A successful ‘Yes’ campaign would need to bring together different people, such as Nick Bourne and his staff, and get them to be passionate about doing something positive.

Given the complexity of the job in hand, why one earth would anyone want to give the ‘No’ campaign a head start? Mike German has been cajoling the party leaders since the turn of the year. Twice he has written to them, and twice the only positive response reply has come from Nick Bourne, one of the leaders of the last ‘No’ campaign. The First Minister and his deputy, who respond with one voice on this issue, say that it is too soon. They will have an opportunity later to explain why it is too soon, and I cannot wait to hear their reasons—except that they are not here and we will have to put up with the Leader of the House instead.

wyneb argymhellion clir comisiwn Richard ar ddechrau'r ail Gynulliad wedi creu byd o gymhlethdod diangen yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad hwn. Rhoddodd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 bleidlais gwlad lle y gallai ac y dylai fod wedi rhoi drws. Felly, rhaid inni fynd yn ein blaen o'r fan hon. Os bydd refferendwm ac os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn â'i ennill—ynglŷn â dweud ‘Ie’ dros Gymru—rhaid inni fod yn barod i wneud iddo ddigwydd a dylem ddechrau'n awr.

Mae lansio ymgyrch ‘Na’ wedi dod â hynny i'r amlwg. Nid yw'r ddau Ddafydd—Aelod Seneddol Torfaidd sir Fynwy, David Davies, a chyngorydd Llafur Rhisga, David Rees—yn aros am ymgyrch ‘Ie’. Mae eu hymgyrch ‘Gwir Gymru’ eisoes yn hau hadau, gan siarad am lethrau llithrig a llithro i dlodi Sofietaidd. Maent wedi dechrau arni ac mae eu tasg yn gymharol hawdd, oherwydd nid oes achos cadarnhaol i'w gyflwyno. Y cyfan sy'n rhaid i ymgyrch ‘Na’ ei wneud yw hau digon o ofn, ansicrwydd ac amheuaeth i beri i bobl betruso.

Mae ennill ymgyrch ‘Ie’, fel y gŵyr nifer ohonom, yn anos o lawer. Rhaid ichi ddwyn yngyd y rheini sy'n credu bod unrhyw beth llai nag annibyniaeth yn esgus dros beidio â gwneud dim, y ffederalwyr, a'r rheini sy'n gwybod bod y setliad presennol yn chwerthinlyd ac mai drwy gael ychydig mwy o bŵer yn unig y gellir ei wella. Byddai angen i ymgyrch ‘Ie’ Iwyddiannus ddwyn yngyd bobl wahanol, fel Nick Bourne a'i staff, a'u cael i fod yn angerddol dros rywbedd cadarnhaol.

O gofio cymhlethdod y gwaith, pam ar wyneb daear y byddai unrhyw un am adael i'r ymgyrch ‘Na’ gael y blaen arnom? Mae Mike German wedi bod yn cymhell arweinwyr y pleidiau ers dechrau'r flwyddyn. Ysgrifennodd atynt ddwywaith, a dwywaith mae'r unig ateb cadarnhaol wedi dod oddi wrth Nick Bourne, un o arweinwyr yr ymgyrch ‘Na’ ddiwethaf. Mae'r Prif Weinidog a'i ddirprwy, sy'n ymateb ag un llais ar y mater hwn, yn dweud ei bod yn rhy fuan. Cânt gyfle'n ddiweddarach i esbonio pam y mae'n rhy fuan, ac yr wyf yn ysu am gael clywed eu rhesymau—ond nid ydynt yma a bydd yn rhaid inni fodloni ar gael Arweinydd y Tŷ yn eu lle.

This week, Peter Hain has come out also to say that it is too soon. However, if not now, when? Will it be when the ‘No’ campaign has built up a head of steam? Right now, we have nothing to lose and everything to gain. No-one is saying that we need a high-octane ‘Yes’ campaign tomorrow, but we need to make a start, because there is a lot to talk about.

It would be foolish to believe that a referendum could be won in the Welsh media alone. Too few of us in Wales receive our news from Welsh sources. Sadly, the opportunity to do so seems to be diminishing at a time when it should be growing. Therefore, if we are to overcome the skewed view of the London media—if they bother to cover it at all—we will need to reach every household. We will have to deliver our message personally, which means recruiting existing delivery networks in the pro-devolution parties and new support in the areas where those networks are not so strong.

Persuading lifelong rivals and competitors to work together will not be easy. To work together, sharing information and resources, will take trust, which does not exist today. For example, in Swansea, the Welsh Liberal Democrats will have to work with the pro-devolution elements of the Labour Party—the very people whom we turfed out of running the local authority, and whom we are gunning for in the UK Parliament and here in the Senedd.

I hope that the Government will not say that it is waiting for the All-Wales Convention to report. The convention, as Sir Emry Jones-Parry makes clear, is not a campaign. Its job is to listen and inform, not to persuade and cajole. It will tell us the state of the nation, but it will not tell the nation it needs more statehood. To be fair, the Richard commission, instigated by the Welsh Liberal Democrats and shelved by the Labour Party, has already done that. A ‘Yes’ campaign does not undermine the convention’s work; it can and should work in parallel with the convention, putting the arguments that the convention cannot and will not put.

Yr wythnos hon, mae Peter Hain hefyd wedi dweud ei bod yn rhy fuan. Fodd bynnag, os nad yn awr, pryd? Ai ar ôl i'r ymgyrch 'Na' fagu momentwm? Yn awr, nid oes gennym ddim i'w golli ac mae gennym bopeth i'w ennill. Nid oes neb yn dweud bod arnom angen ymgyrch 'Ie' ddeinamig yfory, ond mae angen inni ddechrau, oherwydd mae llawer i'w drafod.

Ffôl fyddai credu y gallid ennill refferendwm drwy gyfryngau Cymru'n unig. Mae rhy ychydig ohonom yng Nghymru yn cael ein newyddion o ffynonellau Cymreig. Yn anffodus, mae'r cyfle i wneud hynny'n lleihau ar adeg pan ddylai fod yn cynyddu. Felly, os ydym i oresgyn safbwyt gwyrgam cyfryngau Llundain—os trafferthant i ymdrin ag ef o gwbl—bydd angen inni gyraedd pob aelwyd. Bydd yn rhaid inni gyfleo ein neges yn bersonol, ac mae hynny'n golygu recriwtio rhwydweithiau cyflawni sy'n bod eisoes yn y pleidiau sydd o blaid datganoli, a chefnogaeth newydd yn y mannau lle nad yw'r rhwydweithiau hynny mor gryf.

Nid peth rhwydd fydd perswadio cystadleuwyr oes i gydweithio. Bydd cydweithio, rhannu gwybodaeth ac adnoddau yn galw am ymddiriedaeth, ac nid yw hynny'n bod heddiw. Er enghraifft, yn Abertawe bydd yn rhaid i Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru weithio gydag elfennau yn y Blaid Lafur sydd o blaid datganoli—yr union rai a daflwyd allan gennym rhag rhedeg yr awdurdod lleol, a rhai yr ydym am eu gwaed yn Senedd y DU ac yma yn ein Senedd ni.

Gobeithio na fydd y Llywodraeth yn dweud ei bod yn disgwyl i Gonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan roi ei adroddiad. Nid ymgyrch yw'r confensiwn, fel yr eglura Syr Emry Jones-Parry. Gwaith y confensiwn yw gwrando a hysbysu, nid perswadio a chymhell. Bydd yn dweud wrthym beth yw cyflwr y genedl, ond ni fydd yn dweud wrth y genedl bod arni angen mwy o statws talaith. A bod yn deg, mae comisiwn Richard, a symbwlwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a'i roi o'r neilltu gan y Blaid Lafur, eisoes wedi gwneud hynny. Nid yw ymgyrch 'Ie' yn tanseilio gwaith y confensiwn; gall weithio ochr yn ochr â'r confensiwn a dylai wneud

hynny, gan gyflwyno'r dadleuon na all y confensiwn eu cyflwyno ac na fydd yn eu cyflwyno.

5.30 p.m.

I still believe that there is time to hold and win the referendum before the 2011 Welsh general election. If we do not hold it by then, the issue will continue to distract policy makers while Wales continues to languish at the bottom of UK prosperity tables.

The first pledge in the ‘One Wales’ agreement states, as clear as day, your intention to hold a referendum. Perhaps I should not be surprised if you are backing away from that pledge; it fits a pattern. After all, the delivery on the promise to build 6,500 affordable homes in Wales has been lacklustre. You seem destined to fail. Child poverty in Wales has risen, pretty much in proportion with the amount of time that you say you are devoting to tackling it. You have even managed to botch the introduction of a daily Welsh-language newspaper.

Putting the referendum off helps no-one but the wreckers, the people who believe that Wales is not smart enough for, or is somehow unworthy of, powers more akin to those of Scotland, Catalonia and Bavaria. The devout doubters, Peter Hain, Rhodri Morgan and Ieuan Wyn Jones, say that they worry that the referendum will not be won. That will only be a risk if they continue to stall on campaigning and surrender the initiative to the conservatives—with a small ‘c’.

All the polls show that those in favour of greater powers are greater in number than those against, and that the number is growing. A recent Assembly poll showed that most people have an understanding of the Assembly’s powers. We must trust the people of Wales. It is their country and our country, and I believe that we, and they, want a Senedd that has the tools not just to play at the edges and reorganise the health service every five years or so, but to lift Wales to new heights.

Yr wyf yn dal i gredu bod digon o amser i gynnal ac ennill y refferendwm cyn etholiad cyffredinol Cymru yn 2011. Os na chynhalawn ef erbyn hynny, bydd y mater yn dal i dynnu sylw llunwyr polisi tra bydd Cymru’n dal i ddihoeni ar waelod tablau ffyniant y DU.

Mae'r addewid cyntaf yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn sôn, yn holol glir, am eich bwriad i gynnal refferendwm. Efallai na ddylwn synnu os ydych yn cefnu ar yr addewid hwnnw; mae'n rhan o batrwm. Wedi'r cyfan, mae cyflawni'r addewid i godi 6,500 o dai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru wedi bod yn ddieneiniad. Mae'n ymddangos eich bod wedi'ch tyngchedu i fethu. Mae tlodi plant yng Nghymru wedi codi, yn cyfateb bron i'r amser yr ydych yn dweud eich ichi ei neilltuo i fynd i'r afael ag ef. Yr ydych hyd yn oed wedi llwyddo i wneud llanastr o gyflwyno papur newydd dyddiol Cymraeg.

Nid yw gohirio'r refferendwm yn helpu neb ond y distryw-wyr, y rhai sy'n credu nad yw Cymru'n ddigon atebol, neu ei bod yn annheilwng mewn rhyw fodd i gael pwerau tebycach i'r rheini sydd gan yr Alban, Catalonia a Bafaria. Mae amheuwyr datganoli, Peter Hain, Rhodri Morgan ac Ieuan Wyn Jones, yn dweud eu bod yn poeni nad enillir y refferendwm. Dim ond os daliant i ymatal rhag ymgyrchu ac ildio'r fantais i'r ceidwadwyr—gydag 'c' fach—y bydd perygl o hynny.

Mae'r holl arolygon yn dangos bod y rheini sydd o blaid cael pwerau mwy yn fwy niferus na'r rheini sydd yn erbyn, a bod eu nifer yn cynyddu. Mewn arolwg diweddar gan y Cynulliad, dangoswyd bod gan y rhan fwyaf o bobl ddealltwriaeth o bwerau'r Cynulliad. Rhaid inni ymddiried ym mhobl Cymru. Mae'n wlad iddynt hwy ac i ni, a chredaf ein bod ni, a hwythau, am gael Senedd sydd â'r offer angenheidol, nid yn unig i chwarae ar yr ymylon ac ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd bob rhyw bum mlynedd, ond i godi Cymru i uchelfannau newydd.

Perhaps that is the real issue here—there is a failure to trust the people. That is a hallmark of the current Labour Party in Westminster and here in Cardiff bay. Plaid Cymru's statist socialism shows that it is stuck in the same mould. We are seeing the centralisation of the health service, local decision making being taken away; identity cards being introduced, individual liberties being taken away; and the demonisation of young people with anti-social behaviour orders and curfews; they are not being trusted. However, devolution is all about trust. If politicians will not trust the people to support the project, we cannot be surprised if the people fail to trust us with extra powers. The desire of the establishment for a referendum where a 'yes' is a guaranteed outcome betrays more than a lack of trust; it betrays a lack of courage too.

I know that some people have suggested holding a referendum on the same day as the Assembly election. What madness. Such timing would completely undermine the 'Yes' campaign. Going back to Swansea West as an example, how would you expect the Welsh Liberal Democrat activists to work with the very people from whom we intend to take the seats? It would be impossible. All parties would inevitably put their self-interest first, and the 'Yes' campaign would suffer. Holding a referendum on the same day as the election is the surest way to muddy the waters. I am confident that there is a logical argument behind saying 'yes': we need a 'yes' to make devolution work more effectively for the people of Wales. Tying it up with an election, when people are inclined to vent their feelings about the Government of the day, is a recipe for confusion and, ultimately, defeat.

If we wait until beyond 2011, we run two risks: first, that the Tory Government will decide to put devolution on ice—I am making an assumption based on the present polls—and, secondly, that we will be holding a referendum on an obsolete question. As someone famously said, devolution is a process, not an event. It is constantly moving.

Efallai mai hynny yw'r gwir anhawster yn hyn—methu ymddiried yn y bobl. Dyna yw nod amgen y Blaid Lafur bresennol yn San Steffan ac yma ym mae Caerdydd. Mae sosialaeth wladoliaethol Plaid Cymru yn dangos ei bod wedi'i dal yn yr un rhigol. Gwelwn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael ei ganoli, penderfynu lleol yn cael ei ddileu; cyflwyno cardiau adnabod, dileu rhyddid yr unigolyn; a phobl ifanc yn cael eu demoneiddio gan orchmyntion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a chyrffyw; nid oes ymddiriedaeth ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, holl bwrrpas datganoli yw ymddiried. Os na fydd gwleidyddion yn ymddiried yn y bobl i gefnogi'r prosiect, ni ddylem synnu os bydd y bobl yn methu ymddiried pwerau ychwanegol i ni. Mae awydd y sefydliad am gael refferendwm lle y mae sicrwydd o ganlyniad cadarnhaol yn dangos mwy na diffyg ymddiriedaeth; mae'n dangos diffyg dewrder hefyd.

Gwn fod rhai pobl wedi awgrymu cynnal refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod ag etholiad y Cynulliad. Sôn am hurt. Byddai amseru o'r fath yn llwyr danseilio'r ymgrych o blaid. Gan ddefnyddio Gorllewin Abertawe fel enghraifft eto, sut y byddech yn disgwyli i ymgrychwyr Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru gydweithio â'r union bobl yr ydym yn bwriadu cymryd y seddau oddi arnynt? Byddai'n amhosibl. Byddai'r holl bleidiau'n sicr o roi eu buddiannau eu hunain yn gyntaf, a byddai'r ymgrych o blaid ar ei cholled. Cynnal refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod â'r etholiad yw'r modd sicraf i achosi dryswch. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog fod dadl resymegol o blaid dweud 'ie': mae arnom angen 'ie' i wneud i ddatganoli weithio'n fwy effeithiol dros bobl Cymru. Mae ei glymu wrth etholiad, pan yw pobl yn tueddu i ddangos eu teimladau am y Llywodraeth sydd mewn grym, yn sicr o achosi dryswch, a methiant yn y pen draw.

Os arhoswn tan ar ôl 2011, byddwn yn wynebu dau berygl: yn gyntaf, bydd y Llywodraeth Doriad yn penderfynu rhoi datganoli o'r neilltu—yr wyf yn gwneud rhagdybiaeth ar sail yr arolygon presennol—ac yn ail byddwn yn cynnal refferendwm ar gwestiwn na fydd bellach yn berthnasol. Yn y geiriau enwog hynny, proses yw datganoli,

Scotland has moved on to the next question: what is the proper way to fund a devolved nation? The Calman commission, effectively Gordon Brown's response to the growth of Scottish nationalism, will publish an interim report by Christmas. We risk fighting a battle some time in the next decade on a question that should have been settled last year. [Interruption.] I am sorry, I cannot take interventions; it is not permitted. We also risk not fighting it at all, because the English Tories will not let us. To me, those are bigger risks than that of losing a referendum before 2011.

In 1997, we won the referendum to start the devolution process by only 6,721 votes. Every vote in every county will count next time too. I believe that this referendum is winnable and winnable before 2011, but the longer that Rhodri and Ieuan stall on joining the fight, the longer Wales will be waiting for a proper parliament.

**Lesley Griffiths:** Thank you, Peter, for allowing me to contribute today. The arguments put forward by those proponents of the 'No' campaign fall into two schools of thought, neither of which I subscribe to.

One school of thought says, 'In the last referendum, in 1997, we only just scraped through'. The other school of thought says, quite patronisingly, 'Let us see how we get on over the next 10 years and see how it beds down'. I am from another school of thought that says, quite simply, 'I am not interested in 1997, and I am certainly not interested in 2017. I believe that Wales is ready, confident and ambitious now'.

I believe that we need these powers, not just for our own self-importance but for better governance. We all, as Assembly Members, meet the same people, organisations, charities, non-governmental organisations, and witnesses in committee who say time and again, 'If only the Assembly had the power to do this; if only it could legislate for this or

nid digwyddiad. Mae'n symud yn barhaus. Mae'r Alban wedi symud ymlaen at y cwestiwn nesaf: beth yw'r ffordd briodol i ariannu gwlad ddatganoledig? Bydd comisiwn Calman, sef ymateb Gordon Brown i dwf cenedlaetholdeb yn yr Alban i bob pwrpas, yn cyhoeddi adroddiad dros dro erbyn y Nadolig. Mae perygl y byddwn yn ymladd brwydr rywdro yn y degawd nesaf ar gwestiwn a ddylai fod wedi'i setlo y llynedd. [Torri ar draws.] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ni allaf gymryd ymyriadau; ni chaniateir hynny. Mae perygl arall na fyddwn yn gallu ei hymladd o gwbl, am na fydd Toriaid Lloegr yn caniatáu i ni. Yn fy marn i, mae'r rheini'n fwy o beryglon na cholli refferendwm cyn 2011.

Yn 1997, enillwyd y refferendwm i ddechrau'r broses ddatganoli o 6,721 o bleidleisiau'n unig. Bydd pob pleidlais ym mhob sir yn cyfrif y tro nesaf hefyd. Credaf y gellir ennill y refferendwm hwn a'i ennill cyn 2011, ond po hwyaf y bydd Rhodri ac Ieuan yn ymatal rhag ymuno â'r frwydr, hiraf yn y byd y bydd Cymru'n aros am senedd iawn.

**Lesley Griffiths:** Diolch i chi, Peter, am ganiatáu imi gyfrannu heddiw. Mae'r dadleuon a gyflwynir gan y rheini sy'n dadlau o blaid yr ymgyrch 'Na' yn perthyn i ddwy garfan, ac nid wyf yn cefnogi'r naill na'r llall.

Dywed un garfan o feddylwyr, 'Yn y refferendwm diwethaf, yn 1997, dim ond o drwch blewyn yr oeddem yn llwyddiannus'. Dywed y garfan arall o feddylwyr, yn ddigon nawddoglyd, 'Gadewch inni weld sut y gwnawn dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf a gweld sut y mae'n gwreiddio'. Yr wyf yn perthyn i garfan arall o feddylwyr sy'n dweud, yn gwbl syml, 'Nid oes gennyf ddiddordeb yn 1997 ac yn sicr nid oes gennyf ddiddordeb yn 2017. Credaf fod Cymru'n barod, yn hyderus ac yn uchelgeisiol yn awr'.

Credaf fod arnom angen y pwerau hyn, nid yn unig er mwyn ein hunan-bwysigrwydd, ond er mwyn gwell llywodraethu. Byddwn i gyd, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, yn cyfarfod â'r un bobl, cyrff, elusennau, cyrff anlywodraethol, a thystion mewn pwylgorau sy'n dweud dro ar ôl tro, 'O, na fyddai gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i wneud hyn;

that'. I sincerely hope that people across Wales will engage with the all-Wales convention and give politicians the courage to continue the process of devolution.

pe na byddai ond yn gallu deddfu ar gyfer hyn neu'r llall'. Yr wyf yn gwir obeithio y bydd pobl ledled Cymru'n ymgysylltu â chonfensiwn Cymru gyfan ac yn rhoi i i wleidyddion y dewrder i barhau'r broses ddatganoli.

**Nerys Evans:** Hoffwn ddiolch i Peter am ddod â'r pwnc hwn gerbron y Siambwr. Nid oes dwywaith bod angen ymgyrch gref ar gyfer refferendwm 2011—mae'n hynny'n hanfodol i'w lwyddiant. Fodd bynnag, buaswn yn cwestiynu ai hwn yw'r amser i ddechrau ymgyrch. Gallwn roi egni, brwdfrydedd ac amser i gael pobl i gyfrannu at waith y confensiwn sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn iddynt allu bwydo gwybodaeth i'r confensiwn. Mae mor bwysig cael trafodaeth gyda phobl Cymru i egluro pa mor ddiffygol y mae'r system bresennol, pam na ddylem barhau i fynd at y Llywodraeth yn Llundain i ofyn am y pwerau i ddeddfu, ac i esbonio iddynt nad ydym am gael senedd dim ond er mwyn cael senedd, ond am ein bod am gael pwerau i wella bywydau pobl Cymru ac i wella Cymru.

Ni ddylai hyn fod yn rhwystr i grwpiau gwahanol—grwpiau cymdeithasol, grwpiau diddordeb ac ati—ymchwilio, ymgynnll a thrafod, ymgyrchu am, a chynllunio tuag at bleidlais 'ie'.

Ni ddylem gael ein dylanwadu gan yr ymgyrch 'Na' a gychwynnwyd. Nid y bobl hynny a ddylai osod yr agenda hon sydd mor bwysig at ddyfodol ein cenedl. Gadewch iddynt fwrw ymlaen â'u hymgyrch cul a phathetig. Dyma fater rhy bwysig i'w ddylanwadu gan bobl megis David Davies a hen fois Llafur, sy'n pryderu mwy am eu swyddi ac unoliaeth Brydeinig. Yr wyf i'n fwy na hapus i fod ar ochr arall y ddadl, ac yr wyf yn bwriadu bod ar ochr arall pob dadl gyda hwy.

Mae hyn yn ymgyrch hollbwysig. Hyderaf y bydd pobl yn llawn deall y rhwystredigaethau sydd gennym yn y system bresennol wrth inni esbonio gwaith y confensiwn iddynt. Pan gawn y bleidlais yn 2011, yr wyf yn ffyddio y bydd pobl Cymru'n dweud 'ie'.

**The Counsel General and Leader of the**

**Nerys Evans:** I should like to thank Peter for bringing this subject to the Chamber. There is no doubt that we need a strong campaign for a referendum in 2011—that is crucial to its success. However, I would question whether now is the right time to start a campaign. We can put energy, enthusiasm, and time into getting people to contribute to the work of the convention, which is currently ongoing, so that they can feed information into the convention. It is so important to have a discussion with the people of Wales to explain how deficient the current system is, why we should not continue to go to the Government in London to ask for the powers to legislate, and to explain to them that we do not want a parliament merely in order to have a parliament, but because we want to have powers to improve the lives of the people of Wales and to improve Wales.

This should not be a barrier to prevent various groups—social groups, interest groups and so on—from researching, coming together to discuss, and campaigning and planning for a 'yes' vote.

We should not be influenced by the 'No' campaign that has been started. It is not those people who should set the agenda which is so important to the future of our nation. Let them continue with their narrow, pathetic campaign. This is too important a matter to be influenced by people such as David Davies and old Labour men, who are more concerned about their jobs and British unionism. I am more than happy to be on the opposite side of the debate, and I intend to be on the opposite side of any debate with them.

This is a crucial campaign. I am confident that people will fully understand our frustrations with the current system as we explain the work of the convention to them. When we have a vote in 2011, I am confident the people of Wales will say 'yes'.

**Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ**

**House (Carwyn Jones):** I listened with great interest to the points made by Peter, Lesley and Nerys. Perhaps I should declare a slight interest in the sense that I was, at one time, the secretary of Bridgend and Ogmore Say Yes campaign, as it was called in the Bridgend county borough. Like many Assembly Members, I remember well the events of that evening in 1997; we were successful in getting a 'yes' vote in Bridgend, but it was very tight across Wales, as we know, despite the fact that opinion polls were continually showing that the 'Yes' campaign had a lead of between four and five points. We knew that it would be tight but we did not think that it would be, quite frankly, that tight.

The stakes were high in 1997, and we should not kid ourselves that the stakes are lower now. If we were to hold a referendum, and if the vote was to be a 'no' vote, it would weaken this body's authority, and it would cause great difficulty in terms of thinking about what the future would hold in terms of devolution. I have to be careful; my views on primary powers are pretty well known, but I am speaking on behalf of the Government today. Members will know that it is the view of the Government that the next step in this process is the all-Wales convention. It has been set up now; the budget is there, the members are there, and the convention is meeting.

It is important for those of us who take the view that the ultimate objective is a 'yes' vote in a referendum, that as much as possible should be done to inform the people of Wales about what they are being asked to do. The convention is an important part of that process. Let us not forget that there was a convention in Scotland that took a great deal of time to establish the principle of devolution in the minds of the people of Scotland. In Wales, we need a similar process in order to inform our people of what further powers would mean.

It troubles me sometimes when I think about what the question would be in any referendum. If you ask the people of Wales, 'Do you believe that the Assembly should have primary powers?', they will not know

**(Carwyn Jones):** Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb mawr ar y pwyntiau a wnaeth Peter, Lesley a Nerys. Efallai y dylwn ddatgan buddiant bach yn yr ystyr fy mod, ar un adeg, yn ysgrifennydd Bridgend and Ogmore Say 'Yes', fel y gelwid yr ymgrych ym mwrdeistref sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Fel nifer o Aelodau Cynulliad, cofiaf yn dda y digwyddiadau ar y noson honno yn 1997; llwyddwyd i gael pleidlais o blaid ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ond yr oedd yn agos iawn ledled Cymru, fel y gwyddom. Yr oedd y bleidlais yn agos iawn er bod yr arolygon barn yn dangos drwy'r amser fod yr ymgrych 'Ie' ar y blaen o bedwar i bum pwynt. Gwyddem y byddai'n agos, ond i fod yn hollol onest, nid oeddem yn credu y byddai mor agos â hynny.

Yr oedd llawer yn y fantol yn 1997, ac ni ddylem gymryd ein twyllo nad oes cymaint yn y fantol yn awr. Petaem yn cynnal refferendwm, a phetai'r bleidlais yn erbyn, byddai'n gwanhau awdurdod y corff hwn a byddai'n achosi trafferth mawr o ran meddwl beth fyddai dyfodol datganoli. Rhaid imi fod yn ofalus; mae fy marn am bwerau deddfu sylfaenol yn eithaf adnabyddus, ond yr wyf yn siarad ar ran y Llywodraeth heddiw. Bydd Aelodau'n gwybod mai barn y Llywodraeth yw mai'r cam nesaf yn y broses hon yw confensiwn Cymru gyfan. Mae wedi'i sefydlu bellach; mae'r gyllideb ar gael, mae'r aelodau yno, ac mae'r confensiwn yn cwrdd.

Mae'n bwysig i'r rheini ohonom sy'n credu mai'r nod yn y pen draw yw cael pleidlais o blaid mewn refferendwm fod cymaint â phosibl yn cael ei wneud i roi gwybod i bobl Cymru beth y gofynnir iddynt ei wneud. Mae'r confensiwn yn rhan bwysig o'r broses honno. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio bod confensiwn yn yr Alban a gymerodd lawer iawn o amser i sefydlu egwyddor datganoli ym meddyliau pobl yr Alban. Yng Nghymru, mae arnom angen proses debyg er mwyn rhoi gwybod i'n pobl beth y byddai pwerau ychwanegol yn ei olygu.

Byddaf yn poeni weithiau wrth feddwl beth fyddai'r cwestiwn mewn unrhyw refferendwm a geid. Os gofynnwch i bobl Cymru, 'A ydych yn credu y dylai'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol?', ni

what you are talking about. If you ask the people of Wales, ‘Do you believe that all of the laws that only apply in Wales should be made in Wales?’, they will probably agree, but I suspect that that is too biased a question to ask, even though it is probably accurate in terms of what we would ask the people of Wales to decide upon.

5.40 p.m.

I can understand the impatience—and I do not mean that in a derogatory way—to set up a ‘Yes’ campaign. However, I note what has happened with what purports to be a ‘No’ campaign: it involves two people, as far as I can tell, so far, one of whom, ironically, made his political reputation by coming to this very place and eventually ending up in Westminster via a route that would never have been available to him had he not been in the Assembly, but I suppose that people forget these things. It is important that we understand that the ‘No’ campaign is still small and consists of a small number of people. Those of us who are in favour of primary powers should not get ourselves into a position where we are drawn too early to a ‘Yes’ campaign.

The first thing that we need to do, and what the ‘One Wales’ Government has done, is set up a convention that takes evidence from the people of Wales to ensure that the people of Wales are better informed about what having primary powers means and what further powers for the Assembly would mean. Once that convention has reported, and once further thought has been given to when the referendum might be held, that will be the time to start drawing the battle lines in terms of who will be campaigning for a ‘yes’ vote and who will not. It is entirely possible to set up a ‘Yes’ campaign at the right time on the back of the convention, which, as we know, is not meant to be an embryonic ‘Yes’ campaign. It is entirely possible to win the referendum. I believe that we could well win a ‘yes’ vote in a referendum now, but what troubles me is that I do not know whether we would do it. Therefore, it is important that the all-Wales convention that the Government has set up is part of a process of encouraging

fyddant yn gwybod am beth yr ydych yn sôn. Os gyfynnwch i bobl Cymru, ‘A ydych yn credu y dylai’r holl ddeddfau a fydd yn gymwys i Gymru’n unig gael eu gwneud yng Nghymru?’, maent yn debygol o gytuno. Ond yr wyf yn amau ei fod yn gwestiwn rhy unochrog i’w ofyn, yn ôl pob tebyg, er ei fod yn gywir, hyd yn oed os yw’n debyg o fod yn gywir o ran yr hyn y byddem yn gofyn i bobl Cymru ei benderfynu.

Gallaf ddeall y diffyg amynedd—ac nid wyf yn dweud hynny’n ddirmygus—wrth aros i sefydlu ymgyrch ‘Ie’. Fodd bynnag, sylwaf ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn achos yr hyn a honnir sy’n ymgyrch ‘Na’: mae’n cynnwys dau berson, hyd y gallaf weld, hyd yn hyn, a gwnaeth un ohonynt ei enw gwleidyddol, yn ddigon eironig, drwy ddod i’r union le hwn a gorffen yn y diwedd yn San Steffan ar ôl dilyn llwybr na fyddai byth ar gael iddo oni bai ei fod yn y Cynulliad. Ond mae’n debyg gennyl fod pobl yn anghofio’r pethau hyn. Mae’n bwysig inni ddeall bod yr ymgyrch ‘Na’ yn dal yn fach ac yn cynnwys nifer bach o bobl. Ni ddylai’r rheini ohonom sydd o blaid pwerau deddfu sylfaenol gael ein denu’n rhy gynnar i ymgyrch ‘Ie’.

Y peth cyntaf y mae angen inni ei wneud, a’r hyn y mae Llywodraeth ‘Cymru’n Un’ wedi’i wneud, yw sefydlu confensiwn sy’n cymryd tystiolaeth gan bobl Cymru i sicrhau bod pobl Cymru’n gwybod mwy am yr hyn y mae pwerau deddfu sylfaenol yn ei olygu, a’r hyn y byddai pwerau ychwanegol i’r Cynulliad yn ei olygu. Wedi i’r confensiwn hwnnw gyflwyno’i adroddiad, ac ar ôl meddwl ymhellach pa bryd y gellid cynnal refferendwm, bydd yn bryd dechrau rhoi trefn ar bethau o ran pwy fydd yn ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais ‘Ie’ a phwy na fydd. Mae’n hollol bosibl sefydlu ymgyrch ‘Ie’ ar yr adeg iawn yn sgil y confensiwn, nad yw i fod yn egin ymgyrch ‘Ie’, fel y gwyddom. Mae’n gwbl bosibl ennill y refferendwm. Credaf ei bod yn ddigon posibl y gallem ennill pleidlais o blaid mewn refferendwm yn awr, ond yr hyn sy’n fy mhoeni yw na wn a fyddem yn llwyddo. Felly, mae’n bwysig i’r hyn y mae’r Llywodraeth wedi’i wneud drwy sefydlu confensiwn Cymru gyfan fod yn rhan o

the people of Wales to engage in what a ‘yes’ vote would mean.

Losing a referendum in the future would not keep things as they are as far as this body is concerned; it would take us backwards in terms of the authority that we presently have and the respect in which the majority of the people of Wales now hold us, as we know from opinion poll after opinion poll. We can have a ‘Yes’ campaign at the right time and we can win a referendum at the right time, but we will never get Nick Bourne and his staff to agree on anything.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** That brings today’s business to a close.

broses sy’n annog pobl Cymru i ystyried beth fyddai pleidlais o blaid yn ei olygu.

Ni fyddai colli refferendwm yn y dyfodol yn cadw pethau fel y maent o ran y corff hwn; byddai’n mynd â ni’n ôl o ran yr awdurdod sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, a’r parch sydd gan y rhan fwyaf o bobl Cymru atom yn awr, fel y gwyddom o’r naill arolwg barn ar ôl y llall. Gallwn gael ymgyrch ‘Ie’ ar yr adeg iawn a gallwn ennill refferendwm ar yr adeg iawn, ond ni chawn gytundeb byth gan Nick Bourne a’i staff ar ddim byd.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â’r cyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.42 p.m.  
The meeting ended at 5.42 p.m.*

#### **Aelodau a’u Pleidiau Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)  
 Asghar, Mohammad (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – save Labour)  
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)  
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)  
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)  
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)  
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)  
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)  
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)  
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)  
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)  
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)  
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)  
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)  
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
 James, Irene (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, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)  
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)  
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)  
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)  
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)  
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)  
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)  
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)  
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)  
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)  
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)  
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)  
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)